

Dudley T. Dougherty
Beeville, Texas

For Release in PM's of Tuesday, June 15.

Dudley T. Dougherty, Beeville legislator-rancher, added a dash of color to his campaign for the United States Senate Tuesday when he announced that his wife, Pat, would serve as his campaign manager.

The vivacious Mrs. Dougherty, a Sweethear and Bluebonnet Belle candidate during her undergraduate days at the University of Texas, already was knee deep in work when her husband made his announcement through his Austin headquarters.

Mrs. Dougherty spent Monday in Fort Worth and Dallas setting up regional headquarters for her husband's campaign. Tuesday she was in Houston opening up a headquarters there. She will set up the San Antonio headquarters Friday.

"With these regional headquarters set up, staffed with volunteer workers and functioning smoothly, my husband's campaign for the United States Senate will move into high gear," she said.

Mrs. Dougherty said present plans call for a statewide broadcast next Tuesday night with former Gov. Coke Stevenson sharing the 30-minute broadcast period with Dougherty.

Stevenson charges he was counted out of victory in the 1948 senatorial campaign by 200 ballots which mysteriously made their appearance in Boc 13 of Jim Wells County six days after the polls had closed and the official tally had been reported.

The former governor is serving as chairman of Dougherty's campaign steering committee.

Mrs. Dougherty said the statewide broadcast probably will originate from Washington-on-the-Brazos. It was there, she said, that Texas declared her independence of tyrannical Mexican rule.

"A more fitting place could not be found for Texas to declare her freedom today from machine and political boss rule," Mrs. Dougherty said.

Mrs. Dougherty is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Powell Thompson Calhoun of Goliad. She is a graduate of Stepehns College and the University of Texas where she was a Sweetheart candidate in 1947 and 1948, Bluebonnet Belle candidate in 1948, and MICA sweetheart in 1947.

Active in Texas Federated Club work, Mrs. Dougherty is the mother of two children, James and Patricia.

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Radio Speech by Dudley T. Dougherty, Beeville, Texas, Candidate for United States Senate in July 24 Primary Originating from WBAP-TV radio in Fort Worth and Being carried on 37 Radio Stations. For Release at 12:00 O'clock Noon, Friday, July 2, 1954, Before the Broadcasts, so that the Radio Stations and Afternoon Papers will get an even break.

Fellow Americans of Texas:

Some time ago over the Texas radio network I indicted Sen. Lyndon Johnson on nine counts concerning his official record in Congress.

Here is Count No. 10. Thousands of American boys are stationed in foreign lands, in nations we helped to decisively defeat. Naturally, the German and Japs have no love for our GIs. Formerly, if our boys committed an offense in a foreign land, our own American military courts tried them.

But on July 14, 1953, Lyndon Johnson voted that your sons, husbands, brothers, nephews and friends stationed in foreign countries shall be tried by the Judges and Courts of the nation in which they are stationed. The millions of you men who fought against Japan and Germany know that an American will get very harsh treatment from these foreigners when tried in their courts.

Johnson deserves to lose the votes of all you former service men and women because he wants foreigners to try our boys when it could just as easily be done by our own military personnel. This vote is shown on page 9803 of the Cong. Record for July 14, 1953. So if you want the Germans and the Japs to try your boys, just favor Johnson, but if you want a former combat soldier in the United States Senate, vote for DUDLEY T. DOUGHERTY FOR SENATOR on July 14.

COUNT NO. 11. On July 29, 1953, Lyndon Johnson voted to let into the United States another 209,000 people from Europe in addition to the regular immigration quotas fixed by law.

These were escapees and expelled s among the millions of that class now in Europe. Practically all of them are from countries which pay the lowest of wages and they are willing to take jobs from Americans at virtually any price, thus depriving you men and women in Texas of jobs at the American scale of pay. Furthermore, it takes houses and apartments for these 209,000 people and their families and, in many parts f America, houses and apartments are very hard for Americans to find, and these foreigners gum up the housing situation.

This bill permitted ten thousand persons from continental Europe including Turkey to enter America; it permitted 62,000 from Italy and Trieste to come in and 17,000 from Greece; also 17,000 from the Neterhlands and 2,000 from China.

It also permitted a certain number of Japanese, Hindus and others from Asia to come to America and make their homes.

