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HUEY
PIERCE
LONG
LOUISIANA

Acceptance of the Statue
of
HUEY P. LONG

Presented by
the State of Louisiana

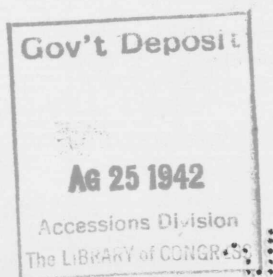


Proceedings in the Congress
and in Statuary Hall
United States Capitol

United States
Government Printing Office
Washington : 1941



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING



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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11

SUBMITTED BY MR. OVERTON

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed, with illustrations, and bound in such form and style as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing five thousand nine hundred copies of the proceedings held in connection with the unveiling of the statue of former Senator Huey P. Long in Statuary Hall, Capitol Building, Washington, District of Columbia, on April 25, 1941, together with such other matter as may be relevant thereto, of which one thousand two hundred and fifty copies shall be for the use of the Senate, three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and nine hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be published with these proceedings.

Adopted August 8, 1941.

BIOGRAPHY

HUEY PIERCE LONG was born on a farm near Winnfield, Winn Parish, La., August 30, 1893; attended the public schools at Winnfield and the Oklahoma University at Norman, Okla.; was engaged for several years as traveling salesman for wholesale concerns; studied law at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., was admitted to the bar in 1915, and commenced practice in Winnfield; elected railroad commissioner (later called public service commission) in 1918, when he moved to Shreveport, La., and served until 1928, being chairman 1921-28; unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Louisiana in 1924; Democratic National committeeman 1928-35; elected Governor of Louisiana in 1928 and served from May 21, 1928, until January 25, 1932; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1930 for the term commencing March 4, 1931, but did not assume those duties until January 25, 1932, preferring to continue as Governor until that time; served as Senator until his death; chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, 1934 and 1935; died in Baton Rouge, La., September 10, 1935, from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the State Capitol Building on September 8, 1935; interment in the Capitol Grounds at Baton Rouge, La.

THE HUEY LONG STATUE
COMMISSION

ROSE McCONNELL LONG, *Chairman*
ALLEN J. ELLENDER
EARLE J. CHRISTENBERRY

THE SCULPTOR

CHARLES KECK was born in New York City, N. Y.; was a pupil of Augustus Saint Gaudens, whom he assisted for a period of five years, after which he was awarded the scholarship to the American Academy in Rome for a period of four years; spending another year on his own account in traveling through Europe; on return in 1905 he established himself as a sculptor in New York City and has done many monuments both in this country and abroad. A few of his more important works are: George Washington, Buenos Aires; Shriners' Peace Monument, Toronto, Canada; Lewis and Clark Monument and Stonewall Jackson equestrian statue, Charlottesville, Va.; Liberty Monument, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Andrew Jackson, equestrian, Kansas City, Mo.; Father Jogues Monument, made for the State of New York at Lake George; portrait statue of Governor Aycock for the Capitol in Washington; Father Duffy, Times Square, New York City; Soldiers' Monument, Montclair, N. J.; and more recently the Huey P. Long Monument at Baton Rouge, La., and one of Senator Long for the Capitol in Washington.

Before deciding on the proper pose for the Senator Long memorial, I consulted many of the more important men in Washington who knew Senator Long intimately, and, generally, when I asked them the characteristic pose of the Senator, they would take the attitude of this statue, which seems to impersonate the strong vigorous character of the man and the nervous tension with which he emphasized the points which he wished to bring out. I am greatly indebted to Mrs. Long and her son and daughter for the helpful suggestions which they made, particularly in the portraiture.

CHARLES KECK.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FROM
LOUISIANA

Senators

JOHN H. OVERTON
ALLEN J. ELLENDER

Representatives

F. EDWARD HÉBERT
HALE BOGGS
JAMES DOMENGEAUX
OVERTON BROOKS

NEWT V. MILLS
JARED Y. SANDERS, Jr.
VANCE PLAUCHÉ
A. LEONARD ALLEN

DEDICATION
and UNVEILING

STATUARY HALL, APRIL 25, 1941

STATUE OF HUEY P. LONG



The exercises in connection with the dedication of the statue of HUEY P. LONG were held in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol, Washington, D. C., on Friday, April 25, 1941, at 3: 30 o'clock p. m.

SENATOR OVERTON. Ladies and gentlemen, the first number on the program will be a selection by the United States Marine Band.

(The Marine Band then played "America," the audience standing.)

INVOCATION

Senator OVERTON. In undertaking this sacred program, it is proper that we should invoke the blessings of Divine Providence. I ask Rev. William Henry Denney, Acting Chaplain of the United States Senate, to offer an invocation.

Rev. WILLIAM HENRY DENNEY. Almighty God, Eternal and Infinite, unto Whom the souls of just men made perfect return in victory and in power: We invoke Thy divine blessing upon this memorable occasion. Fill our hearts with Thy divine spirit as we wait before Thee in this place before so great a cloud of witnesses. Rekindle within our own hearts devotion to our country and our time. O Thou Who hast drawn from all corners of the earth many kindreds of people and commingled our blood and our genius, preserve and bring to fruition

STATUE OF HUEY P. LONG

in this place that blessed tree whose leaves shall be for the healing of the nations, and inspire us that in our time we may be champions of freedom and the victory of Thy power creatively in the hearts and lives of all mankind.

To this end, inspire the Senate in the sacred memory of those who have served here; and unto Thee, Almighty God, we ascribe all praise, dominion, and power, world without end. Amen.

SENATOR OVERTON. Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, the Congress of the United States has accorded to each State in the Union the privilege of placing a statue of one or more of its illustrious citizens in Statuary Hall, in which we are now assembled.

The State of Louisiana in 1938 enacted a statute authorizing the placing of a statue of Governor and Senator HUEY PIERCE LONG in Statuary Hall, commonly known as the Hall of Fame. Pursuant to this statute Governor Earl K. Long appointed Senator Rose McConnell Long, wife of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG; Senator Allen J. Ellender, presently junior Senator from the State of Louisiana; and Mr. Earle J. Christenberry, former secretary to Senator LONG, to serve as members of a commission to make proper provision for the statue and its erection in Statuary Hall.

Mrs. Long is chairman of the commission. I very much regret to announce that illness prevents her being present upon this very memorable occasion. In her absence I present to you, as the permanent chairman of this ceremony, the junior Senator from Louisiana, Hon. Allen J. Ellender.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY
HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I shall not detain you with a speech. As most of you know, I had occasion to eulogize the late Senator LONG only a few minutes ago on the floor of the United States Senate. I now desire to present, as the first speaker on this occasion, Hon. Rufus E. Foster, of New Orleans, La., a distinguished jurist, and one of the presiding judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit. Judge Foster.

ADDRESS BY HON. RUFUS E. FOSTER

Senator ELLENDER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greatly appreciate the honor of being permitted on this occasion to express in some measure my appreciation of HUEY P. LONG.

HUEY P. LONG and I were close friends, not merely intimate acquaintances. Despite the disparity in our ages we had much in common. For one thing, we were both interested in amateur athletics. For another, we were interested in the better education of the underprivileged people of Louisiana, especially those who had become adults. He was devoted to Louisiana State University and was determined to make that school second to none. As a result of his efforts intercollegiate athletics flourished at Louisiana State and, from time to time, by the erection of new buildings and the beautification of the grounds, the campus improved and now compares favorably with any in the United States. Largely through his encouragement of athletics L. S. U. achieved championship in football, track, and several minor sports. His fostering of free schoolbooks throughout the State, in private and denominational schools as well as the State institutions, has done much to raise the standard of literacy in our State. Through his efforts a first-class medical school was established at L. S. U.

But there is one phase of his career that I may perhaps speak of with more authority than almost anyone else. To say he was a competent lawyer

STATUE OF HUEY P. LONG

would be faint praise. When I first met HUEY LONG he was a student at Tulane College of Law, of which I was then dean. When he became chairman of the Louisiana Railroad Commission, a body with jurisdiction over the regulation of public utilities and railroads, he decided to represent that body as its attorney. I was then United States district judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana and many cases attacking the orders of the commission came before me, or, rather, before the statutory courts of three judges, which had jurisdiction to decide whether the orders of the Commission were constitutional. Of course as the Commission was domiciled at Baton Rouge, I was a member of all such courts.

HUEY LONG was a brilliant lawyer. He was not bound by precedent and did not hesitate to strike out boldly in the navigation of a chartless sea of litigation. In that respect he established jurisprudence. In the Supreme Court of the United States cases that he there won are datum posts in the development of the law. He came into court with his cases well prepared, both on the facts and the law. While he may have descended to the vernacular on the stump, in court he argued his cases in classic English. He had a marvelous memory. He may have been surprised by a point raised by his adversary, but he was never defeated nor stampeded. Without referring to a book, he could usually cite a case that was a complete answer to the adverse proposition. His brilliant mind would flash all over a problem and decide it instantly. He had many enemies, but what public man has

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not? But his enemies were negligible compared to the number of his true friends. When he entered the Senate he soon became a prominent figure in debate. His name was synonymous with Louisiana. No more dynamic personality, no more constructive genius, no more brilliant mind ever came out of our State. I am proud to participate in the ceremonies honoring him in the dedication of his statue in the Nation's capital.

