

**Transcript of the audio taped oral history
of National Press Club member
Frank Holeman
Conducted by Christy Wise of the
NPC Oral History Committee
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The original video tape recording of the interview is permanently deposited in the oral history collection of the National Press Club.

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CW: One of the things I want to know and learn about is why you decided to become actively involved in the leadership of the Club.

FH: In many ways I guess it was accidental. What happened was I had been to Korea in 1950, at the beginning of the Korean War, and I came home in November, and as a kind of a break I was assigned to go to Key West with Truman. He used to go to Key West every November and every March, and I was given the Truman trip in November or December of 1950. I went down to Key West. And the Press Club had its election the second Friday of December, as it usually does, and — let me go back just one notch. In 1950 the president of the Club was a man named Radford Mobley of Knight-Ridder. He was Mr. John Knight's man in Washington. He didn't write stories, he just ran errands for Mr. Knight, but he was an active member of the Club

CW: And he could become president?

FH: He did become president. His picture is over there. And he appointed me chairman of the Library Committee, which was, of course ... nobody cared about the library because it was just full of old stuffed chairs for people to sleep in after lunch. But I will say that I got the idea ... I got plastic covers for magazines so you didn't have to ... up to that time you had those heavy green things. So you could see through, you didn't have to pick

it up. That was my accomplishment as chairman of the Library Committee.

Then in end of June I was sent to Korea, and I came back in the middle of October and I was assigned to go with Truman to Key West. I'm down there and the Press Club has its election, and the bottom line office on the totem pole was financial secretary. There were two candidates, Frank Kent of the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, that was Frank Kent, Jr., and Eugene Hardy — I don't know who he used to work for. They wound up in a dead heat, exactly the same number and then the board, as provided then by the constitution and the by-laws, scheduled a run-off. Before the run-off could take place, both of them got other jobs. Frank Kent was called back to Baltimore, and Eugene Hardy went to work for the NAM. Now Frank Kent, Jr. I think is now dead, but Eugene Hardy is still around here. He doesn't work for NAM anymore but he lives the area. So there was a vacancy and ... the officers of the Club, the board, then called a special election to fill that vacancy, and I was on the beach down at Key West with Truman and I had sent a message back asking for money — you know, more money from the office. Then I get a phone call back and it's Jerry Greene, a very good newspaper man in my bureau involved in Press Club politics up to here all the time, before I was. Told me what had happened. Said, We would like to nominate you, run you for financial secretary, is it all right? I said, Sure it's

all right if you send me the money. Send me some money down here. I don't care what you do up there as long as I get the money in Florida. They did, and nobody was nominated against me. Those were the good old days. So I was elected by default financial secretary. Couldn't count, couldn't ... having trouble with my ... bouncing checks all over the place. It was a joke. Mrs. Mae Smith, who used to run the place, put me under her wing and said you've got to stop that.

So anyway, I'm financial secretary, and all the checks had to be co-signed by the treasurer and financial secretary. Two officers of the Club had to sign every check because they didn't trust one guy, he could clean out the bank account and leave town. That was the job, was to sign checks. You go out there and Mrs. Smith would give you a box of checks, and you signed them or you didn't go home that night. That was my job. Then that ... I think I ran for re-election, and then there came an opening on the board of governors and I ran for that. I was only in one contest, and that was there were three openings on the board of governors, three seats, three three-year terms, and there were five of us running, so it was like musical chairs. It was in 1952. I remember because I had covered the Eisenhower campaign and, of course, he won. I covered part of it, not all of it, obviously, but I was with him after Election Day. I was the guy that they could park up at the

Commodore Hotel because I didn't have a wife and family. And I was going through the building and asking people to vote for me, and I remember going to see Paul Scott Rankin, who was a head of the Reuters bureau, and I asked him, I told I was running for president, I would appreciate any help he could give me. He said, What the hell's in it for us? What do you want? We want ... he talked for a little while, and he said, We want steak and kidney pie on the Press Club menu. I said, Well I don't know anything about steak and kidney pie but I'll tell you what, I promise if I'm elected with your help, I will see that you get steak and kidney pie on the Press Club menu at least once. Then I go to see the head chef or the manager of our kitchen — not the cook, but the chef — and he was an Italian named Zapollone. And I asked him if he knew what steak and kidney pie was, and he said, Oh yeah, I've had it but it's very complicated, it takes days and all that. I said, Well, can you cook it up if I get elected? I promised these guys they'd have it once, and he said, Well, I think we can do it. Okay. election day comes ... I didn't even get a chance to vote, I was in New York ... but I called down, and they told me the British contingent had come in with a Union Jack and all of them — we don't know who they voted for, it was a secret ballot — but anyway out of the five, I got elected. There were three to be elected and I was one of them. So within a week we had —

