Gift of Papers and Other Historical Materials

Of

Patricia Twohig

To the

John F. Kennedy Library

This Deed of Gift, made this 21 day of June, 2002 by Ms. Patricia Twohig, 130 Bowdoin Street, Boston, MA 02108, and The United States of America acting on behalf of the John F. Kennedy Library

WITNESSETH the following:

FIRST: In accordance with the provisions of chapter 21 of title 44, United States Code and Subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions hereinafter set forth, Ms. Patricia Twohig, (hereinafter referred to as the "Donor"), does hereby irrevocably give, donate and convey to the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Donee") for immediate deposit in the John F. Kennedy Library, papers, books and other historical materials (hereinafter referred to as the "Materials.")

SECOND: The Donor warrants that immediately prior to the execution of this Deed of Gift, it possessed title to and all rights and interests in the donated Materials free and clear of all liens, claims, charges and encumbrances.

THIRD: Title to the Materials shall pass from the Donor to the Donee upon acceptance of this gift by the Archivist of the United States and delivery of the Materials to the Archivist of the United States or his designee.

FOURTH: Following delivery of the Materials to the Archivist of the United States or their designee, the Materials shall thereafter be maintained and administered by the Donee in the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of chapter 21 of title 44, United States Code.

FIFTH: It is the Donor's wish that the Materials be made available for research as soon as possible, and to the fullest extent possible, following their deposit in the John F. Kennedy Library. At the same time, they recognize that the Materials may include information about others the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and information the protection of which is essential to the Nation's security. Accordingly, the Archivist shall have the Materials reviewed and for the present shall restrict from public access the following classes of material:
a. Papers and other historical materials the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or a libel of a living person.

b. Papers and other historical materials that are specifically authorized under criteria established by statute or Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such statute or Executive order.

1. Following the completion of the review provided for above, material restricted from public access shall not be made available for inspection, reading, or use by anyone, except regular employees of the National Archives and Records Administration in the performance of normal archival work on such materials, and the Donor or persons authorized by it in writing to have access to such materials; provided that information which is security-classified pursuant to statute or Executive order shall be made available only in accordance with procedures established to govern the availability of such information.

2. Materials which have been restricted from public access as herein provided shall be reviewed by the Archivist from time to time or promptly upon written request by Donor or persons authorized by them and papers which because of the passage of time or other circumstances, no longer require such restrictions shall be opened to public access.

3. Subject to the restrictions imposed herein, the Archivist may dispose of any of the Materials which the Archivist determines to have no permanent value or historical interest, or to be surplus to the needs of the Library, provided that prior to any such disposal, reasonable efforts are made to notify the Donor, in writing, and offer to return such Materials to Donor.

4. The Donor hereby gives and assigns to the United States of America all copyrights which the Donor has in (a) such of the Materials as are unpublished and (b) in such of his unpublished writings as may be among any collections of papers received by the United States of America from others and deposited in any depository administered by any agency of the United States of America.

5. The Archivist may enter into agreements for the temporary deposit of the Materials under the Archivist's custody and control in a depository administered by the National Archives and Records Administration or other qualified depository.
6. In the event that the Donor may from time to time hereafter give, donate, and convey to the United States of America, for deposit in the John F. Kennedy Library, additional papers and other historical materials, title to such additional papers and other historical materials shall pass to the United States of America upon their delivery to the Archivist, and all of the foregoing provisions of this Deed of Gift shall be applicable to such additional papers and other historical materials. A description of the additional papers and other historical materials so donated and delivered shall be prepared and attached hereto.

Signed: [Signature]
Donor

Date: 8/31/02

Pursuant to the authority of chapter 21 of title 44, United States Code, the foregoing gift of the papers and other historical materials of the Donor is determined to be in the public interest and is accepted on behalf of the United States of America, subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions set forth herein.

Signed: [Signature]
Archivist of the United States

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Oral History Interview

with

PATRICIA TWOHIG

Boston, Massachusetts
March 23, 1966

By Charles T. Morrissey

For the John F. Kennedy Library

MORRISSEY: I don’t know where you came into the Kennedy picture, so why don’t you tell me and then take it from there.

TWOHIG: Well, in 1952— I think, about the first of June—I received a call from Bobby Kennedy [Robert F. Kennedy]. He said to me he was Bobby Kennedy, and a mutual friend of ours, Mrs. Green [Mrs. Vincent Green] had suggested that he call me. He said, “My brother is running for the United States Senate, and we thought you might like to help out.” Of course, I was well aware that he was running for the Senate, and had been interested in the campaign, but had done nothing about it up to this point. Bobby asked me to come into the headquarters at 44 Kilby [Street] the next night. At that time I was working for an investment counseling firm, so the only time I had to devote to the campaign was evenings and weekends. So the next night I went in to 44 Kilby Street—this was sometime around the beginning of June, 1952—and there were about four people in the headquarters. Bobby was there and about two or three other people. He explained the work of the headquarters and that they were interested in securing volunteers to work for JFK.

MORRISSEY: Had you met Bobby before?
TWOHIG: I had never met Bobby before, no.

MORRISSEY: Who’s this Mrs. Green?

TWOHIG: Mrs. Vincent Green was a friend of Mrs. Kennedy, Sr. [Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy] for many years.

MORRISSEY: I see.

TWOHIG: And she had known all the Kennedys as children. She had been president of the League of Catholic Women. She thought it would be something I would be interested in doing. Also, I have a young sister who at that time was in college. From the time she was about twelve years old, she had been following the career of the then congressman, when he first ran for Congress; and now that he was running for the United States Senate and encompassed the whole state of Massachusetts, she thought it would be wonderful if we went in and helped. So after Bobby called, I went into the headquarters, and saw him and told him that I would be very willing to come in, would be very pleased to, that I would come in after work.

We went in evenings. It started out—it was then the beginning of the summer—and it started out fairly quietly. But the summer went on, and into the fall, of course, the headquarters became very busy. I think that there were just so many people in Massachusetts who wanted to help him, who believed in him and wanted to do something for him to help him achieve victory, that we found that many of our friends were interested in coming in, and we talked about him, of course, constantly. Many of our friends came in and they told other people. So that 44 Kilby Street became a very bustling place. I think perhaps around Labor Day that headquarters was too small for the number of volunteers who were coming in, so we moved over to Batterymarch [Street], which was diagonally across the street and there was more space.

