

1946 Chronology

December 1945

12/26/45 **LBJ (Lyndon Johnson)** goes to Austin intending to spend only ten days, part of which he spends in Dallas with Speaker Rayburn.

January

1/8 Stag party honoring Sam Rayburn is scheduled at summer cabin on the shores of Lake Texoma. LBJ plans to attend.

1/10 First assembly of the United Nations opens in London.

1/12 LBJ is apparently ill, and Welly Hopkins writes him: "By this time I trust that your scarlet fever experience has cleared away."

1/14 Congress convenes.

1/19 Office staff wrote in response to LBJ's congressional mail that "LBJ has been ill with the flu for several days and although he hopes to return to Washington almost any day now he has been unable to obtain reservations on the train or plane." The bill LBJ introduced to amend the Surplus Property Act, which, if passed, would give veterans priority next to the federal government in purchasing surplus property, is still pending in committee.

1/21 In combined State of the Union and budget message, Truman asks Congress for unification of War and Navy Departments, universal military training, atomic control measures, draft extension and thirteen billion for armed forces (ten times what was spent for defense before the war).

LBJ is ill in Austin with pneumonia and will not be back in Washington office for another week or ten days.

1/26 LBJ still hospitalized at Seton.

1/29 Truman requests Congress to authorize \$3,750,000 loan to Britain. Conservatives oppose the loan because of opposition to Attlee Labour government; liberals oppose it because of British policies in Palestine.

1/30 LBJ returns to Washington around this time.

February

2/2 LBJ writes Paul Bolton: "Am still running a 15,000 blood count and am confined to my bed."

- 2/4 LBJ writes: "I was released from the hospital early last week and returned to Washington immediately."
- 2/7 LBJ writes: "I was ill with pneumonia in Austin but came back here last week, and have been trying to go to the office every day al though I do not feel entirely up to par. There is still some infection and I spent the entire morning at the hospital having tests made to determine the cause of the trouble."
- LBJ writes his cousin Oriole: "I returned to Washington about the middle of last week. Have been in the office every day this week because we have been considering some very important legislation, and I felt I could not afford to be away from the House floor any longer. However, I am still having trouble with my throat and have just come from the hospital where I had some tests made to try to find out what is causing the infection to continue. Lady Bird is in bed today with a cold and Lynda is just recovering from high fever and a cold. In fact, everybody in my house and in my office has been sick."
- Case Bill, designed to redress the "Pro-labor" balance of the 1935 Wagner Act, passes in the House.
- 2/12 LBJ still has throat irritation. **CTJ (Lady Bird Johnson)** and Lynda Bird still sick with colds and fever.
- 2/13 John Henry Faulk makes his first broadcast at KTBC. Faulk, who later signed with CBS, got his start at KTBC.
- 2/14 House passes and sends to Senate a measure authorizing \$100 million in additional loans by the REA during current fiscal year ending 6/30; LBJ has high hopes that at least a half million would be available to complete the rural electrification construction needed in the Tenth District.
- Hardy Hollers has been soliciting support as possible opposition to LBJ.
- 2/14 House passes \$1.9 million supplemental appropriation for OPA.
- 2/21 National School Lunch Act passes House.
- 2/26[?] Brenham woman announces for the Tenth District congressional seat.
- February-March
Serious talk of both O'Daniel and LBJ running for governor.

March

Mrs. Rebekah B. Johnson is listening to KTBC reporting in detail her criticisms and suggestions to LBJ.

3/1 LBJ urges Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson to take action immediately under War Foods Order 9-19 by delivering substantial quantities of protein feed to the Texas area in order to alleviate feed famine.

3/2 LBJ goes into hospital today. [gallstones? Washington?]

3/7 Wirtz writes LBJ advising him that more publicity should be given to LBJ's housing activities in upcoming campaign.

