

Fred A. Forbes Oral History Interview – JFK#3, 5/17/1966
Administrative Information

Creator: Fred A. Forbes

Interviewer: Ronald J. Grele and Charles T. Morrissey

Date of Interview: May 17, 1966

Place of Interview: Washington, D.C.

Length: 23 pages

Biographical Note

Forbes, (1915 - 1990) Executive director, John F. Kennedy for President, New Hampshire (1960); campaign organizer, West Virginia (1960); editor Kennedy Convention Bulletin (1960), discusses creating and editing the Kennedy Convention Bulletin, his first days in Washington on the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the White House regional conferences, among other issues.

Access

Open.

Usage Restrictions

Copyright of these materials have passed to the United States Government upon the death of the interviewee. Users of these materials are advised to determine the copyright status of any document from which they wish to publish.

Copyright

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excesses of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law. The copyright law extends its protection to unpublished works from the moment of creation in a tangible form. Direct your questions concerning copyright to the reference staff.

Transcript of Oral History Interview

These electronic documents were created from transcripts available in the research room of the John F. Kennedy Library. The transcripts were scanned using optical character recognition and the resulting text files were proofread against the original transcripts. Some formatting changes were made. Page numbers are noted where they would have occurred at the bottoms of the pages of the original transcripts. If researchers have any concerns about accuracy, they are encouraged to visit the Library and consult the transcripts and the interview recordings.

Suggested Citation

Fred A. Forbes, recorded interview by Ronald J. Grele and Charles T. Morrissey, May 17, 1966, (page number), John F. Kennedy Library Oral History Program.

Oral History Interview

Of

Fred A. Forbes

Although a legal agreement was not signed during the lifetime of Fred A. Forbes, upon his death, ownership of the recording and transcript of his interview for the Oral History Program passed to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library.

The following terms and conditions apply:

1. The transcript is available for use by researchers.
2. The tape recording shall be made available to those researchers who have access to the transcript.
3. Copyright to the interview transcript and tape is assigned to the United States Government.
4. Copies of the transcript and the tape recording may be provided by the Library to researchers upon request for a fee.
5. Copies of the transcript and tape recording may be deposited in or loaned to institutions other than the John F. Kennedy Library.

Fred A. Forbes – JFK #3

Table of Contents

<u>Page</u>	<u>Topic</u>
48,53	Creating and editing the Kennedy Convention Bulletin
49	Interviewing and photographing early John F. Kennedy [JFK] supporters
52	Preparing the final edition
55	Problems with articles
56	Effectiveness of the bulletin in JFK's victory
56	Meeting JFK during the Convention and impressions of the conference
57	Flying back to Boston after the convention with JFK
58	Coordinating the New Hampshire campaign
59	Discussing with Pierre Salinger the chances of winning in New Hampshire and other states
59	The campaign meeting in Hyannis Port and JFK's visits to New Hampshire
61	Problems during the campaign: Loeb's opposition and the religious issue
62	Bernard Boutin's loss in the governor's campaign
62	First days in Washington on the Housing and Home Finance Agency [HHFA]
63	Working with Bob Weaver
64, 66	Civil rights
65	Southern attitudes in the Department of Urban Affairs toward working with Bob Weaver
66	Relations between the White House and the HHFA
67	Herb Salinger's contributions to the Bulletin
67,70	The White House regional conferences
68	Thomas McIntyre's campaign in 1962 for the Senate
69	Meeting James McShane

Third Oral History Interview

with

FRED FORBES

May 17, 1966
Washington, D.C.

By Ronald Grele and Charles T. Morrissey

For the John F. Kennedy Library

GRELE: Mr. Forbes, do you recall why you were given the assignment to edit the Kennedy newspaper at the Los Angeles convention?

FORBES: I was one of the early arrivals on the Kennedy staff and I was working at that time with Pierre Salinger and with – what’s the colored guy’s name? - Andy Hatcher [Andrew T. Hatcher]. I was assigned part of the time to the Kennedy headquarters to greet some of the delegates who were coming in that we had worked with in the primaries, and all of a sudden I got a call to come to Pierre Salinger’s office, and he told me then “We’re going to set up a Kennedy Convention bulletin. The purpose of this bulletin will be to give Kennedy news to every delegate and every alternate the first thing every morning. We want to promote the Kennedy image; we want to be a soft sell. And I want you to be the city editor of it.” At this meeting was Ron Linton [Ronald M. Linton] of Michigan, who was to become the managing editor, and Pierre himself was keeping the title of editor of this bulletin.

Now, it’s amazing, but in less than six hours we had taken over a half a floor in a building of a public relations firm. We had set up desks and offices. We had sent the call out for volunteers. And believe it or not, like any good daily newspaper, we had negotiated and had in operation an AP [Associated Press] news ticker, which of course kept us up to date. And we had a very fantastic phone operation as you always have. Ron had a private office, and I had an office next to him.

My job was to get the people that were volunteering to help, and our pressing need

was to get a deal by which we could get a photographer. I don't know who gave us the name of this man, but the photographer that we hired we paid \$50 a day for, and he was one of the most fantastic people that I have ever met. Now, Ray Ballentine was his name, and I contracted with him for \$50 a day and his expenses in terms of paper and any travel that we did outsi. He was with me constantly. We took an ordinary closet in that office, and we ripped out everything but one big working

[-48-]

shelf; we bored a hole through the door and made this his dark room. And this fabulous person actually developed all his pictures that appeared in this Kennedy bulletin. And as you can see, the bulletin was full of good pictures and real reading interest, fast interest. He developed them all in the closet.

Now, the first issue was we got out we started off by trying to, shall we say, butter up those people who had yet not committed themselves to John F. Kennedy. And one of these was the meeting of Governor Robert Meyner [Robert B. Meyner] at the Los Angeles airport. We met him with a bevy of Kennedy girls who were dressed in red, white and blue attractive costumes, and they knew that they were greeted by a Kennedy team. Now there was one gentleman on his staff who did not want us to take his picture. In the first issue, I inadvertently got into this picture because this was the only way that I could move this man out of the way. I backed into him, pushing him away just as we got the picture of Meyner being greeted at the airport by Kennedy girls which was a neat trick. We needed this picture of him, and we just had to get it.

GRELE: You look like you're smiling. What are you saying under your breath?

FORBES: I was very irate at this time, but I had to give my photographer the friendly wink to take it and I would bear the responsibility. This guy got really angry with me, and I remember him saying to me, "Well, you just lost one New Jersey vote." And I think in the heat of the whole escapade, I said to him, "Well, I'm not so worried because I don't think we're going to need your vote." Which of course made him angrier. We also had a complete plan of the convention hall in the first issue. We showed people where they would sit, or where they would be. We had a good interview of the then Governor Ribicoff [Abraham A. Ribicoff]. We also had a wonderful shot of Bob Kennedy [Robert F. Kennedy] talking to Governor Averell Harriman [William Averell Harriman].

