



EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewer's Briefing Materials **Adam Clymer Interview, 07/12/2006**

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Miller Center Documents¹

- Edward M. Kennedy Personal Timeline.
- Edward M. Kennedy Committee Assignments.

Secondary Source Materials

- Adam Clymer bio, *Biography Resource Center*, <http://www.galenet.com>.

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EDWARD M. KENNEDY BIOGRAPHICAL TIMELINE

Prepared by Rob Martin and the KOHP research staff

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1888

September Edward Moore Kennedy's (EMK) father, Joseph Patrick Kennedy (JPK), is born in East Boston to local political leader and saloon owner Patrick Joseph "P.J." Kennedy and his wife, Mary Augusta Hickey. (*The Fruitful Bough: A Tribute to Joseph P. Kennedy*, collected by Edward M. Kennedy, Halliday Lithograph Corporation, 1965, p. 3)

1890

July EMK's mother, Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald, is born in the North End of Boston to John F. Fitzgerald and Mary Josephine Hannon. "Honey Fitz," as EMK's grandfather is later known, serves in the Massachusetts State Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and is elected Mayor of Boston. (Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, *Times to Remember*, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1974, pp. 6-11; James MacGregor Burns, *Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976, pp. 23-24)

1914

October JPK marries Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald. The couple had first met as children in the 1890s when the Fitzgerald and Kennedy families vacationed together at Old Orchard Beach in Maine. JPK and Rose Kennedy move into a house on Beals Street in Brookline, Massachusetts. (*Her Grace Above Gold: In Loving Remembrance of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy*, collected by Edward M. Kennedy, Deschamps Printing Company, Inc., 1997, pp. 3-4; Rose Kennedy, pp. 17-29, 66-75)

1915

July EMK's oldest brother, Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Jr. (JPK, Jr.), is born.

1917

May EMK's second brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK), is born.

1918

September EMK's oldest sister, Rosemary Kennedy, is born. It later becomes evident that Rosemary has serious developmental disabilities. (Doris Kearns Goodwin, *The*

Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys, New York: Touchstone, 2001, pp. 414-419; Rose Kennedy, pp. 151-154)

1920

February EMK's second sister, Kathleen "Kick" Kennedy, is born. The Kennedys move into a larger house on Naples Road in Brookline, Massachusetts the following year. (Rose Kennedy, p. 75)

1921

July EMK's third sister, Eunice Kennedy, is born.

1924

May EMK's fourth sister, Patricia Kennedy, is born.

1925

November EMK's third brother, Robert Fitzgerald Kennedy (RFK), is born.

1926

Spring The Kennedys begin renting a house in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. The family continues to rent the house over the next few summers until 1929, when the family decides to buy the house. This is the house that, in the years to come, will form the nucleus of the "Kennedy compound." (Burton Hersh, *The Education of Edward Kennedy*, New York: Morrow, 1972, p. 22; "The Kennedys," *American Experience*, <http://www.pbs.org>)

1926/1927 The Kennedys move from Brookline, Massachusetts to Riverdale, New York. (*Hostage to Fortune: The Letters of Joseph P. Kennedy*, Amanda Smith, ed., New York: Viking, 2001, p. xxxv; Hersh, p. 23; Burns, p. 26)

1928

February EMK's fifth sister, Jean Ann Kennedy, is born. Rose Kennedy had returned to Boston to have her daughter delivered at St. Margaret's Hospital. Jean is the first of the children born in a hospital. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 76-77)

1929

Spring JPK begins to pull out of the stock market, allowing the Kennedys to survive the coming stock market crash with their fortune largely intact. JPK had made much of his money in banking, shipyards, movies and the stock market. (Adam Clymer,

Edward Kennedy: A Biography, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1999, p. 9; Rose Kennedy, p. 193; Goodwin, p. 486)

May EMK's grandfather, P.J. Kennedy, passes away. (Goodwin, p. 412)

June The Kennedys move from Riverdale, New York to Bronxville, New York. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 166-167; Goodwin, pp. 484-485)

1932

February EMK is born in Brookline, Massachusetts on the 22nd. Rose Kennedy had returned to Boston, as she had done with Jean Kennedy, to have EMK delivered by a familiar doctor at St. Margaret's Hospital. EMK is named after JPK's longtime friend and personal assistant, Edward Moore. JFK is named as EMK's godfather. JPK sets up a trust fund for EMK, as he had done for his other eight children. (Burns, p. 33; Clymer, p. 9; *The Fruitful Bough*, p. 145)

1933 The Kennedys buy an estate in Palm Beach, Florida. The family begins to split much of its time between Palm Beach, Hyannis Port and Bronxville, New York. (Rose Kennedy, p. 258; Clymer, p. 486; Goodwin, p. 494)

1934

July President Franklin D. Roosevelt appoints JPK as Chairman of the new Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). JPK had played an active role in Roosevelt's 1932 campaign. JPK and Edward Moore rent an estate in the Maryland countryside for the year. Rose Kennedy and the children remain in Bronxville, New York, as JPK only plans to stay at the SEC for one year. JPK resigns in September, 1935, receiving high praise for his work. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 194-196; Burns, pp. 27-28; Goodwin, pp. 519-527)

1936

September Rose Kennedy's sister, Agnes Gargan, suddenly passes away. EMK's cousins, the Gargan children, spend much time over the years with the Kennedys at Hyannis Port and Palm Beach, particularly after their father dies in 1946. EMK becomes very close with his cousin, Joey Gargan, who is only two years older than EMK. Ann Gargan remains especially close with JPK until his death in 1969. (*Her Grace Above Gold*, pp. 219-222; *The Fruitful Bough*, p. 173, 268; Rose Kennedy, pp. 128-132)

1937

April JPK is appointed head of the newly-created U.S. Maritime Commission. JPK and Edward Moore move back to Maryland while Rose Kennedy and the children remain in Bronxville, New York. (Rose Kennedy, p. 211; Goodwin, p. 578)

Summer Luella Hennessey spends the summer with the Kennedys in Hyannis Port to provide nursing care for Patricia Kennedy and RFK. Hennessey becomes known as the family nurse and remains close to the Kennedys for years to come. Hennessey is present at the births of nearly all of JPK's and Rose Kennedy's grandchildren. (Luella Hennessey oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 11/26/1964, pp. 1-4; Evan Thomas, *Robert Kennedy: His Life*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998, p. 32; Rose Kennedy, p. 164)

Fall EMK attends kindergarten at Pondfield Country Day School near his home in Bronxville, New York. (Burns, pp. 34-36)

1938

January Roosevelt nominates JPK as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. JPK leaves for London the following month. Rose Kennedy's departure is delayed by an appendicitis operation. (Burns, p. 28; Goodwin, pp. 590-593)

March Rose Kennedy travels to London with EMK, RFK, Kathleen, Patricia and Jean Kennedy. The family moves into the U.S. Ambassador's residence at 14 Prince's Gate, which is composed of two houses which had been merged by the prior owner, J.P. Morgan. JPK, Jr. and JFK, who are at Harvard University, later join the family in London. Edward and Mary Moore move with the family to London. The Kennedys also bring Luella Hennessey, the family nurse, Elizabeth Dunn, the governess, and Margaret Ambrose, the family cook. EMK and RFK attend Gibbs, a day school in London. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 210-219; Burns, pp. 34-35; Luella Hennessey interview, pp. 4-9; Hersh, p. 33)

June EMK and RFK attend a ceremony to open the London Children's Zoo. EMK is given the honor of cutting the ribbon. (Hersh, p. 34)

1939

March The Kennedys attend the coronation of Pope Pius XII at the Vatican. JPK serves as Roosevelt's representative at the ceremony. The Pope gives EMK rosary beads, lets EMK sit on his lap, and tells EMK that he is "a smart little fellow." (Clymer, p. 11) EMK receives his First Communion from the new Pope in the Pope's private chapel. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 243-245; *Hostage to Fortune*, pp. 317-319; Goodwin, pp. 672-673)

May The Kennedys host a dinner party for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. EMK is drilled on etiquette in preparation for the event. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 246-249; Burns, p. 11)

Fall Rose Kennedy and the children move back to Bronxville, New York, after England declares war on Germany. EMK continues switching between schools

over the next several years, attending ten different private schools before high school. Rose Kennedy briefly sends EMK to Portsmouth Abbey Priory in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, with RFK. EMK only spends a few months at Portsmouth, as he is too young to be officially enrolled and reportedly has a difficult time. EMK also attends the Lawrence Park West Country Day School, the Riverdale Country School for Boys in the Bronx, New York, the Palm Beach Private School in Palm Beach, Florida, Graham Eckes in Palm Beach, Florida, the Fessenden School in West Newton, Massachusetts, and Cranwell in western Massachusetts. (Hersh, pp. 37-39; Clymer, pp. 12-16; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *Robert Kennedy and His Times*, New York: Ballantine Books, 1978, p. 31)

1940

October JPK asks Roosevelt to be relieved of his ambassadorial post. JPK officially resigns after the November election. (Clymer, p. 11; Goodwin, pp. 657-685)

1941 The Kennedys sell their house in Bronxville, New York. EMK continues shuffling between schools, often following his family's seasonal moves between Hyannis Port and Palm Beach in the middle of each school year. (Rose Kennedy, p. 337; Clymer, pp. 12-16; Hersh, p. 37)

Spring JPK, Jr. enlists in the Navy after completing his second year of law school at Harvard University. After flight school, JPK, Jr. advances to the naval air station in Jacksonville, Florida. (http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/j4/joseph_p_kennedy_jr.html; Goodwin, p. 720)

Mid-Late '41 An unsuccessful operation leaves Rosemary Kennedy institutionalized. She is later sent to live in a convent in Wisconsin. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 285-287; *Hostage to Fortune*, pp. 514-516; Goodwin, pp. 740-744)

Fall JFK enlists in the Navy and joins the Office of Naval Intelligence. JFK is assigned to the U.S. Naval Reserve midshipmen's school the following year. (Goodwin, p. 725; "The Kennedys," *American Experience*)

1942

Summer Joey Gargan is invited to Hyannis Port to spend time with EMK. Gargan goes on to spend much of the next ten summers with the Kennedys in Hyannis Port. (*Her Grace Above Gold*, p. 220)

1943

August A Japanese destroyer rams the *USS PT 109* off the Solomon Islands. JFK, the boat's commander, immediately loses two men in the collision. Despite being stranded in the middle of the Pacific, JFK saves the rest of his crew and earns the

U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroic conduct and the Purple Heart.
(<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq60-2.htm>; *Hostage to Fortune*, p. 516)

Fall While attending the Fessenden School in West Newton, Massachusetts, EMK frequently visits his grandfather, “Honey Fitz,” at the Bellevue Hotel in Boston. In the winter, EMK returns to the Palm Beach Private School where he is elected vice president of his sixth grade class. In the spring, EMK returns to Fessenden to complete the sixth grade. (Burns, pp. 38-39; Clymer, p. 16; Elsa Walsh, “Kennedy’s Hidden Campaign,” *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997)

1944

May Kathleen Kennedy marries a British lord, William Cavendish. Rose Kennedy reportedly opposes the marriage as Cavendish is Anglican. (Goodwin, pp. 672-682; *Hostage to Fortune*, pp. 517-519)

August JPK, Jr. is killed when his bomber explodes over the English Channel. JPK, Jr. is posthumously awarded the Navy Cross. Two priests break the news to JPK and Rose Kennedy at the house in Hyannis Port. Kathleen Kennedy quickly returns from Europe to be with the family. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 299-301; Burns, p. 45)

September Cavendish is killed in battle against the Germans, widowing Kathleen Kennedy after only four months of marriage. (Goodwin, p. 695)

Fall EMK enters the seventh grade at the Fessenden School in West Newton, Massachusetts. EMK continues to visit his grandfather, “Honey Fitz,” in Boston. Later in the year, EMK returns to the Palm Beach Private School where EMK is elected class president and named captain of the basketball team. (Burns, pp. 38-39; Clymer, p. 16)

1945

Fall In the eighth grade, EMK attends Cranwell, a Jesuit prep school in western Massachusetts. Rose Kennedy reportedly feels that EMK should be educated at a Catholic school. (Clymer, p. 17)

1946 JPK and Rose Kennedy establish the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, which is dedicated to supporting people with intellectual disabilities. Years later, EMK will serve as president of the foundation. (<http://www.jpkf.org>; *The Fruitful Bough*, pp. 220-221)

In tribute to EMK’s oldest brother, the U.S. Navy launches the destroyer, *USS Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.* (<http://www.jpkf.org>)

