

Benjamin Jason
Metropolitan Police, Washington, DC

Oral History Interview
Final Edited Transcript
April 30, 2014

Office of the Historian
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC

“It was pandemonium. There were people screaming, yelling, ‘They’re shooting in there.’ We didn’t know what to expect, but I think the cooperation and the teamwork and the police work was excellent.”

Benjamin Jason
April 30, 2014

Table of Contents

Interview Abstract	i
Interviewee Biography	i
Editing Practices	ii
Citation Information	ii
Interviewer Biography	iii
Interview	1
Notes	17

Abstract

Benjamin Jason worked for the Metropolitan Police Department for nearly two decades. In his interview he describes his World War II service in the U.S. Navy and how he came to work for the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, DC. Officer Jason recalls how he first learned of the shooting at the U.S. House of Representatives on March 1, 1954, and the chaotic scene he encountered when he arrived at the Capitol. He provides a personal account of his role in apprehending one of the shooters and in helping to restore order along with the Capitol Police. He also shares his observations of the assailants and his reflections and lasting memories of the historic day.

Biography

Benjamin Joseph Jason was born on February 21, 1925, in Plains, Pennsylvania. His father Benjamin Jastremski worked as a coal miner and his mother Mary Tomczak was a seamstress. Jason graduated from Plains Memorial High School in 1942. He found employment on the railroad before enlisting in the Navy during World War II. Jason served as the chief navigator of the USS *Kewaydin*, a fleet tug, and participated in Operation Mulberry, a crucial part of the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944.

In 1946, Benjamin Jason married Magdalen Mary Krivak. The couple had 5 children (four daughters and one son). After the war, Jason returned to his job on the railroad. Looking for employment with more stability, Jason moved from Buffalo, New York, to Washington, DC in 1949, to serve on the Metropolitan Police Force. He worked as a police officer in the nation's capital for 19 years. During that time he responded to a call on March 1, 1954, of a shooting at the U.S. House of Representatives. Jason worked with other Metropolitan Police officers and the Capitol Police to apprehend the four assailants—Puerto Rican Nationalists looking to draw attention to their cause—who shot five Members of Congress.

Benjamin Jason retired from the police department in 1968. He died on April 25, 2017, at the age of 92.

Editing Practices

In preparing interview transcripts for publication, the editors sought to balance several priorities:

- As a primary rule, the editors aimed for fidelity to the spoken word and the conversational style in accord with generally accepted oral history practices.
- The editors made minor editorial changes to the transcripts in instances where they believed such changes would make interviews more accessible to readers. For instance, excessive false starts and filler words were removed when they did not materially affect the meaning of the ideas expressed by the interviewee.
- In accord with standard oral history practices, interviewees were allowed to review their transcripts, although they were encouraged to avoid making substantial editorial revisions and deletions that would change the conversational style of the transcripts or the ideas expressed therein.
- The editors welcomed additional notes, comments, or written observations that the interviewees wished to insert into the record and noted any substantial changes or redactions to the transcript.
- Copy-editing of the transcripts was based on the standards set forth in *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

The first reference to a Member of Congress (House or Senate) is underlined in the oral history transcript. For more information about individuals who served in the House or Senate, please refer to the online *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, <http://bioguide.congress.gov> and the “People Search” section of the History, Art & Archives website, <http://history.house.gov>.

For more information about the U.S. House of Representatives oral history program contact the Office of House Historian at (202) 226-1300, or via email at history@mail.house.gov.

Citation Information

When citing this oral history interview, please use the format below:

“Benjamin Jason Oral History Interview,” Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives, April 30, 2014.

Interviewer Biography

Kathleen Johnson is the Manager of Oral History for the Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives. She earned a B.A. in history from Columbia University, where she also played basketball for four years, and holds two master's degrees from North Carolina State University in education and public history. In 2004, she helped to create the House's first oral history program, focusing on collecting the institutional memory of Members and staff. She co-authored two books: *Women in Congress: 1917–2006* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2006) and *Black Americans in Congress: 1870–2007* (GPO, 2008). Before joining the Office of the Historian, she worked as a high school history teacher and social studies curriculum consultant.

—BENJAMIN JASON—
INTERVIEW

JOHNSON: This is Kathleen Johnson with the Office of the House Historian, and the date is April 30, 2014. Today, I'm going to be speaking with Benjamin Jason, who was a Metropolitan Police Officer who responded to the call of a shooting in the House Chamber in 1954. The interview today is by phone, and I am in the House Recording Studio in the Rayburn House Office Building.

