

## 1957 Chronology

### January

- 1/1 The Johnsons are in Washington. **LBJ (Lyndon Johnson)** attends a luncheon at Secretary Dulles' home and later a bipartisan White House briefing where Eisenhower asks for support of his proposed Mideast Resolution.
- 1/2 LBJ attends a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee following which he meets with Senators Russell and Knowland and General Persons of the White House staff.
- 1/3 Congress convenes. Party ratio in the Senate is 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans. LBJ is re-elected majority leader when Senator Lausche votes with the Democrats to organize the Senate. Senator Mansfield is elected Democratic whip.
- Senator Anderson offers a motion to consider the adoption of new Senate rules in hopes of changing Rule 22, the filibuster rule. LBJ immediately moves to table the motion.
- 1/4 Democratic Advisory Committee holds its initial meeting. Although LBJ and Rayburn have declined to serve on the DAC, two senators, Kefauver and Humphrey, are members.
- During debate on Anderson's motion on Rule 22, Nixon offers an advisory opinion saying that he believes that constitutionally each incoming Senate can adopt new rules "under whatever procedures the majority of the Senate approves." Therefore the current Rule 22 which bans any limitation on debate on proposals to change Senate rules is unconstitutional. The Senate, however, moves to table Anderson's motion, 55-38.
- Texas State Society Board of Directors meets to decide if Negroes will be allowed to attend the Society's inaugural reception on 1/20.
- 1/5 LBJ, Rayburn and John McCormack attend a two-hour breakfast meeting of the DAC. Others attending include Truman, Stevenson, Eleanor Roosevelt and Paul Butler.
- At Jim Rowe's suggestion, LBJ meets with Truman, Stevenson, Rayburn, McCormack, Smathers, Clements, Mansfield and Hennings.
- Eisenhower presents the Mideast Resolution to a joint session of Congress. The resolution would authorize the President to extend economic and military aid to nations requesting it and authorize him to "employ the armed forces of the U.S. as he deems necessary." Congress is reportedly angry about prior leaks to the press concerning the resolution.

- 1/7 Knowland announces he will not seek re-election to the Senate in 1958.
- 1/8 Senate Democratic Steering Committee announces new committee assignments. JFK receives a seat on Foreign Relations. Kefauver expresses disappointment that he, with 4 years seniority over JFK, did not receive the seat. LBJ moves from Finance to Appropriations.
- 1/9 LBJ and Knowland announce that they are co-sponsoring a resolution to modify Rule 22 to permit two-thirds of all senators present and voting to shut off debate on any question, including a motion to consider a rules change. Their proposal also provides that Senate rules shall continue from one session of Congress to the next. Reedy had previously written a memo saying that without some concessions, Senate rules would probably be drastically rewritten at the beginning to the next session of Congress.
- 1/10 Eisenhower delivers the State of the Union Message to a joint session of Congress, among other things calling for a four-point civil rights bill.
- LBJ introduces a bill to alleviate problems faced by stockmen because of the continuing drought in the Southwest. The bill would establish a deferred grazing program to allow pasture greater time to recover from the drought, and would instruct the Agriculture Department to give assistance in providing cottonseed cake feed.
- 1/14 Combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees open hearings on the Mideast Resolution with Dulles as the first witness.
- Price Daniel resigns his Senate seat at midnight to become governor of Texas.
- 1/15 Shivers appoints William Blakley to succeed Daniel until a special election is held within the next four months. Blakley and Shivers arrive in Washington this evening where they are met by the Johnsons.
- Blakley ends speculation on his party affiliation when he announces that he will vote as a Democrat. If he should have voted as a Republican, the Senate would have been evenly divided, giving Nixon the opportunity to break the tie and give control of the Senate to the Republicans.
- 1/16 Reedy sends LBJ a list of recommendations on dealing with the Democrats of Texas, including ignoring them publicly, keeping channels open to Ralph Yarborough, reviving the weekly newsletter, double-checking the list of county men, and having frank talks with national labor leaders about the activities of Texas labor leaders.

That afternoon LBJ meets with Andy Biemiller and twelve international union presidents.

Eisenhower submits a record peacetime budget to Congress. Yesterday Treasury Secy. Humphrey told reporters he hopes the federal budget can be cut and predicts a “hair-curling” depression if spending and taxes are not cut over a period of time.

1/17 LBJ introduces legislation to alleviate the problems faced by veterans in obtaining housing loans because of high interest rates and a shortage of loans.

1/18 LBJ meets with Woodrow Bean this morning.

1/19 LBJ meets with Arthur Larson and Clive DuVal of the USIA.

Reedy sends LBJ two memos, the first on a proposal to investigate oil price increases because of the Suez Crisis and the second on the Mideast Resolution. Reedy says it would be a dangerous precedent to investigate price increases in one industry alone and recommends that LBJ explore the prospects of an overall investigation of the economy. On the Mideast Resolution he points out that while the resolution can be improved there are risks in denying a president his requests in foreign affairs.

1/20 The Johnsons are invited to a number of inaugural functions today, including the Texas State Society reception.

1/21 Inauguration Day. The Johnsons host an open house this morning at the Senate Office Building for all Texans visiting in Washington.

1/22 LBJ receives a copy of the transcript of Senator Douglas’ recent appearance on “Meet the Press” in which he says that the Democratic Party would gain more votes in the North and West if some southern conservative Democrats would leave the party. Douglas also says that he agrees with Senator Lehman’s recent remarks that the Democratic leadership in Congress is responsible for Stevenson’s defeat.

Among his other appointments today, LBJ meets with Spyrous Skouros and Bebe Rebozo.

1/23 Senate leaders announce the formation of a special committee to investigate labor racketeering with Senator McClellan as chairman. On 1/25 Drew Pearson writes a column critical of the selection of McClellan because he feels he was negligent in not fully investigating the gas lobby on charges of improper lobbying on last year’s gas bill.

LBJ writes Smathers asking him to remain as chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. He has asked Humphrey to remain as vice chairman and former Senator Earle Clements to serve as executive director.

1/24-1/25 Dulles continues his testimony on Mideast Resolution.

1/25 **CTJ (Lady Bird Johnson)** meets with Walter Jenkins, Cliff Carter and Altavene Spann at the Senate Office Building. Reedy sends LBJ a memo recommending that Carter and Spann act as “eyes and ears” for them in Texas, keeping the office informed of rumors and information.

1/26 Reedy reports to LBJ on a meeting last night with Andy Biemiller in which they discussed wage-hour legislation, the talks national labor leaders are having with Texas labor leaders Jerry Holleman and Fred Schmidt, and Biemiller’s concern that the racketeering investigation will give Goldwater a lead to investigate campaign contributions to Wayne Morse.

1/29 Combined Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees vote in executive session for a complete review of U.S. Mideast policy since 1946. The proposal, sponsored by Fulbright, is dropped on 7/30.

The Johnsons join the Fulbrights for dinner this evening.

1/30 William Girard, a U.S. Army sentry on duty in Japan, shoots and kills a Japanese woman collecting spent shells on a firing range. U.S. officials rule that Girard was acting in the line of duty but agree to surrender him to the Japanese for a manslaughter trial. Controversy over the Girard case continues throughout the year.

## February

2/1 Committee hearings on Mideast Resolution continue in executive session.

LBJ speaks on the Senate floor in favor of a bill extending the life of the Small Business Administration. Noting the number of small business failures, LBJ points out the deleterious effect of the tight money policy and high interest rates on small business.

2/2 Gerry Siegel sends LBJ a memo recommending the establishment of 7 task forces for the Preparedness Subcommittee, including a study of guided missiles.

UN General Assembly adopts a resolution saying that a U.N. Emergency Force will be placed on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice lines and at the mouth of the Gulf of

Aqaba upon withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza and Gulf of Aqaba areas. Israel's reluctance to withdraw troops and a resulting U.N. proposal to impose sanctions against Israel creates controversy in the following weeks when the Eisenhower Administration appears willing to impose sanctions.

Senator Robertson writes LBJ about the criticism in the Virginia newspapers over the delay in the Senate on the Mideast Resolution: "Since the President has U.S. over the barrel, so to speak, my personal feeling is that the sooner we dispose of this matter the better for all concerned." The House passed the resolution on 1/30.

2/4 Senate passes by voice vote a bill providing a \$25,000 annual lifetime staff allowance for former presidents, and a \$10,000 annual pension for widows of former presidents. The measure also provides former presidents with office space in a federal building of their choice, a staff equivalent to the minimum allowed a senator, and the franking privilege. LBJ spoke in favor of the bill, saying that "it is based upon a reality that the American people look to an ex-president for advice, for counsel, and for inspiration in their moments of trial." LBJ's calendar notes that he spoke to Truman by phone today.

2/5 LBJ, CTJ, Mary Rather, and the Thornberrys leave for a week's vacation in Miami, returning to Washington on 2/13.

2/6 Rowland Evans writes a column on the misgivings Senate Democrats have on the Mideast Resolution. Evans attributes the delay in Senate passage to domestic political considerations, questions of diplomacy, and distrust of Dulles and his methods.

2/8 Nate Goodrich of the American Jewish Committee and I.L. Kenan of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs call on Reedy to ask that LBJ take a position against a proposal by the U.N. to impose sanctions against Israel. Knowland has already taken such a position.

2/11 The administration comes under fire in the Senate from both Democrats and Republicans. A group of Democrats criticize the Mideast Resolution and some Republicans attack the administration for its apparent willingness to impose sanctions against Israel. LBJ writes Dulles today about press reports concerning the proposed sanctions. He questions the imposition of sanctions against Israel but not Egypt or the USSR.

Reedy sends LBJ a memo outlining a public relations campaign to improve the negative image of the oil and gas industry.