The congressman, he was then a congressman, came into the headquarters sometime at the end of June. That’s when I met him, really met him, for the first time. I had heard him speak before and had been introduced to him once, but I didn’t know him. He came in during the summer. If he appeared at a rally or a tea or a reception and it was anywhere near, he would visit the headquarters, and this was a great incentive to the volunteers. He was always very thoughtful because even if it was late at night, he would come in—and this was, of course, something that they all enjoyed very much.

MORRISSEY: I think Dave Powers [David F. Powers] told me that the candidate used to make a point of trying to end his day by coming into the campaign headquarters.

TWOHIG: Yes, he did. And this meant a lot to people. They were working on a campaign, and for many of them it was part of a busy life, and they were giving up other things to come in. It was very heartening to be able to see the candidate and to have him say, “Thank you for all you’re doing.” He was extremely
thoughtful in doing this. He was very thoughtful in thanking the volunteers personally, in writing notes to the volunteers thanking them for their help in the campaign. This went on until the time of the election. Also in the fall we had part of a Youth for Kennedy rally in which all the young people participated. They were college age and post-college age.

MORRISSEY: Was that here in Boston?

TWOHIG: That was here in Boston at Symphony Hall. Bob Griffin [Robert T. Griffin] at that point headed it up, and it was a very exciting night. I don’t know how many of them were voting age [Laughter], but it showed the enthusiasm that everyone had for Senator Kennedy at that time. I think everyone who worked on the campaign firmly believed he was going to win. We just didn’t doubt it for a minute. Everybody worked very hard, and it was an extremely exciting campaign.

MORRISSEY: Who was running the volunteer headquarters?

TWOHIG: Bobby was. He was there, and he worked harder than anybody else. I used to see him very often when I was going to work in the morning about 9 o’clock, and he would be heading for Kilby Street. He did a million things in the campaign. He organized it; he was at headquarters. Eunice Ford [Eunice Ford Williams] and I mostly divided up the evenings and took charge of the headquarters at night. Eunice was working at Harvard at the time. They had volunteers, and they had people in there during the day; but we went in at night and mostly did take charge of the headquarters at night.

Bobby was the overall coordinator of everything. I think he’s a very fabulous person. Even at that time, when he was young, he had great enthusiasm, great vitality, and a sense of organization which, of course, put him in such good stead later on. But even then he organized the state. He was always wonderful to the volunteers, too; he thanked them, he talked to them, he told them how much he appreciated everything they were doing. He was, I think, such a vital person himself and had such great energy and enthusiasm for the whole thing that this sparked the volunteers. We always had a lot of them. People took out pledge sheets to sign, and they would come back for more. They wanted to do something. A lot of people wanted to be some part of the campaign.

I remember election night. We stayed at the headquarters. It was the night, of course, of President Eisenhower’s [Dwight D. Eisenhower] election. Here in Massachusetts Christian Herter [Christian A. Herter] was running against Governor Dever [Paul Dever]. The Adlai Stevenson [Adlai E. Stevenson] returns and everything came in, and at that time it was not decisive between Senator Kennedy and Henry Cabot Lodge. We waited. And even when it seemed absolutely sure that the senator had won, he really wasn’t ready to give a victory speech until the whole thing was absolutely certain. I can remember that we stayed through the night, and I think it was about 7 o’clock in the morning. We could look across and see Lodge’s headquarters. Lodge had conceded a few minutes before, and he came out of his headquarters and went home. At this point Senator Kennedy acknowledged that he had won. We all went home, and I showered and went to work. [Laughter]
MORRISSEY: It must have been a long night.

TWOHIG: It was. It was a great year and really a great campaign, I think, a perfectly wonderful time. About two years later in March—probably February and March—of 1954, Senator Kennedy was head of a committee here to raise money for President Truman’s [Harry S. Truman] library. He asked some of us if we would help on that. Polly Fitzgerald was working on it, and a group of us came in and helped Polly on it, and contacted people and so forth. The senator was there on the day of that luncheon and introduced us to President Truman. That was a very interesting time also.

MORRISSEY: Is that how the money was raised—by a luncheon?

TWOHIG: It was in Boston, Massachusetts. They had a luncheon to raise money, and I imagine that in many other states they held some sort of similar function.

MORRISSEY: I was wondering if they held a solicitation drive for funds in addition to the luncheon.

TWOHIG: Probably they did. I don’t know how else they raised money, but this was one way they did it here. And I saw Senator Kennedy at various times between then and 1958; of course listened to the convention in 1956. In 1958 before the campaign started, I met him, and he said that the campaign would be starting very soon, and would I come in and help? I said, “Yes, I would.”

MORRISSEY: Were you still working forty hours a week?

TWOHIG: Oh, yes, of course. [Laughter] At this time I was in real estate business for myself; I was selling real estate. About the first of July they opened a headquarters on Tremont Street this time, which was very centrally located. It was a very good location, particularly from the point of view of volunteers who’d come in. Many of them do come at night, and it’s fairly late when the headquarters closes. So this was right on Tremont Street, very convenient and very accessible. We went in about the first of July. I think it opened possibly the week after the Fourth of July. Dave Powers was there. He had opened it, and he was very busy in the headquarters. It was great to see him as he is a marvelous person, of course.

At this point Teddy [Edward M. Kennedy] was heading up the campaign here in Massachusetts. We met him for the first time. During the summer he was into headquarters a lot. The senator came in at various times, and after Labor Day it picked up momentum. And again, whenever he could and was near the headquarters, he would come in and talk to the volunteers and then thank them for what they were doing. Near the end of it people like Ted Reardon [Timothy J. Reardon] and some of the Washington staff came up. Many of the people who had volunteered in 1952, of course, came back in 1958. Again Eunice Ford and I went in on alternate nights and took charge of the campaign headquarters.
MORRISSEY: Was there a problem in that campaign because Senator Kennedy’s opponent was hardly known in the state?

TWOHIG: Well, I think that in 1952 there was a sense of urgency that was missing in 1958 for the people who were very interested in 1952, because he was facing a popular opponent who had been the United States Senator; now he had been our senator for six years and was very well known, and there wasn’t the great sense of urgency of 1952. But I think at this time so many people realized his national importance that they were very anxious for him to win, and to win by a large margin. So many of the volunteers who had been in in 1952 returned in 1958. There wasn’t the suspense of the 1952 campaign, and I think that that was, to all of us who took part, an outstanding time of your life because it was so very important to us that he win.