Senator ELLENDER. The next speaker will be State Senator Albert A. Fredericks, of Natchitoches Parish, La., an ardent supporter of the late Senator and one of his close personal friends.

ADDRESS BY HON. ALBERT A. FREDERICKS

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a distinct honor and pleasure to have the privilege of saying a few words on this occasion.

I am a school teacher by profession. School teachers and parents who have children to educate in Louisiana will always be grateful to HUEY P. LONG. He did more for public and private education in Louisiana than all the other governors put together. Today when school opens in Louisiana in the fall of the year there is on every school child's desk a complete set of books, pencils, and paper for his education. This not only increases the efficiency of education in our public and private schools but provides textbooks for a great many children whose parents do not have the money to buy the necessary tools of education.

Yes, Senator LONG's educational influence was felt from the kindergarten department in our public schools to the graduate school of our Louisiana State University, which he built from an ordinary, commonplace college with a small enrollment to one of the largest universities and greatest educational institutions of our country. He provided money for working scholarships for thousands and thousands of young men and women who otherwise could not have attended college, thereby doubling the enrollment of all our colleges in the State of Louisiana during his administration.

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He went further than that. He sent teachers to every city, hamlet, and crossroads to teach adults who during their early days did not learn to read and write. All these things were brought about because HUEY LONG lived and was Governor and Senator from our State.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to express the appreciation and thanks of the people of Louisiana to the commission composed of Mrs. Huey P. Long, Hon. Earle J. Christenberry, and Hon. Allen J. Ellender for having selected, purchased, and arranged for the placement of a statue of our great leader.

Thank you. [Applause.]

Senator ELLENDER. Ladies and gentlemen, I now desire to introduce to this audience the man who built the statue we are this day unveiling, Hon. Charles Keck, of New York. Will Mr. Keck please rise? [Mr. Keck rose and was applauded.]

It is now my pleasure to present to this gathering Hon. Earle J. Christenberry, of New Orleans, La., secretary to the late Senator LONG. He served the late Senator for many years and was one of his staunchest supporters. Mr. Christenberry.

ADDRESS BY MR. EARLE J. CHRISTENBERRY

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Today has come to me an honor which is accorded few men—that of standing in the Capitol of this great Nation and proclaiming to the world not only my devotion and affection for HUEY LONG but to express the feelings of the good people of his State for the friend of the poor, the greatest humanitarian in the history of Louisiana—HUEY P. LONG.

It is not only wars which produce heroes. Most of our revered and still honored national characters did not achieve their everlasting fame on the battlefield. Contrary to many temporary indications, God has really endowed His people to be eventually appreciative of service well performed. Such appreciation is rarely expressed during life. Nor is it always adequately expressed in a contemporary eulogy. Time, however, is the recorder in whose indelible, permanent record is written the only true biography. "The good men do is not interred with their bones."

It was once said, in the case of a statesman, all experience warns us not to attempt to fix his final place in history until the generation that knew him and loved him or hated him shall have passed away, and a new generation, to whom he was not a familiar figure, shall have come upon the stage, capable of beholding him with eyes undimmed by emotion and judging him with minds unclouded by prejudice. Loyalty and duty and reverence

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nonetheless urge us to set down, while memory is clear and events are fresh, what we know of men upon whom their fellow men placed great burdens of power.

A prince once said of a king struck down:
"Taller he seems in death."
And the words hold good, for now, as then,
It is after death, that we measure men.

And so it is today, men who had not a good word for HUEY LONG in life today in sober contemplation have had opportunity to appraise his sincerity of purpose; his devotion to mankind; his greatness; and are open in their praise of this great man.

HUEY LONG has passed to his reward!

I realize the remarks of men, irrespective of the forum where made, cannot dim the luster of his star nor lessen the love and respect of a grateful people. His voice is stilled, but his monument may be seen all over the State of Louisiana, and the name of HUEY LONG is engraven upon the hearts of a great people. As his friend and companion—and I think I can truly say I was his friend and companion—I am proud to stand in this gathering and let the world know the deep and abiding friendship and devotion and affection that existed between us.

No one in the political history of any State had at his age been elected to the high offices or attained the national and international prominence held by HUEY LONG. And at his death he was, with the possible exception of the executive heads of our greatest world powers, better known and more

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discussed throughout the world than any other man in public or private life.

No man, ladies and gentlemen, within my knowledge, possessed greater political courage than did Senator LONG. He was at no time subservient to any man, set of men, or organization. He did not hesitate to enter the arena against any foe, however influential and however long entrenched in power.

HUEY was a loyal friend—and an open foe. He fought none secretly. He battled always in the open. He was a man of strong convictions; and neither fear nor favor, nor dread of punishment nor hope of gain, prevented the outspoken expression of his views.

HUEY LONG it was who conceived and offered in Congress the first bills to redistribute wealth through limitation of inheritances and heavier taxes in the higher brackets; to provide old-age assistance to the poor old folks of this country; for public works; to balance farm production with consumption; and the great system of dams and reservoirs which are even now being constructed by the Federal Government.

In looking for a theme for this talk today, I recalled a letter Senator LONG wrote his wife about two years before his assassination. In the privacy of his hotel room, after a day of toil in the Senate, HUEY said this in his letter:

I wonder if the people will ever realize and appreciate what I am trying to do?

And now, five and a half years after his untimely death, we see a realization of the things HUEY was

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striving for—the accomplishment of his program almost in its entirety, though under different names and methods.

HUEY LONG was a showman, it is true, but it was no show when he stood in Congress and solemnly proposed his great humanitarian program that I have just mentioned. And HUEY LONG was rough and ready when it came to dealing with those who would trample the underprivileged beneath their feet; but there was still another HUEY LONG that few people had the opportunity of knowing.

Associated with him here in Washington, as I was, I came to know HUEY LONG, the man of family. HUEY, who of an evening, called his wife and children on the long distance telephone, inquiring of their health and comfort, admonishing the children to study and obey their mother. HUEY LONG, the man who loved home and family; HUEY LONG, the devoted husband, the loving father.

In his last debate in the United States Senate, Senator LONG gave a truthful characterization of himself, eloquent in its simplicity, when he said:

Mr. President, I am not undertaking to answer the charge that I am ignorant. It is true. I am an ignorant man. I have had no college education. I have not even had a high-school education. But the thing that takes me far in politics is that I do not have to color what comes into my mind and into my heart. I say it unvarnished. I know the hearts of the people, because I have not colored my own. I know when I am right in my own conscience. I do not talk one way back there in the hills of Louisiana and another way here in the Senate. I have one language. Ignorant as it is, it is the universal language of the sphere in which I operate. Its simplicity gains pardon for my lack of letters and education.

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What a simple statement, from an honest soul! Even as death approached, he implored Almighty God to spare him a little longer so that he might finish his work. Thus into life eternal passed a great soul that in its brief earthly pilgrimage struggled fiercely, bravely, and unselfishly for the humble, the weak, and the oppressed:

Oh Lord, please don't let me die, I have so much yet to do.

While Almighty God has called you from this troubled world to the eternal reward you so justly merited, your memory and your deeds will live in our hearts and the hearts of generations to follow.

Senator ELLENDER. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator LONG was surrounded by many faithful coworkers. I know of none who labored harder and more diligently than the next speaker, Hon. Ernest S. Clements, State Senator from Allen Parish, La. Mr. Clements.

ADDRESS BY HON. ERNEST S. CLEMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We assemble today in the Capitol of this great Nation to pay tribute to a great American who died fighting for a great cause. A cause which he believed would make the pathway of life a little smoother for the great masses of our people by a more just and equitable redistribution of the wealth of the Nation.

HUEY PIERCE LONG was born August 30, 1893. Many eyes were dimmed, many hearts grew sad, when the news spread abroad on the morning of September 10, 1935, that this noble man had passed on to the great beyond. He was the victim of the most cowardly attack ever committed by an assassin in the history of the State of Louisiana. And I want to say to you, my friends, that that bullet, belched from a .32 caliber German Luger gun on that fateful night, closed the eyes of Louisiana's noblest son, stilled the voice of America's greatest statesman, and paralyzed the brilliant brain of the people's best friend. He is dead, but his spirit lingers on, and it shall ever linger on as long as there is poverty, misery, and suffering in this great land of plenty.