3/13 Truman withdraws nomination of Edwin W. Pauley to be under secretary of the navy after a two-month fight. Senator Charles Tobey presented witnesses accusing Pauley, California oil man and former treasurer of Democratic National Committee, of using political influence to protect oil interests. Harold Ickes said Pauley had told him in 1944 campaign that \$300,000 in campaign contributions could be raised if government would drop its suit to establish federal title to tidelands. When Truman said Ickes might be mistaken, Ickes resigned as secretary of interior, accusing Truman of wanting him to commit perjury for Democratic Party. Pauley denied charges and asked Truman to withdraw his name.

3/16 Roy Miller, ill in Corpus Christi, writes LBJ that the Naval Affairs Committee is planning to hold hearings on Bureau of Budget's "arbitrary cut" of approximately two billion dollars from Navy Department's request for 1946. This would greatly curtail activities at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station and result in abandonment of the auxiliary fields at Kingsville and Beeville and probably close the Radar School at Ward Island. LBJ writes Roy Miller on 3/18/46 that there is little possibility that the Budget recommendations concerning the Navy Budget will stand up.

3/19 House passes bill to consolidate the Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit Administration into a single independent credit agency. The Truman Administration and a group of southern congressmen oppose the bill, fearing it may result in private banking gaining control over the federal farm credit system.

3/24 Sunday. LBJ is scheduled to arrive in Texas.

3/25 Monday. LBJ is scheduled to introduce Postmaster General Robert Hannegan to State Postmasters' Convention, and plans to meet with Wirtz.

3/27 LBJ announces in Austin that he will run for re-election to Tenth District seat, settles question of whether or not he will run for governor.

3/28 LBJ announces that he has requested \$1.5 million be allocated by the REA for use in extending power lines to farms in the Tenth District. LBJ conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson and REA Administrator Claude Wickard and urged prompt approval of his request for funds.

3/30 Strike against KTBC by IBEW begins. Station's downtown studio and site of transmitter tower construction are picketed for a short time.

April

4/1 LBJ issues statement concerning strike against KTBC suggesting that the labor trouble may have been planned in retaliation against his votes in Congress, especially the Case anti-strike bill.

Soft-coal miners begin strike after John L. Lewis rejects 18.5¢ per hour raise because it doesn't include royalties on coal output and union-administered health and welfare fund. Supplies of soft coal soon reach critical level; steel and railroad industries are affected.

4/3 Hardy Hollers speaks at Austin Rotary Club.

4/4 After three-hour session in Mayor Miller's office, the strike called by IBEW against KTBC is settled. At no time was the station off the air. Construction of new 5 kw transmitter installations was slowed, but never entirely stopped.

LBJ apparently returns to Washington.

4/6 Jake Pickle writes LBJ: "The Mayor says Hollers will announce Sunday 4/7."

4/9 Hollers speaks to Taylor League of Women Voters.

4/10 News report: "Congressman Johnson very busy in Washington this week." LBJ calls Department of Agriculture's attention to inequitable egg prices paid to producers, also makes supporting talks in Congress for bills increasing the pay of post office and other employees and was preparing arguments in behalf of extending terminal leave to GIs.

4/15 LBJ writes Francis Biddle in Nuremberg asking Biddle to have Jim Rowe check out the claims Hollers makes in his campaign announcement concerning his military record. Biddle and Rowe are serving with the International Military Tribunal.

House passes extension of Selective Service Act to 2/15/47. Draft was due to expire 5/15/46.

