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Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and the “Lowly Hotdog”

Anne Bentley 00:03

These are 20th century political mugs of the running mates in the 1960 presidential campaign for the Republican side, Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge. They are basically heads with a little bit of collar and necktie visible. But the fun thing about these is the handles are these, these crazy gray elephant heads that sprout from the back of each gentleman’s head and the elephant’s trunk forms the handle.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 00:36

[Intro music fades in] This is Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai.

Katy Morris 00:44

This is Katy Morris.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 00:45

And this is The Object of History.

Katy Morris 00:48

A podcast by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 00:51

Since 1791, the MHS has sought to collect, preserve and communicate the building blocks of history.

Katy Morris 00:58

Each episode examines an object, document or set of items from the society’s millions of manuscript pieces and artifacts. We take you on a behind the scenes tour of our stacks to explore the incredible stories held within our collections. In this episode, we are examining a few 20th

century political campaign objects from the remarkable, but little known career of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 01:23

Lodge was the grandson of another Henry Cabot Lodge who famously clashed with President Woodrow Wilson over American participation in the League of Nations. Lodge Jr differed from his grandfather's isolationism.

Katy Morris 01:37

In fact, chances are that if you've heard of Lodge Jr, you'll likely remember his involvement in the Vietnam War, but in today's episode, we're exploring what happened before Lodge's stint as ambassador to South Vietnam.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 01:50

With historian Luke Nichter, we shall learn about Lodge's early life, including his senatorial career, his wartime service, and his overlooked role in the election that brought Dwight Eisenhower to the presidency.

Luke Nichter 02:04

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr is the most famous person you've never heard of.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 02:08

With Peter Drummey, the Historical Society's Chief Historian and Stephen T. Riley Librarian, we shall look at a draft of an undelivered speech revealing Lodge's efforts to enlist Senator Joseph McCarthy in his 1952 Senatorial Campaign.

Peter Drummey 02:25

It is that thing that we as historians are supposed to shy away from, "What if this happened?"

Katy Morris 02:31

Finally, with MHS, Curator of Art and Artifacts, Anne Bentley, we'll look at a few campaign items from Lodge's vice-presidential bid in 1960 including an unusual pair of campaign mugs and a peculiar bronzed hot dog paperweight.

Anne Bentley 02:46

It is, in every respect, the perfect image of a hot dog on a bun without relish or ketchup yet.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 02:54

To get started, we spoke with historian Luke Nichter to understand Lodge's early life and his entry into American politics.

Luke Nichter 03:02

Henry Cabot Lodge is what you get when you take two of America's most historic distinguished families, the Cabot family and the Lodge family, and then they intermarry in the mid-19th century, and he's named for his grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge. There was a father in between, who died when Henry Cabot Lodge Jr was young, but he really then grew up under the tutelage of his grandfather and learned a lot of his political ways. You know, this is someone who grew up in a really interesting environment, almost a unique environment, even among families they would consider to be peers in the northeast, almost every member of the family was an intellectual of some kind, had some kind of elite training. And this is really a fascinating family who has almost an unbroken line of public service going back to the founding of the Republic, so coming of age on the north shore of Boston and living part of his childhood in France during World War One in 1914. Some of his early life experiences were conflict and uncertainty, and of course, you know, losing his father at age seven. He's from a family that basically contributed to stability in the country. They didn't tear down structures. They built them and preserved them, in part because their these families benefited from them, yet at an early upbringing, you know, many of the structures in his own life were threatened and tore down from the loss of his father, the beginning of World War and and so, you know, private school, Harvard, like a lot of the Lodges, the salt and

stall, these families going on from there his grandfather, who had gone the direction of law, and then really history or political science, encouraged him to go more toward journalism instead of law, and so he became a journalist.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 04:51

Let's talk a little bit about the start of his political career.

Luke Nichter 04:54

As soon as he reached statutory age, and in fact, before was encouraged to begin to run for office, you know, really, to follow in his grandfather's footsteps. He did run for the state house in Massachusetts, and was elected there, and then took the big leap from there all the way up to the US Senate in the beginning of 1936 at the age of 34 the exact same age that John F. Kennedy himself would reach the Senate.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 05:20

How does a Republican win an election in 1936 the year that FDR took all but two states?