Some years ago, the Great Jehovah, the Master of us all, looking down from his throne on high saw the great State of Louisiana in peril and in grave danger; He saw little children crying because they lacked money with which to buy books and go to school; He saw poor people distressed because

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they had not a dollar with which to buy a poll tax and take part in the government under which they lived; He saw farmers and laboring men troubled because they were unable to pay burdensome property taxes and prevent their little farms and homes from being sold out from under them; He saw many other abuses existing in Louisiana, and so, in the infinite wisdom of the Supreme Architect, he cast about to find one who could liberate the great State of Louisiana and bring happiness, prosperity, and contentment to all of our people. And in doing so, I wish to assure you He did not go into the mansions of the rich, nor did He go into the palaces of the mighty, but rather He went into the hills of old Winn Parish in north Louisiana, and there to a good old farmer and his wife, noble, pure, and true, He brought them forth a son in a little three-room log cabin. He brought this boy up under adverse circumstances; He schooled him in the school of hard knocks; He nourished him on ordinary food; He did this that some day he might better know the problems of poor people. In 1928 this sandy-haired son of the soil of north Louisiana was called forth to serve as Governor of the great State of Louisiana. I respectfully refer to that great humanitarian, that matchless and fearless champion of the rights of the masses of the people, the late, lamented and beloved United States Senator, HUEY PIERCE LONG. Immediately after assuming the duties of the high office of Governor, a new day dawned for Louisiana. Little children marched to school on frosty mornings with smiling faces and free schoolbooks under their arms. Poor people

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went to the polls with free poll-tax receipts in their hands, able for the first time in the history of the State to vote for candidates of their choice on an equal basis with the richest people in the State. Farmers, laboring men, widows, and the aged, they all went into tax collectors' offices and came out with free property tax receipts assuring them that never again would their little homes and farms be sold out from under them and their families. Yes, these and many other governmental benefits were to be given the people of Louisiana under the guiding hand of this great genius.

The touch of HUEY LONG'S hand was like the waving of a magic wand. He touched the old dirt roads, graveled highways, and wooden bridges of Louisiana and over night they became the finest system of paved highways and concrete bridges to be found anywhere in America. He touched the Louisiana State University, with an enrollment of only fourteen hundred, and in the short space of a few months this great institution of learning boasted an enrollment of six thousand. He touched the charity hospitals of Louisiana, and in short order they became the finest temples of mercy to be found anywhere in the Nation. These and many other things felt the magic touch of the mighty hand of this great man.

And when I think of the wonderful things HUEY LONG accomplished for Louisiana in such a short period of time, I think of him as a builder—

Like an old man traveling a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm deep and wide.

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The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
For the sullen stream held no fear for him,
But he turned when he reached the other side
And builded a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," cried a fellow pilgrim near,
"Why waste your time with building here?
Your journey will end in the ending day;
You never again will pass this way."

The builder raised his old gray head,
"Good friend, on the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet will pass this way.
This stream which has been as naught to me
To that fair-haired boy might a pitfall be.
He too must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

HUEY LONG was building bridges for the people of Louisiana and the Nation when he was so untimely taken from this earth.

The rise of Senator LONG to State and National prominence is without parallel in the history of our country. Born on a small hill farm, he was not afforded the advantages given to many with whom he had to cope in his political career. However, by sheer determination and hard work he secured a legal education and became one of the outstanding lawyers of his time.

When only 37 years old he had occupied the offices of chairman of the Louisiana Railroad Commission, Governor of Louisiana, and United States Senator.

No one prior to HUEY LONG had dared to fight the battles of the masses of the people of Louisiana, but, on the contrary, they had sat idly by while the

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affairs of the State were dominated and controlled by big corporate interests and the so-called "upper strata." It is no wonder, then, that he was fought in such a ruthless and brutal manner. One with less courage would have given up the fight under the constant barrage heaped upon him. Not so with HUEY. The harder he was fought, the harder he fought back. He won victory after victory. His majorities increased. He was on the road to greater victories when the assassin's bullet cut him down. The threat of one man, one gun, and one bullet had been carried out. Those who loved, admired, and respected him find consolation in the fact that he died like a hero—

And on fame's eternal camping ground
His silent tent is spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

As a lawyer, HUEY was in a class by himself. Learned in all of its branches, he was able to cope with the skilled lawyers of the State and Nation. During his entire career he often remarked that he had never taken a case against a poor man. He won many notable victories in his chosen field.

He was known as the most constructive Governor ever to occupy that high office in the State of Louisiana. Within a short time he became one of the outstanding Members of the United States Senate. He was a master political strategist, a rough and tumble debater without equal, a keen student of human nature.

Wherever you go in Louisiana today, be it in the forks of the creek or on the banks of the bayou, you

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hear the people singing the praises of this man who lifted the burdens from the backs of the poor and downtrodden and replaced them with happiness and contentment. Go into the homes of the great majority of the people of Louisiana, and the first view to greet your eyes will be a picture of HUEY LONG placed on the mantelpiece or hanging on the wall; a picture placed or hung there not for a day, month, or a year, but forever.

It is fitting and proper that we should here today dedicate this statue to the memory of this great Louisianan, this great and noble American. It shall tend to remind forever those of like humble origin of the great opportunities and advantages afforded all alike in this cradle of liberty and freedom.

At this moment HUEY LONG sleeps in the shadow of the great State capitol of Louisiana in a cold grey tomb, bathed in the sun rays by day and watched over by the stars at night. A martyr to a great cause. And might I now say—

Rest on embalmed and sainted dead
Dear as the blood you gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbiage of your grave.

Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps;
Nor honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

STATUE OF HUEY P. LONG

Senator ELLENDER. Ladies and gentlemen, it now becomes my privilege to call upon the three children of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG to unveil the statue of their illustrious father.

Will Rose Long McFarland, Russell Long, and Palmer Long, step forward?

(The three children of the late Senator LONG stepped forward and unveiled the statue, while the Marine Band Orchestra played "Prayer" by Cesar Franck.)

Senator ELLENDER. And now, as a member of the commission that was created by the Legislature of Louisiana, I present the statue of the late Senator HUEY PIERCE LONG to the Federal Government, and the Honorable Alben W. Barkley, Senate majority leader and Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, will accept it in behalf of the Government. Senator Barkley. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty and privilege as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library and also by invitation of the Senators from Louisiana, to accept this statue on the part of the Congress of the United States. In doing so I shall not deem it necessary or appropriate to indulge in any extended remarks concerning my estimate of and my association with Senator LONG. I should like, however, to emphasize the significance of this occasion as well as the significance of the Chamber in which we are here assembled.

It may be known to most of you, but not to all probably, that this Chamber was the original House of Representatives, and some of the most stirring events in the early history of the Nation were enacted on this floor and within these walls. It was in this Chamber, just over there between the two columns that lead out into the passageway, that Henry Clay took the oath of office as Speaker of the House of Representatives on the day of his arrival as a member of that body, and, so far as I recall, except in the election of the first Speaker, he was the only man who was ever elected Speaker immediately upon his first election to the House of Representatives.

It was in this Chamber where the passage at arms in a heated debate occurred between Clay and John Randolph of Roanoke, which resulted in a duel

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between them across the Potomac, over opposite what is now Georgetown. Neither one of them hit the other, and both were glad of it. [Laughter.]

It was in this Chamber that John Quincy Adams, whose election as President had been brought about by Clay in the House of Representatives, died after he had returned here as a Member of the House following his four years as President of the United States.

In 1854 the two wings of the Capitol were completed, and the House of Representatives moved out of this Chamber into the Chamber where it now holds its sessions; and the Senate of the United States, which then met in what was more recently the Supreme Court room, moved into its present Chamber; and for a long time it was a problem what use Congress would make of this Chamber as the old House of Representatives and the other Chamber as the old Senate.

The Supreme Court, as you know, moved into the old Senate Chamber, and until the new building across the way was built for the Supreme Court it held its sessions and rendered its most momentous decisions in that Chamber.

Finally, Congress decided to make of this room a sort of Statuary Hall, a hall of fame, and authorized each State to place here two statues, to be chosen by themselves as representing the most outstanding figures in the history of the States. Thirty-eight of the States have placed their quotas of two each in this Chamber; five have placed only one; and nine have yet placed none within this Chamber to represent them. The accumulation of

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these statues, made of stone or marble or bronze, a few years ago became such a burden upon the floors that was found necessary to remove into other parts of the Capitol all of them except one from each State. That has been done. So there are now two statues from each of 34 States, one from each of five States, and each of those five will still be entitled to put one more here; and the nine that have none will be entitled to fill their quotas whenever they shall see fit.

I mention this background to emphasize the honor that comes to the name and memory of any man whose statue is placed here by the people of his State. Unless and until the number of States shall be increased, if the number ever is increased, or until Congress shall increase the number which can be representative of each State, there never can be more than 96 statues in this hall or in other places under the law that created Statuary Hall. So that among all the millions of persons who have lived and died and will continue to live and die in this great Republic, the statues of only 96 may find a place here in Statuary Hall; and the very creation of this hall, and the very designation of those whose statues are to stand here, is one of the greatest exemplifications of our theory of democracy. No dictator in Washington suggests to the legislature or to the people of any State whose statues they shall place here in honor of the State. Just as they choose by their own ballots their representatives in Congress, their executives and their legislatures and other officers within the State, so the people, through their legislatures and their representatives,

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choose those who are to be honored by having their statues unveiled here in this Hall of Fame.