This vote of July 29, 1953, is shown on page 10512 of the Cong. Record for that date, and remember that these 209,000 persons are in addition to the regular immigration quotas allowed all nations under the law.

COUNT 12. I think among the shameful episodes of Johnson's career have been his votes to feather his own nest in the line of increased pay, and having part of his pay exempt from income tax, and getting extra benefits for his staff and his office.

But the slickest, smoothest way to almost double his pay was voted by Johnson on July 27, 1952, and again in 1953.

As most of you know, Johnson's salary is \$15,000 and up to the last year, \$2500 of that salary could not be taxed by Uncle Sam.

Naturally, some senators in Congress do not like to vote a direct pay increase because they know that the average voter would be very happy to draw \$15,000 a year in pay. So a slippery, slick and smooth way was proposed on June 27, 1952, to raise the senators' salaries.

On page 8282 of the Congressional Record an amendment was proposed that a commission should be appointed to survey the salaries of senators and representatives, and then that commission should report to Congress, and then the Senators and representatives could vote on that report. In that way they would not directly vote themselves a raise but could tell they voters they only voted to support a commission report.

On page 8284 of the Record for June 27, 1952, Johnson voted that this commission idea was appropriate legislation in an appropriation bill, even though money bills are not supposed to have new legislation incorporated in them. But on that day, the vote for the commission was 38-38 and the idea was lost for the year 1952.

However, in 1953, some smart operators in Congress thought up the idea of advocating that the salaries of federal judges should also be determined by this commission. Every Texas voter who has read newspaper accounts in 1954 knows that the commission recommended that the salary of Lyndon Johnson and others, be raised from \$15,000 per year to \$27,000 per year.

Now all Johnson has to do is to confirm the Commission report which would raise his pay to \$27,000 per year and tell you, the Texas voters, that the reason he voted the raise for himself was that he wanted a raise for Federal judges.

The honest and straightforward way for Johnson to get himself this increase of \$12,000 more per year would be to vote for the straight salary raise, instead of this slippery, slimy way of putting it over upon you voters and taxpayers.

It should be known that as a Senator, Johnson has a free barbershop; he has private dining rooms where food is served at less than cost; he has a gymnasium and swimming pool and parking place; if he gets sick, Uncle Sam pays a very fine doctor to take care of him; if he must go to a hospital he would go to the Bethesda Naval Hospital and pay only \$9.00 a day for the same accommodations that would cost you four times that much; he also gets \$35,000 each year, and sometimes more, in addition to his \$15,000 pay and that is for clerk hire in his office. As a minority leader he may get some other favors of which I am not aware; he also gets twenty cents a mile to travel from Austin, Texas, to Washington, D. C. and twenty cents a mile to come back. If you like arithmetic, ask your depot agent or airplane agent the number of miles, what the fare is, and then figure how much profit he makes on those trips.

COUNT 13. Those men who operate railroad trains take out Diesel engines, passenger trains and freight trains worth millions and millions of dollars. Those brakemen, switchment, firemen, engineers, and conductors that you see running these multi-million dollar trains are a very decent, high grade group of Texans and Americans.

Occasionally railroad labor organizations have disputes with railroad management as they did in 1946. There was a strike on and there was no war and no particular emergency. Early on the Saturday afternoon of May 25, 1946, the strike was settled by negotiators of the trainmen and railroads sitting across the table, largely on railroad terms. An hour or two later in the House of Representatives, where Lyndon Johnson was a member, the man who now seeks the vote of the working people of Texas voted to draft the railroad men into the Army, simply because they were demanding fair wages and operating rules.

This was House Bill No. 6578. On page 5755 of the Cong. Record for May 25, an opponent of that drastic bill said:

"This bill will strip organized labor of its protection in the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia laws. It will subject labor to a new penalty, drafting its members and officers into the armed forces, if they do not go along. This bill violates the clause in the United States Constitution which prohibits involuntary servitude. It is the pattern of military dictatorship against labor. . . I appeal to you, do not embark upon a course of action in which the federal government becomes an instrument of coercion against working people. . . This bill coerces only labor. It plays into the hands of employers who provoke labor into strikes for the purpose of smashing labor organizations."

The roll call showing that Lyndon Johnson voted for this vicious bill is shown on page 5762 of the Congressional Record for May 25, 1946. But this bill was blocked in the Senate by Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio and died in committee in the Senate.

