

December 22, 2006

PROCESSING NOTE:

In doing routine preservation on the folders for the Whistle Stop campaign, the archivist noticed that the dates on the folders were incorrect and changed the date to accurately reflect the dates of the Whistle Stop.

The labels formerly said, "Whistle Stop 10/13-16/64" but now say "Whistle Stop [10/6-9/64]."

CLAUDIA ANDERSON
Archivist

EDITORS' NEWS SERVICE...

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1964

DISPATCH 167

read & file

MRS. JOHNSON-MRS. HUMPHREY TO SET NEW PARTICIPATION STANDARDS FOR CANDIDATES' WIVES

Washington, D.C., September 14 (Special) --The time when a candidate's wife could recline on her chaise and wait for her husband to bring home the votes will become part of the "easy life" archives after two politically attuned wives blaze a 1964 campaign trail for the Democratic ticket.

Lady Bird Johnson and Muriel Humphrey make their first contribution to campaign history today, in a simultaneous telephone conversation with a woman in each State and the District of Columbia. The First Lady and the wife of the Vice Presidential nominee personally will ask the 51 women, who had been alerted by telegram to expect the special call at 3 P.M. (EDT), to help them launch "Tell a Friend," a pyramiding chain of calls and letters in which each person urges ten friends to register and vote.

"Tell A Friend" aims to bring homebound mothers and other non-participants into the political orbit by providing a means for their involvement from home. A mother of nine children, Mrs. Helen Newman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, had been chosen to respond for all 51 women.

Another first for candidate's wives will be a four-day whistle stop campaign train through the South which Mrs. Johnson will take on her own.

The "Lady Bird Special" departs Washington October 6 for a four-day chug through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Cities on the tentative agenda include Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Charleston, Valdosta, Savannah, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Mobile, Biloxi, with New Orleans the terminal city on October 9.

Although campaigning by train is an old American Tradition, it has never been taken on by a candidate's wife alone before. Co-chairmen of the "Lady Bird Special," who are providing information and materials to whistle-stop hospitality committees, are Mrs. Hale Boggs, wife of the Louisiana Congressman, and Mrs. Donald Russell, wife of the Governor of South Carolina.

Mrs. Humphrey will also campaign on her own, as well as with her husband. She leaves immediately from the "Tell A Friend" telephone ceremony today for Kansas City, Mo., where she and the Senator will be dinner guests of former President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman at the Miehlebach Hotel.

Senator and Mrs. Humphrey will campaign together and separately in the Southwest at the end of this week. Thursday they will visit Wichita Falls, Waco, San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Texas, and stay overnight in Hot Springs, Ark. On Friday, their schedule includes Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., with dinner in Houston, Texas, and Saturday they will attend the National Flowing Contest in Casselton, North Dakota.

Mrs. Humphrey goes off on her own through seven midwest States in late September.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Humphrey have more in common than their mutual support of their husbands' political careers. Both had to overcome shyness and gain confidence to deliver speeches. Mrs. Humphrey recalls that it used to be "like being thrown to the audience," and Mrs. Johnson admits that it still is "the hard part" of her campaign chores. Both have more than 20 years experience contributing to their husbands' political campaigns, a major part of their married lives.

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Simone Lavelin

SCHEDULE OF "LADY BIRD SPECIAL" TRAIN
CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLA. TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
OCTOBER 9, 1964