I am not familiar with the reason why Louisiana, until now, has had no representative in Statuary Hall. I do not know why that great State, filled with romance and history, has, until now, not seen fit to place even a portion of her quota of statues here to represent her. "God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." It may be that some invisible force, some unknown fate, has withheld this honor from Louisiana until this hour, when her people, exercising their right and their judgment, saw fit to select none of the pioneers, none of those who made Louisiana famous in the centuries that are gone. They waited until now to choose one of her younger and more modern statesmen to represent her in this Hall of Fame. I have no doubt that in due time Louisiana will select the other representative whose statue will be unveiled here.

As I said a moment ago, it is not my function to make any extended remarks concerning Senator LONG. That has already been done in ample measure today and heretofore by those more capable of speaking, by reason of their intimate knowledge, than I could possibly be; but I am glad to have the honor and privilege of accepting this statue on behalf of the Congress of the United States and the Government of the United States. Though I did not always agree with the position taken by Senator LONG with respect to public matters, I respected his ability, and I honored his capacity to understand

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and to explore and to expound any public question to which he gave his great attention.

I had occasion now and then to engage in heated conflict with the Senator on the floor of the Senate; and I want to say that within my knowledge no man ever served in the Senate with a keener intellect, with a more ready wit, no man who ever served there more frequently landed on his feet in debate and in conflict, than did HUEY LONG. [Applause.] No man ever learned to appreciate more than I did the keenness of his sword and his adaptability to any situation which confronted him.

Out in Chicago in 1932, at the convention which nominated President Roosevelt, I happened to be the temporary chairman of the convention, and there was a contest as to the seating of the Louisiana delegation. That contest had gone before the committee on credentials; and in the discussion of the contest before the committee on credentials altogether too much of personalities had been indulged in on both sides, which was perfectly natural in view of the heat of the contest.

The committee on credentials reported against the seating of the delegation represented by the then Governor LONG, later Senator LONG; and when the matter was to come before the full convention I took the liberty, though I was only slightly acquainted with Governor LONG, to suggest to him that in my judgment it would be better altogether to eliminate any personalities and to devote himself to the legal argument in favor of his side. Whether by reason of that advice or not I do not

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know; but he did entirely eliminate all personalities which had crept into the discussion before the committee on credentials and made one of the finest and soundest legal arguments ever made before any convention in behalf of his delegation. The convention seated his delegation in that convention.

On the floor of the Senate he enjoyed such a reputation for keen wit, quick-wittedness, and ability to take care of himself and to meet each situation as it arose, that it was not easy for any man to join in debate with him without some trepidation. I know that was true in my own case [laughter]; and I think it was true in almost all cases in the debates which took place in the Senate. But I learned to know and believe, as I frequently learn things by close association, that HUEY LONG respected and admired those who fought fairly, openly, and above-board, more than he did the coward who slunk in his tent and was afraid to come out in the open and advocate the things in which he believed or oppose the things in which he did not believe. [Applause.]

So it is not strange that I not only respected his ability and honored his capacity, but also, as a friendly antagonist, learned to feel for him a genuine affection.

I dare say I speak the truth when I say that even his bitterest enemy and his fairest foe condemned the miserable and cowardly way in which he was taken out of this world's activities. [Applause.]

Life is not measured in years. Many men have lived to be 80, 90, or a hundred years old without accomplishing as much in the causes in which they

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believed and for which they fought as HUEY LONG accomplished in forty-odd years.

Today Louisiana has presented him in perpetuity to the Government of the United States and to the people of this country. Here throughout all the years that are to come his image will stand amid the other images in this hallowed spot, which is historic in the annals of this Nation. Here it will no doubt be free from the corroding influences of time. As the years recede and his enemies forget their enmity, and as his frailties are forgotten and his weaknesses are swallowed up in time, the things that were outstanding in his character, ability, and public life will become stronger. The people of Louisiana and of the Nation will appreciate them more and more.

As chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, which has jurisdiction over these matters in Congress, as the friend of the two Senators from Louisiana, with whom I am honored to serve in the Senate, and the friend and admirer of Mrs. Long, the widow of HUEY, I take great pleasure in accepting this statue on behalf of the American people. [Applause.]

Senator ELLENDER. The audience will please remain quiet until after the benediction by the Reverend Mr. Denney. Reverend Mr. Denney.

BENEDICTION

Rev. WILLIAM HENRY DENNEY. Unto the gracious and eternal benediction of Almighty God we commend, in solemn memory, the life, the work, and the

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destiny of HUEY PIERCE LONG. May the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and Holy Spirit be with you now and evermore. Amen.

(The ceremonies were concluded with the playing of the National Anthem by the U. S. Marine Band.)

TRIBUTES *in*
the CONGRESS

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1941

TRIBUTES IN THE SENATE

FRIDAY, April 25, 1941.

Mr. BARKLEY submitted an order, which was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That on Friday, April 25, 1941, at the conclusion of the memorial addresses on the late Senators Logan, of Kentucky; Borah, of Idaho; Gibson, of Vermont; Lundeen, of Minnesota; Pittman of Nevada; and Sheppard, of Texas, addresses be delivered in the Senate Chamber in connection with the unveiling in Statuary Hall today of the statue of Hon. HUEY P. LONG, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order of the Senate of today, addresses in connection with the unveiling in Statuary Hall of the statue of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG, of Louisiana, are now in order.

The Chair recognizes the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Overton].

ADDRESS BY SENATOR OVERTON

Mr. PRESIDENT: Five years ago, a few months following the death of HUEY PIERCE LONG, the Senate set aside a day to commemorate his memory. Upon that occasion a number of addresses were made by various Senators in memory of Louisiana's illustrious Senator.

On behalf of the State of Louisiana, which in part I have the honor to represent in this body, I desire to express my very warm appreciation that the Senate has today by unanimous consent adopted an order setting aside another hour in which to pay tribute to Louisiana's deceased Senator. I wish to express my gratitude to the majority leader, the able and beloved senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Barkley] for initiating that procedure, and to the Senate for the unanimity with which it adopted his suggestion.

On the occasion previously referred to, on January 22, 1936, I was accorded by this body the privilege of delivering on the floor of the Senate a memorial address in commemoration of Senator LONG's character and career. It is my desire that portions of the eulogy then delivered by me be included in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HUEY PIERCE LONG

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, on the 8th day of September 1935 in the forty-second year of his life, HUEY PIERCE

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LONG, senior United States Senator from Louisiana, was stricken with a fatal wound and died 2 days later in Baton Rouge, the capital of the State.

He was felled by the bullet of an assassin. He was shot down in the majestic capitol which his own genius had conceived and builded. He was, by direction of the Louisiana Legislature, laid to rest within its grounds and under the shadows of its lofty spire, which rises as a mighty shaft to mark his grave.

There, "after life's fitful fever," he sleeps, beloved and revered as no other man in Louisiana's history by the great majority of her citizens.

Senator LONG's enemies, Mr. President, had constantly sought, and by various methods, his political destruction. They undertook time and again to defeat him at the polls, but they failed in election after election. They tried to oust him from the governorship of Louisiana by impeachment, but they failed. They endeavored to have him expelled from the Senate of the United States, but they failed. They sought to accomplish his ruin by having him indicted in Federal and State courts, but they failed. It took, Mr. President, the bullet of the assassin to cause the senior Senator from Louisiana to yield to his foes.

No one in the political history of our State had at his age been elected to the high offices or attained the national and international prominence held by Senator LONG. When only 37 years old he had occupied in succession the offices of chairman of the Louisiana Railroad Commission, Governor of Louisiana, and United States Senator, and at his death he was, with the possible exception of the executive heads of our greatest world powers, better known and more discussed throughout the world than any other man in public or private life.

It has been repeatedly contended by many of his critics that Senator LONG rose to political power by ruthless and unscrupulous methods. But those who make this charge, Mr. President, fail to appreciate, or else ignore both the recent political history of Louisiana and the political career of the man they have sought to disparage. For some 25 years prior to Senator LONG's election as chief

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executive of Louisiana that State had been controlled by Governors elected from the upper stratum of society and subservient largely to the interests of the wealthy classes. None could aspire to high office unless he was "to the manor born." The politicians of this regime did nothing toward a constructive development of the State or a recognition of the rights, necessities, and hopes of the humbler classes; yet their domination of the State and its affairs seemed to be permanent and unshakable.

Against this long and firmly entrenched political aristocracy, HUEY P. LONG, in 1928, unfurled his standard as candidate for Governor. He was a mere stripling; he was of humble origin; he was unschooled; he was ungrammatical; he had no organization, no political power. But he came with irresistible enthusiasm and dynamic force, hurling defiance at big corporate influences and political war lords and championing with convincing sincerity the cause of what his opposition had long contemptuously derided as the "poor white trash." He was then, as he continued to be afterward, the exponent of the rights of the poor, the humble, and the lowly. He was a champion of the masses, and he had their love and confidence. He was victorious. He did—

"* * * * break his birth's invidious bar,
And grasp the skirts of happy chance,
And breast the blows of circumstance,
And grappled with his evil star."