- 2/13 Combined Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees, by a 15-13 vote, adopt a substitute for the President's Mideast Resolution. The substitute pledges the U.S. to use armed force "provided that such employment is consonant with the treaty obligations of the U.S. and the charter of the UN." The vote represents an expression that the President already has constitutional authority to meet communist aggression without a special congressional resolution.
- LBJ is still in Florida when the vote is taken, returns to Washington that evening.
- 2/14 Eisenhower, vacationing in Georgia, announces that the amendments adopted by the Senate committees yesterday are acceptable to him.
- 2/15 Drew Pearson reports that two investigations of the oil industry are in progress in the Senate, one led by O'Mahoney and Kefauver, and another led by Magnuson. LBJ is reportedly attempting to scale down funds for the O'Mahoney committee while increasing funds for the friendlier Magnuson committee.
- 2/16 LBJ meets with Air Force Secretary Quarles today. There are rumors that a number of Texas air bases will be closed or scaled down.
- 2/18 Senate passes the deficiency appropriations bill, including an amendment by LBJ to add cottonseed cake products to drought aid. The bill remains stalled in conference however.
- In the continuing controversy over U.N. sanctions against Israel, LBJ makes a brief speech on the Senate floor warning the administration that U.S. support for the sanctions will have grave consequences in the Senate on the pending Mideast Resolution.
- 2/19 Eisenhower cuts short his vacation and returns to Washington to deal with the Mideast situation. Arab leaders are threatening to use force to compel the Israelis to withdraw their forces. A bipartisan congressional leadership meeting is scheduled for tomorrow at the White House.
- Drew Pearson later reports that Eisenhower wanted the congressional leaders to fly to Georgia but LBJ reportedly replied, "The American people are under the impression that Washington is still the capital of the United States."
- At a luncheon meeting of the Policy Committee, LBJ shows the members a copy of his 2/11 letter to Dulles, which has never been acknowledged. The committee unanimously endorses LBJ's opposition to sanctions against Israel. Meanwhile, the Senate opens debate on the Mideast Resolution.

- 2/20 Later that evening, LBJ telephones Dean Acheson for his advice on tomorrow's meeting. Acheson is highly critical of the administration's position. Eisenhower, Dulles, U.N. Ambassador Lodge and 26 congressional leaders meet for 2 1/2 hours this morning. News reports indicate that Senate leaders of both parties remain opposed to sanctions against Israel but that the administration would at least abstain and might vote for sanctions in the U.N. unless the Israelis make some concessions. Eisenhower tells the group that a form of sanctions has been placed on Egypt and the USSR by freezing Egyptian assets in the U.S. and forbidding trade in strategic goods with communist nations. Moreover, the British and French have withdrawn their troops and therefore the U.N. cannot make exceptions for Israel.
- 2/22 Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hill attempts to deliver Dulles' reply to LBJ's letter of 2/11 to LBJ's Senate office. LBJ meets Hill as he is leaving his office and tells him that he can't accept the letter because he is late for an appointment. News reports say that LBJ had been informed by a reporter that Dulles' reply was on its way to the Capitol and was angered by what he considered another example of State Department leaks to the press. News reports also say that LBJ has been working to prevent possible Senate resolutions opposing sanction against Israel which LBJ feels would be embarrassing to the President.
- 2/23 LBJ meets with Robert Hill today.
- 2/24 LBJ, Knowland, Mansfield, Russell, Green, Dirksen, Saltonstall, and Wiley meet with Dulles at his home this morning for two hours in an effort to settle the Mideast crisis without resorting to sanctions against Israel. Dulles also indicates that the administration will accept the changes made in the Mideast Resolution thus far but would deplore further changes.
- 2/25 Dulles telephones LBJ this morning to report on his talks yesterday with Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban, saying he has detected a shift in the Israeli position and that the problem will be settled after Eban talks with Dag Hammarskjold today. Dulles also denies leaks to the press.
- LBJ makes a brief Senate speech reporting on yesterday's meeting with Dulles and his recent encounter with Asst. Secy. Hill.
- 2/27 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on Senator Russell's amendment to the Mideast Resolution which would strike a \$200 million authorization from the resolution. Reedy says that if the authorization is eliminated, it will appear that Congress "is not willing to spend a little money that might prevent the battle," and that this is not the proper place to make a fight against foreign aid. The Russell amendment is ultimately defeated.

**March**

- 3/1 LBJ issues a statement on the upcoming special senatorial election in Texas, saying he is confident Texans will elect a Democrat. However, he is not supporting any particular candidate. Ralph Yarborough, Martin Dies, and Republican Thad Hutcheson are the leading candidates.
- 3/2 Israel announces it will withdraw from the disputed Mideast territory. LBJ issues a statement commending their decision.
- Reedy sends LBJ a memo on the need for the Democratic Party to develop a consistent program for the 1960 elections. He recommends that the DAC conduct research on the nation's problems as a basis for a program for 1960.
- 3/3 Ed Ray writes a column in the *San Antonio News Express* about the anti-Texas sentiment in the North and the possible adverse effects it may have on Texas by endangering the oil depletion allowance, reclamation projects, and Texas military bases. Thus far, he writes, LBJ's and Rayburn's legislative skills have held off these threats but the election of a Republican in the Texas senatorial election could be seen as a repudiation of the two leaders by Texas. LBJ had met with Ray on 2/28 and 3/1.
- 3/4 Senate stays in session till 8 p.m. as debate continues on the Mideast Resolution. Senate passes the bill the next day, 72-19, after defeating the Russell amendment and an amendment by Morse to require advance congressional approval of any presidential action. An amendment by Mansfield directing the President to support the U.N. Emergency Force in maintaining the Suez truce is accepted however.
- LBJ speaks to Eisenhower, Dulles and Walter Cronkite on the phone during the day.
- 3/6 LBJ flies to Chicago this morning to address the national meeting of the Rural Electric Cooperative Association, returning to Washington that evening. In his address, LBJ proposes that co-ops send outstanding high school students to serve a 3-month internship at the Capitol to learn the workings of the federal government.
- 3/7 The Suez Canal is reopened for daylight use.
- 3/10 William S. White, Gerald Griffin, Roscoe Drummond write columns pointing out the increasing role of LBJ in foreign policy, assuming the role once held by Senator George.
- 3/11 LBJ attends a Government Operations Subcommittee meeting to hear the Small Oil Refiners testify on oil pricing procedures.



That afternoon, LBJ, Rayburn, Joe Martin, and Knowland join the President for drinks at the White House.

3/12 LBJ hosts a coffee this morning for 55 Texas labor leaders. He also talks to Under Secretary of State Christian Herter today about continuing tensions in the Mideast.

Jim Rowe sends LBJ a memo on a proposal by LBJ to set up several task forces on national issues to be staffed by such people as Dean Acheson, Ben Cohen, and Rowe. Rowe feels the idea would not be practical because the men mentioned are too busy in their own careers to give such studies full attention. He suggests a combination of part-time consultants such as these men and a research staff housed in the Policy Committee headed by a director of research. Reedy feels, however, that a research staff in the Policy Committee would create conflicts with other senators. He approves of the idea of a single researcher working for LBJ, such as Ralph Huitt.

3/13 LBJ attends an Interior Committee meeting on the San Angelo Project, a proposed development of the Concho River Basin in Central Texas.

Later he meets with Andy Biemiller, Fred Schmidt, Jerry Hollemann and Reedy. Reedy had previously sent LBJ a memo on the meeting, pointing out that Texas labor leaders are involving LBJ in "state politics and petty maneuvering" while he is trying to enact legislation of interest to labor.

3/14 John McCormack writes LBJ about the progress in the House on the pension bill for former presidents. He feels there is every indication that the bill will be reported out of committee.

Rowe writes LBJ that since he has been reading that LBJ is a foreign policy expert, he suggests that he comment on the recent statement by Ike's former aide, C.D. Jackson, that Dulles precipitated the Mideast crisis by canceling the Aswan Dam offer to Egypt. LBJ speaks to Jackson the next day.

3/16 The Johnsons leave for Raleigh, North Carolina where LBJ addresses the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner at the invitation of Senator Ervin. CTJ also attends a luncheon and tea. They return to Washington the next day.

3/20 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on American-British relations in light of today's opening of the Bermuda Conference between Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan. Reedy emphasizes the fact that our alliance with Britain is the foundation of our foreign policy despite recent strains in the relationship over Red China and the Mideast. The Bermuda Conference ends 3/24.

3/21 LBJ issues a statement today on the passage in the House of a bill raising interest on government savings bonds from 3% to 3 ½%. LBJ is critical of the tight money policy followed by the administration.

Ed Clark cables LBJ urging him to oppose passage of a bill sponsored by Senator Neuberger which would regulate billboard advertising on federally-owned lands next to federal highways.

Gerry Siegel sends LBJ a memo concerning the Hells Canyon legislation. The bill's proponents do not wish to bring it to the floor at this time because they feel that it would be defeated, whereas if it is deferred they may gain more votes because of a pending petition before the Supreme Court. On 4/1 the Supreme Court denies the appeal of public power proponents for a review of the FPC's license to the Idaho Power Co. to construct three small dams in the Hells Canyon area.

3/22 Reedy sends LBJ a memo discussing the current idea that the Democratic Party needs new ideas and new faces to compete with modern Republicanism. Reedy discounts the idea for three reasons: (1) The Democratic Party should not be changed simply because the Republicans have supposedly preempted its position; (2) Because no one has come up with a new idea with popular appeal; and (3) Because modern Republicanism is dependent solely on the popularity of Eisenhower who will not be running for re-election. The fundamental leadership of the Republican Party is still conservative.

LBJ attends an Armed Services Committee executive session to consider the promotion of General Ralph Zwicker. Zwicker's appointment is opposed by McCarthy who called Zwicker a "Fifth Amendment communist" during the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954. Zwicker's promotion is approved by the Senate on 4/1 by a vote of 70-2 with only Senators McCarthy and Malone opposed.

3/25 LBJ meets with Chester Bowles this morning and later with a group of Jewish leaders. That afternoon he attends a White House meeting.

LBJ speaks in the Senate in support of the deferred grazing bill. While Texas is receiving its first good spring rainfall in 7-8 years, it will take several years to bring the range back to normal. LBJ reports that few ranchers are in a financial position to retire their land from grazing this year without federal aid.

*Newsweek* reports on the behind-the-scenes battle going on over the special senatorial election in Texas. LBJ and Rayburn are privately trying to convince the oil and gas industries of the importance of electing a Democrat in order to maintain Democratic control of the Senate. Republicans are also trying to influence the industry by pointing out Eisenhower's support for enactment of a natural gas bill.

3/27 Senate passes the corporate and excise tax bill after rejecting amendments by Douglas and John Williams to reduce the oil and gas depletion allowance. The amendments were defeated by voice vote after efforts to force a roll call failed.

3/28 Gerry Siegel sends LBJ a memo on proposed legislation on presidential disability. Summarizing the views of himself, Solis Horwitz, and Harry McPherson, Siegel writes that further study should be done on the question, probably by a joint committee of the House and Senate. On 3/29, Eisenhower recommends a constitutional amendment that would provide two ways for a vice president to assume the duties of a temporarily disabled president.