Luke Nichter 05:29

Lodge was different. I mean, the status quo in the Republican Party. People have to remember today that in 1936 when Lodge was first elected to the Senate, there were something like 17 Republicans in the Senate, 17. I mean, think about that, 17 senators of one of our two major parties in January of 1937, when lodge took up a seat. The Republican Party, at that point really wasn't even a national party anymore. It dissolved into a regional party because the pockets of strength and also not on all issues, on the selected issues. And one of those issues was to be totally anti-New Deal, in response to FDR at the time. And Lodge was kind of a second generation coming into office in 1937 the Depression had been going on for almost eight years. And so, you know, Lodge was younger. He was, I believe, the first senator born in the 20th century, part of 1902, and so he was really a different looking senator. His beliefs were different at that time, joining a much older caucus, some of which, you know, almost harked back to the late Reconstruction period. And so, I

think Lodge came in with a different viewpoint. He came in with the idea that, look, you know, the New Deal is not going to go away. I mean, we can attack it, but we need to be selective and strategic in our attacks.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 06:52

So, Lodge is in the Senate, and he does something that no one has done since the American Civil War, which is he resigns his seat and he goes to serve, tell us about this remarkable moment.

Luke Nichter 07:04

It was a terrible precedent, because the last senator to have done it during the Battle of Ball's Bluff was killed in the Civil War. So, talk about an ominous situation. I think nowadays, it's so easy for all of us to be complete political cynics that we assume you know, anything a politician does is only for calculated political gain. And I think certainly there must have been some gain here, you know the way Lodge calculated this. But at the time, also consider the following, that Lodge was kind of naturally a restless person. He was never going to be one of these senators who was going to spend 30 or 40 years in the Senate. After a few years, he just kind of got tired of it. So, he was getting tired of the Senate already. And you feel like you know he's done that. I think at the end of the day, he felt, rather than riding a desk in the Senate, I could ride a tank in the desert and be of much greater service during the war. That's not unusual. I mean, many members of Congress did have some kind of wartime service, but many of those were desk jobs. They were in Washington, or they were junkets to some faraway place that actually seemed fairly safe. Lodge genuinely wanted a challenging assignment, which was kind of a theme of his career, and he said specifically to friends, including George Marshall and others who could be influential in his military assignment, "Don't bother if it's easy." You know, one of the themes of his life and career, is that he was always in search of kind of the highest form of public service. And really the duty, duty is a word to Lodge that has great meaning, his highest duty. And it was fine to leave your present duty if it was in the service of a higher duty. And so, I think Lodge saw wartime service while the voters of Massachusetts had entrusted him to do a duty. He saw wartime service as a higher duty that transcended his political work. And so, for that reason, I think he thought that was the right place for him.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 09:00

And what he sees in World War Two, would you say that viewing all of that did shape how he viewed the rest of the 20th century?

Luke Nichter 09:08

Well, you know, Lodge was from the Munich generation. True or not, what they believed was that when leading nations do not stand up to aggression, aggression will trample upon our rights and our lands. And I think his view of what he saw in Europe, a place that he had known, that he had spent part of his youth and now under enemy occupation. And so, I think you're right, that what he saw during wartime confirmed his views he was predisposed of for the reasons he wanted to join the war to begin with. But I think what also is really interesting about his wartime experience is that, again, his unique background, how he ends up being the right person in the right place. I mean, for example, his fluency in French, and to some degree, even German, you know, allowed him this really unique role in the army in Western Europe as a kind of liaison between US and French forces. At a very high level, he's translating for generals. He's hosting visiting general Charles de Gaulle. He's hosting Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and he's doing things that people ordinarily wouldn't get to do because of his language and his cultural ability and his cultural sensitivities. Say to the French understanding the background in the Franco-Prussian war and how to state requests to the French in a certain way that's consistent with their own place and history. He just had a sensitivity in knowledge of history and politics to be very successful in that role, and in the course, I mean, was on the margins of all kinds of historic events, from meeting up with his old friend, Colonel Dwight Eisenhower, who he met in the Louisiana maneuvers back in 1941 to seeing him again, to seeing George Marshall, to being on hand for the southern D-Day invasion, for being on hand all the way through German surrender in Bavaria toward the end of the war. He also witnessed the liberation of Dachau concentration camp. In a sense, Lodge is almost a cross between kind of a Forrest Gump or a Where's Waldo figure? because if you have a famous event, then Lodge is surely connected to it somehow. It's just really, he really makes him again reinforces this idea that he really was kind of a unique figure. But certainly, the wartime experience sticks with him.

