

## 1948 Chronology

### January

- 1/1 Thursday. Former Governor Coke Stevenson announces his candidacy for the U.S. Senate in a New Year's Day speech broadcast from Austin at 11:45 a.m. According to the *American Statesman* (1/2/48), Stevenson "followed his usual campaign custom of not presenting a specific platform." His campaign is to be "based on certain fundamental principles of sound government" and record as a public servant. During announcement Stevenson criticized the bureaucracy, vacance and infringement upon states' rights. He warned against the threat to word peace of communism, but also cautioned against extending "fruits of our labor to the undeserving" of Europe. Other possible candidates include **LBJ (Lyndon Johnson)**, George Peddy, and James V. Allred.
- 1/2 White House announces construction plans for a balcony to be built on the south porch of the White House. It will cost approximately \$15,000 and the construction of the balcony will be built over the objections of the National Fine Arts Commission.
- 1/6 Tuesday. Former Speaker Rayburn's 66th birthday. He receives a standing ovation from the House during a tribute speech by Congressman Halleck of Indiana. President Truman is an unannounced guest at a private luncheon at the Capitol honoring Rayburn.
- 1/7 Truman delivers his State of the Union Message to Congress, calling for a cost-of-living tax credit, an anti-inflation program, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and support for the Marshall Plan. According to James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, the response was "not hostile, but definitely restrained."
- 1/9-1/19 LBJ in Texas. [He writes on 1/22/48 that he returned to Washington a day or so ago.]
- 1/9 LBJ speaks at a North Austin Civic Club annual banquet where he and temporary Postmaster R. L. Phinney are guests of honor. LBJ reports on favorable negotiations for a North Austin Post Office.
- 1/11 George Peddy announces his candidacy for the U.S. Senate based on campaign issues of world peace, labor relations and the inflationary spiral, government efficiency and economy, the tidelands controversy, and veterans legislation.
- 1/12 Monday. *Austin American-Statesman* editorial: "Your Capital City; Looks like the Senator is Going to Do It Again": "We hope, and seriously doubt, that our yammering about the quality of entertainment being dispensed by the radio these days did not keep you from listening to "Meet the Press," last Friday night over KVET. As a matter of insignificant fact, it is just as well that this program,

featuring Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, came in over this station. KVET has refused to put on any soap operas at all and, therefore, should have its call letters enshrined in every heart. If they will just get rid of their Jim Ameche commercials, they got it made." O'Daniel was questioned by four reporters, including Sarah McClendon and Bob Johnson, of the *Houston Post*, but still would not give his intentions as to the Senate race. O'Daniel said he would take care of this "burning question" when the proper time came and that he'd play by "current rules" in the Senate.

President Truman presents a budget of \$39.7 billion to Congress, including \$11 billion for Defense and \$7 billion for foreign aid.

- 1/13 The President's Commission on Air Policy (the Finletter Commission) issues its report, "Survival in the Air Age," reflecting the air force view, calling for an immediate step up on aircraft procurement and the 70-group air force by the end of 1949. The navy advocates charge that the commission ignored naval aviation.
- 1/14 *American Statesman* reports that an appropriation of more than \$1,500,000 for a building program at the air base at Del Valle east of Austin was contained in an army public works bill which was passed by the Senate late Monday (1/12/48) and sent to the House where it is scheduled for early consideration. LBJ was active in the preparation of Bergstrom Field's housing program.
- 1/15 *American Statesman* reports that LBJ has announced a \$10,000 appropriation to begin preconstruction plans on the \$30 million Canyon Dam near New Braunfels is included in President Truman's 1948 budget.
- Meeting of special session of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Austin, called by Chairman Robert W. Calvert at the request of Governor Beauford Jester, makes plans for taking over organization and financing of the Texas delegation to lobby the special session of Congress which is consideration resolutions guaranteeing states' rights to tideland areas.
- In Washington, Texas Attorney General Price Daniel and Senator Tom Connally ask Truman in conference to support the tidelands legislation. They are accompanied to the meeting by Robert Lee Babbitt [from *American Statesman*].
- In Washington, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma is accused of cotton speculation while serving as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.
- 1/17 Acting Austin Postmaster R.L. Phinney announces the newly approved post office at 511 West Street will open on or about April 1.

- 1/19 Monday. Hearings commence in the Special Subcommittee on Petroleum of the Armed Services Committee, beginning with a statement by Forrestal. As a member of the subcommittee, LBJ attends hearings, which continue until 3/22/48.
- 1/20 LBJ, Carl Vinson and other members of the House Armed Services Committee meet with Truman to discuss General Laurence S. Kutor. Kutor had been appointed chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board but the nomination was later withdrawn over the question of salary.
- 1/23 General Eisenhower, chief of staff, announces publicly that he will not accept the presidential nomination even if it is offered to him.
- 1/24 R. Blandford, member of the professional staff of the Armed Services Committee, sends LBJ a copy of S. 1641, a bill to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army and to authorize enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, which passed the Senate on 7/23/47.
- 1/27 **CTJ (Lady Bird Johnson)** and LBJ attend the Army-Navy-Air Force Reception at the White House, 9 p.m.
- 1/28 Stag Reserve Officers' Dinner for James Forrestal at the Army-Navy Country Club. [LBJ attends?]
- 1/30 Stag dinner for Secretary Symington at 7th Street Club. [LBJ attends?]
- Mahatma Gandhi is shot and killed by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi.
- 1/31 Little Mexico's Special Texas Day, 2603 Connecticut Avenue. [LBJ and CTJ attend]

## February

- 2/1 Congressional Club Tea for President and Mrs. Truman, 4 p.m. [LBJ and CTJ attend?]
- 2/2 Truman sends special civil rights message to Congress asking them to establish a permanent commission on civil rights, a joint congressional committee on civil rights and a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department; to strengthen existing civil rights statutes; to provide federal protection against lynching; to protect more adequately the right to vote; to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission; to prohibit discrimination interstate transportation facilities. His message also requested D.C. home rule and suffrage, and

statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. There is an immediate adverse reaction to the message in the southern states.

A motion to replace the GOP tax bill with a bill exempting 10 million rather than 300,000 low-income taxpayers from paying federal income tax by raising the personal exemption by \$200 is rejected. LBJ votes yea. The GOP tax bill, favoring the wealthy, then passes. LBJ votes nay.

- 2/4 Air transport services of the navy and the air force are combined into the Military Air Transport Service General Kutor is named as commander of the new service.
- 2/5 Secretary of Navy Sullivan announces plans to build a super carrier, intensifying air force concern that the navy was trying to build a rival strategic air force.
- 2/7 General Eisenhower retires from active duty as Chief of Staff and is succeeded by Omar Bradley.
- Communist elements in South Korea precipitate a wave of sabotage, strikes and riots.
- 2/8 The Soviet Union sets up a People's Republic in its occupied zone in North Korea.
- 2/10 LBJ and CTJ attend White House Congressional Reception, 9 p.m.
- 2/11 Ed Clark is in Washington.
- 2/19 Truman speaks at Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. His speech is broadcast over nationwide radio; he criticizes the reactionary response to his State of the Union Message.
- 2/24 Meeting of the Texas congressional delegation with southern governors, Washington, D.C.

LBJ writes his Aunt Kitty: "I've had the coldest January in years up here, and of course we still have a long, dreary wait until spring. I woke up Monday with a cold and have been trying to shake it off all week."

The House passes emergency bill extending the 1947 rent control bill for one ninth. The Senate concurs the next day. The bill was due to expire on 2/29/48.

An armed and violent communist coup d'état seizes power in Czechoslovakia, suppresses opposition newspapers.

2/26 Virginia Durr, Kittie Mae Wirtz and Elizabeth Wickenden lunch with CTJ.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports bill authorizing \$5.3 billion for the first twelve months of the Marshall Plan.

2/29 Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg agree to a Western European Union and a 50-year security pack.

### March

3/1 Warren Woodward and Horace Busby join LBJ's staff in Washington.

3/2 Reception at Congressional Club honoring Vinson, 9 p.m. [CTJ and LBJ attend?]

3/8 The Supreme Court rules that religious instruction in public school buildings is unconstitutional.

3/10 Jan Mazaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, falls to his death from the window of his official residence. The official announcement stated that he had committed suicide.

3/11-3/14 Forrestal meets in Key West with Joint Chiefs of Staff (Leahy, Bradley, Denfeld and Spaatz) in an effort to settle the army-navy-air force dispute over the roles and missions of the three services. It was agreed that navy could develop its own atomic capability, chiefly by building a super carrier, but would not develop a separate strategic air force. They also recommended resumption of the draft and supplemental appropriation for defense.

3/12 Walter Bremond sends LBJ a letter sent to him by Captain Joy Hancock, asking their help on S. 1641.

3/13 LBJ writes Walter Bremond in reference to a bill pending in the House to establish the Women's Army Corps as part of the Regular Army: "I agree with you and Captain Joy Hancock. I have done everything I could in the sub-committee to get the bill she is interested in favorably reported. At the present time, I think it will be, but it will have rough sailing in the House after the committee acts. I don't think that anything will change this except modernizing a lot of fellows who think the only place for a woman is barefooted and in the kitchen." The law which established the women's service was a temporary war-time measure which will expire on June 30, 1948.

The Sweatt case is developing in Texas. As of this date UT has a separate law school for Negroes, UT professors forming the faculty. Three students are enrolled.

House Banking and Currency Committee reports rent control bill giving local boards final authority over rents. Minority Leader McCormack calls it an abdication of authority; Representative Monroney says it “could lead to eviction for hundreds of thousands of tenants and could raise rent for millions.”

Marshall Plan bill passes Senate, after efforts to cut authorization to \$4 billion are defeated.

3/15 Texas Ladies Luncheon.

LBJ makes speech on floor of the House on the need for strengthening air power, “We Can’t Appropriate Time.”

3/16 House passes weak rent control bill. LBJ votes for the bill after earlier attempts to strengthen the bill fail.

3/17 Truman addresses joint session of Congress on the throat to the freedom of Europe. Truman recommends that three measures be passed to support Europe: passage of the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan); universal military training; service legislation.

3/18 LBJ makes speech in the House in support of the proposed \$400 million for REA loan funds.

3/19 Lynda Bird’s birthday party.

Government invokes national emergency provision the Taft-Hartley Act for the first time when it obtained an injunction against a strike at the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant.

3/20 LBJ writes President Truman concerning the need for re-examination of the government surplus property disposal program.

House Foreign Affairs reports Marshall Plan bill, cuts authorization to \$4.3 billion, but adds \$1 billion in Export-Import lending authority.

3/21 LBJ is in Austin talking to people in the district.

3/22 Truman replies to LBJ’s letter of March 20, 1948, concerning surplus property disposal. Truman writes that properties sold to private individuals would revert to the government in case of emergency. Truman also criticizes Congress’ failure to act on his program.

