



## EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

### **Interviewer's Briefing Materials** **Gerard Doherty Interview, 10/10/2005**

Robert A. Martin, Research Director

#### **Miller Center Documents<sup>1</sup>**

- Gerard Doherty Timeline.

#### **Secondary Source Materials**

- Gerard Doherty oral history interview, by Larry J. Hackman, 02/03/1972, Robert F. Kennedy Oral History Program, John F. Kennedy Library, pp. 1-2, 9-12.
- Adam Clymer, *Edward M. Kennedy: A Biography* (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1999) pp. 34-42, 56-64, 103-114, 240-251.
- James MacGregor Burns, *Edward M. Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976) pp. 73-96, 142-147.
- Milton Gwirtzman oral history interview, by Ronald J. Grele, 01/19/1966, Washington, D.C., John F. Kennedy Library, pp. 21-36.
- John Culver oral history interview, by Vicki Daitch, 05/12/2003, John F. Kennedy Library, pp. 5-8.
- Murray Levin, "Kennedy Campaigning, 1962" in *Edward Kennedy: The Myth of Leadership*, ed. By Murray Levin and T.A. Repak, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1980) pp. 12-28.
- Burton Hersh, *The Education of Edward Kennedy: A Family Biography* (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1972) pp. 53-54, 155, 175-183, 194-195, 202-204, 232-249, 259-260, 299-312.
- William M. Bulger, *While the Music Lasts: My Life in Politics* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996) pp. 96-99.
- Taraborrelli, J. Randy, *Jackie, Ethel, Joan: Women of Camelot* (New York: Time Warner Company, 2000) pp. 168-173, 281-292.
- Cal Brumley, "Injured Ted Kennedy Proves a Rugged Foe For Bay State GOP," *Wall Street Journal*, 10/20/1964.

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<sup>1</sup> These are original documents created by Miller Center researchers for the Edward M. Kennedy Oral History Project. Please acknowledge credit for any use of these materials.

- Betty Taymor, *Running Against the Wind: The Struggle of Women in Massachusetts Politics* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2000) pp. 75-76.
- John F. Seegal, "Gerard F. Doherty," *The Harvard Crimson*, 03/29/1966.
- John F. Fenton, "Party Faces Shift in Massachusetts," *The New York Times*, 12/08/1962.
- "Kennedy Outspends Rivals as Staff and Students Step Up the Drive for Crucial Indiana Vote May 7," *The New York Times*, 04/26/1968.
- Donald Jansons, "Indiana Democrats Begin Drive For Governor as Favorite Son," *The New York Times*, 04/04/1968.
- "A New Kennedy Drive Stirs in Wings," *The New York Times*, 10/24/1968.
- "Carter Picks a Bostonian to run New York race," *The New York Times*, 08/03/1976.
- Stacy Jolna, "Mass. Political 'Big Guns' Tentatively Back Carter's Reelection," *The Washington Post*, 06/20/1979.
- Adam Clymer, "Move Grows at Capitol to Urge Carter to Shun Race," *The New York Times*, 09/13/1979.
- David S. Broder, "Jimmy and Teddy: The Aides Decamp," *The Washington Post*, 10/24/1979.
- Frank Lynn, "Leadership of Kennedy Campaign in New York State Changed Again," *The New York Times*, 12/07/1979.
- Steven V. Roberts, "Chicago Mayor Finds Kennedy Is Hard to 'Sell'," *The New York Times*, 03/09/1980.
- Edward Walsh, "Chicago Catholics: No Longer a Reliable Voting Bloc," *The Washington Post*, 02/02/1980.

#### **Other**

- Edward M. Kennedy interview, conducted by William V. Shannon (1988) Tape two: pp. 26-27; Tape Four: pp. 5-13.