MORRISSEY: How many volunteers would you have on an ordinary night, say, in the ’52 or the ’58 campaign?

TWOHIG: In ’52 the headquarters was very large. There would be a few hundred volunteers Monday through Thursday nights. People would be working on other aspects. We would have volunteers who had come into the campaign headquarters to work on whatever project there was at that time. Then there were people. Of course, there was the Youth Committee who were in working on the rally. So that very often on a night in ’52 there would be several hundred people in there.

MORRISSEY: What would they be doing mostly? Addressing envelopes? Stamping envelopes?

TWOHIG: They might be addressing envelopes; they might be calling people. Polly Fitzgerald and Helen Keyes had headed up the Reception and Tea Committee, and they might have some of their girls in there, and they could be addressing invitations. They might be making arrangements to give out a tabloid that was distributed both in 1952 and 1958, and whatever really had to be done at that time. There were people always who were bringing in pledge sheets, and there were thank-you letters to be written to people, campaign material to be sent out. There was a telephone campaign being conducted. So there really were a lot of things for people to do.

MORRISSEY: Did you get involved in the telephone campaign?

TWOHIG: Not in ’52 or ’58 except from the headquarters standpoint because I usually was busy enough with everything that was going on in the headquarters. I wasn’t involved specifically in that, but the volunteers would come into headquarters to work on it. For the part that they had to do there—they worked on telephone books, and they were setting up telephone committees and so forth. We worked on this.
MORRISSEY: The amount of work involved in this sort of thing never ceases to amaze me. [Laughter]

TWOHIG: That’s right. There’s a lot to it. Well, it’s important to reach as many people as possible.

MORRISSEY: People think this sort of thing happens without anybody spending many hours of, say, getting names out of telephone books or addressing invitations to the receptions.

TWOHIG: And addressing campaign literature. In 1952 they held coffee hours also where Senator Kennedy spoke to the state on one day and people would have coffee hours in their home. This was very effective. I think not everybody can get into a headquarters and not everybody can participate directly, but it reaches as many people as possible.

MORRISSEY: Were there other headquarters of equal size in Worcester and Springfield?

TWOHIG: Yes, Worcester, Springfield, all the cities had a headquarters. There were secretaries in every district throughout Massachusetts. They were organized in 1952, and I think many of the same ones were there in 1958. They had secretaries throughout Massachusetts, some of whom also ultimately worked in the presidential campaign, and they felt a great allegiance, personal allegiance, to Senator Kennedy.

MORRISSEY: Were many of these volunteers new to politics?

TWOHIG: Oh, yes. In 1952 I’d say many, many--most of the people who came into headquarters to help and to volunteer were amateurs. He was the first one that they had really become interested in.

MORRISSEY: Were most of them rather young, or is this something you can’t generalize about?

TWOHIG: I think there were many young people who came in and entered into the 1952 campaign. It seemed as if we had more young people interested in that campaign than had been interested in politics before. I think of all of our friends and most of the people we met during the campaign, it was the first campaign that anyone had shown any interest in. I think, from that time, when you just heard Senator Kennedy, you believed in him. It was very important to people that he win and represent us.

MORRISSEY: Did you attract many volunteers who were either independents or registered Republicans?
TWOHIG: Yes, quite a few, a lot of independents and several registered Republicans. I think this has been true in every Kennedy campaign, that their attraction transcends....

MORRISSEY: Party allegiance.

TWOHIG: Political affiliation. That people feel very strongly, felt very strongly, about him. Obviously, I think, from the vote, particularly in 1958, that there were many people who voted for him who weren’t registered Democrats. That was in 1958.

I can remember seeing him again in January of 1960. There was a dinner in Boston. They used to have Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners at that time, usually once a year. Senator Kennedy was the principal speaker. Afterwards, when he was leaving, he spoke to some of us who were there, and I had a chat with him. Afterwards a reporter came over and asked me what I had been speaking to Senator Kennedy about. This was the first time really that.... I think before this whenever we saw him, he was always extremely pleasant and cordial, and you had a chance to chat with him; but from this time on, people were watching him. Everything he did was noticed. This was in January of 1960.

In February of 1960 Bobby called me one night from Milwaukee, and he asked me if I could come to Wisconsin to help. I hadn’t expected at all to be asked to do anything like that, but I thought it was grace, and was very interested to do it. And so I went to Wisconsin on the 22nd of February.

MORRISSEY: Were you able to leave your business?

TWOHIG: Yes. Somehow, when Bobby called and said that “We’d like very much to have you come out,” I thought it was something I was very interested in doing. As I said, it was a surprise; I hadn’t expected to be asked to go to Wisconsin. I had been reading about the primary and had been very interested in it, but I was amazed when he called. I said, yes, I would come, and then I had to decide how I was going to do this. I closed my office, and I thought I’d come back to it very shortly. I thought it might be for a couple of weeks. [Laughter]

I went to Wisconsin the 22nd of February, and I went out on a place with Polly Fitzgerald. She had been out there for, I don’t know, maybe three weeks or so, but had been home for the weekend. We went back out together, and I wasn’t sure just what I was going to be doing. After I arrived in Wisconsin--I think the next day--Senator Kennedy came in on the Caroline. Someone suggested that we could go out to meet him. So about 6 o’clock in the morning, we went out to the airport in Milwaukee to greet him. He was in. He was coming to Milwaukee that day. He was going to make a telecast in the morning and then make an appearance later on.

So we met him that morning and went to the television station with him. I remember it was very snowy, it seemed to be in Wisconsin that month; we were heading up the driveway toward the television station, and it was very slippery. The car couldn’t make the incline. He said, “Well, I think we should get out and push the car.” My only thought was
his back, which had been operated on just a few years before, but I wasn’t sure how you suggested to him that perhaps it wasn’t such a good idea to push a car. I finally looked at my watch, and I said, “Well, it is almost 10 o’clock”—or whatever hour he was due—“and they might be waiting for you inside. You could probably back the car down, and the man who was driving could bring it around to the other entrance.” So he agreed to that and went into the television station. I thought it would just be a catastrophe at this point to have that happen at the beginning of the campaign.

MORRISSEY: On that ride out to the TV station, did he talk at all about the Wisconsin primary?

TWOHIG: Yes, he did. He had been into the state two or three times before that, and we had very general conversation on the primary and how it was going. I don’t remember receiving any specific impressions from him. From our reports back here, it seemed to be going pretty well.