- 3/23 Debate in the House on the Marshall Plan bill begins. Twenty-five amendments are rejected and twenty-two are agreed to, including one to add Spain to the program.
- 3/24 Motion to accept the Senate version of the House- passed income tax reduction bill passes. Bill still favors the wealthy. LBJ--general pair.
- 3/25 LBJ delivers radio speech in Austin on the world situation, "America in the World Today." He then apparently returns to Washington.
- House adopts conference report on rent control bill. Bill extends rent control to 3/31/49, allows one 15% increase in the rent of any unit, and gives veterans preference in renting new housing units.
- 3/26 Margaret Kimball and Leila Clark arrive in Washington for a visit.
- 3/29 1100 employees of the New York Stock Exchange go out on strike.
- 3/30 LBJ writes J. Ed Johnson concerning the reaction to his 3/25/48 radio speech: "I have been amazed by the immediate and overwhelming reaction to MY radio speech last week. I have had hundreds of wires, letters and telephone calls, and they are practically unanimous in support of measures I discussed."
- 3/31 LBJ, CTJ, Margaret and Margaret Ann Kimball, and Leila Clark go to New York. LBJ is scheduled to attend a conference with television people in the afternoon. Toots Shor obtained tickets for them for "Finian's Rainbow," "Medea" and "Born Yesterday." LBJ apparently returned to Washington before April 2.
- April**
- 4/1 Soviet authorities refuse to permit passage of U.S. and British military trains through their occupation zone in Germany to Berlin.
- 4/2 LBJ delivers speech in House on the Marshall Plan bill. Later that day he takes the train to New York to join the others.
- Truman's veto of the income tax reduction bill is overridden and the bill becomes PL 80-471. LBJ votes nay.
- House approves the conference report on the Marshall Plan bill.
- 4/3 Johnsons return from New York.
- 4/4 Congressional Club tea honoring Speaker Martin. [LBJ and CTJ attend?]

4/5 In reply to Truman's letter of 3/22/48, LBJ writes the President disputing his statement that surplus property could be re-claimed by the government in times of emergency. LBJ again asks that disposal programs be reviewed. The exchange of letters is highly publicized in the eastern newspapers.

Bill Deason writes LBJ about a conversation he had with Claude Wild concerning the 1948 senatorial race. Wild thinks LBJ should announce immediately and doubts O'Daniel will run.

4/6 Finland and the Soviet Union sign a 10-year military alliance.

4/7 Maury Maverick writes LBJ that George Peddy is pressuring him for his support in the Senate race, but Maverick is telling Peddy he will support LBJ if he announces.

LBJ and the Armed Services Committee are invited to attend helicopter demonstrations today by Aircraft Industry Associates at the Army War College.

4/8 Truman announces a 30-day period for review of sale of surplus plants and facilities.

4/9 LBJ writes to his mother: "The other night I made my 'television debut' over one of the local stations where I was interviewed by the news commentator."

4/11 Aunt Kitty writes to LBJ that Uncle Tom Johnson is confined to bed with another heart attack.

4/12 Marietta Brooks arrives in Washington for a visit.

Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee in support of universal military training (UMT), Forrestal warns that the Soviet Union already possesses the secret of the atomic bomb although so far it has been unable to use it.

4/13 A news story reports that LBJ, Carl Vinson and Paul Kilday hold a stormy, hour-long meeting with Secretary Forrestal in the Pentagon over the upcoming vote on the supplemental defense spending. Forrestal supports the 55-group air force plan, while LBJ is advocating an amendment to the bill increasing the 55 groups to 70.

Secretary Symington testifies before the House Armed Services Committee in support of the 70-group air force, and tells members that the Soviet Union is building up the "greatest air force in the world" and constructing twelve times the number of planes as the U.S.



- 4/14 LBJ makes a speech in the House urging adoption of an additional \$922 million for the 70-group air force.
- The House Appropriations Committee reports HR 6226 providing \$2.4 billion supplemental defense. On the House floor Chairman Taber offers an amendment to add \$822 million for the air force. This is the amount sought by Symington to start the 70-group program. Truman and Forrestal support the plan and “balanced forces.”
- 4/15 The House passes the Taber amendment and the \$3.2 billion defense bill, which passes the Senate on 5/6/48. LBJ votes yea. Truman signs the bill on 5/21/48, but says he will move cautiously in spending the extra \$822 million.
- Meanwhile, James Forrestal consults with the Joint Chiefs about additional requirements for army and navy to match the proposed 70-group force and maintain balanced forces. JCS maintains \$9 billion supplemental would be necessary, which is politically unacceptable. They finally agree on supplemental of \$3.5 billion, expansion of manpower to 1.8 million men and the 66-group air force, using modernized B-29s. Truman, on 5/13/48, tells and the JCS that even this amount is too much and sets a limit of \$15 billion per year, saying he will impound any additional money voted by Congress.
- 4/16 LBJ apparently has cocktail party for editors.
- 4/17 Public Buildings Commissioner W. E. Reynolds testifies before a Senate subcommittee that the White House is a firetrap and asks for \$50,000 to study the situation.
- 4/18 The Supreme Court upholds the right of Negroes to vote in the South Carolina Democratic primary, rejecting the state Democratic organization’s plea that it is a private club.
- 4/19 Premier Alcide de Gasperi’s Christian Democratic party wins 307 seats in the Italian parliamentary election; communists win 182. The Christian Democratic victory is largely ascribed to the support of the U.S. and the Vatican.
- 4/20 Texas Ladies Luncheon. [CTJ attends?]
- Texas Democratic barbecue in Fort Worth. Governor Jester addresses the picnic, tells Democrats not to bolt the party, but urges that the state delegation to the national convention be uninstructed as to candidates, thus giving Texas more influence in the vice presidential selection. Jester also scored in Waco. Pat Neff, Frank Oltorf, Caso March and Bill Kittrell attend.

In continuing labor violence, UAW President Walter Reuther is seriously wounded by a gunshot blast in his home in Detroit.

4/21 75th Club Luncheon. [CTJ attends?]

The House passes its version of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act. LBJ is a member of the House-Senate Conference Committee on the so-called WAC-WAVE bill. (The conference report is accepted on 6/2/48.) The Act provides for the establishment of the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army and authorized all three services to convert their women's reserve units to regular status with maximum strength of 2% of total personnel for each service.

Forrestal recommends the 66-group air force and immediate activation and modernization of three hundred B-29s to the Senate Armed Services Committee, saying that the House 70-group plan would unbalance the nation's economy.

4/24 LBJ issues a statement charging the Pentagon with hoodwinking the American public into accepting the 66-group air force plan as a compromise between the 55-group and 70-group plans. LBJ claims that it is no compromise at all and would provide the country with 66 groups of obsolete planes and not the modernized air force provided under the 70-group plan.

*American Statesman* editorial reports that LBJ "has emerged as the liveliest live wire in the House this past week."

4/25 News story reports that "The Austin Congressman was in Texas when the House committee voted against making WACs and WAVEs a part of the regular military and naval organizations, but he stated, 'I would certainly have voted against that action,' had he been there." House-Senate conferees will meet next week.

4/26 The House votes to discharge a measure to repeal the 10-cents-a-pound excise tax on margarine after dairy interests tried to block it in the Agriculture Committee. The bill passes 260-106. The bill is then successfully blocked in the Senate by a combination of dairy and feed grain interests. LBJ votes for the bill.

The Inter-American Conference in Bogota adopts a charter setting up the Organization of American States as a permanent legal entity.

4/27 News story reports that LBJ announced Monday, 4/26/48, that a poll of the Tenth District showed that nine out of every ten Central Texas farmers favor continuation of the government's price support program for farm commodities.

4/29 *American Statesman* reports that in a closed meeting of the House Armed Services Committee on Monday, 4/26/48, LBJ introduced a major amendment to the Selective Service Act which would draft not only men but industry.

4/30 News story datelined 4/29/48 stated that LBJ and Senator Connally attended a dinner honoring the thirty-five Texas Chamber of Commerce representatives that are in Washington for the national convention. Ed Clark is expected to be in Washington for the remainder of the convention.

The House passes a bill to establish the states' title to submerged lands and their natural resources up to a three-mile offshore limit. This bill would have overturned the 1947 Supreme Court decision in *US v. California* that the federal government had paramount rights to the tidelands. LBJ votes yea. The Senate Judiciary Committee reports a similar bill in June, but the Senate adjourns before the measure is considered.

## May

5/1 Democratic precinct convention takes place in Austin. Senator Wirtz supports Eisenhower as the Democratic presidential nominee.

5/2 Eisenhower becomes president of Columbia University.

5/3 LBJ writes Senator Wirtz: "I am going to Texas any day and of course want to have a visit with you. The time has about arrived when I must decide one way or the other which course to follow, and your counsel will be more valuable to me than anyone's I shall seek while at home."

Warren Woodward writes memo to LBJ reporting on his inquiries into helicopter firms and safety.

5/6 LBJ wires John Connally that he probably won't arrive until Saturday, May 8.

Senate passes 70-group air force bill.

5/7 LBJ writes his Uncle Tom that he is unable to buy his Johnson City ranch at this time.

House Armed Services Committee reports bill to replace universal military training bill which has been locked in the Rules Committee since 1947. The bill would reinstitute the draft for five years and permit 18-year-olds to enlist for one year.

5/8 LBJ apparently goes to Texas.

- 5/10 Truman seizes the nation's railroads and orders Secretary of Army Royall to operate them after White House negotiations between the representatives of the railroads and the unions had ended in failure. Justice Department obtains a temporary order restraining the unions from striking and subsequently union leaders call off the impending strike.
- 5/11 The House passes the Bulwinkle Bill allowing railroads and other common carriers to set rates and fares among themselves without being subject to anti-trust prosecution provided such agreements were approved by the ICC. A similar bill passed the Senate in 1947. LBJ--general paired.
- 5/12 LBJ in Texas, announces for the Senate. Former Governor Miriam Ferguson announces her support of LBJ for senator.
- Campaign headquarters are opened by John Connally and Charlie Herring in the Hancock Building. Claude Wild is appointed the official campaign manager, and Marietta Brooks is named head of the Women's Division.
- Walter Jenkins writes LBJ on 5/13/48 of the reaction in Washington among friends and the press.
- 5/14 The birth of the Jewish state of Israel is proclaimed in Tel Aviv by a Declaration of Independence issued by the National Council. Truman recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority. The Arab League declares a state of war, and the following day Egyptian troops invade and planes bomb Tel Aviv.
- 5/20 CTJ arrives in Austin on the train with Lynda and Lucy.
- W. Lee O'Daniel announces that he will not seek re-election.
- 5/22 LBJ opens his campaign in a Wooldridge Park rally, announcing his platform of "peace, preparedness and progress."
- Late May Walter Jenkins reports to LBJ on obtaining poll tax lists from members of the Texas delegation. He also reports that Arthur Perry said that Senator Tom Connally is for LBJ, but is only telling his close friends how he feels.
- 5/24 Gene Lasseter accepts the leadership of the Women's Division in Rusk County.
- 5/25 Tuesday. LBJ makes a speech in Amarillo, takes train with Warren Woodward that evening to Dallas.