So, Mr. Jason, thank you so much for taking the time to speak with me today. I really appreciate it.

JASON: You're welcome, dear.

JOHNSON: Before we get into your memories of March 1st, I wanted to ask a few basic biographical questions, beginning with when and where were you born.

JASON: I was born February 21, 1925, in Plains, Pennsylvania, a small town just three miles north of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

JOHNSON: What were the names and occupations of your parents?

JASON: My father was an anthracite coal miner, and my mom was a seamstress all her life. She worked in overall factories and dress factories, and she was an expert in sewing, could take a piece of material and make a suit out of it. [They were] two remarkable people.

JOHNSON: What were their names?

JASON: He was Benjamin, my father, and my mother was Mary.

JOHNSON: Where did you attend school?

JASON: I attended Plains Memorial High School. I graduated from there, June 1942, when I was 17 years of age.

JOHNSON: After you graduated, what did you do?

JASON: I went to work. My first job, I must tell you, I was approximately 11, 12 years old. I worked on the farm. I worked on a Friday, 10 hours, and I worked Saturday morning, five hours. Mr. Price paid at noon on Saturday. He gave me 60¢. I told him, "Mr. Price, you told me you were going to pay me 75¢ a day." He looked at me and he said, "You're big, but you're slow." Sixty cents was all I got, 4¢ an hour. Then I told him I quit. {laughter}

Anyhow, I then went with a carpenter helper, worked in a wood factory, and I finally ended up working, late '42, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When I turned 18 (February 21, 1943), I registered as required for the military, and I was told that I was exempt because the railroad job was a vital industry, and I was deferred. I said that, "Everyone else is going, I feel like it's my patriotic duty, and I want to go also." I was classified a "selective volunteer." It was less than a month later, actually, March 18, 1943, when I got my notice to report, and I was given a choice of either branch of service. I chose the Navy as my dad had served, at the end of World War I, in the Navy.

I went to boot camp in Sampson, New York. I was considered for a Naval Academy appointment. I turned it down. I had someone waiting for me, and the Navy would require extended service and not permitting marriage. I went to Quartermaster School, which was navigation, at Newport, Rhode Island, and wanted submarine duty. I missed the draft for that. When I completed the school, then I said, "I wanted a small ship." I said, "I'll take a PT Boat." And I missed that drawing, for quartermasters, so the next thing available was a seagoing Tug, so I was assigned to the *U.S.S. Keywadin*, ATO-24, at

Norfolk, Virginia. We did some duty—salvage duty—along the East Coast. We performed targets, sailings for other combat ships. We went all the way up to Portland, Maine. We set up a secret, floating, testing airfield with barges.

We came back to Norfolk, and in January of '44, we joined a convoy of 50 to 60 ships, a huge convoy. From Norfolk, we went to Bermuda, had liberty there. From Bermuda we went to the Azores, where we were to take on food supplies, but a hurricane came up. We had a crew of 35 men. We were supposed to take on food, but we only took on 200 loaves of bread. Then we were told to leave, the convoy was leaving, we had to get out to sea because of a hurricane. So we took off.

The North Atlantic, at that time, was sporadically being entertained by some German submarines. They were doing their job and trying to prevent us from crossing. We had several contacts [with submarines], the escort ships and us. We dropped some depth charges on three occasions. We managed to get to Tilbury, England, in March. From the time we left Norfolk to the time we got to Tilbury on the Thames River in London, England, we spent 45 days getting there, two weeks without food.

From that time on, we were involved with “Operation Mulberry,” which took part in the Normandy Invasion. The Mulberry Operation was a series of concrete units that were manufactured [to construct floating harbors]. They were huge. We towed those units before the invasion, from Tilbury on the Thames at night down through the English Channel, and stockpiled them at Portsmouth, England (Southampton to Portsmouth). At the time of the invasion, June 6th, we were at Portsmouth, and we noticed the evening of June 5th, all the LCIs [landing craft infantry], they were loaded with troops.