He left, I think he was just spending one day in Milwaukee. I had a chance, the next day I think it was, to ride on the Caroline from Milwaukee to Madison. I was going then to Stevens Point which was about the midpoint of the state, I think, and I was going to meet Polly Fitzgerald in Madison. Polly had been working with people in Wisconsin on receptions for Senator Kennedy and doing it somewhat on the format of the way she and Helen Keyes had done it in Massachusetts in 1952, to the extent that this was agreeable to the people in Wisconsin. These were their receptions that they were doing for the senator, but they had been interested in the way things had been done in Massachusetts. They had been very successful, and they wanted to do something along the same lines. So I talked to Polly about the receptions, and then I went to Stevens Point and had a meeting that night with a committee of women in Stevens Point to plan a reception for the senator for about two weeks from that time.

MORRISSEY: Did someone previously set up this committee in Stevens Point?

TWOHIG: No, there was a coordinator in each district in Wisconsin, and there was a Citizens’ Committee of Wisconsin. The man who was head of the Citizens’ Committee had asked--had appointed--a woman to head up an individual committee of women. She, that night, had set up the meeting and had asked a certain number of people to come. From the original meeting that we had that evening, the committee was enlarged, and they set up the reception. They invited other women to invite still more women to come.

The receptions would take place at the end of a day in which he would tour the district. They were done in all the larger cities of Wisconsin, so that—in every district, of course, there was a fairly large city—he would, at the end of the day, come into the city, and there would be a reception for him which both men and women attended. They would get a chance to hear him, to meet him, and to have a cup of coffee. They were very successful. The people of Wisconsin were interested in doing them, and it gave a lot of people a chance to see him.
I think, just as in 1952, we were all political amateurs, but we believed so strongly in him, and we thought, "If people could just have an opportunity to see him, to meet him, and to listen to him, they'll vote for him." This, I think, was very important because to people of Wisconsin, he was from the East—I think this was the same in West Virginia—and they wanted to hear him and to see him and to feel that they knew something of him. I felt very strongly, and I know everyone else who worked on the campaign felt as strongly, that if these people just had the opportunity, then they would go and they would vote for him. I think that a lot of undecided people came to listen to him, and approved of what they saw and heard, and voted for him.

MORRISSEY: Were there any difficulties when an outsider would come in from Massachusetts to a state like Wisconsin and try to shape up a committee so that the reception would come off very smoothly?

TWOHIG: Well, actually, I think we worked very well with the committees in all of these different sections. We were only there to answer any questions they might have or to help them in any way that they wanted us to help them. They were all interested in Senator Kennedy, and they felt that, perhaps from what had been done in Massachusetts, that we could be of some help to them. At least no resentment was ever shown to us, and we all made friends with people in Wisconsin that we enjoyed. I was there about six weeks and really enjoyed people in every city I visited. I think that the time was short. They only had a few weeks to do this; and if there were any shortcuts that we knew about, they were interested in hearing about them; but they did the planning. They were the people who ran these things. We just more or less were advisors. They didn't ever appear to resent it in any way.

MORRISSEY: Were there any occasions in which you found yourself mediating between different factions in a community?

TWOHIG: Not really too much, I don't think, in Wisconsin.

MORRISSEY: That could be asked of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and West Virginia—all three states. [Laughter]

TWOHIG: I know it. I just don't think of anything specifically because they were willing to work together on a.... In the primary these were citizens' committees. Granted, there were people in Wisconsin who were interested in Senator Humphrey [Hubert H. Humphrey]; but the people who formed the committee for the receptions were all interested in Senator Kennedy, and they were willing to put aside any differences that they had. They were all very friendly to us. I think we all have very happy memories of Wisconsin and West Virginia. The Wisconsin primary, of course, was successful. We had receptions in Superior, Stevens Point, Appleton, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, and every place else. Every one was a success. They were all overcrowded, and the people seemed very happy to hear the senator and to meet him. He, as always, had the faculty of
speaking just to the person he was talking to at that moment. So the people, everyone I think who came... And he would stay, no matter how late it was, until he met everybody. I think a lot of people were influenced by it.

MORRISSEY: Did you ever see any of the Humphrey people wondering how the Kennedy people managed these affairs so smoothly?

TWOHIG: Yes, you did. As a matter of fact, I was in Superior, Wisconsin, and Ben Smith [Benjamin A. Smith], who was later senator from Massachusetts, was the coordinator for the tenth district. He was great. He made many friends in the tenth district. I was there, I think, for a longer time than in the other cities because it was quite a distance from Milwaukee, so I stayed there and worked with him. One morning we met Mrs. Humphrey [Muriel Humphrey] in the coffee shop of the hotel, and chatted with her for a few minutes. [Laughter] She was very pleasant. Senator Kennedy was coming in that night, and I think Senator Humphrey had been there the night before. So at times, of course, their schedules were fairly close. But she was very pleasant to us. You would meet people who were working for Senator Humphrey. You would find yourself at the same hotel at the same time. They were appearing, as I said, probably a day apart. So people in Wisconsin kept pretty busy for six or seven weeks there.

MORRISSEY: I don’t think they ever adopted the reception system that you people had.

TWOHIG: No, they didn’t do the very same thing. I don’t.... We were so busy with Senator Kennedy. Senator Humphrey would come in, and I think they had some coffee hours and so forth for him. But outside of Superior, I was never in any of the cities at the time that he came in or within an evening of him. We had a great time.

MORRISSEY: Because in Wisconsin Republicans can vote in the Democratic primary, did you make an effort to woo some Republicans by inviting them to these receptions?

TWOHIG: Yes, we did, and particularly, I think, in Superior. There were many people who were Republicans who were very interested in Senator Kennedy, and they did. There were a lot of Republican women who worked on the reception committee for him. This was true throughout a lot of Wisconsin both particularly there. There was a large group who were very interested in him and who worked for him. In that particularly group they did work, to some extent, independently of some of the Democrats in the town. They’d work amicably together, but they went separately into their own friends and people who would be interested in coming. And this was true throughout a lot of the state. So that we welcomed them and asked them to come and bring their friends so they could make their own decisions on it.

MORRISSEY: In setting up these receptions in Wisconsin and West Virginia, too, did you
make any variations in the format you had established in Massachusetts to fit local circumstances?