- 5/26 Wednesday. LBJ meets with Stuart Symington in Dallas. Later he is hospitalized with severe abdominal pain and a 104° fever. CTJ takes the 5:30 p.m. plane to Dallas. Claude Wild announces to the press that LBJ is suffering from a kidney stone and that his illness began last Saturday a few hours before he made his opening speech. Paul Bolton delivers a speech for LBJ in Wichita Falls when he is unable to attend the scheduled rally. The question is raised whether the press should be told of LBJ's kidney stone attack and trip to Mayo Clinic.
- 5/27 Thursday. LBJ flies to Mayo Clinic in Jacqueline Cochran's plane with CTJ and Warren Woodward.
- 5/29 Saturday. CTJ issues a statement from Mayo Clinic in which she states that LBJ is making "satisfactory progress" but is unsure when he will be released from the hospital. While LBJ is confined there, CTJ is assuming the role of secretary, as she did in 1942.
- Rallies for LBJ planned for Longview and Marshall have been canceled.
- 5/31 Monday. Claude Wild mails filing forms for LBJ to. CTJ in Rochester, Minnesota. Deadline for filing is June 7, 1948.
- United Nations supervises South Korea's first election, in which Dr. Syngman Rhee becomes leader of the assembly.
- June**
- 6/1 LBJ is still at Mayo Clinic.
- 6/2 Wednesday. 500 Central Texas women attend rally in Austin this afternoon to map a door-to-door campaign for LBJ. He cables group and addresses the rally by telephone. The talk is carried over loudspeakers. Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, Jane Y. McCallum and John Connally address the group. Mrs. Johnson is also present.
- Senate passes bill authorizing admission of displaced persons who had entered Germany, Italy or Austria before 12/22/45. The cut-off excludes most Jews who had fled Poland in 1946.
- 6/4 LBJ returns to Texas from Mayo Clinic after kidney stone is successfully removed.
- 6/5 & 6/9 In response to an effort by a coalition of southern Democrats (Russell, Byrd and Thurmond), big city bosses (Jacob Avery, William O'Dwyer, and Frank Hague) and party liberals (Hubert Humphrey, Chester Bowles, Claude Pepper, James Roosevelt) to draft him, Eisenhower issues statements making clear his "final and complete" refusal to accept the Democratic presidential nomination.

- 6/7 LBJ makes radio speech in Houston reiterating his program of peace, preparedness and progress. Refuting Stevenson's charges that he is a warmonger, LBJ challenges him to make clear his stand on the Marshall Plan, Taft-Hartley, school assistance and other issues.
- 6/9 LBJ is in San Antonio. Press release reports that he promises as U.S. senator to make Texas the air capital of the world.
- 6/10 LBJ is in Corpus Christi conferring with supporters.
- Truman vetoes the Bulwinkle Bill, saying that no bill granting immunity from anti-trust laws should be enacted without providing safeguards for the public interest, which this bill did not contain.
- 6/11 LBJ is in Houston.
- The House passes a bill authorizing admission of 200,000 displaced persons in camps or occupied areas before 4/21/47, plus 2000 visas for Czechs who fled their country after the Communist takeover on 2/25/48. LBJ--general pair.
- 6/12 LBJ is in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area, makes radio speech-on his fight to save the synthetic rubber industry.
- Coalition of southern and western Democrats and farm-area Republicans push farm bill through House, freezing most existing price supports for another year and a half at 90% of parity. Truman had asked for a permanent, long-range support system based on flexible price supports.
- 6/14 Communist Premier Klement Gottwald is elected president of the Czechoslovakian Republic.
- 6/15 First day of helicopter campaigning in the "Johnson City Windmill." During the day LBJ lands in Terrell, Canton, Lindale; he ends day in Marshall, where he delivers brief speech. A press release quotes LBJ as being highly pleased with the first day of helicopter campaigning, expressed his hope that he will be able to visit in every section of the state within the next thirty days.
- 6/16 Wednesday. LBJ is scheduled to speak at Jefferson, Gilmer, Pittsburg, Dangerfield, Linden, Atlanta, arriving in Texarkana for the night.
- CTJ is in Marshall for the rest of the week.
- Mary Rather writes Paul Porter: "Since the campaign started he has already worn out two grown men who took turns traveling with him. The first one lasted a

week. The second one dropped on the fourth day from exhaustion and we have rushed a third man to Texarkana to take over from there tonight. I have offered to sign up for the last ten days when every- body else but the Congressman is in the hospital with a nervous breakdown. After eight years I am sure I can take it.”

Senate overrides Truman’s veto of the Bulwinkle Bill. House overrides it the next day. LBJ--general pair.

6/17 Thursday. LBJ speaks at New Boston, Omaha, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, Bogata, Clarksville, Blossom and Paris.

Senate passes flexible price support bill (Hope-Aiken Bill) based on recommendations of the Department of Agriculture. Supports ranged from 60%-90% of parity for basic crops (cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, peanuts). Other commodities could be supported at the Secretary of Agriculture’s discretion at 0%-90% of parity.

6/18 Friday. LBJ gives talks at Honey Grove, Cooper, Commerce, Wolfe City, Bonham, Denison and Sherman.

The House passes bill on universal military training, 282-131; conference report is agreed to by both houses the next day. As finally reported the Selective Service Act of 1949 required all men 18-25 to register and made those 19-25 liable for 20 months of service. Veterans were exempted. The Act also authorized 161,000 18-year-olds to enlist for one year of service and avoid draft by joining the reserves for 6 years. The Act is in effect for 5 years. LBJ--paired for.

6/19 Saturday. House adopts conference report on Displaced Persons Act with the earlier cut-off date of the Senate bill after Representative Emmanuel Celler’s move to recommit the report to conference fails. Senate adopts the report on 6/19/48.

6/20 Sunday, the last day of the session. Conference committee report on Hope-Aiken farm bill is accepted. The bill combined the House and Senate versions by adopting the Senate flexible support system, but it was not to be effective until 1/1/50. Representative John Flanders, leader of the Democratic conferees, refuses to sign the conference report, saying that the House had been “raped” in conference. No Democrat voted yea on the bill. The Hope-Aiken bill was later revised in 1949 and flexible price support provisions never became effective.

6/21 Monday. LBJ speaks at Decatur, Weatherford, Cleburne, Waxahachie, Ennis and Corsicana. Busby reported by phone that LBJ was carried away by the attention of the crowd and spoke for 35 minutes. When Joe Phipps tried to signal him to stop, LBJ lectured him on cutting him off when the people were paying attention.

In Weatherford, where LBJ was scheduled to take a noon rest, Paul Bolton and Dorothy Nichols arrived very late because they had had a flat in Fort Worth, and “the car was jacked up, slipped off the jack and the jack punched a hole in the gas tank.” That afternoon LBJ planned to make an unscheduled stop before Cleburne at a ranch where a *Star Telegram* reporter would be present to take photos.

Busby reports that LBJ is telling the crowds that the helicopter received its name from CTJ when she saw it for the first time: “She looked at it and said, ‘Why Lyndon, that looks like a Johnson City Windmill!’ So I said to her, ‘Yes, honey, but it pulls votes instead of pulling water. . . .’

Berlin airlift begins, will last until 5/12/49.

Republican National Convention opens in Philadelphia.

6/22 Tuesday. LBJ speaks at Hillsboro, Meridian (noon rest stop), Clifton, McGregor, Marlin and Waco. Strong winds forced him to abandon helicoptering in mid-afternoon, but LBJ continued campaigning by auto, ending the day at the Baylor rodeo in Waco.

The Texas AF of L endorses Coke Stevenson for senator at their convention in Fort Worth.

6/23 Wednesday. Strong winds continued to force LBJ to make schedule by car today. He speaks at Mexia, Teague, Fairfield, Buffalo, Centerville, Crockett and Palestine.

6/24 Thursday. LBJ speaks at Athens, Frankston, Jacksonville, Rusk, Nacogdoches and Lufkin. At Lufkin he meets with locals and makes a radio speech. Advance man reports that “the sound cars can operate in Lufkin because Ernest Kurth had the city council repeal the ordinance against sound trucks for one day.”

Busby reports that in Jacksonville: “The Congressman has gone berserk. He is using a satire on Stevenson that seems to be going over with the crowds fine. It’s just about as broad a satire as you can get. He interviews Stevenson--asks questions like ‘How do you stand on the 70-group air force, etc?’ Then he lowers his voice, puts a pipe (corn- cob, if you please) in his mouth and answers as Coke, ‘I believe in a constructive government.’ Then he goes on and asks, ‘What do you think about Federal aid for teachers, veterans, etc?’ and then he is Coke again and answers, ‘Well, I don’t want to move the County Courthouse to Washington.’ On labor he answers, ‘Happy, very happy that I pleased both management and labor.’ In other words, he uses many quotes from Stevenson’s press statements and speeches.”



Governor Thomas Dewey is nominated for president by the Republican Party. Earl Warren is chosen as the vice presidential nominee the following day.

6/25 Friday. LBJ makes speaking stops at San Augustine, Hemphill, Jasper (noon rest), Woodville, Livingston and Huntsville. He makes a radio speech at Huntsville.

Truman signs the Displaced Persons bill but says, "This bill is a pattern of discrimination and intolerance wholly inconsistent with the American system of justice. It mocks the American tradition of fair play and discriminates in callous fashion against persons of the Jewish faith."

6/26 Saturday. LBJ speaks at Brenham, Caldwell, Giddings, Bastrop, Taylor and Georgetown. After leaving Bastrop LBJ plans to fly over McDale, where there is a watermelon festival. Jake Pickle had promised that LBJ would say hello from the air. At the end of the day LBJ returns to Austin.

*Time* magazine carries a story on LBJ's helicopter campaign.

6/28 Monday. LBJ makes campaign stops at Llano, San Saba, Goldthwaite, Lomita, Lampasas, Belton and Temple.

The Stalin-Tito break becomes public when Tito and other leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party are denounced by Cominform (Communist Information Bureau).

6/29 Tuesday. LBJ speaks at Gatesville, Hamilton, Stephenville, Dublin, Comanche and Brownwood, making a radio speech from Brownwood that evening.

6/30 Wednesday. LBJ speaks at Bangs, Santa Anna, Coleman, Ballinger, Winters, Bronte and San Angelo. LBJ stresses the need for expanded water conservation activity and advocates a \$50 minimum old age pension.

Last British troops leave Palestine.

## July

7/1 Thursday. LBJ begins day at 6:45 a.m. with a state-wide radio speech from San Angelo, attacking Stevenson's "do nothing" administration as governor. LBJ then makes stops in Big Springs, Lamesa, Brownfield, Levelland, Littlefield and Lubbock. Press release calls it "the busiest day of campaigning thus far" and describes LBJ hovering once in mid-air to make a speech to 20 cotton choppers in a field near Lamesa.

Marietta Brooks writes in a memo to John Connally that 108 helicopter letters were written to Paint Rock, Eden, Brady, Mason and Kerrville (upcoming campaign stops). She also writes that the Business and Professional Women of Texas and the League of Women Voters of Texas are waiting for an announcement of LBJ's stand on the Equal Rights Amendment: "This is the main point in their legislative program. This information is necessary as soon as possible to the National Business and Professional Women's Convention being held in Fort Worth, July 4 through the 9th."

7/2

Friday. LBJ makes early morning radio talk from Lubbock and makes campaign stops in Crosbyton, Spur, Aspermont, Stamford and Abilene. Warren Woodward reports that at Aspermont, A.E. Richards, young editor of the local paper, "ran front-page banner headline story about the Congressman. Paper came out Thursday. Very proud of fact that a state candidate would take time to stop at Aspermont. No state-wide candidate has come to Aspermont in the last 15 years."

LBJ attended Cowboy Reunion rodeo in Stamford. In Abilene he had a public reception, gave a radio talk and attended a big rally. In his radio talk LBJ announced that Texans in Berlin have formed a Johnson for Senator Club.