Really comes back from war with a very different conviction about the role of the United States in the world, the role of great powers, and really putting this idea of going from sort of neo-isolationism to a kind of internationalism, but then it becomes more than an idea, kind of putting that into action once he returns from war.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 11:36

And would you say that this new understanding also influences what he does in 1952 and therefore changes the course of his own career trajectory? He tries to stop Bob Taft from becoming the Republican presidential nominee, so he launches this mighty effort to get Dwight Eisenhower onto the Republican ticket. In the meantime, losing his own Senate seat because he's so focused on getting [Dwight D. Eisenhower] Ike elected, it's too late for him to stop John F. Kennedy's surge in Massachusetts against him.

Luke Nichter 12:19

Yeah, I think there's a lot of themes there we can tease out a little bit. You know, he Lodge comes back from the war, probably not knowing what else to do, falls back on what's comfortable, and announces a run for Senate in '46. I mean, at this point, he's a war hero, not like other politicians, but I mean, genuinely saw combat and was repeatedly in situations in which his life was threatened. Lodge had serious military experience during World War Two, I should be clear about that. And, and it's like coming back, everything about him that was an asset before war is a greater asset now with that wartime experience. So, he's reelected, but again, after about six years, he kind of gets tired of the Senate. You know, it's back to the same old battles. You know, he's done that before, and part of those battles were Republican battles. It was the battle between the more conservative, isolationist wing led by Ohio Senator Robert Taft from the storied Taft political dynasty and Lodge, again, was, along with a few others, really, the leader more than moderate to liberal wing now, now the newly branded internationalist wing of the Republican Party. And so, the story of Eisenhower's run for the presidency has been written a lot of times, but it really never puts Lodge in a central place of that story until until now, and really only through seeing the Lodge papers at the MHS, I see that, you know, Lodge's correspondence with Eisenhower, in which they really talk about

politics, begins in 1943 January, 1943. Lodge says to Eisenhower, you know, I just came off of a really tough Senate reelection in November of '42 and hey, you're popular. The Eisenhower brand means something. And one day you ought to consider that. And he's starting to like sort of plant those seeds for that would eventually grow and blossom into an Eisenhower campaign. And so, when the opportunity for that comes around, Lodge is back in the Senate after the war. Eisenhower is back from the war. He's president of Columbia University. They strike up their friendship again. Lodge has the occasion to see him from time to time in New York. Ultimately, the argument that won for Eisenhower was not a political argument, which is what everyone else used. It was a military argument. It was an argument of duty, and it was that Eisenhower should consider is similar to the way Lodge saw his own wartime service, that Eisenhower should consider whether it was his duty to run for the presidency, and that that was a duty that was higher than his current duty, the first as President of Colombia, and then later as our first leader in what became the NATO military alliance in France. And so, I think that argument, sort of soldier to soldier, could only have come from someone like Lodge. You know, Lodge had a unique relationship with Eisenhower because he was the only one of the politicians who had the military background and had the friendship with Eisenhower that was really formed in the fire of war. And so that gave Lodge sort of a unique channel into Eisenhower that no one else did. And so, when the chance came to appoint a campaign manager for Eisenhower, I mean, talk about an impossible role. I mean, your candidates in France has no plans ever to campaign, has never campaigned before. Lodge was was again the right person at the right time. He was a natural fit for campaign manager. But what's more than that, Lodge was more than the campaign manager. Eisenhower really didn't have any developed political views. I mean, how could he? He had no political background, and he was very busy, you know, running NATO in France, so the press would ask Lodge for Eisenhower's views or potential policies of the administration. And so, Lodge, he gave his own views. And so that's what's fascinating to me, is that that he wasn't just the campaign manager, but Lodge, basically was the candidate for those first six months when he was asked for his views, he gave his own views. When he gave a speech on behalf of Eisenhower, it was his own speech, similar to what he used to do in the Senate or on his own campaign. And so, the proposals for a would be Eisenhower administration were really Lodge's, you know, many of which then became policy during the

Eisenhower administration. So, this is someone who is much more than just a campaign manager or a staffer or a friend. You know, he really was the the candidate because Eisenhower didn't return until June of '52 just before the convention. And so, I think again, it was a combination of a unique role based on a unique friendship with Eisenhower, again, that restlessness that Lodge felt in the Senate that I just did this for six more years. What am I going to do next? And then third, knowing demographics were changing in Massachusetts, I think he was willing to gamble that seat away.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 17:04

To learn more about Lodge's reelection campaign in 1952 we turned to Peter Drummey.