- 4/17 LBJ announces he has submitted plan to the U.S. Associate Director of Defense Research Laboratory, Dr. M.J. Thompson, and to the War Assets Administration for lease of Austin Magnesium Plant. LBJ's proposal would convert the plant into a research adjunct of U.T. and would provide housing for 500 GIs and educational facilities for 4000.
- 4/18 LBJ wins his surplus property fight when House passes a bill encompassing the provisions of his bill introduced last November. LBJ's bill provides that veterans would have top priority for purchase of surplus goods after the needs of the federal government have been taken care of.
- House votes itself an eleven-day recess.
- House passes OPA bill after accepting eight crippling amendments. The effect of the amendments is so drastic OPA Administrator Paul Porter called the action "repeal of the OPA." Only four Texas congressmen consistently voted against crippling amendments: LBJ, Wright Patman, Ewing Thomason, J.M. Combs.
- 4/20 LBJ is scheduled to fly to Denison to join the Speaker in ceremonies honoring General Eisenhower. From Denison LBJ is scheduled to go to College Station Saturday night.
- 4/21 Sunday. LBJ plans to attend church services at College Station and drive to Austin Sunday evening, stopping at the Austin Hotel. He expects to be in the district about 10 days and then return to Washington about the first of May (but apparently stays longer).
- 4/25 LBJ is guest at Businessmen's Club luncheon in Lockhart.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers reject a 16¢ an hour wage increase and call strike for May 18. At Truman's request the strike is temporarily postponed while negotiations continue.
- 4/26 Mary Rather writes LBJ in Austin that CTJ is still planning to go to Kentucky on Thursday, May 2.
- LBJ is scheduled to be in Bastrop for county-wide meeting of all citizens interested in knowing the exact status of Camp Swift.
- 4/29 Roy Miller dies at Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- 4/29 LBJ is scheduled to be in Brenham and Washington County.

May

- 5/1 LBJ is in San Marcos to discuss the program for the future of San Marcos Army Air Field. Last week groups from Caldwell and Hays County met and endorsed a plan by President J.G. Flowers of SWTSC, to use some of the buildings to house 1000 prospective GI students. In his speech at San Marcos, LBJ urged Americans to write their senators about extending the OPA without the crippling amendments. LBJ says he voted against such amendments in the House, but they will “really take the lid off” prices unless Senate disapproves them. LBJ warns that prices will increase 50% next year if OPA is not extended. LBJ also announces that terminal leave issue will be put to vote about May 13. LBJ helped circulate petition among members of the House to discharge the measure from committee.
- 5/2 LBJ is in Georgetown, speaks at Southwestern University at 11 a.m., has lunch and visits on streets and in local businesses.
- 5/3 LBJ is scheduled to speak at Elgin High School in the morning.
- 5/3 Friday. Assistant Secretary of War for Air Stuart Symington flies [from Washington?] to San Antonio with Congressman Kilday. He inspects bases there and has luncheon in San Antonio. Afterwards he flies to San Marcos and meets LBJ there, tours the San Marcos Army Air Field School. They then fly to Bergstrom and dine in Austin.
- 5/4 Symington attends barbecue in Bastrop with LBJ, Mayor Will Rogers, and other civic leaders. Symington inspects Camp Swift, which is in the process of being temporarily deactivated. Symington promises that Camp Swift will be used for training program or if that program is not approved, it will be reopened in an alternative capacity.
- 5/5 Symington relaxes with LBJ at Buchanan Dam before they return to Washington Sunday night. Apparently they meet with Senator Wirtz at the Dam. LBJ speaks Sunday at Taylor, at the May Day Festival and Pageant sponsored by SPJST, a Czech organization.
- 5/6 A.B. Spires, an Austin businessman, writes LBJ that he has talked with Bryant Collins, Jr., and convinced him that Hollers cannot win and he hopes that Collins will persuade Hollers to withdraw.
- 5/8 LBJ announces in Washington that he has secured approval of \$300,000 allocation by REA for extension of 270 miles of electric lines. Compilation by LBJ’s congressional office indicates several million dollars may be spent on airports in the Tenth District under the National Airport Act just approved by Congress. Bill

authorizes \$500 million over a seven-year period with matching funds for airport projects.

5/9 Frank Moreno of Revista Mexicans reports that Charles King is a more formidable opponent than Hollers among the Mexican people, but that he isn't too worried about LBJ's chances.

5/9 Despite opposition by President Truman and Clarence Cannon, chairman of Appropriations Committee, navy partisans, led by Vinson, persuade House to accept Senate proviso that construction of naval vessels more than 20% completed on March 1 should continue. Opposition was based on theory that the vessels might be rendered obsolete by atomic tests being conducted at Bikini.

Senate passes its version of Selective Service Act extending the existing law to July 1, 1946. House amends the Senate version to exempt all fathers and raises minimum draft age to 20 before passing bill on 5/13.

5/10 Senate passes controversial loan to Britain.

5/13 Hollers delivers opening address on Austin radio. A transcript is sent to LBJ.