Press release reports that the hardest worker in the Johnson headquarters is volunteer Lady Bird Johnson. "A capable office assistant, the Congressman's wife gets down early for a full day of typing, taking dictation, answering letters and taking telephone calls. She handled Johnson's congressional office while he was overseas during the war, and she has a lot of what the old-timers call 'political savvy' as well as an all-around knowledge of her husband's job. Her natural friendliness alone would be an asset to the campaign. Mrs. Johnson splices her office day with a lot of other duties, too. She checks the house frequently to be sure that Lynda Bird, 4, and Lucy Baines, 1, have done the things little girls should do and haven't done the things they shouldn't, like eating their lunch and not putting lipstick on the cat. She sees that her husband's laundry catches up with him in West Texas and keeps the household larder stocked for guests who drop in unexpectedly for meals. Although she has a job on her hands in Austin, Mrs. Johnson will try to hit the campaign trail from time to time to be at some of the rallies."

7/3

Saturday. LBJ makes campaign stops at Paint Rock, Eden, Brady, Mason, Kerrville and Johnson City before returning to Austin, where he made his customary Saturday night circle over his home while he calls "hello" to his daughters from the helicopter.

7/4

Sunday. LBJ makes an appearance at West in the afternoon.

Jim Chudars, pilot of Sikorsky helicopter, is replaced by Joe Mashman and a smaller Bell helicopter. Chudars returns to Bridgeport, Connecticut, "where we only work 5 days and fly 35 hours a week."

- 7/5 Monday. LBJ delivers early morning radio talk from Austin, spends day there conferring with campaign aides and in San Antonio, where he talked with several reporters. He speaks over radio in Harlingen in the evening.
- 7/6 Tuesday. LBJ begins day with 6:45 a.m. radio speech from Harlingen. He then makes campaign stops in Brownsville, San Benito, Mercedes, Weslaco, Donna, Edinburg, Pharr, Mission and McAllen. Press release for the day reports that "Ranging up and down the Valley in his new longer-ranged helicopter, Johnson mixed in 14 speeches from the air to cotton pickers in the fields with the scheduled stops . . . ."
- 7/7 Wednesday. LBJ begins day with radio speech from McAllen at 6:45 a.m. He speaks in Raymondville, Falfurias, Kingsville, Alice, Robstown and Corpus Christi, often dealing with development of a flood control system on the Rio Grande River. A press release reports that Johnson had the Valley crowds changing with him, "There ain't gonna be no runoff," as he did last week in his sweep through West Texas. He ends day with radio speech from Corpus Christi.
- 7/8 Thursday. LBJ begins day with radio speech from Corpus Christi, then makes campaign stops at Sinton, Refugio, Beeville, Kenedy, Yorktown, Cuero and Victoria. In speaking, LBJ accuses Stevenson of being supported by the railroad lobby, demands to know his position on the Bulwinkle law, exempting railroads from anti-trust laws, which LBJ fought, and questioned whether Stevenson's opposition to government expenditures meant that he would oppose federal aid for projects such as the Corpus Christi deep water port and intracoastal canal.
- 7/9 Friday. LBJ makes early morning radio speech from Victoria accusing his opposition of double talk by promising pensions, electric lights and then criticizing government spending.
- 7/10 Saturday. LBJ makes stops at Sugarland, Rosenberg, Eagle Lake, Columbus, Weimar, Schulenberg and La Grange. After 4 weeks of campaigning via helicopter, LBJ estimates he has reached 175,000 people. Mary Rather later wrote a friend in reference to this week: ". . . during all this traveling and campaigning I haven't had time to draw a deep breath. We are always stopping in towns where I have friends or relatives, but I can't even phone them, much less see them. . . . I have been in so many towns they are hazy in my memory and I have difficulty remembering what hotel I am in because it is a different one almost every night."

Brief effort to draft William O. Douglas as a Democratic presidential nominee collapses when Douglas declines to be a candidate or to resign from the Supreme Court.

7/12 Monday. LBJ gives radio speech at 6:45 a.m. in Austin; also gives speech in Bryan that evening on peace and preparedness.

Roy Hofheinz extends an invitation to LBJ or his alternate, as well as all other senatorial candidates, to speak at a radio rally on Station KTHH of Houston on July 17.

Democratic National Convention opens in Philadelphia.

7/13 Tuesday. LBJ delivers early morning radio speech from Bryan and speaks in Navasota, Conroe, Cleveland, Liberty, Orange, [Beaumont?], Port Neches and Port Arthur. At Navasota LBJ says that a "Stop Johnson" movement is taking shape as the Senate campaign enters the home stretch.

7/14 Wednesday. LBJ gives speech on the radio in Port Arthur at 6:45 a.m., in which he warns voters that paid agents are going about the state in a whispering campaign charging that his wife is about to divorce him, he is in very ill health, and that he is a big corporation lawyer without a license and a very rich man. LBJ also makes campaign visits in Sour Lake, Silsbee, Lufkin, Kilgore, Gladewater and Tyler. Speaking in Lufkin, LBJ calls for an increase in the oil depletion allowance in order to encourage exploration of new areas and strengthen national defense. Wednesday night LBJ poses for pictures with actress Bonita Granville, who is filming the movie "Strike it Rich" in Tyler.

7/15 Thursday. LBJ gives early morning speech in Tyler on the radio. He then continues his tour of East Texas with speeches in Mineola, Grand Saline, Emory, Quitman, Winnsboro, Sulphur Springs and Greenville, often speaking on preparedness. During his noon day stop at Emory, LBJ flies by private plane to Wichita Falls to meet Secretary of Air Symington, then rejoins helicopter at Quitman and continues tour.

LBJ's request to land helicopter in Fort Worth on July 19 is denied because it is considered too dangerous.

Truman is nominated for president, Alben Barkley for vice president. In a fiery acceptance speech given at 2 a.m., Truman lashes into the Republicans, criticizes Congress, calls for repeal of Taft-Hartley and announces he will call Congress back to Washington for a special session on 7/26/48.

- 7/16 Friday. LBJ is scheduled to make speeches in Gainesville, Nacona, Bowie, Henrietta and Wichita Falls. LBJ apparently left campaign trail at Wichita Falls at noon to fly to Austin and attend the funeral of his uncle, Sterling Price, who died 7/14/48 as a result of injuries received in a fall. LBJ was scheduled to return to Wichita Falls late Friday to resume regular itinerary for Friday night and Saturday. Looney substituted for LBJ and gave speeches at Bowie and Henrietta.
- Mississippi and Alabama delegations walk out of the Democratic National Convention when the convention, at the instigation of Minneapolis mayor Hubert Humphrey and other party leaders, adopts a tough civil rights platform plank.
- 7/17 Saturday. Horace Busby writes in a press release; "Lyndon Johnson today wound up his intensive helicopter stumping through the small towns of Texas [Archer City, Olney, Jacksboro, Graham, Throckmorton, Breckenridge, Cisco, Eastland, Ranger, Strawn and Mineral Wells] confident that he will lead the ticket next Saturday. With 348 speeches under his belt in a campaign that had carried him to 20 out of 21 congressional districts, Johnson said this was his 'busiest and best week of the campaign!'"
- Rump convention of southern Democrats choose Strom Thurmond and Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi to head the States Rights Party.
- Undated Wild memo to district and county chairmen advises them to avoid antagonizing Peddy supporters and instead: "Make agreements as individuals with them about the common support of whichever one makes the run-off. We can't do it by waving the red flag 'that Peddy can't win' to his own friends."
- 7/18 Sunday. LBJ in Austin.
- 7/19 Monday. LBJ lands in Fort Worth Monday afternoon and makes a 7:30 p.m. radio speech on preparedness there. In the final week of the campaign, LBJ is joined by Hollywood starlet Nancy Gates, comedian Dick Freeman, blues singer Mary Carrell, acrobatic dancer Joan Hill, accordionist Celo Lando and the Beau Jesters, a barbershop quartet from Dallas.
- 7/20 LBJ gives a speech in Waco criticizing politicians who build political campaigns on mistrust of their own government. Saying that he has voted states rights more than he has talked states rights, Johnson declared: "I denounce as a fraud, a sham and a smoke screen the quick and eager cry of states rights against any move to help the people."

- 7/21 Wednesday. LBJ campaigns in San Antonio, although prevented from landing helicopter in front of the Municipal Auditorium there. He did make two earlier landings at city park and school grounds.
- 7/22 Thursday. LBJ makes morning radio speech from Austin and campaigns in Houston, Pelly, Goose Creek, Baytown and Pasadena.
- 7/23 Friday. LBJ campaigns in Dallas and surrounding areas and suburbs. CTJ attends luncheon given in her honor by the Dallas Women's Division. Former Governors James V. Allred and Miriam Ferguson urge the election of LBJ as U.S. senator in a radio broadcast from Austin.
- 7/24 Saturday, Election Day. LBJ relaxes for the first time in 5 weeks Saturday night and explains that he lost 27 pounds during the campaign. After the polls closed he goes down to state headquarters to talk to campaign workers before returning home.
- Election results for U.S. senator: Stevenson – 477,077; LBJ – 405,617; Peddy – 237,195. Beauford Jester is nominated for governor, Allan Shivers as lieutenant governor. Homer Thornberry is faced with a run-off with W.K. McClain for the 10th District congressional seat.
- 7/25 Charles Herring remembers meeting at Dillman Street on Sunday after the first primary with LBJ, John and Nellie Connally, Alvin Wirtz and Everett Looney present. LBJ was very depressed, thinking about dropping out; they convinced him to stay in the race.
- 7/22-7/25 The Progressive Party meets in Philadelphia and nominates Henry Wallace and Senator Glen Taylor as president and vice president.
- 7/26 Monday. LBJ and Mary Rather come up to Washington for the special session; CTJ stays in Texas.
- Special session of Congress convenes in Washington.
- Truman signs two executive orders which direct the end of discrimination in the armed services and civil branches of government.
- 7/27 Truman addresses joint session of Congress, calling for measures to alleviate the housing shortage and for an 8-point anti-inflation program. Truman also requests revisions of the Displaced Persons Act. Congress fails to act on them before adjourning on 8/7/48. It becomes an election issue in the fall with Democrats charging Republicans with discrimination against Jews and Catholics. Dewey also calls for revisions in the law.

- 7/29 Thursday. LBJ gives speech on House floor proposing that Congress form a bipartisan committee on inflation.
- 7/30 Coke Stevenson arrives in Washington hoping to receive foreign policy briefing. At noon press conference in Washington, Stevenson evades Leslie Carpenter's question about his stand on the Taft-Hartley Act and refers him to statements he made in the campaign. Carpenter also questioned him on his pardon record as governor, which is an issue in the Senate race. In an evening press conference on the same day, Carpenter says a search of his newspaper's files revealed no statement of Stevenson's position. Stevenson then refuses to answer Jack Anderson's repeated questions on this issue. During the day Stevenson called on Senators Tom Connally and Vandenberg, Under Secretary of State Robert Lovell, Secretary Forrestal and Representative O.C. Fisher.
- Former Communist espionage agent Elizabeth Bentley begins testimony on wartime security leaks before Senate Investigative Subcommittee.
- 7/31 LBJ leaves Washington on 7 p.m. plane for Texas. Before leaving Washington he writes Speaker Rayburn of rumors that are circulating that Rayburn is supporting Stevenson. Stevenson is trying to leave that impression since he and Rayburn went to Washington on the same train.