## GERARD F. DOHERTY TIMELINE

Prepared by Gregg D. Lindskog

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 10/01/2005

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- 1928** Gerard F. Doherty is born. (<http://www.jfklibrary.org/oralhist.htm>)
- 1942** Doherty graduates from St. Mary's Grammar School in Charlestown, Massachusetts. During his elementary school days, Doherty suffers from dyslexia and other learning disabilities. (*The Boston Globe*, 10/20/1996)
- 1946** Doherty graduates from Malden Catholic High School. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/29/1996)
- Doherty attends Harvard College (Gerard Doherty oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 02/03/1972)
- 1957** Doherty joins the Massachusetts' House of Representatives. He will serve four terms as a state representative, leaving in 1965. ("Recognizing the Contributions of Gerard F. Doherty to the State of Massachusetts, Speech of the Hon. Michael E. Capuano of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 27, 2003)
- 1958** Doherty supports JFK's 1958 Senate campaign.
- 1960** Doherty graduates from Suffolk Law School. ([www.law.suffolk.edu/giving/opportunities.cfm](http://www.law.suffolk.edu/giving/opportunities.cfm))
- 1962**
- March* EMK resigns as Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County on the 14<sup>th</sup> and announces he will run for JFK's vacated Senate seat. EMK's main challenger for the Democratic nomination is Massachusetts Attorney General Edward McCormack, nephew of the U.S. Speaker of the House John W. McCormack. EMK places his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, in overall charge of his Senate campaign. Gerard Doherty is later given control over day-to-day operations. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972; Milton Gwirtzman oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 01/19/1966, pp. 26-27; John C. Culver oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 05/12/2003, p. 7; James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976, pp. 77-79)
- JFK announces that he will not publicly endorse either Democratic candidate but instructs his staff to informally help EMK's campaign. JFK provides EMK with frequent advice and sends his chief speechwriter, Ted Sorensen, to help. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972; Burns, pp. 77-84; Clymer, pp. 37-39)

The Kennedys decide to publicly disclose EMK's expulsion from Harvard University after it is learned that Bob Healy of *The Boston Globe* has picked up reports of the incident. EMK admits that he arranged for a friend to take an exam for him during his freshman year at Harvard, and that he withdrew from the university afterwards at Harvard's request. (Lester David, *Good Ted, Bad Ted: The Two Faces of Edward M. Kennedy*, Secaucus, NJ: Carol Publishing Group, 1993, p. 73; Burns, pp. 80-84; *The New York Times*, 03/31/1962)

- April* EMK travels with Doherty to Washington, D.C. to discuss his Senate campaign with JFK and RFK at the White House. Doherty is placed in charge of the campaign's day-to-day operations. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972)
- May* During a debate in Springfield, Massachusetts, McCormack claims to have documented evidence that the President and Attorney General are interfering in the campaign. EMK and JFK deny McCormack's allegations. (Murray Levin, *Kennedy Campaigning*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1966, pp. 61-65; *The New York Times*, 05/20/1962, 06/07/1962)
- June* EMK wins his party's endorsement to run for the Senate at the pre-primary Democratic State Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts on the 9<sup>th</sup>. (Burns, p. 79; Levin, pp. 69-78; *The Boston Globe*, 06/10/1962)
- August* JFK, RFK, Sorensen, Gwartzman and Gargan work with EMK at different times in Hyannis Port to help prepare EMK for his debates with McCormack. (Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, pp. 28-32; Lester David, *Good Ted, Bad Ted: The Two Faces of Edward M. Kennedy*, Secaucus, NJ: Carol Publishing Group, 1993, pp. 77-78)
- EMK and McCormack hold the first of two televised debates on the 27<sup>th</sup> at South Boston High School. McCormack reportedly alienates voters by harshly attacking EMK as unqualified and of running solely on family connections. (Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 28; Clymer, pp. 40-41; *The Boston Globe*, 08/28/1962)
- September* EMK and McCormack hold their second televised debate in Holyoke on the 5<sup>th</sup>. McCormack backs away from the aggressive attacks he had launched against EMK in the first debate but continues to question EMK's lack of experience. EMK replies that he has more relevant experience on national and international issues citing his foreign travel. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/06/1962)
- EMK beats Edward J. McCormack by a landslide in the Massachusetts Democratic Senatorial Primary, gaining 69 percent of the vote. (*The New York Times*, 09/20/1962)