there's one of our candidates right there, the guy that is running for president, Greg Spears. Anyway, within a week they cooked up a special lunch of steak and kidney pie done the original way, and they had it for the Brits and their friends from the Embassy, back in the old Board of Governors Room, which was a big room. You could have it like a dining room, a private dining room, and they served it. And on the way out, half of them wound up in the library in those old stuffed chairs, but I delivered. And later the manager had a short-cut version of steak and kidney pie on the Press Club menu as a special on Tuesdays every week, and it was there for two or three years.

CW: Now, this was your election to the board of governors, right?

FH: But then I went up. The guy who was my same age and class at West Point was a fellow named Stefan Andrews who worked for Scripps Howard, and he and I would have been in one of these run-offs, but he died.

CW: In the middle of the race?

FH: No, no. Before we even got to the race. But you could see, you know, you walk around ... he was the same age I was and on the board the same amount of time, and that's when the choosing would have been done at that point, but he died. So ... and I went to his funeral, too. He was a nice guy, handsome bastard. I wouldn't have stood a chance if he had lived. But

anyway, he was a nice guy. But that happened to him. And then the other fellow who was eligible was a little anxious, a fellow named Luther Houston, who was from the *New York Times*, and he was about 20 years older than I was. Even so, I wasn't about, working for the *Daily News*, to yield one inch to those bastards up on 33rd Street. He finally decided he wouldn't run, and he became vice chairman of the board, and I ran. And basically what I did, I just didn't want to get beat after that. Jerry Greene had pushed me into it. I didn't rise because of merit — just plain ordinary greed and luck, a lot of luck.

CW: So you said your only race that was a contest was the board of governors, so when you ran for president in '56 ...

FH: No contest, no contest. That's when we had the well-known escalator.

CW: What's that?

FH: Well, it was called "the escalator." You would call it a ladder or something, orderly progression, you know. Once you got up to be vice president the succession was either financial secretary or treasurer or secretary — one-year term and then a three-year term, and then you ran for vice chairman of the board, and then you ran for chairman of the board — that's why you were on the board, a sitting board member — and then the

chairman of the board then ran for vice president and then the president. It was like the American Medical Association ...

CW: So you knew what you were getting ready for, and you were sort of being educated for that job as ...

FH: You didn't run for vice president unless your newspaper was willing to give you that year off as president. There was no point in being vice president unless you wanted to run for president. So you had to go to your bureau chief and say, I'm thinking about running, is it all right? And they would say yes or no.

CW: Did you would get a full year off, then?

FH: Well, not a year off in the sense of a leave of absence, but I was told, We only hope that you can work for us on Saturdays. So I came to the bureau on Saturdays — it's a seven-day-a-week business. I worked on Saturdays and also Sundays.

CW: And you were given your full salary then?

FH: Oh yeah.

CW: Was it then a privilege for the paper to have you ...?

FH: Oh yeah. It was considered a great honor. Here we were a little tabloid in the gutter up in New York, so they were very pleased. We had a

wonderful party down here for the inauguration. They brought Victor Borge in.

CW: Did the newspaper pay for that, or the Press Club?

FH: No, no, the newspaper. The newspaper paid for everything. The president of the Club represents the Club at social functions, including state dinners in those days, which were white ties, and I didn't even have a tuxedo at that time, and here I am going to state dinners. I came in I went up to Sam Stoner's and rented a white tie and tails, and my bureau chief took one look and said, Look, you can't go around town like that representing the *New York News*. So they sent me up to J.M. Stein on I Street, I think it was, or used to be, and they made me a set of tails which I still have, the *Daily News* bought. And I got the tuxedo and all the rest. It was a great fun — and still is.

CW: Yeah, but I'm not sure that employers would view it quite as ...

FH: Well, when I got ready to get out — one of the things I take credit for — when I was getting ready to leave the job in January or December of 1956, I made a motion at the last board meeting or next to the last board meeting that they establish an expense account for Press Club presidents so that it would not be an office that only rich papers could afford , so that anybody who could get elected could serve.