Let every worker in Texas, whether you are organized or unorganized, realize that Lyndon Johnson would side with the big employers and throw you into the armed forces if you do not agree to the terms offered by these employers.

Let every worker in Texas, whether you belong to a labor organization or not, who wants to preserve the American way of negotiation between employer and employee, vote against Lyndon Johnson for Senator on July 24.

And I, DUDLEY DOUGHERTY, who am opposing Johnson for United States Senator, solicit the vote for all the working people of Texas, big and little, organized and unorganized. I hope as a senator to take a fair and unbiased view on these questions of the relationship between employer and employee. I want the worker to have the right to bargain; I want the employer to have the right to talk to his employees and particularly I want the general public protected, so that we can have an era of labor peace in America, which we so badly need.

I have many more counts on which to indict Lyndon Johnson's official record in Congress, some of them just as shameful as the few I have so far listed.

But I do not have time in one broadcast and I hope that you will listen to future broadcasts and telecasts so that you may get the truth.

There is an old saying: "The truth shall make you free." I should like to see Texas free of the domination of that tremendous group of corporations centering in its activities in Houston and known as the Herman Brown-Root outfit. National magazines have exposed the machinations and conniving of this outfit and their many subsidiaries against taxpayers and workers of this state.

I would like to help break the back of this machine domination of America's greatest state -- TEXAS.

You can play an important part in breaking up the conniving of this machine by voting for me, DUDLEY T. DOUGHERTY of Beeville, for United States Senator in the Democratic primary on July 24 -- just a few weeks away!

I thank you all for permitting me to come into your home and talk to you and I say God bless you and all your family!

LAW OFFICES

LOONEY, CLARK & MOORHEAD
BROWN BUILDING
AUSTIN 1, TEXAS

EVERETT L. LOONEY
EDWARD CLARK
R. DEAN MOORHEAD
CHARLES D. MATHEWS
DONALD S. THOMAS
MARTIN HARRIS
FRANKLIN W. DENIUS

April 6, 1954

AIR MAIL

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

C Dear Senator Johnson:

O In accordance with your request we have carefully reviewed the Texas Election Code for the purpose of advising you with respect to certain matters inquired about. The matters with which you are concerned will be discussed and answered in the following order:

The date for filing:

P Article 13.12 of the Texas Election Code provides that in state-wide races the request to go on the ballot shall be "filed with the State Chairman". This of course refers to the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Y Article 13.12 also provides that such request "shall be filed not later than the first Monday in May preceding such primary, and shall be considered filed if sent to such Chairman at his post office address by registered mail from any point in this state." May 3, 1954 will be the last day for filing.

In connection with the above, you should obtain from the Honorable George Sandlin, 101 Bolm Building, Austin, Texas, who is the Executive Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee, the necessary forms for filing, which includes the necessary loyalty affidavit. For your information we are attaching copies of such form to this letter.

The required filing fee to accompany request for filing:

It is provided in Article 13.15 of the Texas Election Code that no person's name shall be placed on the ballot in case of

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candidates for United States Senator or for Congressman-at-Large until such candidate shall have paid to the Chairman of the State Executive Committee "five per cent of one year's salary". It is further provided in said article that upon the payment of such filing fee, no other sum or sums shall be paid by such candidate to any other person or committee in order to have their names placed on the ticket as a candidate.

In connection with the above, the question naturally arises as to whether your required filing fee will be five per cent of \$12,500.00, or will be five per cent of \$15,000.00. This question was first presented in connection with the race of Senator Price Daniel and the question was thoroughly briefed by the writer at that time. We concluded that the \$2,500.00 allowed to Senators for expenses is not a part of the Senator's salary, and therefore should not be included in figuring the five per cent of one year's salary. In order to be perfectly safe, however, we submitted to the Chairman of the State Executive Committee a cashier's check for \$625.00, the same being five per cent of \$12,500.00; and at the same time presented a separate cashier's check for \$125.00, the same being five per cent of \$2,500.00. In the covering letter of submission on these two particular checks, we stated to the chairman that we had concluded that the required filing fee was \$625.00, but if and in the event the committee concluded that the filing fee should be \$750.00, then and in that event the additional check of \$125.00 would take care of the same. We also requested that in the event the committee agreed with our construction of the law, that the \$125.00 be refunded to us. At a subsequent date the committee met and agreed with us, and accordingly refunded the \$125.00 check. This is, of course, a precedent and I am sure that the committee will reach the same result in your case. At the same time, it is our advice to you that in making your filing and submitting your filing fee that you follow the practice herein mentioned, and submit to the chairman of the committee two separate checks: one for \$625.00, and a separate check for \$125.00, with the written request that the \$125.00 be returned in the event the committee concludes that the required filing fee is and should be only \$625.00, or five per cent of \$12,500.00.

