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## Lester hunt jr

Obituary, funeral and service information lester Calloway Hunt from Chicago, Illinois. Senator Hunt redirects here. For other uses, see Senator Hunt (ambiguity). Lester C. HuntUnited States Senatorfrom WyomingIn officeJanuary 3, 1949 – June 19, 1954Preceded byEdward V. RobertsonSucceeded byEdward D. CrippaChair of the National Governors AssociationIn officeJune 13, 1948 – January 3, 1949Preceded byHorace HildrethSucceeded byWilliam Preston Lane Jr.19th Governor of WyomingIn officeJanuary 4, 1943 – January 3, 1949Preceded byNels H. SmithSucceeded byArthur G. Crane9th Secretary of State of WyomingIn officeJanuary 7, 1935 – January 4, 1943GovernorLeslie A. MillerNels H. SmithPreceded byAlonzo M. ClarkSucceeded byMart Christensen Personal detailsBornLester Callaway Hunt(1892-07-08)July 8, 1892Isabel, Illinois, U.S.DiedJune 19, 1954(1954-06-19) (aged 61)Washington, D.C., U.S.Political partyDemocraticSpouse(s)Nathelle HigbyEducationIllinois Wesleyan University (BS)St. Louis University ( DMD)Military serviceAllegiance United StatesBranch/service United States ArmyYears of service1917–1919 (Active)1919–1954 (Reserve)RankFirst Lieutenant (Active)Major (Reserve)UnitArmy Reserve Lester Callaway Hunt Sr. (July 8, 1892 – June 19, 1954) was a Democratic politician and dentist from the State of Wyoming. Hunt was the first elected governor of Wyoming for two consecutive terms, serving as the 19th governor from January 4, 1943 to January 3, 1949. Hunt supported a number of federal social programs and advocated federal support for low-cost health and dental insurance policies. He also supported various programs proposed by the Eisenhower administration after the Republican landslide in the 1952 election, including the abolition of racial segregation in the District of Columbia and the development of social security. An outspoken opponent of Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist campaign, Hunt challenged McCarthy and his senatoric allies to defend the proposed law restricting congressional immunity and allowing individuals to sue members of Congress for defamatory statements. In June .C 1953, Hunt's son was arrested in Washington on charges of sexual lying against a undercover male police officer (homosexual acts were banned by law at the time). Several Republican senators, including McCarthy, threatened Hunt with prosecuting his son and widely publicized the event unless he abandoned plans to run for re-election and resigned immediately, which Hunt refused to do. His son was convicted and sentenced on 6 October 1953. Hunt announced that he was going to run for re-election. However, he changed his mind after McCarthy renewed the threat to use his son's arrest against him. On June 19, 1954, Hunt committed suicide in his Senate office; The suicide dealt a serious blow to McCarthy's image and was one of the factors that led to the Senate's distrust later in 1954[1] Early years were born in Isabel in Edgar County, eastern Illinois, and Hunt first visited Wyoming as a semi-professional baseball player. [2] He graduated from Wesleyan University in Illinois and later worked as a railway switch to go through dental school at St. Louis University. After graduating in 1917, he moved to Lander, Wyoming, and developed a practice. He joined the Dental Corps of the United States Army when the United States entered World War I, and from 1917 to 1919 he served as lieutenant lieutenant. After a postgraduate degree from Northwestern University in 1920, Hunt updated his practice at Lander. He was president of the Wyoming State Dental Society and began his career in government when he was appointed chairman of the Wyoming State Dental Examiner Board, serving from 1924 to 1928. [2] [3] A political career in the Hunt for Wyoming was elected in 1933 to the Wyoming House of Representatives from The Fairfax County. [4] He supported eugenic legislation that would have led to the sterilization of prisoners in the Wyoming institutions if they had suffered from madness, idiocy, fugitiveness, weakness or epilepsy. The legislation, although similar to that adopted in several neighbouring states in the 1920s, collapsed and later regretted its support. From 1935 to 1943, he served two four-year terms as Secretary of State for Wyoming. [6] In 1935, he commissioned a mural by Allen Tupper True to design Bucking Horse and Rider, which has appeared in Wyoming State Rooms since 1936 [7] While serving as Secretary of State, Hunt personally demanded the copyright of the Vaymingo Manual, the Labor Project Administration, after the