



EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewer's Briefing Materials **John Culver Interviews, 03/31/2005, 06/05/2007, 09/22/2000**

Robert A. Martin, Research Director

Miller Center Documents¹

- John Culver Timeline.

Secondary Source Materials

- John Culverbio, <http://bioguide.congress.gov>.
- John C. Culver oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 05/12/2003, p. 1-5-11, 15-24.
- James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy* (New York: W.W. Norton and Co. Inc., 1976) pp. 42-49, 72-96-104, 244-251.
- Burton Hersh, *The Education of Edward Kennedy: A Family Biography* (New York: William Morrow & Co. Inc., 1972) p. 145-183.
- Betty Taymor, *Running Against the Wind: The Struggles of Women in Massachusetts Politics* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2000) pp. 68-77.
- Theo Lippman, Jr., *Senator Ted Kennedy* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co. Inc., 1976) p. 260-270.
- Spencer Rich, "Quiet Revolt Under Way in the Senate," *The Washington Post*, 01/26/1975.
- Albert R. Hunt, "Man on the Move," *Wall Street Journal*, 09/29/1978.
- William H. Honan, "The Kennedy Network," *The New York Times*, 11/11/1979.
- "Busing Limits," *1977 Congressional Quarterly Almanac* (Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1977) pp. 510-511.
- "Carter Energy Bill Fails to Clear," *1977 Congressional Quarterly Almanac* (Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1977) pp. 708-715, 743-744.
- Adam Clymer, *Edward M. Kennedy: A Biography*, New York: W.W. Norton and Co. Inc., 1976, pp. 292-320.

¹ 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.

SENATOR JOHN C. CULVER TIMELINE

Prepared by Gregg D. Lindskog

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 05/15/2007

1932

August John Chester Culver is born in Rochester, Minnesota on the 8th. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1950

Fall Culver enrolls at Harvard University. Culver meets and becomes friends with Edward M. Kennedy (EMK) while trying out for freshman football. (Adam Clymer, *Edward M. Kennedy: A Biography*, New York: William Morrow & Co., 1999, p. 18; John C. Culver oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 05/12/2003, p. 1, 4)

1951

Spring While visiting the Kennedys in Hyannis, Culver meets John F. Kennedy (JFK) for the first time. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 2)

EMK is expelled from Harvard. (Clymer, p. 18)

1954

Spring Culver and EMK drive to Washington, D.C., to watch Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) work during the Army-McCarthy hearings. They stay with JFK and Jacqueline Kennedy and meet frequently with RFK, often to play touch football with him and David L. Hackett. (Clymer, p. 19; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 3)

Culver graduates *cum laude* from Harvard College. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

Fall Culver spends a year as a Lionel de Jersey Harvard Scholar and attends Emmanuel College in Cambridge, England. EMK visits Culver in England. (Elizabeth Drew, *Senator*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978, p. 16, 91; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1955 Culver enlists and serves 39 months in the United States Marine Corps. (Drew, p. 16; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1958 Culver is discharged from the United States Marine Corps with the rank of captain. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

- November* EMK marries Joan Bennett in Bronxville, New York on the 29th. (Rose Kennedy, *Times to Remember*, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1974, p. 346)
- 1959** Culver enrolls in Harvard Law School. (Drew, p. 16; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)
- 1960**
- Summer* Culver serves as Dean of Men of Harvard University Summer School. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)
- August* Culver returns to Iowa to care for his father. During that time he accompanies JFK through a brief campaign stop in Iowa. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 4-5)
- 1961**
- January* Culver returns to Harvard Law School. Shortly after, EMK returns to Massachusetts and asks Culver if he will help EMK campaign for an unspecified statewide office. Culver agrees and spends much of the next two years volunteering on EMK's campaign. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 5)
- 1962**
- March* EMK resigns as Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County and announces that he is running for the Senate seat that JFK had vacated after winning the 1960 presidential election. EMK's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, is placed in overall charge of the campaign. Gerard Doherty, Joey Gargan, Milton Gwartzman, and Culver all play important roles in the campaign. (Gerard Doherty oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 02/03/1972; Milton Gwartzman interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 01/19/1966, pp. 26-29; Burns, pp. 77-79; Clymer, pp. 37-39)
- Spring* Culver graduates from Harvard Law School in 1962. Culver spends much of his last year in law school working on EMK's Senate race. During the spring and summer, Culver participates in "Issue Days" where he and Gwartzman work on relevant political issues at the Cape with EMK. JFK and RFK often travel in from Washington and, with their father Joseph Patrick Kennedy (JPK), discuss the campaign. Culver is often a Kennedy family dinner guest. (Drew, p. 16; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 5-6)
- June* EMK wins his party's endorsement to run for the Senate at the pre-primary Democratic State Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts on the 9th. (Burns, p. 79)