Fall EMK begins high school at Milton Academy, a private boarding school located just south of Boston. EMK remains at Milton Academy for all four years of high

school, which is his longest continuous stretch at any school. RFK had previously attended Milton Academy for two years before entering Harvard University. EMK reportedly develops a stronger interest in school during his studies at Milton and begins to consider a career in public service. EMK serves as class secretary and excels at football, wrestling, debate and public speaking. (Burns, pp. 39-42; Hersh, pp. 76-78, 82)

November JFK is elected to the House of Representatives from the 11th district of Massachusetts. EMK's grandfather, "Honey Fitz," had represented the same district in Boston when he served in the House of Representatives. (Rose Kennedy, p. 306; <http://www.jfklibrary.org>)

1948

May Kathleen Kennedy is killed in a plane crash in France. JFK picks up EMK at Milton Academy to join the rest of the family in Hyannis Port. Kathleen Kennedy is buried in England by JPK and the Cavendish family. (Goodwin, pp. 738-741; Hersh, p. 78)

1950

Spring EMK graduates from Milton Academy. (Clymer, p. 18)

June RFK marries Ethel Skakel. Skakel had been introduced to RFK by Jean Kennedy, who had been Skakel's roommate at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in Purchase, New York. (Rose Kennedy, p. 346)

EMK and Joey Gargan travel throughout Europe. (*Hostage to Fortune*, p. 643)

Fall EMK enters Harvard University. EMK's father and three brothers had also attended Harvard. EMK becomes longtime friends with John Culver, Dick Clasby and Claude Hooton at Harvard and plays football during his freshman year. (Clymer, p. 18; *Her Grace Above Gold*, pp. 200-202; John Culver oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 05/12/2003, pp. 1-2)

October EMK's grandfather, John Fitzgerald, passes away. (Rose Kennedy, p. 334)

1951

May EMK is expelled from Harvard University after he is caught cheating on a Spanish exam. The dean offers to consider EMK's reentry into Harvard the following year. (Burns, p. 44; Hersh, pp. 78-82)

June EMK enlists in the Army. After mistakenly enlisting for a four-year term, EMK's term is shortened to two years. EMK undergoes basic training at Fort Dix in New Jersey. After a brief stint at Fort Holabird in Maryland, EMK is assigned to

Camp Gordon in Alabama for Military Police training. (Clymer, pp. 18-19; Hersh, p. 82)

1952

Early '52 After a brief stint at Camp Kilmer in New Jersey, EMK is sent to Camp Laloges, which is attached to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) in France.

June EMK is assigned to Military Police honor guard at SHAPE in Paris. While in Europe, EMK climbs the Matterhorn and travels to Switzerland, where he wins an amateur one-man bobsled race. (Burns, p. 46; Clymer, pp. 18-19; *Esquire*, April 1962)

Fall EMK gathers absentee votes from military personnel in Europe for JFK's first Senate campaign. JFK goes on to defeat Henry Cabot Lodge II, grandson of the man who had beaten EMK's grandfather, John Fitzgerald, in a Senate race 36 years earlier. (Burns, p. 54; Goodwin, p. 756; Hersh, p. 83)

1953

March EMK completes his military service at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and is discharged as a Private First Class. After leaving the Army, EMK spends several weeks at his father's request traveling to Chicago and Tulsa to view some of his family's business investments. Upon returning, EMK tells his father that he is considering a political career. (*Time*, 09/28/1962; *Esquire*, April 1962)

May Eunice Kennedy marries Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr. (Rose Kennedy, p. 346)

Fall EMK is readmitted to Harvard University after taking several summer courses to satisfy his requirements for reentry. EMK goes on to excel in public speaking and earns honors in history and government. During his summer breaks in 1954 and 1955, EMK works as a forest ranger at the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks and crews in a Trans-Pacific yacht race to Hawaii. (Burns, pp. 46-48; Clymer, pp. 19-21; Hersh, pp. 83-84; *Hostage to Fortune*, p. 668; *Esquire*, April 1962; *Time*, 09/28/1962)

September JFK marries Jacqueline Bouvier at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Newport, Rhode Island. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 348-351; Goodwin, pp. 771-772)

1954

April Patricia Kennedy marries actor Peter Lawford. The couple moves to Los Angeles, California. (*The Fruitful Bough*, pp. 216, 222)

- Spring* EMK and John Culver drive to Washington, D.C. to observe RFK during the Army-McCarthy hearings. (Culver interview, pp. 2-3; Clymer, p. 19)
- Fall* After successfully completing his probationary period at Harvard University, EMK is able to rejoin the football team during his junior year. EMK goes on to letter in football. EMK also plays rugby in his final two years at Harvard. (Clymer, p. 20)
- 1955**
- Spring/Summer* EMK spends time in Palm Beach with JFK who is recuperating from his second back operation in the past year. JFK had almost died after his first operation the previous October. While recuperating, JFK writes *Profiles in Courage*. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 145-146, 353; Clymer, p. 23; Goodwin, pp. 775-776)
- 1956**
- Spring* EMK graduates from Harvard University. (Clymer, p. 21)
- May* Jean Kennedy marries Stephen Edward Smith. The couple lives in New York. (*The Fruitful Bough*, p. 222; Rose Kennedy, p. 346)
- Summer* After traveling to Europe, EMK works for six weeks with the International News Service as a reporter covering the French army in Algeria. Algeria is in the process of fighting for its independence from France. (Burns, p. 49; Clymer, p. 21)
- August* EMK and JFK begin a week-long sailing trip on the Mediterranean Sea. JFK had been given strong consideration at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago to be Adlai Stevenson's running-mate in the 1956 presidential election but just came up short. The brothers' sailing trip is cut short when Jacqueline Kennedy is suddenly rushed to the hospital and has a miscarriage. JFK returns immediately. (Goodwin, p. 785; Hersh, pp. 99-100; Burns, p. 54)
- 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. RFK in particular had recommended that EMK consider the University of 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. EMK lives in a converted stable with Tunney during part of law school. (Burns, p. 50; Clymer, pp. 21-22; Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997)
- November* While gathering with the Kennedy family over Thanksgiving weekend in Hyannis Port, JFK decides to run for president in 1960. (Goodwin, pp. 788)

1957

- Summer* In an interview with *The Saturday Evening Post*, JPK discusses the possibility of EMK one day running for the Senate. (Clymer, p. 26)
- October* EMK speaks on behalf of the Kennedy family at the dedication ceremony for the Kennedy Physical Education building at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in Purchase, New York. The donation is made in memory of Kathleen Kennedy. Rose Kennedy, Eunice Kennedy Shriver and Jean Kennedy Smith had all attended Manhattanville College, as had RFK's wife, Ethel Kennedy. After EMK's speech, Jean Kennedy Smith introduces EMK to Joan Bennett, who later becomes EMK's future wife. Joan Bennett is the daughter of a New York advertising executive from Bronxville, New York and is a senior at the college. EMK and Joan Bennett begin dating shortly thereafter. (Marcia Chellis, *The Joan Kennedy Story: Living With the Kennedys*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1985, pp. 31-33; Rose Kennedy, p. 430; Burns, pp. 52-53; Clymer, p. 23)

1958

- June* EMK and Joan Bennett spend a week at the Kennedy's house in Hyannis Port, where Joan Bennett is introduced to Rose Kennedy. Joan Bennett meets the rest of the family in Hyannis Port later that summer. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 430-431; Clymer, p. 23)
- Summer* EMK attends the International Law School at The Hague in the Netherlands. EMK also travels in Europe with Tunney during breaks. (*Congressional Directory*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963; "Edward M. Kennedy," *Biography Resource Center*)
- September* EMK and Joan Bennett become engaged to be married while visiting Hyannis Port over Labor Day weekend. JPK returns from France that night and meets Joan Bennett the next day. The wedding is set for November 29th. Shortly before the wedding, Joan 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 Haynesworth, 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 on the 29th. EMK and Joan Kennedy take a short honeymoon and then return to Charlottesville, Virginia. The young couple take a longer honeymoon 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)

Summer EMK and Joan Kennedy honeymoon in South America. (Burns, p. 54, 67; Chellis, p. 35; Hersh, p. 128)

October EMK attends a key strategy meeting in Hyannis Port to set up JFK's run for the presidency in 1960. RFK leaves his job with the Senate Labor rackets committee to manage the campaign. EMK is named western states coordinator and is assigned to manage eleven western states plus Alaska and Hawaii. EMK is to campaign for JFK throughout the region and win delegates in those states holding presidential primary elections. When not on the campaign trail, EMK spends much of the next year in Hyannis Port. (Burns, pp. 64-66; *Esquire*, April 1962)

1960

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. Joan Kennedy had been staying with her parents in Bronxville, New York during her pregnancy but joins EMK on the campaign trail a month later. (Burns, p. 68; Clymer, pp. 28; Chellis, p. 35)

March/April While campaigning for JFK in Wisconsin, EMK lands a 180-foot ski jump. (Clymer, pp. 28-31; Hersh, p. 129)

May EMK campaigns in West Virginia when Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-MN) decides to challenge JFK in that state. JFK goes on to win the West Virginia

primary, which significantly demonstrates that JFK can overcome the “Catholic issue.” (Goodwin, pp. 797-799)

July JFK is nominated for the presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. EMK serves as a floor leader and helps to deliver delegates in key states such as Wyoming, which clinches JFK’s nomination. (Burns, pp. 66-67; *Esquire*, April 1962; *Time*, 09/28/1962)

Summer EMK is appointed campaign coordinator for the Rocky Mountain and Western States. While in Montana, EMK rides a bull for five seconds to help win support for JFK. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 364-365; *Esquire*, April 1962)

November EMK and Joan Kennedy spend Election Day at RFK’s house in Hyannis Port, which is serving as JFK’s campaign headquarters. The next day it is announced that JFK has won the presidential election. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 375-376; <http://www.jfklibrary.com>; Goodwin, p. 804)

After the election, EMK and Joan Kennedy vacation in Acapulco, Mexico. RFK tells EMK over the vacation that he will not run for JFK’s vacated Senate seat in 1962. RFK is later nominated for Attorney General. (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 arranged last minute for EMK to participate in the trip to help EMK gain experience. While EMK is abroad, Joan Kennedy finds a house for the family in Boston. Patricia Kennedy Lawford had suggested that EMK move to California where she and her husband, actor Peter Lawford, lived, but JPK helps to convince EMK to remain in Massachusetts. (*The Fruitful Bough*, p. 220; Burns, p. 68; Clymer, p. 32)

Foster Furcolo, the lame duck Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, appoints Benjamin A. Smith II to fill JFK’s vacated Senate seat. Smith had been JFK’s roommate at Harvard and had worked on the 1960 campaign. According to some reports, Smith would be willing to step aside for EMK should EMK decide to run for JFK’s vacated Senate seat in 1962. EMK will not become constitutionally eligible to run 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; <http://nationaljournal.com/pubs/almanac/2000/people/ma/mas1.htm>)

1961

January EMK and Joan Kennedy attend JFK’s presidential inauguration. JFK is sworn-in with the Fitzgerald family bible. After attending a large lunch hosted by JPK and Rose Kennedy, EMK and Joan Kennedy visit the White House and then attend a series of inaugural balls. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 382-391; Chellis, p. 36; Goodwin, pp. 812-816)

- February* 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. EMK and Joan Kennedy live in an apartment on Louisburg Square until they move into a townhouse on Charles River Square on Beacon Hill. (*Hostage to Fortune*, p. 696; Chellis, p. 36)
- March* JFK appoints Sargent Shriver as the first director of the Peace Corps.
- EMK and Joan Kennedy buy a house on Squaw Island, which is located about a mile away from the family’s house in Hyannis Port. JFK rents a house across the street from EMK’s later that summer. (Clymer, p. 34; Chellis, p. 36)
- 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)
- Summer* 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)
- September* EMK’s and Joan Kennedy’s second child, Edward Moore Kennedy, Jr. (Teddy, Jr.), is born on the 26th. EMK’s old law school friend, John Tunney, is named godfather. (Clymer, p. 284; *Time*, 09/28/1962)
- Fall/Winter* EMK tells Boston journalist Eddie Martin that he is thinking of running for the Senate in 1962, and asks Martin if he would be interested in running his campaign’s press section. JPK has been strongly encouraging EMK to run. (Robert F. Kennedy oral history interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 04/13/1964, pp. 189-191; Burns, p. 76)
- December* JPK suffers a stroke in Palm Beach. EMK quickly travels from Boston to be with JPK and the rest of the family. The stroke leaves JPK partially paralyzed and unable to speak. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 416-419; Burns, p. 76)