Peter Drummey 17:12

In 1952 John F. Kennedy defeated Lodge in the senatorial race. It was in some respects a surprise. The Kennedy campaign was very well put together, and Lodge has essentially spent most of the time through the spring and summer of 1952 securing General Eisenhower with the Republican presidential candidacy and essentially acting as his campaign manager. So, it's only from Labor Day onwards that he really campaigned for reelection in Massachusetts. Nevertheless, you have these two really interesting candidates. Kennedy still in his early 30s, about 35 I guess Lodge is 50, even having already had this long career in the Senate. He's only 50 and I have a photograph that was taken at one of their debates, and it's before it so they both have very frozen features and lots of teeth showing. It's hard to remember that this election, 1952 is one of the first times television advertising and polling and all the things that we think of as matter of course, were all being put into effect right here in Massachusetts right then. So, they have very frozen facial features, you know, in the sense of like, I think they're just about to perform. And there were a series of debates that neither side seemed to get the upper hand. One of the things was complicated in Massachusetts politics, it's a little different from what we now would think, is that the Democratic Party was in some respects more conservative than the Republican Party, with a strong Catholic base, there was conservative on social issues, also adamantly anti-communist. So that John F. Kennedy in 1952 the young congressman, may be a little bit different from who we think of today, but on the other side,

the Republican Party has started, it's always had a very strong conservative component that Lodge struggled against to try to modernize and perhaps more politically liberal, but at the same time, one of the most popular people within the Republican Party in 1952 certainly was Joseph McCarthy, senator from Wisconsin, and he had become, through his anti-communist crusade, a kind of nationally important figure. He was running for reelection himself to the Senate that year, but he pretty much campaigned for all of the Republican senatorial candidates. He had a kind of barnstorming campaign around the country. In Massachusetts, things were perhaps more complicated because he was a close personal friend of members of the Kennedy family. He had dated John F. Kennedy's sister, and Lodge was faced with this dilemma of, should he try to use McCarthy as a counter? This was so complicated that one of Kennedy's criticisms was that Lodge had supported some of Truman's policies. This is a Democratic Congressman criticizing a Republican senator who supported a Democratic president. So that's how strange this became. So, in any case, the traditional way of seeing this is that Lodge refused to have the support of McCarthy as a matter of essentially a principle, kept him at arm's length. And even though Eisenhower carried Massachusetts, Lodge lost the senatorial election, but in this very large collection of papers that Lodge donated to the Massachusetts Historical Society, there's a draft speech, and the draft is clearly drafted by a member of his staff and then corrected and annotated by Lodge, but the speech is for Joseph McCarthy to give if and when he comes to campaign for Lodge. So essentially, Lodge's campaign staff is trying to thread the needle of getting support from McCarthy without necessarily buying into all that he has started to stand for. It's hard not to think that the devil was whispering in Lodge's ear and say, 'Do this. Get his support. We're behind. This is something that may allow us to close this gap.' I think it's also it's sort of interesting. One is the supposition is McCarthy, of this come and say whatever is put in front of him that, I mean, I think that's how little respect they actually have for him. But it's also it starts out with a bracketed, "Beginning of speech devoted to McCarthy's customary attack upon communism in general." Like, well, let's get that out of the way. And then the rest of it is so closely parsed. This is all designed to sort of show that Lodge is a sincere anti-communist. But McCarthy did not come, and the speech was never delivered. It's, it's a kind of what if, in the sense of, it didn't happen, and if it did happen, would that have been alone enough?

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 22:49

After losing his reelection bid in 1952, Lodge went to work for Eisenhower's administration as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. Then in 1960 as Eisenhower concluded his second term in office, lodge joined Richard Nixon's ticket as the Republican vice-presidential nominee. We asked Anne Bentley to show us some of the unusual Nixon-Lodge campaign memorabilia held in the MHS collections.