And, being victorious, he ousted and kept out of power and continued until his death to keep out of power the political lords of the old regime. That, Mr. President, was his great, unpardonable sin.

The discredited political forces became determined that nothing should be left undone to drive him from power.

Then began that ruthless warfare against Governor LONG that is perhaps without a parallel in the history of our Government. His chief measures were fought before the legislature, before the people, and in the courts. Almost every conceivable attempt was made to discredit him and

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his administration. He himself was held up daily to public ridicule; his character was assailed, his motives misrepresented. So unrelenting were his enemies that they sought to subject to their political boycott all those who dared support him and his State policies. Within a year after his inauguration the old-line politicians, the big dailies, and certain powerful corporate interests united in an effort to drive from the Governor's chair the man they could not defeat at the polls.

Thus, Mr. President, was changed the complexion of Long's political life and career. Before his election as Governor he said to me, with evident sincerity, that it was his ambition to give Louisiana a splendid, constructive administration, and then retire to the practice of law, which was his first and greatest love. But in order to save himself, his friends, and associates from political annihilation, it was necessary for him to build and maintain an organization as ruthless, perhaps, as was the opposition. To the perfection of such an organization he brought to bear the unusual combination of a genius for organizing and a mass appeal as a public speaker excelled by few, if any, of his day and generation. This body itself has witnessed the many times the Senate galleries were filled as he rose to address the Senate, and emptied when he resumed his seat. His greatest political asset was the affection that the common people entertained for him and the confidence that they reposed in him. They regarded him as one of them. He might be called Governor in Baton Rouge, doctor of laws at Loyola University, or Senator in Washington, but he was "HUEY" to those who live down on the bayous and at the forks of the roads.

Mr. President, no man within my knowledge possessed greater political courage than did Senator LONG. He was at no time subservient to any man, set of men, or organization. He did not hesitate to enter the arena against any foe, however influential and however long entrenched in power. In his memorable senatorial campaign of 1930, immediately following his attempted impeachment as Governor, he arrayed himself against a combination of the daily press of Louisiana, the regular organization in New

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Orleans, and all the erstwhile political powers of his State, and succeeded in completely routing them by the greatest popular majority ever polled in Louisiana up to that time.

While it is true that in the United States Senate he put through to final passage no bill or measure, yet it may be said without exaggeration that in the 4 years of his service as a Member of this body he acquired a national following as an independent leader and established a reputation as a skillful debater excelled by none in our public life. So great had become his following that it can be said with truth that the assassin's bullet that sent him to his untimely grave likewise shot despair into the hearts of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, for he was regarded by the common people generally as the poor man's friend and as a great apostle of the rights of the laboring classes in city and country. He was possessed of the brain, the energy, the persuasive power, and the purpose, had he lived, to have established during the many years of ordinary life expectancy that lay before him a long record of useful and splendid service to the toiling masses and the underprivileged of humanity.

When, however, Mr. President, we turn from his work in the Senate to his career as chief executive of Louisiana we find that he left as Governor a record for constructive administration of a State's affairs unsurpassed by that of any other executive in our national history.

He literally lifted Louisiana out of the mud and left her with one of the finest systems of hard-surfaced and graveled roads in the United States. He abolished our toll ferries, substituting therefor magnificent toll-free bridges over the many broad rivers and bayous of Louisiana, and culminating in the great HUEY P. LONG Bridge that spans the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

He lifted more and more the burdens of public education from the poorer communities, equalized educational opportunities throughout Louisiana, and more than doubled the State's contribution to the cause of public education.

He enacted into law the permanent policy of distributing free of cost schoolbooks to every child in Louisiana at-

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tending school, public or private, and regardless of race, color, or creed.

He enfranchised the "poor whites" of Louisiana by repealing the poll tax prerequisite to vote.

He substantially relieved the poor man's taxes by exempting all homes up to a potential value of \$2,000, and by shifting generally tax burdens from the masses to the wealthy classes.

Before LONG occupied the executive chair of Louisiana, legislatures had assembled and adjourned, Governors had come and gone in monotonous succession for over a quarter of a century, and all had left the Pelican State practically as they found it. But within the span of a few years LONG made Louisiana noted throughout the world for its spirit of progress, and studded the surface of the State with the monuments of his inspired vision, dynamic energy, and capacity for achievement.

Mr. President, he was a loyal friend—surely I may bear testimony to that fact—and he was an open foe. He fought none secretly. He battled always in the open. He was a man of strong convictions; and neither fear nor favor, nor dread of punishment, nor hope of gain, prevented the outspoken expression and advocacy of his views. There was no duplicity about him. The same opinions and sentiments that he uttered in private discourse he maintained upon the hustings and on the floor of the Senate. Shortly before his death, in the rapid fire of debate in this body, he gave the following truthful characterization of himself, eloquent in its frank simplicity:

"Mr. President, I am not undertaking to answer the charge that I am ignorant. It is true. I am an ignorant man. I have had no college education. I have not even had a high-school education. But the thing that takes me far in politics is that I do not have to color what comes into my mind and into my heart. I say it unvarnished. I say it without veneer. I know the hearts of the people because I have not colored my own. I know when I am right in my own conscience. I do not talk one way in the cloak room and another way out here. I do not talk one

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way back there in the hills of Louisiana and another way here in the Senate. I have one language. Ignorant as it is, it is the universal language of the sphere in which I operate. Its simplicity gains pardon for my lack of letters and education."

"The friend of the poor" is the epitaph which I think Senator LONG would himself have preferred to all others. It is the epitaph which hundreds of thousands of fellow Americans bestowed upon him. It is an epitaph whose verity none may justly question.

Mr. President, the more than 5 years that have elapsed since I delivered this memorial have not altered, they have confirmed the appraisalment I made of Louisiana's most outstanding political contribution to the political history of our Nation. In far more durable form than any passing tribute that may fall from my lips, Louisiana will today commemorate its illustrious dead by the unveiling of his statue in our National Capitol.

Four years ago I said that HUEY LONG, as Governor of Louisiana, left a record of constructive administration unsurpassed by that of any other State executive in our national history. So brilliant, thorough, and comprehensive were his accomplishments for the relief of the poor and underprivileged and the material development of Louisiana that all preceding State administrations shrink by comparison into the conventional commonplace. Let me now make the further observation that subsequent State administrations in Louisiana suffer equally by comparison with the administration of Louisiana's great builder and commoner. In the long list of Louisiana's Governors, HUEY LONG, to borrow the imagery of Lord Macaulay, "was eclipse; there is no second."

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HUEY died amid the tears of countless friends and the maledictions of many foes. Neither the flight of time nor the sacredness of the tomb has altogether silenced his slanderers.

The late J. Hamilton Lewis, paragon of knightly courtesy, in eulogizing Senator LONG, said:

Of the dead speak nothing but good * * * there will be an epitaph from this honorable body to this honorable dead, "pace humani"—"this man, may he rest in peace."

Alas, Mr. President, the memory of the honorable dead is still at times desecrated by sensational libels on the part of some writer seeking to sell his otherwise unsalable wares, or some politician striving for a notoriety which his own mediocrity is unable to command. Gone and forgotten will be his carping critics while yet history records the works of his genius and while yet his image stands enshrined in America's Hall of Fame.

In justice to the memory of the departed Senator, let it be recorded in the everlasting records of this august body that thorough investigation by Federal and State authorities during his life and following his death disclosed no act of dishonesty by him committed. Let it be further recorded that all indictments filed in State and Federal courts in the so-called Louisiana political-scandal cases are based on transactions postdating the death of HUEY LONG. None are connected with his gestion of affairs, either as Governor or when, though Senator, he still dominated the official life of his State.

If, Mr. President, from the portals of another world HUEY could fashion the tributes this day

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being paid him, he would not perhaps countenance a defense of his memory against unjust assault. In life he never asked for quarter. "Ever with a frolic welcome he took the thunder and the sunshine." He would probably say to us in the language of his favorite poem so often quoted by him:

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

* * * * *

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR CARAWAY

Mr. PRESIDENT: One of the very wise laws passed by the Congress was that which authorized each of the various States of the Union to place within what has become known as Statuary Hall, or the Hall of Fame, statues of two of its favorite sons or daughters. Under the provisions of that law the State of Louisiana is placing the statue of one of her illustrious sons, HUEY PIERCE LONG.

I deem it a privilege to join with those who are assembled here today to pay homage to the memory of this great man. The highest personal tribute I could pay him would be to say that he was my friend.

In a democracy it is possible for one, even though he be born amid humble surroundings, to rise to the heights of national prominence and esteem. HUEY LONG, by his own efforts, attained a high place in our national life. He was quick to admit that he had not had the benefits of a high-school or college education. He came up the difficult way. He climbed the ladder of success, unaided and alone. At an early age he gave evidences of his intense love for the so-called common people. Success did not change this attitude. He never deviated from his love for and the desire to aid the poor, the unfortunate, and those who, too often in our public life, do not have those things to which they are entitled under the American way of life.

