

SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Capable Governor

Distinguished Senator

A Source of Pride to State and Nation

*very good  
indeed  
99*

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The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government. And to protect its free expression should be our first object.

Thomas Jefferson

A monarchy is a ship which sails well, but will sometimes strike a rock, and go to the bottom; while a republic is a raft which would never sink, but then your feet are always in water.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

We must keep before our minds not only the evil things we fight against but the good things we are fighting for.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The fact that talk is cheap is no reason for failure to weigh words carefully!

Burlington Free Press

The only thing wrong with that dollar that used to buy three times as much was that you didn't have it.

Marion, Wisconsin Advertiser

Thank you, Democratic Digest

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Senator Lehman celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday March 28. The following are a few tributes to the Senator:

"Few men in our history have had such a distinguished and brilliant career,"-----"a man who has never made an error of the heart."-----Lyndon B. Johnson

"A champion of the people."-----Herbert H. Humphrey and J. William Fulbright

"All that is best in the way of American life."-----Dennis Chavez

"Senator Lehman would be long remembered if he had only a half or a quarter of his career on the record. But it is a satisfaction to believe, as well as to hope, that at 77 his work is not nearly done. We give power and credit to youth in this country, as perhaps no other nation has ever done. But we need the mature mind, too, which often goes on growing after the body has begun to weaken and slow down. We need elder statesmen, and we are lucky that we have an outstanding one in our own junior Senator."-----New York Times

Senators Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Mike Mansfield of Montana also wished their Democratic colleague a happy birthday. Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, said he was glad to welcome Mr. Lehman "into the fraternity" of those who were 77.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN  
NEW YORK

JULIUS C. C. EDELSTEIN  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

THOMAS V. BRUNKARD  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 4, 1955

Marshall Galinsky  
214 Caroline Street  
Herkimer, New York

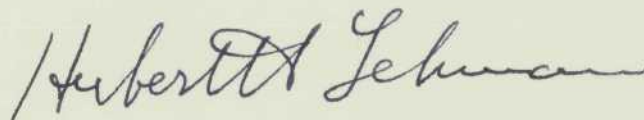
Dear Marshall:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I am very pleased to learn that you have selected me as the subject of your report in connection with your social studies class. It is very gratifying to see people like yourself so interested in following the activities of their representatives in Congress.

I have sent you some material under separate cover. I think you will find this helpful in connection with your work. I expect to continue my radio broadcasts to the people of New York during the 84th Congress and I will be glad to send you copies. I will also send you any other material, upon request, that you may find useful.

Yours very sincerely,



0530-0388-004

## WHY?

My admiration for Senator Lehman has not been an admiration started in 1955 just before being asked to select a United States senator to follow during the year. It is an admiration started in November, 1949 and added to yearly. In 1948, I became a "Democrat." It didn't mean much then. I've even forgotten what my reasons for choosing the Democratic party were in 1948. However, the older I became the happier and prouder I was at my initial selection. In 1949, I saw Herbert H. Lehman address a crowd in Herkimer when he was running for the Senate against John Foster Dulles. I was tremendously impressed and sent a postcard the same day to Mr. Lehman asking for his autograph. My answer was a happy surprise. A long letter and an autographed picture, which still adorns my wall, were the results of my scribbled postcard. Since then, I have been a earnest supporter of Mr. Lehman. However, as the years flew by, I had more reason than an autographed picture and a letter to support Mr. Lehman. As I grew older, I saw why Mr. Lehman was popular not only to me but also to the state and nation. Fearlessly he did what he thought right. He defended the Negro, the immigrant, the G. I., and constantly fought legislation he thought unfair. He battled the Mc Carran-Walter Act when many of his colleagues backed down, afraid of public opinion; he fought Senator Mc Carthy when the headline hunting demagogue was at the height of his power; and remained despite his rise to power and position a good New Yorker, a good Jew, and above all, a good American.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Herbert Henry Lehman was born March 28, 1878 in New York City, the son of Mayer and Babette (Newgass) Lehman. On April 28, 1910 he married Edith Allschul. They have had three children. Peter G. Lehman was killed in the service of his country during World War II but John R. Lehman and Hilda Jane (Mrs. Eugene Paul) Lehman are still alive.