- September* EMK meets with JPK, JFK, RFK, Culver, Gwartzman and Gargan over Labor Day weekend to discuss his second upcoming debate with Edward McCormack. (Gwartzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 6)
- EMK defeats McCormack in the Democratic primary. (*Time*, 09/28/1962)
- November* EMK defeats Republican George Cabot Lodge in the Massachusetts general election for U.S. Senate on the 6th. Culver gives EMK a silver cigar container with the names of all the senators who have held that Massachusetts Senate seat. EMK asks Culver to postpone a move to Iowa to work on EMK's staff. Culver serves as a legislative assistant and press secretary to EMK. (Drew, p. 16; Theo Lippman, Jr., *Senator Kennedy: The Career Behind the Image*, New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1976, p. 280; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 8; *The Boston Globe*, 01/05/2003)
- EMK is sworn into the Senate on the 7th. (Burns, p. 99; Clymer, p. 44)
- 1963** Culver is admitted to the bar. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)
- September* Culver leaves EMK's office and returns to Iowa. Culver commences practice in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Culver decides to seek a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives from Iowa. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)
- November* Culver is in Iowa when he hears news that JFK has been assassinated. He flies to Washington to be with EMK at the funeral and accompanies the family to Hyannis Port for Thanksgiving. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 11)
- 1964**
- June* EMK's back is broken in a plane crash on the 19th. 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. (Clymer, pp. 59-64; Gwartzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 22; *The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)
- November* EMK is elected to his first full Senate term over Howard Whitmore. Culver is elected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U. S. House of Representatives. During his time in the House, he serves on the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Government Operations Committee and becomes Chairman of the Democratic Study Group. (Burns, p. 347, Clymer, p. 63; Drew, p. 15; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*; John C. Culver biography, www.arentfox.com)

1965

October Culver travels to Vietnam with EMK, Representative John V. Tunney (D-CA) and Senator Joseph D. Tydings (D-MD). Their helicopter is fired upon by the Vietcong. (Clymer, p.81; *The Washington Post*, 10/27/1965)

1966

Summer/Fall RFK briefly campaigns for Culver in Iowa. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 12)

November Culver is reelected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U.S. House of Representatives. Culver is only one of two Iowa Democrats to win reelection to the House that year. (Drew, p. 15; *The New York Times*, 11/09/1966; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1968

Spring During a speaking tour, RFK visits Iowa. RFK solicits Culver's advice on a presidential run in 1968. Culver tells RFK, who at this time is planning on staying out of the race, that he is making the right decision. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 13)

June RFK is assassinated in Los Angeles, California. Culver accompanies EMK through much of the next week, including driving around with EMK the night prior to his eulogy, RFK's funeral mass, and the train ride from New York to Washington, D.C. (Clymer, p. 118)

August The Democratic National Convention is held in Chicago. Following the death of RFK, there is much speculation that EMK will be nominated. EMK asks Culver and Tunney to report to him on Convention activities. According to Clymer, Culver is opposed to EMK running in 1968. Culver is asked by EMK to tell the House Speaker and the Convention's presiding officer Carl Albert that EMK will not allow his name to be put in for nomination. (Clymer, p. 122, 126; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 17)

Fall According to *The Washington Post*, Culver's seat is one of the closest in the country. Culver's opponent is raising a great deal of money in an attempt to beat Culver in November. Joan Kennedy helps campaign for Culver in Iowa. EMK does not actively campaign for any candidate this fall. (Clymer, p. 127; *The Washington Post*, 09/24/1968, 10/01/1968; *Wall Street Journal*, 09/27/68)

November Culver is reelected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U.S. House of Representatives. EMK contacts Culver and other Democrats on their victories. *The Washington Post* reports that EMK's efforts are interpreted as his expressing interest in a 1972 presidential run. (*The Washington Post*, 11/28/1968; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1969

July Culver and his wife join EMK and other Kennedy intimates in leading a group of children on a camping and river trip in Utah and Wyoming over the 4th of July weekend. Included in the party are Joan Kennedy, Ethel Kennedy, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, and Lemoyne Billings. (*The Washington Post*, 07/03/1969)

EMK's accident at Chappaquiddick, Massachusetts occurs on the 18th.