GRELE: Was Governor Harriman at that time committed to John Kennedy?

FORBES: At that time, Governor Harriman was one of our staunchest supporters, thank goodness. And we also had some pictures of the interior of the Kennedy headquarters. We even published on a Sunday. Of course, it was most necessary to get a Sunday issue out because Senator Kennedy was arriving, and we had about a thousand people out there. My guy went out and got the picture that you see on

page two of this second edition showing the tremendous welcome that he got at the Los Angeles airport. Then we had another personal interview with two early supporters, Mayor John Hynes [John B. Hynes]

[-49-]

of Boston and Bernard Boutin [Bernard Louis Boutin] who, of course, worked with me in running the first-in-the-nation, [New Hampshire] primary. Then we had the Kennedy girls with Chairman Bailey [John Moran Bailey], and we also had an enthusiastic welcoming and picture of it by the Kennedy girls to Senator Gore [Albert Gore, Sr.]. We also had pictures of Chester Bowles, who was then the chairman of the platform committee. And we had some cute pictures of good-looking gals who were working and helping in all of the various campaign headquarters.

MORRISSEY: Was Senator Gore at that time sympathetic to John Kennedy?

FORBES: Senator Gore was sympathetic to Kennedy at that time, and as a matter of fact, Senator Gore remembered his visit to New Hampshire during the first-in-the-nation Kennedy primary, where he was up there speaking to a foreign policy group. He was given the key to the city of Manchester and he came into the Kennedy headquarters and presented it to Bernie Boutin saying he wanted him to send it to the senator because he thought the senator could use this key to the city of Manchester better than he could at the time. It was a real wonderful gesture.

Now the Monday issue, which was our third issue, was the start of the convention, of course, and at this time, Governor Brown [Edmund G. Brown] of California had thrown in his support which was late in coming although we were confident we were going to get it. And as Bob Kennedy always said, "We are hopeful." We featured that as the lead story and then we also had a picture of Mennen Williams [G. Mennen Williams] of Michigan, who had been a great supporter of Senator Kennedy, greeting Senator Kennedy during part of the convention. Then we also had pictures of Senator Proxmire [William Proxmire]. We welcomed him at the airport, and he was neutral, I think, at this time although we felt that he was going to come through. Then of course, also we reprinted an editorial from the Daily Journal of Willows, California, on former President Truman [Harry S. Truman] in which they excused Truman for popping off, saying that they were supporting and everybody should support Jack Kennedy.

GRELE: Who made the decision to run that editorial?

FORBES: This decision was made at this time by Pierre Salinger and Ron Linton. I forget how we dug it up, but I remember taking it in and saying, "Can we run this? Should we run it?" And it was so good that we thought we could do this all right. And there's an accordion band that entertained. I notice in this issue of the paper that I have unfortunately, one of these pictures are transposed, which was one of the few errors we had. Then we had a picture

of the Kennedy girls. Then on the back page we started to give excerpts from the speeches that Senator Kennedy was making to the various delegations, and we also had a picture in that issue of Ted Kennedy [Edward M. Kennedy] and his delightful wife, and Mrs. Peters [Mrs. Charles Peters, Sr. "Teeny"], one of his strong supporters through the West Virginia primary. Then of course on Tuesday, just before the nomination was to take place, Governor Lawrence [David Leo Lawrence] came through and said that he would give him the support of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State. Of course, this was real great news for us.

GRELE: You don't happen to remember how that support was won?

FORBES: I think by ardent wooing of the whole Kennedy team was the way we did it. Then we had additional pictures of Chairman Bailey and Governor Ribicoff. We showed the model home that was to be used as the Kennedy headquarters outside of the convention arena at Los Angeles, and then we had some cute pictures of various signs welcoming Democrats to Los Angeles. Then on the back page of course, we had a picture of Peter Lawford who was very much in evidence.

GRELE: Was this the first time that you had met him?

FORBES: This is the first time that I had met him. And I met him as he and I both went out to greet Mrs. Rose Kennedy [Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy], the president's mother, as she arrived. I remember as she got off the plane, she was, as always, very gracious. There was some woman reporter from one of the news services who started to question her. Among one of the very interesting questions she asked, she said, "Are you proud of your son?" And she just turned around and glowed all over and said, "Of course, what mother wouldn't be proud of her son?" This girl said, "Win or lose?" And Mrs. Rose Kennedy said, "Of course, we're going to win." Which made it real great.

The fifth issue, which was published on Wednesday, carried on the back of it the tally sheet. We got some very interesting pictures of Chester Bowles presiding from the rostrum of the '60 convention, and down in front we have Joe Tydings [Joseph D. Tydings] of Maryland, now a United States senator. He, of course, was one of the president's great supporters in Maryland. Then we have the platform highlights. We had a picture of some thirty students from a political science class who came in to actually see Pierre's office.

Another interesting item that we had was that I found a cartoonist who did five little black-and-white cartoons on medicare, higher

wages, and the minimum wage, and I still have these drawings, as a matter of fact. But it added very much to breaking up a full page of type. Also, of course, we had a picture of Bill Downs [William Randall Downs, Jr.], a CBS [Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.] newsman, as he interviewed Mrs. Rose Kennedy, which was one of the features of that day.

And as I say, on the back page we had the score sheet for ballots one, two, and three, should they be needed, for that night.

We were carried officially as the Kennedy Convention Bulletin. We were tabbed as the daily newspaper for the Democratic convention beamed at delegates and alternates and published every morning. Of course, we had a regular business address, 617 South Olive Street, which was about a block below the Biltmore [Biltmore Hotel]. Of course, we had a telephone number, and believe it, we began to get calls about interesting facts. Of course, Senator Kennedy was nominated, and our Thursday morning edition of course, carried his picture only on the front page with a great big banner headlined, "Kennedy Nominated."

Now inside of this issue, the sixth issue, on page two there is a very interesting picture that we needed badly, "The East and the West Meet," with Congressman James Roosevelt and his brother Franklin D., junior [Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.], both strong supporters. I had only been able with Ray Ballentine to get a picture of three people. And in the center, between the two Roosevelt brothers was Governor Meyner – the only way we could do it. Ray Ballentine faded out the center of that picture, developed one of the Roosevelts, tipped his negative, blocked out the other section, and phased in the other Roosevelt, and we got a composite picture. Now this was all done in that little closet. I stood there and watched him do this. He's just fantastic.