TWOHIG: Yes, because the cities were different, and there were different populations and accommodations and so forth. In Massachusetts when they did them, they were mainly a tea and reception and for women. In Wisconsin they were for both men and women. They were at night and sometimes here [Massachusetts] they were afternoons. In Wisconsin, with the exception of one or two, I think, which were held on Sunday afternoons in Milwaukee, the others were all in the evening. And they were....

MORRISSEY: Any particular reason for that?

TWOHIG: It was the end of a day when the senator would be in, and it also gave more men a chance to come in to see him and to meet him. They didn't want anything there that was restricted to women, they wanted something that would give both men and women a chance to see him and hear him. So it was adapted to what the sort of general reception or affair that they wanted to have. And they did differ from Massachusetts to the extent that they were more general; perhaps they wanted them to be informal and for men to be included.

MORRISSEY: I remarked to Polly Fitzgerald earlier today that I have never heard of an unsuccessful reception.

TWOHIG: [Laughter]

MORRISSEY: Do you remember any that were unsuccessful?

TWOHIG: No, I really don't. And I'll have to say that you always hoped until the very last minute that this one would be successful, and somehow they did all turn out to be successful.

MORRISSEY: It's amazing that in the course of having so many that there wasn't one occasion in which the dates got mixed up or the crowd didn't turn out.

TWOHIG: No, they really did. A couple of times it did happen that the senator couldn't come, and he'd telephoned, and we had a telephone connection set up. They were voting on very important bills in Washington once or twice, and he couldn't be there; so we set up a special telephone connection, and he would talk directly to the people. Usually if this happened and he wasn't there, some representative of the Kennedy Family would be there personally to talk to them. This was always a possibility because the Senate was in session, and there were important bills coming up. So that even though you planned it for a specific night, the possibility was always there, or the inclement weather would prevent him from coming. But we always had very good, responsive crowds. They came, and they stayed, and they stayed to meet him. He would be there for as
long afterwards as they wanted him to stay. He’d shake hands, and there would be days
going through Wisconsin—I can remember particularly one night after a reception—his hand
was red and swollen because so many people had shaken it all day throughout a district. But
he stayed and talked to people at night, and came over to talk to us at the end of the night and
to thank us. He seemed somehow always to keep his, I don’t know what, but even sense,
even after a long day. And they were arduous days. He did enjoy meeting people, and he
still was in good spirits at the end of a very long day.

From Wisconsin we went to West Virginia; and there, more than Wisconsin, they did
very the public receptions for the senator. In Parkersburg one night they had an ox roast
because this is what people there enjoyed and thought would be effective. I wasn’t in
Parkersburg; I was in Wheeling. That was the largest city, and they wanted to have the
conventional reception. It was in the McClure Hotel, I remember. In West Virginia,
contrary to Wisconsin, you had to be a registered Democrat to vote in the primary. Wheeling
had a lot of Republicans. We asked them to come to the reception anyway because this was
just one step. I told them they would have another chance to vote for him, so that this was a
great opportunity to see him. We had a very successful reception there.

I went to Elkins, West Virginia, and Bob Hedrick [Robert E. Hedrick] was had of the
citizens’ committee there. He was a most enthusiastic person; he really believed in the
senator. That day—that was the Sunday before the election—the senator was to come in there
for a reception on a Sunday afternoon. Elkins was sort of in a valley, and that weather was
not very good, and they wouldn’t allow the plane to fly in. So Franklin Roosevelt, Jr.
[Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr.] came as a substitute for the senator. People in West
Virginia were very fond of him; so although they were disappointed they weren’t meeting
Senator Kennedy, we had a good crowd at the reception anyway. The following Tuesday
was election day in West Virginia. The senator had to go back to Washington to speak—I
think it was the Democratic Women’s Convention that was being held in Washington that
week, and he was required to speak at a luncheon, I guess. But he came into West Virginia
at about a quarter to one in the morning. This time the returns were in, and they knew he had
won by a very substantial margin.

MORRISSEY: Did you expect him to win by that large of a margin?

TWOHIG: It was hard to tell. We did expect him to win. I think when you were....

Again, it was the situation in West Virginia when you were not in the
middle of Charleston, when you were out in the other parts of West
Virginia or probably even working with individuals in Charleston, not, let’s say, in the
political center of it, you just knew people were enthusiastic about him. When I was in
Wheeling and Elkins and Hartford, I knew that the people were enthusiastic, were anxious to
hear him. I think more than ever in West Virginia it was important that he meet people, and
that they hear him, and have a chance to talk to him, and to ask him questions because of the
economic conditions in the state. As long as you were away from Charleston, you knew he
was going to win and, it seemed, by a good margin. And somehow—maybe this is the
difference in political campaigns—really being out among the people who are ultimately
going to vote and then talking to, let’s say, the experienced politicians who feel they’re
following the trend. Because outside of Charleston everything was always very optimistic. I think those of us... When we came in, we had been working with people, and we felt that they were enthusiastic about him.

MORRISSEY: But Charleston itself was not enthusiastic.

TWOHIG: I think in Charleston the people were, but I think probably that this is getting the expert opinion of people, or the political opinion. I think at that point that they felt he would win, but by how large a margin they didn’t know. But we had absolutely no doubt at all. We just knew that he absolutely was going to take the state, and he did take it by a large margin which, I think, showed his effectiveness. Always, it didn’t really matter what everybody else did. It was the fact that when the time came, he was there to talk to the people, and this was what influenced them.

MORRISSEY: Did you see any evidence of the religious issues down there?

TWOHIG: Well, when we first went in, of course, there was much publicity and speculation. They said that the state was only four percent Catholic. So you went in on this tone. But they asked him questions on religious, I think, in small groups, but there didn’t seem to be any great religious bias there. I think in West Virginia that they were much more interested in economics and when he was elected president, what he could do for the people of West Virginia. The night before election, on Monday night, he talked on television to them for fifteen minutes and gave a program of what he would do for West Virginia when he was elected, and I think this was extremely effective. I think that they were just so bothered, the miners wanted to talk to him, and they were interested, as I said, in the economics, and once they saw him....

Perhaps before he came in--and probably newspaper publicity might do more than anything else--they were aware that he was a Catholic, and the state was only four percent Catholic. They must have been because everybody--they had brought so much publicity. Then they got a chance to see him, and talk to him, and to know what he was thinking, and he explained to them. I think the religious issue became more of a question after the primary, in the campaign itself for the presidency, rather than in the primary states.

MORRISSEY: Did you have a telephone campaign in West Virginia?