We had several other false alerts amongst most of the invasion, but we knew this time, this was it. We could hear the bombing. We departed on June 8th, towing a light ship to Utah Beach.¹ We arrived there, at Utah Beach, on the 8th. It was used for navigational purposes. During this operation, we made some 20 trips from England to France. We towed pontoon bridges that were used in unloading ships, after these concrete units were sunk at Omaha Beach and Utah Beach. Had several narrow escapes. The only damage we sustained was from a V1 rocket that was disabled by one of the British fighter planes—disabled, and it landed near our ship and exploded. We got some damage, but we had no injuries. We survived the complete operation. We were in harm's way for one solid year.

JOHNSON: That is an amazing story, and your recollections are so clear of that time period.

JASON: I find it difficult to talk about.

JOHNSON: I can imagine. Thank you for sharing that with me.

JASON: We left England after the war was over, in May of '45, came back to the states, and our next operation, we were told that we were going to go to the Pacific. We went to Bermuda—they sent us to Bermuda—and we picked up a yard repair ship. It was a large unit that small ships could enter and be repaired. We towed that through the Panama Canal, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the southern coast up through San Diego, Long Beach, California. We got to Seattle, Washington, towing this yard repair ship, and we were heading for the Pacific, but at that time it was, I believe, August of '45 when they dropped the bombs in Japan. Then the war was over there, so our trip was canceled.

We left the yard repair ship there and went to Long Beach, California, where our ship was decommissioned in November of '45. During our trip from Bermuda, down through the coast, every port we stopped, we played the softball team on the base, and we beat every team. We won 12 softball games. We never had to buy the beer. {laughter} Anyhow, it was kind of a fun trip.

We decommissioned the ship, November '45. I was sent to Philadelphia, and I was discharged on February 7, 1946, just a month or so shy of having three years served in the Navy. I came out Second Class Petty Officer, Quartermaster. I was in charge of the bridge from the invasion through the rest of the time aboard the ship. I was the Lead Quartermaster aboard the ship, and I was proud to have served, I was proud of my service. It made an impact on me and my whole person.

JOHNSON:

Did this experience lead you to later becoming a police officer?

JASON:

Well, I came back, and because I had worked with the railroad before, I went back on the railroad. I gave up going under the GI Bill because I thought the railroad was a pretty good job, a stable job. I knew a railroad man in the town there that had a large family and was doing well. I discharged in February. My sweetheart that I had met in high school was waiting for me. She kept me from going to the [Naval] Academy because she said when I get out, we're going to get together, and we did in June of '46. I went, like I said, worked back on the railroad, and nine months and one week later, I had my first child.

I was laid off from the railroad after a year, and that was when I finally went to Buffalo, New York. There were jobs up there. I worked with General Motors, and I eventually went back on the railroad and had a good job on the railroad. I was working right by the superintendent, right outside his

office. I was in the post office one day and saw an advertisement for policemen and firemen in Washington, DC, and I just felt that I couldn't trust the railroad anymore. I got laid off before with them, so I looked it over. The salary was \$2,721 per year. I was making \$5,000 on the railroad, but I said I needed civil service. I intended to have a family, I needed the security, and I applied. And three out of 35 applicants from the Buffalo area, three of us, were appointed to the Metropolitan Police. That was September of '49. I think it was September 5th.

I joined the police department, completed 16 weeks of school, and was assigned to Number One Precinct. I spent approximately 10 years there and was asked to join the corporation counsel's office as a police officer, making out the legal papers for the court. At that time it was the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and during the time I was there, almost another 10 years, the name changed to general sessions court and then finally to superior court, which I think it still is today.

JOHNSON:

What are your memories of Washington, DC, during the 1950s?

JASON:

They were pretty active. Washington, DC, was . . . we being downtown, dealt with a lot of tourists. It was undergoing changes. There was some building construction, there was some government construction going on. There was a new courthouse built. Activity around the Capitol was pretty heavy. One incident we had was when a Congressman locked his keys in the car. We helped him because we had tools to get in the car, at that time, while we were on duty. We helped him. {laughter}

During my time in the corporation counsel's office, I was very instrumental in helping Capitol Police Officers when they had cases in court because they had to come through the corporation counsel's office. I dealt with Lieutenant

Disney, Captain McDonald, with Chief [James M.] Powell.² At different times, they would come down when they had something going on at court. God bless them, I believe they're all deceased. [I had] good relations with the Capitol Police.