Then, of course, Orville Freeman [Orville Lothrop Freeman], who was then Minnesota's governor, came out strongly for Kennedy, and we used that picture. We had some pictures of people painting the signs for the demonstrations. Then, of course, the last delegation to visit Jack Kennedy before he was nominated was the delegation from Hawaii; they gave him a good luck floral lei to put around his neck; and their national committeewoman, Dolores Martin [Dolores M. Martin] places this around his neck, and it was really great.

Now on the back of that Thursday evening edition, number six, of course, we had the vice presidential tally sheet. Now that was Thursday, and Thursday night was the balloting for the vice president. It's very interesting, the makeup of the final Kennedy bulletin which of course was to carry the picture of the vice president who would be selected by the convention after the wishes

[-52-]

of the presidential nominee, John Kennedy, were made known. Now, this is a tricky business in publishing, so we had to be prepared for any eventuality. It might be an odd thing to note that I had three cuts made up at this time of the three people that Pierre Salinger, Ron Linton, and myself and other members of the staff thought most probable to get the nomination. One of them was the man who did get the nomination, Senator Johnson [Lyndon B. Johnson] of Texas. The other, surprisingly enough, was Stuart Symington, who at that time was getting a lot of support merely because, I think, a lot of people wanted to more or less pull the great former President Harry Truman into line and see if the last minute, now that John Kennedy had been nominated, they could get his support. We had the paper all made up with the front page with a Symington cut in place.

Now this is how strong at this time, the Symington story was. We also had a cut made up of Adlai Stevenson. Three hours before we went to press, we got the word that it

was going to be Johnson, and change the cover. And that's what I did.

Of course, it's a fantastic story about maneuvering, to get Senator Johnson to take the next step. And you'll see on page three, so I didn't waste those cuts, I used those two pictures of Senator Stu Symington of Missouri, who promised support and, of course, of the great Adlai Stevenson who also promised his support.

The one press conference I attended as an editor, because we didn't have anybody else, was a press conference with the former governor Stevenson. I asked him whether he was going to support him, and he said, "I am going to give him my enthusiastic support." So the headlines, "Stevenson promises enthusiastic support," is what I got out of that direct quote from him. And of course, we had a picture of some famous Texas delegates talking with some Massachusetts delegates and they were pretty happy that Senator Johnson had accepted. Now, on the back page of this paper, the last issue, we had I think the only picture ever taken of the Kennedy hideaway.

He went immediately to this hideaway apartment several miles from the arena. The news people were already gathered and television cameras set up outside of this, and it shows the lights. I also showed for the first time a picture of many of our people working at the desk putting out the final edition of the Kennedy Bulletin. Then below, we had a picture here of four wonderful gals. Jill Cowan of Darien, Connecticut, and Priscilla Wear of Philadelphia had graduated that June from Goucher College and had gone to Los Angeles, paid their own expenses to work for Kennedy. This is how strong they felt about it. They became two of my very wonderful reporters who interviewed convention delegates all over and called their stories in and tipped us off on what was happening. Later this team, of course, became the "Fiddle Faddle" team; one of

[-53-]

them – let's see, it was Priscilla Wear – worked for Evelyn Lincoln [Evelyn N. Lincoln] in the president's office, and of course, Jill Cowan worked, along with Christine Camp, with Pierre Salinger.

GRELE: Was that the first time that they had had any contact with the Kennedys?

FORBES: Per se, although I think they had some normal friendship with other members of the Kennedy staff. Also joining them were Nancy Amory and Marcia Breen. Now Marcia Breen was also in the publishing business in New York. But they made tremendous team of four people, and that's why I put this cheesecake picture with them holding the next to the last issue of the Kennedy Bulletin, showing his picture and showing him nominated.

Now, this Bulletin, believe it or not, was delivered every morning at five o'clock under the door of every delegate and every alternate in the Los Angeles area, in Beverly Hills, and in one section of Hollywood where we had some delegations. The man who was responsible for this was a very fine guy who worked hard all through the primary – we kept running into each other, and I roomed with him – Jack McNally [John J. McNally] of Webster, Mass. He took on the chore of being business manager and circulation manager of

the Bulletin. He did a terrific job of getting four teams of youngsters with four station wagons. And the last thing that we would do was take the copy over to the printer who was printing this – and you notice that this is a two-color paper; it's done in black with a nice blue head for the Kennedy Convention Bulletin. And he organized these four teams of station wagons.

We'd take the copy over, and then we'd go back to the printing office to do the final proofs. And this was about one o'clock in the morning. Then he and I would head back to the hotel and go to bed, and he'd leave a call for five o'clock. These teams of people would meet him, and they'd go back out and pick up these copies. Three of them would go out and solicit it and get them under these doors and do the deliveries; the others would distribute it to the various key headquarters all over the hotel. And the circulation and the comments we got on this thing were just marvelous.

Now, I can't give you the total prices on the publishing of this paper, but they were fantastically small and reasonable. And I think the reason it was done this way was the fact that we were fortunate enough to hit a printer who was printing a weekly paper every day. So all he had to do was clean his press and throw in the four pages that we got. We never got beyond four pages. But the very fact that we published a thing with some many pictures and that we published even on Sunday was really a fantastic operation.

GRELE: Had this ever been done before to your knowledge?

[-54-]

FORBES: This had been done in such a professional scale. There were printed copies of a Stevenson paper that started after us. We were the first, and we were the most prominent. And there was sort of a handout for then Senator Johnson. But nothing as fancy as this. And it is amazing that we got people from the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Examiner who would come in after work. After working all day on a newspaper and just for the thrill of this and because they delivered in the Kennedy team, they worked right along with it – they were fantastic. As I understand it, I remember one guy lost his job because his publisher disagreed heartily not only with Mr. Kennedy but Democrats in general. And he just sloughed it off and said, "I can always go somewhere else, but I'm glad it happened." And continually, even now, I'm running into people who worked with me on this paper. I ran into a fellow who helped us on the city desk of this paper out in Honolulu three years ago when I went out with Administrator Weaver [Robert C. Weaver]. It was really a fantastic thing, and I think it did just a tremendous job for the image just the way Pierre had dreamed of.

GRELE: How did Ron Linton come onto the staff?

FORBES: Well, I first met Ron Linton when he was handling the transportation and scheduling for the Maryland primary. I met him right after the West Virginia primary. He was part of the Kennedy team. He was a well known Democrat, supporter of Mennen Williams. He and Sidney Wollner [Sidney H. Wollner] worked together in the state. And of course, Ron then came into the picture

actively. He had been a former newspaper man; Pierre knew how he could operate and how I could operate, and our experience; and we knew everybody, and so we got the two top assignments, which was great.

GRELE: Do you recall any special problems with any particular article that you ran?

