



EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewer's Briefing Materials **Timothy Hanan Interview, 05/07/2009**

Robert A. Martin, Research Director

Miller Center Documents¹

- Timothy Hanan Timeline.
- Timothy Hanan Fact Sheet.

Secondary Source Materials

- Timothy Hanan bio, <http://www.hananhomes.com>.
- Canellos, Peter, ed., *Last Lion: The Fall and Rise of Ted Kennedy* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2009) pp. 50-60.
- Adam Clymer, *Edward Kennedy: A Biography* (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1999) pp. 21-26, 186-191.
- James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976) pp. 49-54.
- R.W. Apple, Jr., "Convention Notes: Inside and Outside," *The New York Times*, 07/11/1972.
- Frank Lynn, "TV, Radio and Poll Consultants Hired for Start of Kennedy Drive," *The New York Times*, 11/21/1979.
- Martin Schram and David Broder, "Kennedy's Nomination Route Looks Long and Rocky; Kennedy Strategists Backing off in Florida; 'Early Knockout' Unlikely," *The Washington Post*, 12/10/1979.
- Martin Schram, "White House Courts Florida Jews Angered by U.N. Vote," *The Washington Post*, 03/09/1980.

Oral History Interviews

- Edward M. Kennedy interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 02/18/2005.

Other

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.

- William V. Shannon interview with Edward M. Kennedy, tape VI, p. 12.
- William V. Shannon interview with Edward M. Kennedy, 06/29/1988, pp. 16-20.

TIM HANAN TIMELINE

Prepared by Rob Martin

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/28/2009

1950

Fall Edward M. Kennedy (EMK) enters Harvard University. He is expelled the following spring when he is caught cheating on a Spanish exam. The dean offers to consider EMK's reentry into Harvard the following year. EMK decides to enlist in the Army, serving from 1951 to 1953. EMK is readmitted to Harvard in the fall, 1953. (Hersh, pp. 78-82)

1956

Spring EMK graduates from Harvard University.

Fall EMK enrolls in the University of Virginia Law School. EMK had considered Stanford University but his family reportedly encourages EMK to remain on the East Coast. Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) had recommended that EMK consider Virginia, where RFK had earned his law degree. EMK becomes lasting friends with John Varick Tunney, son of the former boxing champion Gene Tunney, and Tim Hanan. (It is unclear whether Hanan starts law school at the University of Virginia in the fall of 1956 or in 1957.) EMK lives with Garret Skag his first semester of law school and then moves into a converted stable with Tunney on Barracks Road. EMK lives with Tunney until Tunney gets married during their third year. EMK marries Joan Bennett later that same semester. (Clymer, pp. 21-22; Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997)

November While gathering with the family over Thanksgiving in Hyannisport, John F. Kennedy (JFK) decides to run for president in 1960. (Goodwin, pp. 788)

1957

Summer In an interview with *The Saturday Evening Post*, EMK's father, Joseph P. Kennedy (JPK), discusses the possibility of EMK running for the Senate. (Clymer, p. 26)

October EMK speaks at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in New York, where Jean Kennedy Smith (JKS) introduces EMK to Joan Bennett, EMK's future wife. EMK and Bennett begin dating shortly thereafter. (Rose Kennedy, p. 430)