1970

November Culver is reelected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U.S. House of Representatives. (*The Washington Post*, 11/04/1970; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1971

May Culver becomes a Vice Chairman of the House Democratic Study Group. (*The Washington Post*, 05/10/1971)

Culver endorses a complete withdrawal from Vietnam by December 31, 1971. (*Chicago Tribune*, 05/11/1971)

1972

February In spite of much media commentary on a prospective Senate race, Culver announces he will not challenge Senator Jack Miller (R-IA) for his Senate seat. Culver will instead run to retain his House seat. Richard "Dick" Clark (D-IA), Culver's former administrative assistant, decides to challenge Miller. (*The Washington Post*, 02/10/1972; *The New York Times*, 08/03/1972; *Wall Street Journal*, 09/29/1972)

November Culver is reelected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U.S. House of Representatives. Clark is successful in his bid to unseat Miller. (*The Washington Post*, 11/08/1972; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1973

January Culver is a leading proponent of altering the committee system in the House of Representatives. (*The Washington Post*, 01/16/1973)

February Culver is appointed to the ten member bipartisan group to evaluate the congressional committee system. (*The Washington Post*, 02/01/1973)

September Culver announces he will seek an open Senate seat in 1974. (*The New York Times*, 09/10/1973; *The Washington Post*, 09/15/1973)

1974

November Culver is elected as a Democrat from Iowa to the U.S. Senate and serves from January 3, 1975, to January 3, 1981. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1975

January Culver joins the Senate Armed Services, Judiciary and the Public Works Committees. *The Washington Post* reports that EMK helps secure the assignments for Culver. (*The Washington Post*, 01/26/1975)

Culver delivers his maiden Senate speech in which he opposes restoring the retired military status of former Nixon aide and head of the Federal Aviation Administration, Alexander Butterfield. (Drew, p. 20)

1976

July According to *The Washington Post*, EMK tells an aide to the Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter (D-GA) that Carter should choose Culver as his running mate. (*The Washington Post*, 07/01/1976)

1978

June Culver and EMK tell President Carter that he will be unlikely to get the support of two-thirds of the Senate on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT). EMK and Culver are in favor of the SALT. (*The Washington Post*, 06/02/1978)

December Culver and EMK criticize Carter over defense spending. Culver calls defense spending “relatively speaking the most inflationary dollar you can spend.” Carter argues for the necessity of defense spending. *The Washington Post* reports that “Carter’s response was tinged with annoyance.” (*The Washington Post*, 12/10/1978)

1979

May Elizabeth Drew writes the book *Senator*, based upon ten days of Culver’s life in the Senate. (*The Washington Post*, 05/16/1979)

October *Newsweek* reports that EMK makes an appearance at a Washington, D.C. reception hosted by Culver for several Iowans. At the reception, many of the Iowans, identified by *Newsweek* as “pro-Carter,” accuse EMK of “tearing the Democratic Party apart.” (*Newsweek*, 10/22/1979)

December According to *The Washington Post*, Culver is one of three EMK associates who ask former Senator James Abourezk to go to Tehran on a secret mission to free U.S. hostages there. The mission fails. (*The Washington Post*, 04/22/1986)

1980

January EMK competes in the Iowa Democratic Caucus against Carter, the incumbent president. Culver remains publicly neutral. According to Clymer, EMK personally lobbies Culver to endorse him and campaign with him in Iowa. Culver refuses. (Clymer, p. 300)

On the 21st, EMK loses the Iowa Democratic Caucus to Carter. (Clymer, p. 300)

November Culver is unsuccessful in his bid for reelection to the U.S. Senate. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

December *The Washington Post* reports that Culver will join the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard as a fellow of the Institute of Politics. He will also join the law firm of Shuttleworth and Ingersoll based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (*The Washington Post*, 12/24/1980)

Culver resumes the practice of law in Washington, D.C. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*)

1981 Culver joins the law firm of Arent Fox. (www.arentfox.com)

1988

May Culver is one of seven Americans members of a project on “How to End the Cold War.” The committee of fourteen members, half Soviet and half American, produce a joint paper. (*The New York Times*, 05/02/1988)