I was assigned to scout 13 while on patrol, which covered F Street south to the Mall and from the Capitol to the White House. That area was our patrol, so I had street duty during my career. I had several commendations. One particular case of a housebreaker—that we closed 14 housebreaking cases on—he was giving us a fit with breaking into businesses. Also, my partner and I got a safecracker, and we got several other housebreakings. It was a pretty busy precinct. Because of my Navy service, police work agreed with me. And I'm proud of it, and as well as my military [service], I just feel great about the times on both areas of my life.

JOHNSON: What do you recall about the security at the Capitol, or around the perimeter of the Capitol, before the shooting in 1954?

JASON: They had the scout cars because we patrolled—we very rarely got into the Capitol grounds—around the area. But we noticed a police presence, occasionally the cruisers. They did have police cars. Our relationship was very good, had no problems. I thought it was effective, and I thought they were doing fine, even though a lot of them were students and they were appointees. They didn't have the professionalism like I feel we had, but they were doing an adequate job, and I think they did.

JOHNSON: Let's move into your memories that day, March 1, 1954. When did you first learn that a shooting had occurred at the Capitol?

JASON: It was approximately 2:30 p.m. on March 1st. My partner and I, John Bias, were patrolling in scout 13. Now, it was very fortunate that we were on

Louisiana Avenue, just a block from the Capitol, because we could have been over at the Washington Monument because that was our patrol area. But we just happened to be on Louisiana Avenue when the call came out, "Shooting in the House of Representatives!" We acknowledged we were responding, and we got there immediately.

When we arrived there, it was very hectic. People were running out and yelling, "They're shooting in there!" We said, "Careful with the sidearm." We never pulled our sidearm out because of the amount of people there. And we ran up to the [House] Floor, the entrance area inside the Capitol. Very hectic and yelling, and people pointed to this particular tall person [Rafael Cancel Miranda], and he was one of them.

I grabbed a hold of him, and my partner was busy with somebody else. I had a hold of this guy, and I had him by the belt, and I had him standing on his toes. One of the photographs shows me, while I'm holding him, that I'm pointing and looking in another direction as though I'm pointing somebody out or somebody getting away or something. I don't recall what transpired there, but I know I was looking at something else that was going on. But I held on to this tall Puerto Rican and stayed with him.

They gathered two others, John Murphy, Metropolitan Police, and my partner got the other Puerto Rican, the female [Lolita Lebron], along with two other Capitol uniform policemen and a plain-clothes detective. So it was a good, concerted, cooperative effort.

JOHNSON: When you first apprehended the shooter, were you inside the Capitol at that point?

JASON: It was inside the Capitol, and it was quite a ways inside. It was just outside of the House [Chamber]. It was on the gallery floor, I guess they call it,

whatever—it was the opening there. They were trying to get away, and I understood later that one of them did get away and was later apprehended at the Greyhound bus terminal. Anyhow, I stayed with—I can't recall his name now, but the tall Puerto Rican that I had grabbed a hold of—and stayed with him. I don't recall how we got to the [police] headquarters, but when we got there, I know Deputy Chief Hartnett at that time says, "You got him? Ben, you stay with him until I tell you to let him go." So I stayed with him while he was being interviewed by the detectives. I stayed until about 8:00 that evening at headquarters.

JOHNSON: When you first received the call, and when you first heard the call there was a shooting, did it cross your mind that it could be a hoax?

JASON: No, never entered my mind, no. No, we took it as a stock statement that it was something that needed immediate attention, and we responded immediately, and we were there immediately. We knew which side the House of Representatives was on, and we were up those steps in nothing, no time at all.

JOHNSON: And the way you described the scene, it sounded like there was some chaos.

JASON: It was pandemonium. There were people screaming, yelling, "They're shooting in there." We didn't know what to expect, but I think the cooperation and the teamwork and the police work was excellent.

JOHNSON: Was there someone that you could tell, once it quieted down a little bit, that was coordinating the response? What was the coordination like between the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police and anyone else who might have been there helping out?

JASON: It was just everybody doing their job and everybody making sure that these subjects that were apprehended were not going to get away, and they were searched. I don't know that I can say that one particular person at the scene was in charge. Everybody was doing their job.

JOHNSON: You mentioned the photograph, and you had sent in some newspaper clippings and some of these photos that we were able to look at. What do you remember about that scene? Because there were a lot of different photographs taken. Do you remember what you were doing at that point? Were you waiting for something and were you asked to stop and stand for pictures?