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

Ar.	Chattahoochee	SAL Special	6:45 AM, EST, October 9
	(15 Minute Stop)	Deliver to L&N	
Lv.	Chattahoochee	L&N Special	7:00 AM, EST, October 9
Pass	Sneads	" "	7:20 AM, EST, October 9
"	Grand Ridge	" "	7:35 AM, EST, October 9
"	Cypress	" "	7:45 AM, EST, October 9
	(Change to Central Standard Time)		
"	Marianna	" "	7:10 AM, CST, October 9
"	Cottondale	" "	7:30 AM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Chipley	" "	7:45 AM, CST, October 9
	(5 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Chipley	" "	7:50 AM, CST, October 9
Pass	Bonifay	" "	8:05 AM, CST, October 9
"	Caryville	" "	8:17 AM, CST, October 9
"	Ponce de Leon	" "	8:30 AM, CST, October 9
"	DeFuniak Springs	" "	8:47 AM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Crestview	" "	9:30 AM, CST, October 9
	(5 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Crestview	" "	9:35 AM, CST, October 9
Pass	Milligan	" "	9:42 AM, CST, October 9
"	Holts	" "	9:52 AM, CST, October 9
"	Harold	" "	10:05 AM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Milton	" "	10:25 AM, CST, October 9
	(5 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Milton	" "	10:30 AM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Pensacola	" "	11:05 AM, CST, October 9
	(15 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Pensacola	" "	11:20 AM, CST, October 9
Pass	Cantonment	" "	11:45 AM, CST, October 9
"	Century	" "	12:20 PM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Flomaton, Ala.	" "	12:25 PM, CST, October 9
	(5 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Flomaton	" "	12:30 PM, CST, October 9
Pass	Atmore	" "	1:10 PM, CST, October 9
"	Bay Minette	" "	1:40 PM, CST, October 9
Ar.	Mobile	" "	2:50 PM, CST, October 9
	(45 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Mobile	" "	3:35 PM, CST, October 9
Pass	Theodore	" "	3:55 PM, CST, October 9
"	Pascagoula, Miss.	" "	4:25 PM, CST, October 9
"	Ocean Springs	" "	4:45 PM, CST, October 9
Pass Ar.	Biloxi	" "	5:00 PM, CST, October 9
	(20 Minute Stop)		
Lv.	Biloxi <i>Edgewater Park</i>	" "	5:20 PM, CST, October 9
h Pass	Edgewater Park	" "	5:26 PM, CST, October 9
Pass	Gulfport	" "	5:42 PM, CST, October 9
"	Pass Christian	" "	5:52 PM, CST, October 9
"	Bay St. Louis	" "	6:05 PM, CST, October 9
"	Waveland	" "	6:11 PM, CST, October 9
"	Clermont Harbor	" "	6:15 PM, CST, October 9
"	Michoud, La.	" "	7:00 PM, CST, October 9
"	Carrollton Avenue	" "	7:30 PM, CST, October 9
Ar.	New Orleans	" "	7:45 PM, CST, October 9

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Ar.	New Orleans	" "	7:45 PM, CST, October 9

Arnaud's
Commander's
Palace
Dreuxan's



Hostesses for Lady Bird Special

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Mrs. Howard Burris (Barbara)	3034 Cleveland Ave, N.W.	CO 5-9275
Mrs. Horace Busby (Mary V.)	4805 Newport St. Bethesda, Md.	654-5592
Mrs. John Bush (Dorothy)	4201 Cathedral Ave.	EM2-9763 (or DNC) 333-8750
Mrs. Douglass Cater (Libby)	4905 Maurey Lane Alexandria, Va.	931-0091
Mrs. Jack Hight (Nell)	6400 Maiden Lane Bethesda, Md.	654-0068
Mrs. Edmond Howar (Barbara)	3201 44th St., NW	363-3554
Mrs. Boisfeuillet Jones (Ann)	2031 Golf View Drive Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 355-2503 res 524-1701 off
Mrs. Lawrence Jones (Tommie)	5421 DuVal Dr. W.M. Hills, Md.	912-8611 res (or Spanish Embassy)
Mrs. Robert Martin (Betty)	6800 Hillmead Rd. Bethesda, Md.	355-4664
Mrs. Dale Miller (Scooter)	4000 Reno Rd., NW	EM2-5666 (or DNC) 333-4127
Mrs. Joe Moran (Laura)	6309 Bradley Blvd. Bethesda, Md.	EM 5-4840
(Mrs. Stuart Ross (Marta)	308 Millers Court, N.E.	547-4992 res 456-1414 off White House
Mrs. Tazewell Shepard, Jr. (Jan)	4928 Indian Lane, N.W.	KE7-0978
Mrs. Jack Valenti (Mary Margaret)	114 3rd St., S. E.	543-7237
Mrs. Douglas Wynne (Leila)	1130 Arnold Ave. Greenville, Miss.	(601) 335-1610
Miss Patsy Darby	(c/o Diana MacArthur) 5313 Albemarle St, NW	Office 337-2701
(Mrs. Miller's Secretary: Mrs. Carolyn Gustafson	1020 19th St., N.W.	965-5396 (or DNC) 333-4127

Suggested Language

From the first quarter of 1961 to the second quarter of 1964 -- the latest period for which nation-wide figures are available -- the average after tax income of each person in the United States increased by about 16%. This was due to a combination of vigorous economic growth and the effects of the recent tax cut.