1958

- June* EMK and Joan Bennett spend a week at the Kennedy's house in Hyannis Port, where Bennett is introduced to Rose Kennedy. Bennett meets the rest of the family in Hyannis Port later that summer. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 430-431)
- Summer* EMK attends the International Law School at The Hague in the Netherlands. EMK also travels in Europe with Tunney during breaks. (*Congressional Directory*, 1963; "Edward M. Kennedy," *Biography Resource Center*)
- September* EMK and Joan Bennett get engaged while visiting Hyannisport over Labor Day. JPK returns from France and meets Bennett the next day. The wedding is set for November. Shortly before the wedding, Bennett's father suggests to EMK and JPK that the wedding be postponed for a year, but JPK insists the wedding proceed as planned. (Rose Kennedy, p. 432; Clymer, p. 24)
- Fall* EMK is named campaign manager for JFK's Senate re-election campaign. Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell work with EMK to run the day-to-day operations of the campaign. After law school classes resume, EMK travels from Virginia to Massachusetts on weekends to continue his work on the campaign. JFK goes on to win reelection to the Senate by the largest margin in Massachusetts history. (Burns, pp. 62-65; Clymer, p. 25; Goodwin, p. 793; Hersh, pp. 104-105)
- EMK is named president of the Student Legal Forum, which brings important figures to Charlottesville to speak at the University of Virginia Law School. RFK had also served as president of the Student Legal Forum. Prominent speakers that EMK recruits include Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-MN), Senator Prescott Bush (R-CT), U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, and RFK. (Burns, p. 54; Clymer, pp. 21-22)
- During EMK's third year of law school, he and Tunney win the prestigious moot court competition. The judges include U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed, Great Britain's chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, and Clement Haynsworth, a federal judge whose nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court EMK later helps to defeat in the Senate. (Burns, p. 53; Clymer, pp. 22; Hersh, pp. 101-102)
- November* EMK and Joan Bennett are married by Francis Cardinal Spellman at St. Joseph's Church in Bronxville, New York. EMK and Joan Kennedy take a short honeymoon and then return to Charlottesville, Virginia. The young couple take a longer honeymoon in South America when EMK's law school classes are over. (Rose Kennedy, p. 346; Chellis, pp. 33-35; *Commentary*, November 1962)

1959

June EMK graduates from the University of Virginia Law School. EMK is admitted to the Massachusetts bar later in the year. (*Time*, 09/28/1962)

1959/1960 EMK works on JFK's presidential campaign as western states coordinator in the primary and general election campaigns.

1960 Hanan is admitted to the bar in New York. At some point in his life, Hanan serves in the Air Force, rising to the rank of captain. It is not clear whether Hanan served in the military before law school, or in the early-mid 1960s, possibly with Air Force Jag (Judge Advocate General) as an attorney.

February EMK takes a break from his work on JFK's campaign to be with his wife during the birth of the couple's first child, Kara Anne Kennedy, on the 27th.

November JFK is elected president.

1961

February EMK begins working as Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County, MA.

September EMK's and Joan Kennedy's second child, Edward Moore Kennedy, Jr. (EMK, Jr.), is born on the 26th. EMK's old law school friend, John Tunney, is named godfather. (Clymer, p. 284; *Time*, 09/28/1962)

December JPK suffers a stroke in Palm Beach.

1962 EMK is elected to the U.S. Senate from the state of Massachusetts.

1963 JFK is assassinated.

1964

June EMK's back is broken in a plane crash in Massachusetts.

November RFK is elected to the U.S. Senate from the state of New York.

1967

July EMK's and Joan Kennedy's third child, Patrick Joseph Kennedy (PJK), is born on the 14th. JPK and Ann Gargan are named as the baby's godparents. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, p. 95; Kennedy photo of christening, 07/29/1967)

1968

- March* RFK announces he will run for president. **Hanan** does advance work for the campaign. (*New York Magazine*, 6/18/1979)
- June* RFK is assassinated in Los Angeles after winning the California primary.
- July* Many Democrats call for EMK to run as Humphrey's running mate in 1968, but EMK announces that, "this year, it is impossible." (Clymer, pp. 120-121)
- EMK travels to Spain with Claude Hooton, Chuck McDermott, and his nephew, Joe Kennedy II.
- August* Making his first public appearance since RFK's assassination, EMK announces in a speech at Holy Cross College that he will not retire from politics and will continue his brother's fight against the war. (Clymer, pp. 121-122)
- EMK resists heavy pressure to accept either the Democratic nomination for the presidency or vice presidency. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 123-125)