Early in our careers in the Senate HUEY LONG and I became fast friends. He sat near me. We often discussed the merits of those humanitarian

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issues in which we were both interested. While I did not always agree with Senator LONG, I respected his judgment and his sincerity of purpose. In the majority of cases I found that we were in agreement upon what has been termed a liberal course of government.

This friendship ripened as time went on and never lessened until the day of his death. He was a loyal friend. No one knows that fact better than do I. In the rapidly moving field of politics I came up for reelection. Senator LONG volunteered his aid in my campaign. His desire to aid was sincere and without ulterior motive. He had little to gain if I were successful. He had much to lose if I failed. Let me say, to the credit of Senator LONG, that he never sought to take legislative or political advantage of his assistance to me in that campaign. To the contrary, when it so happened that I disagreed with him he showed no displeasure, but praised me for doing that which I thought was right. He at all times showed me every courtesy and consideration.

I became acquainted with, and later served with, his estimable wife. As in the case of her husband, our friendship was real and genuine.

Today HUEY PIERCE LONG sleeps within the bosom of the State of Louisiana which he loved so well and for which he gave his life. He died a martyr in the political battle which he fought for those in whose cause he believed.

Again let me say that I consider it an honor and a privilege to be permitted to pay this brief but none the less sincere tribute to the memory of a great man.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER

MR. PRESIDENT AND COLLEAGUES: I rise to pay tribute to the memory of a great statesman and friend of the common people, HUEY P. LONG.

The people of the Northwest, familiar with his deeds and uninfluenced by vicious newspaper propaganda, think of him today with warmest affection. It has been said that "once or twice in a generation nature spawns a great commoner"—one who combines the simple, humble, honest virtues of the common people, the inherent fairness and decency of the great mass of good folks, their quick anger at injustice and greed. He was such a man.

Perhaps the greatest reason for HUEY LONG's splendid leadership in the Northwest farming States was due to the times in which he lived—7-cent oats, 24-cent wheat, 11-cent rye, and 17-cent corn are farming disasters which demand an enlightened fighting champion.

In his visits to the Northwest HUEY LONG sensed that the people had produced enough to feed themselves for thousands of years, and yet they were on the verge of destitution, at the mercy of outside interests, and that they needed a leader who would secure for them fair prices and all the remedies covered by social insurance. Within a short time he had over 400 share-the-wealth clubs in North Dakota alone, and these share-the-wealth clubs in our State were there primarily for the protection of the family. He advocated insurance against indus-

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trial accidents, against sickness, against permanent invalidity, including blindness, against old age, and against contingencies, affecting members of the wage-earner's family—contingencies such as the dependency of the widow and orphans upon the death of the breadwinner, against sickness and burial and maternity, and also, because of the very high cost of private insurance, he seemed to the masses as the man whose program would give them permanent social security.

Because he lived several thousand miles away from us, few citizens from the northwestern agricultural sections knew HUEY LONG personally, but thousands heard him over the radio, read his speeches, and believed in him.

To the farming people he was the genius who would solve the grim paradox that, with our granaries bulging with foodstuffs, with our warehouses filled with shoes and clothing to overflowing, thousands of men, women, and children were going hungry and naked; and it was not only the farmers but the underprivileged one-third all over the Nation who looked to him as their long-awaited fighting leader. The men and women to whom HUEY LONG appealed know only too well that at any moment the worker of a family may become ill, and that the wage earner then, in addition to the loss of wages, is burdened with the expenses of doctor, medicines, and hospital care. They know only too well that being sick is one of the most expensive luxuries; that the birth of a child often drains a family income at a time when it is most needed, that the death of a child is frequently disastrous,

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and that the cost of the burial often results in serious debt which cannot be met for years.

HUEY LONG knew that the worker is weighed down by the fear of sudden death, and the prospect of leaving his wife and children utterly dependent and destitute.

It was these people, these common people, workers, farmers, and unemployed, to whom HUEY LONG appealed.

I doubt whether any other man was so conscious of the plight of the underprivileged or knew better the ruthlessness of those in control. And it was because HUEY LONG knew how to fight, knew how to fight fire with fire, knew how to combat ruthlessness with ruthlessness, force with force, and because he had the courage to battle unceasingly for what he conceived to be right that he became an inspiration for so many in their own fight for a square deal, and the object of such relentless persecution on the part of his enemies.

The fight he waged was such a desperate one that even in death he has not been immune from attack. So we find that 5 years after his body had been lowered into the grave—that grave which will forever be a shrine for those who love decency, honor, and justice—attempts are still being made to besmirch his character.

This is not fooling the farmer, the worker, the small businessman; it is not fooling the child who can read today because of the free textbooks that HUEY LONG obtained; it is not fooling the citizen who can vote today because HUEY LONG abolished poll taxes.

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These people know from HUEY LONG's life that, as they fight for the better things, there will always be the inspiration that fighting with them in spirit will be that fearless, dauntless, unmatched champion of the common people, HUEY P. LONG.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR ELLENDER

Mr. PRESIDENT: Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate today there will be unveiled in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, a bronze statue of the late and lamented former United States Senator, HUEY PIERCE LONG.

Under date of July 2, 1938, the Governor of the State of Louisiana approved act No. 157 of the Legislature of Louisiana, making an appropriation of \$15,000 and creating a commission composed of three persons, to be appointed by him, to procure such a statue. The commission is composed of Mrs. Rose McConnell Long, widow of the late Senator LONG and a former United States Senator; Hon. Earle J. Christenberry, secretary to the late Senator LONG, and myself. Pursuant to the provisions of the act we have procured the statue and caused it to be placed in the National Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington.

HUEY PIERCE LONG was born on a farm in Winn Parish, La., on August 30, 1893. He was the seventh child in a family of nine. His early life was spent in the midst of toil; and, like most men who have climbed highest on the shining ladder of fame, he commenced at the lowest round.

HUEY was an ambitious lad, with a burning desire for knowledge. At the tender age of 13 he worked as a printer to earn money to further his education.

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This he did while attending elementary and high school at Winnfield, and after doing the chores assigned to him by his parents in and about the house and on the farm. In high school his proficiency and brilliance in debate won for him a scholarship to Louisiana State University; but, due to lack of sufficient funds and the inability of his parents to add to those he had saved, he was unable to take advantage of a 4-year college course.

At the age of 17 HUEY left high school and obtained employment as a traveling salesman; and for a period of 4 years he remained in that field. He sold pie plates, cook books, shoe polish, and canned goods. While working as salesman for a produce company in Oklahoma City he was able to attend the University of Oklahoma for a period of 5 months, during which time he studied law. When he was under 20, and while still employed as a salesman, he married Miss Rose McConnell. In 1914 he matriculated as a law student at Tulane University, completing the course in the short period of 7 months, and on May 15, 1915, he passed the Louisiana bar examination and became a full-fledged lawyer.

HUEY LONG was always a student. He had a profound knowledge of the Holy Bible. He never finished his education. Until the night when he was felled by an assassin's bullet he was a pupil, a learner, an inquirer, a seeker of knowledge. He was also a born salesman, and his early association with thousands of men, women, and children of every walk of life sharpened his natural wit and keen observation. He was unaffected, devoid of

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pretense, and genuine in his thought. He learned to understand the nature of people, their wants, their desires, their moods, their surroundings, and their way of living, all of which was of inestimable value to him during his career as an attorney and statesman.

HUEY LONG was a great lawyer. He crossed swords with some of the ablest attorneys in the country. He always endeavored to get at the truth, at the very core of a case. He had a clear head and a good heart. He was logical. He was not a case lawyer; he was original, thoughtful, and profound. His genius soon won for him the admiration of the court and of his fellow members of the bar. When he argued there was no quibbling; he was as direct as light. The late Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court said of him that HUEY LONG had the most brilliant legal mind of any lawyer who ever argued before his court.

Soon after being admitted to the bar HUEY LONG engaged in politics; and at the age of 25 he was elected railroad commissioner for the north Louisiana district. In that capacity he gained prominence as an advocate for the masses. He became chairman of the railroad commission, the name of which was afterward changed by constitutional amendment to the public service commission. As chairman and chief counsel of the commission he was constantly engaged in complicated legislation, which resulted in reduced telephone rates, cheaper gas charges, and lower streetcar fares, all of which inured to the benefit of the masses, as was intended by him.

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After leading an unsuccessful fight for small independent oil operators, HUEY then fought the large, well-established oil companies that were doing business in Louisiana. The large companies refused to transport in their pipe lines and to manufacture in their refineries the oil produced by the small operators, and naturally forced them out of business.

At that time LONG was too young to qualify as a candidate for Governor; but he supported an independent candidate and made the transportation and taxation of oil one of the issues of the campaign. His candidate won the election but was later charged by LONG with having failed to carry out his campaign pledges, thereby affording to LONG the opportunity of becoming more and more prominent in his advocacy of the cause of the downtrodden, so-called common man. He became his champion. On August 30, 1923, at the age of 30, which is the minimum age in Louisiana for a candidate to qualify for Governor, he announced his candidacy in the primary election to be held in January 1924. He lost that election, but this defeat did not alter his determination to become Louisiana's chief executive. On the contrary, it seemed to spur him on, for immediately following this set-back, he announced his candidacy for Governor for 4 years later, at which time he was successful.