5/13 Coal miners agree to two-week truce although one-third of strikers remain out.

5/14 LBJ announces that San Marcos Army Air Field will be reactivated on June 1 with a liaison pilot training program with 75 pilots and 300-500 supporting personnel. They will not interfere with veteran housing program currently underway at SWTSC.

Truman signs Selective Service Act "reluctantly," calling it "bad legislation."

5/15 LBJ calls on Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and OPA Administrator Paul Porter to adjust prices on farm products due to recent announcement of increases in prices of grain and protein feeds.

5/17 Due to the impending strike, Truman issues executive order formally taking possession of railroads for the government.

5/20 Dorothy Plyler writes LBJ that Hollers attended an American Legion meeting in Bastrop several days ago and was circulating the story that LBJ had swapped Camp Swift for Camp Hood.

LBJ writes his uncle, Tom Johnson, that Houston oil men and the National Manufacturers Association will do all they can to make LBJ have a difficult race.

- 5/21 LBJ adds that Hollers has already spent \$5000-\$6000 running ads in country papers and speaking over radio every Monday night.
Truman issues executive order to seize coal mines for the government.
- O'Daniel announces he will not run for governor this year; Allred has already announced he will not run. Homer Rainey will announce his intentions to run on radio Thursday morning. Coke Stevenson has not announced if he will run for re-election.
- House appropriations subcommittee on naval affairs struck out from 1947 Navy Bill the \$6.5 million recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for construction of 500-bed Navy hospital in Austin. LBJ announces that hospital must wait until veterans' housing emergency has been met before it is considered further.
- 5/23 Dorothy Plyler writes LBJ that John Connally is on his way to Johnson City after hearing Hollers has visited there.
- House passes 1947 navy bill by voice vote after clash between members of Naval Affairs and Appropriations Committees. Appropriations Committee following Bureau of Budget recommendations, has provided for 80 fewer ships in the active fleet than prescribed by Vinson. The bill was passed after Vinson was convinced that the 80 ships would not be scrapped.
- Following all-day negotiations, railroad brotherhood turns down 18¢ increase and goes on strike, causing nationwide railroad stoppage.
- 5/24 JBC writes LBJ re: meeting Herman Jones attended at which LBJ was accused of owning the Travis Apartments.
- Truman orders railroad strikers back to work by 4 p.m. on 5/25.
- 5/25 Senate approves the Case Bill.
- Truman appears before joint session of Congress and asks for emergency powers including use of injunction, drafting strikers into army and loss of seniority for workers who strike against the government. While reading the message he received and read an announcement that at 3:50 p.m. (10 minutes before deadline) the unions had agreed to 18.5¢ increase. Within two hours of Truman's speech, House passes administration's emergency anti-strike bill.
- 5/26 Government returns railroads to their owners.
- 5/27 LBJ will be unable to make trip to Texas due to heavy legislative schedule. John Connally to call Johnson City and regret that LBJ cannot speak at high school commencement on 31st as planned.

Two-week truce in coal strike ends; miners again walkout.

5/29 Coal miners' walkout ends when John L. Lewis and government sign a contract establishing new pay terms and settling the health and welfare dispute on terms favorable to the miners. The government agreed to retain possession of the mines.

Senate version of the Case Bill passes House. Among other provisions the final version created a 5-member Federal Mediation Service; provided for 60-day cooling-off after Mediation Service enters dispute; excluded supervisory workers and foremen from treatment as employees under Wagner Act; prohibited establishment of health and welfare funds administered exclusively by unions; made certain union activities subject to anti-trust laws, with fines, damage suits and injunctions permitted. LBJ voted for the bill.

5/30 Governor Stevenson announces he will not seek re-election.

June

6/1 Senate passes bill creating Atomic Energy Commission composed of five civilians assisted by general manager. Military Liaison committee created to advise the commission. The Commission will hold ownership or control of all patents and inventions pertaining to atomic energy.

6/2 Thirteen people are in Texas governor's race. The five major candidates are: Beauford Jester, Homer Rainey, Attorney General Grover Sellers, Lt. Gov. John Lee Smith, Railroad Commissioner Jerry Sadler.