FORBES: There was never any particular criticism of any article we ran. There was some question among Kennedy supporters about that Meyner picture on page one of the first edition. I talked this over very carefully with Linton and with Pierre Salinger before we used it. I know, for instance, that Bob Kennedy was quite upset until we explained to him that this was again another attempt to try to pull the delegation and Governor Meyner into line so that he would vote for John Fitzgerald Kennedy on the first ballot which, of course, he never did. He tried desperately. I was on the floor that night. And I remember after they called New Jersey and his name was put up as a favorite son; directly after that – he tried desperately from his chair, even standing on his chair – to get Governor Collins' [Leroy Collins] attention to change his vote then. But of course then it was too late.

[-55-]

I think even at this time we were confident of a first ballot victory. And this left Mr. Meyner pretty much out on a limb, so to speak, if John Kennedy won, which he did.

GRELE: How effective do you think the Bulletin was in helping to create a climate of optimism and victory at Los Angeles?

FORBES: I think this was the main intent, and I think it did the job. We had more comments from people – both supporters and people like Governor Brown and Governor Lawrence, who were right on the edge – that Larry O'Brien [Lawrence F. O'Brien], and Ken O'Donnell [Kenneth P. O'Donnell], and people had worked with so hard. I think the very fact that this paper gave an image and gave a confident air was a real help to getting the spirit behind the thing. Even the fantastic demonstration for Adlai Stevenson – most people of the convention knew that this was small in number, and small in actual terms of convention votes. We knew we were going to get this after the nominating speech, and we hardly mentioned this in the paper. We sold the Kennedy program and the Kennedy image, and I think this is what we were in business for.

GRELE: Did you meet John Kennedy at all during the time at the convention?

FORBES: The picture in the next to the last issue here, number six, where John Kennedy is on that page. "John F. Kennedy, Democratic Presidential Nominee" – this was taken right after that last meeting with the delegation from Hawaii, and I had sweat blood with my good friend Evelyn Lincoln to just save me one last picture, because we wanted a brand new picture. And you can see his hair

was rumped and he had had a rough day, and the balloting was about to start, and he had a few more calls to make, but he was very gracious to Ray Ballentine and myself, and he said, "All right, take one last picture." And we said, "We want this for the victory picture." And of course, then we got the famous Kennedy grin. And that was taken just a matter of a very few hours before he won the nomination.

And my last assignment after putting the finishing touches on that final paper – Chuck Roche [Charles D. Roche] who later became deputy chairman of the national Democratic committee – he and I were called out to this hideaway that I mentioned before to be on tap. I was never actually used for anything specific, except he wanted us both there. And we were there for a four-hour period before we went back and put out the final issue of the Bulletin.

GRELE: What were you on tap for?

[-56-]

FORBES: Just on tap in case there was any handling of news to be done or anything in an administrative capacity that the nominee wanted. But it was quite a thrill to be there. I remember walking in there, and I had never seen now U.S. Chief Marshal McShane [James J.P. McShane] before. And I walked in and rang the bell and here McShane opened the door and I stepped in and he looked at me. He said, "Who are you?" And I looked right back at him and said, "Well, who are you?" And of course, he explained to me that he was heading security and I showed him my Kennedy badge, and we became fast friends. But this was quite interesting because I considered myself a longtime Kennedy staff man, and I had never seen this man before. We often joke about it.

GRELE: Do you have any other recollections of the Los Angeles convention that you'd like to tape?

FORBES: I don't think so except I shall never forget that the picture of Ted Kennedy down, I think, at the Kansas delegation where everybody had put their money, as to the... Let's see, it was beyond... I think it was the South Dakota delegation. It was where we would go over the top and win it. And he was right there next to the chairman of that delegation. Wyoming I guess it was, excuse me. We came right down to Wyoming. We needed those fifteen votes, and I'll never forget the picture of him on the floor. It was my privilege to be on the floor through a courtesy badge, to see him right there when that final vote came in. That's one of the great memories I have.

I think I also would recollect that there were some people who were not too happy, including the Michigan delegation, at the choice of the vice president because they figured that he wasn't strong enough for labor. And there was a little bit of hassling and maneuvering there, but Senator Johnson's support at that time was overwhelming and I think it's been proven now that this was a great decision on the part of the late President Kennedy to choose a man who certainly had the ability and who has been a great leader. But I remember that flurry in the Michigan delegation on the floor.

GRELE: After you left the convention, where did you go then?

FORBES: Well, that's a great story. After we left the convention, there was the acceptance speech to go through, and he did this in the great outdoor arena. And we had a very creditable showing of people there. And then we all went back to our hotels and we were told that we were to leave on Sunday morning but we were not specifically told what plane. And I remember Jack McNally and I went to mass that morning and fortunately we had packed our bags. When we got back to the hotel, and incidentally in one of the bags I had all of the cuts and everything else from the Kennedy Bulletin. And it was a tremendous weight.

[-57-]

GRELE: Where are they now?

FORBES: I still have some of them stashed away in some of my memoirs, including that picture of the now President Johnson. And we were told that we were lucky that we had been selected to go back on the American Airlines plane with the nominee. And we practically bought a taxicab, and told him what we would pay if he got us out there in time. We got out there in time. And this American Airlines plane was flown by their top pilot; it was a beautiful jet ride right into Boston, and of course, a tremendous welcome at Boston, and the private hangar for American Airlines. And it was a real thrill to go back with this man, and to have lunch served...

GRELE: What was he like on that trip?

FORBES: Well, he was quite relaxed and he looked as tanned and healthy as he always did. He didn't look tired. And he bandied back and forth with the newsmen, and of course, every top newsman in the country was on that plane, plus the staff. And this is the kind of thing Kennedy did. They made these wonderful things available for those who had worked so hard. It was one of the greatest thrills I ever had in my life, and I know Jack McNally feels the same way. The very fact that we made that plane was just fantastic.

GRELE: Did you have any conversation with him on the plane ride, or was he busy?

FORBES: I talked to him then, and congratulated him and asked him how he liked what the team had done. And he was just happy and kidded me about going back to New Hampshire and helping up there. And he was very gracious.

GRELE: Did you go back to New Hampshire then?

FORBES: Yes, I went back to New Hampshire at that time, and I coordinated the whole Democratic campaign principally and at first as campaign manager for Bernard Boutin, who was running for governor, and then tying in with Professor Hill [Herbert Hill] of Dartmouth who was running against Senator [Romeo J. Champaigne] and a man by the name of Nims [Stuart V. Nims] who were both running for the two congressional seats.