Katy Morris 23:20

Well, you know, I was thinking about how usually when you and I are talking, we're talking about kind of a serious painting or, you know, something really emotional and powerful and and today it's a little bit different. How would you characterize these items for our listeners?

Anne Bentley 23:36

Well, they are what I would consider to be a modern take on the classic British Toby mug. And the Toby mug was a was still is it's still being produced, but is a rather satirical take on British figures, caricatures, sometimes political, sometimes sometimes not. But they're generally a rather portly man. The body of the mug is the face, and then there are small arms and legs at the base, and they're generally pretty funny and rather lighthearted. These are 20th century political version of the Toby mug. So, we have the running mates in the 1960 presidential campaign for the Republican side. Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge. They are basically heads with a little bit of collar and necktie visible. [Richard] Dick Nixon has red. Henry Cabot Lodge has blue neckties. They are very recognizable. Nixon's nose is the familiar slope that we all know from profile. Henry Cabot Lodge has a slightly quizzical expression, one eyebrow a little bit higher than the other. He looks like he's almost ready to break into a smile, and Nixon just looks self-assured. But the fun thing about these is the handles are these, these crazy gray elephant heads that sprout from the back of each gentleman's head and the elephant's trunk forms the handle. They are approximately five and a quarter inches high and almost six inches deep when you count from nose to elephant's trunk handle. At the base, they're about three and a quarter inches in diameter. So, they're fairly

substantial, very light. They're quite hollow. I am not sure how they were made. They are white porcelain, and before going in the kiln, they were etched on the bottom by the maker's name. They and she very, very carefully, has signed her name in full, Charlotte Shaull, "S-H-A-U-L-L" Blevins. The date 1960. Underneath 1960 she's written "original" and then the name of each gentleman.

Katy Morris 26:02

What's kind of, I mean, lots of things are striking about these mugs, but what's interesting is that they're made so that you're drinking out of the head, like I just keep imagining if I did try to drink out of one, and you'd have to put your mouth on Nixon's hairline above his ear. It's just kind of a strange.

Anne Bentley 26:22

Yes, after you stop giggling, they are kind of creepy looking, too. So, they're wonderful items. They're just a lot of fun campaign wise. And a fairly large collection of campaign memorabilia. These are the ones that people will remember sooner rather than later, in our in our collection.

Katy Morris 26:40

I'm just perplexed by them endlessly. Do they make sense to you as items like, what do you think they are doing for someone?

Anne Bentley 26:50

Well, you stop and you think, why do people, number one, produce campaign memorabilia, and number two purchase campaign memorabilia? You could say you can be cynical and say one side is out for the money, because obviously you've got a ready made audience ready to fork out any any amounts of cash for bumper stickers, ball caps, T-shirts, buttons, pinbacks, badges, signage, you name it. On the other side that the people who purchase them they have a candidate. They're excited about their candidate. They want to promote their candidate. They want to shout from the rooftops that this is their guy and or gal, and this is, this is what they stand for. So, you know, it's ready made market, and there are people there who are ready and willing to feed into it, something

like this, which is so much more personal, seems to me to be a very personal thing on the part of the maker, who was obviously a very staunch Republican and excited about her candidates,

Katy Morris 27:52

Right! What do you think she tried the maker? I mean, we can't know, we can't get inside her head. But what do you think she was trying to communicate about these candidates? You spoke about their expressions a little bit. What might an undecided voter glean from these mugs? What does it tell us about Nixon or Cabot?

Anne Bentley 28:09

I think that both of them were very proper, respectable in their manner and appearance, very buttoned up, very formal in a way. They are wearing ties and suits, obviously, in these mugs, but this is a way to approach them a little less formally. I think she is saying, well, you know, they're regular guys. They aren't just these stiff suits. That's not all they are. You know, they're, they can come down to your level too. They're, they're more approachable with these elephants sticking out of their heads.

Katy Morris 28:47

Right, that's so interesting because we look at them and sort of giggle, as you were saying, but they that's that wasn't their intention. They were meant to be very serious. Yeah.

Anne Bentley 28:55

They are not meant to be satirical. They are made in all seriousness. These are not meant to be jokes. So, this clearly was a very clear supporter of the of the Republican candidates in 1960. They, yeah, to serve, to serve a serious purpose in that these, these are the candidates, and they certainly are imaginative. I don't think I would have dreamt of putting an elephant on the back of my guy's head, just but, but obviously the elephant has a trunk. What else are you going to use for the handle?

