



EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewer's Briefing Materials **George Cabot Lodge Interview, 07/08/2005**

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Miller Center Documents¹

- George Cabot Lodge Timeline.

Secondary Source Materials

- Burton Hersh, *The Education of Edward Kennedy* (New York: Morrow, 1972), p. 183.
- James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy* (New York: Norton, 1976), pp. 94-96.
- Theo Lippman, Jr., *Senator Ted Kennedy: The Career Behind the Image* (New York: Norton, 1976), pp. 21-23.
- Adam Clymer, *Edward Kennedy: A Biography* (New York: Morrow, 1999), pp. 34-42.
- Robert Healy, "Bay State Race Will Shatter Some Teacups," *The Washington Post*, 10/15/1961.
- Allen L. Otten, "Lodge, Curtis Vie in Battle of Ages," *The Wall Street Journal*, 06/07/1962.
- "Lodge Endorsed for Senate Post," *The New York Times*, 06/17/1962.
- Richard L. Lyons, "GOP Senate Race Rivals to Go on TV in Massachusetts," *The Washington Post*, 09/09/1962.
- Edward T. Folliard, "Work Is the Key, Lodge Says, but Teddy Is Up With the Sun," *The Washington Post*, 09/20/1962.
- Joseph Alsop, "The 'Dynasty' Issue," *The Washington Post*, 09/21/1962.
- Roscoe Drummond, "Kennedy vs. Lodge; The Odds Are on Teddy," *The Washington Post*, 09/22/1962.
- "Debate Hits Rare Height in Bay State," *The Washington Post*, 09/27/1962.
- Russell Baker, "Edward Kennedy Called Safe Bet," *The New York Times*, 10/12/1962.
- John H. Fenton, "Edward Kennedy Expected to Win," *The New York Times*, 11/04/1962.

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.

Other

- Joe Gargan, “Memories of the ’62 campaign,” p. 11.
- Campaign schedules: 10/09/1962, 10/11/1962, and 10/23/1962.
- Milton Gwirtzman and Melody Miller, Memorandum on Cuban Missile Crisis.
- Internal polling data, 1962.

GEORGE CABOT LODGE TIMELINE

Prepared by Christopher Loomis

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 06/30/2005

- 1916** Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, great grandfather of George Cabot Lodge, is reelected after defeating John F. “Honey Fitz” Fitzgerald, former Democratic mayor of Boston and Edward M. Kennedy’s (EMK) grandfather. First elected to the Senate in 1893, Lodge serves until his death in 1924. (*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*; *The New York Times*, 03/06/1962; *The Washington Post*, 03/15/1962)
- 1950** George Cabot Lodge graduates with honors from Harvard College. Before matriculating to Harvard he had served for two years as an enlisted man in the Navy and had attended Groton. (*The New York Times*, 11/04/1962; *The Harvard Crimson*, 11/03/1962)
- 1952** Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., George Cabot Lodge’s father, is defeated for reelection by Representative John F. Kennedy (JFK). Senator Lodge had served in the Senate since 1947, and before that from 1937-1944. (Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, 2005, <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000394>>; *The Washington Post*, 03/15/1962)
- 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 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: Morrow, 1999, p. 26)
- 1958**
- November* 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* JFK and running-mate Lyndon B. Johnson defeat Richard M. Nixon and running-mate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. in the presidential election. Lodge had served as

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations under President Eisenhower following his departure from the Senate.

December 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. (Milton Gwartzman Oral History Interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 01/19/1966, pp. 21-23; James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy*, New York: Norton, 1976, 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>>)

After a conversation with JFK in Palm Beach, Robert Healy writes in *The Boston Globe* on Dec. 18 that "backroom word from the Kennedy camp" indicates that EMK might run for the Senate in 1962. According to Clymer, most politicians "did not take that report very seriously." (Clymer, p. 32; *The Boston Globe*, 12/18/1960)

1961

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

June George Cabot Lodge resigns his position as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Having served in the Labor department through much of the Eisenhower administration, Lodge had remained at his post following the 1960 election after JFK requested that he finish out his term as chair of the International Labor Organization. (*The Washington Post*, 10/15/1961)