## August

- 8/1 LBJ is in Fort Worth, where he meets with campaign workers from all over the state to make plans for run-off campaign.
- 8/2 Monday. LBJ is in Dallas, issues statement criticizing Stevenson's 14-minute foreign affairs conference with Under Secretary Lovett and his refusal to take a stand on Taft-Hartley.
- CTJ, Marietta Brooks and Elizabeth Odom are in Corpus Christi for meeting of women leaders. On their way back to Austin, they stop over for dinner in Robstown with Mrs. Carroll Keach. They arrive home at 2:30 a.m.
- 8/3 Tuesday. LBJ makes evening speech at San Augustine before a meeting of REA association of East Texas.
- Charles Herring writes district chairmen asking for information on local run-off elections and for ideas on planning run-off campaign. Helicopter is to be available for only 10 days to 2 weeks.

Whittaker Chambers testifies before House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), naming 8 former government officials, including Alger Hiss, as members of a pre-war underground group in Washington, D.C.

Pro-Communist editor Arpad Szakasits becomes president of Hungary.

8/4-8/6 LBJ scheduled to spend Wednesday, Thursday and part of Friday in Houston and surrounding area.

8/4 Wednesday. LBJ makes radio speech from Houston, 7:30 p.m.

Stevenson makes radio speech denying any affiliation with CIO and reporting on his trip to Washington.

8/5 Thursday. LBJ issues statement calling attention to Stevenson's evasive stand on Taft-Hartley and accusing him of being a political opportunist.

CTJ apparently in Houston.

Emma Webb of Elgin writes Jake Pickle: "I'm working on the Negroes here now. Had no idea they'd vote as they did in the July primary, and to my chagrin and surprise many of them had never even heard of Lyndon Johnson. I helped hold election in our precinct and had to assist a number of the oldsters--so that's how I found out. I don't want it to happen again and am arranging to address our Colored Church's congregation."

Hiss, testifying before HUAC, denies under oath that he had ever known Chambers or been affiliated with any communist group. Truman denounces the HUAC investigation as a "red herring" designed to distract public attention from the refusal of Congress to act on his anti-inflation program in the special session.

8/6 Friday. LBJ holds opening rally in Center, county seat of Shelby County, on Friday evening. Rally is arranged by friends and supporters of George Peddy, who is a native of Shelby County. In his speech LBJ praises Colonel Peddy's forthright and honest campaign, contrasting it with Stevenson's evasive, mud-slinging tactics. CTJ apparently joins LBJ in Shelby County.

8/7 Saturday. LBJ scheduled to make small towns such as Timpson, Tenaha, Carthage, Mount Enterprise, Henderson and Kilgore. He plans to return to Austin for a couple of days and then proceed to San Antonio, El Paso and the Panhandle.

CTJ in Marshall.



Special session of Congress adjourns after 11 working days and little action on the President's program.

- 8/8 Sunday. LBJ is in Austin. [CTJ in Marshall?]
- 8/9 Monday. LBJ is in Austin, makes radio speech ridiculing Stevenson's stand against high prices and high taxes. LBJ says the way to solve inflation is to attack the problem as we attack foreign policy, by having the best brains in the country work on it. As U.S. senator he will work to form a bipartisan breadbasket committee on inflation. [CTJ in Marshall?]
- 8/10 Tuesday. Before leaving for El Paso with Busby, LBJ issues statement again calling on Stevenson to make clear his stand on Taft-Hartley. LBJ is met in El Paso by a group including Ted Address and the mayor of El Paso. He attends a Junior Chamber of Commerce luncheon as main speaker.
- 8/11 Wednesday. LBJ flies from El Paso to Odessa for mid-morning coffee and talks with local citizens. He then drives to Midland, where he is scheduled to make a non-political speech to the Lions Club luncheon meeting and meet with locals at a hotel. LBJ also travels by car to Stanton, Big Spring Colorado City and Sweetwater. In Sweetwater a night rally is scheduled for 8 p.m. LBJ plans to fly to San Antonio that evening by private plane. [CTJ in Dallas?]
- 8/12 Thursday. In San Antonio LBJ criticizes Stevenson's recent statement regarding Taft-Hartley, says he is acting like a man on the defensive who is ashamed of his labor support. "He seems to be trying hard to stay on the popular side of every question with his appeasement tactics."
- CTJ and Marietta Brooks attend meeting of Houston ladies arranged by Mrs. James Allred at the Rice Hotel. Judge Sarah T. Hughes addresses the group. They also attend the Harris County Mayors, Councilmen and Commissioners Dinner, and a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davis in Baytown.
- Truman calls the special session a "do nothing Congress" at a press conference.
- 8/13 Friday. LBJ announces that all naval air training in the U.S. will be conducted at Corpus Christi after November 1, 1943, after which time the transfer of all units at Jacksonville, Florida will commence. Approval of the transfer results from one of the projects on which he worked while in Washington for the special session of Congress. LBJ said he was elated, "since this makes three new projects for Texas growing out of my conferences in Washington." The War Department has already announced that two new plants will be removed to the San Jacinto Ordinance Depot at Houston in the immediate future, one from Louisiana and one from Missouri.

CTJ is in Columbus for 4 p.m. tea. LBJ is making daily radio reports at 12:45 every day.

8/14 Saturday. LBJ travels from San Antonio to New Braunfels to meet and talk with locals. LBJ then drives from New Braunfels to Seguin, is met there by Wilton Woods and Henry Donagen, talks and shakes hands. He drives from Seguin to Belmont, Gonzales and Yoakum, where he makes a talk on the courthouse square, and then returns to Austin.

Reception arranged by Juanita Roberts for CTJ and Marietta Brooks is held in Port Arthur. They plan to return to Austin that evening.

Bess Beaman of the Women's Division writes Mrs. Jud Collier about the car caravan campaign: "We made many contacts and did lots of campaigning between Taylor and Bryan. The day was very hot, and our 15 cars of men, women and girls were kept pretty busy. We did not visit socially at any place and conducted a door-to-door campaign, trying to reach people who might not be favorable and spending more time with those people than with the ones we knew were on our side."

Stevenson speaks in Shelby County.

8/15 Sunday. LBJ schedules meetings of district and county chairmen in each district at half-hour intervals to discuss plans with headquarters for final two weeks of campaign.

8/16 Monday. LBJ flies to Amarillo and speaks in Denton that evening.

Stevenson decries the spread of communism in the nation in a radio speech broadcast from Houston. He accuses LBJ of not representing the best interests of the people by voting against three measures: (1) on April 18, 1946, a resolution for judiciary committees to investigate disposition of certain charges in connection with theft and possession of important secret documents; (2) on May 17, 1946, an appropriation of money to enable HUAC to continue its work; (3) a bill before the House providing that no foreign relief would go to any country dominated by Russia unless relief is wholly supervised by Americans.

8/17 Tuesday. LBJ makes speech in Palestine, attacks Stevenson's full pardon of Humberto Silex, alien CIO organizer and communist sympathizer, who was about to be deported after having been found guilty of assault.

CTJ is scheduled to attend a 10 a.m. meeting in San Antonio and leave immediately after lunch to join LBJ in East Texas that evening.

- In the presence of HUAC members, Hiss meets Chambers face-to-face in a New York City hotel and admits having known him but under the name "George Crossley."
- 8/18 Wednesday. CTJ and LBJ are in Paris, where he delivers speech Wednesday evening, and then return to Dallas.
- 8/19 Thursday. LBJ arrives in Fort Worth and speaks to the Air Reserve Association that night.
- 8/20 Friday. LBJ continues his person-to-person campaign in Fort Worth and Tarrant County.
- CTJ attends Longview rally, 8 p.m.
- 8/22 Sunday. LBJ cancels plans to fly to Houston and spend day in Beaumont-Orange area, and instead attends funeral services in Sugarland for E.S. Rather, father of Mary Rather.
- 8/23 Monday. LBJ is scheduled to arrive at the Houston airport at 9:30 a.m. and be met by a band and reception committee. A caravan will parade through downtown en route to Johnson headquarters at the Rice Hotel, where there is a public reception at 10:30 a.m. LBJ also attends an 8 p.m. rally in the auditorium of a local radio station.
- CTJ visits in Wichita Falls and talks to the Women's Division there. Chick Haley writes "Jenks" [Walter Jenkins?] on 8/24/48 about CTJ's visit to Wichita Falls: "She was very charming and from all that I hear, she made a most excellent impression. I am sure that her visit was not all in vain, and the results will show that Saturday. Mrs. Brooks was certainly effective. Several of the women commented that she talked straight to them and they appreciated it; and it did a lot of good."
- 8/24 Tuesday. LBJ addresses more than 400 Bexar County volunteer precinct workers at a meeting in Olmos Park in San Antonio. Virtually every important San Antonio leader has endorsed LBJ, who is confident of carrying the county on Saturday.
- CTJ and Marietta Brooks are in Dallas with Julia Brydon of the Women's Division there.
- 8/25 Wednesday. LBJ returns to Austin from San Antonio and makes evening radio address. He also attends an informal meeting with campaign workers at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel with CTJ and Mrs. Sam Johnson.

CTJ scheduled to host a morning coffee in Fort Worth before returning to Austin.

Two brothers of George Peddy endorse LBJ.

E.B. Germany releases letter accusing LBJ of soliciting support of the AF of L and having an “understanding” with the CIO.

Both Hiss and Chambers testify in a lengthy, televised hearing before HUAC. Opening the hearings, Chairman J. Parnell Thomas tells Hiss and Chambers, “Certainly one of you will be tried for perjury.” Hiss testifies for 6 hours, calling Chambers a “self-confessed liar, spy and traitor,” and challenging Chambers to repeat his story outside the committee, thus giving up his immunity from libel suits. Chambers repeats his story and claims that in 1936 Hiss had given his automobile to the Communist Party.

8/26 Thursday. LBJ is in Dallas and surrounding suburbs accompanied by a 15 to 20 car caravan.

CTJ and Marietta Brooks attend a reception in their honor at the Casa de Palmas Hotel in McAllen.

8/27 Friday. In his final noonday talk, LBJ answers the charges that he cast a pro-communist vote by voting against an amendment which would have denied aid to any country which had any communist in their government. LBJ says the purpose of U.S. aid is to make those countries strong enough to kick the communists out.

Friday evening a birthday rally for LBJ is held in the plaza in front of Municipal Auditorium in San Antonio. CTJ is scheduled to attend. In his speech introducing LBJ, John Connally says, “Today San Antonio was treated to a tremendous demonstration never before seen in Texas politics. A motorcade of more than 200 cars, from the 10 counties in the Tenth Congressional District and South Texas, drove to and paraded through San Antonio.” En route to Seguin and San Antonio, CTJ and Marietta Brooks are involved in an auto accident. CTJ escapes with minor bruises, but Marietta is hospitalized. Despite this incident, CTJ gives her first radio speech from the rally.

Chambers accepts Hiss’ challenge to repeat his charges in public and appears on “Meet the Press,” claiming that Hiss “was a communist, and may be now.”

8/28 Saturday. Run-off in Democratic primary election. In his oral history, Adrian Spears remembered that LBJ spent most of Election Day campaigning in San Antonio. He had lost the first primary 2 to 1 in Bexar County, but won the second

primary by 99 votes. News reports state that LBJ did not cast his vote until 5 p.m. in Johnson City.

8/29

Sunday. *Dallas Morning News* reports that the Senate race looks like a photo finish with Stevenson holding a slight edge, but LBJ threatening to overtake him. Stevenson captured the Peddy vote in Harris County, but LBJ carried the East Texas Peddy counties (Shelby, Panola, San Augustine, Sabine and Waller), holding all the counties he won in the first primary.