1962

- February* EMK travels to Europe with his friend, Claude Hooton. During the trip, EMK joins RFK in West Berlin, where EMK celebrates his 30th birthday. EMK also travels to Israel. (Schlesinger, pp. 574-575; Clymer, p. 35)
- EMK travels to Washington, D.C. and informs Senator Benjamin Smith II (D-MA) that he intends to run for JFK’s unexpired Senate seat in the November

election. Smith agrees to step aside and provide EMK with whatever help EMK should need. (Theo Lippman, *Senator Ted Kennedy: The Career behind the Image*, New York: Norton, 1976, p. 16; Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 26)

March EMK makes his national political debut on *Meet the Press*. EMK discusses the possibility of running for the Senate in 1962. JFK had helped to prepare EMK for his performance. (Clymer, p. 35)

EMK resigns as Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County and announces that he is running for JFK's unexpired Senate seat. EMK's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, is placed in overall charge of the campaign. Gerard Doherty, a young Massachusetts state legislator, and John Culver, EMK's old Harvard friend, play important roles in the campaign. Joan Kennedy also plays a central role in the campaign, driving around the state with EMK's cousin, Sally Fitzgerald. Rose Kennedy speaks frequently to women's groups to help EMK court the women's vote. JFK instructs his staff to informally help the campaign and sends aides such as his chief speechwriter, Ted Sorensen, to Massachusetts to help advise EMK. JFK also provides frequent advice to EMK throughout the campaign. The incumbent Senator Benjamin Smith (D-MA) sends his legislative assistant, Milton Gwartzman, to Massachusetts every week to brief EMK on key issues. Gwartzman had worked on JFK's 1960 campaign with Senator Smith. RFK also plays an important role in the campaign. (Gerard Doherty Oral History Interview, John F. Kennedy Library, 02/03/1972; Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, pp. 26-29; Burns, pp. 77-79; Clymer, pp. 37-39; *Her Grace Above Gold*, pp. 17, 226; Chellis, pp. 36-37)

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. (*Time*, 09/29/1962)

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)

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. Massachusetts Attorney General Edward McCormack continues to challenge EMK in the Democratic primary. McCormack is the nephew of U.S. Speaker of the House John W. McCormack. (Burns, p. 79)

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, 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. McCormack reportedly alienates voters by harshly attacking EMK as unqualified and inexperienced. (Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, p. 28; Clymer, pp. 40-41)

September EMK meets with JPK, JFK, RFK, Culver, Gwartzman and Gargan over Labor Day weekend to discuss his second upcoming debate with McCormack. In the second debate, McCormack abandons his counterproductive strategy of personally attacking EMK. (Gwartzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 6)

EMK defeats McCormack in the Democratic primary. (*Time*, 09/28/1962)

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 in his campaign, as EMK's comments could be misinterpreted in Moscow. (Clymer, p. 42; Gwartzman, 01/19/1966, p. 32)

November EMK defeats Republican George Cabot Lodge in the Massachusetts general election for U.S. Senate on the 6th. (*The Boston Globe*, 01/05/2003)

EMK is sworn into the Senate on the 7th, ahead of the other incoming freshman Senators who have been elected to full-terms. The Democrats have a 67-33 majority in the Senate. EMK is quickly praised for his understanding of the inner workings of the Senate and his willingness to show deference to senior Senators. (Burns, p. 99; Clymer, p. 44; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac 1963*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1964)

Winter EMK hires Gwartzman as his legislative assistant. Gwartzman leaves after the first year but remains available to EMK for speechwriting and special assignments. (Burns, p. 96)

Joan Kennedy finds a house for the family to rent in Georgetown. (Clymer, p. 46, Chellis, p. 37)

1963

Summer Joan Kennedy and the children spend much of the summer at the house in Hyannis Port. EMK remains in Washington, D.C. and is able to spend a lot of time with JFK. (Clymer, p. 51)

September EMK speaks to the Interparliamentary Union at Belgrade, Yugoslavia on civil rights. Joan Kennedy joins EMK on the trip. (Clymer, p. 49)

November While presiding over the Senate floor on the 22nd, EMK receives word that JFK has been shot in Dallas. Unable to find a working phone line in the Senate building, Gwartzman drives EMK and Claude Hooton to EMK's house in

Georgetown. While EMK tries to find an active phone line, Gwartzman picks up Joan Kennedy, who is at a beauty parlor preparing for the Kennedys' fifth anniversary party scheduled for later that night. Gwartzman returns and drives EMK to the White House, where it is confirmed that JFK has died. After speaking with RFK, EMK calls Rose Kennedy and arranges to fly to Hyannis Port with Eunice Kennedy Shriver later that day. EMK and Eunice Kennedy Shriver tell JPK the next morning that JFK had been assassinated. RFK and Jean Kennedy Smith, meanwhile, stay with Jacqueline Kennedy and the children, and Sargent Shriver takes care of the funeral arrangements. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 441-446; Schlesinger, pp. 608-609; Gwartzman interview, 01/19/1966, pp. 42-44; Burns, pp. 103-104; Clymer, pp. 52-53)

EMK returns to Washington, D.C. the night before the funeral and drives to the Rotunda with Gargan, Gwartzman and Ed Moss to view the casket. (Gwartzman, 01/19/1966, p. 44)

EMK and RFK escort Jacqueline Kennedy from the White House to JFK's funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral in Washington, D.C. and burial at Arlington National Cemetery. After the funeral, EMK spends time up at Hyannis Port. (Burns, p. 104; Clymer, p. 54)

December EMK attends a Christmas Eve ceremony renaming New York's Idlewild Airport the John F. Kennedy International Airport. (Clymer, p. 56)

1964

February EMK attends a benefit dinner organized by Eunice Kennedy Shriver for the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation to help the mentally disabled. President Lyndon B. Johnson serves as the dinner's speaker. (Rose Kennedy, p. 450)

April EMK gives his maiden speech in the Senate on the civil rights bill. In the speech, EMK argues, "No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long." (Clymer, p. 57)

May EMK travels to Europe with family friend William vanden Heuvel to raise money for the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum. During the trip, EMK retraces the steps of JFK's visit to Ireland the previous year. Addressing a crowd, EMK says that he is joyful to be in Ireland but also sad "because today is the President's birthday. My brother will not be able to come back and enjoy any more spring days." (Burns, p. 108; Clymer, pp. 56-57)

June EMK's back is broken in a plane crash on the 19th that kills his administrative assistant, Edward Moss, and pilot Edwin Zimny. 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. EMK's plane

crashes during its landing approach in Southampton, Massachusetts. Senator Birch Bayh (D-IN) and his wife are also injured in the crash but are able to pull EMK from the wreckage. EMK is taken to Cooley-Dickinson Hospital in Northampton for preliminary treatment. Joan Kennedy, who had been waiting for EMK at the convention, is rushed to the hospital by Eddie Martin and arrives just ahead of EMK. RFK immediately breaks away from a speaking tour and drives in with Nick Katzenbach and Ed Guthman. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 455-459; Clymer, pp. 59-64; Gwirtzman interview, 12/23/1971, p. 22; *The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)

- July* EMK is transferred by ambulance on the 10th to a suite at the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston. Luella Hennessey, EMK's childhood nurse, comes to help EMK recover in the hospital. EMK remains busy with work while recuperating and receives a number of visitors, including LBJ. Professors Sam Beer, Jerome Weisner and John Kenneth Galbraith hold one-on-one seminars for EMK on government, economics and science. EMK works with Gwirtzman to produce *The Fruitful Bough: A Tribute to Joseph P. Kennedy*, which is published in 1965. EMK also provides RFK with some advice on RFK's New York Senate campaign. Joan Kennedy plays a major role in EMK's reelection campaign against former Republican state representative Howard Whitmore, Jr. EMK had been unchallenged in the Democratic primary. (Rose Kennedy, p. 141, 456; Clymer, pp. 61-63; Gwirtzman, p. 40; Schlesinger, p. 654; *The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)
- August* RFK announces that he is running for the Senate in the state of New York. EMK and Smith had advised RFK to announce his candidacy back in July, but O'Donnell had convinced RFK to wait to increase the chances that LBJ would select Humphrey as his running mate. (Clymer, p. 58; Schlesinger, p. 658)
- Fall* EMK's doctors determine that EMK's back injuries will not require surgery. Doctors sent in by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara from the Walter Reed Army Medical Center had initially recommended surgery, but JPK's strong resistance lead the group to decide against it. JFK's back surgery years before had left JFK in a worsened condition. EMK remains in a stryker frame through much of the fall, which enables EMK to be turned over horizontally. Later in the fall, he is transferred to a circular device which allows for greater vertical movement. (Clymer, pp. 61-62; *The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)
- October* EMK recounts the night of his plane crash during a news conference given from his hospital on the 19th. (*The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)
- November* EMK is elected to his first full Senate term with 74 percent of the vote over Howard Whitmore. RFK is elected to the Senate in New York with 55 percent of the vote. Two of EMK's longtime friends are also elected to the House of Representatives – Culver in Iowa and Tunney in California. (Burns, p. 347; Clymer, p. 63)

December EMK takes his first steps since his June 19th plane crash. EMK leaves the hospital in time to spend the holidays at home with his family. (Clymer, p. 64; *The New York Times*, 12/04/1964)

1965

January With the help of a cane, EMK is sworn into the Senate with RFK on the 4th. EMK and RFK are both later assigned to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. EMK is the senior Senator. (Clymer, p. 65, 72; Schlesinger, pp. 676, 680-681)

Spring EMK draws praise for his leadership skills in the Senate working to abolish the poll tax. EMK's amendment is narrowly defeated 49 to 45. EMK draws more praise later in the year for his successful work on the immigration bill ending the quota system. Immigration has long been an important issue for the Kennedy family, particularly "Honey Fitz" and JFK. (Burns, pp. 129-130; Clymer, pp. 65-69; *Look*, 07/13/1965; *The New York Times*, 08/22/1965)

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)

October Serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, EMK travels to South Vietnam for his first inspection tour from the 23rd to the 27th. While supportive of U.S. involvement in the region, EMK has led a successful charge for the Johnson Administration to develop a refugee program to better care for the displaced Vietnamese people. Representatives Culver and Tunney join EMK on the trip, as well as Senator Joseph Tydings (D-MD), with whom EMK had recently argued over the Morrissey nomination. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 79-82)

November EMK travels to Hong Kong.

1966

Early '66 With EMK set to write a positive article in *Look* magazine on the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Tunney persuades EMK to adopt a more critical stance. EMK agrees to question U.S. refugee policy and the policy against negotiating with the Viet Cong. EMK later recalls that it was around this time that he first began to seriously question U.S. involvement in Vietnam. (Clymer, pp. 83)

- February* Patricia Kennedy Lawford divorces Peter Lawford.
- Spring* EMK begins to criticize the U.S. selective service system as unfair. (Clymer, pp. 83-84)
- May* EMK travels to London, Frankfurt and Geneva.
- June* EMK travels to Texas to look into the conditions of migrant workers in the Rio Grande Valley. (Clymer, p. 89)
- August* EMK begins to develop a strong interest in health care after visiting a Columbia Point community health clinic in Boston. (Clymer, pp. 86-91)
- December* EMK travels to Jordan to meet with Palestinian refugees. (Clymer, p. 89)
- 1967** EMK is named one of ten outstanding young men by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. ("Edward M. Kennedy," *Biography Resource Center*)
- 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)
- EMK and Joan Kennedy work on plans to move out of their Georgetown house and to build a new house in McLean, Virginia, about a mile away from RFK and Ethel Kennedy's home. Joan Kennedy works on the house's furnishing and interior design. (Clymer, pp. 95-96)
- 1968** EMK's, *Decisions for a Decade: Policies and Programs for the 1970s*, is published. The preface is written by George F. Kennan.
- January* EMK travels to South Vietnam for the second time on the 1st. EMK has an advance team schedule his itinerary for his twelve-day tour to allow him to better assess the situation in Vietnam. After the trip EMK immediately begins to speak out more forcefully against the war. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 101-102)
- RFK begins to think more seriously about running for president in 1968 after the Tet Offensive casts further doubts on LBJ's Vietnam policy and McNamara privately informs RFK that LBJ might not run for re-election. EMK, along with most of the Kennedy family and some of RFK's senior advisers, have been arguing against RFK's candidacy in 1968. (Burke interview, 12/08/1971, pp. 26-35; Clymer, pp. 104-106; Gwirtzman interview, 03/16/1972, pp. 107-109; Schlesinger, pp. 832-833)
- February* RFK asks EMK to meet with Richard Goodwin to discuss the possibility of RFK's running in 1968. Goodwin is a top RFK aide who is currently working to

help Eugene McCarthy challenge LBJ in New Hampshire. EMK is reportedly still arguing that RFK should wait until 1972 to run. (Clymer, pp. 104-106; Gwartzman interview, 03/16/1972, pp. 107-109; Schlesinger, pp. 845-846)