Mr. Lehman graduated from Williams College with a B.A. in 1899. He began in the employ of J. Spencer Turner Co., textile manufacturers and advanced to Vice-President and Treasurer; He then became a partner in Lehman Brothers, New York City, Investment Bankers, retiring in 1929.

In 1917, Mr. Lehman was commissioned Captain O.R.C., U.S. Army. He was promoted through grades to Colonel, General Staff, April 1919. He served as Assistant Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, War Department; and was awarded in 1919 the Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1928, Mr. Lehman was elected Lt. Governor of New York State by a plurality of 14,000 being re-elected in 1930 by a tremendous plurality of 565,000. He was elected Governor of New York State 1932-1942. (Four Successive Terms)

December 1942, Lehman was appointed Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State. He was unanimously elected Director of UNRRA 1943-1946 by the 44 member nations.

Mr. Lehman was elected United States Senator November 8, 1949; re-elected November 7, 1950.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Besides being a United States Senator, Mr. Lehman is also:

Trustee: Jewish Theological Seminary; Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Director: Surprise Lake Camp; National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation; National Conference of Christians and Jews; Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

Member: Council of New York University School of Law; National Board of American Association for the U.N.; National Council of Boy Scouts of America; National Crusade of National Committee for Free Europe.

Honorary President: World O.R.T. Union

Honorary Vice-President: American Jewish Committee; New York University Law School Alumni Association, Washington Chapter

Honorary Chairman: Joint Distribution Committee; Jewish Child Care Association; Henry Street Settlement; United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, Inc.; Council of Weitzman Institute of Science; Fellows of Brandeis University.

Honorary Permanent Chairman: Council of UNRRA

Honorary Degrees: M.A.-Williams College, 1924; LL.D. from----- Williams College, 1929; Alfred U., 1933; N.Y.U., 1933; Oglethorpe U., 1933; Hamilton College, 1934; St. Bonaventure's College, 1934; Niagara U., 1937; Syracuse U., 1938; Jewish Theological Seminary, 1941; Fordham University, 1941; Hobart and William Smith College, 1948; Long Island U., 1951; and Bard College, 1952.

H.L.D.-----Yeshiva College, 1933; Hebrew Union College, 1942; Dropsie College, 1946; Phi-Beta Kappa--Hobart and William Smith College, 1948.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Clubs: National Democratic, Williams, Century, (country); Haronie  
Phi Gamma Delta(New York), Fort Orange, Albany Country, Army  
and Navy, Metropolitan(Washington).



NEW YORK STATE

A. GEOGRAPHIC

B. ECONOMIC

C. SOCIAL

D. RELIGION

E. EDUCATION

F. POLITICS

## A-GEOGRAPHIC

1. Boundaries: bounded north by Canada ( partly separated by St. Lawrence River ), Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, west by Canada, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, east by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, south by Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
2. Size : 49,576 sq. miles (29th in nation)
3. Rivers : The historic Hudson and Mohawk are two most used rivers in state. Hudson rises in Adirondacks in lake called Tear-of-the-Clouds. This is a narrow stream in its upper course, breaking into many falls and rapids, but as it travels south to N.Y. Bay, it widens and deepens until becoming an arm of sea. Its chief branch, the Mohawk, drains central part of state and has taken a leading part in state and national development.  
  
Several rivers empty into Lake Ontario. Among them is the Genesee, which in a course of about 100 miles flow across the state from south to west. The Oswego and its tributary the Seneca which get water from Finger Lakes and Oneida Lake empty into Ontario. In south, the state is drained chiefly by Delaware, Susquehanna, and Allegheny rivers.  
  