I crossed the Kennedy campaign trail only twice during that time. Once, when Pierre called us all in to the Waldorf [The Waldorf-Astoria] in New York to discuss how we were going and how the whole thing was tying up. Once again, after coming back from California, Bernard Boutin was called to Hyannis Port to confer with the nominee, and I was fortunate enough to go down there, and meet with him. And I remember at the same time David McDonald [David J. McDonald]

[-58-]

of the steelworkers [United Steelworkers of America] was there. And then of course, the last crossing before the actual election itself was the night before the election when Senator Kennedy came in and spoke at Manchester, and roundly and enthusiastically and strongly denounced the Manchester Union Leader and Mr. Loeb [William Loeb] for some of the things he was saying about the Democrats and about Kennedy. And then he went to the last rally in Boston Garden from Manchester, and that was the end and he was elected the next day.

GRELE: In that first meeting in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, what did Mr. Salinger tell you was the nature of the campaign at that time?

FORBES: Well, at that time I think he said that we all believed that it was going to be a close fight; that we didn't want to miss any phase of it; were we getting enough help from the Democratic National Committee. Were the Kennedy materials tying in as closely as they should with us? We discussed what chances New England in general had, and especially New Hampshire, in coming into the winning section. It was more or less a meeting of key p.r. people who had been on the Kennedy team, or who were now working in the Kennedy campaign. The idea was not to miss touching any base. We needed everything we could get.

GRELE: What were the answers to some of these questions? Were you getting enough help?

FORBES: We were getting wonderful help from the Kennedy setup and we were getting plenty of help from the national committee, both financial and otherwise. We didn't think, honestly, that New Hampshire because of its two-to-one Republican registration would come through in this instance; but we did feel that Massachusetts, Rhode Island would. There were question marks, also about Maine and Vermont. And that's the way it came out. Those three didn't go, and Rhode Island and

Massachusetts did go. But we made a tremendous showing.

GRELE: Why didn't New Hampshire go? Just the two-to-one...

FORBES: I think the two-to-one issue there was one of the reasons it didn't go. I don't think that all the ground work that two campaigns, including that one where Bernard Boutin masterminded, actually came to the point of paying off. They certainly are paying off now. And they certainly paid off in Johnson's election because we went Democratic and we have a Democratic governor for two terms. And this I think can all be traced back to the actual, first-in-the-nation primary of John Kennedy when we started to turn these things. There's no question in my mind on that.

GRELE: When Mr. Boutin first announced for the governorship did he think he had a chance of getting it?

[-59-]

FORBES: Well, of course, Bernard Boutin ran for governor in 1958 and he was practically an unknown at that time, and he only lost by five thousand votes. He was running against a very popular, and pretty much of a screwball governor, Wesley Powell in 1960. And I think that we thought that we would do better than we did. With the Kennedy support, with all the work that he had done for Kennedy, I am sure it built his image. But of course, here again, this was a presidential election; 1958 was not a presidential election, so you really can't make a judgment. But certainly those two elections and the work and the image that Bernie Boutin and Bill Dunfey [William L. Dunfey], who was a great Kennedy supporter, and our national committeeman at that time, have done, has built us up to the point where I think now we stand a very good chance of being a Democratic state.

GRELE: At the meeting at Hyannis Port, what was discussed?

FORBES: At the meeting at Hyannis Port, like any campaign meeting, we laid out the groundwork of the campaign, what the chances were. We talked money, there were certain...

GRELE: With John Kennedy?

FORBES: With John Kennedy himself. John Kennedy was the only one at this meeting between Bernard Boutin and John Kennedy and myself, and we discussed certain financial arrangements, what our needs were, and I think at this time Bernard Boutin brought him some financial support from wealthy, well-known New Englanders, which was very pleasing to the nominee. And we had a general sifting of ideas and programs.

GRELE: How did John Kennedy see this campaign in northern New England?

FORBES: He agreed at that time to make one, and possibly two, tours into New England, and he did. He did one that took him through Vermont and New Hampshire and part of Maine with Mrs. Kennedy [Jacqueline B. Kennedy Onassis] during the summer months right at the start of the campaign. And he also paid Bernard Boutin the great honor of flying from Hyannis Port to the kickoff dinner where Bernard formally announced that he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and John Kennedy was the main speaker right there in the Carpenter Hotel [Carpenter Motor Hotel]. And if you count that one, of course, it means he made three trips because I just explained that he came in the day before election, and came in from Vermont, through New Hampshire and down to Boston which was the windup. As a matter of fact in Manchester, New Hampshire that night, he set off in Channel 9, the only TV studio that we have in New Hampshire, that series of phone calls all over the nation where a panel of people and he himself answered some questions, and this was done not only to enthuse the voters but to counteract a little bit of a campaign on the phone that Richard Nixon was running.

[-60-]

GRELE: Just how much of a problem was Mr. Loeb?

FORBES: Well, Mr. Loeb is a real major problem in a state like New Hampshire because unfortunately we have only one morning daily newspaper in the entire state. This is the Manchester Union Leader which is run by Mr. Loeb. He also has an afternoon paper. Now we have dailies in the afternoon such as the National Telegraph, and Keene Sentinel, and the Concord Monitor, and the Laconia Evening Citizen. But when you have only one morning daily for an entire state you wield a great deal of influence. And I almost forgot the Portsmouth Herald and the Dover Democrat which are afternoon papers.

Mr. Loeb is a conservative, and Mr. Loeb has his own brand of journalism, which I don't buy. He had no love for Mr. Kennedy. As a matter of fact, I don't think he had any love for anybody except himself. And he made some very inaccurate remarks during the campaign, pointedly at John Kennedy and the distinguished ambassador, Joseph Kennedy [Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr.] and even at Bob Kennedy [Robert F. Kennedy]. And during this last visit John Kennedy just let Mr. Loeb know where he stood and asked the people of New Hampshire to repudiate him.

GRELE: Did you have a chance to talk with him either before or after he made this speech about Mr. Loeb, or were you in general conference?

FORBES: Well, Bernard Boutin and Bill Dunfey conferred with John Kennedy, the nominee, on the way from the airport to the square in Manchester where he made this talk. They briefed him, and of course, I had kept Pierre Salinger appraised [sic] of all of this vitriolic editorial policy which Loeb himself writes and puts on his front page in a two column editorial package. And I kept them continually informed of that stuff. So they were aware of this. But it was Boutin and

Dunfey, Bill Dunfey, who brought the candidate up to date so he could make a responsive statement.

GRELE: Was religion an issue in 1960 in New Hampshire?

FORBES: I don't think it was one of the major issues, the religious issue, because we've got so many French Canadians there and so many Catholics. I think among what I would call the stodgy conservatives, I think religion, especially that of a Roman Catholic, will always be an issue. But I don't think it was any major issue in New Hampshire. I think we have a well-enough balanced and a pretty enlightened group up there. I would say no more than – what would you call it? – the lunatic fringe, if you want.

GRELE: After the election did John Kennedy ever express any opinion to you as to what had happened in New Hampshire?