March

Humphrey stuns LBJ on the 12th by finishing a strong second in the New Hampshire primary. RFK announces the following day that he is “actively reconsidering” his candidacy for president. (James W. Hilty, *Robert Kennedy: Brother Protector*, Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1997, p. 614)

With RFK’s having decided to announce his candidacy for president in 1968, EMK attends an important meeting at Stephen Smith’s house to plan RFK’s campaign. EMK is assigned to work the non-primary states. (Burke interview, 12/08/1971, pp. 44-46)

EMK travels to Green Bay, Wisconsin to meet with McCarthy to explain why RFK has decided to enter the primary and to discuss how RFK and McCarthy might work together to avoid splitting the anti-Vietnam vote. McCarthy refuses to consider making any deals. (Schlesinger, pp. 854-855; Gwartzman interview, 03/16/1972, pp. 111-113; Gwartzman interview, 04/04/1972, p. 139; Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 105-109)

On the 16th, RFK announces his candidacy for president in 1968. EMK holds an important organizational meeting in his office that day to set up campaign assignments. (Burke interview, 12/08/1971, pp. 46-47; Gwartzman interview, 03/16/1972, pp. 111-113; Gwartzman interview, 04/04/1972, p. 139)

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 31st, 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)

April

EMK’s brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, is appointed U.S. Ambassador to France. He serves as Ambassador until 1970. (<http://www.state.gov>)

June

After winning the California primary, RFK is shot in Los Angeles on the 5th. EMK, who had traveled to be with RFK’s northern California campaign staff in San Francisco, immediately flies to Los Angeles with several others, including his aide, David Burke, and John Seigenthaler, who is the close friend of RFK’s heading the northern California campaign. RFK dies the next day. (Clymer, pp. 112-114)

Joan Kennedy returns early from her trip to Paris to be with EMK and the family and to attend RFK’s funeral. EMK delivers a powerful eulogy at RFK’s funeral

service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City on the 8th. Gwirtzman helps EMK to write the eulogy. 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; Clymer, p. 119)

After the funeral, EMK and his family sail from New York to Hyannis Port with Dun Gifford, EMK's aide and old sailing friend. (Clymer, p. 119)

EMK and Rose Kennedy appear on television to thank the public for its support. (Clymer, p. 119)

Summer Speculation builds as to whether EMK will announce his candidacy for either the presidency or vice presidency in 1968. EMK meanwhile spends much of the summer sailing with his family and contemplating his retirement from politics. (Clymer, pp. 119-121; *The New York Times*, 06/10/1968; *Newsweek*, 08/05/1968)

Gwirtzman and Burke fly to Hyannis Port to argue against EMK's candidacy for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination. (Hersh, p. 351)

July After many prominent Democrats call for EMK to run as Humphrey's running mate in 1968, EMK announces publicly that, "this year, it is impossible." (Public statement, Office of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, 07/26/1968; Clymer, pp. 120-121)

EMK travels to Spain with friends and family.

August EMK speaks at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts on the 21st, which is his first public appearance since RFK's assassination. In the speech, EMK announces 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)

September EMK makes his first Senate speech since RFK's death. In the speech, EMK calls for the U.S. to alleviate the starvation in Nigeria and the break-away state of Biafra. EMK will become a national leader for the cause. (Clymer, p. 130, 158)

October Jacqueline Kennedy marries the Greek shipping billionaire Aristotle Onassis in Skorpios, an island off the coast of Greece. Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia Kennedy Lawford attend the wedding. EMK had visited Skorpios with Jacqueline Kennedy in August but decided not to attend the wedding so that he could be close to Ethel Kennedy, who was having difficulties in her seventh month of pregnancy. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 482-484; Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 129-130)

December EMK's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founds the Special Olympics, which is an international organization dedicated to helping people with mental retardation. Eunice Kennedy Shriver had planned the first International Special Olympics Summer Games the previous July through her work with the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. EMK's nephew, Timothy Shriver, later serves as the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Special Olympics. (<http://www.specialolympics.com>)

EMK goes to the hospital to be with Ethel Kennedy when her and RFK's youngest daughter, Rory Elizabeth Katherine Kennedy, is born. Since JFK's and RFK's deaths, EMK has assumed a special responsibility to play a strong and active role in the lives of his nieces and nephews. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 489-490)

After spending time with JPK in Palm Beach over the holidays, EMK flies to Sun Valley, Idaho for a ski trip. During the trip, EMK decides to run against Russell Long (D-LA) for Senate Majority Whip. EMK returns to his home in McLean, Virginia and announces his decision. (Clymer, p. 131)

1969

January EMK defeats Russell Long (D-LA) for the post of Senate Majority Whip. Speculation regarding EMK's candidacy for the 1972 presidential election quickly builds after his victory. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 132-134; *Time*, 01/10/1969)

April EMK travels to Memphis, Tennessee to speak at a memorial for Dr. Martin Luther King, who had been assassinated the year before. (Clymer, p. 137)

EMK travels to Alaska as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Education to visit remote and poverty-stricken Eskimo and Indian villages. The trip is also a memorial to RFK, who had been chairman of that subcommittee and had cancelled his Alaska trip the previous year in order to attend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral. (Clymer, p. 137; Lippman, pp. 94-95)

May The book, *ABM: An Evaluation of the Decision to Deploy an Antiballistic Missile System*, with an introduction by EMK, is published.

EMK travels to Los Angeles for the first time since RFK's death to attend a political protest led by Cesar Chavez, the farm workers' union leader who had been close to RFK. (Clymer, p. 139)

EMK writes a five-page long letter to the Los Angeles district attorney urging against the death penalty for Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan had been convicted of killing RFK and is set for sentencing to begin the next week. (Clymer, p. 139)

- July* Following an appreciation party held for former members of RFK's campaign staff, EMK drives his car off a bridge at Chappaquiddick, Massachusetts on the 18th. EMK manages to escape but his passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne, drowns in the accident. EMK does not report the accident for nearly nine hours.
- Answering JFK's challenge, NASA puts a man on the moon on the 20th.
- EMK and Joan Kennedy attend Kopechne's funeral on the 22nd. (Burns, p. 348)
- EMK delivers a national television address on the 25th to discuss the accident at Chappaquiddick. In the address, EMK accepts responsibility for the accident and asks the people of Massachusetts whether they still have confidence in his ability to serve in the Senate. The response is very favorable. Sorensen, Gwirtzman and 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 serve out his full term if reelected to the Senate in 1970. (Burns, p. 348; Clymer, pp. 155-156)
- October* EMK travels to the NATO headquarters in Belgium.
- November* JPK dies after having a heart attack on the 15th and slipping into a coma. EMK stays at his father's side during the final hours and speaks for the family at the funeral. The funeral is held at St. Francis Xavier in Hyannis Port on the 20th. JPK is buried in Holyhood Cemetery in Brookline, Massachusetts. (Clymer, pp. 156-157; 564)
- EMK helps to defeat President Richard Nixon's nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court. Haynsworth is the federal judge who had voted for EMK in his law school moot court final years before. Haynsworth is the first Supreme Court Justice nominee voted down by the Senate since 1930. EMK aide James Flug plays a central role in helping to defeat Nixon's next nomination to the Supreme Court, Harrold Carswell, the following year. (Clymer, pp. 160-161)
- 1970**
- January* EMK testifies at the inquest of Kopechne's death. (Burns, p. 349)
- February* EMK travels to Bangladesh, which is seeking independence from Pakistan and is suffering from a harsh famine. (Burns, p. 349; Clymer, pp. 177-178)

- Spring* EMK, with help from his staffer Carey Parker, helps lead the fight to lower the voting age to eighteen. The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified the following year. (Clymer, pp. 165-166)
- April* Judge James A. Boyle's inquest report suggests that, while EMK may have committed a crime, there are insufficient grounds upon which to charge him with a violation regarding Kopechne's death. (*The New York Times*, 05/01/1970)
- May* EMK reaffirms on NBC's *Today* show that he will not run for president in 1972. EMK has been under strong pressure from Democratic Party leaders to accept the nomination, while many close friends and family members have been advising against it. (Rose Kennedy, pp. 492-494; Clymer, p. 169)
- July* EMK introduces bipartisan legislation for national health insurance. The legislation stems from EMK's work over the past two years with the Committee of 100 for National Health Insurance. (Clymer, pp. 159-160)
- November* EMK defeats his Republican opponent, former state GOP chairman Josiah A. Spaulding, with 61 percent of the vote. EMK thanks the voters for expressing a "sense of confidence" in him. (*1970 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., p. 1088; *The New York Times*, 11/05/1970)
- A Gallup poll reports that EMK is the second choice for the presidential nomination in 1972 among Democratic voters, despite the fact that he has declared he will not run for president. EMK pulls even with Senator Ed Muskie (D-ME) the following year and pulls ahead of Muskie by the end of 1971. (*The New York Times*, 11/26/1970)
- EMK travels to the Hague.
- 1971** EMK travels to India.
- January* EMK loses his Majority Whip post in a close vote to Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV). (Clymer, pp. 171-173)
- EMK becomes Chairman of the Senate Health Subcommittee. (Timeline, EMK U.S. Senate Office, http://kennedy.senate.gov/index_high.html)
- April* EMK travels to Europe.
- September* The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is opened in Washington, D.C. (Rose Kennedy, insert p. 61)
- EMK travels to England and Israel. While visiting Britain, a woman asks EMK why he has spoken about the shootings at Kent State but has remained silent on

British policy in Northern Ireland, especially internment. EMK later states that this meeting impels him to become more involved in Northern Irish politics. EMK goes on to give his first speech on the Irish conflict the following month. Speaking before the Senate, EMK is very critical of Britain and asserts that “Ulster is becoming Britain’s Vietnam.” (Clymer, pp. 180-181; Adam Clymer interview with Edward M. Kennedy, John F. Kennedy Library, 06/02/1997, p. 3)

December After almost two years of work, Nixon signs EMK’s and Senator Jacob Javits (R-NY) bipartisan legislation on cancer research. (Clymer, pp. 173-175)

1972

February EMK travels to Bangladesh with family and staff. India had recently recognized a provisional government in the former East Pakistan after India successfully repelled a Pakistani invasion. (Clymer, p. 186)

June EMK’s, *In Critical Condition: The Crisis in America’s Health Care*, is published on the 19th. (Burns, p. 349)

July EMK’s brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, is named as George McGovern’s running-mate in the 1972 presidential election after EMK himself repeatedly declines. (Clymer, pp. 187-191; Rose Kennedy, pp. 494-495)

November EMK travels to Belgium to attend a NATO meeting. During the trip, EMK has dinner with John Hume, an Irish civil rights leader, to gain a better understanding of the Irish conflict. Hume plays a pivotal role in moderating EMK’s position on the conflict, leading EMK to call on all parties to open political dialogue and seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict. EMK had previously been a vocal supporter of Irish unification and was highly critical of Britain. (Barry White, *John Hume Statesman of the Troubles*, Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 1984, p. 186; Clymer, p. 183)

December EMK tells Gwartzman that he has been discussing the possibility of running for the presidency in 1976 and that several prominent Democrats have offered to raise one million dollars for his campaign. (Clymer, p. 197)

1973 EMK emerges as the Democratic frontrunner for the 1976 presidential campaign, trailing only Vice President Gerald Ford in the polls. (*The Washington Post*, 12/27/1973)

May EMK travels to NATO in Belgium.

July EMK travels to Decatur, Alabama to speak at a “Spirit of America” celebration honoring George Wallace on the 4th.

October EMK travels to Zurich, Venice, London and Salzburg with family and staff.