JASON: I don't know. It looks like it was posed, but I don't remember posing exactly. I remember just being all together there, holding on, making sure that everything was secure and safe. It looks like a posed picture, but we just actually got everybody centralized, and that was it. And then right from there, I mean, we just took off. It didn't seem like we were—that I remember that we were just standing around and just waiting. I don't know who took the pictures, how they were taken, or what. Those pictures appear, and that was it.

JOHNSON: Do you remember anything about the press that day?

JASON: No. I wasn't interviewed by the press. I didn't see press, didn't talk to anyone from the press. Like I say, I don't know how they responded, how they reacted, or what they did, and I don't know who took the pictures. I know we didn't hang around for the pictures. We just made the apprehension and then got out of there.

JOHNSON: What are your memories of the shooters that day, Lolita Lebron and the three other men? Do you have any memories that stand out in your mind?

JASON: Only that they didn't say anything. They were just kind of, I would just say, excited. They were a little . . . they wanted to get away. They didn't offer much resistance, except just trying to get away. There was nothing from them in their defense. It was just, "Let me go, let me get out of here."

JOHNSON: Five Representatives were shot that day. Did you see any of the wounded Members?

JASON: No. We never got inside onto the House Floor. We were outside of it in the gallery there.

JOHNSON: There are photographs—and some people that we've interviewed have also talked about—the injured Members were brought down the Capitol steps in stretchers to waiting ambulances. I wasn't sure if you had any recollections of seeing that happen.

JASON: No, no. I feel like that we were gone by the time the ambulances were doing their job. I don't recall that.

JOHNSON: You mentioned earlier that you went back to headquarters, and you stayed there until the evening?

JASON: Yes, with the Puerto Rican while he was being interviewed.

JOHNSON: Do you remember anything about the questioning or anything else from that time?

JASON: No, because I didn't do the paperwork. I was just there guarding the one I had, and I didn't even see the others because they were in other rooms.

JOHNSON: Before the shooting took place, were there any types of drills or procedures in place to respond to an emergency at the Capitol or the White House or other landmarks in DC?

JASON: We received no training like that. Being in Number One was a pretty active precinct. We had a lot of police calls and a lot of domestic situations. My partner had a gun pointed at him at one time. I mean we knew what we had to do. We had done very dangerous police situations in Number One Precinct. We've had some areas there that were real bad, and they required double patrols. But we operated and responded like we would with any situation, emergency, and did whatever we could, and the best we could.

JOHNSON: Were there any changes that occurred after the shooting, in your job, especially around the area of the Capitol?

JASON: No, but we knew that there were things being done to improve and to professionalize the [Capitol] Police Officers there because it was important, and they had an important job to do, and they should be professionally trained. I think those steps were taken, and we were aware of that. That was good because you just don't have enough police.

JOHNSON: On a personal level, what was your reaction to the attack?

JASON: I think it was a vicious terrorist attack. I take pride in our government. They were doing their job for the good of the country. And to have radical terrorists like that to be able to come in there, and to do what they did, is just by the grace of God that nobody died, nobody was killed. A situation like that in the U.S. Capitol was, I thought, just unheard of and shouldn't happen. But it did, and the authorities responded, and everybody did their job. I think the Capitol Police did a great job, and so did the Metropolitan Police. They all did what they were trained to do.

JOHNSON: Do you think that people in the city—and you can include your own reaction to this as well—were concerned that there would be another attack, or that this was more of an isolated incident?

JASON: No. I think because of my background in the service, and the police work I had done up until then—I had been on a police department for five years—I experienced enough situations and enough dangerous situations that I know at any time, at any place, anything of a criminal nature can happen. No one is exempt; no one's immune from being a victim of a crime. It happened at the White House, it happened at the Capitol, and if it happens there, it can happen anyplace. So we all have to be alerted all the time as citizens. We should be aware and be glad that we are citizens of the greatest country in the world.

JOHNSON: What effect do you think the assassination attempt on President [Harry S. Truman] in 1950, and then this attack on Congress in '54, what effect do you think that had in Washington, DC?

JASON: I don't think it had the impact that it should have had. They should have realized that it can happen anyplace if it can happen there at the Blair House.³ A policeman was killed there, and the response was just not met appropriately, to secure all of our government buildings. We need to be alert, and we need to be obvious of what our surroundings are and even more so today.