Fall Lodge is appointed to the faculty of Harvard Business School, where he lectures during the fall term. At the time it is already expected that he will run for the Senate in 1962. (*The Harvard Crimson*, 07/20/1961; *The Washington Post*, 10/15/1961)

1962

February EMK travels to Washington, D.C. and informs Senator Smith 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 Gwartzman, to Massachusetts every week to brief EMK on key issues. (Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 26; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 7; Theo Lippman, Jr., *Senator Ted Kennedy*, New York: Norton, 1976), 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 the slogan, "I can do more for Massachusetts," which JFK had used in his campaign against Henry Cabot Lodge in 1952. (Burns, pp. 77-79; Clymer, pp. 37-39; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 7; Levin, p. 87)
- The Kennedys decide to publicly disclose EMK's expulsion from Harvard University after it is learned that Robert 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 Boston Globe*, 03/30/1962; *Time*, 09/29/1962)
- June* EMK wins his party's endorsement to run for the Senate at the Democratic State Convention in Springfield on the 9th. 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*, 06/10/1962)
- Lodge wins the G.O.P. endorsement in a close vote at the Republican convention in Worcester on the 16th. Lodge's opponent, 68-year-old Laurence Curtis, a five-term Congressman from Brookline whose district had been eliminated by reapportionment, decides to remain in the race and challenge Lodge in the primary. (*The New York Times*, 06/17/1962)
- August* EMK and McCormack hold the first of two televised debates on the 27th at South Boston High 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. (Gwirtzman 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 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)

Lodge and Curtis hold a television debate in Boston the week after EMK's second debate with McCormack. Throughout the campaign, Curtis—a party stalwart who had lost a leg in World War I—contrasts his own experience against the 34-year-old Lodge's relative youth. Curtis reportedly posts campaign billboards reading "A man for a man's job." (*The Washington Post*, 09/09/1962)

EMK beats McCormack by a landslide in the primary on the 18th, gaining 69 percent of the Democratic vote. Lodge defeats Curtis by a much smaller margin, garnering 55 percent of the vote in the Republican primary. The turnout for the two contests is a state record 1,249,487. Also joining EMK and Lodge on the November ballot is H. Stuart Hughes, a Harvard professor and outspoken liberal running as an independent. (*The New York Times*, 09/20/1962)

Lodge and EMK meet in a debate at Worcester on the 25th. In contrast to the heated first debate between EMK and McCormack, the Associated Press described the meeting as "black tie and Ivy League, friendly, genteel. No roundhouse rights, no rough stuff." (*The Washington Post*, 09/27/1962)

Lodge and Hughes meet in a debate in Boston on the 29th. EMK reportedly labels Hughes' campaign "frivolous," and refuses to debate him. Instead, an empty podium is left on stage. Citing EMK's absence, the city's commercial television stations refuse to air the program, leaving only WGBH to televise the meeting. (*The Harvard Crimson*, 09/27/1962, 10/01/1962)

October Lodge meets Hughes again—this time in Waltham—in a debate on the 10th. EMK is again represented by an empty podium, but this time a commercial station televises the debate. (*The Harvard Crimson*, 10/09/1962, 10/11/1962)

Following his defeat in the Democratic primary, McCormack announces he will stump for EMK in his campaign against Lodge. (*The Boston Globe*, 10/11/1962) On the 22nd, JFK addresses the nation about the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba, and announces a quarantine of the island.

JFK sends Ted 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)

On the 28th, the Soviets announce that they will withdraw their missiles from Cuba.

November On election day, EMK convinces JFK to cast his vote and then leave Boston immediately instead of making a public event out of the vote. (*The New York Times*, 06/17/1979)

EMK defeats Lodge with 55 percent of the vote on the 6th. EMK is sworn into the Senate the next day to fulfill JFK's unexpired term. (*Congressional Elections 1946-1996*, Congressional Quarterly Inc., p.88; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac 1963*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1964; Burns, p. 99; Clymer, p. 44; Culver interview, 05/12/2003, p. 8)