- November* EMK learns that his twelve year old son, Teddy, Jr., has cancer in his leg. Theresa Fitzpatrick, the children's governess, had first noticed the red lump below Teddy, Jr.'s knee. EMK calls Joan Kennedy in Europe to have her fly back immediately. Teddy, Jr.'s leg is amputated on the 17th. During Teddy, Jr.'s hospitalization, EMK sleeps at his son's bedside everynight. Hennessey, EMK's childhood nurse, also comes to Georgetown from Boston to help care for Teddy, Jr. After the surgery, EMK learns that the doctors have also found more dangerous bone cancer cells, which requires further treatment. (Burns, p. 349; Clymer, pp. 205-208)
- 1974** EMK's sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, works with the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts to found the National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped (NCAH). The NCAH is later renamed Very Special Arts and becomes an international organization providing cultural programs for the mentally and physically challenged. Congress designates the NCAH as the nation's coordinating agency for arts programs for people with disabilities in 1981. (<http://www.vsarts.org>)
- Jean Kennedy Smith travels to Northern Ireland and stays at the home of Hume in Derry. (Clymer, p. 520)
- February* Teddy, Jr. begins a two-year methtrexate cancer treatment. EMK spends every Friday with Teddy, Jr. at Boston's Children's Hospital while Teddy, Jr. receives the treatment. EMK's experiences talking with parents who have lost their jobs after missing too much work to care for their sick children later leads EMK to co-sponsor and help pass the Family and Medical Leave Act. (Clymer, pp. 205-208; *The Nation*, 03/25/2002)
- April* EMK travels with family and staff to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Rumania and West Germany. During the trip, EMK meets with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev. (Clymer, pp. 211-213)
- July* EMK rescues five people being blown out to sea off the coast of Cape Cod in his sloop, *Curragh*. (Clymer, p. 217)
- EMK returns to the Soviet Union and again talks with Brezhnev. (Burns, p. 349)
- September* Despite leading in the polls, EMK announces on the 23rd that he will not seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976 because of responsibilities to his family. EMK announces his decision is "final, firm, and not subject to reconsideration." The health of his wife Joan, suffering from alcoholism, and continuing treatment for Teddy, Jr.'s cancer reportedly influence his decision. (Clymer, pp. 225-226; *The Washington Post*, 09/24/1974)
- November* EMK travels to Europe and the Middle East with family, friends and staff.

1975

- May* EMK travels to Israel and the Persian Gulf. (Burns, p. 349)
- June* Teddy, Jr. successfully completes his chemotherapy treatment six months ahead of schedule. (Clymer, p. 239)

1976

- January* EMK helps to free a young woman whose neck is caught in an elevator door in the Russell Senate Office Building, saving the woman from sustaining much more serious injuries. (Clymer, p. 241)
- EMK travels to Canada.
- Spring* EMK denies rumors that he will run for president or vice-president in 1976. (Clymer, pp. 246-247; *The Washington Post*, 05/29/1976)
- July* Governor Jimmy Carter (D-GA) is nominated to run for president at the Democratic National Convention. EMK reportedly plays a limited role in the convention but later helps to build support for Carter in Massachusetts. (Clymer, pp. 246-249)
- September* Three people are arrested and charged with plotting to assassinate EMK while he is campaigning. EMK maintains his campaign schedule as planned. (*The Washington Post*, 09/12/1976)
- EMK wins a third-term nomination with 74 percent of the vote in the Democratic primary over attorney Robert E. Dinsmore and city council member Frederick C. Langone. Both of EMK's challengers opposed abortion and busing. EMK had not been challenged in the Democratic primary since 1962. EMK's nephew, JPK II, serves as campaign manager for EMK's Senate reelection campaign. (Clymer, p. 249; *The Boston Globe*, 09/15/1976)
- November* EMK defeats Republican challenger Michael Robertson to be reelected to the Senate with 69 percent of vote. Robertson, a curtain manufacturer, runs on an anti-busing platform and attacks EMK for his role in expanding government. (Clymer, pp. 249-250, *The Boston Globe*, 11/01/1976)
- EMK travels to Italy and Greece with family, friends and staff.
- Late 1976* EMK helps to publish another book honoring JFK, entitled, *Words Jack Loved*. (Clymer, pp. 250-251)

- 1977** EMK's, *The Congress and National Health Policy*, is published. ("Edward M. Kennedy," *Biography Resource Center*)
- January* EMK travels to Atlanta, Georgia to speak at the dedication ceremony for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s tomb. (Clymer, p. 253)
- Spring* EMK, Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill (D-MA), New York Governor Hugh Carey, and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) issue a St. Patrick's Day statement on the situation in Northern Ireland. The statement, which is written with significant help from Hume, urges Americans to stop aiding groups that support violence, such as NORAD and the IRA. EMK, O'Neill, Carey and Moynihan, who are dubbed the Four Horsemen, continues to issue St. Patrick's Day statements over the next several years. (Clymer, pp. 254-255; White, pp. 191-192)
- Fall* Joan Kennedy moves out of the Kennedy's house in McLean, Virginia and into the Beacon Street apartment in Boston that EMK had bought to use during his 1976 Senate campaign. Joan Kennedy frequently rejoins the family during holidays and other special occasions. (Clymer, pp. 259-260)
- December* EMK travels to China over New Years' with a large group that includes Joan Kennedy, PJK, Kara Kennedy, Teddy, Jr., Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Stephen Smith, Caroline Kennedy, Michael Kennedy, Harvard Professor Jerome Alan Cohen, and EMK aides Jan Kalicki and Carey Parker. (Edward M. Kennedy, *True Compass: A Memoir*, New York: Twelve, 2009, pp. 361-362; Clymer, pp. 261-266)
- 1978**
- March* Senator James Eastland (D-MS) announces his retirement from the Senate. EMK is next in line to serve as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. (Clymer, p. 268)
- September* EMK travels to the Soviet Union with Jan Kalicki, Larry Horowitz and Richard Burke, as well as photographer friend Ken Regan. During the trip, EMK meets with Brezhnev. (Kennedy, pp. 363-364; Clymer, p. 271- 274)
- December* EMK gives an important speech on national health insurance at the Democratic mid-term convention in Memphis on the 9th. "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." Rumors that EMK will challenge Carter in 1980 heighten following his speech, despite EMK's continued insistence that he expects to support Carter in 1980. EMK had publicly broken with Carter over national health insurance the previous July and had pulled ahead of Carter in the polls 40 to 21 percent amongst Democrats and Independents by September. (Clymer, pp. 276-277; *The New York Times*, 07/29/1978, 12/10/1978; *The Washington Post*, 12/10/1978)

1979

- February* EMK travels to London and Mexico with family.
- Summer* After much discussion with family and friends, EMK decides to challenge Carter for the Democratic nomination and run for president in 1980. In making his decision, EMK had asked Tunney and Horowitz to speak with his children, who are concerned for EMK's safety. EMK also meets with a group of psychiatrists to discuss the possible effects a presidential campaign might have on Joan Kennedy. (Clymer, pp. 283-284; Laurence Leamer, *The Kennedy Women*, New York: Villard Books, 1994, pp. 704-705)
- September* EMK meets with Carter in the White House on the 7th to inform Carter that he intends to run for president in 1980. (Clymer, p. 284)
- EMK announces that Joan and Rose Kennedy no longer object to his running for president in 1980.
- October* EMK and Carter appear together at the dedication ceremony of the John F. Kennedy Library on the 20th. (Clymer, p. 280, 289; *The New York Times*, 11/11/1979)
- November* On the 4th, EMK's interview with Roger Mudd is broadcast on *CBS Reports*. EMK fails to provide clear answers to questions he did not expect to be asked 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. (Kennedy, pp. 370-371; Clymer, pp. 285-287, 291; *The Washington Post*, 11/07/1979; *Wall Street Journal*, 11/09/1979)
- 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. Rose Kennedy goes on to help EMK campaign in Iowa. (Clymer, pp. 291-295; *Her Grace Above Gold*, p. 88)
- 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)

1980

- Early 1980* EMK wins Democratic primaries in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, California, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and New Jersey. The rest go to Carter. EMK reportedly considers dropping out of the race in late January after losing the Iowa caucuses 59 to 31 to Carter, but decides instead to stay in the race and sharpen his differences with Carter. (Clymer, pp. 300-312; *The New York Times*, 01/29/1980, 06/05/1980)
- June* Carter's victories in the Ohio, West Virginia, and Montana primaries on the 3rd clinch the nomination. (Clymer, p. 312; *The New York Times*, 06/05/1980)
- EMK meets with Carter at the White House on the 5th but is unsuccessful in his calls for a debate. (Clymer, p. 312)
- August* EMK withdraws his bid for the presidency in a powerful speech to the Democratic National Convention on the 12th. After Carter's acceptance speech, EMK arrives on the podium for the final celebration and decides to shake Carter's hand and move to the back of the stage, rather than raise arms together in unity. This is seen by attendees and the press as an act of disunity. Later on, EMK comments that he felt it was Carter's moment and didn't want to overshadow him. He also says he spent too much time "worrying about whether to run or not to run instead of what to do after I ran." (Clymer, pp. 316-318, 339; Vincent Bzdek, *The Kennedy Legacy: Jack, Bobby and Ted and A Family Dream Fulfilled*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009, pp. 182-183; Peter S. Canellos, ed. *Last Lion: The Fall and Rise of Ted Kennedy*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2009, p. 230; *The New York Times*, 08/16/1980)
- November* Reagan wins the 1980 presidential election. EMK loses his position as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee after Republicans win control of the Senate.
- EMK is the first person to call Governor William J. Clinton (D-AR) after the freshman governor loses his bid for reelection. (Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997; Clymer, pp. 319-320)
- 1981** Horowitz replaces Richard Burke as EMK's chief of staff after Burke suffers a nervous breakdown. EMK instructs Horowitz, until he hears otherwise, to proceed as if EMK is going to run for president in 1984. (Clymer, pp. 328, 338)
- January* EMK and Joan Kennedy announce on the 21st that they are getting divorced. Joan Kennedy moves into the apartment in Boston and EMK continues living in McLean, Virginia. With Teddy, 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. (Kennedy, p. 394; Clymer, p. 325, 354, 578)
- March* On St. Patrick's Day, twenty-four senators, congressmen, and governors, including EMK, form the Congressional Friends of Ireland. The group goes on to

play a significant role in leading to the 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement. (Andrew J. Wilson, *Irish America and the Ulster Conflict, 1968-1995*, Washington D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1995, p. 180)

June Reagan presents Ethel Kennedy with a Congressional Gold Medal honoring her husband, RFK, in a Rose Garden ceremony. EMK speaks on behalf of the Kennedy family. (Clymer, p. 327)

November EMK accompanies Rose Kennedy on her first visit back to the White House since JFK's death. EMK and Rose Kennedy meet with the President and Mrs. Reagan. (Kennedy, p. 387)

1982

March EMK co-sponsors a Congressional resolution with Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR) calling for a nuclear freeze. EMK publishes, *Freeze! How You Can Prevent a Nuclear War*, in support of the nuclear freeze movement around this time. (Clymer, p. 331)

Fall EMK's niece, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, manages EMK's Senate reelection campaign. Her brother, JPK II, had run EMK's Senate reelection campaign in 1976. (Clymer, p. 340)

November EMK meets with his family and aides over the Thanksgiving holiday to discuss whether he should run for the presidency in 1984. The meeting includes EMK's children, Kara Kennedy, Teddy, Jr., and PJK, along with Stephen Smith and Jean Kennedy Smith, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, JPK II, Stephen Smith, Jr., and his administrative assistant, 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)

EMK gives his twentieth anniversary eulogy to Jack at Holy Trinity Church in Washington, D.C. The night before he spent a night at the Cape with his mother and Jackie. (Kennedy, pp. 399-400)

EMK defeats Republican challenger Raymond Shamie, a Walpole businessman, to be reelected to the Senate with 61 percent of the vote. (*The Boston Globe*, 02/03/1982)

EMK is the first person to call Clinton to congratulate him for winning the 1982 Arkansas gubernatorial election. (Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997)

December EMK announces to the public that he will not run for president in 1984. The strain imposed on EMK's family by the 1980 campaign reportedly plays a central role in EMK's decision not to run. (*Newsweek*, 12/13/1982)

1983

- March* EMK travels to Panama with family.
- October* EMK is accidentally invited to join Reverend Jerry Falwell's Evangelical Christian organization, Moral Majority, and help fight "ultraliberals such as Ted Kennedy." EMK is subsequently invited to speak at Liberty Baptist College, which is run by Falwell's church, in Lynchburg, Virginia. (Clymer, p. 349)
- November* With the twentieth anniversary of JFK's assassination approaching, EMK gives a series of talks around the country commemorating JFK's commitment to fighting hunger and poverty. (Clymer, pp. 350-352)
- On the twentieth anniversary of JFK's death, EMK travels from Hyannis Port to speak at Holy Trinity Church in Washington, D.C. After the ceremony, EMK travels to Appalachia in eastern Kentucky, where RFK had toured to better understand the nation's hunger problem. (Clymer, pp. 350-352)

1984

- Early 1984* Rose Kennedy gives EMK the Kennedy's Hyannis Port residence. Rose Kennedy continues living in the Kennedy's Palm Beach residence. (Clymer, p. 354)
- March* Reagan awards EMK's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, with the Presidential Medal of Freedom of the 24th for her work with the mentally disabled. It is the highest honor awarded to a civilian. (<http://specialolympics.com>)
- April* EMK speaks at the memorial service on the 10th for Senator Frank Church (D-ID), who had been a friend of EMK's since the two traveled to Africa together in 1960. EMK had frequently visited Church at his Bethesda, Maryland home during Church's final days. (Clymer, p. 362)
- Rose Kennedy suffers a debilitating stroke. She spends much of the next year recovering at the family's home in Hyannis Port. (Clymer, p. 563; *The New York Times*, 07/23/1984)
- EMK's nephew, David Anthony Kennedy, dies of a drug overdose in Palm Beach on the 25th. (Clymer, p. 354)
- Fall* EMK works to support former Vice President Walter Mondale's unsuccessful presidential bid. (Clymer, p. 360)
- December* EMK travels to Ethiopia and Sudan over the Christmas holiday with his children, Teddy, Jr. and Kara Kennedy, and several aides to tour the famine-struck region and ensuing refugee crisis. (Clymer, pp. 363-364)