He had no organized group supporting his candidacy. He fought well-entrenched, old-line politicians, and the so-called privileged class of the State. For generations past candidates for Governor of Louisiana had made innumerable promises to aid

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the poor, the down-trodden, and the helpless, but after election the promises were soon forgotten until the next election came along.

That was not the case with the intrepid, fiery, ambitious young Governor who hailed from the red hills of north Louisiana. He had boasted of being, and actually was, one of the masses, and had determined since early childhood to acquire a position in life in which he could help the underprivileged. As Governor, his opportunity had now arrived. He had an ambitious program, and in the face of almost insurmountable opposition he set to work to execute it. Because he had promised free school books, modernized schools and colleges, elimination of adult illiteracy, free bridges, paved highways, increased free hospitalization for the poor, and many other proposals in aid of the needy and underprivileged, the raising of money soon became the paramount issue of his administration.

During the first regular session of the legislature Governor LONG had little or no difficulty in having enacted most of the necessary legislation to carry out his program, all dependent, however, upon tax legislation of sufficient scope to raise the necessary revenues. He would not tax the poor, who were already overburdened; therefore he resolved to tax the wealthy, principally those engaged in acquiring riches from Louisiana's vast natural resources, and also to impose corporate franchise taxes, income taxes, and taxes of a like nature that would have to be borne principally by the so-called privileged class. This policy placed him and his administration in bitter disfavor with the press of the State,

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which was dependent on big business for its lifeblood.

During the first session of the legislature LONG succeeded in raising some money from new taxes, but not enough to carry out his ambitious program; and on March 3, 1929, he called an extra session of the legislature, with further taxation as the moving reason for the call. In the meantime the dissatisfaction of big interests was growing more intense and the opposition had grown stronger, and Governor LONG was severely criticized as being "incompetent" and "temperamentally unfit to hold the high office of Governor," while such epithets as "dictator" and "briber of legislators" were applied to him. He gave no attention to his accusers, but remained firm in his conviction that those best able to pay should bear the burden of taxation.

When he realized that he would have difficulty in enacting his proposed measures at the special session, he resolved to bring about an adjournment of the legislature, but to no avail. In the meantime his opposition gathered momentum and impeachment charges were preferred against him.

His enthusiasm for what he believed to be right knew no bounds. Never for a moment did he despair during the hearings before the House of Representatives, which had resolved itself into an inquisitorial tribunal to investigate the charges preferred against him. He carried his fight to the people. He was a great orator, clear, sincere, and natural. He had but one language. He did not pretend. He said, not what he thought others

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thought, but what he thought. He brought the real issues home to the people in clear, simple language. To offset the constant attack of the press and its attempts to becloud the real issues, he flooded the State with convincing circulars. When the State senate met, organized as a court of impeachment to try him, it heard arguments and some evidence, and adjourned sine die by reason of the unconstitutionality and invalidity of all impeachment charges before it.

He anticipated more obstructions to his program when the legislature would meet in the next regular session, and he again made a direct appeal for support to the people, in whom he had never lost faith.

As was expected, the opposition forces tried to destroy his organization by attempting to recall the speaker of the house, but that movement failed. The house of representatives enacted all the legislation proposed by Governor LONG, but he encountered a filibustering senate that prevented the enactment of any of his legislation, so that the regular session of 1930 came to naught.

When that occurred, HUEY again made his appeal to the people. While fighting for the masses with one hand, he fought off his political enemies with the other. He offered himself as a candidate for United States Senator, with purely local matters as the issue in his campaign, contending that if defeated for Senator he would resign as Governor or not attempt to put his program through. The people responded. He gained an overwhelming victory at the polls, and less than 30 days after his

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election to the United States Senate he again called an extra session of the legislature, and at this session his entire program was adopted.

HUEY LONG's battle against entrenched politicians and the so-called privileged interests is an epoch in Louisiana's history. Under his leadership the government of Louisiana for the first time was really and truly responsive to the necessities of the people. After he became a Senator of the United States he maintained his influence in State politics, and directed the enactment of further legislation to benefit the masses. Included in these were the abolition of poll taxes, tax exemption on homes, and a further expansion of all universities and colleges.

Like all great Americans who have devoted their efforts and talents in behalf of the masses, who have sought to help the so-called common people, the humble members of society who have not the influence to secure recognition, HUEY LONG was lied about, abused, slandered, and vilified. In that respect his life is but a replica of that of other great leaders.

All of us honor Thomas Jefferson, the founder of our great party, the champion of the common people. Because of his noble fight against entrenched wealth and affluence, he had to battle the press, Federal judges, and the powerfully rich who were stationed in high Government positions. His enemies heaped abuse upon him, labeling him "American prototype of Robespierre," "Red Jacobin," "Evangelist of Anarchy," "Creator of Class Hatred." The incomparable Jefferson took all these invectives

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in stride, never wavering from his determination to place human rights above property rights.

We pay tribute today to Andrew Jackson, the matchless champion of the common people; yet during his time he was vilified and denounced by the press as "rash," "dangerous," "destructive of the American institutions, and of the courts." Andrew Jackson ranks as one of our foremost and greatest Americans.

Let us not overlook the blasts that were directed at another great American, the friend of the masses, Woodrow Wilson. Oh, yes, Mr. President, Woodrow Wilson's opponents did not spare him. They poured forth their bitterness in the press, and such terms as "The Evangelist," "The Man of Mystery," "The One-Track Mind," "The Temperamentalist," were common from his contemporaries.

Last but not least, volumes of newspaper abuse have been hurled at our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was thrice elected to the Presidency. A greater champion of the masses is yet to be born. Here are a few examples: "Dictator," "Spendthrift," "Usurper of Power," "Warmonger." Those are but a few of the choice descriptive epithets which have been voiced against him.

LONG has been accused of creating a dictatorship in Louisiana. No, Mr. President, HUEY PIERCE LONG was not a dictator. He fought valiantly and gave his time and talents and life to lift the mantle of poverty from the poor and oppressed by affording to them numerous benefits at the expense of the

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citizens of Louisiana best able to bear the burdens of taxation. He fought for the poor and oppressed with his convincing oratory, with his pen, with his wits, with his great intellect and knowledge of human character.

Some day the true greatness of HUEY PIERCE LONG will be fully understood and appreciated by our people. History will give acclaim and credit to him for his broad vision and wonderful accomplishments. As the years go by, more people visit the monuments that HUEY has built for Louisiana. They stand as beacon lights to his genius as a great builder and founder of a new State.

Mr. President, I repeat, HUEY PIERCE LONG was not a dictator. He was a doer of things for the benefit of the masses; and, after all is said and done, his philosophy of distribution of wealth, his advocacy of pensions for the aged, shorter working hours for labor, and in fact his continued fight for the masses, which marked him for death, will remain as a challenge to true democracy in this treasured land of ours.

But HUEY LONG's critics are still loud in their denunciation of him and his policies. They continue to tear asunder the character of this dead leader, whose memory is revered by the lowly, the destitute, and humble of the Nation. My candid judgment is that the name of HUEY PIERCE LONG will go down in history as another of our great American statesmen while most of his critics will be forgotten before they are cold in their graves.

In closing, Mr. President, permit me to quote from one of our country's great leaders, Theodore

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Roosevelt, a quotation which I deem strikingly appropriate:

It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievements; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Johnson of Colorado in the chair). Immediately following the adjournment of the Senate today, the unveiling of the statue of the late Senator LONG, presented by the State of Louisiana, will take place in Statuary Hall.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, April 24, 1941.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow afternoon, about 2 o'clock, we will have the unveiling of the statue of the late Senator LONG of Louisiana. I desire to extend an invitation to all Members of the House to be present.

TRIBUTES IN THE HOUSE

FRIDAY, *April 25, 1941*

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN

Mr. SPEAKER: On the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Senator HUEY P. LONG in Statuary Hall today, I desire to pay a tribute to this great Louisianian and great American. I speak as one who was reared in the same community as he was and who knew him as a classmate in high school. I knew him as a neighbor and as a struggling young lawyer and I watched his success in the legal field and the political world. I feel, therefore, that I am qualified to speak of this very remarkable man.

HUEY LONG had perhaps the greatest mind I have ever known. Few men could think as rapidly, as accurately, and as logically as he. He had no difficulty in speedily drafting complex legislation in new and untried fields that successfully met every challenge in the United States Supreme Court. He was one of the best read men of his age. Although he did not have the advantages of a full college education, he could quote freely from authorities in history, literature, philosophy, religion, and even ancient languages. He could concentrate quickly and effectively. He was a student all his life.

HUEY LONG was one of the greatest humanitarians of his day. He was truly of the common people. His first suit of any consequence was fought for a poor widow without remuneration. That suit

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was the key to his life work. He delighted to do battle for the poor and to ease the burden of the oppressed. He brought education within reach of all, distributed free school books to all children and opened up the way for hospitalization to the humblest homes. The tax burden was shifted from the backs of the poor and their homes were made secure to them.

