necessary action on any job that needed to be done. In every contact I
had with him, I came to respect Senator Hayden as one of the hardest work-
ing and ablest men in the Senate.

Burton Wheeler was chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee
when it was holding the railroad finance hearings, and I asked him if it
would be permissible for me to sit with him on these hearings. He said
that it certainly was, and I eventually became a member of one of the sub-
committees and finally vice chairman, in which capacity I conducted the
hearing. If it had not been for Wheeler, I never would have been able to
achieve this experience.

Vice President John Garner was always as kind to me as he could be.
He was one of the best friends I had in the Senate.

On the day that I had been sworn in as Senator, there had been
twelve other freshmen Senators from the Democratic side. The thirteen of
us were always close together, and came to be known as the "Young Turks."
The group included Lew Schwellenbach of Washington, who was later to become
my Secretary of Labor, and Sherman Minton of Indiana. Now a justice
of the Supreme Court, an able Senator, and an effective少不了
Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi was the only one of the original group
member of the Great Court.
"By the Governor:"

"Guy B. Park, Governor."

"[Sgd.]

"Dwight H. Brown, Secretary of State."

As soon as this business was completed, I was called from my desk in the last row on the Democratic side to come forward with other newly-elected Senators to be sworn in by the Vice President of the United States. There were a few Federal Senators who took the oath of office that day from the Democratic side. Only one of these remained through the 56th Congress, and he wasn't allowed to take his seat.

I remember very distinctly taking that oath as an officer of the federal government for the first time. As I walked back to my seat from the desk of the Vice President, I had a prayer in my heart for wisdom to serve acceptably the people, not only in Missouri, but in every part of the United States because I was now a representative of 150,000,000 American citizens.

The first meeting of the Senate, which had convened at noon, was over.
the midst of the controversy. Vandenberg called on me to speak, and I
happened to have the information that was needed to settle the argument
completely. Vandenberg said then, "When the Senator from Missouri makes
a statement like that, we can take it for the truth." And I never forgot
that.

Two of the Senate's most expert story-tellers sat on either side of
me. Nate Bechman, the junior Senator from Tennessee, was one of them
and Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania was the other. My association with both
these men was wonderful. Bechman could get any controversy on the Senate
floor settled by just stepping out of the chamber. Pretty soon, some one
would say to the trouble-making Senator, "Nate Bechman wants to see you
in the Secretary's office." One did not have to say much more, and
Bechman would call an another Senator on
Nothing would happen until a story or two, and then, after stories, and ceremonies would
It would not be possible for me to single out all the members of
the Senate whose acquaintance I cherished, but I met some of the finest
men there that I have ever known. The general percentage of "no-goods"
was small. In the human make-up of society in general, about six per cent
are no good; it was only about two per cent in the Senate. I know of only
When I became chairman of the special committee many of the Senators on that committee became very good personal friends—Mon Malcom, Halsey Kilgore, Ora Bremer, Ferguson of Michigan, Tom Connally, Harold Burton.

Carl Shutt of New Mexico was one of my closest friends. I valued his judgment and advice very highly. When I became President I appointed Sherman Minton and Harold Burton to the Supreme Court.

I think I made a memo on the organization of the special committee and the employment of its Council. Hugh Fultana as a result of an interview with Att'y Gen. Jackson.

Senator Warren Austin of Vermont and I became very close friends. He and I both the hearing and wrote the Civil Administration Bill and on a bill introduced by Pat Mccarran Senator from Nevada.
than I had ever been in Jackson County if time to keep up with all that
was going on. The desk in my office, which consisted of three rooms on
the second floor of the Senate Office Building, was already piled high
with documents and with correspondence calling for my attention. That
night, I returned to my new residence at 713 W. Connecticut Avenue
in northwest Washington with an armload of papers to read and study. I
didn’t realize then that this was a practice which I was going to keep up
for the next eighteen years.

Thus began my ten years in the Senate—years which were filled with
hard work, but which were also to be the happiest ten years of my life.

We rented a furnished apartment
in Tilden Gardens when we first arrived
at 3016 Tilden Street. We had several apartment
in Tilden Gardens year after year and one in
Sedgwick Gardens on Connecticut. We then moved
to a new apartment on Cardwell. We called
the Warwick, and from there to 1701 where
we stayed until we moved to the White House.
We were at 1701 five years, Warwick two and
a year each at the other places. 3 years at
Tilden in different furnished and one at Sedgwick.
have my facts before I spoke.

There was a lot of fun to be had in the Senate, but there was more work to do than 90 men could ever keep up with. I wasn't a good attendant at social affairs in Washington. I always got to my office at seven o'clock in the morning and got home for dinner at seven p.m. Out of the entire enrollment of the Senate, there are 30 or 40 who work like Trojans; there are 15 or 20 who work pretty well; and there are 20 or very little.

Ever since my experience as a member of that body, I have wanted to write a monograph on "The Working Senator," and his contributions in the public interest because many of them never get much attention in the headlines.

A working Senator has a hard grind and he hasn't time to be making personal attacks on other Senators or people outside the Senate. Therefore he is not good news copy as Hearst, Scripps-Howard and Pulitzer the Associated Press like scandals and personal attacks from people in public life whether true or not.