6/3 Thirty-five Elgin High School graduates travel to Washington. The group visits the Capitol, watches Senate and House in session, and calls on LBJ. LBJ honors them with a luncheon in the Speaker's dining room, afterwards CTJ takes them to FBI for special tour, all shake hands with J. Edgar Hoover.

6/11 Truman vetoes Case Bill, calling it far too restrictive on unions. House attempts to override veto but falls short of two-thirds needed. LBJ votes yea.

House passes terminal leave bill for enlisted men, 380-0. The bill was reported by House Military Affairs Committee only after a discharge petition had received required 218 signatures. Bill passes in Senate on July 23, is signed August 9.

DeGuerin writes LBJ about the possibility of having Ralph Yarborough make a radio speech on behalf of LBJ. LBJ replies that it is an excellent idea.

- 6/13 Senate passes Price Control Act after adding more amendments, further watering down the bill.
- Connally to speak on KNOW at 8 p.m.--“Slander or Statesmanship.” Connally will answer charges made about LBJ’s war record.
- Tex Easley’s column, “Texans in Washington,” reports that before his speech to Congress, LBJ and Paul Kilday presented Truman with a statement they had drafted, signed by all 21 members of the Texas delegation, expressing support of the President and sincere approval of his firm stand on railroad strikes.
- 6/14 LBJ wires A.B. Spires of Austin Chamber of Commerce that placement of army troops at Camp Swift is not possible for economic reasons. Troops at Swift have been moved to Camp Hood.
- 6/15 LBJ writes James Nash, “Yes, I did vote to override the veto of the Case Bill, knowing that vote would cost me thousands of supporters in Smithville, Taylor and Austin.” LBJ also writes that CTJ has already left for Texas.
- Hollers gives address in Wooldridge Park. Sherman Birdwell reports to LBJ (6/17) that 1500 people were there, but a good number left during Hollers’ speech. Crowd response was poor and Hollers made a very weak speech.
- 6/16 LBJ writes to Max Starcke that there are so many matters pending in Washington that he doubts he will get home before the end of the month.
- 6/17 LBJ writes Bess Beeman that CTJ will be in Austin today and he wants Beeman to meet with her soon. LBJ would like Beeman to start Lyndon Johnson Clubs among ladies in the Tenth District.
- Hollers makes radio address accusing LBJ of serving as loan errand boy in Washington for an entrenched political machine” while forgetting the general welfare of the people.
- 6/20 CTJ writes Mary Rather in Washington asking her to send a list of women workers in the Tenth District in the 1941 campaign. Also writes: “I am making fairly good headway toward setting up a house and getting ready to start campaigning.”
- 6/22 Hardy Hollers makes speech on Courthouse lawn, Johnson City.
- LBJ writes Ed Standifer of the *Bastrop Advertiser*: “I am still working on Camp Swift and although we may not get any decision for the next few weeks, I am still very hopeful.”

- 6/23 LBJ headquarters opened at 410 Congress Avenue. Work will be directed by Bob Phinney.
- 6/25 LBJ writes Howard Peterson, assistant secretary of war, asking him to investigate charges made by Hollers re purchase of T.J. Taylor's land by the government for the Longhorn Ordnance Works in Karnack.
- Congress approves bill raising military pay 10%-50% (50% increases for those at bottom of ranks, to 10% for officers of rank of major and above). Bill is designed to reinforce Voluntary Recruitment Act.
- Both House and Senate agree to compromise draft extension bill (due to expire 7/1), extending draft to 3/31 for men 19 to 45 years of age, exempting fathers of dependent children and making no provisions for a draft holiday.
- House approves compromise OPA bill after beating down efforts to lift all price ceilings on meat and dairy products. Rayburn says "it is this bill or nothing." Bill extends OPA for one year, allows price increases on many items but preserves controls on major market basket commodities including meat, poultry and dairy products; also preserves rent control. LBJ votes for the bill.
- 6/26 LBJ announces he will be unable to return to district to open campaign until 7/6 due to pressures of Congress. Mrs. Max Brooks named chairman of women's division of LBJ's campaign, calls for intensive personal campaign, by voluntary workers "to resist the bitter personal attack being made on LBJ."
- 6/29 Hollers speaks at Giddings, Lexington and Dime Box Saturday, lashes out at LBJ as the "errand boy of special interests." Phinney states it takes courage for LBJ to stay on in Washington while "vicious, malicious, well-financed attack" is being carried on against him at home.
- LBJ announces that Camp Swift will be temporarily reactivated by one battalion until draft and military training questions are settled.
- Truman vetoes OPA bill saying it was a choice "between inflation with a statute and inflation without one." House sustains the veto the same day. LBJ votes nay.
- July**
- 7/1 In Operations Crossroads at Bikini Atoll, atomic bomb exploded above a fleet of 73 ships, causing less damage than expected.
- OPA goes out of business temporarily; House passes new OPA bill, extending it to 7/20.