3/29 LBJ attends a 10 a.m. White House meeting.

3/30 LBJ meets with Rowe, Reedy and Arthur Schlesinger today. Reedy sends LBJ a memo listing possible points of discussion, including the criticism by liberals that LBJ is not using the Senate as a forum for public education on issues. Reedy also points out that Schlesinger should be more aware of the problems of bringing together the diverse group of Democrats on the Senate.

## April

4/1 Senate passes the extension for one year of the Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act (PL 480). The act permits the sale or barter of American farm surpluses to foreign nations. Debate centered on the administration's decision to include Poland as a "friendly" nation eligible for negotiating sales agreements. The Senate defeats, 23-54, an amendment by Knowland to delete the provision of the act permitting barter deals with communist satellite nations.

4/2 Special senatorial election is held today in Texas. Results are: Yarborough, 364,605; Martin Dies, 290,803; Thad Hutcheson, 219,591.

LBJ meets with Truman today. That evening the Johnsons host a dinner at their home for the Texas delegation and their wives to listen to the election returns.

4/4 Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield announces that mail service will be drastically curtailed unless Congress approves a deficiency appropriation. Post offices are closed 4/13. Regular service resumes 4/16 after the bill is passed and signed.

LBJ meets with General Persons of the White House staff this afternoon.

Senate Agriculture Committee reports the deferred grazing bill after deleting a controversial section to include protein feed concentrates in the program.

- 4/5 LBJ leaves for Palm Beach, Florida this afternoon to make a speech there tomorrow. He returns to Washington 4/7.
- Roy Wilkins, A. Phillip Randolph, and Martin Luther King hold a conference of key Negro leaders in Washington to plan a Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington to draw attention to civil rights issues. May 17th, the third anniversary of the Supreme Court school desegregation issue, is chosen as the date.
- 4/7 Drew Pearson writes a column recalling LBJ's and Yarborough's past political differences and speculating on whether or not Yarborough will become a "part of the Lyndon Johnson team" as Humphrey, Mansfield and Neuberger often have.
- 4/8 LBJ testifies before the Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee in support of his bill to alleviate home financing for veterans.
- LBJ also speaks on the Senate floor in support of the deferred grazing bill, which then passes by voice vote. The Senate version is accepted by the House on 4/10 and signed on 4/25.
- Rowe writes LBJ about a recent conversation he had with Joe Rauh who had talked to Arthur Schlesinger after his 3/30 meeting with LBJ. Schlesinger told Rauh that LBJ convinced him that he was not running for president in 1960 or for the Senate. Rowe writes, "Rauh said anybody who will believe that will believe anything, and laughed heartily. He said to tell you he was impressed with your salesmanship."
- 4/9 Eisenhower announces the appointment of Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland. McLeod is currently the administrator of the State Department Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.
- 4/10 LBJ and CTJ fly to Austin today to begin a three-week vacation at the Ranch.
- 4/12 Howard Payne College in Brownwood, Texas confers an honorary degree on LBJ. LBJ holds a press conference in Brownwood and CTJ attends a tea in her honor. In his speech, LBJ says that while he does not feel that we should retreat to a policy of isolationism, we should re-examine our foreign policy.
- 4/13 LBJ, still in Brownwood, has a breakfast for his county men. The Johnsons later attend a parade before returning to the Ranch that afternoon.
- 4/14 Senator-elect and Mrs. Yarborough have lunch with the Johnsons at the Ranch.

A rebellion against Jordan's King Hussein is crushed by troops loyal to the King but street riots and a general strike continue throughout the country during the following week.

4/16 LBJ is in San Antonio today to attend the opening baseball game, Senators v. San Antonio Missions. He spends the night at his mother's home in Austin.

Ernest Thompson sends LBJ a statement he has written, "The Case for Oil and Gas Depletion," warning that we are becoming dependent on foreign oil imports and that the oil depletion allowance should be retained or even increased to 30% to encourage domestic oil production.

4/19 Jenkins sends LBJ a memo reporting on a James Reston column in *The New York Times* saying that the Senate is drifting without leadership and LBJ's authority is waning. Reston writes that only two major pieces of legislation have been passed this session, the Mideast Resolution and the corporate tax bill.

4/21 Easter Sunday. The Johnsons fly to Wichita Falls today to look at cattle; they spend the night at A.W. Moursund's ranch.

4/22 LBJ drives to Austin to meet with the IRS. That evening the Johnsons attend a reception in honor of Governor and Mrs. Shivers.

In a *New York Times* story, James Reston reports that LBJ has disputed the "do-nothing" label some have been trying to pin on the 85th Congress. Reston recently interviewed LBJ by phone at the Ranch. LBJ pointed out that 229 measures have been passed in this session, compared with 140 by Easter in 1953 and 142 by Easter of 1955.

4/23 LBJ meets with the IRS again today in Austin. Later he visits the Texas legislature where he is introduced in the Senate and makes a speech in the House. That evening he has dinner with the Austin City Council.

4/24 Congressional Easter recess ends.

LBJ spends the day in Austin looking at building sites for KTBC with Max Brooks and Jesse Kellam.

4/25 In the first test of the Eisenhower Doctrine, the Sixth Fleet is ordered to the Eastern Mediterranean because of unrest in Jordan.

LBJ is in his Austin office today. A luncheon meeting is held to discuss space for KTBC at the Driskill Hotel. LBJ returns the Ranch that evening with Reedy and Mary Margaret Wiley.

Gordon Gray, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, announces the award of a special tax incentive to Idaho Power Co. for the construction of two of its dams on the Snake River. Senator Morse charges that the taxpayers will end up paying for the controversial dams; Senator Byrd calls the ODM award an “utterly indefensible action.” He calls for hearings on the tax write-off to begin 5/7.

4/26 LBJ and Reedy drive to San Antonio today to attend a number of functions: a breakfast with the South Texas county men, meetings with a group from Fiesta and with the Petroleum Landsmen, and finally, a meeting of the Texas Press Association at the Gunter Hotel. At the press meeting, LBJ answered questions from the floor rather than giving his prepared speech. Questions covered the crisis in Jordan, the federal budget, and Texas’ continuing water problems.

That evening LBJ, Reedy, Jenkins and Bill Brammer return to the Ranch, where a group of county men and their wives arrive for dinner and to spend the night. LBJ meets with the men the next day.

Sam Houston Johnson breaks his leg in Washington. He has surgery May 1.

4/28 The Johnsons and LBJ’s mother fly to Washington, arriving about 5:30.

Ralph Yarborough arrives in Washington to assume his Senate seat. LBJ hosts a luncheon for him after he is sworn in the next day.

4/29 LBJ attends a Steering Committee meeting and a Policy Committee luncheon today. At a press conference later, LBJ reports that he will put the Senate on a three-day week basis in order to speed up committee work. He announces that the Senate will not act on four measures (civil rights, federal aid to education, immigration law revisions and a new natural gas bill) until the House does. He also announces that Yarborough has been assigned to the Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Post Office Committees.

That afternoon, the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice and Judiciary, chaired by LBJ, hears Secretary Dulles’ testimony. He asks the committee to restore cuts made in the State Dept. budget by the House. Hearings continue through 5/14.

4/30 The *Austin American Statesman* reports that Mrs. R.D. Randolph and Woodrow Bean called on Senator Kennedy today in Washington to discuss the possibility of Kennedy receiving Texas’ support for the presidency in 1960. JFK reportedly told

them he understood LBJ might run. Bean indicated that LBJ would not win the nomination and might have difficulty being re-elected as senator.

## May

- 5/1 LBJ makes a speech on the Senate floor on the conflicting views within the President's cabinet on the need to cut the budget. Secretary Dulles testified in committee yesterday that unless cuts in the State Dept. budget are restored we will "breach gravely the front line of our defense of peace and freedom in the world. Treasury Secretary Humphrey predicts depression if the budget is not cut, however.
- 5/2 Senator McCarthy dies in Bethesda Naval Hospital.
- The *Wall Street Journal* publishes an article on the record number of insurance company failures in Texas, including the failure of Physician's Life and Casualty, headed by Coke Stevenson, and of ICE, headed by Ben Jack Cage. Cage, now in Brazil, has declined to appear before a State Senate investigating committee.
- 5/3 LBJ and Jenkins leave this afternoon for Austin to attend a conference tomorrow on the future of Bergstrom AFB, which is to be transferred on July 1 from Strategic Air Command to the Tactical Air Command.
- 5/4 LBJ inspects Bergstrom AFB this morning; then drives to Johnson City with Genls. Curtis LeMay and John McConnell. They apparently spend the night at the Ranch.
- In Washington, CTJ attends a \$100-a-plate Democratic dinner this evening along with Truman, Stevenson and other prominent Democrats. In a column in May 10, Drew Pearson accuses LBJ of leading a passive boycott of the dinner by southern Democratic leaders as a deliberate snub to the DNC because it dominated by liberals. Pearson writes that only one southern leader, Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina, attended the dinner.
- 5/5 LBJ continues his meetings with air force officials at the Ranch today. That afternoon LeMay and McConnell return to Austin.
- 5/6 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on a luncheon meeting he had today with Bill Kittrell to discuss the "liberal scene in Texas." Kittrell reports that Yarborough has told him that he is pleased with LBJ's treatment of him. Kittrell also reports that LBJ has three bitter enemies among the liberals: Frankie Randolph, Woodrow Bean, and Asa Willis, the most dangerous of whom is Asa Willis. He feels that Randolph is tiring of backing the liberals financially.
- 5/7 LBJ returns to Washington tonight.

5/8 Arthur Larson, director of USIA, testifies before the Appropriations Subcommittee for State, Justice and Judiciary, asking them to restore at least \$30 million of the \$38 million cut by the House. LBJ, chairman of the subcommittee, tells Larson that he is giving him one last opportunity to explain why these increased funds are needed. He also questioned Larson about an allegation that the USIA news service is competing with the wire services. Larson defended his request by pointing out the large sums of money the U.S.S.R. is spending on propaganda, particularly in western Europe.

The Johnsons attend a White House dinner in honor of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem this evening.

5/9 LBJ attends a bipartisan meeting at the White House this morning to discuss the Mutual Security program before resuming the Appropriations subcommittee hearings. At noon the Senate and House meet in joint session to hear an address by President Diem.

Scott McLeod's nomination as ambassador to Ireland is confirmed by the Senate. Senator Clark had made a motion yesterday to recommit the nomination on the grounds that his methods as administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in the State Dept. were objectionable. The motion was defeated 22-54. Reedy had sent LBJ a memo saying that there was no reason on the basis of the official record to turn down the appointment and that adverse newspaper publicity had made McLeod the symbol of McCarthyism.