[-61-]

FORBES: I was in the process of Bernie Boutin and Pierre Salinger and John Kennedy and myself when we discussed New Hampshire. And in his terms, the president-elect thought it was a very creditable showing. I remember using the word "creditable." I know Bernard Boutin was very unhappy, and unhappy because he lost by such a margin as he did, personally, for governor; and then he lost the city of Manchester.

Now there is more to this than meets the eye. It was a very strange jealousy among the French people. Bernard Boutin was a Frenchman who didn't speak French. This, believe it or not, was one of the crazy things that pulled our boat down. This is just a weird type of thing, but as we look back on it, there is no question about it, that jealousy among the French did more harm to Bernard Boutin. Instead of being proud of him, knowing what a guy he was, there was this jealousy, the fact that he didn't speak French. Of course, he was second generation. His wife has a charming personality. She speaks French beautifully, and even this wasn't satisfactory to these people. The fact that he didn't speak a good conversational French, "Bon jour, Monsieur Boutin," you know.

GRELE: After the election when were you first asked to come to Washington?

FORBES: Well, after the election I stayed on and we had the great task of paying bills and reorganizing and getting the state committee into some shape. Larry O'Brien said to me, "Fred, we want you to come to Washington, and we have a place for you. You are part of a team." And it wasn't until January that I actually got the word that things were almost ready. Of course, I came down for the inauguration. At that time I talked with both Dick Donahue [Richard K. Donahue] and Larry O'Brien, and they intimated to me that it was going to be somewhere in the housing agency. About two weeks after that I was called to Washington and interviewed Robert Weaver the distinguished American Negro who had been chosen to head the Housing and Home

Finance Agency [HHFA]. And I interviewed Bob Weaver in the office which later turned out to be my office because he hadn't been approved yet – he wouldn't go to the administrator's office. I had a very nice chat with him and he asked me some questions. I think he made up his mind after about twenty minutes with me, and he said to me, "When can you come?" And I said, "Whenever you need me."

[-62-]

GRELE: What kind of questions did he ask you?

FORBES: Well, he asked me what my experience had been in public relations and he had a resume, of course, of mine. Now he said, "This will not, of course, be a general run-of-the-mill, press release type. I want you as an administrator; I want you to handle the department, and I want you to build it as the president wants it built." And I said I was aware of this, and I had worked for the Kennedy team, and that I knew Pierre Salinger very well, had worked for him.

It just happened at the same day that he interviewed me was the day of his hearing on the Hill [Capitol Hill].

So I accompanied him to the hearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee where he had a fairly rough time with the then interim Senator Blakely [William A. Blakely], who as you remember made a couple of foolish questions by asking him about Jim Crow realtor and of course, he was accused of belonging to leftist groups. They didn't come out and say outright that he had communist leanings, but this was the vent of it. But of course, he got approved.

I was quite taken with my first session with him and seeing him in action. I went back to New Hampshire and I got a call three days later, "Come back. I need you immediately." And I came back and started with him. And I was with him for four years, through the wonderful years with President Kennedy and through the very grueling adjustment of the new administration. And I went all over this country with him, and I think he proved himself as a dedicated administrator, certainly a delightful person to work with, very articulate, very knowledgeable, and it was a great thrill to work with Bob. I think I worked with him too hard.

GRELE: You worked him too hard?

FORBES: Yes. He is a very modest and reticent man. Now whether this comes from his being a Negro, I don't know, but I was sent over to this job by Larry O'Brien and by Pierre Salinger to do the job and keep our highest Negro official in government out in front. And this is what I intended to do, and this is how I worked. I had great difficulty at times getting him to do some of these things because I felt that he was reticent about it. But I knew it was good.

For instance, I had him on every major program we ever had: "Meet the Press," "Face the Nation," "Issues and Answers," and everywhere he went, I set up a press conference and he is wonderful at them. My only problem was getting him started. And I was helped immeasurably by this by Jack Conway [Jack T. Conway],

who became the deputy, after I was appointed, the deputy under Bob Weaver, and was a wonderful team. As long as Jack Conway was there I didn't have any problems. Later when Jack left to go back to the union movement and then into the poverty program, I had some real problems in trying to sell Bob Weaver on some of these things.

GRELE: Did you have any particular problems because he was a Negro in the highest administrative position that a Negro has ever occupied?

FORBES: We never ran into that once, and we traveled in a great many places, including Atlanta, Georgia, but I think a man who had distinguished himself as a scholar and a statesman and a very well known technician would not have this particular problem as it was.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy and into the start of the first part of the Johnson administration, and particularly when I left right after President Johnson was elected on his own, Bob Weaver told me very strongly that he no longer wanted to go out front, and didn't want to go out in front any more. He and I came to an agreement then that if he didn't want to do this, there was actually no use of my still being there. I feel that he wanted to operate in an entirely different sphere, and especially with a southerner as president. It is pretty hard to say what he is thinking. Nobody is very close to Bob Weaver. He operates very much alone, but is a good administrator, he is honest, he is courageous; and I can say that I had a delightful four years with him. Delightful four years.

GRELE: Did you have any problems with civil rights groups and the "stroke of a pen" promise? Did that ever come up in the HHFA?

FORBES: Well, there was never a press conference but that we didn't get the question about, When is the stroke of the pen going to take place? And, more importantly, when do you suppose the Department of Urban Affairs bill will be introduced? [Kennedy tried to establish this department but did not succeed.] He always had the very frank and smart answer, "Well, this is entirely up to the president, and I haven't talked to the president about this." But by and large I think Bob Weaver was a man who, his race so respected that they didn't particularly make it rough on him, because they knew that he was doing his job; and that actually, even on the issues of segregated housing and the stroke of a pen, that he had brought to the attention of the president the needs of this.

We certainly saw it in every public housing and every slum area we worked in. And the timing was pretty good on that. Matter of fact, as I remember, it was done on Thanksgiving Day in '62. This made some difference, but not all the difference. Civil rights groups, in my four years with Bob Weaver, never were a problem.

GRELE: How much of a problem were the southerners in the Department of Urban Affairs?

FORBES: Well, some of them were a problem. I remember the hearings were a problem with Weaver. Senator Robertson [Absalom Willis Robertson] of Virginia who was then, still is, chairman of Senate Banking and Currency Committee was not at all convinced that Bob Weaver could deal with this unemotionally and fairly, and without bias. Here, I was privileged to attend his hearing when Senator Robertson, five years later, said, "I want you to know I'm going to vote for you for the secretary for the Cabinet because you've proved to me in four years that you could do what I didn't think you could do – that you could be fair and do this unbiased." And he came out and said that at the start of the hearings. It was great. This is the kind of support that Bob Weaver gets.