1985

- January* EMK returns from Africa to Washington, D.C. to escort John Kerry, the Democratic junior Senator-elect from Massachusetts, as Kerry is sworn into office on the 3rd. (Clymer, p. 365)
- EMK visits South Africa with a large group that includes Teddy, Jr., Kara Kennedy, Stephen and Jean Kennedy Smith, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend and Chris Kennedy. EMK had initially been asked to visit South Africa while meeting with the Reverends Desmond Tutu and Alan Boesak in Washington, D.C. the previous October. Ending apartheid had been an important cause to RFK, who had visited South Africa in 1966. (Clymer, pp. 363-364)
- March* EMK travels to Germany and Geneva, Switzerland.
- June* Reagan and the First Lady attend a fundraiser for the John F. Kennedy Library at EMK's home in McLean. Caroline and Jackie are in attendance. (Kennedy, pp. 393-394)
- July* EMK travels to Cape Cod to celebrate Rose Kennedy's 95th birthday. Rose Kennedy has made a dramatic recovery since suffering a stroke the previous year. (*The Washington Post*, 07/22/1985)
- December* EMK announces in a five-minute televised statement on the 19th that he will not run for president in 1988. The statement had been written and recorded the previous day from the family residence in Hyannis Port. EMK acknowledges the following day at a news conference that his decision may mean that he will never again run for president. (Clymer, pp. 385-386)

1986

- January* EMK travels to Peru, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina with his sisters, Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia Kennedy Lawford. On the 16th, EMK travels to Chile where he is confronted by hostile protesters organized by the country's military rulers. EMK alters his itinerary after his car is pelted by eggs at his first scheduled stop at a local hospital. (Clymer, pp. 387-388)
- EMK travels to the Soviet Union at the end of the month, where he meets with Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev for the first time. (Clymer, pp. 391-394)
- July* EMK's niece, Caroline Kennedy, marries Edwin Schlossberg. (*The Washington Post*, 07/23/1986)
- Fall* EMK's son, PJK, enrolls as a freshman at Georgetown University but drops out after two weeks. PJK subsequently enrolls at Providence College in Rhode Island. (Clymer, p. 407, 436)

November EMK's nephew, JPK II, is elected to the House of Representatives from the 8th district of Massachusetts. The district contains much of the same part of Boston that JFK and John "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald had represented in the House. JPK II goes on to hold the seat for twelve years. The seat had become open with the retirement of Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill. EMK had initially encouraged his son, Teddy, Jr., to run for the seat but, after some deliberation, Teddy, Jr. decided instead to pursue environmental studies in graduate school at Yale University. (*1986 Congressional Yellow Book*, Washington D.C.: Monitor Leadership Directories, Inc., 1986; Clymer, p. 371)

December After repeating his announcement that he will not run for president in 1988, EMK endorses Governor Michael Dukakis (D-MA) as the Democratic nominee for 1988 presidential election. (Clymer, p. 407)

In the wake of the Iran-Contra scandal, EMK travels to Egypt, Jordan and Israel with his sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, and staff. (Clymer, p. 408)

1987

January EMK becomes Chairman of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. He serves as Chairman until 1994. (Edward M. Kennedy biography, *Almanac of American Politics 2000*; Clymer, p. 408)

EMK travels to Panama.

May EMK speaks at a ceremony in which the Senate's third office building is named after Senator Phil Hart (D-MI), EMK's friend and colleague who had passed away in late 1976. (Clymer, p. 412)

EMK travels to Poland with Jean Kennedy Smith, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, his three children, his sister-in-law Ethel Kennedy, and five of RFK and Ethel Kennedy's children to present the Robert F. Kennedy Award to three Solidarity activists. Upon leaving Poland, EMK travels to Rome to discuss his experience in Poland with Pope John Paul II. (Clymer, pp. 407-415)

December EMK travels to the Persian Gulf and Geneva.

1988

March EMK's younger son, PJK, is elected as a Rhode Island delegate to the 1988 Democratic National Convention. PJK, who is a sophomore at Providence College, is pledged to Dukakis. (Clymer, p. 436)

April PJK is admitted to Massachusetts General Hospital to have a tumor removed from the base of his spine. Doctors announce the tumor is benign. (Clymer, p. 436)

- June* PJK announces that he is going to challenge Democrat Frank Skeffington for his seat in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. The Kennedy family, including EMK and Joan Kennedy, helps PJK to campaign. (Kennedy, pp. 411-413; Clymer, pp. 436-437)
- July* EMK's nephew, John F. Kennedy, Jr. (JFK, Jr.), introduces EMK at the Democratic National Convention. (Clymer, p. 439)
- September* PJK defeats Frank Skeffington in a bitter Democratic Primary to win the nomination to the Rhode Island House of Representatives. EMK remarks later that night, "None of the victories I have ever had in my political life has meant so much as this one tonight." (Clymer, p. 437)
- November* EMK defeats Republican challenger Joseph D. Malone to be reelected to the Senate. EMK's two oldest children, Teddy, Jr. and Kara Kennedy, had managed EMK's campaign. Among other responsibilities, Teddy, Jr. served as a surrogate speaker for EMK on the campaign trail and Kara Kennedy worked on media affairs. (Clymer, pp. 436-437; *The Boston Globe*, 11/09/1988; *New York Times*, 11/09/1988)
- November* PJK is elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives. At twenty-one, PJK becomes the youngest Kennedy elected to public office. (Clymer, p. 437; <http://www.house.gov/patrickkennedy/congressman.html>)
- December* EMK and his sisters vacation in Hawaii. EMK gets a call from PJK wanting him to be present at his swearing in ceremony. (Kennedy, pp. 413-414)

1989

- January* EMK travels to Providence, Rhode Island to watch his youngest son, PJK, sworn in as a state representative. EMK travels to Washington, D.C. later that day to be sworn in himself into the Senate. (Clymer, p. 445)
- April* EMK travels to Mexico with family and staff.
- November* EMK travels to Berlin to witness first hand the fall of communism in East Germany. EMK speaks at Schoeneberg City Hall, where JFK had spoken in 1963, and lays down two white lilies for JFK and RFK. EMK also travels to Geneva and Brussels. (Clymer, pp. 457-458)

1990

- February* EMK meets Vaclav Havel for the first time at a dinner at Katharine Graham's home. EMK invites Havel to visit the Lincoln Memorial following dinner where

EMK reads him Lincoln's second inaugural and Gettysburg addresses. (Kennedy, p. 416)

EMK talks to recently-freed South African civil rights leader Nelson Mandela for the first time over the phone. (Kennedy, p. 416)

Michael Kelly's *Gentleman Quarterly* article on EMK's alleged drinking and womanizing is published. (Canellos, pp. 266-267; Bzdek, p. 196)

March EMK returns to Chile to attend the inauguration of General Augusto Pinochet's democratically-elected successor, Patricio Aylwin, with Vice President Dan Quayle. (Clymer, p. 466)

EMK meets with Gorbachev in the Soviet Union to discuss Lithuania's recent declaration of independence. (Clymer, p. 467)

June Mandela attends an EMK sponsored lunch at the John F. Kennedy Library. (Kennedy, p. 416)

July The Kennedy family celebrates Rose Kennedy's 100th birthday. (Clymer, p. 473)

August EMK's brother-in-law and close friend, Steve Smith, dies of cancer on the 19th. EMK delivers an emotional eulogy at St. Thomas More Church in New York two days later. (Clymer, p. 473)

September EMK's daughter, Kara Anne Kennedy, marries Michael Allen, a Washington architect, on the 8th at Our Lady of Victory Church in Centreville. The reception is held outside the Kennedy residence in Hyannis Port. (Clymer, p. 473)

November PJK is reelected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives. He graduates from Providence College the following year in 1991.
(<http://www.house.gov/patrickkennedy/congressman.html>)

1991

Spring EMK's nephew, William Kennedy Smith, is charged with sexual battery in Palm Beach. EMK had been with Smith earlier on the night in question and is later called to testify. (Clymer, pp. 488-491; Kennedy, p. 431)

EMK approaches his friend and colleague, Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), about his drinking habit and asks if Hatch would talk to reporters. Hatch agrees but warns EMK to stop drinking. Hatch tells reporters that he believes EMK is not a heavy drinker or an alcoholic, and that his drinking does not affect his Senate work. (Canellos, p. 264; Bzdek, p. 202; *The Miami Herald*, 05/24/1991)

- June* EMK attends a fortieth wedding anniversary dinner for long-time Kennedy family friends, Edmund and Doris Reggie. Edmund Reggie had managed JFK's, RFK's and EMK's Louisiana state presidential campaigns and Doris Reggie had cast her vote for EMK at the 1980 Democratic National Convention. The dinner is hosted by the Reggies' daughter, Victoria "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 and into the fall, EMK begins to spend a lot of time with Vicki Reggie and her two children from a previous marriage. (Kennedy, pp. 422-426; Walsh, *The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997; Clymer, pp. 492-493)
- October* EMK draws criticism for his performance in the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings before the Senate Judicial Committee. (Clymer, p. 518)
- EMK gives an important speech at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in which he acknowledges that he has made mistakes in the conduct of his private life and promises to address his shortcomings. Vicki Reggie and one aide attend the speech with EMK. Polls show that over 65% of Massachusetts voters do not want EMK to seek reelection. The night of the speech, EMK takes Vicki on a walking tour of Boston. (*The New Yorker*, 03/31/1997; Clymer, pp. 502-503; Kennedy, pp. 434-435; *The Boston Globe*, 10/26/1991, 11/10/1994)
- EMK and Vicki Reggie go to Hyannis Port, where Vicki Reggie 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 not to announce their engagement until the school year of Vicki Reggie's two young children has ended. (Kennedy, p. 427; Clymer, p. 511)
- March* EMK and Vicki Reggie decide to announce their engagement after learning that Caroline Raclin told a classmate, whose parent is a reporter from *The Washington Post*, about the couple's engagement. (Kennedy, p. 427)
- 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. (Kennedy, p. 427)
- May* EMK hosts a ceremony at the John F. Kennedy Library honoring former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. (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; Kennedy, p. 427; Clymer, p. 512, 564)

EMK speaks at the Democratic National Convention in New York, following a videotaped tribute to RFK. (Clymer, p. 514)

November PJK is reelected to his third term to the Rhode Island House of Representatives. In 1992, PJK is named chairman of the House Rules Committee. (<http://www.house.gov/patrickkennedy/congressman.html>)

December EMK and Vicki attend a dinner to honor President-elect Clinton at Katharine Graham's home. (Kennedy, p. 450)

1993

January Clinton joins EMK in visiting the graves of EMK's brothers at Arlington National Cemetery on the day before Clinton's inauguration. (Clymer, p. 521)

March Clinton nominates EMK's sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, as Ambassador to Ireland. EMK had asked Clinton in November to consider making the nomination. Jean Kennedy Smith's nomination is confirmed by the Senate in June. (Clymer, pp. 520-521; Conor O'Clery, *Daring Diplomacy*, Colorado: Roberts Rinehart Publishers, 1997, p. 46)

April Jean Kennedy Smith's book, *Chronicles of Courage: Very Special Artists*, written with George Plimpton, is published by Random House.