TWOHIG: Yes, we did. Milwaukee they did; they had a large telephone campaign in Wisconsin and in the large cities. Milwaukee had a big one, and all of the larger cities did. In West Virginia they did to some extent, not as much as in a state like Wisconsin. You don’t have as many large cities, and you don’t have the same telephone....

MORRISSEY: They have more party lines...?

TWOHIG: Facilities. Yes, more of these people. But he went through so much of the...
state that a lot of people had a chance to meet him and to see him. I think after the night of the primary, of course, in West Virginia, I think it was apparent to everybody then that he would be the nominee. He came in at a quarter to one on the Caroline, I remember, came into the Charleston airport.

MORRISSEY: Were you there?

TWOHIG: Yes. The lights of the plane went out, and the door opened, and he was silhouetted against the plane, the inside of the plane. I took really that everybody knew then that he was going to be president.

MORRISSEY: How was his mood? I suppose it was very exuberant.

TWOHIG: Yes, it was very exuberant. I think that was one of the most exciting times of the whole campaign because this was an important state. He had come in, and he had been the one to persuade the people to vote for him. They had a chance to see him and to hear him, and they went out, and they voted for him. This was, I think, a great victory for him, that night. He came to the hotel, and Mr. Humphrey came over to the hotel. They both met, and they were on television. Mr. Humphrey was gracious, and President Kennedy was very happy that night, I'm sure. [Tape recorder turned off.]

MORRISSEY: After West Virginia, what next?

TWOHIG: After West Virginia, I was home for about a month until about the first of July. We knew we were going to Los Angeles for the convention. A date had been set up to leave Boston—something like July 5th or 6th or 7th—but Steve Smith [Stephen E. Smith] called earlier and asked if Helen Keyes and I could come the weekend—I think it was the 2nd of July. So after much telephoning to the airlines and so forth, we did get two reservations. Many people were traveling from East to West that week. It was very hard to get a reservation. Helen Keyes and I left Boston I think on a Saturday, July 2nd, and we arrived in Los Angeles that night and talked to Bobby on Sunday. He told us that he wanted us to set up a reception room for the delegates and for visitors to the convention in the Hotel Biltmore and a reception for the delegates on the Sunday before nominations.

So that week we set up a room in the Biltmore, and it was open to all of the visitors and all of the delegates. They came in, and there was information and literature on Senator Kennedy. The delegates came in, and they could talk to representatives of the senator and could make arrangements to see the senator if they so wished. The delegations arrived from all of the states, and they were caucusing, and everything was very active, of course, for that week. The states were all meeting. The delegates were in and out. Eunice Ford arrived, I think, on Tuesday. Polly and her husband came in on Wednesday.

We worked in the Music Room, so called, of the Biltmore Hotel from Saturday or Sunday until a week from the following Wednesday, which was nomination day. I'm sure
that we did have the busiest reception room of any of the candidates. People were in at 9 or 10 in the morning until 10 or 11 at night. We stayed there during all that time. But it was a very, extremely exciting week. The delegates came in and talked to us, and people were in and, visitors were there, and they were all very interested in the senator. We worked, as I said, for about ten days there.

We went out to the Convention Hall the day of the nomination. That, of course, was an extremely exciting day.

MORRISSEY: Were you on the floor?

TWOHIG: Yes, we did.... We went down on the floor when he was nominated. That was great fun.

MORRISSEY: Which state delegation were you in?

TWOHIG: We just went down. They allowed us to come in. We had seats at the Convention Hall, but they allowed us to come down for the demonstration for Senator Kennedy. Other than that, they frowned upon people going down on the floor unless you were a delegate, but we did go down for the demonstration for him, and that was fun. I know that even in Los Angeles he generated so much more excitement among people there than the other candidates did. He was the person that they wanted to see. Once the balloting started, it was very close to everyone’s expectations. It followed along pretty much as they knew it would. When Wyoming gave its vote, of course that carried it for Senator Kennedy, and that was an extremely exciting day for everybody involved with him.

A group of us who had been working, and people we had worked with through the primaries--Helen Keyes, and Eunice, and Polly, and Polly’s husband, and people like Joe Gargan [Joseph Gargan], and Arthur Garrity, and Dave Hackett, and Helen Lempart--the people we had known now for so long and had worked with--we had a very good group, they had all been working very hard, we all went out to dinner after that and had a very enjoyable time. After the convention, many of the group came home on the plane with the president. He came back to Massachusetts then, as you remember. I went to San Francisco for a vacation for a few days, so I did miss that.

About the first of August Bobby called me again and said he’d like me to come to Washington for the campaign. I went down just after the first of August. I was going to work on a Citizens for Kennedy Committee. Byron White was head of it. A day or so after I arrived in Washington, Bobby asked me to call Mrs. Johnson [Claudia “Lady Bird” Taylor Johnson] and arrange for a tour through Texas with Ethel [Ethel Skakel Kennedy] and Eunice [Eunice Kennedy Shriver] and Mrs. Johnson. I talked to Mrs. Johnson a few times on the telephone and met with her a couple of times, and we agreed on a format and on the cities to be visited. I went to Texas and visited Houston and Dallas and five or six large cities. And with representatives of then Senator Johnson [Lyndon B. Johnson], we arranged receptions for Mrs. Johnson, for Ethel Kennedy and Eunice Shriver.
MORRISSEY: Were they successful?

TWOHIG: Very successful.

MORRISSEY: I remember there was a little concern at the time, you know, that maybe the pre-convention split and competition between the candidates might carry over.

TWOHIG: Well, that was the first time since the convention that there had been any.... This was the beginning now of the campaign after the convention and the first activity in Texas, so there always is a feeling of uncertainty as to how you will be received and what will happen. I went down to Austin, Texas, and met with representatives of Senator Johnson--the head of his women's committee and Cliff Carter, who was the senator's assistant, and they were all very cordial to me. I visited each of the cities that the receptions were to be held in. I went back with Ethel and Eunice and Mrs. Johnson for the actual receptions themselves. They were all very well attended. People were very interested; they thought that Eunice was so much like her brother. They were fascinated with her, and they thought that Ethel was beautiful and witty. Ethel always managed to say just the right thing at the right time. People were very impressed with both of them. They were very well attended. People were cordial.