CW: Right, because if your paper couldn't foot the bill then you were stuck.

FH: That's right, you were stuck. They agreed in principle, and then they wanted to know how much it should be. They asked me to get some estimates, and I knew it had cost my paper \$5,000 bucks at least, because the original party with Victor Borge and all the rest of it was \$3,000. The whole crowd came down from New York, and believe it or not my top brass got stuck in an elevator within three hours.

CW: Oh, no.

FH: Anyway, the question was how much of an expense account, how big an expense account should the president have. I was told to get a sample or a cross-section of recent past presidents, and mine was \$5,000 — there were different ones — and when we got to Paul Wooton, who represented the *New Orleans-Times Picayune*, had been president in 1946, 10 years earlier, he said, Oh \$100. He was a tight bastard.

CW: He must not have had a party or anything.

FH: I don't know ... I don't know what happened. January of '46 I was just coming back from the army and I don't remember that party. The board in its wisdom set the figure at \$400 after that, and they took the bottom number. I hope it's a lot better now, because you use the money, you

have to spend it, especially a married guy and his wife. The other thing was that a married president and his wife be admitted to all the function free. I had bought a ticket to every luncheon ... but it only cost about a buck and a half.

CW: But still that adds up.

FH: Well the *News* paid for it, but that was the system in those days. Everything was cash and carry, so there were two things they got out of it, I think they still do, is the president and his wife are admitted free to functions and there is some sort of expense account to pay for those ... entertaining that you necessarily have to do and expenses, just cab fares, going and representing the Club at the national day for Senegal and everything.

CW: When did the orderly progression change?

FH: Well, there were eruptions, volcanic eruptions at different times. Mr. Wooton long ago, when a man named George Holmes ... anyway, there were two Georges running for president, George Holmes and George Stimson, and George Stimpson got elected. One of my friends — this was before I came to town — one of my friends told me that the waiters got around that problem by saying, I'm for Mr. George. Then some time earlier in the '30s, there was a big hassle between, a struggle for power between members of the Gridiron and the rank-and-file rednecks like me around here.

Paul Wooton had run for president as a Gridiron candidate and got beat. He came back in '46 and got elected. There would be periodic times. In '60 ... you got that list handy?

CW: Oh, the one we were working on? Got it here somewhere.

FH: In my time, the first eruption in my time was in 1964, when Bill Blair was elected. He had been on the board but the vice president of the Club running for president was Clark Mollenhoff. Clark had just discovered something that he took on to himself called investigative reporting. At that point most of us who were reporters thought we were all investigative reporters, but Clark made a business out of it. He went around the country making speeches — those people in Washington are just rewriting the stuff, I'm doing all the investigating. So it irritated quite a few senior members. He was telling publishers, People in Washington are really not out there like I am. So why should we elect that bastard president if all he's doing is going all around the country denouncing us? So there was a very close election, and he lost to Bill Blair of the *New York Times*. And then the next one came along in 1971. We had a strike. For many years the bartenders had the only union contract there was, and then later the waiters ... the hotel employees unionized the waiters, and they had a contract and in '71 ... it expires and the dumb ... the people on the governors, let's put it that way, hired a

lawyer, which is the beginning of all trouble, to hire a lawyer, and the lawyer they hired just by accident or design or something happened to be the lawyer for the hotel association of Washington, and they were all ... their contracts were expiring and they saw a wonderful opportunity to use the Press Club to break that goddamn contract. So they succeeded. There was a strike. All of our unionized employees were on the street carrying signs. And you can imagine in those days, I don't know if the same thing would happen today, but a guy named John Herling had what he called the *Wright Newsletter*, or the *Wright Labor Letter*, and he organized a "blue slate" — it was on a piece of blue paper — for the new candidates to replace every single sitting member of the board who was against the union. And they cleaned house. The guy running for president was Neal Rosenbaum (?). Warren Rogers beat him. The guy running for vice president was Ned Frinna, who is still back on the board now. I forget who beat him. Anyway, they took every single office, every man who was up for election except Sam Potter got beat. Sam had sided with the union, so they let him stay in office. The blue slate took over. That was the last one of these, and eventually — that's why I say you ought to talk to Warren — eventually, they decided to take over the building and that was the start of all of our disasters. He doesn't agree with that, but that is in fact what happened. They replaced the business types who were

running the building ... with themselves, and businessmen know absolutely nothing about books ... so they were taken the cleaners repeatedly ...