1990

September Culver attends the wedding of Kara Kennedy to Michael Allen. (*The Boston Globe*, 10/09/1990)

1991 Patrick Kennedy hires Culver to represent him in the trial of William Kennedy Smith. (*The New York Times*, 11/01/1991)

1997 Culver has emergency open heart surgery. EMK advises Culver’s wife on which hospital to take Culver to and, along with Victoria Reggie Kennedy, meets Culver at the hospital. (Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 21)

2000

Culver authors, with journalist John Hyde, a biography of Henry A. Wallace entitled *American Dreamer*. (John C. Culver and John Hyde, *American Dreamer: The Life and Times of Henry A. Wallace*, New York: Norton, 2000)

EDWARD M. KENNEDY 1962 CAMPAIGN TIMELINE

*Prepared by Gregg Lindskog, Rob Martin, ErinHughey-Commers and Ethan Sribnick
Miller Center, University of Virginia, 03/09/2005*

1957

September On the 7th, *The Saturday Evening Post* runs an article by Harold H. Martin titled, “The Amazing Kennedys,” which makes the first published suggestion that Edward M. Kennedy (EMK) will run for a seat in the U.S. Senate. “[Admirers of the Kennedys] confidently look forward to the day when Jack will be in the White House, Bobby will serve in the Cabinet as Attorney General, and Teddy will be the Senator from Massachusetts.” The main source for the article was EMK’s father, Joseph P. Kennedy (JPK). (Adam Clymer, *Edward M. Kennedy*, New York, William Morrow & Co., 1972, p. 26)

1958

November Senator John F. Kennedy (JFK) wins reelection to the Senate by the largest margin in Massachusetts history. According to Clymer, JFK toasts EMK saying, “And here’s to 1962, Senator Kennedy, if you can make it.” (Doris Kearns Goodwin, *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys*, New York: Touchstone, 2001, p. 793; Clymer, p. 27)

1960

November While vacationing in Acapulco, Mexico after the 1960 presidential election, Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) tells EMK that he will not run for JFK’s vacated Senate seat in 1962. RFK is later nominated Attorney General, reportedly at the urging of JPK. (Clymer, p. 31)

December EMK travels to Africa for five weeks to participate in a sixteen-nation fact-finding tour with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. JFK had reportedly arranged for EMK to participate in the trip to help EMK gain experience. EMK meets some controversy in the Congo when reporters ask whether he (and in turn the President) recognize the Katanga Province as an independent state. (Clymer, p. 32; *Esquire*, April 1962; *Time*, 09/28/1962; *The Washington Post*, 12/06/1960)

While EMK is abroad, Joan Kennedy finds a house in Boston for the family to move into early the next year. EMK and Joan Kennedy had also discussed the possibility of permanently moving out West. Patricia Kennedy Lawford had suggested that EMK move to California where she and her husband, actor Peter Lawford, live, but JPK helps to convince EMK to remain in Massachusetts. (*The Fruitful Bough: A Tribute to Joseph P. Kennedy*, collected by Edward M. Kennedy, Halliday Lithograph Corporation, 1965, p. 220; James MacGregor

Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy*, New York, W. W. Norton & Co., 1976, p. 68)

Foster Furcolo, the lame duck Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, appoints Benjamin A. Smith II to fill JFK's vacated Senate seat. Smith is an old college friend of JFK's who had worked on the 1960 campaign. It is reportedly understood that Smith would be willing to step aside for EMK should EMK decide to run for JFK's vacated Senate seat in 1962. EMK is not constitutionally eligible for the Senate until he turns 30 in February, 1962. (Milton Gwirtzman Oral History Interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 01/19/1966, pp. 21-23; Burns, p. 75; Murray Levin, *Kennedy Campaigning: the System and Style as Practiced by Senator Edward Kennedy*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1966, pp. 2-3; <http://nationaljournal.com/pubs/almanac/2000/people/ma/mas1.htm>)

1961

January EMK and Joan Kennedy attend JFK's presidential inauguration. EMK discusses with Edward King the possibility of running for the Senate. (Clymer, p. 33; Goodwin, pp. 812-816)

EMK takes over JFK's apartment at 122 Bowdoin Street and turns it into an office. Around this time, EMK tells John Culver, an old friend from Harvard, that he is thinking about running for a state-wide office in Massachusetts and is beginning to travel around the state. Culver, who is attending Harvard Law School, agrees to volunteer for EMK's campaign. (John Culver oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 05/12/2003, p. 5; Theo Lippman, *Senator Ted Kennedy: The Career behind the Image*, New York: Norton, 1976, p. 9; *The New York Times*, 01/26/1961)

February *The New York Times* reports that EMK might become a senatorial candidate. (*The New York Times*, 02/04/1961).