Barbara Louise Smith, a 19-year-old student at the University of Texas, is removed from the lead in the student production of the opera "Dido and Aeneas" because she is a Negro. State Representative Joe Chapman of Sulphur Springs had asked that she be removed. Miss Smith, in a story in the *Daily Texan*, said that U.T. President Logan Wilson decided to remove her from the role to insure her safety and because there was a possibility that her appearance would precipitate a cut in the University's appropriation by the legislature.

5/10 LBJ meets with Jim Rowe before attending another session of the State-Justice-Judiciary Appropriations subcommittee hearings where Arthur Larson testifies again. LBJ starts the session by telling Larson that as the record now stands, he can not ask the Senate to vote \$90 million for USIA, let alone the \$105 million voted by the House, the \$113 million provided this year or the \$135 million Larson requested. Mansfield also questions Larson about his recent Lincoln Day speech in Honolulu where he said that the government during the New Deal had been in the "grip of a somewhat alien philosophy."

CTJ and LBJ's mother leave for New York City this morning.



5/11 Siegel sends LBJ a memo relaying a request by Sparkman to hold the House-passed housing bill at the Senate desk rather than relaying it to committee. Sparkman expects the Senate version of the bill to be reported next week and thus hopes to avoid confusion and delay which would occur if the House bill is brought before the committee while it is marking up the Senate bill. Siegel recommends LBJ consult with Sparkman.

Reedy sends LBJ a memo on the 1958 election. He feels the Democrats have a good chance to win firm control of the Senate; of the 21 Republican senators up for re-election, 15 are conservatives. He recommends that the DNC begin research for the campaign.

LBJ flies to New York this afternoon to join CTJ and his mother. They return to Washington tomorrow evening.

5/13 LBJ attends meetings of the Appropriations Committee and State-Justice-Judiciary subcommittee today. Among his phone calls are ones to Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield and J. Edgar Hoover.

5/14 State-Justice-Judiciary Subcommittee marks up the appropriations bill today. The bill approved by the committee cuts the appropriation for the USIA to \$90.2 million and recommends that the agency be transferred to the State Department and orders the agency not to compete with American news, radio and other media operating abroad. The appropriation for the State Department is \$34 million less than requested by Eisenhower but \$13 million more than the House. The FBI's budget was reduced by \$150,000, the first cut for that agency in recent years. The Senate passes the appropriation on 5/15.

On 5/25, Drew Pearson writes a column critical of LBJ's handling of the USIA hearings. Senators Clark and Kennedy reportedly had challenged LBJ's "steamroller" tactics but backed down when LBJ told them that this was a personal issue and that he must have their vote. Only Neuberger voted against LBJ's position. Pearson maintains that the attack on the USIA is primarily an attack on Arthur Larson, the spokesman for "Modern Republicanism."

Eisenhower makes a television address to the people on the budget at 9 p.m. The issue is raised whether or not LBJ should request equal time to answer Eisenhower defense of the budget. Reedy feels that a Democratic reply would unify the Republicans and that the President's speech was too general to provide a rallying point for them.

5/19 Fifty-nine liberal leaders issue a statement through the ADA urging Congress to approve the President's budget. Signers include Thomas Hart Benton, Theodore Berry, James Carey of the International Union of Electrical Workers, Richardson Dilworth, the mayor of Philadelphia, and Leon Keyserling. The Conference on Economic Progress, led by Keyserling, charges that the budget, instead of being too big, barely meets the current minimum needs of the country.

5/21 Eisenhower submits his recommendations of the Mutual Security program to Congress. He asks Congress to establish a Development Loan Fund with an initial appropriation of \$500 million and authority to borrow \$750 million in fiscal 1959 and 1960. He also asks that foreign military aid be transferred to the Defense Department budget. The total budget he asks for mutual security is \$3.865 billion.

LBJ meets with Under Secretary of State Christian Herter and other State Department officials today.

Jenkins sends LBJ a memo concerning a bill for the Air Force that would increase the pay of technically skilled enlisted specialists and would allow military personnel of all services to attend college when it would encourage their retention on active duty. These proposals were recommended by General LeMay last year but Jenkins feels the Air Force is not supporting them now because they feel they have a chance of getting the provisions of the Cordiner Report passed. The Cordiner Report recommends that the whole pay structure of the military be changed.

Tonight is "Democratic Party Night." Throughout the country small parties are held to raise funds for the Democratic Party. A political quiz show featuring Adlai Stevenson as quizmaster and Harry Truman, Mrs. Alben Barkley, Senator Sparkman, and Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts as the panel is broadcast over the CBS radio network. One of the biggest parties is held in Washington. From his calendar it does not appear that LBJ attended.

5/22 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on the International Atomic Energy Agency proposed by Eisenhower. The agency would be an atomic energy bank to which the U.S., USSR, and England would contribute atomic material and from which other nations would withdraw material for peaceful atomic energy uses. The U.S. would contribute 5000 kilograms of material, the USSR 50 kg, and England 20 kg. One of the criticisms of the plan is the disproportionate amounts of material supplied by the three nations. Reedy feels, however, that the plan would put the U.S. in the lead in converting the atom to peaceful uses and that if the Senate rejected the plan at this time it would be seen as a humiliation for Eisenhower.

LBJ makes a statement in the Senate in support of Eisenhower's mutual security program and the International Atomic Energy Agency proposal. Hearings on the

- mutual security program in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee begin today, last through 6/7.
- 5/24 The U.S. embassy in Taipei, Formosa is ransacked, the offices of the USIA are wrecked, and 13 Americans injured when thousands of Formosans riot over the acquittal of an American soldier accused of murdering a Chinese laborer in Formosa.
- LBJ writes Senator Ellender, chairman of the subcommittee on public works of the Appropriations Committee, asking that he impress upon the Corps of Engineers the urgency of the need for a survey of the Pedernales and the San Gabriel Rivers. \$25,000 is needed for a survey of each river. Siegel and McPherson have advised LBJ that the money should be requested in this manner because money is never earmarked in public works appropriation bills for specific surveys, rather "there is a kind of understanding between the committees and the Corps of Engineers by which certain survey projects receive high priority."
- 5/25 The Johnsons spend the day in Middleburg.
- 5/28 The conference committee on the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriations bill reports a compromise bill today. In it the USIA is given \$6 million more than the Senate had approved but \$10 million less than the House had approved. LBJ speaks on the Senate floor in support of the compromise.
- Chancellor Adenauer addresses the Senate today and later meets with LBJ and Senator Green, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.
- William S. White writes in *The New York Times* that civil rights advocates in the Senate have almost decided to attempt to bring the civil rights bill directly to the floor when it is passed by the House thus avoiding the Judiciary Committee. An attempt to take up the bill immediately would only require the approval of a simple majority whereas a motion to discharge the bill from the committee requires a two-thirds vote. Some Democratic civil rights advocates are reluctant to take such a step because it would challenge the committee system.
- 5/29 Both the House and Senate approve the conference report on the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriations bill, the Senate by a vote of 75-2, with Senators Javits and Neuberger opposed.
- Eisenhower accepts the resignation of Treasury Secretary George Humphrey; nominates Robert Anderson to replace him.
- 5/30 Over U.S. opposition, Great Britain announces it is easing its trade restrictions with Communist China. The next day LBJ holds a press conference following a meeting

with Senator Humphrey in which he announces that he feels that the U.S. should re-evaluate its own trade policies toward China in light of the British move.

## June

- 6/1 The Johnsons spend the weekend at Arthur Godfrey's home in Leesburg, Virginia.
- 6/2 Khrushchev appears on American television in a filmed rehearsed interview with American correspondents. He calls for the simultaneous withdrawal of western troops from West Europe and of Soviet troops from East Europe and predicts that "your grandchildren will live under socialism." In a memo, Reedy reports to LBJ that the State Dept. is opposed to Khrushchev's proposal because Soviet forces would remain far too close to East Europe even if they withdrew to Russia.
- 6/3 LBJ attends an Appropriations Committee hearing on the mutual security program this morning. Later he makes a speech on the Senate floor reporting on flooding in Texas. While the flooding has been serious, LBJ reports that the damage has been lessened because of flood control projects constructed recently. He defends such projects as "sound, dividend-paying investments," not pork barrel projects as they have sometimes been called.
- 6/7 Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports the mutual security bill, calling for a total authorization of \$3.6 billion, a 3-year authorization for the new Development Loan Fund, and a 2-year authorization for military aid, not the permanent authorization in the Defense budget Eisenhower had requested. The Senate passes the committee version on 6/14 after rejecting amendments to eliminate the DLF and reduce funds.
- 6/8 LBJ and CTJ leave for New York where LBJ delivers the principal address at the annual conference of the United Jewish Appeal. His speech, entitled "The Open Curtain" calls for five objectives for disarmament: controlled reduction of military forces by all countries, an "open skies" inspection program, a search for a method of suspending nuclear testing, reduction of nuclear stockpiles, and a worldwide agreement that no nation will make any fissionable materials for weapons purposes. Referring to Khrushchev's recent TV appearance, LBJ calls on the Soviets to provide uncensored radio and TV time for U.S. spokesmen in their country.
- 6/10 The Johnsons have returned to Washington from New York. LBJ makes a speech on the Senate floor concerning his open curtain proposal and meets with Under Secretary Herter at 3 p.m. Reedy sends LBJ a memo concerning ways to gather support for the open curtain proposal.
- 6/11 LBJ makes a speech on the Senate floor in support of the mutual security bill.

Secretary Dulles tells reporters that LBJ's recent open curtain speech is a "strong endorsement" of an idea that the U.S. originally introduced at the Big Four foreign ministers' conference in Geneva in October 1955. Reedy writes LBJ a memo saying that while the idea may have been raised in 1955, no one can remember it having been mentioned since. Reedy feels that Dulles is seeking an alibi for not having thought of the open curtain idea himself.

6/12      Gerry Siegel reports to LBJ on meetings he has held with the staff of the housing subcommittee to work out a compromise in the House and Senate versions of the veterans housing legislation. The House bill is sponsored by Olin Teague, the Senate version by LBJ. Siegel feels they have made certain modifications to the House bill which would make it a good veterans housing bill and one less likely to be vetoed.

6/13      Fulbright makes a speech on the Senate floor criticizing Dulles' reaction to LBJ's open curtain speech.