CW: You mean reporters.

FH: That's right. Newspaper people. I know I couldn't keep my expense account straight, but anyway ...

CW: So do you think that after 1971 you didn't have a progression at all, that that broke ...?

FH: No, no. I'm just saying it's been pretty stable since then. Take a look. They've followed each other in pretty good succession. There hasn't been a revolution since '71.

CW: Since '71? Well, what's the progression?

FH: Wait a minute. I say there hasn't been a revolution, a guy running for vice president has been beaten. Tom Scarteri was running and then Broderick beat him, but it wasn't the groundswell, you know, it wasn't a whole slate.

CW: So now is it still that the vice president is generally considered in line?

FH: [talks to a visitor stopping by] . . . Are you at *U.S. News*? Where do you work?

CW: Well, I work at *Real Estate Finance Today*.

FH: Is it a newsletter?

CW: It's a newspaper. It's a trade paper.

FH: So far, there is one petition up there in this year's election, and that's for president and Greg Spears is our current vice president. What happens later I don't know. There's some talk that Kay might do it ... I mean some rumors. I've never talked to her about it. I stay completely out of it because, you know, I got out of the news business and my experience was it's better for the active real news people to run this Club than anybody else. So I never voted since I never signed anything since I got out.

CW: Even though you are entitled to be an associate member?

FH: Only by act of Congress. If you read that little thing I gave you about why presidents can vote, why old Ted Cooperman ... I've never taken advantage of it.

CW: Well, you mentioned a couple of things, you mentioned two things as you were leaving office that you had accomplished. What were the highlights of that year?

FH: Well, the highlight of my year was Suez Crisis ... and we had ... you know, the Suez Crisis was when Britain, France and Israel jumped Egypt and Eisenhower made them back out. The speakers that year were, we had Mohammed Fasih, who was the foreign minister of Egypt, we had

Golda Meir, who was the prime minister of Israel. We had Anthony Eden, who was foreign minister for Great Britain. We had Christian Pineau, I believe, who was foreign minister of France. We had even dug up a guy named Al Butler, who was a pilot on the Suez Canal boats, who was a non-resident member of the Press Club. That was our ... and it was an election year. We had a few candidates, not many, but we didn't get Eisenhower or Stevenson.

CW: Did you get them when they were in town already? Was it similar to that? Or did they travel here just to speak to the Press Club?

FH: Oh, no. They were here on occasion. Nobody comes . . . I would say that [talk to a visitor stopping by] ... So as far as the history of the Club was concerned, all my stuff happened the year before with that.

CW: Now, how do you want to handle that? Do you just want to submit your memo, and then we don't have to go through it?

FH: That's easy. Because all I would say is just say the same thing. That's my ...

CW: Why don't we just then say for the record that your views on the integration issue will be submitted in paper with this memo. And I have a copy, and I'll file that with the tape.

FH: That's my recollection to this day of exactly what ...

CW: Right okay. Now is there anything else then after your presidency? How did you stay involved or what was your ...?

FH: Well, I returned to the unwashed masses very quickly after I got out. Past presidents of the Club disappeared in those days, and I followed that general course. In 1965, which was nine years later, I went to New York. So I was out of ...

CW: So you just continued to be a reporter. Did you go to Club events?

FH: Oh, yes. I went to all the inaugurations, and that kind of thing. I didn't turn my back on the Club. I didn't disappear. We still had our office down on the 12th floor and I was in the bar every day. But the next year after I got out I, excuse the expression, got married. So that's a whole new world you know. And so at the end of my term I was so hyped ... in those days, presidents didn't let anybody else run these luncheons. I went to every damn one of them.

CW: Oh did you?

FH: And so did the guy before me and the guy before him.

CW: Did you have a Speakers Committee at all?

FH: We had a committee but it only met once. My chairman was a guy named John Madigan, who is still alive in Chicago. He was with

Newsweek Magazine. But that was one thing that the president of this Club absolutely had control over was the speakers program.

CW: Was that the main event then?

FH: Oh, yeah.

CW: So you wanted your hands on that?