- October* JFK sends Sorensen to Massachusetts to prepare EMK for his appearance on *Meet the Press* and his debate with the Republican candidate George C. Lodge. Sorensen reportedly advises EMK not to discuss the Cuban Missile Crisis, as EMK's comments could be interpreted in Moscow as directly connected to JFK's. (Clymer, p. 42; Gwartzman, 01/19/1966, p. 32)
- November* EMK defeats Republican George C. Lodge, a former assistant labor secretary, on the 6<sup>th</sup> with 55 percent of the vote. EMK is sworn-into the Senate the following day. (*Congressional Elections 1946-1996*, Congressional Quarterly Inc., p. 88)
- December* Doherty is named as the next chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Party. (*The New York Times*, 12/08/1962)

## 1964

- June* EMK's back is broken in a plane crash on the 19<sup>th</sup>. EMK had just voted on the civil rights bill in the Senate and was flying to accept his party's endorsement at the Democratic state convention in West Springfield, Massachusetts. Recovery is estimated at six to ten months. (Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, *Times to Remember*, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1974, pp. 455-459; Clymer, pp. 59-64; Gwartzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 22)
- Running unopposed, EMK is endorsed for nomination by acclamation at the Democratic State Convention. (*The New York Times*, 06/21/1964, *Congressional Elections 1946-1996*, p. 127)
- October* Volunteers gather signatures in support of EMK's candidacy for re-election to the Senate. With EMK hospitalized, EMK's wife, Joan Kennedy, campaigns. Campaign literature centers around EMK's votes for civil rights, aid for education and mass transit, and Social Security-funded health care, as well as a Federal space research center in the Boston area. (*The Washington Post*, 10/01/1964)
- Holding his first press conference since the crash, EMK answers questions about the accident and expresses optimism for Democratic victories in races around the country and in Massachusetts. (*Wall Street Journal*, 10/20/1964)
- November* EMK is re-elected, defeating Howard Whitmore Jr., a former mayor of Newton, with 74 percent of the vote. (*Congressional Elections 1946-1996*, p. 88)
- December* EMK takes his first steps since the accident and later walks out of the hospital to spend the holidays at home. (*The New York Times*, 12/04/1964, 12/17/1964)

## 1965

- Fall* LBJ nominates Boston Municipal Judge and Kennedy family friend Francis Morrissey for a federal judgeship. EMK, who had recommended the nomination

to LBJ in 1964, works to build support for Morrissey in the Senate. Morrissey's nomination is later withdrawn after his qualifications for the position are strongly criticized. JFK had previously considered nominating Morrissey in 1961 at the request of JPK, but decided the nomination would be too controversial. (Gwirtzman, pp. 61-74; David Burke Oral History Interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 12/08/1971, pp. 12-14; Clymer, pp. 73-77; Schlesinger, pp. 683-685)

## 1966

*June* Doherty endorses Edward J. McCormack for the Massachusetts governorship. (*The New York Times*, 06/14/1966)

## 1968

*March* On the 16<sup>th</sup>, RFK announces from the Senate Caucus Room that he will enter the Democratic primaries. (Hersh, p. 298; Clymer, pp. 108-109; *The Washington Post*, 03/17/1968)

Doherty informs EMK he is willing to aid RFK's campaign. EMK asks Doherty to organize the Indiana primary campaign. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972)

EMK's responsibilities are expanded beyond the non-primary states to include Indiana after EMK's aide, Gerard Doherty, finds that RFK has a surprising level of support in the state. While EMK and Doherty are traveling in Indiana on the 31<sup>st</sup>, LBJ announces that he will not seek reelection. RFK goes on to win the Indiana primary in early May. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972; Burke interview, pp. 48- 51; Clymer, pp. 109-111)