Former Governor Miriam Ferguson wires supporters: "It is important that all Johnson votes be counted and returned in present close contest. Please see to this in your county and as soon as votes canvassed wire results Johnson Headquarters collect."

LBJ also wires county campaign leaders: "The race is so close that an honest error in tabulation could easily make the difference. Please check the returns now and immediately contact the chairman of the executive committee and ascertain when the committee will meet to canvass the result in your county. You should arrange to have Johnson representatives present when the returns are canvassed."

Sunday night, 9 p.m., LBJ takes 693-vote lead over Stevenson. The *Dallas Morning News* reports that LBJ took the lead on revisions and additions from three counties: Duval, Harris and Childress. Referring to the Duval County returns, Stevenson issues a statement criticizing political machines and bloc voting, but expressing confidence in the outcome of the race. Interviewed at his home, LBJ admitted he did not sleep at all Saturday night: "Unshaven, his hair tousled and wearing pajamas at 1 p.m. Sunday, the Congressman was hard on the telephone surveying many counties for himself." John Connally expressed confidence, however: "It's tighter than a tick, but I think it's going to be all right." In other elections, Homer Thornberry wins the Tenth District Congressional race; Tom Pickett defeats Nat Patton; Lloyd Bentsen defeats Phil Kazen.

8/30

Monday. Stevenson regains the lead at noon and by Monday night he leads by 119 votes. The Texas Election Bureau estimates that 400 votes are still out. Both candidates urge their friends to check returns and tabulations.

Referring to Stevenson's statement on bloc voting LBJ said, "The slurs cast by my opponent on the good people of Texas who voted for me Saturday will, I am sure, be resented not only by them but by all good Texans who dislike a poor loser."

8/31

Tuesday. Stevenson leads by 349 votes.

## September

- 9/1 Wednesday. Texas Election Bureau announces that it has complete returns from every Texas county. Stevenson leads by 362 votes. Eighteen counties reported minor revisions: ten in Stevenson's favor; 8 in LBJ's favor. In Brown County Johnson men protested the addition late Monday of 4 absentee ballots, which were delayed because of an incorrect address. In Gregg County Johnson men threatened a contest because it had switched from supporting LBJ in the first primary to favoring Stevenson in the run-off. Carl Estes hotly denied the charges and declared that LBJ was beaten fairly and squarely in Gregg County and he himself would resist any attempts to contest the vote.
- 9/2 Thursday. Stevenson's lead dips to 255 votes by Thursday evening as 25 more counties report official returns. Both Stevenson and LBJ are still confident of victory. LBJ issues a statement in which he says: "The main thing now is for my friends to assist election officials in making a correct canvass. I do not charge, and I have not charged any official with dishonesty. But it is easy to see that an honest error might change the result. The purpose of a canvass is to correct errors made by precinct officials who work under pressure and report their votes at the end of a long, hard day at the polls."
- Shipping strike begins on the West Coast and spreads to all U.S. ports by 9/12/48.
- 9/3 Friday. LBJ moves into a 17-vote lead as 34 official complete returns are received. Most of LBJ's gain comes from the addition of a return from Jim Wells County where LBJ received 202 more votes, and Stevenson gained one vote. Stevenson immediately charged that he was being counted out by "dominated votes."
- Frank Gibler, president of Houston Institute of Public Relations, says a group he declined to identify has asked him to investigate returns from four Valley counties, including Duval. LBJ replies that they are employed by one of the leading oil company lobbyists in Texas and does not fear their investigation.
- 9/4 Saturday. Early in the morning LBJ issues a victory statement; Stevenson declines to comment. Texas Election Bureau receives revisions from 39 counties, giving LBJ a 162-vote lead at 9 p.m. *Dallas Morning News* editorial on Saturday calls for an investigation by the state senate investigating committee; LBJ issues a statement suggesting that the FBI investigate the case and charging that the *News* did not cry for an investigation when earlier revisions favored Stevenson.
- 9/5 Sunday. Stevenson and his advisers confer on possible state Democratic Committee fight on September 13 in Fort Worth. Stevenson and LBJ each speak

with Governor Beauford Jester regarding composition of canvassing committee. Jester assures both that it will be a fair committee.

9/6 Monday, Labor Day. In statewide radio speech from Austin LBJ recounts events of the past week. In countering Stevenson's charges of bloc votes in his favor, LBJ points out that Stevenson willingly accepted that county's votes when they were overwhelmingly in his favor in four previous elections. LBJ also asks his friends to attend the Fort Worth convention to assure that there is fair play. CTJ closes speech by thanking all friends and helpers throughout the state, noting particularly the special contributions of Marietta Brooks, Mary Rather and Marjorie Jenkins.

9/7 Tuesday. In an interview with a Houston reporter George Parr explains that LBJ received support in 18 South Texas counties because "he is our friend." Parr explained that they reversed the support they had given Stevenson in previous elections because he had failed to appoint their candidate, Jimmy Kazen, asst. district attorney for Laredo.

After receiving complaints from Houston and other points in Texas, Attorney General Tom Clark ordered Justice Department criminal division officials to check reported irregularities in run-off election.

#### Early September

Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections has received a number of telegrams and letters urging investigation of the Texas Democratic senatorial primary run-off of August 28 from the following sources in Texas: *Houston Chronicle*; E.B. Germany; Robert Eikel; LeMar Fleming; Andrew Jackson Wray; W.P. Hamblen; Joseph W. Evan; A.H. Rowan.

9/8 Wednesday. Glynn Stegall writes John Connally that Maury Maverick is in Washington and had made a visit to Senator O'Daniel's office. Maverick reported that while visiting him Stevenson supporters tried to enlist O'Daniel's aid in a Senate Election Subcommittee investigation of the Texas Democratic run-off. O'Daniel refused to have anything to do with the investigation.

In a meeting Wednesday night, the Jim Wells County Executive Committee declares that it is unable to say whether the county's election returns are correct. Newly elected county chairman H.L. Adams says the returns were certified by his predecessor, Clarence Martins. Adams claims he has been denied "the full possession of the voters list and all other election supplies."

9/10 Friday. Judge Roy Archer of District Court at Austin grants a temporary restraining order restraining H.L. Adams and other members of the Jim Wells County Executive Committee from recanvassing the returns of the Democratic

primary election. A hearing will be held in district court in Alice at 10 a.m. Monday, September 13, with Judge L. Broeter.

Stevenson, accompanied by former Texas Ranger Frank Hamer and Kellis Dibrell, in Alice, files an affidavit with county clerk charging that returns from precinct 13 are incorrect and should be entirely discarded. While in Alice, Stevenson also confers with H.L. Adams, new county chairman, regarding vote revision.

9/11 Saturday. Telegrams are sent to H.L. Adams and other members of the Jim Wells County Executive Committee conveying restraining order.

LBJ files suit in district court in Alice to prevent Stevenson's move to get a recanvassing of the vote.

LBJ writes Bob Calvert, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, requesting that Mrs. Alma Lee Holman of Taylor and Jerome Sneed, Jr. of Austin be appointed to the subcommittee canvassing the run-off returns.

9/12 Sunday. LBJ arrives in Fort Worth shortly before noon for State Democratic Convention on Monday. He holds a press conference in the Blackstone Hotel, expressing confidence that he will be confirmed as the senatorial nominee by the executive committee. LBJ and his supporters maintain that the legal duty of the committee is to add up each county's vote as certified by its county chairman and to certify the winner. Stevenson maintains that the committee should go behind the certification if there is evidence of fraud. LBJ also reveals at the press conference that his legal staff has been crippled by a traffic accident that injured Everett Looney.

9/13 Monday. Early this morning Jerome Sneed of Austin collapses in the lobby of the Blackstone Hotel. He is taken to a local hospital where his condition is listed as serious but not critical. Alvin Wirtz is appointed by LBJ to replace Sneed on the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The State Democratic Executive Committee is convened by Chairman Robert Calvert at 10:45 a.m., with both LBJ and Stevenson in attendance. A 7-member sub-committee is appointed to count up the returns. W.B. Simmons is appointed chairman; Wirtz and Mrs. Alma Lee Holman are appointed as LBJ representatives; Mrs. Claude Hudspeth and Albert Sidney Johnson are appointed as Stevenson representatives. Mrs. Joe B. Farris and Holford Russell are appointed by Calvert. At 12:10 the subcommittee begins counting

Returns. Secretary Vann Kennedy announces that LBJ has an 87-vote lead. Wirtz then moves that the subcommittee accept that count. A.S. Johnson objects. The subcommittee decides to recheck all totals for clerical errors before arguing any



individual county totals. Tension mounted over the Harrison County total because County Chairman Thomas Y. Abney had earlier filed a plea that his original canvass report be withheld because he had received reports of voting irregularities in one box. Abney withdrew his plea, however, saying later evidence convinced him that allegations of fraud were incorrect. Abney estimated that if his protests had stood it would have given Stevenson 140 more votes. Abney's actions were seen as a victory for LBJ. A recheck of returns again gives LBJ an 87-vote majority. Wirtz points out that they disapproved of the Dallas County returns, which had revisions in Stevenson's favor as late as 9/9/48, but that they were willing to report out the returns as tabulated and declare LBJ the nominee. A.S. Johnson moves that Wirtz motion be amended to accept all counties' returns except Jim Wells County, and submit the Jim Wells vote to the entire Executive Committee. A vote is taken on A.S. Johnson's proposal and it carries 4-3.

Chairman Calvert calls a night session for that evening at 7 p.m. Stevenson and LBJ are both present at the night session. News sources reported that "lawyer supporters of the candidates showed up with legal books and sworn statements. It looked more like a courtroom than a political party session." Calvert announces that each side has 45 minutes for presentation of their argument. Clint Small represents Stevenson; Charles Francis and John Cofer represent LBJ. Small presents sworn affidavits alleging that only 841 votes were legally cast in Jim Wells County, and that 201 votes were later illegally added. Cofer and Francis counter with allegations that the statements were obtained by intimidation when Stevenson forces went to Jim Wells County accompanied by "a man who had a gun on his hip" [Frank Hamer]. Cofer points out that Stevenson had received the Jim Wells County vote in all previous elections and that the Executive Committee is not a court to try election cases; its only job is to count the returns. The Executive Committee votes 29-28 to proclaim LBJ the Democratic nominee. At that time the minority group gave notice of an appeal to the committee.

*The Austin American* reported that the vote in the State Democratic Executive Committee swung back and forth between LBJ and Stevenson, ending with LBJ one vote ahead. Before the vote was announced one member withdrew and asked that she be counted as present, but not voting, thus tying the vote. Then a member who had been absent on the first roll call entered and cast the deciding vote for LBJ. [Dateline, 9/14/48]

District court in Alice upholds LBJ's injunction against a recanvassing of the votes.

9/14

Tuesday. States Rights delegations from Dallas, Harris and Tarrant Counties are purged by loyalists at State Democratic Convention. Governor Jester sides with liberals even though many of his friends are ousted as a result. Harris County

delegation was ousted first, and Dallas and Tarrant County delegations walked out in response. E.H. Lasseeter called for Shelby, Harrison and Rusk Counties to walk out also. Dwight Morrow was replaced as national committeeman by Byron Skelton. Stevenson's plan to ask the convention to set aside LBJ's certification as nominee fails when loyalists gain control of the convention.

Convention delegates overwhelmingly approve certification of LBJ by voice vote in general session Tuesday night. LBJ and CTJ are presented to the delegates and LBJ makes a brief statement.