6/14      LBJ meets with Secretary Dulles and William Macomber this afternoon. Dulles apparently requests that Senate advisers be sent to the disarmament talks underway in London. LBJ tells reporters the next day that he doesn't feel it would be wise for senators to attend at this time.

A Reedy memo dated 6/18 indicates that Dulles came to talk to LBJ about the open curtain proposal and left his office with the promise to give it full consideration. Drew Pearson would like to write a favorable story on the proposal and Reedy feels they should "take a chance" and give him more details on the Dulles meeting.

6/15      LBJ issues a statement in support of the high dam at Hells Canyon and receives telephone calls from Dulles and Eisenhower.

6/17      Surgery is performed on Sam Houston Johnson's leg for the second time. LBJ writes his mother that surgery was necessary because a pin had slipped and to have left it that way would have left his injured leg 2 inches shorter. CTJ was at the hospital during the surgery and reports that Sam Houston is in good spirits.

6/18      The House passes the administration civil rights bill, 286-126.

That evening LBJ attends a Democratic dinner in honor of the Speaker.

6/19      LBJ meets with a group interested in the Hells Canyon Dam bill at 11:15 as debate on the bill begins in the Senate. Much of the debate centers on the tax write-off granted Idaho Power Company. On 6/20, the company announces that it will reject the write-off "to eliminate further beclouding of the real issues."

LBJ also meets with Bob Hill today, Senators Russell and Talmadge, and Senator Humphrey.

6/20 In a strategy devised by Senators Knowland and Douglas, Knowland objects to the referral of the House-passed civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate rejects, by a 39-45 roll call vote, a point of order by Russell against Knowland's objections. This in effect places the civil rights bill on the Senate calendar.

Six liberal Democrats (Kennedy, Magnuson, Mansfield, Morse, Murray, and O'Mahoney) vote to send the bill to Judiciary allegedly in a trade with southerners for their votes in favor of the federal Hells Canyon Dam the next day. LBJ votes to send the bill to committee.

LBJ meets with Clarence Mitchell, Roy Wilkins, Bob Nathan and John Gunther (ADA), Paul Sifton (UAW), Hyman Bookbinder (AFL-CIO), Ken Birkhead (AMVETS) and Herman Edelsberg (Anti-Defamation League) this morning. They represent the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

That evening LBJ has supper with Senator Russell.

6/21 LBJ has lunch with Truman, Charles Murphy and Earle Clements, after which the press meets with Truman and LBJ.

Debate continues on the Senate floor on the Hells Canyon bill, with LBJ speaking in support of the bill. The bill passes, 45-38, with Senators Eastland, Ervin, Long, Russell and Smathers voting for the bill. They allegedly switched from their opposition in 1956 as a trade for liberal votes against the civil rights bill yesterday.

LBJ also makes two statements on the Senate floor today regarding oil imports, the first informing the Senate that the Texas Railroad Commission has cut the oil allowable to 390,000 barrels a day. The reopening of the Suez Canal has increased oil imports, forcing domestic producers to cut production. Later in the day, LBJ informs the Senate that Office of Defense Management Director Gordon Gray has told him the President is taking the initial steps under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act to limit oil imports.

6/22 Siegel sends LBJ a memo on a draft congressional open curtain resolution, incorporating some of Dulles' recommendations.

6/23 The Johnsons fly to Greenville, Mississippi this afternoon where LBJ is godfather to Margaret Wynn, Ed Clark's granddaughter. After the ceremony, the Johnsons fly to Austin, arriving at the Ranch at 11:30 p.m.

- 6/24 The Johnsons are vacationing at the Ranch apparently until 7/5.
- LBJ writes Jake Pickle recommending that the Texas Democratic Newsletter spend less time criticizing the DOT and its leaders. He feels such criticism will tend to unify the movement.
- 6/27 Bobby Baker sends LBJ a progress report on action in the Senate. He recommends that LBJ call Senator Eastland about reporting the immigration bill: "As you know, he will procrastinate and once again, if he is not careful, someone will bypass his committee." (The bill is reported 8/20 and passed 8/21) Baker also writes, "I have been cooperating with Senator Russell in trying to have a light schedule."
- 6/28 LBJ speaks at the Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce tonight.
- 6/29 LBJ speaks at the Texas Press Association meeting at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio. CTJ spends the day in Austin.
- July**
- 7/2 LBJ flies to Wichita Falls for the day.
- Senator Russell says that the civil rights bill is so "cunningly contrived" that it could be questioned whether the President himself understands its full scope. At a press conference the next day Eisenhower admits there are certain parts of the bill he doesn't understand.
- 7/3 Jim Rowe sends LBJ a memo on the civil rights bill: "I personally think this is Armageddon for Lyndon Johnson. To put it bluntly, if you vote against a civil rights bill you can forget your presidential ambitions in 1960. . . . The important thing about civil rights in 1957 is to pass a civil rights bill which the South can accept and which the North thinks is reasonable, solely for the purpose of getting this absurd issue off the Hill for a few years."
- 7/6 LBJ goes to Independence, Missouri to attend the dedication of the Truman Presidential Library. Apparently he then travels to Washington. CTJ remains at the Ranch with Luci; Lynda is at Camp Mystic.
- 7/8 Senator Knowland offers a motion to consider the civil rights bill; eight days of debate on his motion begin. LBJ tells the Senate that Knowland had told him that he will object to the Senate taking up any other legislation except by unanimous consent on an emergency matter.

Behind the scenes, efforts are being made to reach a compromise on the more controversial aspects of the bill. After a legislative meeting on 7/9, Republican leaders say that the President has an open mind on possible “clarifying” amendments.

- 7/9 Northern Democratic supporters of the civil rights bill form an informal steering committee consisting of Senators Douglas, the chairman, and Humphrey and Pastore. Knowland is considered the bipartisan leader of the proponents of the bill.

LBJ speaks to Noah Dietrich in Los Angeles twice today.

- 7/10 Russell and Eisenhower hold a fifty-minute meeting on the civil rights bill. After the meeting, Russell tells reporters that he think the President’s mind is not closed to amendments. Marshall McNeil says Senate leaders feel that amendments would take the form of eliminating Part III, and providing for trial by jury for contempt of court. Part III authorizes the attorney general to bring civil injunction suits to prevent the infringement or threatened infringement of civil rights. Violators of injunctions issued by federal judges could be fined or jailed by the judges without jury trial. Southerners feel that Part III will be used to force school desegregation.

Eisenhower nominates Don Paarlberg as assistant secretary of agriculture. Paarlberg has served as Secretary Benson’s economic advisor and speechwriter since 1953. Humphrey and Symington oppose the nomination, claiming Paarlberg is against the price support system and family-size farms. Paarlberg is confirmed, however, 42-32, on 8/15.

- 7/11 In a speech on the Senate floor LBJ says that he will vote for a motion to send the civil rights bill to committee but that he will also vote for Knowland’s motion to take up the bill because he feels that the preliminary debate indicates that senators “are willing to talk logic and to debate issues.”

Late in the day LBJ announces that he hopes a “definite agreement” will be reached tomorrow setting next Wednesday, 7/17, for a vote on Knowland’s motion to take up the civil rights bill. Knowland will probably attempt to schedule all-night sessions if agreement is not reached to take a vote on his motion.

- 7/12 Senate unanimously agrees to vote on Knowland’s motion on 7/16. LBJ announces that the agreement which was worked out after several days of negotiations with Knowland and Russell.

John Connally and Sid Richardson are in Washington. LBJ had dinner with them at the Mayflower.



- 7/13 Russell proposes three amendments to the civil rights bill which would eliminate Part III, require Senate approval of the Civil Rights Commission created by the bill, and bar the commission from using volunteer unpaid workers. Russell's proposal is considered as a sign that the southerners will not filibuster against the entire bill, particularly the voting rights provisions.
- Senator Mundt also offers a compromise bill which would limit the use of court injunctions to the protection of voting rights, provide for a limited form of jury trial, and curb the investigative powers of the proposed Civil Rights Commission.
- 7/16 The Senate votes, 71-18, to make the civil rights bill its pending business. After approving the motion, the Senate then votes 54-35 to reject Morse's motion to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee. LBJ, Yarborough, Kefauver and Gore break tradition by voting to take up the bill although LBJ stated that his vote should not be construed as support for the bill as it now stands.
- That evening, LBJ meets with Ken Birkhead, Clarence Mitchell and Bob Oliver.
- 7/17 LBJ attends a committee meeting to hear Dulles testify on the mutual security appropriations this morning. He also meets with the press.
- In debate on the civil rights bill, Knowland and Humphrey co-sponsor an amendment to repeal a Reconstruction era law which would allow the president to use the military to enforce civil rights decrees of federal courts. Eisenhower declares at a press conference that he could not "imagine any set of circumstances" that would induce him to use federal troops in that way. The amendment passes on 7/22. Senators Anderson and Aiken also co-sponsor an amendment to eliminate Part III.
- 7/19 Siegel sends LBJ a list of legislation which Congress may act on after action on the civil rights bill is completed. The list includes the Niagara power bill, immigration reform, election reform, school construction, and the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, which Siegel notes is important to Texas and the Southwest.
- 7/21 News article in *The Baltimore Sun* by Gerald Griffin says LBJ faces the most difficult task of his four years as majority leader in the civil rights bill fight. The combination of Republicans and liberal Democrats has given Knowland working control of the Senate, but LBJ is using his influence to prevent a bitter debate and to produce a compromise which will prevent a filibuster.
- 7/22 LBJ is back in the Senate office; meets with Senators Russell and Talmadge for lunch.