I think Bob Weaver – I like to call him "the old professor" – he's the professorial type, and I'm the politician and the 'go boy'. It's sometimes very difficult to get an idea across from what I think we have to do public relations-wise. But I still love this guy. I think he's a great person.

GRELE: What were his reactions to the Senate rejection of the Department of Urban Affairs?

FORBES: Well, I think Bob Weaver's thoughts were, "Well, it's going to take time. It's going to take time." I don't think he felt it a personal insult to himself, that because he was a Negro, by and large, they were turning this thing down because the southern vote in the Congress was such. And I think he is and was at that time a brainy enough individual and a guy, a man, who had been around enough to know that eventually we'll get this, and should get it. And eventually we did get it. And eventually he was named, and this wasn't easy for him.

I think that Bob Weaver underwent a perfectly horrible experience of having to wait sixty days before President Johnson nominated him for this key position which President Kennedy had said he was going to appoint him to. Now, whether as a southern politician this was the only way that President Johnson could play it, and play it successfully, I don't know. This may be the inner workings of that.

[-65-]

But I think Bob Weaver conducted himself as few people would have been able to. Many people would have got discouraged and quit. Now I know for a fact that Bob Weaver has had many offers since John Kennedy's death to go elsewhere for more money. And he just felt that he has this mission that he's going to do, and he is living up to it.

GRELE: What were the relations like between the White House and the HHFA?

FORBES: We had very good relations. I was privileged during my term as assistant administrator for public affairs, in the four years to have the administrative in at least seven major items of the president, including the signing of the 1961 housing bill, the issuing an announcing of the famous booklet, Historic Preservation through Urban Renewal; also the first public housing grant to the Indians, and the signing of the area redevelopment bill [Area Redevelopment Act of 1961].

We were in constant touch with the White House. Lee White, the general counsel over there, handled housing, and this was handled directly through Jack Conway our deputy, and through Milton Semer [Milton P. Semer] who was then general counsel. I handled all of my press relations with the White House through Pierre Salinger. We had meetings every two months of all P.R. people with Salinger so that we were generally doing the same thing, operation.

GRELE: Was an effort made to coordinate this with Lee White's activities on civil rights?

FORBES: Yes, but the civil rights package was done with Lee White and – what's the name of that guy that resigned in the Justice Department?

GRELE: Burke Marshall?

FORBES: Burke Marshall. On civil rights, the writing of the civil rights bill, and the preparation of both housing bills, this was a cooperative venture between the Banking and Currency [Banking and Currency Committee] of the Senate, their housing committee, working with Burke Marshall and with Lee White with our own general counsel, Milton Semer, Jack Conway and Bob Weaver. That's the way the policy flowed.

My flow of public relations work was directly with Pierre Salinger, and Salinger had, of course, a direct operating schedule with every administrator, assistant administrator, and every assistant secretary in all the departments and agencies. We kept very close together on this.

[END OF SIDE ONE]

[-66-]

MORRISSEY: Well, let's hear the story about Herb Salinger [Herbert E. Salinger].

FORBES: Well, one of the things that I forgot to say – it might be put in where I'm talking about the four girl reporters we had – two of whom became famous. As I remarked, "Fiddle Faddle" at the White House. One of my reporters and one of the greatest guys I had was Herb Salinger, Pierre's brother, and he was off duty because he was a high school superintendent. But he had the uncanny ability of being a darn good reporter and getting into these caucuses. He telephoned in to us

a lot of real good stories, especially the story of the Johnson-Kennedy debate before the Texas delegation, in which Johnson was real rough and the late President Kennedy smiled and was rather kind. It is quite interesting that Herb took this on, again like many of the rest of the people, as a voluntary assignment. He was real good. And later on, as you may remember, he gave up his school post and came in as public affairs chief at the Labor Department for Arthur Goldberg, and I again had a chance, like we do so many times, to work again with Kennedy people.

MORRISSEY: Were you and Ron Grele talking about housing legislation or about to talk about it?

FORBES: Well, we finished all the housing legislation, and I think I gave him pretty much a wrapup of my experiences with Bob Weaver, the very great secretary of housing and urban affairs. Now the one thing that I think as far as the Kennedy regime ought to be told from my standpoint is the very highly successful series of White House regional conferences, which were carried on directly after the '61 housing bill, and the Area Redevelopment bill were passed. This was during the latter half of the second year of the late President Kennedy's term.

The first of these conferences was held in Chicago. The man in charge of the Chicago regional conference was on the administrative staff at housing and who now has the job of assistant administrator of public affairs, Wayne Phillips, a close friend of mine and a veteran of the New York Times. He ran a very successful conference out there and the attorney general, Bob Kennedy, was the main speaker. I ran the conference at Cleveland, and the two stars of that show were [Department of] Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg, who not only spoke at the main meeting, did two TV shows, but also settled a steel strike while he was there, in less than a day and a half. He and HHFA secretary, or administrator of Housing and Home Finance Administration, were the two there.

[-67-]

But the reason I bring this up is that we ran these in Cleveland, in Philadelphia, where Bob Kennedy again was the main speaker along with Bob Weaver, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit, Dallas and Charlotte, North Carolina, in the South. This was again a Kennedy medium of bringing in the people from the grass roots and showing them what we were trying to do. We traveled with teams of experts from HEW, [Department of Health, Education, and Welfare] from the Labor Department, from Small Business [Small Business Administration], from housing, all of the major departments, the Department of Agriculture, and also the Department of Interior; and had these people or these local leaders and local mayors ask questions and find out just what you could get out of the new Kennedy bills and the New Frontier material.

Now again, in all of these advance teams that went out to set up these conferences that worked, they were predominantly Kennedy men who had been in this administration. Ron Linton again was with me; Jack McNally, who was my business manager on the Kennedy bulletin and who later had charge of all White House tours, he was active in this again. It was the same Kennedy team that did these.

I think it is important to bring out that these were very successful; they were highly criticized by the opposition. We were accused of buying votes when actually what we were doing was a real job of showing the people of America, large and small, just where they could get help and where the state, local and federal teamwork could come in to buy and build a better America; this type of thing. I'll send you a report of these; it would be very helpful.

MORRISSEY: Was it especially difficult to coordinate the local and state programs with the federal programs?

FORBES: No, because in most instances, the chairman of the White House conferences was always the governor. For instance, Mike DiSalle [Michael V. DiSalle] of Ohio was mine, and Otto Kerner [Otto Kerner, Jr.] ran the one for Chicago. We even did very well in New York where Governor Rockefeller [Nelson A. Rockefeller] participated very nicely. This was another one that Wayne Phillips did. And that's about all I have, that I can remember actually, that should be in the record.

MORRISSEY: Did you work on McIntyre's [Thomas J. McIntyre] staff during his campaign in '62 for the Senate?