Summer EMK names his nephew, Michael Kennedy, chairman of Citizens Energy Co. in Boston, as the manager of his 1994 senate campaign. (*The Boston Globe*, 11/10/1994)

August During the August recess, EMK joins Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, President Clinton and the First Lady on Maurice Tempelsman's yacht, the *Releamar* off Martha's Vineyard. (Clymer, p. 529)

Fall EMK, Vicki Kennedy and Caroline Raclin host a lunch with the five women Democratic senators to kick off EMK's reelection campaign against Republican challenger Mitt Romney. (Clymer, pp. 533-534)

- October* EMK's son, Teddy, Jr., marries Dr. Katherine Anne Gershman at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Block Island, Rhode Island. (*The New York Times*, 10/11/1993)
- December* EMK and Vicki Kennedy visit Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith in Dublin, Ireland. While in Ireland, Smith and Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds argue that Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams should be granted a visa to travel to the U.S. (Kennedy, p. 461; Clymer, pp. 536-537)
- 1994**
- January* EMK attends the funeral of Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill. After the funeral, Hume convinces EMK to support the Adams visa. EMK sends a letter to Clinton later in the month arguing, "It is important for the United States to facilitate the emerging dialogue as an alternative to violence." Thirteen other senators and twenty-eight representatives also sign the letter. Jean Kennedy Smith also argues for the Adams visa, which Clinton goes on to grant. (Kennedy, pp. 461-462; Clymer, pp. 536-537)
- May* EMK and Vicki Kennedy travel to New York to visit Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who is suffering from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. (Clymer, pp. 541-542)
- EMK delivers the eulogy at the funeral for Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis at St. Ignatius Loyola Church in New York. She is buried next to JFK in Arlington National Cemetery. (Kennedy, pp. 475-476; Clymer, p. 542)
- August* EMK and Jean Kennedy Smith work together to convince Clinton to grant a travel visa to IRA activist Joe Cahill. The visa helps to secure a historic IRA ceasefire. (O'Clery, pp. 155-157; *The Washington Post*, 08/31/1995)
- September* EMK's ex-wife, Joan Kennedy, announces that she plans to reopen her divorce settlement with EMK. She hires one of Boston's toughest divorce lawyers, Monroe Inker, and takes EMK to court on the 6th. (Clymer, p. 550; *The Boston Globe*, 11/10/1994)
- EMK's nephew, JPK II, writes a column in *The Boston Herald* questioning Romney's record as a Mormon towards women and African-Americans. JPK II later acknowledges that he "had made a mistake." (Clymer, p. 551)
- October* Joan Kennedy announces that she will wait to reopen her divorce settlement with EMK until after the November election. (*The New York Times*, 10/06/1994)
- Facing his toughest challenge in years, EMK marks a new start for his Senate reelection campaign with an invitation-only rally at Faneuil Hall, in which former Democratic National Committee chairman Paul Kirk and EMK's former chiefs of

staff David Burke and Ranny Cooper take over from Michael Kennedy. (*The Nation*, 10/14/1994)

November EMK defeats Mitt Romney in the Massachusetts Senate campaign. Vicki Kennedy plays a critical role in the campaign. (Clymer, pp. 549-558)

EMK's son, PJK, is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Rhode Island's 1st District, where he still currently serves. EMK and PJK establish a routine of meeting for lunch every Tuesday when both are in town. (Clymer, pp. 559, 577; <http://www.house.gov/patrickkennedy/congressman.html>)

EMK's niece, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, is elected Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, becoming the first Kennedy woman elected to public office. She is reelected Lieutenant Governor in 1998 but loses her bid for the governorship of Maryland in 2002. ("The Kennedys," *American Experience*)

1995 EMK's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, becomes the only living woman whose portrait appears on a U.S. coin – the commemorative Special Olympics silver dollar.

January EMK's mother, Rose Kennedy, dies from complications of pneumonia on the 22nd, just a few months short of her 105th birthday. EMK, Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Jean Kennedy Smith and Eunice Kennedy Shriver had gathered in Hyannis Port to be with Rose Kennedy during her final days. Rose Kennedy's funeral service is held at St. Stephen's Church in the North End of Boston, where she had been baptized in 1890. EMK and Vicki Kennedy both speak at the service and EMK gives the eulogy. Kara Kennedy serves as a pallbearer. Rose Kennedy is buried next to JPK at Holyhood Cemetery. (Kennedy, pp. 476-477; Clymer, pp. 562-564)

November EMK and PJK attend Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's funeral and sprinkle dirt from EMK's brothers' graves onto Rabin's. (Clymer, p. 578)

December Clinton stays with Jean Kennedy Smith at the Ambassador's residence while visiting Ireland. EMK's niece, Maryland Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, accompanies Clinton. Clinton makes several references to JFK's trip to Ireland during his visit, telling EMK over the phone, "Now I know how President Kennedy felt." (O'Clery, p. 241; *The Boston Globe*, 12/02/1995)

1996

June Joan Kennedy agrees to drop her demand for a larger divorce settlement after she is "assured protection in the event of the Senator's death." (Clymer, p. 578)

1997

February EMK and Vicki Kennedy sell their home in McLean, Virginia. They begin renting a house in northwest Washington, D.C. until 1998, when they buy a house in the Kalorama embassy area of Washington, D.C. (Clymer, p. 592)

EMK speaks at the funeral of Edward McCormack, EMK's Democratic challenger in his first Senate primary campaign in 1962. (Clymer, p. 592)

Mid/Late '97 EMK finishes collecting stories about his mother's friends and family and publishes *Her Grace Above Gold* in tribute to Rose Kennedy. (*Her Grace Above Gold*)

December EMK's nephew, Michael Kennedy, dies in a skiing accident in Colorado over the New Years' holiday. (Kennedy, p. 477; *The Boston Globe*, 01/01/1998)

1998

January EMK and Vicki Kennedy travel to Northern Ireland. During the trip, EMK reportedly attempts to reach out to Irish Protestants and addresses an audience at the University of Ulster. (Clymer, p. 594)

March Vicki, EMK, and Clinton attend a fund-raiser for the John F. Kennedy Library. The next night they attend a celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of *Time* magazine. (Kennedy, pp. 472-473)

JPK II announces that he will not seek reelection in the November election. (*The Boston Globe*, 03/14/1998)

Summer The Kennedy family holds a reunion in Hyannis Port over the Fourth of July weekend. Over 100 Kennedys attend. (Clymer, p. 603; *The Boston Herald*, 07/07/1998)

August Vicki and EMK visit with Clinton on a trip to Worcester, Massachusetts. They show him a poll that most Americans want Congress to focus on the economy and not on the Monica Lewinsky affair. At dinner, EMK asks how he can help and Clinton asks him to talk to Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV). (Kennedy, pp. 466-467)

September Clinton makes his second trip to Ireland and Northern Ireland and again stays with Jean Kennedy Smith at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. Kennedy Smith steps down as ambassador at the end of the month. She had planned to leave earlier in the summer but agreed to wait until Clinton's visit. (*The Irish Times*, 09/04/1998)

1999

- March* The 7th annual American Ireland Fund dinner honors EMK and his efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland. (*The Washington Post*, 03/17/1999)
- July* 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. Carolyn Bessette Kennedy's sister, Lauren Bessette, also dies in the accident. EMK delivers the eulogy at a private Mass held in New York at St. Thomas More church. (Kennedy, p. 478; Clymer, pp. 603-604)
- October* EMK's wife, Victoria Kennedy, announces the creation of Common Sense About Kids and Guns, a non-partisan group seeking to reduce gun-related accidents among children. (<http://www.kidsandguns.org>)
- At a Senate prayer breakfast, EMK gives an address on the importance of faith and family during times of grief. (Kennedy, pp. 478-480)

2000

- February* EMK is admitted to a Washington, D.C. hospital to be treated for bacterial pneumonia. (*The Boston Herald*, 02/10/2000)
- August* At the Democratic National Convention, EMK honors his brother JFK and endorses the presidential and vice presidential nominees, Al Gore and Joe Lieberman. EMK is introduced by his niece, Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, in a speech marking the 40th anniversary of her father's nomination. (*The New York Times*, 08/16/2000)
- November* EMK travels to the United Kingdom.

2001

- February* President George W. Bush and First Lady Laura Bush invite EMK and Vicki to screen the movie *Thirteen Days* focusing on the Kennedy White House during the Cuban Missile Crisis. (Kennedy, pp. 487-488)
- July* Luella Hennessey Donovan, the Kennedy family nurse, passes away on the 25th. (Kennedy-Donovan Center News Release, 07/26/2001)
- September* EMK calls to offer his support and condolences to about 177 families who have lost family members in the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Roughly 93 residents of Massachusetts had been aboard the two flights out of Logan Airport. (Canellos, p. 359; *The Nation*, 03/25/2002)
- November* Bush names the Justice Department building after RFK. (*The Nation*, 03/25/2002)

- 2002**
- The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rewards EMK's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, with the Theodore Roosevelt award for her work with the Special Olympics. It is the highest honor awarded by the NCAA. (<http://www.specialolympics.com>)
- February* EMK celebrates his 70th birthday. Vicki Reggi Kennedy organizes birthday parties for EMK in Washington, D.C. and Boston. (*The Boston Globe*, 02/22/2002)
- March* The Irish government honors EMK's involvement in Irish affairs by funding a chair in his name in Health Service Management in Trinity College Dublin. (*The Irish Times*, 03/14/2002)
- November* EMK's nephew, Mark Kennedy Shriver, who is a Democratic member of the Maryland House of Delegates, makes an unsuccessful bid for Congress in Maryland.
- EMK accompanies Caroline Kennedy to Paris for the opening of "Jacqueline Kennedy: The White House Years - Selections from the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum" at the Louvre. (*San Antonio Express-News*, 11/21/2002)
- 2003**
- April* EMK travels to the Netherlands.
- November* EMK attends the funeral of PFC John Hart of Bedford, Massachusetts, who was killed in a Humvee in Iraq. His death helps EMK get more funding from Congress for improved armor on Humvees. (Adam Clymer, *Edward M. Kennedy*, New York: Harper Perennial, 2009, pp. 600; Canellos, pp. 366-369; Bzdek, pp. 215-216)
- 2004**
- February* EMK and Ted, Jr. go to Walter Reed Army Medical Center to visit soldiers wounded in Iraq. (Clymer, 2000, p. 601)
- July* EMK successfully works to bring the 2004 Democratic National Convention to Boston. EMK had reportedly offered to provide \$500,000 to help the city win the bid. (*The Boston Globe*, 01/05/2003)
- November* Bush defeats Senator John Kerry (D-MA) to be reelected president. EMK had campaigned strongly for Kerry, and several former EMK staffers had joined the Kerry campaign, including Mary Beth Cahill, Bob Shrum, Stephanie Cutter, Tom Kiley, Michael Donilon, and Tad Devine. (*The New York Times*, 11/11/2003, 01/11/2004; *The Boston Globe*, 01/20/2004, 02/01/2004, 07/24/2004)

2006

Fall EMK's friend, Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT), visits EMK telling him he plans to run for the Democratic presidential nomination. Teddy, Jr. and PJK campaign for him. (Clymer, 2009, p. 615)

2008

January After seeing Democratic presidential candidate Senator Barack Obama's (D-IL) win in Iowa, EMK talks with his children, Caroline Kennedy and her children about Obama. Later in the month, he announces his support for Obama. He campaigns for him in New Mexico, California, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Obama carries Maine and Maryland. (Kennedy, pp. 502-504; Clymer, 2009, pp. 616-617; Canellos, pp. 384-386)

April EMK throws the first pitch on the opening day of the Boston Red Sox's season. (Kennedy, p. 504)

May EMK has a seizure in his Hyannis Port home. Three days later, he is diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor. After his release from the hospital, EMK goes sailing as he thinks about treatment, while Horowitz talks to specialists. EMK and Vicki discuss treatment options deciding to undergo surgery. (Clymer, 2009, p. 618; Bzdek, pp. 232-233)

June EMK undergoes brain surgery at Duke University Medical Center to remove as much as the tumor as possible. He begins radiation and chemotherapy treatments. (Clymer, 2009, pp. 618-619; Bzdek, p. 233)

EMK's stepdaughter, Caroline Raclin, graduates from Wesleyan University. EMK was scheduled to deliver the commencement address, but due to his illness, Obama steps in for him. (Canellos, p. 390; *The New York Times*, 05/23/2008, 05/25/2008)

July PJK, Obama, Dodd, Harry Reid (D-NV), and Kerry are by EMK's side as he enters the Senate chamber for a cloture vote on a bill that would prevent a cut in Medicare payments to physicians. (Clymer, 2009, p. 620)

August EMK makes a surprise appearance and speech at the Democratic National Convention. (Kennedy, p. 504; Canellos, pp. 398-400)

December Harvard grants EMK an honorary degree. (*The Boston Globe*, 12/01/2008)

2009

- January* EMK attends Obama's inauguration. At the Congressional post-luncheon, Kennedy suffers a seizure brought on by fatigue. (*The Washington Post*, 01/21/2009)
- August* EMK dies at his home at Hyannis Port. An evening memorial service is held at the John F. Kennedy Library and a funeral service at The Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the Mission Hill section of Boston the next morning. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. (*The Boston Globe*, 08/26/2009; *The Washington Post*, 08/29/2009, 08/31/2009)
- September* EMK's memoir, *True Compass*, is released. The finished book arrived at his house on the day he died. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/14/2009; Terry Gross, "Uncovering Ted Kennedy's 'True Compass,'" *NPR*, <http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=112755873>)