Records and Sworn Statements to be
filed with the Office of Secretary
of State and the date for filing:

The above subject is covered by Article 14.08 of the Texas Election Code. For your information we are attaching hereto a typed copy of Article 14.08. Your attention is directed to the details of that particular article. In this connection, however, we have ascertained the dates for the filing of the reports required by Article 14.08, and have carefully checked the dates against those established by the office of the Secretary of State. In connection therewith you are advised that the reports, records and sworn statements required by said article will be due in the office of the Secretary of State on the following days:

- (1) First report will be due May 25, 1954;
- (2) Second report will be due June 14, 1954;
- (3) Third report will be due July 4, 1954;
- (4) Fourth report will be due on either July 19, 20, or 21, 1954;
- (5) Fifth report will be due on August 3, 1954.

In the event of a run-off or second primary, reports, records and sworn statements must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the following dates:

- (1) First report must be filed on or before August 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12, 1954;
- (2) Second report will be due on or before August 23, 24, or 25, 1954;
- (3) Third and final report will be due in the office of the Secretary of State on or before September 7, 1954.

With respect to the filing of reports, records and sworn statements in connection with the general election, said reports will be due to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State on or before the following dates:

- (1) First report must be filed on or before September 3, 1954;
- (2) The second report must be filed on or before September 23, 1954;
- (3) The third report must be filed on or before October 13, 1954;
- (4) The fourth report must be filed on or before October 28, 29, or 30, 1954;
- (5) The fifth and final report must be filed on or before November 12, 1954.

In connection with the dates specified above with respect to the first primary, the second primary, and the general election, you are advised that under the wording of the Texas Election Code such reports are to actually be received and filed in the office of the Secretary of State on or before the dates above enumerated. The code does not provide that the posting or mailing of the report shall be considered the date that it is filed. Because of this peculiar situation, you are advised that you should see to it that your campaign manager actually files these required reports in the office of Secretary of State on or before the date above specified. During the last election, and incidentally the first election held under the new Texas Election Code, some of the candidates filed their reports by mailing them and having them postmarked on the date they were actually due in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State saved these envelopes so as to show the postmark, but no question was ever raised about the matter, and accordingly no ruling has ever been made thereon. I am clear in my own mind that the law contemplates the actual filing of the same in the office of Secretary of State rather than the posting of the same; so, for that reason, you are admonished to give proper instructions to your campaign manager to the end that he will see that these required reports and sworn statements are actually filed in the office of Secretary of State on or before the above enumerated dates.

Designation of a Campaign Manager:

It is provided in Article 14.02 of the Texas Election Code that "every candidate for nomination for or election to a state

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or district office may designate a campaign manager by written appointment filed with the Secretary of State, and may also designate an assistant campaign manager for each county affected by such candidacy by written appointment to be filed with the County Clerk of said county."

 You will observe from a reading of the above quoted portion of said article that you are not required to designate a campaign manager, but the statute provides that you "may" designate a campaign manager. The Secretary of State does not provide a form for making such designation, but accepts a letter designation of a campaign manager. Based upon the personal experience of the writer, it would be my suggestion that a campaign manager be designated to the end that he may be charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that the proper reports and filings are made on or before the due dates specified in the separate sections of the Texas Election Code.

 In connection with the required reports, records and sworn statements covered by Article 14.08, you are advised that the office of Secretary of State has never prescribed a definite form upon which these reports are to be made. At the same time the office of Secretary of State has accepted the printed form which has been prepared by the Steck Company here in Austin, and so far as I personally know, this particular form printed by the Steck Company was used by practically all of the candidates running for state-wide offices two years ago. I therefore recommend to you that your campaign manager use these particular forms because they have stood the test of one previous election without question.