1969

- June* **Hanan** attends a fund-raising event in Southampton, New York for the California grape-pickers. Ethel Kennedy is a featured guest at the event, who whispers to **Hanan**, "Don't leave me." (*The Washington Post*, 06/30/1969)
- July* Friends and advisors meet with EMK in Hyannisport after EMK's car accident in Chappaquiddick.
- EMK accepts responsibility for his role in the accident in Chappaquiddick in a national television address and asks the people of Massachusetts whether they still have confidence in his ability to serve in the Senate. The response is very favorable. Ted Sorensen, Milt Gwirtzman and David Burke had helped EMK write the address. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 491-492; Clymer, p. 152; Hersh, p. 414)
- EMK announces on the 30th that he will remain in the Senate. EMK announces the next day that he will not run for president in 1972 and that he will fill-out his full term if reelected to the Senate in 1970. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 155-156)
- November* JPK dies after having a heart attack and slipping into a coma.

- 1970** **Hanan** works on Arthur Goldberg's gubernatorial campaign in New York. Goldberg loses to incumbent Nelson Rockefeller. (*New York Magazine*, 06/18/1979)

1972

July EMK sends **Hanan**, Paul Kirk and Jim Flug to attend the Democratic National Convention in Miami. McGovern receives the presidential nomination and calls EMK in Hyannis Port to ask him to be his vice presidential nominee. After walking on the beach for 45 minutes, EMK declines McGovern's offer. (*The Washington Post*, 7/12/1972; Clymer, p. 188; *The New York Times*, 06/24/1979)

According to Pierre Salinger, EMK vetoes McGovern's consideration of Boston Mayor Kevin White as his running mate. (EMK has refuted this allegation.) McGovern selects Senator Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO). (Clymer, p. 189)

August After Eagleton is forced to withdraw as McGovern's running mate, EMK is again asked to run for vice president and refuses. McGovern chooses EMK's brother-in-law Sargent Shriver, reportedly over EMK's objections. (Clymer, p. 190; *The New York Times*, 07/31/1972)

1973 EMK learns that his twelve year old son, EMK, Jr., has cancer in his leg. EMK, Jr., successfully completes his chemotherapy treatment in 1975.

Mid-70s **Hanan** begins working for Mobil Oil (in 1974 or 1975) as their chief lobbyist on Capitol Hill. He is recruited to Mobil by Herbie Schmertz, whom **Hanan** had recruited to work on RFK's 1968 campaign. (*The Washington Post*, 11/28/1979)

1977 **Hanan** serves as New York City Mayor Abe Beame's campaign manager in his reelection bid. Beame fails to be re-nominated by the party after overseeing the city's worst fiscal crisis during his first term and a recent blackout. (*The New York Times*, 07/08/1977; *New York Magazine*, 06/18/1979)

1979

Summer After much discussion with family and friends, EMK decides to challenge Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination. In making his decision, EMK had asked Tunney and Larry Horowitz to speak with his children, who are concerned for EMK's safety. EMK also meets with psychiatrists to discuss the possible effects the campaign could have on Joan Kennedy. (Clymer, pp. 283-284)

September EMK struggles to answer difficult, personal questions during an interview with *CBS Reports'* Roger Mudd from Squaw Island on the 29th. The interview is later aired in November. (Clymer, pp. 285-286)

October EMK hosts the dedication ceremony of the John F. Kennedy Library on the 20th. EMK invites Carter to speak at the ceremony. (Clymer, p. 280, 289)

November Speaking from Boston's Faneuil Hall on the 7th, EMK officially announces his candidacy for the 1980 presidential election. Joan Kennedy announces that she

will participate in the campaign. EMK places Stephen Smith in charge of the campaign. **Hanan** will reportedly join the campaign full-time to help coordinate the campaign's media effort. He is joined from Mobil by Herbie Schmertz. (Clymer, pp. 291-295; *The New York Times*, 11/21/1979)

December EMK draws heavy criticism during the Iranian 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)