- 7/24 Apparently CTJ, Luci and Lynda also return to Washington.  
By a vote of 52-38, the Senate passes the amendment eliminating Part III from the civil rights bill. Before the vote, LBJ spoke on the Senate floor, calling the vote “the basic decision on the civil rights bill.” “The issue is simple. We can write an adequate bill to safeguard the right to vote. Or we can attempt to place into a law a wide variety of vaguely defined civil rights and probably end up with little but oratory.”
- LBJ writes his mother that Lynda and a friend were in the gallery today to listen to the debate. He also writes that the doctors hope to take Sam Houston’s body cast off tomorrow.
- 7/25 Senators Kefauver and O’Mahoney introduce an amendment to Part IV of the civil rights bill guaranteeing the right of trial by jury in all criminal contempt cases but upholding the right of a judge to rule without a jury in civil contempt cases. In civil contempt cases citations the defendant is able to secure his own release by compliance with the court’s order. LBJ speaks on the Senate floor in support of the amendment, predicts a vote will be taken on it on 7/30.
- LBJ also attends an Appropriations Committee meeting on the mutual security appropriation and later meets with Postmaster General Summerfield.
- 7/26 LBJ meets with Andy Biemiller this morning, attends an Appropriations Committee meeting and meets with Senators Kefauver and O’Mahoney about the jury trial amendment.
- Kefauver speaks on the Senate floor today saying that the amendment would assure labor unions of their day in court because it guarantees a jury trial in all criminal contempt cases, not just civil rights cases. Under existing law there is no right of trial by jury wherever the federal government is the complainant. Under the Taft-Hartley Act the government may be granted injunctions to halt strikes in a national emergency.
- Senator Russell has indicated that the southerners will filibuster if the jury trial amendment is defeated.
- LBJ and Walter Jenkins fly to Austin this evening, returning to Washington on 7/29.
- 7/29 LBJ indicates today that he and other supporters of the jury trial amendment are willing to stipulate that the guarantee of a jury trial in criminal contempt cases be limited to those federal court districts where Negroes are allowed to serve on juries. The coalition of moderates and southerners appears to be losing ground to those wishing to retain Part IV without a jury trial amendment.

Eisenhower signs an order limiting oil imports.

7/30

LBJ and Knowland ask unanimous consent that the Senate suspend debate on the civil rights bill to vote on bills to extend the Small Business Administration, and to fund Defense, Agriculture, and the mutual security program. Their legal authority to spend money expires tomorrow. Morse votes against the motion, however, thus denying the moderate coalition time to gather support for the jury trial amendment.

Knowland meets with Eisenhower this morning and tells reporters that the President is opposed to a jury trial amendment; Knowland vows “to stay here all winter” if necessary to pass the bill intact.

UMW President John L. Lewis wires LBJ that he supports the jury trial amendment. The AFL-CIO, however, reaffirms its opposition to the amendment. LBJ’s calendar notes that he talks with Welly Hopkins of the UMW today and meets with Cy Anderson of the Railway Labor Executive Association tomorrow. Drew Pearson writes on 8/8 that LBJ worked these two men plus Jerome Keating of the Postal Workers to swing votes on the jury trial amendment.

7/31

Two unanimous consent agreements are blocked in the Senate today. One by Knowland to set a date for the vote on the jury trial amendment is blocked by Russell, and another to set aside the civil rights debate to pass other measures is blocked for the second time by Morse. LBJ criticizes Knowland for attempting to end debate before the authors of the amendment have discussed it on the floor.

Senators O’Mahoney, Church and Jackson formally modify the jury trial amendment tonight to set uniform standards for jury selection to insure Negroes are not excluded from jury service in the South. Five senators (JFK, Pastore, Lausche, Malone and Milton Young) who had been considered doubtful of the amendment indicated they would back the modified proposal.

In his press conference today, Eisenhower reiterated his opposition to the jury trial amendment.

## August

8/1-8/2

Around midnight the Senate passes the O’Mahoney- Kefauver-Church jury trial amendment, 51-42. The vote is seen as a victory for LBJ, who reversed the lead held by those who opposed the amendment last week.

- Eisenhower issues a statement saying that the Senate's action will make the bill "largely ineffective." Nixon says "This is one of the saddest days in the history of the Senate."
- 8/3-8/4 The Johnsons spend the weekend at Huntlands with the Thornberrys and the William S. Whites.
- 8/4 Senator Walter George dies in Vienna, Georgia. LBJ's apparently attends the funeral in Georgia.
- 8/5 Reedy reports on a conversation he had with Hyman Bookbinder who urged that the jury trial amendment be modified to cover only voting rights cases in order to insure passage of a bill this session. He promised that if the bill is passed he will try to keep fellow labor leaders from attacking the bill.
- 8/7 The Senate passes the civil rights bill, 72-18, at 8:15 p.m. Five southerners break tradition and vote for the bill: LBJ, Yarborough, Kefauver, Gore and Smathers. Sixteen civil rights groups issued a statement saying, "Disappointing as the Senate version is, the bill does contain some potential good." They urged passage of the bill in hopes that it will be improved in conference with the House.
- 8/9 Speaker Rayburn announces that he is willing to accept a modified version of the jury trial amendment, applying the criminal contempt provisions only to voting rights cases.
- Reedy sends LBJ a report on his conversations with Hyman Bookbinder and Ken Birkhead. Bookbinder reports that all the civil rights organizations are attempting to have the Senate bill accepted by the House but they are making little headway with the Republicans. Birkhead reports that the Negro press is opposed to the bill and the Republicans feel that the press has more influence with Negro voters than the civil rights organizations do.
- Washington News* column by John Cramer says that the Postal Workers union swung four to five votes for the jury trial amendment because they felt that there would not be any action on a postal pay raise until the civil rights was passed. By backing the jury trial amendment they insured southern votes to override Eisenhower's expected veto of the pay raise.
- 8/12 LBJ's calendar indicates he talked to Howard Hughes by phone today. That evening he and Rayburn visit Eisenhower at the White House. Afterwards LBJ dines with Russell in Skeeter Johnston's office.
- Reedy sends LBJ a memo on the problems that will ensue if the civil rights bill is allowed to die this session. He writes that the Republicans are willing to let the bill

go by the board this year because the public will place the blame on southern Democrats, not Republicans. Moreover, if the bill is killed, western and New England Democrats such as JFK and Pastore who supported the moderate bill will feel betrayed by the South and will become more extreme in their views on civil rights legislation next year.

8/13 The House rejects two motions, one to send the Senate civil rights bill to committee and another to concur in the Senate amendments. The bill remains in the Rules Committee where Chairman Howard Smith has said he is "inclined to follow the course most likely to result in no bill."

House Minority Leader Martin met with Eisenhower today and said that the House should "wait three months and get a real bill," instead of accepting the Senate version.

LBJ says today that he will press for enactment of a bill liberalizing some of the features of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. JFK introduced the bill, which would facilitate the entry of hardship cases and the relatives of U.S. citizens. The bill passes the Senate 8/21, 65-4.

8/14 LBJ attends an Appropriations Committee meeting this morning. That evening he flies to Houston and on to the Ranch, returning to Washington the evening of 8/19.

8/17 Drew Pearson reports in his column on backstage moves made by LBJ to pass the civil rights bill. Ostensibly as a reward for his work, Senator Church, one of the youngest members of the Senate, was appointed a member of the U.S. delegation to attend the Pan American Economic Conference in Buenos Aires. Senators Schoeppel of Kansas and Butler of Maryland, both staunch supporters of the administration, voted for the jury trial amendment. Three days after the vote, bills they had introduced were reported out of the Judiciary Committee where they had been stalled by Senator Eastland since January.

8/20 LBJ attends a meeting of the Appropriations Committee to mark up the mutual security appropriation. At 1 p.m. he meets with Senator Russell and Congressman Howard Smith.

8/21 Eisenhower announces at a press conference that he is willing to accept a compromise jury trial amendment giving judges the right to decide if there should be a jury trial in criminal contempt cases, and setting maximum penalties if they try such cases without a jury. Joseph Martin offers the compromise to the House.

8/23 LBJ attends a bipartisan meeting of congressional leaders to work out a compromise on the civil rights bill. LBJ, Rayburn, Knowland and Martin reach a

compromise whereby a convicted defendant in a criminal contempt case is assured of a new trial by jury if the sentence imposed by a judge is more than \$300 or 45 days imprisonment. In a memo, Reedy notes that the change is meaningless but is a face-saving measure for Martin. Russell indicates the next day that while the southerners are opposed to the agreement they will not organize a filibuster.

That evening the Johnsons and the Thornberrys leave for Huntlands for the weekend, returning 8/25.

8/26 LBJ meets with Eisenhower for breakfast at the White House. LBJ tells Ike he will support an increase in the mutual security appropriation which Eisenhower had requested.

LBJ attends a meeting of the Appropriations Committee later and they vote out the bill, adding \$500,900,000 to the funds passed by the House. The bill passes the Senate the next day. In conference with the House later, the amount added by the Senate is later reduced by half.

8/27 LBJ's 49th birthday. The office staff gives him a surprise party that morning; Senators Knowland, Kennedy, Smathers, Russell, Byrd, Ervin, Kerr, Fulbright, Symington, and Humphrey have a small party for him that afternoon in Skeeter Johnston's office, and that evening the Dale Millers host a party for him at the Mayflower. CTJ attends the Miller party and leaves the next day for Texas.

Meanwhile, the House passes the revised civil rights bill, 279-97. LBJ's calendar notes that he was calling members of the Texas delegation from the cloakroom concerning the bill, and that he met with Nixon that afternoon. The Senate begins debate on the revised bill later today; a motion by Thurmond to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee is defeated, 18-66.

The House-approved postal pay raise and federal pay raise bills pass the Senate today. Eisenhower pocket vetoes the bills on 9/7.

William Proxmire defeats ex-governor Walter Kohler in a special election in Wisconsin to fill the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Senator McCarthy. Proxmire is the first Democratic senator from Wisconsin since 1932. LBJ listened to the election returns at the Millers' party. The narrow Democratic margin in the Senate made Proxmire's victory particularly important since one Democratic member, 83-year-old Matthew Neely, is in poor health.

8/28 Debate continues in the Senate on the civil rights bill. At 8:54 p.m., Senator Thurmond begins a one-man filibuster which lasts 24 hours, 18 minutes, the longest in Senate history.

That evening, LBJ, Kefauver, Humphrey, Mansfield and Yarborough greet Proxmire at the airport upon his arrival in Washington. They return to the Capitol where the Democrats ask unanimous consent to have Proxmire sworn in before the official accreditation arrives from Wisconsin. Knowland objects however.

8/29 LBJ attends a luncheon for Proxmire, who is sworn in today.

Thurmond's filibuster ends at 9:12 p.m. Senator Talmadge expressed the disapproval of the other southern senators when he called Thurmond's speech a grandstand performance that endangered the southern cause. After Thurmond concludes, the Senate passes the civil rights compromise, 60-15. Eisenhower signs the bill on 9/9.

LBJ's calendar notes that he had dinner tonight with Russell, Eastland, Bob Russell, Bill Jordan, and "me" (Mary Rather?) in Room G-14.

8/30 Congress adjourns. LBJ meets with the press and with Speaker Rayburn before flying to Austin. CTJ and the girls have already left for Texas. LBJ spends the next several days resting at the Ranch.