- 7/4 Hollers speaks at Lockhart, Buda, Prairie Lea, Luling and Kyle, accuses LBJ of voting against Agricultural Credit Act.
- 7/6 LBJ returns to Austin, opens his campaign with a rally at Wooldridge Park at 7:30 p.m.
- 7/7 Sunday. LBJ goes to Johnson City, spends night there.
- 7/8 Monday. LBJ is scheduled to visit Twin Sisters; makes speeches at Blanco, Johnson City; visits Round Mountain and Cypress Hills before making evening speech at Marble Falls, where he spends the night.
- W.E. Syers to speak at 7:30 p.m. on KTBC to answer charges about KVET.
- 7/8 House debate on loan to Britain begins, draws speeches from 100 members.
- 7/9 Tuesday. LBJ will speak in Bertram and Liberty Hill, visit in Andice and Briggs, and make evening speech at Burnet where he will spend the night.
- 7/10 Wednesday. LBJ visits 12 towns: Mahomet, Briggs, Florence, Jarrell, Granter, Bartlett, Schwertner, Walburg, Jonah, Wier, and Theon. LBJ delivers rally in Georgetown that evening. He announces approval of first installment of 1946-1947 farm electric coop loans by REA Administrator Claude Wickard. This provides a loan of \$620,000 to Pedernales Coop and \$485,000 to the Lower Colorado River Coop.
- 7/11 Thursday. LBJ makes speeches in Round Rock, Thrall, and Taylor, visits in Pflugerville, Hutto and Hare, returns to Austin that evening.
- LBJ is recalled to Washington by Rayburn today for an important vote on 7/13. LBJ plans to leave for Washington after his broadcast in Brenham.
- 7/12 Friday. LBJ delivers speeches in Elgin, Giddings and Brenham, visits in Manor. LBJ's address "Above All Else - Peace!" is broadcast on KTBC from Brenham.
- LBJ drives to Houston, then flies to Washington to vote on British loan. Senate passes amended version of House OPA bill.
- 7/13 LBJ in Washington, voting on British loan. House passes loan to Britain. LBJ votes nay. Hardy Hollers speaks in Granger.
- John Connally speaks on LBJ's behalf in Caldwell, where LBJ was scheduled to speak before being recalled to Washington.
- 7/14 LBJ returns to Austin.

