

*'I have never lost my love for the old hometown,' Hamilton*

## Eugene Millikin in U. S. Senate from WWII to Cold War, Space Age

A Hamilton native, Eugene D. Millikin, represented Colorado in the U. S. Senate for more than 15 years -- from less than two weeks after the bombing of Pearl Harbor until nine months before the Soviet Union launched Sputnik

Millikin -- born Feb. 12, 1891, in a house in the 600 block of Maple Avenue in Hamilton -- served the Centennial State from Dec. 20, 1941, until Jan. 3, 1957.

He was a descendant of Samuel Millikin, who moved from Pennsylvania to Hamilton in May 1807 with his brothers, Dan and Robert. The future senator was a son of Samuel Hunter Millikin (a dentist) and Mary Schelly Millikin. His mother died when he was four. His father died in 1928.

Eugene Donald Millikin was a 1910 graduate of Hamilton High School, where he played football, managed the baseball team and participated in glee club and student council.

At age 19, he enrolled in the University of Colorado. After graduation in 1913, he practiced law briefly in Salt Lake City, Utah, before returning to Colorado. There, the young lawyer assumed active roles in Republican politics.

Millikin managed the successful gubernatorial campaign of George A. Carlson and was the governor's executive secretary from 1915 to 1917.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Millikin joined the Colorado National Guard as a private. After war service in France and occupation duty in Germany, he left the army in 1919 as a lieutenant colonel.

In Denver, he joined Karl C. Schuyler in a law practice that specialized in cases involving irrigation, mining and oil. Millikin also became president of an oil company while continuing to serve the GOP and its candidates.

Schuyler was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1932, with Millikin as campaign manager. Millikin also served as an unpaid assistant to Schuyler until his death July 31, 1933.

When Sen. Alva B. Adams died in 1941, Millikin was named his replacement until the next

election. He was appointed by Gov. Ralph Carr, a college friend. Although a successful lawyer, businessman and party activist in the state for two decades, Colorado newspapers didn't have Millikin's picture in their files when he was appointed.

In 1942, Millikin won 57 percent of the vote in the election for the unexpired term. He was re-elected to six-year terms in 1944 and 1950.

White House occupants during Millikin's 15-plus years in the Senate were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In Washington, he soon earned the title "Mr. Conservative." His Senate allies included Ohio's Robert A. Taft and Michigan's Arthur H. Vandenburg.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Millikin was regarded as "the financial genius of the Senate." Spending, taxes, a balanced budget and protectionist trade policies were his favorite causes. He was a key figure in passing a 1948 tax cut over President Truman's veto.

Millikin declined an opportunity to become secretary of the treasury in the Eisenhower administration.

Millikin served in the Senate through World War II and the first decade of the Cold War. He supported the United Nations Charter, the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

"I have never lost my love for the old hometown," the Hamilton native said in 1956 as he prepared to retire from the Senate. Millikin died in Denver July 26, 1958.



Sen. Eugene Millikin

# Howard Jones teams won four national titles

*He coached championships squads at Yale and Southern Cal;  
His Trojans triumphed in five Rose Bowl encounters*

Howard Jones -- born Aug. 23, 1885, in Excello -- held head coaching posts at Syracuse, Yale, Duke, Iowa, Ohio State and Southern California for 29 seasons. His teams were proclaimed national champions four times -- in 1909 at Yale, and in 1928, 1931 and 1932 at Southern Cal.

He coached one year at Syracuse in 1908 before returning to his alma mater. His 1909 Yale juggernaut won 10 straight and didn't yield a point. In fact, no opponent moved the football inside the Yale 28-yard line that season.

In 1910, he came back to his native state to direct Ohio State. The Buckeyes, who weren't in the Big Ten then, had a 6-1-3 won-lost-tied mark in his only season in Columbus.

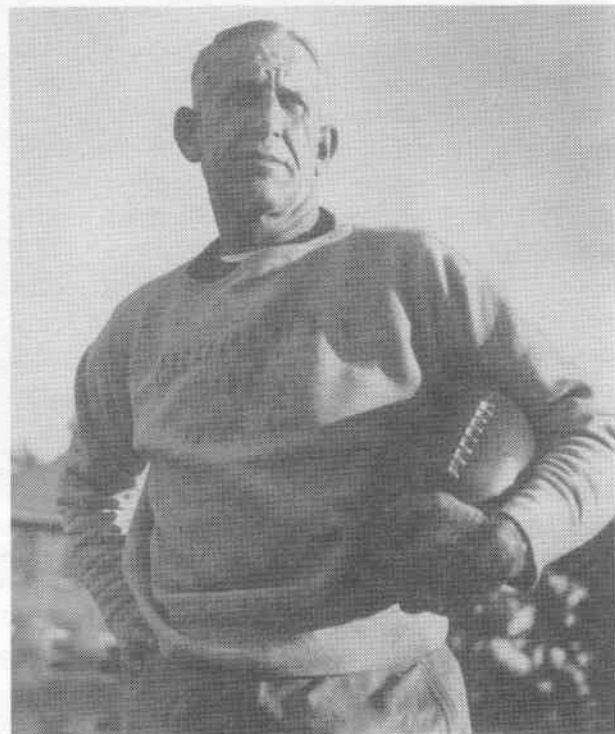
His subsequent head coaching stints were at Yale in 1913, Iowa from 1916 through 1923, Duke in 1924 and at Southern California from 1925 through 1940.

Nineteen of his players earned consensus All-American honors.

At Iowa, he molded the Hawkeyes into a power in the Big Ten and the nation. His 1921 and 1922 Iowa teams had perfect records and won consecutive conference titles, the first for Iowa since 1900. One of his 1922 wins was a 6-0 decision over Yale, coached by his brother, Tad Jones.

Howard Jones' greatest success and fame was at USC, where he directed the Trojans from 1925 until his death in the summer of 1941. His record there was 121 wins, 36 losses and 13 ties and seven conference titles.

His five Rose Bowl appearances, all wins, were legendary. Southern California victims were Pittsburgh 47-14 in 1930, Tulane 21-12 in 1932, Pittsburgh 35-0 in 1933, Duke 7-3 in 1939, and Tennessee 14-0 in 1940.



**Howard Jones as USC coach**

The 1939 Trojans were unbeaten, but tied twice, when matched against Tennessee in the 1940 Rose Bowl. The Volunteers also were unbeaten and hadn't allowed a point before bowing to USC in the last game coached by Jones.

During his tenure, the Jones-coached Trojans replaced Pop Warner's Stanford teams and Andy Smith's California units as Pacific powers in the 1920s and brought national honors and recognition to USC.

Jones was credited with developing or perfecting such football plays and moves as the shift, the spinner play out of the single wing formation, the trap play and multiple offenses.