governor and legislator failed to preserve the rotating horse and rider's design as the state's intellectual property. [8] The book proved popular and questions arose as to whether Hunt personally benefited from his sales. He was able to prove that he approved all quarterly royalty checks and handed them over to the state treasurer, and in 1942 handed over copyright to the State of Wyoming. [9] Hunt became the first person elected to two consecutive four-year terms as governor, serving from 1943 to 1949 [2] During all his years as governor, he faced a hostile majority in both chambers of the legislature. [10] The main legislative achievement of his first term of office was the legalisation of the teacher retirement system. [11] He repeatedly unsuccessfully proposed a system for the retirement of public employees during his second term. During his first term, Republican U.S. Senator Edward V. Robertson accused Japanese citizens of being interned mountain, Wyoming, so he took his life and accumulated supplies. Stocks. The Post wrote an exposition supporting his complaints. Hunt dismissed that as a political story and said that nutrients could not be brought to the city to feed 13,500 people in the wheel of barrow and it wouldn't be a good business to make it every day. He toured the camp and said internees' standard of living was, in my way of thinking, rather shameful. [13] At the end of the war, he wrote to the War Resettlement Service that we do not want one of these evacuees to remain in Wyoming. [14] When President Roosevelt issued an executive order on March 16, 1943, creating the Jackson Hole National Monument, Hunt joined in mobilising the opposition and saying he would use the state police to remove any federal officer who tried to exert authority on the monuments. Congress refused to fund the monument until 1950, when Wyoming's two U.S. senators, Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Hunt, reached a compromise with the Truman administration. It connected most of the monument lands to Grand Teton National Park, provided compensation for lost income and protected local property owners. [15] 1940, 1944 and 1948 Hunt was a delegate to the Wyoming Democratic National Convention. In 1948 he chaired the National Association of Governors. His official gubernatorial portrait was painted by artist Michele Rushworth and hung in the state capitol building in Cheyenne, Wyoming. U.S. Senate Election Key Article: In the United States Senate election, in 1948 Hunt was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948, a term beginning January 3, 1949, defeating current Republican E.V. Robertson by an overwhelming margin. [16] His political positions combined fiscal conservatism and opposition to a large government with support for public housing and increased federal education aid. [17] During his tenure in the Senate, Hunt became a bitter enemy of Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, and his criticism of McCarthy's tactics marked him as the target of the 1954 election. [18] For example, he campaigned for a law that would limit congressional immunity by allowing individuals to sue members of Congress for defamatory statements. [2] He called for reform of senate rules: If faced with situations in Congress in which he can no longer control his members under the rules of society, justice and fair play, Congress, I think, has a moral duty to take drastic action to remedy those situations. [2] In 1949, he recommended that the American Medical Association (AMA) and the American Dental Association (ADA) consider agreeing to the federal government's plan to offer health insurance policies with small deductions to cover medical, surgical, hospital, laboratory, nursing and dental services. He told the ADA Convention that we cannot preserve the freedom of dentistry and medical practice, we cannot keep dentistry and medicine out of control not registered federal federal we cannot maintain our American free and independent practice in health services simply by condemning socialisation or stand-pat opposition. [19] He served on the Senate Crime Investigation Committee (known as the Kefauver Committee[20]) and the Senate Armed Services Committee. [2] He supported foreign aid programmes and supported the call for disarmament to show that Russia's peace proposals were not serious. [2] After Dwight Eisenhower's landslide victory in the 1952 election, Hunt announced that he felt obliged to support the administration's legislative proposals whenever possible. He referred to a full agreement with agricultural subsidy plans, the development of social security, the creation of a Fair Work Practice Commission and the abolition of segregation in the District of Columbia. [21] Son's arrest and Hunt's suicide on June 9, In 1953, Hunt's 24-year-old son Lester Jr., known as Buddy, who was a student and president of the student institution at Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts.[18] [a] was arrested in Washington, D.C., for nurturing prostitution from a male undercover police officer in Lafayette Square, just north and adjacent It was his first crime, which police generally handled silently as a matter for the offender's family to deal with, but the arrest became known to Senate Republicans. [23] According to Drew Pearson's Washington Merry-Go-Round column published after Hunt's death, Senators Styles Bridges and Herman Welker threatened that if Hunt did not leave the Senate immediately and did not agree to seek his seat in the 1954 election, they would see that his son had been prosecuted and widely publicized his son's arrest. [24] [25] In a deeply divided Senate, Hunt's resignation would have allowed the Wyoming Republican governor to appoint a Republican to fill the remainder of Hunt's term and would have been entrenched in the 1954 election, which could affect the balance of power in the Senate for the benefit of Republicans. [26] Hunt refused, and in response, Republican senators threatened Inspector Roy Blick of the Morals Division of the Washington Police Department to lose his job for failing to prosecute Buddy Hunt. [24] [25] Buddy Hunt was prosecuted and Senator Hunt was involved in the trial. On October 7, 1953, Buddy Hunt paid a fine for swearing a plainclothes cop for lewd and immoral purposes, and on the same day, the Washington Post published the story. Buddy Hunt's lawyer was quoted on October 8 in a New York Times account as saying that his client preferred to avoid any further publicity. [27] Despite these short media accounts, buddy hunt's arrest and prosecution were not widely publicised at the time. [28] In December 1953, Hunt told a journalist to Pearson that he would not be re-elected if the opposition son's arrest before fears that publicity will have a negative impact on his wife's health. [29] Despite threats from his political opponents, including a specific threat to circulate in Wyoming 25,000 leaflets about his son's arrest[4] on 15 April 1954. Hunt announced he would be a candidate for re-election. [30] [31] A survey carried out on 5 April 1954 gave Hunt 54.5% support and the closest opponent 19.3%. [18] In May 1954, as a member of the Senate Liberal Bloc, he proposed rules for senate committees to eliminate some of Senator McCarthy's tactics. [32] Later that month, Senator Bridges renewed his threat to publicize Hunt Jr.'s offense to Wyoming voters. [33] [34] The Eisenhower administration, taking a different tactic, offered Hunt a well-paid position on the U.S. Tariff Commission if he agreed never to run for senate again. [4] On June 8, 1954, after a medical examination at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, Hunt changed his mind about running again and wrote to the Chairman of the Wyoming Democratic Party, citing health problems as a reason: I will never again run for elected office. However, he did not resign from the Senate. On June 19, 1954, Senator Hunt shot himself at his desk in his Senate office, using a rifle he apparently brought from home, and died a few hours later at casualty hospital. [18] The New York Times reported that he acted visibly disappointed with his health and left four sealed notes. [36] [37] A day after Hunt's suicide, Pearson announced his accusations about how Republican senators threatened Hunt, but described Hunt's motives as complex: Two weeks ago, he went to the hospital for a physical check-up and announced he would not run again. It was no secret that he had been having kidney problems for some time, but I'm sure on top of that, Lester Hunt, a much more sensitive soul than his colleagues realized, just couldn't contain the idea that