JOHNSON: Did you follow the trial of the shooters that summer in '54 at all, or were you called to testify?

JASON: No. No, I was never called. I did not follow that. At that time, I realized it was one of the first terrorist acts against our government, but it was just another police action. Just doing my job, that's all.

JOHNSON: If you had to choose one lasting memory from the events that took place that day, what would it be and why?

JASON: The fact that we were able to respond, apprehend, and put away these dangerous people without someone being killed, and that we were fortunate enough to be there and arrive there, and that there was no more shooting. We did not know what we were getting into when we walked in there, or ran in there, but it was fortunate nobody else was hurt, nobody died from this action. I think it's one of the great historical incidents that has ever occurred in the country.

JOHNSON: And one, seemingly, that a lot of people don't know about, which is why we're so happy that you were willing to speak with us today, so we can record your memories.

JASON: Pardon?

JOHNSON: That so many people seem to not know about this event, so we're so happy that you took the time to share your memories about this event.

JASON: I'm just amazed that nobody, including Congress, would honor the five injured Congressmen on the 60th anniversary, that there was no mention by the media, by the Congress, by nobody, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Capitol Police Department. Nobody brought that attention to the public, about these Congressmen being shot in the capital of the country in the Capitol building. I think that's, there's some lax, and I'm so disappointed. Not for me, I don't need anything. But that the world was not notified and reminded of this; that stuff like this happened and can happen again. Anyhow, that's my gist on it. I'm flabbergasted that nothing, nowhere.

JOHNSON: Well, I do know that the Capitol Police are very interested in learning more about this event and documenting more about this. We've been working with them, and they were the ones that let us know about you so that we could come and interview you. There definitely are some offices that want to preserve this history, and let people know about it.

JASON: And I think the Metropolitan Police ought to be cognizant and aware of this, and why they didn't acknowledge it, I don't know.

JOHNSON: I do believe that they also were working with the Capitol Police. So people are definitely trying to let others know about the event.

I wanted to make sure that there wasn't anything else today that I didn't ask you that you wanted to share. Do you have any other memories that stand out in your mind that you would like to talk about from that day?

JASON: No. I'm just happy, proud, that I was part of it, and that nobody died from the incident. And that the people that committed it were apprehended, and they were put away. I'm proud of that fact, and I was honored, privileged, to be a part of it. That's about all I can say. A job had to be done, and I think we did a hell of a job.

JOHNSON: I would agree. From everything I've read and know from what I've heard from officers like you, that's a fantastic response.

JASON: The police have to go in these places, and they don't know what they're running into, just like the Naval Gun Factory incident.⁴ I mean people died there, but still, the police did a heck of a job, and more people could have been killed there. Just like at the Capitol, more people could have been killed, and these Congressmen could have been killed.

JOHNSON: Thank you so much for speaking with me today. I really appreciate it.

JASON: Okay. Did I mention to you I'm going to go to Normandy?

JOHNSON: No, you didn't.

JASON: In June. I'm going there for the ceremonies, going there for two weeks. My daughter and her husband are coming with me from June 1st to the 13th, but on June 5th, 6th, and 7th, we'll be there for the 70th anniversary of Normandy.

JOHNSON: Wow, that's amazing. I'm so glad you're going to be able to make it, that's just great.

JASON: It is amazing.

JOHNSON: Do you know anyone else that's going to be there?

JASON: No, no. All my shipmates are deceased. I don't know if anybody from my ship is still alive, but I want to be there for the guys that can't be there. I'm looking forward to it, just a month away.

JOHNSON: And maybe you'll be surprised and meet up with some people that you haven't seen for 70 years.

JASON: I hope so. {laughter} Okay, anyhow, thank you for what you do.

JOHNSON: Thank you again. I'll be in touch in the next couple of weeks.

JASON: Okay, dear.

JOHNSON: Alright, take care. Goodbye.

JASON: Goodbye.

NOTES

¹ Utah Beach was the code name given to the westernmost point for the D-Day landings in Normandy, France, in June 1944.

² James M. Powell served as the first chief of the U.S. Capitol Police after the force separated from the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police.

³ During the restoration of the White House after World War II, President Truman and his family resided in the Blair House, the President's official residence for guests of state. The assassination attempt occurred on November 1, 1950, outside Blair House.

⁴ Reference to the shooting that took place at the Navy Yard in Washington, DC, on September 16, 2013.