Many of the larger rivers of the state flow through wide, fertile valleys during the greater part of their course. But at some points, the rivers pass through deep rock-walled gorges and form waterfalls. Cascades and rapids are also common in the smaller mountain streams. Many of these falls provide water power for turning the wheels of factories and all used in generating electricity for light and power in homes and factories.
4. Precipitation: average annual 39.45 inches, average April 1 to Sept. 30, 21.35 inches, average, Oct. 1 to March 31, 18.10 inches. Snowfall averages annually 68.7 inches.
5. Climate : State is region of moderate rainfall, but summer cloudbursts and winter blizzards are not uncommon, some roads occasionally flooded in spring. Evening fogs in the fall common in Finger Lakes region. Temperatures range from -40F. to 110F. in the year. Ontario-Erie region more temperate. January is usually coldest month, July warmest. Adirondacks have warm days and cool nights in summer. Winds prevailing westerly. Weather reporting stations, in many cities.
6. Mountains : Chief peaks, in Adirondacks, Mt. Marcy (5,344'), Algonquin (5,112'), Mt. McIntyre (5,112'); in Catskills, Slide Mt. (4,205'), Hunter Mt. (4,025'), Black Dome (3,990'), elevation highest Mt. Marcy 5334' above sea level in Essex County in Adirondacks, lowest sea level is along Atlantic Ocean.

7. Topography :The surface of the land is unusually varied, but it can be divided into 11 irregular but well-marked natural divisions. 1-Hudson and Mohawk Valleys-only great break in Appalachian Mts. 2-Catskills and Delaware Basin-rise westward from lower Hudson River and have many high peaks. Delaware Basin lies to south and west. It is a lower plateau region drained by Delaware River. 3-Allegheny Plateau Region-elevated section lies to the west of Catskills and the Delaware Basin, and stretches westward through the south and central parts of state almost to Lake Erie. Made up of many long, round-topped hills or regions with 2,000 feet above sea level average. 4-Adirondacks make up roughly circular mt. region in northeast. Contain several high peaks. 5-Champlain Valley-lies east of Adirondacks and north of Hudson River. 6-St. Lawrence Valley-north of Adirondacks-average altitude 330' above sea. 7-Black River Valley-lies west of Adirondacks 8-Tug Hill Flat-lies west of Black River Valley-about 1800' above sea level. 9-Lake Plains-along shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, flat and rolling. 10-Central Lakes Region-lies between Lake Plains and Allegheny Plateau Region. 11-Coastal Plains Region-Long and Staten Islands, low, level, plain.
8. Nat. resources: The natural wealth of New York State includes fertile soils, more than 30 profitable minerals, valuable mineral waters, and nearly four hundred kinds of fresh and salt water fish. Much of the forest wealth of the state has been cut but nearly 150 species of trees add to the beauty of New York and provide lumber and pulp wood. Thousands of maple trees make New York second to Vermont only in the production of maple sugar. New York is second among the fur producing states. Among the animals which provide pelts for the trappers are the muskrat, raccoon, fox, fisher, pine marten, skunk, beaver, mink, and gray squirrel. Among the chief game birds are the pheasant, quail, woodchuck, partridge, wild goose, wild duck, and grouse.
9. Cities : New York State has 7 cities over 100,000 population and 6 over 50,000. The 7 are: New York(7,091,957), Buffalo(500,132), Rochester(332,488), Syracuse(220,583), Yonkers(152,798), Albany(134,995)capital, Utica(101,531). The 6 are: Schenectady, Niagara Falls, Binghamton, Troy, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle.
10. Problems : None of any importance
11. Harbors : New York City is one of the top ports in world and most commercial activity takes place there. Buffalo with Ogdensburg and Oswego far behind it share the St. Lawrence trade.
12. Results : New York is the geographic route to the west and its geography has a big effect on its policies as New York wants to retain its hold on the route to the west.