On the 31<sup>st</sup>, LBJ announces that he will not seek reelection. Doherty and EMK watch Johnson's speech in Indian and are shocked. (Clymer, p. 110; Doherty interview, 02/03/1972)

*April* Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated on the 4<sup>th</sup>. RFK informs a black audience in Indianapolis of the tragedy and urges calm. (Clymer, p. 111)

*May* RFK wins the Indiana primary on the 7<sup>th</sup> and loses the Oregon primary to McCarthy on the 28<sup>th</sup>. (Clymer, pp. 109-112)

*June* After winning the California primary, RFK is shot in Los Angeles on the 5<sup>th</sup>. EMK immediately flies from San Francisco to Los Angeles with Burke and John Seigenthaler, a close friend of RFK's who is heading the northern California campaign. RFK dies the next day. (Clymer, pp. 112-114)

Speculation begins immediately that EMK could run with Vice President Hubert Humphrey to help unify the Democratic Party. (*The New York Times*, 06/07/1968)

EMK delivers a powerful eulogy at RFK's funeral service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City on the 8<sup>th</sup>. After the funeral, the Kennedys travel with the coffin by train to Washington, D.C. RFK is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 475-476; Schlesinger, p. 915; Burns, p. 348)

On the 10<sup>th</sup>, associates of EMK report that he will not run with Humphrey or replace RFK as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. (*The New York Times*, 06/11/1968)

#### July

On the 13<sup>th</sup>, former Ohio Governor Michael V. DiSalle announces that he will nominate EMK for president at the Democratic National Convention. (*The New York Times*, 07/14/1968; *The Washington Post*, 07/14/1968)

In an interview on the 18<sup>th</sup>, Humphrey indicates that he would select EMK as his running mate should he win the Democratic presidential nomination. (*The New York Times*, 07/18/1968)

On the 26<sup>th</sup>, EMK announces that it is "impossible" for him to run for vice president in 1968. He explains that his decision is based on "purely personal" reasons and is "final, firm, and not subject to further consideration." (Public statement, Office of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, 07/26/1968)

#### August

Senator George S. McGovern (D-SD) enters the race for the Democratic presidential nomination on the 10<sup>th</sup> with pledges to end the war in Vietnam and to "heal" domestic divisions. McGovern quickly receives the endorsement of several former RFK supporters. (*The New York Times*, 08/11/1968)

In a speech at Holy Cross on the 21<sup>st</sup>, EMK announces he will return to public life to continue fighting for his brothers' causes. This is his first public appearance since RFK's death. (Clymer, pp. 121-122; *The New York Times*, 08/22/1968)

Humphrey meets with EMK on the 22<sup>nd</sup> at his home in McLean, Virginia and asks him to join him on the ticket as vice president. EMK declines and assures Humphrey that he will not seek the nomination for president. (Clymer, p. 122)

EMK sends Steve Smith to Chicago on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley urges EMK to consider accepting the presidential nomination, while aides such as Gwirtzman and Burke fly to Hyannis Port to reportedly advise EMK to stay out of the race. EMK decides to stay out. (Hersh, p. 351; Clymer, p. 122)

The Democratic National Convention opens in Chicago on the 26<sup>th</sup> with a movement to draft EMK for the presidential nomination spearheaded by Daley, DiSalle, and Jesse Unruh, speaker of the California State assembly. Smith works behind the scenes tallying the number of potential votes for EMK. (Clymer, pp. 123-124; *The Washington Post*, 08/27/1968)

On the 27<sup>th</sup>, Smith meets with McCarthy to discuss a deal in which McCarthy would drop his candidacy and urge his delegates to vote for EMK. The deal collapses when McCarthy supporters leak information about the meeting to the press. When Smith calls EMK to tell him that he has the votes to be nominated for president, EMK makes the final decision to not accept the nomination. (Clymer, pp. 123-126, *The New York Times*, 08/28/1968)