FH: I didn't want anybody else's hands on it. You got all these boll weevils coming around wanting this guy, and that guy and the other one ... we were very insistent that they had to be of interest. I wrote a little note in the Press Club *Record*. The criterion was they had to be something important to say to more than one group, we didn't want one guy down here. So we raised the standards a little bit. People got enthusiastic and figured one every week was fine. We weren't after that, we were trying to get a little quality, which we managed to go.

CW: Oh, really? So you didn't keep to a set schedule?

FH: Just whatever was available at the time. We might not have had as many as some other years, but you know all these things are on tape the Congressional Library. You will find we had some real good ones, sell-outs.

CW: What was a sell-out in those days?

FH: Four hundred and twenty-five. That's when the room was set up Gridiron type, I'm not talking about Gridiron Club ... like long straight tables, not round tables where you lose a lot of space.

CW: Almost like a cafeteria style.

FH: That's right. Long tables. You could get 425 people in here, including a few tables on the old stage, which disappeared in the renovation.

CW: So it was generally this space, it was just not renovated.

FH: The Club itself occupied the space we're in now, plus ... well, all the way back to the corner, and the Club rented a couple of offices down on the 13th floor on this corridor for administrative offices. That's where ... the payroll, the lady who ran the place named Mae Smith, that's where she had her place. But the original quarters, 25,000 square feet, were ours for a dollar a year — and really a dollar a year, no pass-throughs, no taxes, no utilities. One dollar a year we paid the Press Building.

CW: Wow.

FH: For the use of their name, the National Press Building, out there on the front. All the other tenants in here were drawn by the fact that there was a club on top. That was the original scheme. Keep the Club full of tenants. Keep the building full of tenants.

CW: Right, right.

FH: It didn't break down until the '60s.

CW: Okay. Now, when you say you were in charge of the speakers program, did that mean you made all the phone calls and did all of that administrative ...?

FH: No, there was a lady named Marian Limback, who was the secretary to the president and secretary to the board of governors. She wrote the letters. But we decided who sat where and the little things that go up on the ... actually, he did that, John Madigan did that — but it was basically just picking the speakers. We did not take any ... we only took the speakers ...

CW: Did you talk to Madigan at all? Would you talk it over with him?

FH: Oh, yeah. We talked all the time. Really, newspaper people will agree, this guy's coming to town and we want him, let's get him. The question was whether you wanted the head of the chiropractor practice to come over and talk about bending backbones, that kind of stuff. We didn't do any of that. The only reason it comes up is Tony Vacarro, the AP guy about two years ahead of me, he wanted any excuse to get out of the bureau. He was over here running the ... they had all kinds of ...

CW: So you didn't have the morning newsmakers then?

FH: No, that was invited by Clyde LaMotte. He invented that.

CW: Because that's where you put the chiropractors. I mean it's a perfect solution.

FH: That's right. That's what ... he invented that, and there used to be a newsmaker breakfast. They'd have eggs and stuff like that. It was copied after the Budge Sperling Breakfast, you know. People who didn't get invited to Budge's breakfast — come over to the Press Club, we'll have a breakfast. And then they decided we can't afford this egg business so they went to just coffee and donuts and finally they dropped that. Now they just call it the Newsmaker.

CW: Yeah, I think there is coffee.

FH: How about sweet rolls?

CW: I don't remember sweet rolls. I haven't been in a while, though.

FH: There's a guy there tomorrow... I'm looking all at my competition, see, from my workshop. George Stallings is going to talk about the ordination of women at the Newsmakers.

CW: Yeah, but that only goes for an hour. They can come over to your thing ...

FH: Well, I'm not sure it's going to attract the same crowd. But LaMotte invented that and he also invented the Fourth Estate Award, and he

also resigned. He's the only president that did all that, so you might want to talk to good old Clyde.

CW: Did you say where he was?

FH: Leesburg, I think. He travels around the country.

CW: Oh. He's the one with the mobile home. Okay.

FH: Nice guy. He calls his wife Lucky Louise. My wife would strangle me for that.

CW: Why?

FH: Well, she considers me lucky.

CW: Okay, are there any areas that we've missed that you want to talk about?