FORBES: No, I couldn't participate that way because of course, I was under the Hatch Act. I had a natural interest in the Democratic campaign in New Hampshire because I felt that for the first time we might really put a Democrat in and

[-68-]

replace the man of the stature of Styles Bridges [H. Styles Bridges], one of the leading Republicans. We were able to do this only by being successful in keeping the Republicans fighting in New Hampshire, which is one of the ways in which we got a very good vote for John Kennedy in the primary up there. We got enough people divided and enough people to believe in some of the things he was doing, so we did it. But I left the housing agency to go to the staff of Senator McIntyre for a year's period in order to help him build towards his re-election in '66. It was a great experience.

I increased my contacts and when the opportunity came to come to the poverty program, which I think is one of the most difficult programs ever conceived, I grabbed at this chance because I have seen among the memoirs that Evelyn Lincoln has, the yellow pad on which the work poverty is written over twenty times, in all sorts of fashions, underlined, and lettered in various ways, and I know that this was going to have been John Kennedy's next big program.

So I'm delighted to do that, and of course, I'm delighted to be with Sargent Shriver [R. Sargent Shriver, Jr.], who was also on the Kennedy team, whom I first bumped into during the West Virginia primary. I'm delighted to be, of course, with Bernie Boutin and with Sid Wollner, all Kennedy supporters who are still carrying programs.

MORRISSEY: Were you involved in the early discussions for the planning of the poverty program?

FORBES: No, I wasn't. I had nothing to do with the task force simply because we had enough to do in trying to get our housing program off the ground. That was Adam Yarmolinsky who helped set that up – one of the most brilliant guys that Kennedy ever brought to Washington – and some people from the Peace Corps were involved in that, but I wasn't. And I wish I had been.

MORRISSEY: Were you going to tell me something about the hideout?

FORBES: Oh, I explained – it's on the tape already, that my first meeting with Chief U.S. Marshal McShane was when Charlie Roche and I went out to the hideout on the call of the nominee to be there for whatever he needed, and I walked in and opened the door and was greeted by Marshal McShane who looked me right in the eye, and said, "Who are you?" And I looked him back and said, "Who are you?" We'd never met before, and we became fast friends after this little sparring. This was the start of his security job out there.

[-69-]

MORRISSEY: Well, is there anything that you think you and Ron have missed?

FORBES: I don't think so. I'm glad I thought about that White House regional conference, and I can send you one that you can keep. Because it's very interesting. The whole thing was published, by the way, and my graphics people in Housing and Home Finance [Administration] did all the work on it, and Wayne Phillips edited it. A fabulous job. Wayne has my old job. But I would say this, and I put it on the record for you. I think one of the people that you without fail, before you leave here ought to try to get a hold of for one of the most interesting stories you'll ever hear, is Bob Notti [Robert W. Notti] who is assistant to Marie McGuire [Marie C. McGuire], at Public Housing [Administration], because he was in the rooms, believe it or not, with old man Hunt [Haroldson Lafayette Hunt], a Texas oil millionaire, when the negotiations were going on to get Lyndon Johnson to say yes, he'd be the vice president. He was there, Sargent Shriver was there, Wilbur Clark, and somebody else. But you ought to have this thing from him because Bob Notti is a former staff member for Adlai Stevenson. So try to get a hold of him.

MORRISSEY: Yes, we will.

FORBES: Matter of fact, I'll give you his number.

MORRISSEY: Ron, has name here already, so I guess we can get hold of him that way. Well, thanks a lot.

FORBES:

Well, I've enjoyed this tremendously. I just wish I had more time.
You know, this stuff rolls out of you when you start to talk about it.

[END OF INTERVIEW]

[-70-]

Fred A. Forbes Oral History Transcript – JFK #3
Name List

A

Amory, Nancy 54

B

Bailey, John Moran 50,51
Ballentine, Ray 48,52,56
Blakely, William A. 63
Breen, Marcia 54
Brown, Edmund G. 50,56
Boutin, Bernard Louis 50,58-62,69
Bowles, Chester B. 50,51
Bridges, H. Styles 69

C

Camp, Christine 54
Champaigne, Romeo J. 58
Clark, Wilbur 70
Collins, Leroy 55
Conway, Jack T. 63,64,66
Cowan, Jill 53,54

D

DiSalle, Michael V. 68
Donahue, Richard K. 62
Downs, William Randall, Jr. 52
Dunfey, William L. 60,61

F

Freeman, Orville Lothrop 52

G

Goldberg, Arthur G. 67
Gore, Albert, Sr. 50

H

Harriman, William Averell 49
Hatcher, Andrew T. 48
Hill, Herbert 58
Hunt, Haroldson Lafayette 70
Hynes, John B. 49

J

Johnson, Lyndon B. 53,57-59,64,65,67,70

K

Kennedy, Edward M. 51,57
Kennedy, John F. 48-69
Kennedy, Joseph P., Sr. 61
Kennedy, Robert F. 49,50,55,61,67,68
Kennedy, Rose Fitzgerald 51,52
Kerner, Otto, Jr. 68

L

Lawford, Peter 51
Lawrence, David Leo 51,56
Lincoln, Evelyn N. 54,56,69
Linton, Ronald M. 48,50,53,55,68
Loeb, William 59,61

M

Martin, Dolores M. 52
Marshall, Burke 66
McDonald, David J. 58
McGuire, Marie C. 70
McIntyre, Thomas J. 68,69
McNally, John J. 54,57,58,68
McShane, James J.P. 57,69
Meyner, Robert B. 49,52,55,56

N

Nims, Stuart V. 58
Nixon, Richard M. 60
Notti, Robert W. 70

O

O'Brien, Lawrence F. 56,62,63
O'Donnell, Kenneth P. 56
Onassis, Jacqueline B. Kennedy 60

P

Peters, Mrs. Charles, Sr. "Teeny" 51

Phillips, Wayne 67,68,70
Powell, Wesley 60
Proxmire, William 50

R

Ribicoff, Abraham A. 49,51
Robertson, Absalom Willis 65
Roche, Charles D. 56,69
Rockefeller, Nelson A. 68
Roosevelt, Franklin D., Jr. 52
Roosevelt, James 52

S

Salinger, Herbert E. 67
Salinger, Pierre E.G. 48,50,51,53-55,58,59,61-63,
66,67
Semer, Milton P. 66
Shriver, R. Sargent, Jr. 69,70
Stevenson, Adlai 53,55,56,70

Symington, Stuart, II 53

T

Truman, Harry S. 50,53
Tydings, Joseph D. 51

W

Wear, Priscilla 53,54
Weaver, Robert C. 55,64,65,66,67,68
White, Lee C. 66
Williams, G. Mennen 50,55
Wollner, Sidney H. 55,69

Y

Yarmolinsky, Adam 69