- 9/15      Wednesday. Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson issues a restraining order against certification of LBJ as the Democratic nominee by Texas Secretary of State Paul Brown. The order is granted at 6:20 a.m. in Harrison County at Judge Davidson's sister's ranch. Davidson sets the hearing for 9/21/48 at 10 a.m. in Fort Worth.
- 9/16      Thursday. Judge Davidson signs Enlarged Restraining Order, restraining the county judges, clerks, sheriffs and election boards of each Texas county for distributing ballots for the November election carrying LBJ's name as Democratic senatorial nominee.

- 9/17      Deadline for certification of candidates as set by Paul Brown.

Raymond Buck writes Alvin Wirtz two letters concerning legal tactics for the upcoming hearing before Judge Davidson. In one letter he raises the question of venue: "I doubt if there is venue in the Fort Worth Division of the Northern District, even if there is jurisdiction in the Federal District Courts. That may be of some importance, because I doubt if any other district judge in Texas would go as far as Judge Davidson has gone." Buck agrees that it would be futile to raise venue at this stage, because venue could be used as the basis of a quick appeal which would permit Brown to include LBJ's name on the ballot. In the other letter Buck recommends countering Stevenson's charges of fraud in Jim Wells County with similar allegations from Brown County. He also notes that proceedings against Secretary of State Paul Brown are in fact proceedings against the sovereign state of Texas, and therefore are improperly brought in federal court.

Count Folke Bernadotte, U.N. mediator in Palestine, is assassinated by terrorists in the Jewish section of Palestine. Dr. Ralph Bunche is named to succeed him.

- 9/18      Saturday. Secretary of State Brown sends sample ballots for the November elections to the state printer. The entry on the ballot for the Democratic senatorial nominee is blank.

Francis Biddle, Thurmond Arnold and Jim Rowe write Alvin Wirtz regarding strategy in the event that LBJ loses the case before Judge Davidson.

9/20 Monday. LBJ, CTJ and John Connally arrive in Fort Worth for hearings before Judge Davidson.

9/21 Tuesday. Hearings begin in Judge Davidson's Federal District Court at 11 a.m. in Fort Worth. Johnson is represented by John Cofer, John Crooker, James Allred, Raymond Buck, Everett Looney, Alvin Wirtz, Luther E. Jones and Dudley Tarleton. Stevenson is represented by W.E. Allen, Connie Renfro and Dan Moody, among others. Arguments center around LBJ's lawyers' motion for dismissal based on grounds that the federal court lacked jurisdiction. They claim that Stevenson's claim of fraud in two counties should be tried in state court and the investigation should not be limited to two counties, but should be extended to the entire state.

Just before Judge Davidson orders the noon adjournment, he makes an "off the record" "suggestion" that surprises attorneys and reporters in the court. He proposes that counsel and friends for the two antagonists confer at noon and consider asking party officials to place both their names on the November ballot. Otherwise doubts will always exist in the minds of many as to who actually was the winner and the winner would probably serve only one term and lose his bid for re-election. Stevenson announces that he is willing to run it over. Johnson replies: "I have a legal right to the nomination and to have my name on the official ballot. To barter away that right would be to stultify myself and result in a betrayal of the Democratic Party and the Democratic votes of Texas."

9/22 Wednesday. During the hearing Stevenson's counsel presents thirteen witnesses in an attempt to show fraud in Jim Wells and Zapata Counties. Testimony pointed to a change in ink at number 842 on the polling list of Precinct 13 in Jim Wells County. They claim that only 842 votes had been cast at the time the polls closed. Four witnesses for Stevenson testify their names were on the polling list, but they had not voted. Judge Davidson denies LBJ's motion for dismissal announces that he will grant the injunction asked for by Stevenson and that he will appoint non-partisan commissioners to take testimony concerning election frauds in Jim Wells County. Counsel for LBJ then asks Judge Davidson for stay of the temporary injunction pending an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Truman attacks the Un-American Activities Committee and calls it more un-American than the activities it investigates.

9/23 Thursday. Judge Davidson, after consulting with lawyers for both sides, signs an injunction in Dallas enjoining the Secretary of State from certifying LBJ as

Democratic candidate for the Senate. Governor Allred notes that Dudley Tarleton could not appear in court this morning because he had a heart attack [?] last night.

9/24 Friday. Counsel for LBJ docketed an appeal in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and asks Circuit Judge Joseph Hutcheson for an order staying the temporary injunction pending the determination of the appeal. Hutcheson denies the motion for a stay on the grounds that a single circuit judge did not have the authority to grant a stay in an appeal from a temporary injunction. Hearing is set before the three judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals for 10/4/48.

9/25 Saturday. Counsel for LBJ files in Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for a writ of mandamus and prohibition. Petition asks the Court to prohibit Judge Davidson from assuming jurisdiction in the case and ordering him to dissolve the restraining orders and temporary injunction. The earliest date on which the Court will decide the issue will be 10/4.

Governor Allred goes to Washington to consult with Thurmond Arnold and others. Wirtz will join him on the next afternoon.

Truman's campaign train is in El Paso.

Tokyo Rose, Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, is brought to San Francisco from Tokyo and charged with treason for her wartime propaganda broadcasts.

9/26 Sunday. Truman's campaign train stops in Uvalde, where he visits with John Nance Garner, and then continues to San Antonio. Truman is joined there by LBJ, Wright Patman, John Lyle and Maury Maverick. Truman tours the Spanish Governor's Palace and the Alamo.

9/27 Monday. LBJ is aboard Truman's campaign train. Truman makes speeches in San Marcos, Austin, Georgetown, Temple, Waco, Hillsboro, Fort Worth, Grand Prairie, Dallas, Greenville, Bells, ending the day with a speech in Bonham. Truman endorses LBJ as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in his speeches at Austin, Temple, Waco and Bonham. General Bedell Smith, U.S. ambassador to Russia, joins the Truman train in Dallas for an emergency conference on the Berlin situation. Smith had flown to Washington from Paris on Friday, where he met with Secretary of State Marshall and Undersecretary Robert Lovett. Smith briefed Truman while the campaign train was en route to Bonham. Truman speaks at the football stadium in Bonham, endorses LBJ and Kerr as senatorial candidates. Truman was joined on the speaker's stand by former Speaker Rayburn, Mrs. Truman, Governor and Mrs. Jester, Attorney General Tom Clark, Lindley Beckworth, Wright Patman, Judge Combs, LBJ, Wright Morrow, John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Claude Hudspeth, Mrs. India Edwards, Governor and Mrs. Roy

Turner (Oklahoma), Robert Kerr and Carl Albert. Following Truman's address more than 4000 people visited Rayburn's home to shake hands with Truman, Jester and Turner.

Hiss files slander suit against Chambers in New York and in Baltimore on 10/8/48.

9/28 Tuesday. In Washington U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black rules that Federal Judge Davidson has no authority to interfere with a state election, and stays the temporary injunction barring LBJ from the ticket. Black announces his decision after more than three hours of hearings in his office with Governor Dan Moody, representing Stevenson, and LBJ counselors, James Allred, Thurmond Arnold, Abe Fortas, Alvin Wirtz and Hugh Cox. Black stated that the action is subject to review by other members of the Supreme Court. Hearings continue before federal commissioners J.M. Burnett and W.R. Smith, Jr., in Alice. Johnson is represented there by Dudley Tarleton and Everett Looney. Stevenson is present.

9/29 Hearings in Alice focused on missing election returns from poll lists and tally sheets from Precinct 13. Luis Salas, election judge for Precinct 13, testified that 2 copies of the returns he had borrowed from the county committee secretary had been stolen from his car. Smith had opened 13 of 20 of the ballot boxes, over the protests of Looney and Tarleton, searching for the third copy of the returns before he halted the hearings.

Shortly after reconvening the afternoon session, W.R. Smith, Jr. halted hearings on an investigation of alleged voting irregularities ordered by Judge Davidson. He announced that he would confer Thursday with J.M. Burnett, and on Friday he would submit his report to attorneys for Johnson and Stevenson.

Supreme Court Justice Black signs order staying Judge Davidson's temporary injunction, clearing the way for Brown to put LBJ's name on the ballot.

## October

10/1 LBJ writes J.C. Looney, asking him to check counties to be sure they are putting his name on the ballot.

10/5 Tuesday. Supreme Court approves Justice Black's action putting LBJ's name on the ballot. The case on appeal in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals still stands. Stevenson is still free to carry his case to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Fifth Circuit Court, if he loses there, but not in time for the general election. "For all practical purposes, the show is over," said Abe Fortas. Stevenson said

last week he would carry his fight to the Senate if necessary, and it appears that is his only practical course of action now.

10/7 Thursday. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta refuses to bar LBJ as Democratic candidate for the Senate, saying it had no right to interfere in state elections. LBJ issues statement expressing happiness over the decisions of the two higher courts--Supreme Court and Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Dan Moody says two possible legal lines of court action remain open for Stevenson: one, a motion for a rehearing by the Circuit Court; two, a petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court.

LBJ goes to Dallas with Homer Thornberry?

10/10 Sunday. LBJ and Homer Thornberry leave Dallas for Washington, where LBJ will introduce his successor to Forrestal, Symington, Claude Wickard of the REA, and other members of the executive departments.

10/12 Coke Stevenson issues statement announcing his support of Jack Porter, Republican candidate for the Senate, and maintains that his suit had been dismissed by the Supreme Court on a technicality.

10/15 Friday. LBJ returns to Austin from Washington.

10/18 Monday. Coke Stevenson writes Senator C. Wayland Brooks, chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, requesting that the U.S. Senate investigate the 8/28/48 run-off primary: Apparently Stevenson makes a radio speech in the evening.

10/19 Tuesday. LBJ goes to New York to participate in *New York Herald Tribune* forum scheduled for 10/20/48. He will be on a panel on the subject "Goals for Leadership in the International Crisis." John McCloy, George Kennan, Mrs. Dorothy Lee, mayor-elect of Portland, Oregon, and Rep. James Fulton are also on the panel. Governor Thomas Dewey is also scheduled to speak.

Wirtz writes Allred relaying LBJ's request that Allred consider making a speech in reply to Stevenson's broadcast of the night before.

After receiving numerous complaints, "A.M.C." (Alexander M. Campbell, assistant attorney general, criminal division of the Justice Department?) sends memo to "J.E.H." [J. Edgar Hoover?] requesting that a preliminary investigation of alleged irregularities in the run-off primary be instituted.

10/20 Wednesday. LBJ in New York. Mary Rather writes LBJ: "I surely hope the pain has stopped and that you had a little spare time in which to have some fun."

Stevenson speaks with Nelson Deranian, counsel of Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, by telephone.

10/22 Friday. LBJ addresses Reserve Officers Association in Dallas.

J.E.H. writes A.M.C. stating that the investigation of run-off election irregularities has been instigated and a report will be forthcoming.

10/23 Saturday. Senate subcommittee investigating run-off primary informs LBJ that they are contemplating impounding ballot boxes in 2 or 3 counties. LBJ asks Donald Cook to request that the committee impound the ballot boxes of all Texas counties.

10/25 Monday. LBJ writes Senator Brooks formally asking that all Texas ballot boxes be impounded, and LBJ's counsel writes Nelson Deranian requesting that all ballot boxes be impounded. Bill Kittrell sends Senator Wirtz a report on voting irregularities in 22 precincts in Dallas counties. Stevenson received a majority in each of the precincts.