Katy Morris 29:30

So, Anne, speaking of things that are quite funny, but I think are meant to be quite serious, let's look at the hot dog.

Anne Bentley 29:40

The hot dog. Yes. So, the hot dog is another piece of memorabilia during the 1960 campaign. I think it was the *New York Daily News* published a photo of Nelson Rockefeller, then the governor of New York, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr and the New York Attorney General, Louis Lefkowitz. It was obviously a summer day. They are all of them in shirt sleeves. They've taken off their ties, and they've rolled up their sleeves, and they're all lined up at a counter at Nathan's Famous Hot Dogs in Brooklyn, and they're pinned into the counter by this mob of people behind them, and all of them are eating hot dogs. So, I'm thinking that this might be the photo referred to in the letter that came with our bronzed hot dog. So here it is. It's this life size bronze hot dog in a bun on a black and white marble base, and it's got a plaque on it that says, "Henry Cabot Lodge" and if you turn the thing over on the base. It's marked "House of Williams, South Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois," on the green felt base. So, it makes a very, very nice paperweight, which is probably what it was meant to be, a paperweight. The letter of gift to him, it's a presentation letter by E.E. Ellies, the Executive Vice President of Tee Pak, "T-E-E P-A-K," Incorporated, and they were manufacturers of edible sausage casings. It's the letter to Henry, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Nixon headquarters, Washington, D.C., and part of it reads, "A recent newspaper photo showed you enjoying one of America's favorite foods, the hot dog. A couple of days later, there appeared a news story that you were giving up the lowly hot dog for a 100-plate dinner. The National Hot Dog Council, which is sponsored by our company, takes pleasure in presenting you with this memento as assurance that there is nothing lowly about the hot dog. A million miles of hot dogs will be consumed in the United States this year, and we hope that every one of these hot dog lovers casts a vote for you and Dick Nixon." So, it's not just a paperweight, it is a reminder to the candidates that this company that provides the casings for these million miles of hot dogs has them in their sights.

Katy Morris 32:19

How did the hot dog come to our collections?

Anne Bentley 32:22

It came through Lodge's papers.

Katy Morris 32:24

So, he kept this? He hung onto it?

Anne Bentley 32:26

Oh, of course, of course. It's, as I say, it's a great paperweight.

Katy Morris 32:31

What kind of strikes me is that Lodge must have received so many gifts, so many things like this. His long career, he's touching so many different important aspects of American political life. So, it's interesting that this hot dog made it through the noise too. One of the things that is kind of striking to me, the longer I look at the hot dog, is that it's not a cartoonish hot dog. The bun has texture and like the end of the hot dog itself looks just like the end of a hot dog. It's really kind of a detailed piece.

Anne Bentley 33:03

It is in every respect, the perfect image of a hot dog on a bun without relish or ketchup, yet.

Katy Morris 33:12

It's true, it's bare. It also looks kind of heavy.

Anne Bentley 33:16

It is. It's very heavy. It is solid. It is, it is a solid cast.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 33:26

The election of 1960 was one of the closest presidential contests in American history. In the end, the Nixon-Lodge ticket went down to defeat. What did Henry Cabot Lodge do then? He answered his political opponent, John F. Kennedy's call to become the American envoy to South Vietnam. Lodge continued to serve in diplomatic posts through the 1960s and 1970s. He served both Republican and Democratic administrations all the way through President Jimmy Carter.

Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai 34:07

[Outro music fades in] To view the objects in this episode and to learn more, please visit our website at www.masshist.org/podcast. You can also email us your questions and comments to podcast@masshist.org. We would love to hear from you. If you enjoyed the show, help us spread the word and share the podcast with your friends. Stay up to date with our latest episodes by subscribing on iTunes, Stitcher or wherever you listen to your podcasts. The Object of History is produced by the research department at the Massachusetts Historical Society. We would like to thank Anne Bentley, our Curator of Art and Artifacts, Peter Drummey, Chief Historian and Stephen T. Riley Librarian and Professor Luke Nichter of Chapman University, author of [The Last Brahmin: Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and the Making of the Cold War](#). Music in this episode is by Dominic Giam of Ketsa Music and by Podington Bear. See our show notes for details. Thank you for listening.