Hanan is asked to head EMK's Florida primary campaign, which is scheduled for March 11th. The campaign had originally planned to name Harold Ickes as the Florida campaign coordinator. With EMK leading two-to-one over Carter in the polls, the campaign had initially planned to mount a serious challenge in Florida, hoping to win a knock-out blow by showing that Carter could not hold his southern base. However, after a poor showing for EMK in the October caucus straw vote and unofficial balloting at the state Democratic convention in November, Ickes reports back to the campaign that EMK could not win Florida. Ickes is then moved to the New York campaign, and **Hanan** takes his place in Florida. The campaign's new strategy is to allocate modest resources in Florida to selectively target three counties in southern Florida to pursue the Jewish and northern transplant vote. Under state campaign laws, Florida's 100 delegates are to be allocated proportionately based on the results of the March primary. Any candidate who receives at least 15% of the vote in a congressional district will receive at least one delegate in that district. (*The Washington Post*, 12/10/1979, 03/09/1980)

On the 20th, Erie County Democratic chairman Joseph Crangle joins Kirk and Wagner as a national campaign director. Crangle will take over many of Kirk's duties at headquarters while Kirk travels with EMK. (*The New York Times*, 12/21/1979)

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

On the 29th, EMK gives a speech at Georgetown University that reveals a change in campaign strategy. In addition to attacking Carter's foreign policy towards Iran and the Soviet Union, EMK emphasizes more liberal themes such as wage-price controls and regulation of oil. EMK's return to liberal themes is reportedly an attempt to justify EMK's challenge to Carter, and was worked out by Smith, Kirk,

speechwriters Robert Shrum and Carey Parker, and policy advisers Jan Kalicki and Peter Edelman. (Clymer, p. 301; *The New York Times*, 01/30/1980)

February Carter defeats EMK in the New Hampshire primary on the 26th.

March On the 1st, Smith announces that the struggling campaign will dispatch some of its Washington staff to Illinois and New York for the upcoming primaries. Wagner and Paul Tully will run the campaign in Illinois and be joined by Ron Brown, John Howes, and Southwick. Drayne will oversee the press operation in New York. Kirk and Eddie Martin will travel with EMK. Smith also announces that former Governor of Wisconsin Patrick Lucey will serve as the Washington-based spokesman for the campaign. (*The Washington Post*, 03/01/1980)

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

The EMK campaign criticizes the Carter administration for supporting a UN resolution on the 1st that was critical of Israel. Carter later calls the UN vote a mistake. **Hanan** circulates thousands of flyers highlighting the UN issue and directs EMK surrogate Allard Lowenstein, former Deputy U.S. Ambassador to the UN, to repeatedly hit on the issue in his campaign speeches in southern Florida. **Hanan** also reportedly recommends that EMK make an unscheduled stop in Florida on the grounds that the media coverage of his appealing to the Jewish vote in Florida will help him in the Illinois and New York primaries. (*Associated Press*, 03/07/1980; *The Washington Post*, 03/09/1980)

Speaking with the press, **Hanan** admits that he has not been given the resources to win Florida, noting that the campaign did not authorize radio and TV commercials to begin running before March 10th. **Hanan** also says, “I’ve been trying to get the candidate down here, but they fiddled with it so long, it’s almost too late.” (*The Globe and Mail*, 03/10/1980)

Carter easily wins the Florida, Alabama and Georgia primaries on the 11th, defeating EMK in Florida by a two-to-one margin. EMK wins the Jewish vote. (*The Washington Post*, 03/12/1980)