B-ECONOMIC

- 1-How much farming: 2.9% of employed people are in agriculture a. agricultural output-1953---- wheat 13,094---corn 29,216---potatoes 30,680 all in thousands of bushels----- tobacco 125 all in thousands of lbs.-----cattle 2,356---hogs 160--in thousands  
b. 1930-59% of area were farms-17,974, 633 total acreage 159,806 farms in state
- 2-Type of farming: Dairy, field crops, livestock, vegetable, fruit, flower and nursery
- 3-Farm products: wheat, corn, potatoes, tobacco, cattle, hogs a. New York first in production of tame hay.
- 4-Markets : Agriculture is dominated by demand of urban places (esp. NYC)
- 5-Industries : 29.8% of people employed in manufacturing. Leading industries are: 1. Bread and other bakery products 2. Newspapers: publishing and print 3. Women's dresses 4. Periodicals 5. Publishing without print 6. Chemicals 7. Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats 8. General commercial printing 9. Malt liquors 10. Motor vehicles' parts etc. 11. Steel works and rolling mills 12. Coats, suits, and skirts 13. Fur coats and fur garments 14. Footwear 15. Books
- 6-Industrial products: Same as part 5
- 7-Customers : Besides interstate trade, New York trades with the world.
- 8-Tourists : New York State Parks with campsites are: 1. Palisades Interstate Park 2. Westchester County Parks-(16) 3. Parkways-(7) 4. Long Island State Parks-(12) 5. Catskill Mt. Region(5) 6. Upstate parks-(32) (Thousand Is. State Park contains 12 parks so total could be called 43)  
7-Adirondack region-(31)
- 9-Labor unions: The C.I.O. and A.F.L. are two leading unions in state. A.F.L. has 111 national unions not all of which have groups in N.Y. and C.I.O. has about 35 national unions also not having complete representation in N.Y. A few independent unions operate in New York also such as the I.L.A.
- 10-Wage earners: 29.8% employed in manufacturing, about 20% in wholesale and retail trade, about 10% in personal services, 9% in professional services, 8%-trans. etc, 6%-finance, 5%-construction 4.5% govt., 3% agriculture, 2.5% business and repair, 4%-misc.
- 11-Results : New York is composed mainly of wage earners and the state's policies have to be made to satisfy earners. Although only about 5% of people farm, NY is important in agriculture and favorable legislation is important.

C-SOCIAL

1. Population : 14,830,192 people(1950)-ntional rank-I
2. Size : 49,576 square miles-rank 29
3. Urban or rural : 1940-11,165,893 --urban 2,313,249--rural 82.8% urban
4. Nationalities : 20% of state are foreign born and mainly are: Italian, Russian, German, Polish, Irish, Austrian, Canadian and English. 4% are Negro and there are 8,500 Indians
5. Segregation: FEPC and free public schools which provide equal facilities has made word segregation an unheard of word.
6. Ghost towns: This is New York state. None of importance, if any.
7. Target areas: All industrial centers in state are target areas with special emphasis on New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany, Yonkers, and Utica.
8. Results : New York politicians have to bow to will ofurban population and foreign population. There ~~are~~no problems concerning segregation or ghost towns. As many of New York areas are target areas, CD is big issue. Large population presents problems in education, policing etc.

D-RELIGIOUS

1. Religions: While no actual count of the number of religions and their followers was obtainable, it was ascertained who the leading churches were: 1-Roman Catholic 2-Jewish 3-Methodist 4-Episcopalian 5-Baptist 6-Luthern 7-Presbyterian 8-Congregational
2. Problems :Living together in New York City has erased most prejudices there. Religious intolerance which is usually found most predominant in small towns has not been apparent.
3. Results : Large religious groups must be satisfied.

## E-EDUCATIONAL

1. Condition : All public schools are combined in 1 great system known as the University of the State of New York. System is under control of board of regents. The board prepares all teacher examinations and school promotions. Education is free and compulsory. There are 5,604 elementary, 994 secondary, 1450 private and parochial, 97 colleges, 14 junior colleges, and 11 state colleges in state.
2. Comparison: New York has about 7,000 schools which is among tops in nation. Is 3rd highest in average yearly expenditure per pupil(\$350.51) and is first in teachers pay (4300). Has many top universities(Syracuse, Cornell, Columbia, Rochester, etc.).
3. Problems : Increasing number of overcrowded classrooms and discipline difficulties are problems.
4. Aid : Taxes and state aid
5. Desegregation: No problem
6. Results : New York is the best compared to many, the worst compared to some, and fairly good compared to most.

## F-POLITICAL

- 1- When became a state: July 26, 1788
- 2- Very Important People: Presidents: Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt. Vice-Presidents: George Clinton, Daniel Tompkins, William A. Wheeler, and James Sherman.
3. How state votes: Since 1900, state has voted Republican 9 times and Democratic 4 times for president. Despite statistics, elections usually depend on candidates and issues and not parties. New York is traditionally Democratic (city) and upstate is usually Republican.
4. Results : In most cases, Democrats must carry New York City by large margin to upset heavy upstate Republican vote. Tradition was thwarted however, in 1954, when Republican Javits won Attorney-General post by taking New York City and losing upstate New York. Liberal party in New York usually is savior of Democratic party by swinging over 200,000 votes to them. American Labor party is pinkish.