Complete figures are not available on a state-by-state basis for the same time period. However, estimating on the basis of the partial data now available this means that, on the average, every man, woman and child in the State of _____ is receiving more than \$ _____ additional spendable income per year now than he had when President Kennedy was inaugurated in 1961. This is good hard personal dollars-and-cents evidence of what the good economic management of this Administration has meant to the people of this state.

(Note: State-by-state estimates to fit in blanks are as follows:)

Alabama	\$290	North Carolina	\$290
Arkansas	\$265	South Carolina	\$260
Florida	\$240	Mississippi	\$270
Georgia	\$390	Tennessee	\$245
Kentucky	\$250	Virginia	\$285
Louisiana	\$270	West Virginia	\$275

Of course these are averages. We know very well that the income of many people has not increased anything like this amount. Others have increased their incomes much more than this average. The object of the ARA program, the Poverty program and many other special programs of this administration is to help to assure that all Americans share more equitably in these gains in the future.

WHISTLE STOP TOUR

TENTATIVE TERMINAL POINTS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS

First day

Alexandria, Va.
Fredericksburg, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Petersburg, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Rocky Mount, N.C.
Wilson, N.C. (5 minute program there)
Selma, N.C.
Raleigh, N.C. (first layover here)

Second day

Durham, N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
Salisbury, N.C.
Charlotte, N.C.
Rock Hill, N.C.
Chester, S.C.
Columbia, S.C.
Charleston, S.C. (second layover)

Third day

Savannah, Ga.
Waycross, Ga.
Valdosta, Ga.
Thomasville, Ga.
Tallahassee, Fla. (third layover)

Fourth day

Pensacola, Fla.
Mobile, Ala.
Biloxi, Mississippi
New Orleans (end of fourth day here)

Joe House

for

*co-conv. -
Patty*

*x Co chn
Lumber*

x The Party

go to the

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gladys uhl

report on advance party for Lady Bird Special

file

Tuesday, Sept. 29: Missed Richmond meeting due to plane difficulties. Wife of Governor Harrison substituted for advance party at ~~scheduled meeting~~ Richmond airport.

TIDEWATER STOP: Norfolk, Virginia - excellent, enthusiastic meeting despite the fact that we were some two hours late for luncheon. Men and women working together - ~~x~~Mr. Fred T. Stant ~~x~~ Ch. of Demo. Cmte of 2nd Cong. District, acted as "M.C." to introduce advance party. Also active, Jos. T.F. Fitzpatrick, Ch. of Norfolk Cty. Demo. Cmte; and others. Following elected officials present: Mayor Irvine Smith, Portsmouth, Mayor, Frank A. Dusch, Va. Beach, Mayor Ann Kilgore, Hampton, I.H. Haywood, Vice Mayor of Chesapeake, Jack Ethridge, Treas. of Va. Beach; *and* representative of Young Dems., 15 of the 60 planned Johnson girls dressed in red, white and blue. Tidewater area covers all cities mentioned above and they like that description of it. Good press coverage at meeting and tea. No tv.

Raleigh, N.C. Plane late and Governor Sanford had to leave after waiting one hour. Mrs. Sanford stayed. Also at plane Mrs. Robert Scott, wife of candidate for Lt. Gov., Mrs. John Robinson, NCW, who "snubbed" Mrs. Sanford. (Mrs. R. is Moore supporter). It seemed to me that not much had been done, when we arrived, in the way of concrete plans and activities. Mrs. R. asked for volunteers to be appointed to committees at the evening meeting we attended. Local press (Raleigh Times, and News & Observer) gave good play to advance party, Washington story of President seeing Mrs. J. off, etc. ^{NO press at meeting (too late)} but a.m. papers ~~xxxx~~ had story on advance party.

PRESERVATION COPY

Charlotte, N.C. Airport news conference at Charlotte airport with following represented: Charlotte Observer, News, WBT, WBT, WSOC TV, WSOC - Mrs. Boggs and Mrs. Russell, spokesmen. Also comments on TV from W.H. coordinator, Phizzie Lee.