EMK is hired to serve as an Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. EMK is one of 26 Assistant District Attorneys working under District Attorney Garrett Byrne. EMK works on a "dollar-a-year" basis. In addition to his responsibilities as Assistant District Attorney, EMK works with a number of charitable organizations including the American Cancer Crusade and the Health and Fitness Fair. (*Commentary*, November 1962)

May EMK and Joan Kennedy travel to Italy to observe the centennial of Italian unification. While in Italy the Kennedys meet with the Pope. (*The Nation*, 03/10/1962)

On the 19th, EMK met with Vice President Kardelj of Yugoslavia. (*The New York Times*, 05/20/1961)

- July* On the 17th, EMK travels to Latin America on a private, month-long fact finding tour. EMK reportedly schedules the trip at the suggestion of Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston. (*The Nation*, 03/10/1962; *The New York Times*, 07/10/1961)
- September* On the 18th, EMK travels to Camden, New Jersey to campaign for Richard J. Hughes, Democratic nominee for Governor. (*The New York Times*, 09/19/1961).
- EMK's and Joan Kennedy's second child, Edward Moore Kennedy, Jr., is born on the 26th. EMK's old law school friend, John Tunney, is named godfather. (Clymer, p. 284; *Time*, 09/28/1962)
- Late Fall* EMK tells Boston journalist Eddie Martin that he is thinking of running for the Senate in 1962 and asks Martin to run his campaign's press section. (Burns, p. 76)

1962

- February* EMK travels to Europe with his friend, Claude Hooton, where EMK looks into the potential impact of the Common Market on the Massachusetts economy. During the trip, EMK joins RFK in West Berlin, where EMK celebrates his 30th birthday. EMK also creates some controversy by visiting communist East Berlin. East German officials propagandize the move as recognition of East Germany as an independent state. While visiting Ireland, EMK is swarmed by cheering Irish citizens. EMK also travels to Poland and Israel. (Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *Robert Kennedy and His Times*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978, pp. 574-575; Clymer, p. 35; *The New York Times*, 02/24/1962, 02/26/1962)
- EMK travels to Washington, D.C. and informs Senator Benjamin Smith (D-MA) that he intends to run for JFK's unexpired Senate seat in the November election. Smith agrees to step aside and arranges to send his legislative assistant, Milton Gwirtzman, to Massachusetts every week to brief EMK on key issues. (Gwirtzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 26; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 7; Lippman, p. 16)
- March* EMK makes his national political debut on *Meet the Press* on the 11th. EMK discusses the possibility of running for the Senate in 1962. JFK had helped to prepare EMK for his performance. (Clymer, p. 35; Levin, pp. 6-7)
- EMK resigns as Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County on the 14th 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. McCormack dubs himself, "The Qualified Candidate," pointedly calling into question EMK's experience. EMK adopts JFK's old campaign slogan, "I can do more for Massachusetts." (Burns, pp. 77-79; Clymer, pp. 37-39; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 7; Levin, p. 87)

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. Martin, Culver, and EMK's cousin, Joey Gargan, also work on the campaign. Joan Kennedy spends much time campaigning with EMK and driving around the state with EMK's cousin, Sally Fitzgerald. Rose Kennedy speaks frequently to women's groups. RFK helps to advise EMK during the campaign. (Gerard Doherty Oral History Interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 02/03/1972; Gwirtzman interview, 01/19/1966, pp. 26-27; *Her Grace Above Gold: In Loving Remembrance of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy*, collected by Edward M. Kennedy, Deschamps Printing Company, Inc., 1997, pp. 17, 226; Burns, 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 sends Ted Sorensen and other aides to help and provides EMK with frequent advice throughout the campaign. (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, *The Boston Globe's* Washington bureau chief, 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. (Burns, pp. 80-84; *The New York Times*, 03/31/1962; *Time*, 09/29/1962)