Humphrey wins the presidential nomination on the first ballot on the 28<sup>th</sup> after the movement against him collapses in light of EMK's decision not to run. Senator Edmund Muskie (D-ME) is selected as Humphrey's running-mate. (*Wall Street Journal*, 08/29/1968)

*September* EMK campaigns with Humphrey at a rally in Boston on the 19<sup>th</sup>. While the rally attracts a large crowd, peace demonstrators chant hostile slogans. (Clymer, pp. 127-128, *The New York Times*, 09/20/1968)

*Fall* At the request of EMK, Doherty spends eight weeks campaigning in Ohio for Hubert Humphrey. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972; *Wall Street Journal*, 09/27/1968)

*November* Richard M. Nixon wins the 1968 presidential election with 43.4 percent of the popular vote and 301 electoral votes. Immediately after the election, EMK emerges to take an early commanding lead in the polls for the Democratic nomination in the 1972 presidential election. (Clymer, p. 129)

## **1969**

*Early 1969* EMK increases his foreign travel, reportedly in anticipation of a possible 1972 run for the presidency.

## **1976**

*April* Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter emerges as the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination for president after winning six of the first eight primaries. (*The New York Times*, 04/28/1976)

*May* *The New York Daily News* reports that EMK has changed his position and would accept the Democratic nomination for president if he is drafted by the convention. The article also claims that EMK would accept the nomination for vice president as Humphrey's running mate. EMK denies the report. (Clymer, pp. 246-247)

EMK charges that Carter's positions on some issues are "intentionally . . . indefinite and imprecise." A few weeks later, Carter responds, "I don't have to kiss his ass" to get elected. (Clymer, p. 247, *The Washington Post*, 05/29/1976)



- July* EMK attends the National Democratic Convention in New York but does not speak. EMK reportedly feels that he is treated poorly by the Carter people at the Convention. Carter wins the nomination and selects Senator Walter Mondale (D-MN) as his running mate. (Clymer, p. 248; *The New York Times*, 07/15/1976)
- August* EMK meets with Carter in Washington and offer to help Carter campaign. EMK introduces Carter at a rally in Massachusetts and arranges for Gerry Doherty to oversee Carter's New York campaign. (Clymer, p. 249; *The Washington Post*, 09/01/1976; *The New York Times*, 08/03/1976)
- 1977** After receiving assurances from Joe Califano that Carter is serious about national health insurance, EMK and his staff spends much of the year negotiating with Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO and Don Fraser of the UAW to produce a bill that could win support both from the unions and Congress.
- EMK supports McGovern's charges that Carter is trying to balance the federal budget at the expense of the poor.
- May* EMK challenges Carter to make progress on national health insurance, warning the delegates at the UAW convention that "health reform is in danger of becoming the missing promise in the administration's plans." In a speech at the convention the next day, Carter commits himself to "a workable national health insurance system." (Clymer, p. 256; *The Washington Star*, 05/18/1977)
- 1978**
- April* In a meeting at the White House, EMK and Carter reach an agreement on the general principles of national health insurance and aim for passage of legislation no later than 1980. (*The New York Times*, 04/07/1978)
- May* A Gallup poll finds that Democrats favor EMK over Carter by 13 points as the presidential nominee in 1980. (Clymer, p. 268; *The New York Times*, 05/07/1978; *The Boston Globe*, 05/12/1978)
- June* EMK criticizes the health insurance plan favored by Carter's economic advisors as inadequate. (*The Washington Post*, 06/10/1978)
- July* EMK publicly breaks with Carter over proposals for national health insurance but says that he still expects to support Carter for president in 1980. (*The New York Times*, 07/29/1978; *The Washington Post*, 07/29/1978)
- September* In an ABC News-Harris survey, EMK pulls ahead of Carter 40 to 21 percent amongst Democrats and Independents for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination. Many analysts speculate that EMK will not enter the race unless another prominent Democrat has already challenged the sitting president.