Morning
Papers played up fact that Gov. Sanford had to leave planeside night before -- so ~~Mrs. Boggs~~ telegram was sent to the Governor thanking him for waiting so long, etc., etc., signed ~~Madame~~ by Whistelstop advance party. Mrs. Boggs talked to Gov. Sanford before wire was sent.

Charlotte activities looked good - meeting was held in airport dining room - committees had already been appointed.

luncheon
Columbia, S.C.: Good/meeting with men and women cooperating. Committees already appointed, bands engaged, hootenanny singers from college arranged - news conference held after the meeting with Columbia Record, The State, WISTV, UPI, AP, WNOKTV, and wire service photographers. Private concern was expressed about the fact that many Negroes might turn out. Tea at the Governor's mansion for all present at meeting.

Savannah, GA. - Late again for the meeting in the Desoto Hotel

because we had to switch to a Beechcraft when the Convair didn't work. Mrs. Lucy McIntyre, 78 yrs. old chaired the meeting but there is no doubt that Gladys Tillett will take over. She began cracking like a top sergeant as soon as she got ~~ham~~

into her coordinating area. CBS TV covered meeting which was scheduled in the morning. At 2 pm meeting which we could not stay for there was to be a report by the 50 women already active and their plans and accomplishments to date.

Savannah, GA. continued -- St. Vincent's Academy of this city is making posters welcoming Mrs. LBJ.

Tallahassee: Met by Governor's wife at airport. Plane again late Meeting at opening of new headquarters and welcoming party for advance party drew 200, we were told, but only about 50 were there when we arrived two hours late. Tea at Governor's mansion at which I discovered many women were "waiting to be told what to do." Indecision about sight for rally was no doubt a factor which I understand has now been settled. AP and St. Petersburg Times covered meeting -

Pensacola: Excellent group - dinner meeting - well organized - ~~human already rolled back~~ had arranged closing of schools, despite local and I believe state laws opposing - Perry newspapers' ^{Miss} Pat Lloyd, also of Pensacola News Journal covered meeting.

Mobile:

~~Bill~~ Weather conditions did not permit plane takeoff and by the time we were cleared to drive we were again late for coffee meeting in Mobile. More than 150 had been present we were told, with 3/4 of this number men. They are making this a strictly non-political affair and calling on Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations to cooperate. Democrats working with them.

Lindi Boggs went on to Biloxi but dispatched us back to Pensacola and home. Mrs. Russell deplaned at Charleston, S.C., and was driven to Columbia with a state trooper. Barbara Martin and Gladys Uhl spent the night in Charleston since the plane was weathered in and arrived home Saturday at 1:00 pm.

I have ^{more} names of people ~~who were at the~~ if you want them, who were at the meetings.

gladys uhl

PRESERVATION COPY

DIXIE DICTIONARY

Whole hog - All the way with LBJ

Money chile - A Young Citizen for Johnson

Kissing kin - Anyone who'll come to the depot

Grits - Only staple available in Hoover Administration

Tall cotton - What Southerners walk in due to Johnson prosperity

Yawl - Not a boat, but more than 1 Democrat

Pot likker - Non-alcoholic bear juice

Yankee - Object of good neighbor policy

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1730 K STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

October 1, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO: Liz Carpenter
The White House

FROM: Fred Dutton *FJD*

SUBJECT: Southern Train Trip

In drafting brief comments for the southern train trip you may find the enclosed material of use in developing a bread-and-butter approach with a few of the individual states.

The data shows the economic gains in the South, overall and state by state, in terms of such pocketbook matters as per capita personal income for 1960-63, employment, new industrial investment, bank deposits (with the percentage change also shown). Also enclosed is a brief summary of the impact that Goldwater's proposal to cut off farm price supports in the South might have -- indirectly referred to by someone in the traveling group, it might have considerable impact.

We will also have the pamphlet "Women of the USA" back from the printer by Friday.

Finally, there is also enclosed a brief piece that Harry Golden did on this same general subject and sent to LeRoy Collins. Bill Moyers says that the President likes this approach very much and hopes that it can be hit hard during the next several weeks.

The trip sounds exciting.