## September

9/2 Ignoring a federal court order, Governor Orval Faubus orders national guardsmen to surround Little Rock's Central High School to prevent Negro students from attending classes tomorrow. Faubus maintains his only objective is to keep the peace.

9/6 Disarmament talks in London are suspended indefinitely after U.S.S.R. and Western nations fail to reach any agreement.

9/7 Eisenhower affirms his intention to use his powers under the Mideast Resolution to protect pro-Western Mideast countries from overthrow by Syria.

On 9/11, Reedy relays a message from Senator Mansfield that Dulles is more concerned about the Syrian situation than press reports indicate and would like to have LBJ briefed on it. He will send someone to Texas for the briefing.

9/11 Senator Douglas, General Kelly, Major Swindell arrive at the Ranch, leave tomorrow.

9/12 News story by William Theis says "friends" of LBJ say that while he would accept a draft presidential nomination in 1960, he would prefer to wait until 1964 to actively

seek the nomination. The Little Rock crisis has also dimmed the chances of a southerner to be nominated.

9/13 Senator Anderson arrives at the Ranch for a brief visit. That afternoon LBJ meets with Reedy, Col. Reynolds and Major Stewart. He meets with them again the next day.

Yarborough today criticized the "Dollars for Democrats" fund-raising drive scheduled for 10/11-10/12, saying Texas Democrats didn't have to give one-third of their political contributions to Jake Pickle. Under the Dollars for Democrats drive, contributions will be evenly divided between the local, state, and national Democratic organizations. Yarborough says, "Jake Pickle is the Democratic State Executive Committee," and that funds raised at his speaking engagement in Taylor County on Oct. 12 will be split, one-fourth to the local organization and three-fourths to the national one.

9/14 Eisenhower and Faubus meet at Newport, Rhode Island where the President is vacationing.

9/16 LBJ flies to Dallas to speak to the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers. He returns to the Ranch that night.

9/17 LBJ and Representative Clark Thompson announce that they have been notified that Foster Air Force Base in Victoria will be kept in operation at least until 1/1/59. The Air Force had planned to close the base completely.

LBJ issues a statement on the Little Rock situation, saying it is a question to be determined by the courts, that offhand comments to the newspapers will not be helpful in arriving at a solution to the problem.

LBJ attends a dinner for Homer Thornberry in Taylor tonight.

9/19 John Kenneth Galbraith arrives at the Ranch for a visit, leaves the next day.

9/21 Following a federal court order, Governor Faubus withdraws the national guardsmen surrounding Central High School but asks the parents of the Negro children to keep their children home for a cooling-off period.

Kathleen Voigt visits the Ranch today.

9/22 Sam Kinch article in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* comments on the continuing feud between the conservative and liberal factions on the Texas Democratic Party. The conservatives are led by Governor Daniel, the liberals by Yarborough. While LBJ



- is staying out of the picture, he has made it known he prefers working with the official state party machinery headed by Daniel rather than the liberal DOT organization.
- 9/23 Mob violence ensues when Negro students attempt to attend classes in Little Rock. The students are removed by the police, and Governor Faubus declares that the violence vindicates his use of the national guard.
- Eisenhower issues a statement warning that he will use the full power of the federal government to carry out the federal court desegregation order. When violence continues the next day he issues an executive order directing the use of federal troops to carry out the desegregation and federalizing the Arkansas National Guard. One thousand members of the 101st Airborne Division are flown in from Fort Campbell, Kentucky.
- LBJ speaks to the TIPRO Oil Imports Committee in Austin today on the voluntary oil import restriction program. Later he drops by the Business and Professional Women's Club banquet.
- 9/24 LBJ is in Austin today, returns to the Ranch 9/26. He attends a Democratic Women's Day celebration honoring Jane Y. McCallum and visits E.H. Perry in Seton Hospital. He also makes a recording at KTBC on the Little Rock crisis.
- Russell issues a statement calling Eisenhower's actions in Little Rock unconstitutional and pointing out Eisenhower's statement in July that it was inconceivable that he would order federal troops to enforce school desegregation. Eisenhower replies to Russell on 9/28, saying that failure to act on his part "would be tantamount to acquiescence in anarchy and the dissolution of the union."
- 9/26 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on a proposed meeting on Oct. 1 between Eisenhower and a special committee of southern governors concerning the Little Rock crisis. Reedy lists a number of problems facing Eisenhower as a result of his actions, including the effect of the use of troops on the morale of the army, national guard, and the public.
- Governor Faubus makes a televised speech tonight, referring to Arkansas as an "occupied territory" and showing photos of soldiers holding bayonets at the backs of school children.
- 9/30 LBJ flies to Houston to address the Intracoastal Canal luncheon, spends the night with the Wesley Wests and returns to the Ranch tomorrow. LBJ also attends a coffee for young businessmen while in Houston where he apparently meets Jack Valenti for the first time.

## October

Reedy sends LBJ a memo sometime in October about an attempt by Attorney General Brownell to file suit against the Texas tidelands. Reedy says that such a suit would be an excellent way of splitting the Democratic Party since few Democratic senators would support Texas in such a case. Reedy recommends that people such as Daniel and Shivers who supported Eisenhower in his campaigns make an appeal to him to block such a suit.

10/2      Eisenhower announces the resignation of Defense Secretary Wilson. He is succeeded by Neil McElroy.

The Dale Millers visit the Ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Skeeter Johnston also arrive the next day for several days' visit.

10/4      Russia announces the successful launching of the first earth satellite, Sputnik. Eisenhower tells a news conference on 10/9 that the launching "does not raise my apprehension one iota" about U.S. security. However, at his first press conference, the new Defense Secretary, Neil McElroy, says that consideration is being given to speeding up the ballistic missile program.

10/6      Altavene Spann reports to Booth Mooney on the difficulties she is encountering organizing "Women for Lyndon Johnson," a proposed group of women leaders in each county and precinct in Texas who will keep LBJ informed on local developments.

10/7      James Reston holds a three hour and twenty minute interview with Khrushchev in Moscow which is published in three parts in *The New York Times*. Khrushchev says that Russia is willing to bring earth satellites under control as part of a general agreement between the U.S. and the USSR, but he did not indicate that the Russians are willing to modify their disarmament proposals, which have already been rejected by the US. Khrushchev also accuses Dulles of trying to drive Turkey into war with Syria since previous attempts to incite Jordan and Iraq into war with Syria have failed.

10/9      The Johnsons fly to Bonham to attend the dedication of the Rayburn Library. Five thousand people attend the ceremony, including President and Mrs. Truman. Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson gives the principal address.

The Johnsons return to the Ranch that evening where they are joined by the Jim Rows and Tommy Corcoran, who visit until 10/11.

A Soviet scientist reveals today that Sputnik carries elements that make it possible to record the terrain of the earth below.

10/14 Jim Rowe sends LBJ a memo suggesting that he quietly approach Faubus with a plan for withdrawing federal troops from Little Rock. If the plan is successful it will restore some of the luster of LBJ's victory on the civil rights bill, which has been lost because of the Little Rock crisis.

10/16 The Johnsons fly to Washington where they will attend a White House dinner in honor of Queen Elizabeth tomorrow night.

10/17 Reedy sends LBJ a memo recommending that he undertake a non-political inquiry into the satellite question.

News reports indicate that LBJ conferred secretly today with other members of the Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee about a report they are receiving from the Defense Department and the White House on the satellite program.

10/18 The Johnsons fly to Tyler where LBJ addresses the Distinguished Guests Luncheon of the Tyler Rose Festival. He is introduced by the master of ceremonies, Ronald Reagan. In his speech, LBJ announces that he will lead a Senate subcommittee investigation into the satellite program.

The Johnsons return to Austin that evening.

10/19 In Austin, LBJ speaks at a dinner honoring Archbishop Robert Lucey of San Antonio.

10/21 The Johnsons fly to Corpus Christi where LBJ addresses the South Texas Chamber of Commerce luncheon and CTJ attends a brunch. Later LBJ meets with the county men before returning to Austin.

10/22 LBJ meets with Governor Daniel today.

10/23 The Johnsons go to Abilene to attend a number of functions today: dedication of a chapel at Hardin-Simmons University, a meeting of the Taylor County Bar, a Kiwanis luncheon and a banquet at the Oil and Gas Taxation Conference.

Attorney General Brownell resigns, replaced by William Rogers.

10/24 Still in Abilene, LBJ meets with local REA officials and addresses the student bodies of Abilene Christian College and McMurry College. From there, the Johnsons go to C.T. McLaughlin's Diamond M Ranch to attend an informal luncheon before returning to Austin.

- 10/25 LBJ goes to Waco this afternoon to address the County Agricultural Agents.
- 10/26 Dulles writes LBJ about Sputnik. While he does not believe the satellite itself has military value, the ability of the Russians to launch it represents a significant advance. However, he does not feel the Russians have nuclear missile capability as yet. The major effect of the Sputnik has been its propaganda advantage for the Russians.
- 10/28-10/31 LBJ spends the next few days hunting in various places along the border and in South Texas. On 10/31 he apparently flies to Monterrey for a day of sightseeing before returning to Austin.
- 10/30 At a press conference Eisenhower is questioned about appointments to the new Civil Rights Commission created under the Civil Rights Act. Allan Shivers and Adlai Stevenson have been mentioned as possible appointees. Eisenhower replies that as far as possible, all types of thinking should be represented on the commission. On 11/7 he announces the appointments: Stanley Reed, John Hannah, John Battle, Theodore Hesburgh, Robert Storey, J. Ernest Wilkins.

## November

- 11/1 Stewart Alsop and Rowland Evans arrive at the Ranch for the weekend. Reedy sends LBJ a background memo for the meeting, discussing the Little Rock crisis as a regional rather than a party issue.
- 11/2 The Russians launch Sputnik II, a larger satellite carrying a dog.
- 11/3 LBJ flies to Washington tonight.
- 11/4 LBJ, Russell, and Styles Bridges attend a seven-and-a-half hour briefing at the Pentagon from Defense Secretary McElroy and other military officials on the missile program. Following the meeting he has dinner with Russell.
- 11/5 LBJ meets with Dulles at 12:30 and holds a staff meeting with Russell at 3 p.m., following which he telephones Bridges to report on the meetings. LBJ tells Bridges that Russell is very upset about the missile program and feels hearings should be held but that they should not be chaired by Symington. They reach agreement that hearings will begin in late November. LBJ has asked Ed Weisl and Donald Cook to assist on the hearings. LBJ holds a press conference at 4 p.m. to announce the hearings.
- 11/6 LBJ attends a meeting at the White House this afternoon, possibly about the Tidelands case. On 11/8 LBJ issues a statement regretting that Texas has been

drawn into the submerged lands lawsuit involving Louisiana and says that he has presented his views to the President. Calendar entries for 11/6 and 11/7 also indicate he talked to Governor Daniel by telephone.