## ELECTION TO THE SENATE

Senator Lehman first gained that title in 1949 when he defeated present day Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in the race to complete Robert Wagner's term. Running for the Republicans, Dulles polled almost 2,400,000 votes. Lehman, supported by the Democratic and Liberal partys, received 2,155,763 Democratic votes and 426,675 Liberal won easily. Running in 1950 for a full six year term, Lehman got 2,624,819 votes ( 2,319, 494 Democratic votes and 305,325 Liberal votes ) to Republican Joe Hanley's 2,363,790.

In 1946, an amazingly successful Republican year, Lehman was defeated by Republican Irving Ives. Ives got 2,559,365 votes to Lehman's grand total of 2,308,112 votes which broken down contained about 1,700,000 Democratic votes, 435,000 American Labor votes, and 185,000 Liberal votes.

## STAND ON ISSUES

### A. United States-Republic of China Mutual Defense Treaty

1. Description of bill: In case of attack on either the United States or the Republic of China, the other country would rush to the aid of the attacked country.

2. Arguments for it: The approval of this treaty would somehow stay the threat to our vital interests and hold back the tide of aggression and war.

3. Arguments against it: Not enough time has been given for its consideration, it leaves too many questions unanswered, it contains many conflicting interpretations and explanations; increased the possibility of war, allied us with dictator who has different interests than ours.

4. Senator's vote: Senator Lehman voted against the Formosa Resolution.

5. My opinion: I agree; the bill's complications made a dangerous factor in the struggle for world peace.

B. Formosa Resolution: voted against it. Believed resolution went too far.

C. Extension of the G.I. Bill of Rights: voted for it. As a Member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported bill to the Senate and managed its presentation and passage.

D. Congressional Pay Raise-voted for raise

E. On the bill to extend for 3 years the President's powers to enter into reciprocal trade agreements, Lehman voted yes.

F. On extending corporation and excise taxes for 27 months, rather than 12 as provided in the tax bill, and allowing a \$20 credit for each taxpayer and \$10 credit for each dependent. Lehman voted yes.

STAND ON ISSUES

- G. On eliminating a House approved \$20 credit for each tax exemption. Lehman voted no.
- H. On nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Lehman voted yea.
- I. On killing, before passage of a 10% pay increase for 500,000 postal workers, a proposal for a smaller ( $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) increase. Lehman voted yes.
- J. On passage of 10% postal worker increase. Lehman voted yes.
- K. On an amendment to a cotton acreage bill by Senator Francis Case to increase the 1955 acreage allotments for wheat by  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Lehman voted yea.
- L. On bill to increase cotton and wheat acreage. Lehman voted yes.
- M. To adopt the postal pay conference report and send it to White House. Lehman voted yes.
- N. To override Eisenhower veto on postal pay bill. Lehman voted yes.
- O. On a bill to authorize construction of the Columbia River storage project. Lehman voted yes.
- P. On Eisenhower highway bill. Lehman voted no.
- All votes were obtained from New York Times

## STAND ON ISSUES

January 7-Commenting on Eisenhower's state of the union address -said he was "disappointed" that the president did not give "more thought" and attention to issues of civil rights and liberties, development of public power, particularly at Niagara Falls, immigration, the Taft-Hartley Bill and public housing.-- Watertown Times

January 25-Urged Congress to act on Niagara project-said federal aid for education is needed in New York---Watertown Times

February 1-Named to committee on banking and currency, labor and public welfare, in favor \$1.25 minimum, and to have them cover independent telephone firms and wholesale establishments--- Also wantsimmigration, civil rights, and Niagara power bills. Has introduced iwth Ives a bill to promote public co@operation in rehabilitating and preserving such national properties in New York City as Federal Hall National Memoráál etc. by setting up advisory board.