*December* In a speech at the Democrats' midterm convention in Memphis, EMK assails Carter for proposing cuts in domestic spending while increasing spending on defense. "Sometimes a party must sail against the wind," EMK argues, as he pledges his support for "decent quality health care" for all Americans. "We cannot heed the call of those who say it is time to furl the sail." Following his performance, rumors begin that EMK will challenge Carter for the 1980 nomination. EMK continues to deny that he will run. (Clymer, pp. 276-277; *The New York Times*, 12/10/1978; *The Washington Post*, 12/10/1978)

## 1979

*February* With "Draft Kennedy" movements continuing to pick up steam across the country, EMK meets with family and advisors at his home in McLean, Virginia to discuss whether to challenge Carter in 1980. The meeting includes Steve and Jean Kennedy Smith, Joe Kennedy, Paul Kirk, David Burke, Richard Burke, Carey Parker, Larry Horowitz, Arthur Schlesinger, John Seigenthaler and Ted Sorensen.

*March* EMK meets with Carter at the White House on the 21<sup>st</sup> to give his "tentative support" to Carter's re-nomination in 1980. (Clymer, p. 279; *The New York Times*, 06/14/1979)

*May* EMK unveils a comprehensive "womb-to-tomb" national health care plan for all Americans and calls for Carter's support. The plan is unveiled in the Senate Caucus Room, where JFK and RFK had each launched their bids for the presidency. EMK staffers tell reporters that the plan is meant to pressure Carter to move on national health care – not to signal an EMK presidential campaign. (*Newsweek*, 05/28/1979)

EMK meets with family and advisors at Stephen and Jean Kennedy Smith's New York apartment to discuss whether to enter the 1980 presidential election. Concerns are reportedly raised concerning Chappaquiddick and EMK's relationship with Joan Kennedy, who is living separately in a Boston apartment and recovering from alcoholism. (Laurence Leamer, *The Kennedy Women*, New York: Villard Books, 1994, pp. 704-705; Clymer, p. 283-284)

*June* At a White House dinner with members of Congress, Carter says, "If Kennedy runs, I'll whip his ass." EMK replies, "if I were to run, which I don't intend to, I would hope to win." (Clymer, pp. 280-281; *The Washington Post*, 06/13/1979)

Carter unveils his \$24 billion national health care plan, which is to be phased-in over time and tied to inflation. EMK charges that the plan falls short of meeting the needs of the American people. Some commentators argue that Carter's and EMK's proposals are very similar and that EMK's plan is only more ambitious because he is not constrained by Federal budget problems. (*The New York Times*, 06/24/1979; *Newsweek*, 05/28/1979)

- July* In a televised speech, Carter discusses “a crisis of confidence” as a critical problem facing the nation. Carter’s address, quickly dubbed the “malaise” speech, leads to a short-term increase in his popularity. The firing of four cabinet members three days later, however, renews public doubts about Carter. (Clymer, pp. 283-284)
- August* Carter sends a message to EMK through Doherty signaling that, if EMK enters the 1980 presidential race, Carter will not drop out early like LBJ in 1968.
- Late Summer* EMK decides to challenge Carter for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination. Before making a final decision, EMK first needs to overcome his children’s concern for his safety and his concern for a campaign’s impact on his wife, Joan Kennedy. EMK arranges for Larry Horowitz to first talk with his family. Horowitz also convenes a panel of medical experts to determine whether the campaign would put an undue strain on Joan. They find that Joan’s health should not be a deterrent to EMK’s candidacy. (Clymer, pp. 283-284; Leamer, pp. 704-705)
- September* On the 7<sup>th</sup>, EMK informs Carter at a White House lunch that he will run for president. (Clymer, p. 284; *The New York Times*, 09/12/1979)
- EMK announces that Joan and Rose Kennedy no longer object to his running for president in 1980.
- Fall* EMK sends Smith and Doherty to Chicago to secure Mayor Jane Byrne’s support in EMK’s bid for president.
- October* On the 20<sup>th</sup>, EMK and Carter appear together at the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. (Clymer, pp. 289-290)
- On the 29<sup>th</sup>, Stephen Smith announces that EMK has formed an “exploratory committee” and will formally enter the presidential race on November 7<sup>th</sup>. (Clymer, p. 291; *Wall Street Journal*, 10/30/1979)
- November* EMK appoints Doherty and David Bartley to head his Presidential campaign in New York. (*The New York Times*, 11/03/1979)
- On the 4<sup>th</sup>, EMK’s interview with Roger Mudd is broadcast on *CBS Reports*. EMK fails to provide clear answers to questions on Chappaquiddick, his relationship with his wife, and why he wants to be president. The reaction to the interview in the press is very negative. (Clymer, pp. 285-287, 291; *The Washington Post*, 11/07/1979; *Wall Street Journal*, 11/09/1979)
- EMK appears at Faneuil Hall on the 7<sup>th</sup> to declare his candidacy for president. Attacking Carter’s malaise speech, EMK argues, “It’s the political leadership,”