Carter wins the Illinois primary on the 18th, 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 Stearns, 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 25th, 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 1st, Carter wins a landslide victory in Wisconsin. Brown subsequently withdraws from the race. (*The New York Times*, 04/02/1980)
- On the 22nd, 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)
- On the 2nd, DNC Chairman White declares the party's presidential contest resolved and says he will direct DNC efforts under the assumption that Carter will be the nominee. EMK's campaign challenges White's assertion that the contest is resolved and calls for White's resignation. (*The New York Times*, 05/02/1980)
- June* On the 3rd, 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 5th, EMK tells Carter that he would consider releasing his delegates if Carter would agree to a debate. Carter tells EMK he would 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 reportedly decides the next day to agree to a debate with EMK, but is talked out of it by his aide Charles Kirbo. (Clymer, pp. 313-314)
- August* EMK meets with Rep. John Anderson (R-IL), who is running as an independent, to ask if he would drop out were EMK to win the nomination. (*The Washington Post*, 08/08/1980)
- At the Democratic National Convention, EMK loses a procedural vote that would have permitted delegates to switch their vote on the 11th, effectively ending his campaign. On the 12th, 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 21st, 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 25th, 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* Ronald Reagan defeats Carter in the presidential election. Carter wins only 42 percent of the popular vote and 49 electoral votes. The Republicans win control of the Senate and EMK loses chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

1981

- January* EMK and Joan Kennedy announce they are getting divorced. Joan Kennedy moves into the apartment in Boston and EMK continues living in McLean, Virginia. With EMK, Jr. and Kara Kennedy in college, PJK attends the Fessenden School outside of Boston. EMK and Joan Kennedy's divorce settlement is reached the following year. (Clymer, p. 325, 354, 578)

1982

- December* EMK meets with his family and aides over the Thanksgiving holiday to discuss whether he should run for president in 1984. The meeting includes EMK's Kara Kennedy, EMK, Jr., PJK, Stephen Smith and Jean Kennedy Smith, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, JPK II, Stephen Smith, Jr., and Larry Horowitz. While Horowitz presents the case for EMK to announce his candidacy, EMK's children reportedly argue against running for personal and family reasons. EMK tells his staff a few days later that he has decided not to run. (Clymer, pp. 3-7)

1984

- April* Rose Kennedy suffers a debilitating stroke. She spends much of the next year recovering at the family's home in Hyannis Port.
- EMK's nephew, David Anthony Kennedy, dies of a drug overdose in Palm Beach on the 25th. (Clymer, p. 354)

1985

December EMK announces in a televised statement that he will not run for president in 1988. He acknowledges the following day at a news conference that his decision may mean that he will never again run for president.

1990

August EMK's brother-in-law and close friend, Steve Smith, dies of cancer.

1991

Spring William Kennedy Smith is charged with sexual battery in Palm Beach, Florida. EMK had been with Smith earlier on the night in question and is later called to testify at the trial in December.

June EMK attends a fortieth wedding anniversary dinner for long-time Kennedy family friends, Edmund and Doris Reggie. The dinner is hosted by the Reggie's daughter, Vicki Reggie, who is a partner in a D.C.-area law firm. EMK invites Vicki Reggie to dinner the next day and the couple begins to date. Later that summer, EMK begins to spend a lot of time with Vicki Reggie and her two children from a previous marriage. (Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997)

October The Senate holds confirmation hearings for Clarence Thomas.

EMK gives a speech at the Kennedy School at Harvard University in which he acknowledges that he has made mistakes in the conduct of his private life.

EMK and Vicki Reggie go to Hyannis Port, where Vicki Reggie first meets Rose Kennedy. (*Her Grace Above Gold*, pp. 246-248)

December EMK is called to testify at William Kennedy Smith's Palm Beach trial. Smith is found not guilty. (Clymer, pp. 504-505)

1992

January EMK proposes to Vicki Reggie at a performance of *La Boheme* at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. EMK and Vicki Reggie decide to announce their engagement in March after learning that *The Washington Post* has received unconfirmed reports of the couple's engagement. They had hoped to keep the engagement secret until the school year of Vicki Reggie's two young children had ended. (Clymer, pp. 512-513)

April EMK and Vicki visit EMK's sister, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, in St. Croix over the Easter holiday. While snorkeling, EMK gives Vicki Kennedy her engagement ring. (Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997; Clymer, p. 512)

