

Prepared by: EAQ  
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BRICKER

BRICKER, JOHN (OH-110) 54pgs. W/ Name Index PRCQ

Governor of Ohio, 1939-45; Republican candidate for Vice-President, 1944; U.S. Senator, 1947-59.

DESCRIPTION:

Personal background; education; service in WWI; attorney for Utilities commission; Ohio  
Attorney General; Governor of Ohio; nomination for vice-president on Dewey ticket in 1944; election to U.S. Senate; defeat in 1958 due to "right to work" amendment; law practice; 1952 Ohio primary election between Eisenhower and Robert Taft; seating Georgia, California, and Texas delegations at Republican convention; Taft's illness; Taft's subsequent support of Eisenhower when Taft lost the Republican nomination; Bricker's first contact with Eisenhower; conversations with Eisenhower on Bricker's proposed amendment; introduction of the amendment; Eisenhower's stated approval of amendment; George Humphrey's opposition to amendment; opposition to amendment by other senators; Senate defeat of amendment; Bricker's decision not to push for a re-hearing; Eisenhower's later opposition to amendment; John Foster Dulles and Herbert Brownell; opposition in New York; support from Bernard Baruch; Missouri Treaty case ("Wild Duck Case"); New York "Pink Case;" William O. Douglas opinion; Bricker's reasons for advocating amendment; American Bar Association committee findings; opposition from Estes Kefauver and Wayne Morse; later support from senators previously opposed to amendment; controversy with Eisenhower, Dulles, and Brownell; Bricker's trip around world to talk to ambassadors; television bill; Bricker's relationship with Eisenhower; [page under seal]; opposition to Bricker Amendment led by John W. Davis; Eisenhower's brother Edgar's involvement in Bricker Amendment controversy; inclusion of Bricker Amendment in Republican party platform; Bricker's voting record supporting Eisenhower; George Bender campaign in Ohio; Bricker's committee assignments; defeat of Bricker Amendment in Senate by one vote; Senator Joseph McCarthy's interest in leaving the Government Investigating Committee prior to his involvement in the committee's subversion investigations; Republican method of selecting committee assignments; Democratic committee appointments under Lyndon Johnson; Bricker's service as Governor of Ohio during WWII; FDIC guarantee legislation; Bricker's service on Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Bricker's

disapproval of David Lilienthal as chairman of Atomic Energy Commission; security problems and Russia, including Rosenberg case; President Johnson's 1968 State of the Union speech on gold standard; taxes and Vietnam in 1968; involvement in Vietnam during Eisenhower's administration under SEATO; Richard Nixon's comments on defending Nationalist China (Taiwan) and Chiang Kai-shek; Joseph McCarthy's request for a change in committee assignment; McCarthy's Wheeling speech and Bricker's speculation on McCarthy's motivations for investigating communist infiltration; McCarthy's service on other committees; censure of McCarthy; anti-McCarthy feelings in Senate; anecdote about Bricker's experience on being discreet with other senators; Bricker's personal satisfaction as Governor of Ohio and U.S. Senator; Senate and White House politics regarding Bricker Amendment; re-drafts of Amendment; Senator Walter F. George; George Humphrey; meeting with John Foster Dulles; California delegation at 1952 election; agreement that Earl Warren be appointed to Supreme Court at first opening; Nixon's role in California delegation; Bricker's selection as vice-presidential nominee in 1944; Taft's control of the Republican National Committee; 1944 election; WWII and WWI; Bricker's position on "right to work" legislation; Eisenhower's opinion on "right to work" proposal being on the ballot during election; farm legislation and Ohio; Eisenhower's book At Ease; impact of changes in personality on Senate Republican leadership after Taft's death; William F. Knowland and Styles Bridges; Republican leadership personalities; Governor Sherman Adams; Bricker's role in 1956 campaign; George Humphrey's appointment as Treasury Secretary; Nixon's 1960 presidential campaign; Ray Bliss and Ohio campaigns.

[Columbia University Oral History Project, interview by Ed Edwin, January 18, 1968]