I sincerely trust that the above is the desired information. If I can assist you on other parts of the election code, I shall be more than happy to do so.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Mathews

CDM:ml
Encls.

Vernon's Annotated Texas Civil Statutes

Election Code

Art. 14.08. Records and Sworn Statement

(a) Each candidate is hereby required to keep an accurate record of all gifts or loans of money or other valuable things received by him, his campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers, and of all gifts, loans, and payments made, and of all debts incurred by him, his campaign manager or assistant campaign managers on account of his candidacy, which record shall contain all information hereinafter required to be reported by such candidate.

(2) Each candidate is hereby required to file sworn statements of all gifts and loans previously received and of all gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred. Such sworn statements shall and must be filed at intervals of twenty (20) days beginning sixty (60) days next preceding the date of any election in which the candidate's name appears on the ballot, provided, however, that a sworn statement shall be filed not more than five (5) nor less than two (2) days prior to the date of the election, in which the candidate's name appears on the

ballot. Provided, further, that there shall be filed a sworn statement not more than twenty (20) nor less than fifteen (15) days next preceding the second or run-off primary election and there shall be filed a second sworn statement not more than five (5) nor less than two (2) days next preceding the second or run-off primary election in which the candidate's name appears on the ballot. Such sworn statement shall also include an estimate of the additional amount that the candidate will expend or become liable for in behalf of his candidacy from the time of the filing of the sworn statement to and including the day of the election.

(c) Not less than ten (10) days after the election each candidate must file a sworn supplemental statement of all gifts and loans received prior to the election and of all gifts, loans, and payments made and debts incurred prior to the election not specifically included in the sworn statement filed prior to the election.

(d) Any such statement filed by a candidate in a second primary election must include all items not reported in the statement filed for the first primary election. Any such statement filed by a candidate in a special or general election must include all items not reported in statements filed in primary elections preceding such special or general election. However, each statement filed must include a statement of the

total amount of all previous gifts and loans received and all gifts, loans, and payments made and debts incurred in connection with the candidacy of the candidate filing such statement.

(e) Each such sworn statement shall include the names and addresses of all persons from whom money or any other thing of value has been received or borrowed by such candidate, his campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers, and the date and amount of such gift or loan. Such statement shall also include the dates and amounts of all gifts, loans, and payments made or debts incurred by such candidate, his campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers on account of his candidacy; the names and addresses of all persons to whom any gift, loan, or payment of more than Ten Dollars (\$10) was made or debt of more than Ten Dollars (\$10) is owed; and the purpose of such gifts, loans, payments, and debts.

(f) Such statement shall be accompanied by the following affidavit by the candidate:

"I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts, and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans; and such statement fully shows all

previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other persons with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of _____ before the (primary, special or general) election on the date of _____, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or any thing of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit."

Such statement and oath shall be filed by each candidate for a county office with the county clerk of the county and for a district or state office with the Secretary of State.

(g) If any candidate fails to file such sworn statement at the time provided herein or swears falsely therein, he shall be subject upon conviction to a fine not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100) nor more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one (1) nor more than five (5) years, or be both so fined and imprisoned.

(h) Any candidate failing to file such sworn statement at the time provided or swearing falsely therein shall forfeit his right to have his name placed upon the ballot at any subsequent

primary, special, or general election.

(i) Any candidate who fails to report in whole or in part any gift or loan received or any gift, loan, or payment made, or debt incurred, as provided in the foregoing paragraphs of this Section shall be liable for double the amount or value of such unreported gift, loan, payment, or debt, or unreported portion thereof, to each opposing candidate in any election prior to which same should have been reported. Each of such opposing candidates shall also recover reasonable attorneys' fees for collecting the above liquidated damages.

(j) It shall be the duty of any person making one or more contributions or loans aggregating more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to any candidate for the purpose of furthering his candidacy to ascertain whether the candidate properly reports such contributions or loans, as provided in this Section. If such contribution or loan is not reported, it shall be the duty of the person making such contributions or loan to report the same under oath to the proper official as provided in this Section. If such contribution or loan is not reported by either the candidate or the person making same, the latter shall be civilly liable to each opponent of the favored candidate for double the amount of such unreported contribution or loan, or part thereof unreported, and for reasonable attorney's fees for collecting the same. Acts 1951, 52nd Leg., p. 1097, ch. 492, art. 244.