not the American people, “that’s in a malaise.” (Clymer, p. 292-294; *The New York Times*, 11/08/1979; *The Washington Post*, 11/08/1979)

*December*      EMK draws heavy criticism during the hostage crisis for suggesting that the deposed shah “ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind.” (*The New York Times*, 12/04/1979) Both Democrats and Republicans attack EMK’s comments as showing support for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. EMK responds that his remarks were not meant to weaken Carter’s efforts to gain safe release of the hostages. (Clymer, p. 295)

On the 28<sup>th</sup>, Carter withdraws from a debate with EMK and California Governor Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown, Jr. (Clymer, pp. 289-299)

## 1980

*January*      EMK attacks Carter’s grain embargo on the Soviet Union as a weak action that will punish U.S. farmers. (*The Washington Post*, 01/06/1980)

On the 21<sup>st</sup>, Carter wins the Iowa caucuses with 59 percent of precinct delegates. EMK comes in second with only 31 percent of the delegates. Despite the extent of the loss, EMK pledges to continue his campaign. According to Gwirtzman, EMK briefly considers dropping out but then decides to cut expenses and to sharpen his differences with Carter. (Clymer, pp. 300-301)

Speaking at Georgetown University, EMK attacks Carter from the left on both domestic and foreign policy. EMK calls for wage and price controls, gasoline rationing, a UN commission on Iranian grievances against the Shah if the hostages are freed, and criticizes Carter’s pledge to use military force to protect Middle Eastern oil supplies. (Clymer, p. 301; *The New York Times*, 01/29/1980)

*February*      Carter defeats EMK in the New Hampshire primary on the 26<sup>th</sup>. (*The New York Times*, 02/27/1980)

*March*      On the 4<sup>th</sup>, EMK wins the Massachusetts primary but loses to Carter in Vermont. (*The New York Times*, 03/05/1980)

Carter wins the Illinois primary on the 18<sup>th</sup>, taking 155 delegates to EMK’s 11. Commentators speculate that Chicago Mayor Jan Byrne’s endorsement may have been a liability for EMK. EMK’s chief delegate counter, Rick Stearnes, tells EMK that he cannot win enough delegates in the remaining primaries to take the nomination. (Clymer, pp. 303-304; *The New York Times*, 03/19/1980)

On the 25<sup>th</sup>, EMK overcomes a recent string of losses to win the New York and Connecticut primaries. (Clymer, pp. 305-307; *The New York Times*, 03/26/1980)

