

nervous man given  
 iss disliked partisan  
 equent press confer-  
 entered the creation of  
 dinating Committee  
 ically broad spectrum  
 candidates, governors  
 ween 1965 and 1966,  
 mittee issued 18 posi-  
 l in language bland  
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 er the possibility of  
 igh for the presiden-  
 8, Bliss maintained an  
 forbade the RNC to  
 used by Nixon in his  
 n tours.

signaled a Republican  
 gained three Senate  
 s and eight governo-  
 n control of 15 state  
 nine—a sign that the  
 me “from the bottom  
 d. Paying far greater  
 n electorate, Republi-  
 oved upon their 1964  
 e, Detroit, Boston,  
 eles.

Republican National  
 he high point of Bliss's  
 he Convention proved  
 and following Nixon's  
 won reelection as  
 the Ohio politician  
 in Nixon's campaign  
 ated his efforts on state  
 he GOP failed to cap-  
 Congress, the Party  
 orships.

spokesman over a Party  
 ful of Bliss's refusal to  
 plane in the 1966 cam-  
 xon removed Bliss as  
 February 1969. Bliss  
 r of a diplomatic post  
 to sell insurance while  
 mber from Ohio. [See

[JLB]

d S. Broder, *The Repub-*  
 *York, 1967).*

### BOGGS, (THOMAS) HALE

b. Feb. 15, 1914; Long Beach, Miss.

d. Oct. 16, 1972; Alaska.

Democratic Representative, La., 1941-43, 1947-72; Chairman, Joint Economic Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, 1957-72.

After receiving his law degree from Tulane in 1937, Boggs began his political career in 1939 as a member of the People's League, a business and professional men's organization antagonistic to the Long political machine. First elected to Congress in 1940 as a “reform” candidate, Boggs was defeated in 1942 but returned in 1946. Boggs became one of Speaker Sam Rayburn's (D, Tex.) proteges and received a seat on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee in 1949. He was made chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy in 1955 and the Joint Economic Committee's Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee in 1957. Boggs strongly supported attempts by the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations to increase the chief executive's authority to lower tariffs. He called the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which gave the President unprecedented tariff reduction authority, “one of the most significant events of the century.” [See EISENHOWER and KENNEDY Volumes]

Boggs voted against the 1964 Civil Rights Act but received a standing ovation on the House floor on July 9, 1965 when he announced his support for the voting rights bill. Boggs again broke with most of his Southern colleagues when he supported the 1968 Civil Rights Act, including its controversial open housing provision. As a result of his support for civil rights and anti-poverty legislation, Boggs defeated his Republican opponent by only a small margin in November 1968.

As part of congressional evaluation of America's long range trade position, Boggs's Joint Economic Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy held hearings in July 1967 on the effects of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations. The subcommittee's report, which generally reflected Boggs's lib-

eral trade stance, advocated new negoti-ating powers for the President, aid for industries injured by imports, an attack on tariff trade barriers and trade preferences for less developed countries.

The retirement of House Speaker John McCormack (D, Mass.) [ *q.v.* ] in 1970 and the subsequent elevation of Majority Leader Carl Albert (D, Okla) [ *q.v.* ] placed Boggs in line for the position of majority leader. Boggs was challenged by a group of reform-minded Democrats who supported Rep. Morris Udall (D, Ariz.) [ *q.v.* ]. According to *The Almanac of American Politics*, Boggs used his position on the Ways and Means Committee to promise wavering congressmen desirable committee posts. Boggs won an easy second ballot victory in January 1971, and the Ways and Means Committee rewarded many liberals with choice committee assignments. Before his October 1972 death in an Alaskan plane crash, Boggs was widely regarded as Carl Albert's probable successor when the new speaker chose to retire. [See NIXON Volume.]

[DKR]

For further information:

Stephen Hess and David S. Broder, *The Republican Establishment* (New York, 1967).

### BOHLEN, CHARLES E(USTIS)

b. Aug. 30, 1904; Clayton, N.Y.

d. Jan. 1, 1974; Washington, D.C.

Ambassador to France, August 1962-December 1967; Deputy Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, December 1967-January 1969.

The son of a wealthy sportsman, Charles Bohlen joined the foreign service in 1929, specializing in Soviet affairs. Bohlen was a member of the first U.S. embassy to the Soviet Union from 1934 to 1940 and served as Russian translator at the Teheran conference of 1943 and the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of 1945. Despite objections from Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, Wisc.), who linked him with the “Truman-Acheson policies of appeasement,” Bohlen was appointed ambassador to Moscow in 1953. In