February 1-Co-sponsor of Humphrey Civil Rights Bill which was introduced and contained 11 civil rights clauses.---New York Times

February 11-Announced he would oppose Campell nomination for Comptroller General because ofhis A.E.C. support for controversial Dixon-Yates contract.----Watertown Times

February 18- Introduced legislation making it a federal offense unprovoked violence against uniformed members of the armed forces. New York Times

February 619-Critisized Eisenhower administration new school aid billthrough direct grants of federal funds as only about 4,000 classrooms a year will be built and the need is estimated at 340,000 annually.-----Watertown Times

## STAND ON ISSUES

February 26-introduced bill to replace Mc Carran-Walter Immigration Act. Bill would eliminate "national origins quota system"; established an annual immigration ceiling of about 250,000 a year. Also would establish a "unified quota system, based on national need, individual aptitude, and the "requirements of our foreign policy." Lehman said measure would "eliminate racism and national discrimination from our immigration laws."---New York Times

May 17-Lehman and Ives both urge national vaccine control to prevent black market and allow everyone to get shots.---Watertown Times

March 23-(on death of Walter White)-"He will be sorely missed in the battles that lie ahead and the whole liberal cause has suffered an irretrievable loss in his death."---New York Times

March 28-Said U.S. facing terrible Formosa mess because we are intervening in Civil War and allying ourselves with man who has different interests.----New York Times

March 28-On 77th birthday, editorial praised Lehman. Also many Senators congratulated Lehman.---New York Times

March 23-accused Administration of Misuse of High Public Trust to serve narrow partisan political purposes in publishing the Yalta papers.----Utica Observer-Dispatch

April 9-blasted Corsi's ouster an "another milestone on the path of administration retreat from principles it professes to hold." "It is a shameless surrender to the opponents of immigration and citizenship law reform," Lehman said, "a capitulation to the apologist for the racial and national discrimination built into the Mc Carran Act. "Is also an insult to the people of New York state.-----New York Times

STAND ON ISSUES

April 19- At dinner honoring Rayburn, influential source said Lehman would run again.-----Watertown Times

April 24- Asked Senate to displace McLeod-----Utica Daily Press

April 26-Asked Senate to amend 1953 Refugee Relief Act and oust Scott Mc Leod-----New York Times and Watertown Times

April 26-introduced a bill for construction and operation of power project at Niagara Falls.

"New Yorker's Report On the Nation"

January --Questioned sufficiency of Eisenhower military budget, need for Formosa pact, said federal money needed for New York schools, promised to press for Oil for Education Bill, wants construction of Niagara power and revision of Mc Carran Act.

February-told of his work of extension of G.I. bill, explained stand on Formosa treaties, announced he was going to try for bill for federal aid for schools.

March-Warned people to watch out for trojan horses (Russian peace moves), told people his disappointment over failure of \$20 tax cut which he voted for.

April-attacked Administration for firing Edward Corsi because of desires of prejudiced people.

YES AND WHY

Would you vote for your Senator is the question required to be answered in this section? The answer is a thunderous yes. Why? Senator Lehman has lived up nobly to his reputation as an honorable statesman. He has continued his fight for the underdog by fighting: for the passage of Civil Rights, for revision of the Mc Carran Act so more immigrants could be admitted to the United States, the senseless firing of Edward Corsi who tried to solve the immigration problem,<sup>FOR</sup> the passage of a \$20 tax cut for the people of low income,<sup>FOR</sup> the extension of G.I. rights, for the proposed \$1.25 minimum wage for labor, and other bills designed to help the needy, the wronged, the oppressed. Senator Lehman worked for the good of the nation. By voting against the Formosa bills, he tried to avoid the possibility of the United States going to war. He voted for a pay rise to our mailmen. He advocated increased federal aid for education. He strived for betterment of his own state by supporting a Niagara power project and the rehabilitation of New York historical sites. He asked for revision of the Taft Hartley Bill, strove for measures to protect our servicemen, and all in all had the interests of his state and his nation in heart. He bucked public opinion, his party, and the press to do what he thought best for the country. America needs more Lehmans.

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THANKS----To Senator Lehman for all his co-operation and to  
Mrs. Hawn for all her help.