Nelson Deranian writes Dan Moody outlining him to accumulate "as much of the available records in these matters as is possible under the circumstances," and asks him to arrange to have all records made available to the subcommittee as soon as possible.

10/26 LBJ writes Senator Brooks, noted attention to Nelson Deranian, making sworn statement alleging to irregularities had or may have occurred in several counties. He requested impounding all ballot boxes. On this basis, and at the suggestion of LBJ's counsel, Deranian telegraphs county committee officials, directing that they preserve ballots and records subject to further orders from the subcommittee.

10/28 LBJ makes radio address from Austin reviewing the senatorial campaign and subsequent legal actions. He says he would resign his Senate seat and run again in a special election if a lawful recount of the 8/28/48 election showed that he did not win a majority.

Nelson Deranian announces that all election records of 13 Texas counties have been subpoenaed. According to him, steps have been taken to preserve election records in Brown\*, Chambers\*, Clay\*, Dallas\*, Duval, Eastland\*, Galveston\*, Harris\*, Jim Hogg, Starr, Jim Wells, Wharton\* and Zapata (\*marks those suggested by LBJ). Stevenson charged fraud in 5 counties; Johnson charged 8 with fraud.

*Houston Post* reports that Duval County ballots and other records of the 8/28/48 primary were mistakenly burned by a janitor on 10/19.

Senator Francis J. Myers demands immediate recall of Senate election subcommittee investigators in Texas. Myers charges that the investigators have lent themselves to an organized effort to use the investigation to influence the November election and favor the Republican nominee for the Senate.

J.E.H. sends memo to A.M.C. reporting on the results of the investigation. He states that an AP dispatch reported that Joseph Langan, one of two U.S. Senate subcommittee investigators, seized ballot boxes, tally sheets and poll lists in Zapata and Starr Counties on 10/25. Reportedly Truman Phelps, a Laredo attorney, accompanied Langer, and the seized materials were sent to Washington. Phelps stated that Langan seized election returns and poll lists from 3 or 4 precincts in Zapata, but tally sheets and poll lists from Precinct 13 were missing. The memo also reported that ballots and election paraphernalia in Duval and Jim Wells Counties were impounded on 10/23 and 10/25 at the request of Stevenson. He requested that they act before the 10/27 deadline, marking the period that committee officials were required to preserve the election ballots.

10/29 LBJ writes Senator Jenner and Nelson Deranian again requesting that all ballot boxes be impounded. LBJ writes that since he first made this request ballots have been burned in Navarro and Duval Counties.

10/30 Dan Moody writes Nelson Deranian in reply to his 10/25/48 letter that he is sending him copies of documents filed in District Court, in the Circuit Court of Appeals and in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Chinese Nationalist government admits loss of all Manchuria to communists.

## November

11/2 General Election Day. Truman is elected for a full four-year term, carrying 28 states and receiving 303 electoral votes. Dewey blamed defeat on overconfidence. LBJ defeats Jack Porter, receiving 702,985 to Porter's 340,665. Other newly elected senators are Hubert Humphrey, Robert Kerr, Estes Kefauver and Clinton Anderson. Democrats recapture House and Senate majorities.

11/4 Thursday. LBJ writes: "Lady Bird and I are leaving in a little while for El Paso for the 100th anniversary celebration of the establishment of Fort Bliss, and then on to Santa Fe for a little vacation with Bird's brother. We'll be back here [Austin] about the end of next week."



Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-N.J.), chairman of HUAC, refuses to testify before a grand jury on charges of padding his payroll. Four days later he is indicted on charges of defrauding the government.

- 11/5 *Houston Chronicle* reports that the Democratic victory in the Senate elections will virtually rule out any possibility that LBJ would be denied his Senate seat. Senate investigation probably will be dropped when Senator Myers replaces Senator Jenner as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections.
- 11/6 White House social secretary Mrs. James M. Helm announces that as a result of the recent architectural and engineering study, the White House will be closed indefinitely for repairs. The White House social season will be called off and the Trumans will be moving into the Blair House next week.
- 11/8 News reports: The GOP-controlled Senate Rules sub-committee investigating election irregularities in elections of LBJ and Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma voted to turn over all of its data to its Democratic successor. Senator Myers promises there will be no “white-washing” but sees no reason why all senators-elect should not take their seats at the start of the session.
- 11/9 LBJ and CTJ return from brief post-election rest and vacation.
- James Forrestal writes LBJ, hoping that he will go on the Senate Armed Services Committee.
- In a pretrial hearing in Hiss’ slander suit, Chambers produces sixty secret State Department documents. When HUAC issues a subpoena for any further documents Chambers might have, he leads committee investigators at night to a pumpkin in a field on his Maryland farm, where he had recently hidden microfilm he had obtained in the late 1930s.
- 11/12 Coke Stevenson releases statement from Austin reiterating his charges of election fraud and conspiracy. He contends that the Democratic Senate will not seat LBJ and asks that the Senate investigate campaign expenditures. Stevenson contends that five men who “have standing in Texas” spent more than one million dollars to effect LBJ’s nomination. He promises to give their names to the Senate Committee “at the proper time.”
- Former Premier Tojo and six other Japanese war leaders are convicted of war crimes. All are hanged on 12/23/48.
- 11/13 LBJ writes Senator Kenneth McKellar informing him of his interest in and desire to be on the Appropriations Committee. He also writes Senator [VP-elect] Alben

Barkley listing Appropriations as his first choice for a committee assignment, Agriculture as his second, and Armed Services as his third.

11/16 LBJ in Washington telegrams CTJ in Marshall on their fourteenth anniversary.

11/17 Wirtz letter to Abe Fortas encloses a draft of the brief in opposition to petition for writ of certiorari.

11/18 LBJ writes Forrestal thanking him for his note regarding committee assignments.

11/19 Friday. LBJ meets with Senator Kenneth McKellar and receives advice and suggestions as to who he should see regarding assignment to the Appropriations Committee. At McKellar's suggestion, LBJ visits with Senator Lucas and Senator Hayden regarding committee assignments. Apparently McKellar agrees to speak with some senators, including Hayden, about LBJ's assignments.

11/20 Saturday. LBJ makes a speech at the Texas Democratic Dinner in Dallas.

11/23 Donald Cook writes LBJ in Austin, enclosing additional copies of a memo on contested Senate elections, and copies of a memo on recount cases. He also suggests that the preparation of any brief wait until they have had an opportunity to discuss the outlines of such brief.

U.S. attorney Brian S. Odem and William R. Eckhardt report to the Attorney General that they have examined FBI investigative reports and transcripts of testimony and previous hearings on alleged voting irregularities in Texas. They advise that due to the destruction of necessary voting records, it would not now be possible to prove election fraud.

11/24 Johnsons resume responsibility for Thirtieth Place, rented during the summer to Commander Carlos McKinney.

11/26 Thurman Arnold writes Wirtz re: Wirtz' draft of brief in opposition to Stevenson's petition to writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court. He states that he and Abe Fortas were willing to sign it as it now stands although they have plenty of time to file it and will look at it again before it is printed. John Crooker also writes Wirtz approving the draft.

Late November

LBJ apparently in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

11/29 LBJ writes Matt Connally, secretary to Truman, that he will be back in Washington for the Gridiron Dinner on December 11 and would like to meet with Truman some time during the following week.

11/30 Warren Woodward, in Washington, writes Dan Quill: "I am happy to inform you that Mr. Johnson has been back in Texas for several days feeling fine. His visit to the hospital showed him in good shape and he is just getting the rest you suggested before moving Mrs. Johnson and the children here."

## December

12/2 LBJ writes Rayburn: "When I talked to you in Dallas I knew that I would need some help from you with Senator Barkley if I were to get on the Appropriations Committee. The letter I received from him today just serves to reinforce my opinion. . . ." LBJ asks Rayburn to write Barkley and point out that although Texas has two representatives on the House Appropriations Committee, it has none on the Senate side. He says Senators Connally, McKellar and Hayden have all indicated they would help LBJ get on the committee.

LBJ writes: "Lady Bird is going to have an operation tomorrow morning in Temple at Scott and White, and I am driving her down this afternoon."

## Early December

HUAC and Justice Department argue over possession of the Chambers microfilm. Justice is also conducting an investigation of the case through a grand jury in New York.

12/6 Rep. Richard Nixon, member of HUAC, accuses the Truman Administration of being more interested in concealing embarrassing facts than in finding out who stole the documents produced by Chambers.

Hiss appears before federal grand jury in New York City and later denies he gave any secret documents to Chambers.

12/7 LBJ in Dallas, addresses the Dallas Junior Chamber of Commerce.

12/9 or 12/10 LBJ returns to Washington

12/9 Truman renews his charge that the HUAC investigation is a red herring. Attorney General Tom Clark charges that the "ill-advised and premature" disclosures made by HUAC have hurt the government's successful prosecution of suspected spies.

12/11 Wirtz writes LBJ in Washington that he has spent all afternoon dictating an argument to be given to Senator Connally in case a move is made to prevent LBJ from taking his Senate seat.

HUAC makes public 12 State Department reports marked “strictly confidential” that Chambers had given the committee. Committee says handwriting experts think one of the documents is in Hiss’ handwriting.

- 12/13 LBJ meets with Truman at the White House.
- 12/14 News report: LBJ, reporting on his meeting with Truman yesterday, says they discussed soil and conservation matters. Truman gave LBJ advice on being a good senator, telling him to work hard in his committees and to carry his full load of senatorial responsibilities.
- 12/15 Alger Hiss is indicted on two counts of perjury by a federal grand jury in New York. His first trial ends in a hung jury on 7/8/49, but he is convicted in a second trial on 1/21/50.
- 12/16 Fortas wires Wirtz that *Stevenson v. Johnson* has been docketed with the Supreme Court.
- Wirtz sends LBJ a copy of the argument he has drawn up in case a move is made to prevent LBJ from taking his seat. Wirtz also suggests that LBJ have several other arguments written to give Senators Connally, Myers and Lucas, and any other senators who might speak in behalf of LBJ in debate on the Senate floor.
- 12/20 LBJ writes: “I am glad to report that Bird has recovered and has joined me for the holidays, arriving this morning.”
- 12/23 Everett Looney writes LBJ that he talked with Dan Moody who told Looney that he was solely interested in the pending Supreme Court lawsuit against LBJ. He said nothing further would be filed with the Senate committee, nor would he appear before the Senate to contest LBJ’s seating.
- 12/27 John Connally is appointed administrative assistant to LBJ, will assume responsibilities in Washington this week. Bill Deason replaces Connally as manager of KVET.
- Joseph Cardinal Mindzenty is arrested by communist government in Budapest, Hungary on charges of treason, espionage and black market dealings.
- 12/28 LBJ writes Mrs. Sam Johnson: “We had a fine Christmas Eve party with all the office force, their wives, husbands or dates, and their children. The day before downtown I happened to run into a fat, jolly, handsome Santa Claus who said he would come out at 7 o’clock Christmas Eve and give out the presents. He arrived, much to the delight of about 7 little children, and it was quite the best Christmas we ever had.” He also writes that they will be moving to the Senate before the

week is over, to Senator O'Daniel's old office. Homer Thornberry has been assigned LBJ's office in the old House Office Building.

Wirtz cables Thurman Arnold asking him to have the brief printed and filed for the Supreme Court hearing. [On 1/31/49 the Supreme Court refused to hear Stevenson's appeal from the circuit court order, thus ending Stevenson's battle in federal court.]