FH: I will confess that after we got through bringing in our first black member, where I had a little part. I was asked, now how about women? None of that. I said I'll be for that when the Supreme Court outlaws separate rest rooms. But I learned my lesson, I will say, as time went on, like everybody else. I went finally to New York in '65 to be assistant to the executive editor of the paper, the *Daily News*, and one of my jobs was recruiting, and I went — if you can believe that, big papers sent people out on the road to sign up trainees for editorial in those days — and every place I went, including Missouri, where my publisher had gone, I found that more

than half of the women out of the students in those journalism schools were women. And it was obvious to me eventually that's going to be showing up in Washington and other places. And then I had two daughters, but still ...

The other thing was I ran a training program for young people on the *Daily News*. Basically, I was supposed to take a look at all the copy boys like myself in the old days who had been promised they would be editors if they stayed there long enough, and encourage them to get in or get out, screen them in other words, and I was doing that. I had 43, but eventually we started bringing people to my side, and a lady came into to see me one morning, very sweet girl, excuse the expression, blonde and alert, vital, named Lindsay Van Gelder. She's still alive, she's still around. I see her byline. This is just between us. This is my version. She was working then for UP which was on the 17th floor of the Daily News Building, 21st floor.

Anyway, she comes in and applies for this trainee job that I had, and I told her that the *Daily News* ... we now have a training program. We've got 43 people, I've got seven girls. They were the first women hired by this newspaper since the 1920s, and it was on-the-job training. You send somebody to the Sunday department, to the sports department, somebody all around, to work a while, and then move them to ... it was on-the-job training. I haven't got a department head out there that would take another

one. Two weeks later I get a complaint from the State Human Rights Commission. Lindsay Van Gelder has turned me in.

CW: Oh no.

FH: Anyway, they had a hearing and all that stuff. And I managed ...

CW: What was the outcome of it?

FH: Well, they dismissed the complaint. I persuaded them — and it was true. Lindsay was married to a reporter for the *New York Times*, and we couldn't have that kind of situation, but I didn't want to tell her that because it would make her mad at her husband and make her husband mad at her, so they let me off the hook. But anyway when I got back down here — I came down here in '68 — Pat Heffernan had some kind of a meeting of the advisory committee of the old guys, and the proposal was on the table to let them in halfway, come in nights and no days, and by that time I had seen the burning bush, and I said, Times have changed, Pat, you've got to take them in all the way. So I voted to admit them. But there are women around this town if they know me at all, they would never forgive me.

CW: For the pre-'65 years.

FH: Yeah ... for putting them up in the balcony and keeping them there.

CW: Now, they were allowed down in the lunch room?

FH: No. The guy who brought them out of the balcony was Joe Dear.

It was a general progression down to the main floor.

CW: What about your spouses?

FH: Well, they ...

CW: They didn't go to lunches, either?

FH: Not the Press Club lunches.

CW: Okay. Did they go to any other ...?

FH: They could, I guess. I mean, you just sneak them up there if you wanted to. Hell, you could do anything if you were president.

CW: But you couldn't have them down on the floor?

FH: No, no.

CW: And so you didn't have the spouse of the speaker at the head table? It was just a complete all-male room?

FH: That's right.

CW: What about for other functions?

FH; Well, now we were all male, but we had Golda Meir, you see. We had women speakers. We had Oveta Culp Hobby here. She was the Secretary of ... but not as a guest . . . we didn't have any Kay Grahams or any of those people.

CW: And then what about social functions? Did your spouses come to those?

FH: Oh, yeah. My wife came ... we weren't married at the inauguration. See I didn't get married until after I got out.

CW: Yeah, but during your time period, would wives come?

FH: Not very often. Mostly the social events. There were things that were regular — carnival nights, state nights ... the family frolic.

CW: You had a few regular things.

FH: I'll tell you the surprising thing about the family frolic. I went out there, there were 1,000 people, you know, a couple thousand. There were people that I had never seen sober, and they had beautiful wives and children and they didn't recognize me. I had trouble ... they didn't want me to say something to their wives about what a good night we had last night or last week.

CW: Right. Now, what was the number on that family frolic? I wanted to get that in the record.

FH: I think I gave you that.

CW: Okay, let's put that on the record, then. The attendance for the family frolic on June 18, 1956 was 2,775 people — 1,308 children, 1,156 adults and freebies and help 311. So that ...

FH: Look at the ... all of this was given to us. The purity crowd would never accept this.

CW: Yeah. When did the purity crowd come into the ...?

FH: I don't know, but it was a disaster.

CW: Well, Frank [RECODING ENDS]