I think here this was really the beginning of a question on the religious issue. We left the last week of August, and Senator Kennedy appeared about two weeks later in Houston where he made such a tremendous impression on everybody by answering their questions. And I know people wrote to me after that and said how impressed they all were with him. This was the first time that most of those people had seen him and heard him. And before this they had been divided, and they had to really realign their thoughts. But they were extremely impressed with him. Before that, when the girls were there, they were well received in all the cities. Again, I think it was important people see them. When you see somebody and talk to them, very often it does resolve your doubts. You don't feel really that they're different than you are. I think this was part of the problem. Everything was very successful. They were extremely well received and did very, very well. Of course, they had great energy like all the Kennedys; they appeared at a reception in the morning, they appeared at one in the afternoon and were flying in between them. But they always had great energy and great vitality. They were really just great.

I went back to Washington then. I went back to work for the Citizens' Committee. As far as women's activities were concerned, we concentrated greatly on the telephone campaign. Every state that had a Citizens chairman also had a woman who was head of the telephone campaign. Two other girls worked with me on the telephone campaign, and I went through the greater part of upper New York State and into Michigan and California.

MORRISSEY: You traveled up there yourself?

TWOHIG: Yes, I did. I went into the cities in upper New York State, of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse--the whole of upper New York State--and into New
York City; they also had a telephone campaign.

MORRISSEY: That’s interesting about upper New York State because Senator Kennedy did very well in upper New York State.

TWOHIG: Yes, ultimately. Again, this was, I think, one of the districts that they saw him and heard him, and that had a lot of influence on them. We hoped that the telephone campaign also had some influence. I went into every city, and they had a telephone campaign chairman there. She had committee meetings, and we discussed the telephone campaign, discussed its effectiveness, how it had worked in the primary states, and how effective we thought it would be in the national campaign, and how important it was; even though it was a national campaign, that everyone’s vote was important, and it was important to reach as many people as possible. Women worked very hard on it and very well. This was done nationwide. We had telephone chairmen in every state. The big ones, the large states, we visited. I was in California, and I was in Illinois and Michigan and Pennsylvania.

MORRISSEY: In your travels did you find anywhere a little tension between the citizens’ group and the established Democratic organization?

TWOHIG: Sometimes there was. We worked, of course, with the citizens’ groups. These were Republicans and independents who were interested in President Kennedy. I think this is true, as you said earlier, in every state—not only in Massachusetts—there always are tensions between groups, but there were other people working with the Democratic groups, and they were all working toward the same end. I met many interesting and dynamic people who were working in the Citizens’—it depended on the state and the district. Some of them were Democrats themselves, but felt that this was a more effective way—rather than working with other party people—to get their independent and Republican friends interested. A lot of these people were independents and Republicans, and the Citizens’ was a perfect vehicle for them because they wanted to work, but sometimes they wanted to work in their own way. But I met a great group of people and found, ultimately, that very often in places where the telephone campaign was conducted, it was very effective. I enjoyed so many of the people that I met all through it. We had really a great group.

Really, throughout the campaign, of course, you had to be dispersed so that everyone would be as effective as possible, and there was no direct contact with the candidate. He was in one place, and we were in others trying to do as many things as possible. I did see him one night in Pittsburgh. I remember he appeared in the afternoon at a rally. The place was jammed with thousands and thousands and thousands of people. That night we saw him after he had spoken at a dinner, and he came along with Governor David Lawrence, who was very anxious to bring him someplace else, of course; he was due at that moment at another place, like everything else. Governor Lawrence came upon us, and someone I was with said, “Governor Lawrence, you know Pat Twohig.” Fortunately, Governor Lawrence turned around to some man to say, “Yes. Hello, Pat. How are you?” So I could say hello to
Senator Kennedy. [Laughter]

I'll have to say this was a great lift throughout the campaign because in the primaries, you know, you had contact with people; you were just off from one city to another, day after day, and it was a great lift to see the senator. He was very cordial and very friendly and "How is everything going?" as he always was. By the time Governor Lawrence discovered that he wasn't talking to Pat Twohig, I had had a chance to say "hello" to the senator. That was a bright spot in the campaign.

The weekend before elections Bobby suggested that we had been working hard at various and sundry points through the country, and perhaps we would like to join the campaign train throughout New England. So we came along with everybody through Connecticut and Rhode Island up to Massachusetts and arrived in Massachusetts, of course, with a huge rally at Boston Garden. The place was absolutely crowded, I'm sure, above and beyond its capacity. They were all very interested to see the president, and the state candidates for office were there. After the rally he left; and everybody was pressing in, they were so anxious, of course, to see him. Here he was, and this was the first appearance in New England in a little while. He had been throughout the country, and everybody was as anxious as possible to see him so that they were all pressing forward. He left, but he was fairly lucky to get out. The next day we went on the plane down to the Cape. I went to Bobby's house and took campaign returns as they came in. They started to come in in the late afternoon. I think Connecticut was the first one.

MORRISSEY: Were you on the phone for most of that night?

TWOHIG: Yes, we were on the telephone from about 6 o'clock on. Connecticut had the first returns. Their polls close early. We were there until about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. The president felt that the returns were still indecisive, and he would do nothing until the next day.

MORRISSEY: Did other people feel they were indecisive, or that he should go ahead and assume that he was elected?

TWOHIG: I think he never assumed anything. He would wait until the report was decisive and there could be absolutely no question. I think somebody else might have assumed a little more than he ever would. I think this was quite typical of him--that he would assume nothing--that he would wait until the returns were decisive before he would accept the fact that he was president. And Mr. Nixon [Richard M. Nixon] hadn't yet conceded, of course.

MORRISSEY: Things get a little tense in the wee hours of the night?

TWOHIG: Yes, I would think so. We waited, and everybody else wanted it to be decisive, of course. I don't think anyone was there that night feeling that there was a possibility of a change in the tide, but I think that because he was cautious that nobody else was assuming anything. I think we were waiting for his lead.
The next morning, of course, he came to the armory in Hyannis. We were fortunate to see him there and to hear his speech. This was the end of really a wonderful year. It was wonderful to be part of it. I always felt very privileged that I was asked to be part of it; I always felt that he would be a great president.

MORRISSEY: How many girls were on the phones that night in Hyannis Port?

TWOHIG: I think about eight. I should remember who everybody was. I know Helen Lempart was there, who had been the secretary in the senator's office, and Polly Fitzgerald. Eunice Ford, who is now Eunice Williams, was in California. She had worked in California through the whole campaign, so that she arrived in Hyannis Port at about 12 o'clock at night. She was flying on from California. She had a very exciting end to her campaign. I think there were about eight of us.