- April* On the 1<sup>st</sup>, Carter wins a landslide victory in Wisconsin. Brown subsequently withdraws from the race. (*The New York Times*, 04/02/1980)
- On the 22<sup>nd</sup>, EMK edges out the Pennsylvania primary. (Clymer, p. 309)
- May* EMK wins the District of Columbia primary but loses in eleven states. EMK offers to release his delegates if Carter will agree to a debate. (Clymer, p. 310)
- June* On the 3<sup>rd</sup>, the final day of primaries, EMK wins in New Jersey, California, South Dakota, New Mexico, and Rhode Island. However, Carter's victories in Ohio, West Virginia, and Montana clinch the nomination. (Clymer, p. 312; *The New York Times*, 06/05/1980)
- During a White House meeting on the 5<sup>th</sup>, EMK tells Carter that he would consider releasing his delegates if Carter would agree to a debate. Carter tells EMK would he have the opportunity to present minority planks at the convention. After the meeting, EMK declares that he is still "a candidate for the nomination." (*The Washington Post*, 06/06/1980) Carter decides the next day to agree to a debate with EMK, but is reportedly talked out of it by Charles Kirbo.
- August* Doherty is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts.
- At the Democratic National Convention, EMK loses a procedural vote that would have permitted delegates to switch their vote on the 11<sup>th</sup>, effectively ending his campaign. On the 12<sup>th</sup>, EMK gives a rousing speech defending the liberalism of the Democratic Party and calling for a \$12 billion jobs program. While Carter refuses to support this plank, he announces an economic recovery program that would create new jobs. Subsequently, EMK announces that he will work for the re-election of the president and formally releases his delegates. (Clymer, pp. 316-318; *Newsweek*, 08/25/1980; *The New York Times*, 08/16/1980)
- In his first speech after the convention on the 21<sup>st</sup>, EMK urges the American Federation of Teachers to support Carter. After some wrangling, the union agrees to EMK's request. (*The New York Times*, 08/22/1980)
- On the 25<sup>th</sup>, EMK meets with Carter at the White House and announces his support for the president's new economic program. EMK also agrees to campaign for Carter. (*The Washington Post*, 08/26/1980)
- September* Aides to EMK and Carter negotiate for EMK to make approximately six campaign appearances on behalf of the president. EMK's campaigning is expected to help Carter in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, which are all industrial states where EMK has strong support. EMK also agrees to appeal to Mexican-Americans to support Carter in Texas and to join Carter at a fundraiser in Los Angeles. In exchange for these appearances, Carter will urge Democrats to help EMK pay off his campaign debt. (*The New York Times*, 09/12/1980)

*October* EMK makes several television and radio ads in support of Carter and campaigns for him throughout the month. (*The Washington Post*, 10/16/1980)

*November* On the 4<sup>th</sup>, Ronald Reagan defeats Carter in the presidential election. Carter wins only 42 percent of the popular vote and 49 electoral votes. (Clymer, p. 319)

## **1984**

*September* In a speech at a New York fundraiser, EMK defends vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro and Governor Mario Cuomo from attacks by Archbishop John O’Conner that, as faithful Catholics and public officials, they have failed to follow the teachings of the church on issues such as abortion. EMK asserts a distinction between public policy and private morality. (Clymer, p. 361; *The New York Times*, 11/02/1984)

## **1985**

*May* Doherty and his wife Marilyn attend the Vatican ceremony appointing Bernard F. Law as Cardinal of Boston. (*The Boston Globe*, 05/26/1985)

## **1996**

*September* Malden Catholic High School dedicates its new gymnasium to Doherty and his wife Marilyn. Doherty is an alumnus of Malden Catholic and donated \$25,000 toward construction of the new gymnasium. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/29/1996)

**1998** Doherty is named “Irishman of the Year” by the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation. ([http://www.jfklibrary.org/pr\\_irishwoman\\_2003.html](http://www.jfklibrary.org/pr_irishwoman_2003.html))

## **2000**

*February* Doherty is elected to a five-year term as a trustee of the Corporation of the Foundation of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. ([www.meei.harvard.edu/what/press\\_ar00.htm#doherty](http://www.meei.harvard.edu/what/press_ar00.htm#doherty))

## **2002**

*May* Doherty and his wife Marilyn are honored with the “Vision of Hope” award by the John F. Kennedy Center in Charlestown, Massachusetts. (“Recognizing the Contributions of Gerard F. Doherty to the State of Massachusetts, Speech of the Hon. Michael E. Capuano of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 27, 2003)