- 11/7            Eisenhower appoints James R. Killian, president of MIT, as his special assistant for science and technology.
- 11/8            LBJ flies back to Austin this afternoon.
- 11/11           Sam Houston Johnson is in Johns Hopkins Hospital where he has another operation on his leg. There is also an Asian flu epidemic this year and several members of LBJ's Washington staff have contracted the disease.
- 11/12           LBJ and CTJ spend the day in San Antonio, returning to Austin that night where they stay through 11/14.
- 11/13           Symington writes LBJ and Bridges about news reports that Symington will not be permitted to question witnesses in the upcoming missile hearings.
- 11/14           Plans are announced for a testimonial dinner in Houston for LBJ on 12/4. One thousand people are expected to attend the \$7.50-a-plate dinner.
- Reedy relays a message from Sam Low, who recently met with Ed Ball. Ball says that he is willing to participate in the dinner but there may be difficulties with Frankie Randolph and the rank-and-file labor people. Ball also reports that he has been under pressure from the national AFL-CIO to get along better with LBJ.
- 11/14-11/19   LBJ is at the Ranch.
- 11/15           Jim Rowe sends LBJ a memo on the missile hearings. He recommends that LBJ telephone leaders in the Democratic Party such as Truman, Stevenson, and Averell Harriman for their views. He also reports on a recent meeting he, Siegel and Solis Horwitz had with Dr. Vannevar Bush at Cambridge and on a breakfast meeting he had with Ed Weisl. Rowe doesn't believe that Weisl understands the problems involved the way an "old-time bureaucrat" like Rowe does. Rowe feels the missile crisis is essentially an administrative problem, not a scientific or money problem.
- 11/18           Altavene Spann reports on the progress of the "Women for Johnson" organization, which she feels is getting off the ground. She recommends that Grace Tully be assigned to address the organization.

Adlai Stevenson begins work as a consultant in the State Department on the NATO Council conference set for 12/16. Eisenhower asked for his help but Stevenson's

acceptance has been criticized by Democrats and Republicans. He serves as a consultant until 12/13.

- 11/19 Reedy sends LBJ an analysis of the 1956 Symington hearings and makes recommendations for the missile hearings on the basis of the experience of those hearings. Reedy feels they were too partisan and essentially became a lobby for one set of military leaders, i.e. General LeMay and SAC.
- 11/20 LBJ is in Austin today, flies to Washington tomorrow.
- 11/21 Jim Rowe sends LBJ another memo on the missile hearings, saying LBJ's greatest contribution would be to counteract the complacency of the Eisenhower Administration.
- 11/22 LBJ meets with Attorney General Rogers this morning. Later the Preparedness Subcommittee and staff hold a meeting. Members of the committee are LBJ, Kefauver, Stennis, Symington, Bridges, Saltonstall, and Flanders. Ed Weisl is the subcommittee counsel.
- 11/25 Senate Preparedness Subcommittee hearings on the missile program begin. In his opening statement, LBJ says "our goal is to find out what is to be done. . . . We will not reach that goal by wandering up any blind alleys of partisanship."
- Witnesses today are Dr. Edward Teller, "father of the H bomb" and Dr. Vannevar Bush, who directed U.S. scientific research during World War II.
- 11/26 Gen. James Doolittle and Dr. John P. Hagen, director of the Vanguard satellite program, testify today. LBJ interrupts the proceedings at one point to read a news bulletin that Eisenhower has suffered a mild stroke. His condition is not serious, however, and he soon resumes work.
- LBJ has dinner with Adlai Stevenson tonight.
- 11/27 Hearings resume at 9:30 a.m. when Allen Dulles and Dr. Herbert Scoville of the CIA testify in executive session. A statement released later says that Dulles testified that the Soviets are making steady progress towards providing nuclear warheads for their missiles. News reports say that the senators were clearly disturbed by the testimony.
- Defense Secretary McElroy and Deputy Defense Secretary Donald Quarles testify next. McElroy announces that production will begin ahead of schedule on the army's Jupiter and the Air Force's Thor intermediate range missiles. The intercontinental ballistic missile program will also be reassessed.

LBJ meets with Nixon following the hearings.

11/28 Thanksgiving. LBJ flies to Dallas where he apparently is joined by CTJ.

That evening LBJ introduces JFK at his address before the Texas State Teachers Convention. In his speech, JFK emphasizes the importance of education in light of the Russian Sputnik triumph.

The Johnsons later join JFK for dinner.

11/29 LBJ speaks to a breakfast meeting of the Teachers Association and suggests a four-step plan to improve American education.

Later LBJ addresses a luncheon given by the Dallas chapter of the American Jewish Committee before flying to Wichita Falls for a meeting of county and district men.

11/30 The Johnsons fly to San Antonio and return to the Ranch that afternoon.

## December

12/1 Reedy sends LBJ a memo on the missile race saying that the U.S. should devote its energies to the exploration of outer space and not concentrate solely on the development of weapons.

12/2 LBJ flies to Washington.

12/3 LBJ, Rayburn and other congressional leaders attend a briefing at the White House on foreign and defense policies. Eisenhower, still recuperating from his stroke, attends part of the briefing, as does Adlai Stevenson. Eisenhower outlines plans for a \$2 billion increase in the Defense budget, primarily for missile and anti-submarine equipment.

At a press conference following the meeting, LBJ and Rayburn comment on the "lack of sense of urgency" at the meeting.

12/4 Reedy sends LBJ a memo saying Ed Ball is apparently ready to "make peace" with LBJ. Reedy feels LBJ should meet with Ball while he is in Houston because of labor's growing influence in Texas.

LBJ flies from Washington to Houston where a testimonial dinner is held for him at the Rice Hotel. LBJ speaks about the "new frontier" before Americans: the space age. Rayburn and Governor Daniel also speak at the dinner.

- 12/5 LBJ flies to Lubbock to address a Kiwanis luncheon and the Texas Home Builders Association banquet that evening. Between the two engagements he attends a community meeting. The theme of LBJ's speeches is again the missile crisis.
- 12/6 LBJ flies to Amarillo to address a chamber of commerce luncheon and meet with county and district men.
- The first U.S. test satellite explodes on takeoff at Cape Canaveral. Commenting on this, LBJ says in Lubbock, "What happened this morning is one of the best publicized--and most humiliating--failures in our history."
- 12/7 LBJ flies to Abilene to address the annual convention of the Texas Farmers Union. After lunch he leaves for Falfurrias for a day of hunting on 12/8.
- 12/9 Glen Wilson sends Gerry Siegel a memo on suggestions for education legislation. He recommends a number of measures to be called the Johnson Plan.
- LBJ is in his Austin office today.
- 12/10 LBJ and CTJ fly to Fort Worth in the morning where LBJ takes a helicopter to Waxahachie to address a service club luncheon and meet with area farmers. In his Waxahachie speech, LBJ mentions that the U.S. may have to go on a "full wartime mobilization schedule because of the missile crisis. "We cannot produce the weapons of security on time if we think more of the forty-hour week or business as usual." LBJ's remarks are widely criticized by labor leaders.
- CTJ and Reedy take another helicopter to Dallas where CTJ attend a tea given in her honor by Mrs. Robert Clark.
- That evening an appreciation dinner is given in LBJ's honor at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas.
- 12/11 In Dallas, LBJ clarifies his remarks yesterday on the forty-hour work week saying that he was referring to the development of intercontinental missiles, not all private industry.
- LBJ attends a luncheon at the *Dallas News* before leaving for Fort Worth to address the annual chamber of commerce banquet that evening. He stops en route to visit the Bell Helicopter plant in Hurst. He also meets with county men in Fort Worth. CTJ attends a tea in her honor in Fort Worth.



- 12/12 The Johnsons host a coffee at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth this morning. LBJ then attends a stag luncheon given by Fred Korth, and CTJ attends a luncheon given by Mrs. Amon Carter, Sr. LBJ then flies to Washington to resume the missile hearings tomorrow. CTJ apparently returns to Austin.
- 12/13 The missile hearings resume. Witnesses today include William Holaday, the Pentagon director of guided missiles, Army Secretary Brucker, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell Taylor, and Gen. James Gavin. Holaday testifies that the U.S. will accelerate the intercontinental ballistic missile program immediately and disagrees with a proposal offered by LBJ that a civilian agency be established to run missile, satellite and all other space programs. Holaday declines to answer questions about the top-secret Gaither Report, which reportedly recommends a series of steps to counter the Russian missile threat.
- 12/14 Dr. Wernher von Braun and Gen. John Medaris, commander of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency testify today. Both men complain of insufficient funds, indecisiveness in the Pentagon, and the lack of a central missile authority.
- LBJ hosts a luncheon for the subcommittee staff today.
- 12/16 Witnesses in the missile hearings today are Assistant Secretary of the Navy Garrison Norton, Harvard Professor J. Sterling Livingston, Adm. W. F. Raborn, and Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations.
- 12/17 The Air Force successfully launches its first Atlas ICBM.
- Witnesses today at the missile hearings are Air Force Secretary James H. Douglas, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas White, Gen. Curtis LeMay. Before the hearings recess, LBJ warns that the U.S. faces a crisis "in some respects comparable to Pearl Harbor." The hearings will resume Jan. 6.
- 12/18 LBJ flies to Austin.
- 12/19 LBJ spends the day in his Austin office before flying to Houston to attend Jim West's funeral on 12/20.
- 12/23 Mr. and Mrs. William S. White and their children arrive for a visit at the Ranch, staying though 12/27.
- 12/24 The Johnsons attend a Christmas Eve party at LBJ's mother's home, returning to the Ranch that night.
- 12/25 LBJ visits his Aunt Frank and Aunt Kitty, Melvin Winters and A.W. Moursund in Johnson City in the morning to deliver Christmas presents. That evening LBJ's

sisters and their families, his mother, the Whites, and Mary Margaret Wiley join the Johnsons for Christmas dinner.

LBJ goes hunting at the West Ranch for the next few days.

12/28

LBJ drives to San Antonio with Luci, Lynda, Carolyn Kellam, Rodney and Josefa Moss, and Mary Margaret to go shopping. They return that afternoon.