- 7/15 Monday. LBJ speaks at Kyle. LBJ gives speech in Riverside Park, San Marcos, reporting on national affairs. He speaks for two hours and then answers questions from the crowd.
- 7/16 Tuesday. LBJ makes address at Martindale on what has been done for Texas farmers. He speaks in Luling in the afternoon on winning peace.
- House begins four-day debate on atomic energy bill; more than thirty amendments are agreed to before bill is passed 7/20/46. The bill provides for civilian control of atomic energy by a 5-member atomic energy commission.
- 7/17 Wednesday morning LBJ attends farm organization meeting in Austin, later speaks at Granger City Park at 5 p.m. to dedicate new fire truck he had helped them obtain and discusses his stewardship of the district. Later in the evening he makes a non-political speech to VFWs in Elgin.
- 7/18 Thursday. LBJ scheduled to come to Brenham for annual barbecue sponsored by the Prairie Hill Shooting Club, honoring returned veterans. Hardy Hollers is also scheduled to attend. LBJ visits Bastrop and reports on plans for the district rodeo in Lockhart
- 7/19 LBJ attends American Legion rodeo in Lockhart, gives address which is broadcast on KNOW and KTBC on using atomic energy for peace.
- 7/20 LBJ visits and speaks in Manheim, Smithville, Lexington, Dime Box and Caldwell. Hollers also covers the district, visiting Somerville, Burleson County, Brenham, Burton and Smithville.
- 7/21 Sunday. LBJ speaks briefly at a church picnic near Chapel Hill on the Brazos, a picnic which Hollers also attends. LBJ later speaks on world peace and the need for mutual understanding at a barbecue given by SPJST in Snook.
- Sunday. Noah Alberts of Dime Box writes to LBJ that he may lose votes by inviting Negroes to shake his hand after his speeches.
- 7/22-23 Monday. LBJ's Walking-Talking campaign begins.
- 7/22 Results of public opinion poll under direction of Joe Belden shows three out of four voters support LBJ.
- Monday. During his walking tour of Austin LBJ received a message from Speaker Rayburn calling him to Washington for passage of three important bills. He continues his tour until sundown, when he returned to his office to make reservations. Later that evening he recorded two radio speeches.

Senate passes resolution renouncing all federal claim to submerged coastal lands between low water mark and three-mile limit.

In Washington, LBJ protests Senate's action in voting to pay enlisted men's terminal leave in non-transferable five-year bonds. House had voted that leave be paid in cash. LBJ confers with Senator Tom Connally on the matter and with Ewing Thomason, who is on the House-Senate conference committee that will draw up the terminal leave bill.

Seven Texas representatives, including LBJ, Lyle, Patman, Poage, Thomas, Thomason, and Worley, approve the House-Senate conference report. Four Texas representatives voted against it. House approves conference report, as does Senate the following day.

H. Hollers holds rally in Austin.

7/24 LBJ returns from Washington, makes radio speech broadcast on KTBC and KNOW, appealing to the one-in-four vote that does not support him. Buck Taylor comes out in support of LBJ. LBJ may have resumed his Walking-Talking campaign tour of Austin.

7/25 Walking tour of Austin.

Truman signs OPA bill "with reluctance."

Second atomic bomb is exploded underwater at Bikini. It proves far more destructive than the first and results in long-lasting radioactive contamination of the area.

House passes Congressional Reorganization Plan, reducing number of standing committees in the House from 48 to 19 (including consolidation of Naval and Military Affairs into Armed Services Committee) raising congressional salary from \$10,000 to \$12,500, plus \$2,500 expense account and creating a pension plan for members of Congress.

7/26 Friday. Hollers invites LBJ to debate at 8:30 p.m. at Wooldridge Park after Hollers' rally. Gene Autry arrives early Friday morning and accompanies LBJ on tour of San Marcos, Lockhart, Bastrop, Elgin, Taylor, Georgetown, Round Rock and Austin. At 6 p.m. LBJ makes final radio address on KTBC before attending series of smaller, local rallies.

Gene Autry accompanies LBJ and watermelons were provided as refreshments. Band concert and rally for LBJ at Elgin City Park, 8:30 p.m. Talks by Judge C. B. Maynard, Bastrop, and Hon. Bower Crider, commander, American Legion Post in

Bastrop. Local citizens gave testimonials on behalf of LBJ, who is campaigning in Austin.

7/26 Congress accepts conference report on atomic energy bill creating the Atomic Energy Commission.

7/27 Democratic primary. LBJ defeats Hardy Hollers, 42,980 to 17,782. Beauford Jester and Homer Rainey are in a runoff for the Democratic race.

House accepts Senate version of resolution concerning submerged lands.

7/30 Johnsons leave Austin for a few days rest in the Hill Country.

August

8/1 Truman vetoes the submerged lands resolution because he says the question of title to submerged lands is one of law, to be settled by the Supreme Court.

8/2 House fails to override Truman's veto of submerged lands resolution.