his son's misfortune was becoming a whispering theme of his re-election campaign. Privately, he confirmed that Hunt had no serious health problems, and wrote on his blog that Unfortunately, I am afraid that the main factor is the moral accusation against his son and the experience Hunt has experienced. [38] Hunt was buried on June 22 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, but in el cemetery after a brief church service in Cheyenne. [40] At the time of his death, Hunt was the main base in the Army Reserve Corps. [2] On June 24, 1954, acting Governor Clifford Joy Rogers appointed a Republican, Edward D. Crippa, to fill hunt's remain senate term. [41] 1954 4 June conservative conservatives The Times-Herald reported Buddy Hunt's arrest and conviction from last year, with Senator Hunt's death giving the story a broader circulation than it had previously received. [42] [43] 9 July Blick signed an affidavit exonerating Bridges and Welker to pressure him, but his decision to prosecute Buddy Hunt in circumstances that are not normally justified by prosecution remained inexplicable. [44] After the election, on November 9, 1954, the Senate eulogized its members who had recently died, and Senator Bridges called Hunt the man who demonstrated the best qualities of an American. He was faithful and well served. [45] Hunt's cousin William M. Spencer, president of the North American Automobile Corporation in Chicago, wrote to Welker after learning that he eulogized Hunt:[46] I was shocked when I read this. He recalled that my mind had such a vivid conversation with Senator Hunt a few weeks before his death, in which he cited the very detailed diabolical role played after the unfortunate and widely publicized episode in which his son attended. Senator Hunt, a close personal friend of mine, has unreservedly told me about the tactics you used to encourage him to leave the Senate or at least not to be a candidate anymore. It seems obvious that you have taken advantage of all the suffering that a poor friend suffered at the time in your efforts to turn it into a political advantage. Such a procedure is as small a blow as one would imagine. I also understood from Senator Hunt that Senator Bridges had consulted with you and confirmed his actions on the issue. Democrat Joseph C. O'Mahoney won Hunt's Senate seat in the November 1954 election, defeating Republican nominee William Henry Harrison III. [47] Buddy Hunt later worked for Catholic charities in Chicago and later staff at the Chicago Industrial Foundation. With his collaborator there, Nicholas von Hoffman, he co-authored the paper, Democratic Significance: Puerto Rico Organization in Chicago, which appeared on ETC.: A Review of General Semantics, an academic journal of linguistics in 1956. [48] October 2015 [49] Buddy Hunt died in Chicago in January 2020 at the age of 92. [50] Later references allen Drury, a journalist who covered the U.S. Senate at United Press International, used Hunt's blackmail and suicide as the basis for his 1959 best-selling and Pulitzer Prize-winning novel Advise and Consent. [51] In Romane, Senator Fred van Ackerman of Wyoming uses a homosexual affair to blackmail Utah Senator Brigham Anderson. In 1962, the novel was made into a film starring Henry Fonda and directed by Otto Preminger. University of Wyoming historian T. A. Larson, author of state history, wrote a hunting suicide account and submitted it to Hunt Nathelle, in order to get her permission to publish it. Instead, she threatened him with a lawsuit and he never published the results of his investigations. [4] [52] Hunt's anti-McCarthyism and his son's homosexuality are mentioned in Thomas Mallon's Fellow Travelers (2007), a novel set in the 1950s that describes a young man's introduction to hardball in Washington politics as he discovers his gay identity. [53] In 2013, all three of his Senate colleagues McCarthy, Welker and Bridges were found guilty of various charges, including blackmail and bodily injury. [4] Former Governor of Wyoming, Dave Freudenthal, who played a prosecuting lawyer at cheyenne's event, said: This particular part of Wyoming's history has been wiped out under the carpet. I am therefore very pleased to be involved in bringing this to the attention. [54] The event was organized to coincide with the publication of a new investigation into Hunt's death, the publication of Rodger McDaniel, the Presbyterian pastor, the former Wyoming legislature (1971-81) and the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1982, Dying for Joe McCarthy's Sins. He used some of Larson's research. See also the list of Members of the United States Congress who died in office (1950–1999) Notes ^ Buddy attended the University of Wyoming and then transferred to Swarthmore College, graduated in 1949. His policies were more liberal than his father's and he participated in campaigns against McCarthyism and supported academic freedom. Commenting on his arrest in 1989, he said: 'I was not framed. I think technically it was a trap, but I was ready for the trap. [22] References ^ Decision of Senator Leicester Hunt. Senate.gov Washington, DC: Historian of the United States Senate. 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