EDWARD MOORE KENNEDY: COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS, 1963-2006

Prepared by Anne Mariel Peters and Kyle M. Lascurettes

Miller Center, University of Virginia, 05/23/06

CONGRES S	TERM	COMMITTEE SERVICE
88-1	01/09/1963- 12/30/1963 67-D, 33-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Naturalization, Constitutional Rights; Special Subcommittee: Trading with the Enemy • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Labor, Migratory Labor, Employment and Manpower • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>
88-2	01/07/1964- 10/3/1964 67-D, 33-R After 10/3/1964: 66-D, 34-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Naturalization, Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Labor, Veterans' Affairs, Migratory Labor, Employment and Manpower • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Frauds and Misrepresentations Affecting the Elderly
89-1	01/04/1965- 10/23/1965 68-D, 32-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Naturalization, Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights; Special Subcommittees: Refugees and Escapees (Chairman), Trading with the Enemy • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Health, Veterans Affairs, Migratory Labor, Employment and Manpower • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Housing for the Elderly, Federal, State, and Community Services for the Elderly, Frauds and Misrepresentations Affecting the Elderly, Long Term Care
89-2	01/10/1966- 10/22/1966 67-D, 33-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Naturalization, Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights; Special Subcommittees: Refugees and Escapees, (Chairman), Trading with the Enemy • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Health, Veterans' Affairs, Migratory Labor, Employment, Manpower and Poverty • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Housing for the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services for the Elderly, Frauds and Misrepresentations Affecting the Elderly (Chairman), Long-Term Care
90-1	01/10/1967- 12/15/1967 64-D, 36-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Naturalization, Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights; Special Subcommittees: Refugees and Escapees (Chairman), Trading with the Enemy, Juvenile Delinquency • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Health, Veterans' Affairs, Migratory Labor, Employment, Manpower and Poverty • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Housing for the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services for the Elderly (Chairman), Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Health of the Elderly, Long-Term Care
90-2	01/15/1968- 10/22/1968 63-D, 37-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Anti-Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Immigration and Naturalization; Special Subcommittees: Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman), Trading with the Enemy • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Employment, Manpower & Poverty, Health, Migratory Labor, Veterans' Affairs; Special Subcommittee on Science (Chairman) • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services for the Elderly, Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care for the Elderly

91-1	01/03/1969- 12/23/1969 57-D, 43-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities:</u> Majority Whip, Policy Committee, Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary:</u> Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Immigration and Naturalization; Special Subcommittees: Criminal Laws and Procedures, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare:</u> Manpower and Poverty, Health, Indian Education (Chairman), Migratory Labor • <u>Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging:</u> Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services for the Elderly (Chairman), Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual
91-2	01/19/1970- 01/02/1971 59-D, 41-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities:</u> Majority Whip, Policy Committee, Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary:</u> Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Immigration and Naturalization; Special Subcommittees: Criminal Laws and Procedures, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare:</u> Education, Employment, Manpower and Poverty, Health, Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittees: Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics (Chairman), National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging:</u> Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State, and Community Services for the Elderly (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care
92-1*	01/21/1971- 12/17/1971 55-D, 44-R 1-Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities:</u> Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary:</u> Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Criminal Laws and Procedures, Immigration and Naturalization, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare:</u> Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics, Children and Youth, Education, Employment, Manpower and Poverty, Health (Chairman), Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittees: National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging:</u> Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State, and Community Services for the Elderly (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual
92-2	01/18/1972- 01/2/1972 55-D, 45-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities:</u> Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary:</u> Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Criminal Laws and Procedures, Immigration and Naturalization, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare:</u> Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics, Children and Youth, Education, Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, Health (Chairman), Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittee: National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging:</u> Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual
93-1	01/03/1973- 12/22/1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities:</u> Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary:</u> Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Criminal Laws and Procedures,

	57-D, 43-R	<p>Immigration and Naturalization, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics, Children and Youth, Education, Employment, Manpower and Poverty, Handicapped, Health (Chairman), Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittee: National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual
93-2*	01/21/1974- 12/20/1974 58-D, 42-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee, Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Judiciary</u>: Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Criminal Laws and Procedures, Immigration and Naturalization, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics, Children and Youth, Education, Employment, Manpower and Poverty, Handicapped, Health (Chairman), Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittee: National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Federal, State and Community Services (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual • <u>Office of Technology Assessment</u> (Chairman)
94-1	01/14/1975- 12/19/1975 61-D, 38-R, 1 disputed seat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary</u>: Administrative Practice and Procedure (Chairman), Anti-Trust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Criminal Laws and Procedures, Immigration and Naturalization, Juvenile Delinquency, Refugees and Escapees (Chairman) • <u>Labor and Public Welfare</u>: Aging, Alcoholism and Narcotics, Children and Youth, Education, Employment, Poverty, and Migration, Handicapped, Health (Chairman); Special Subcommittee: National Science Foundation (Chairman) • <u>Select Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Special Committee on Aging</u>: Consumer Interests of the Elderly, Employment and Retirement Incomes, Federal, State and Community Services (Chairman), Health of the Elderly, Housing for the Elderly, Long-Term Care, Retirement and the Individual • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Consumer Economics, Economic Growth, Inter-American Economic Relationships, International Economics, Priorities and Economy in Government, Urban Affairs
94-2	01/19/1976- 10/1/1976 62-D, 38-R	<p>No Committee Changes This Year Except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Energy
95-1	01/04/1977- 12/15/1977 62-D, 38-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Aging, Education, Arts and Humanities, Health and Scientific Research (Chairman) • <u>Judiciary</u>: Anti-Trust and Monopoly (Chairman), Criminal Laws and Procedures, Immigration • <u>Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs</u> • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Energy (Chairman), Priorities and Economy in Government <p>***Note: New Committee Organization/Responsibilities due to Congressional</p>

		Reorganization and Reform***
95-2	01/19/1978- 10/15/1978 61-D, 38-R, 1- Independent	No Committee Changes This Year.
96-1	01/15/1979- 01/03/1980 59-D, 41-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee, Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Judiciary (Chairman)</u>: Anti-Trust, Monopoly and Business Rights, Criminal Justice, Improvement in Judicial Machinery • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Aging, Health and Scientific Research (Chairman) • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Energy (Chairman), Priorities and Economy in Government
96-2	01/03/1980- 12/16/1980 59-D, 41-R	No Committee Changes This Year Except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Education, Arts and the Humanities
97-1	01/05/1981- 12/16/1981 53-R, 47-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Democratic Steering Committee • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Refugee Policy, Juvenile Justice • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Education, Arts and the Humanities, Investment and General Oversight, Labor • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Investment, Jobs and Prices, Trade, Productivity and Economic Growth (Co-Chairman)
97-2	01/25/1982- 12/23/1982 53-R, 42-D	No Committee Changes This Year.
98-1	01/03/1983- 11/18/1983 54-R, 46-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Senatorial Campaign Committee, Steering Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Preparedness, Tactical Warfare • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Refugee, Juvenile Justice • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Education, Art and Humanities, Employment and Productivity, Labor • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Investments, Jobs and Prices (Vice-Chairman)
98-2	01/23/1984- 10/12/1984 55-R, 45-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Senatorial Campaign Committee, Steering Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Sea Power and Force Projection, Tactical Warfare • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration and Refugee, Juvenile Justice • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Education, Arts and Humanities, Employment and Productivity, Labor • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Investment, Jobs, and Prices (Vice-Chairman), Monetary and Fiscal Policy
99-1	01/03/1985- 12/20/1985 53-R, 47-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee, Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Preparedness • <u>Judiciary</u>: Criminal Law, Immigration and Refugee Policy • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Education, Arts and Humanities, Handicapped, Labor

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
99-2	01/21/1986- 11/18/1986 53-R, 47-D	No Committee Changes This Year.
100-1	01/06/1987- 12/22/1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Projection Forces and Regional Defense (Chairman), Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence • <u>Judiciary</u>: Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business Rights, Constitution, Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Chairman), Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u> (Chairman) • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: International Economic Policy, Investment, Jobs, and Prices
100-2**	01/25/1988- 10/22/1988 54-D, 46-R	No Committee Changes This Year Except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Fiscal and Monetary Policy (Chairman)
101-1	01/03/1989- 11/22/1989 55-D, 45-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Projection Forces and Regional Defense (Chairman), Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Chairman), Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u> (Chairman) • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy, Fiscal and Monetary Policy (Chairman), International Economic Policy
101-2	01/23/1990- 11/28/1990 55-D, 45-R	No Committee Changes This Year.
102-1	01/03/1991- 01/02/1992 56-D, 44-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering Committee, Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Projection Forces and Regional Defense (Chairman), Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Chairman), Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u> (Chairman): Children, Families, Drugs, and Alcoholism, Education, Arts and Humanities, Labor • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy, Fiscal and Monetary Policy (Chairman), International Economic Policy
102-2*	01/03/1992- 10/09/1992 56-D, 44-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Manpower and Personnel, Projection Forces and Regional Defense (Chairman), Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Chairman), Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u> (Chairman): Children, Families, Drugs, and Alcoholism, Education, Arts, and Humanities, Labor, <i>ex-officio</i> all other subcommittees • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>: Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy, Fiscal and Monetary Policy (Chairman), International Economic Policy

103-1	01/05/1993- 11/26/1993 57-D, 43-R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base, Force Requirements and Personnel, Regional Defense and Contingency Forces (Chairman) • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Chairman), Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u> (Chairman): Children, Families, Drugs, and Alcoholism, Education, Arts, and Humanities, Labor, <i>ex-officio</i> all other subcommittees • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
103-2	01/25/1994- 12/01/1994 56-D, 44-R	No Committee Changes this Year.
104-1	01/04/1995- 01/03/1996 52-R, 48-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering and Coordination Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Acquisition and Technology, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, Immigration • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Disability Policy, Education, Arts, and Humanities • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
104-2	01/03/1996- 10/04/1996 53-R, 47-D	No Committee Changes This Year.
105-1	01/07/1997- 11/13/1997 55-R, 45-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering and Coordination Committee, Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Acquisition and Technology, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, Immigration • <u>Labor and Human Resources</u>: Employment and Training, Public Health and Safety • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
105-2**	01/27/1998- 12/19/1998 55-R, 45-D	No Committee Changes This Year.
106-1	01/06/1999- 11/22/1999 55-R, 45-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Steering and Coordination Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Federalism, and Civil Rights, Immigration
106-2	01/24/2000- 12/15/2000 54-R, 46-D after 7/18/2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, Immigration
107-1	01/03/2001- 11/22/2001 01/03-6/6/2001: 50-R, 50-D 06/06/2001- 11/12/2002: 50D, 49-R, 1 independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower (Chairman) • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u> (Chairman): Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health (Chairman) • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration (Chairman), Administrative Oversight and the Courts, Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, Immigration
107-2*	01/23/2002-11/22/2002 50-D, 49-R 1 independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower (Chairman) • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (Chairman)</u>: Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health (Chairman) • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration (Chairman), Administrative Oversight and the Courts, Constitution
108-1*	01/07/2003-12/08/2003 51-R, 48-D 1 independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Aging (<i>ex-officio</i> member), Children and Families (<i>ex-officio</i> member), Employment, Safety and Training, Public Health • <u>Judiciary</u>: Immigration, Administrative Oversight and the Courts, Constitution • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
108-2*	01/20/2004-01/03/2005 51-R, 48-D 1 independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Party Responsibilities</u>: Senatorial Campaign Committee • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Aging (<i>ex-officio</i> member), Children and Families (<i>ex-officio</i> member), Employment, Safety and Training (<i>ex-officio</i> member), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, Immigration, Border Security, and Citizenship, Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
109-1*	01/24/2005-12/22/2005 55-R, 44-D 1 independent	No Committee Changes This Year.
109-2	01/03/2006-01/03/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>: Bioterrorism and Public Health Preparedness, <i>ex-officio</i> all other subcommittees • <u>Judiciary</u>: Constitution, Civil Rights, and Property Rights, Immigration, Border Security, and Citizenship, Intellectual Property, Terrorism, Technology, and Homeland Security • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
110-1	01/03/2007-12/19/2007 51-D, 49-R (includes 2 independents who caucus with Dems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Need to confirm that EMK's committee assignments were the same as they currently are listed below.</i>
110-2	01/03/2008-TBD 51-D, 49-R (includes 2 independents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Armed Services</u>: Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Personnel, Seapower (Chairman) • <u>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</u>(Chairman): <i>ex-officio</i> all subcommittees • <u>Judiciary</u>: Crime and Drugs; Human Rights and the Law; Immigration, Border Security and Refugees (Chairman); Constitution; Terrorism,

	who caucus with Dems)	Technology, and Homeland Security • <u>Joint Economic Committee</u>
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