- July* EMK and Vicki Reggie are married in a small ceremony at EMK's home in McLean, Virginia. The couple are married by A. David Mazzone, a federal judge whose appointment EMK had sponsored. EMK has not yet been granted an annulment of his first marriage from the Catholic Church. The annulment is later granted in 1994. EMK and Vicki Kennedy honeymoon in Vermont. EMK later says that his marriage to Vicki Kennedy "has been just an enormously different phase to me in my life, not one that you could have sort of anticipated or expected or described, but it has been a very real one and it's been a wonderful one." (Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997; Clymer, p. 512, 564)
- Hanan** speaks out against Richard Burke's forthcoming controversial book about Burke's time on EMK's staff. Burke resigned as EMK's chief of staff in 1981 after lying about being the object of an assassination attempt and suffering a nervous breakdown. **Hanan** says, "How can it be close to the truth when he went off the deep end?" (*The Washington Post*, 7/22/1992)
- 1993** Clinton nominates EMK's sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, as Ambassador to Ireland.
- 1994**
- September* With EMK in the middle of a tough campaign challenge from Mitt Romney, EMK's ex-wife, Joan Kennedy, announces that she plans to reopen their divorce settlement. She hires one of Boston's toughest divorce lawyers, Monroe Inker, but announces in October that she will wait to reopen her divorce settlement with EMK until after the November election. (*The Boston Globe*, 11/10/1994)
- 1995** Rose Kennedy dies just a few months short of her 105th birthday.
- Hanan** is terminated from Mobil after serving as their chief lobbyist in Washington, D.C. for over 25 years. **Hanan** files a lawsuit against Mobil for age discrimination. After leaving Mobil, **Hanan** continues working with his wife, Jean, in the real estate business in Washington, D.C. (*The Washington Post*, 02/09/1997; www.**Hanan**homes.com)
- 1996**
- June* Joan Kennedy agrees to drop her demand for larger divorce settlement after she is "assured protection in the event of the Senator's death." (Clymer, p. 578)
- 1997** EMK's nephew, Michael Kennedy, dies in a skiing accident in Colorado.
- 1999** JFK, Jr. and his wife, Carolyn Bessette Kennedy, die in an airplane accident off the coast of Massachusetts. The couple had been traveling to Hyannis Port to attend the wedding of Rory Kennedy, RFK's youngest child.

2002 EMK celebrates his 70th birthday. Vicki Kennedy organizes birthday parties for EMK in Washington, D.C. and Boston. (*The Boston Globe*, 02/22/2002)

2008

January EMK announces his support for Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama.

May EMK is diagnosed with a brain tumor.

August EMK makes a surprise appearance and speech at the Democratic National Convention.

TIM HANAN FACT SHEET

Prepared by Rob Martin

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/28/2009

Law School: Hanan is a long-time friend of EMK's from law school.

- EMK attends UVa law school from 1956-1959.
- Hanan likely attends UVa law school from either 1956-1959 or 1957-1960. (EMK passes the Massachusetts bar in 1959; Hanan passes the New York bar in 1960.)

Hanan's political and work experience:

- **RFK's 1968 campaign:** Hanan does advance work for the campaign.
- **1970:** Hanan works on Arthur Goldberg's gubernatorial campaign in New York; Goldberg loses to the incumbent Nelson Rockefeller.
- **1972:** EMK sends Hanan, Paul Kirk and Jim Flug to the Democratic National Convention in Miami.
- **1974 or '75:** Hanan begins working for Mobil Oil as a lobbyist in Washington, D.C.; he remains with Mobil until 1995.
- **1977:** Hanan serves as campaign manager of New York City Mayor Abe Beame's reelection campaign; Beame fails to win the party's nomination.
- **EMK's 1980 presidential campaign:** Hanan joins the campaign full-time to help coordinate media efforts. Hanan also heads EMK's primary campaign in Florida. (Ickes was originally slated to head the Florida campaign, but was reportedly shifted to the New York campaign after it was decided that Florida was not winnable.)