HUEY LONG was a great progressive. He was a pioneer. He cared little for precedent and was concerned with results. He was always a man of action and quick decision. There is no question in my mind that he thought ahead of his time. He was a student of history, a close observer, and in certain causes in his day he was able to see effects which have come to pass since his death. There is every reason to believe that had he lived he would have played a much larger part in national thinking and acting. This age has produced few men with the energy, the intellect, and the forthrightness which he possessed. His great qualities of statesmanship are sorely needed in this world of chaos, indecision, and fear.

The progressive work of HUEY LONG in Louisiana can never be erased. He made of our great State a leader in social economic legislation. Under his unparalleled leadership, he built one of the greatest universities in the Nation and raised the entire educational system to a point worthy of any State. Through his leadership Louisiana today has a system of paved highways as good as any other State and has more concrete bridges than any other. He lifted Louisiana out of the mud. His versatile

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brain and willing hand touched practically every phase of human endeavor calculated to improve and add to the well-being of our people. Always a hard worker, he was willing to give his time and attention to the problems of all the people. He never worked at anything half-heartedly.

One of the secrets of the success of his life was loyalty. He expected and received loyalty and he likewise gave loyalty. In his devotion to the principles of Americanism there was no room for a divided allegiance. He was a staunch believer in and defender of the Constitution and the great principles and concepts of democracy. He believed in Americanism in all that that term implies.

HUEY LONG is gone, my friends. His eventful and useful life was suddenly cut short, but I want to assure you that his name will never be forgotten by Louisianians and his influence will live long after all of us have passed to the Great Beyond. Little children who were the beneficiaries of his creative brain will still hold his name in grateful memory even when they have grown to old age. His handiwork in Louisiana is evident everywhere you turn and it will be so for ages to come. Yes, HUEY LONG is gone. But I stand here today as his boyhood friend to tell you that the work which he did will not die. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS

Mr. SPEAKER: On the 10th day of September 1935, an assassin's bullet took the life of HUEY PIERCE LONG, senior Senator from Louisiana, and thus ended in a dramatic way the colorful life of Louisiana's most outstanding political leader. Today we meet to dedicate a memorial statue, placed by the Legislature of Louisiana, in the Hall of Fame in the Capitol here at Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I knew HUEY LONG many years during his fiery career in Louisiana. I knew him when he practiced law at the bar of my own home city of Shreveport, where he handled many cases with outstanding success and great dexterity. I saw him elected State railroad commissioner, Governor of Louisiana, and United States Senator—always fighting against most determined opposition and yet never discouraged. Both as a private practitioner and as a public official, he chose the side of the underprivileged, and fiercely and unrelentingly battled for the cause which he in his judgment had unhesitatingly chosen to champion. As Governor of Louisiana, with the zeal of a crusader, his boundless energies flooded over the hill land in the north, and the bayou parishes in the south, building toll-free bridges, concrete and gravel roads, fine schools, colleges, hospitals, and public buildings. Not content was he until his genius had created the State capitol at Baton Rouge, beneath whose lofty battlements the last mortal remains of our leader lie in peace and tranquillity today.

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As HUEY LONG's life broadened out into its national aspect, he took up the fight for a greater diffusion of wealth among the common man. Even when his earthly career was brought to a sudden end, he was at that very moment at his post of duty, fighting with fixed purpose to help the poor and the needy.

I cannot rest from travel; I will drink
Life to the lees. All times I have enjoy'd
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly, both with those
That loved me and alone.

Mr. Speaker, many and vicious are the criticisms to which he has been subjected; and although 6 busy years have passed since the "one man, one gun, and one bullet" tragedy took from us our friend, even today his life and purposes are misunderstood by many. In summarizing, there is one phase which shines through the fog and maze of misrepresentation and misunderstanding—that is the fact that he fought on behalf of those underprivileged in our midst who need the help of the Government and of society in their struggle for existence.

Misunderstanding there may have been in some things, but there is no misunderstanding regarding the devotion of Louisiana. The tremendous outpouring of humanity into the city of Baton Rouge, capital of Louisiana, on the day when his body was lifted for the last time by his friends, and brought down through the sunken gardens in front of the capitol and lowered to its final resting place, attested to the love and affection in the hearts of our people.

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I attended this funeral, arriving with friends about 4 o'clock in the morning. Even at this early hour, the tide of humanity still flowed by the casket of our departed leader; and I learned that the line of people had continued, in column of fours, at a steady pace all night long, as Louisiana sought to make known the sorrow in its heart.

By the hour of the funeral, the crowd had increased to 150,000, and all roads and railroads leading into the funeral city were clogged with masses of friends still anxious to attend. Messages of condolence came from foreign sovereigns, and flowers from all of the seven continents.

To my mind the impress of the life of HUEY LONG has been indelibly made upon the character of our Government and upon its laws. Too remarkable was his career, and too sincere his purposes to be easily forgotten. In the lines of the poet, we may say:

Thou art not Death, the End!
In accents winning
Came the answer—"Friend,
There is no Death.
I am the Beginning,
Not the End."

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE MILLS

Mr. SPEAKER: We hope in dedicating the statue of HUEY P. LONG to this and the generations yet to come to play a little part by showing our appreciation of a beloved Louisianian who gave the entirety of his life to his country, that others may live in more abundance.

His life story is fantastic, for it seems incredible that any man could have accomplished so much in the few years allotted him; however, in Louisiana may be found monuments practically in every community that keeps the memory of HUEY burning in the hearts of his countrymen.

His keen perception of human nature, his shrewd understanding of psychology, and his impeccable politeness sometimes caused his antagonists, and even his supporters, to lose sight of the steely strength, the fixity of purpose, and the daring which won for him so many objectives. Of no man could it more truly be said that even those who vied with him in debate or in political strategy felt naught but the highest admiration for his attainments. He was a man of brilliant parts and one of the most eloquent orators of his generation. I have heard him speak upon almost every kind of an occasion and he never failed to captivate his audience. He possessed one of the most exact and copious vocabularies of any political leader and his language was chaste and beautiful; however, shortly before his

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death he gave a better characterization of himself, which follows:

Mr. President, I am not undertaking to answer the charge that I am ignorant. It is true. I am an ignorant man. I have had no college education. I have not even had a high-school education. But the thing that takes me far in politics is that I do not have to color what comes into my mind and into my heart. I say it unvarnished. I have not colored my own. I know when I am right in my own conscience. I do not talk one way in the cloakroom and another way out here. I do not talk one way back there in the hills of Louisiana and another way here in the Senate. I have one language. Ignorant as it is, it is the universal language of the sphere in which I operate. Its simplicity gains pardon for my lack of letters and education.

Without regard to geographical location, I believe the Nation recognized HUEY P. LONG as a great humanitarian and that he possessed a keen mind which was always his chief weapon. I think we will all admit the Nation lost a profound philosopher and statesman, as he was gentle, kindly, and beloved by all those who intimately knew him and we say: It is true others have come since he has gone, but he cannot be held responsible for what they have done. So peace to his soul and expanding glory to his influence and to his memory among all the millions in America who admired and knew him. Louisianian, O Louisianian, the champion of the poor, we knew you for the love of the underprivileged and remember the poem you so loved.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

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In the fell clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Beneath the bludgeoning of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

Our friend was more than a Republican or a Democrat—he was a leader, and injured innocence always resorted by giving him confidence. HUEY had known the bitter sorrows that come to men, but his fine optimism could not be crushed. Disappointments only whetted his determination to achieve. Delays only strengthened his patience. Opposition only refined his courage. Is it any wonder Louisiana loved him so?

His useful life, his interest in the poor have identified him among the immortal statesmen who have boldly proclaimed the true object of life is to live for others.

As shadows cast by cloud and sun
Flit o'er the summer grass,
So, in Thy sight, Almighty One,
Earth's generations pass;
And as the years, and endless host,
Come swiftly pressing on,
The brightest names that earth can boast
Just glisten and are gone.

ACCEPTANCE
of the STATUE

BY THE SENATE, APRIL 29, 1941
BY THE HOUSE, APRIL 30, 1941

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

TUESDAY, April 29, 1491.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender] and myself, I submit a concurrent resolution accepting the statue of HUEY P. LONG, placed in Statuary Hall by the State of Louisiana. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of HUEY P. LONG, presented by the State of Louisiana to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent and illustrious citizens; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MONDAY, May 12, 1941.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) accepting the statue of HUEY P. LONG, placed in Statuary Hall by the State of Louisiana.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1941.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution accepting the statue of HUEY P. LONG placed in Statuary Hall by the State of Louisiana.

FRIDAY, May 9, 1941.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, providing for the acceptance of a statue of the late Hon. HUEY P. LONG, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will report the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read (S. Con. Res. 9) as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of HUEY P. LONG, presented by the State of Louisiana to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent and illustrious citizens; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.