8/2 Congress adjourns.

8/20 LBJ plans to speak at civic club dinner in San Angelo, where O.C. Fisher will introduce him. CTJ plans to go with him and they will visit friends in San Angelo.

8/24 Democratic gubernatorial runoff. Rainey concedes to Jester.

8/25 Walter Hornaday column speculates that LBJ may be given a seat on Rules Committee created by defeat of Robert G. Slaughter of Missouri. LBJ's ambition to become committee chairman will be thwarted by reorganization plan which will combine naval and military affairs committees. Vinson, Andrew May, Ewing Thomason and others will outrank him in new combined committee.

8/30 "Lyndon Johnson Day" at Blanco County Fair and Rodeo, the first such event held since 1941. LBJ will speak at the fair and lead the rodeo.

September

9/12 Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace in a NYC speech warns the country against a "get tough with Russia" policy.

9/14 Truman issues a statement explaining that when he expressed approval of Wallace's speech, he had merely intended to say that the Secretary had the right to deliver the speech.

9/20 Truman announces that he has asked for Secretary of Commerce Wallace's resignation because "between his views on foreign policy and those of the administration there was a fundamental conflict."

9/30 The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg found twenty-two top Nazi leaders guilty of war crimes.

October

10/1 Eleven Nazi war criminals sentenced to death by hanging in Nuremberg.

10/13 LBJ is ill in Texas.

10/14 Truman ends all price controls except those on rent.

10/15 LBJ in the hospital in Austin with bronchial infection; is expected to be in the hospital several more days.

10/21 LBJ still in the hospital in Austin.

John L. Lewis indicates that he is unsatisfied with government interpretation of May 29 coal settlement.

10/21 or 10/22

LBJ leaves hospital.

10/23 LBJ leaves for Mayo Clinic, where he will undergo treatment for bronchial ailment which has plagued him since the campaign started.

UN General Assembly convenes at prewar World's Fair Grounds at Flushing Meadow, New York.

Late October

CTJ in Alabama with Aunt Effie, who is desperately ill.

10/28 Truman names David Lilienthal, then chairman of the TVA, to head the new Atomic Energy Commission. The other four members are: Lewis Strauss, W. W. Waymack, Robert F. Bacher, and Sumner T. Pike.

10/30 LBJ in Mayo Clinic undergoing tests.

November

11/5 LBJ has just been released from Mayo, returns to Washington.

Congressional elections: Republicans gain control of the 80th Congress, their first big victory in sixteen years. In the Senate, the Republicans gain 11 seats, 2 more than needed for a majority. In the House, Republicans gain 54 seats, 28 more than needed for a majority.

- 11/9 Truman issues executive order ending all wage and salary controls.
- 11/10 LBJ returns to Texas, flying to San Antonio with Secretary Symington and General Spaatz.
- 11/15 John L. Lewis issues notice that as of 11/20 the miners' contract with the government is canceled, which is, in effect, a strike notice.
- 11/18 Justice Department receives a nine-day restraining order directing Lewis to revoke the miners' contract termination notice. The coal miners ignore the injunction and strike begins 11/20.
- 11/25 LBJ writes to Ray Roberts: "Lady Bird is in Alabama with Aunt Effie who is very, very ill with cancer and will not recover. This is the second time she has gone over there in the last month, and I don't know how long it will be necessary for her to stay. There is no hope of Aunt Effie's recovery, but she might last two or three months."
- Judge I.[?] Allen Goldsborough orders a trial of the coal miners' union for civil and criminal contempt.
- 11/27 LBJ is back in Austin office, will be in the district for a couple of weeks.

December

- 12/3 Judge Goldsborough finds coal miners' union guilty of contempt for disobeying his restraining order, fines it \$3.5 million and levies a personal fine of \$10,000 on Lewis.
- 12/7 Lewis calls off strike but appeals decision of Goldsborough to the Supreme Court.
- 12/20 LBJ to Dr. Score, Southwestern University: "Tomorrow we are going to pack up everything in the Austin office and close it up until next summer or whenever Congress adjourns. My present plans are to return to Washington a day or two after Christmas."