[End Tape I, Side I]

MORRISSEY: Who would phone those returns in?

TWOHIG: The coordinators.

MORRISSEY: In each state?

TWOHIG: In each state, yes. From Wyoming, for instance, it was Teno Roncalio, who is now....

MORRISSEY: A congressman.

TWOHIG: A congressman. We took them from the different states.

MORRISSEY: Now what would happen after you wrote them down?

TWOHIG: Bobby was taking them. We would give the returns to Bobby, and he was working with.... Ralph Dungan was working with him, and Lou Harris [Louis Harris] was there. He was upstairs. With the returns they could compute the lead that the president had, the current status of it.

MORRISSEY: Did anybody seem especially nervous, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy or Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy [Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy]?

TWOHIG: Yes, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy came in for a while, and then she returned to her own house. She was expecting her baby at that time, of course. But the president was there the whole evening, and Bobby and Teddy and Joan Kennedy [Joan Bennett Kennedy] and Eunice and Pat [Patricia Kennedy Lawford] and Jean [Jean Kennedy Smith] and Steve Smith. They, of course, all stayed the whole evening. Mr.
Harris and, I think, Dave Powers was upstairs, and they were, as I said, using the returns to compute the current status nationwide. So we were very busy just getting the returns, and giving them to Bobby, and then he was deciding what they meant. I think probably many of the states went as expected. Ohio, I think, was a disappointment to the president. He had been there, and the people had seemed receptive.

MORRISSEY: Had you been in Ohio.

TWOHIG: No, I had not been in Ohio.

MORRISSEY: I know it was a great surprise when Ohio voted Republican.

TWOHIG: I had spent some time in Pennsylvania, Michigan, through a great deal of Michigan, and California. I hadn't visited Ohio. I think we had concentrated on the larger states. Citizens had been active in Ohio, and somebody from Washington had gone to Ohio, but I hadn't reached there.

MORRISSEY: Many people have told me that John Kennedy had a hard time keeping on schedule. I was wondering if in the course of setting up all these receptions you had some rather tense moments wondering if he was going to arrive?

TWOHIG: Oh, well, sometimes he was late, and I think this, of course, always was due to the fact that people did want to speak to him and shake hands with him and so forth, and this was very important. Many times he would be late coming to the receptions, but somehow people were very patient. They were very willing to wait. Probably, they were that anxious to see him, and I'm sure once he came that they were delighted that they did wait. But there would be someone else who would speak to them, depending on what the local situation was and what they were interested in. They did explain the campaign to them in the primary states and what they could do to help. Very often Mrs. Kennedy would be there; and sometimes if the senator was delayed, she would speak to people before he came. Or, at times when she wasn't there, Polly Fitzgerald represented the family, and she explained to the women in the audience what they could do. So that there would be somebody who would talk to them so that the time didn't seem to drag too much until the senator came. Then when he came in, he always gave a short talk and an effective talk so that he didn't keep them too very long once he arrived. This was typical of him always, I think. His talks were short, and they were decisive and interesting. This was true all through the campaign, and it did then give people a chance to meet him and to talk to him. He never lost his friendliness even when he was president. He was always very considerate of people and thoughtful and natural with them. He was, of course, truly a great, great person. And I'm sure I've said this before, but it was a privilege to have had a chance to know him and to work for him.

MORRISSEY: Did you meet him at all when he was president?
TWOHIG: Yes. The first time I saw him after he was president.... I worked on the inauguration in Washington preparing for it for about three or four weeks before the inauguration. The Tuesday before inauguration, my father died. So I came back from Washington on Tuesday. I think it was typical of the Kennedys and of the president that Bobby and Teddy and the president all called me the day they heard my father died to tell me that they were sorry. I came back to Boston. My father was buried inauguration morning, a terrible day here in Boston.

MORRISSEY: Snow?

TWOHIG: Ice, snow, it was dreadful. So I didn’t get a chance to see him at the inauguration. He came to Boston in May of 1961. Kenny O’Donnell [Kenneth P. O’Donnell] arranged for Helen Keyes and me to see him when he came to the Sheraton-Boston Hotel. So he had come into Boston and had ridden to the hotel in a motorcade, and he came upstairs and Helen and I had a chance.... She hadn’t seen him either since the inauguration. She had been in Washington for the inauguration, but hadn’t seen him since then; so we had a chance to see him and to talk to him. He was just great to us even though some ambassador was waiting to talk to him. He just as always acted as if we were the most important people in the world for that moment. And I saw him a few times in Boston, and I was at the White House with him....

MORRISSEY: What did you talk about? Just small talk?

TWOHIG: [Laughter] This is it. Small talk. He was always very interested in how we were and what we were doing. That was a birthday dinner they had for him in May of ’61. In April of ’63 we saw him a few times, once at the White House and visited at his office, and we spent quite a bit of time with him. He was always an amazing person because he was so attentive to the person he was talking to. You would never have the impression from him that he was president of the United States, with all of the problems at hand and the decisions to be made in the day that he was facing. He was the same to us as he had always been. My sister and I went that time, and he asked Dave to show us through the whole White House. We had a most enjoyable day. We really had a great time.

We saw him in October; there was a dinner in Boston in October of ’63. Polly Fitzgerald and her husband, Eddy, and I were sitting at a table just in front of the president. When he came into the dinner, he waved at us and said, “Hi,” and then he said, “Come on up.” So the Secret Service men were very nice. They were very helpful in clearing the way, all the plants that the people had so carefully set in front of the table. Polly and I went up and spoke to him. And Eunice Ford, Eunice Williams, and her husband came up.

And then I remember we saw him before that in 1962, the night before Senator Ted’s election. He came into the room, and it was just after the Cuban crisis. He looked wonderful, and we told him how proud we were of him. As always, he had a very diffident manner; it was just something in the course of duty. You know, it must have been, of course,
a terrible few weeks for him.

We saw him at the airport once that summer. The last time was just a month.... I think it was October 1963.

MORRISSEY: Do you think we’ve overlooked anything.

TWOHIG: I don’t know. I’ve talked on, probably not said anything very important.

MORRISSEY: Well, I’ve enjoyed it very much.

TWOHIG: Well, I have, too. Thank you very much.

MORRISSEY: And any afterthoughts, we can always append them to the transcript of the tape.

TWOHIG: Thank you very much.

MORRISSEY: Well, thank you.

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