April *Esquire* reports that EMK has developed a network of 345 "Kennedy Secretaries" spread out across the state "The 'Secretaries' had been organized for JFK's senatorial campaigns of 1952 and 1958. The list had been updated for the 1960 campaign and EMK had met with the new group in 1961. (*Esquire*, 04/1962)

EMK travels with Doherty to Washington, D.C. on the 27th 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. Smith continues to serve as campaign manager with overall responsibility. (Doherty interview, 02/03/1972; Clymer, p. 37)

May EMK receives national press attention for meeting with an African-American from Arkansas who had been given a one-way bus ticket from a civil rights group so that he could afford to leave the South. (*The New York Times*, 05/13/1962)

EMK and McCormack hold a televised debate in Springfield, Massachusetts on the 19th and, later, debate before a crowd in Western Massachusetts. During the debates, McCormack says he has documented evidence that the President and Attorney General are interfering in the campaign. EMK and, later, JFK deny McCormack's allegations. (Levin, pp. 61-65; *The New York Times*, 05/20/1962, 06/07/1962)

- June* On the 6th, McCormack claims that William C. Hartigan had resigned as Assistant Postmaster General to aid EMK's campaign. (*The New York Times*, 05/20/1962, 06/07/1962)
- EMK wins his party's endorsement to run for the Senate at the pre-primary Democratic State Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts on the 9th. McCormack is reportedly hurt by his failure to produce evidence supporting his charges that the White House has pressured delegates to support EMK. Despite losing his party's endorsement, McCormack announces he will challenge EMK in the binding Democratic primary in September. (Burns, p. 79; Levin, pp. 69-78; *The New York Times*, 06/10/1962, *The Boston Globe*, 6/10/1962)
- Summer* Gwartzman and Culver hold "Issue Days" for EMK on Fridays over the summer at the Cape to work on a relevant political issue. JFK and RFK often travel in from Washington and, with JPK, discuss the campaign. (Drew, p.16; Culver interview, p. 5-6)
- August* JFK, RFK, Sorensen, Gwartzman and Gargan work with EMK at different times in HyannisPort to help prepare EMK for his debates with McCormack. (Gwartzman, 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 27th at SouthBostonHigh School. McCormack reportedly alienates voters by harshly attacking EMK as unqualified and of running solely on family connections. McCormack charges, "If your name were Edward Moore, your candidacy would be a joke." EMK scores his most successful attack by questioning McCormack's statement that he favors halting production of nuclear weapons. (Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 28; Clymer, pp. 40-41; *The Boston Globe*, 8/28/1962, *The New York Times*, 08/28/1962)
- September* EMK meets with JPK, JFK, RFK, Culver, Gwartzman and Gargan over Labor Day weekend to discuss his second upcoming debate with McCormack. (Gwartzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 6)
- EMK and McCormack hold their second televised debate in Holyoke on the 5th. 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 McCormack by a landslide in the Massachusetts Democratic Senatorial Primary, gaining 69 percent of the vote. EMK is to run against Republican nominee George Cabot Lodge, whose family the Kennedys and Fitzgeralds have faced in many previous elections. JFK and Lyndon B. Johnson

had defeated Richard Nixon and Lodge's father, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., in the 1960 presidential election. It was also JFK that had ousted Lodge's father from his Senate seat in 1952, while Lodge's grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge, had defeated EMK's grandfather, John "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, in a Senate race in 1916. (Lippman, pp. 21-22; *The New York Times*, 09/20/1962)

October JFK sends Sorensen to Massachusetts to prepare EMK for his appearance on *Meet the Press*. Sorensen reportedly advises EMK not to discuss the Cuban Missile Crisis in his campaign, as EMK's comments could be interpreted in Moscow as directly connected to JFK's. (Clymer, p. 42; Gwirtzman, 01/19/1966, p. 32)

November EMK defeats Republican George C. Lodge, a former assistant labor secretary, with 55 percent of the vote on the 6th. (*Congressional Elections 1946-1996*, Congressional Quarterly Inc., p.88)

EMK is sworn into the Senate on the 7th to fulfill JFK's unexpired term. The other incoming freshman Senators who have been elected to full terms are not sworn in until January. The Democrats have a 67-33 majority in the Senate. (Burns, p. 99; Clymer, p. 44; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 8; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac 1963*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1964)