ECONOMIC GAINS IN THE SOUTH, 1960-63 *

Over the past three and one-half years the South has made substantial economic progress. Total personal income, the most comprehensive measure of economic activity available on a geographic basis, has increased from \$81 billion in 1960 to \$96 billion in 1963 -- a gain of \$15 billion, or an average rise of \$5 billion a year. With consumer prices up a little more than 3 percent over this span, most of the expansion represents an improvement in real income rather than a price rise.

In terms of per capita income, the best available measure of economic welfare in an area, the South's 1960-63 experience has been equally impressive. Average incomes in the region moved up \$206 between 1960 and 1963, a relative rise that exceeds that for the Nation.

Nonagricultural employment rose 7 percent from 1960 to 1963, and in the latter year, there were approximately 13 million persons at work in the South -- almost a million more jobs (861,000) than in 1960. Bank deposits in the region expanded nearly \$9 billion over the three (3) years, and new plant and equipment expenditures in manufacturing totaled approximately \$2-1/2 billion in both 1961 and 1962.

These economic indicators all point to steadily increasing prosperity and an improved level of economic welfare in the region.

The following sections and tables document the preceding paragraphs. In addition, considerable information is shown for the individual States of the South.

Personal Income

Measured by personal income, the most comprehensive gauge of economic activity available on a geographic basis, economic growth in the South has been substantial over the past three years.

* The South as used in this report includes Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Total personal income

In 1960, residents of the thirteen (13) southern States received \$81 billion in personal income. In 1963, the comparable figure was \$96 billion -- a gain of \$15 billion, or an average increase of \$5 billion a year. With prices up a little more than three (3) percent over this span, most of the expansion represented an increase in real income rather than a monetary rise.

While the 1960-63 economic growth of the South was outstanding in absolute terms, it was even more so when compared with that of the rest of the country. Personal income expanded 19 percent in the southern States from 1960 to 1963; outside of the South, the rise amounted to 15 percent.

Average income

In per capita terms (total income divided by total population) economic growth in the South has also been impressive. Per capita income -- best overall measure of welfare or living standards available by States and regions -- amounted to \$1,664 in the southern States taken as a group in 1960. Last year, incomes in the region averaged \$1,870.

Although this per capita income gain of \$206 represents a substantial improvement in living standards, two facts should be noted. First, incomes in the South still average only three-fourths as much as in the Nation as a whole. Second, despite the fact that from 1960 to 1963 average incomes in the southern States rose a little more than in the Nation generally (12 percent vs 10 percent) the margin by which the region fell short of the national figure increased from \$553 in 1960 to \$579 in 1963.

A.1 States advance

Economic gains were widespread throughout the region, and every State shared in the advance. In all except three States, the 1960-63 personal income gain exceeded that in the country as a whole. In most cases, the margin was sizeable, with Mississippi and Arkansas scoring gains of one-fourth. In Texas and Alabama, the relative income rise matched that in the Nation; in West Virginia, it fell appreciably short of the national rate of increase.

Industrial gains widespread

The South's income advance was broadly based with substantial gains occurring in nearly every major industry. Largest increases in the private sector occurred in manufacturing and in trade and services. Earnings of persons in these three industries rose about \$6-1/2 billion. Together, the pick-up in manufacturing, trade and services accounted for more than one-third of the overall income rise in the region. Substantial gains -- all better-than-average -- were recorded throughout the economy of the South. Mining was the only major industry to show a decline from 1960 to 1963, and this was quite small.

A pace-setter in the outstanding economic growth of the South has been the large gain in manufacturing. In 1960, earnings of factory workers in the region totaled \$14-1/2 billion and accounted for about one-fifth of all income in the area. Last year, the industry paid out \$17-1/2 billion in the region -- a rise of \$3 billion. Over the three years, the growth of manufactures has sparked the region's economic expansion with an increase averaging \$1 billion a year.

Role of the Federal Government

The Federal Government has also contributed importantly to economic growth in the South. In 1960, the total amount paid directly to individuals in the South by the Federal Government amounted to \$11.3 billion. In 1963, Federal agencies disbursed \$14.1 billion to persons. This increase of \$2.8 billion almost equaled the advance in income from manufacturing. Moreover, it may be noted that Federal disbursements to individuals excludes the billions of dollars spent in the purchase of goods and services from business. Although these purchases cannot be measured on a regional basis, it is obvious that they are an important element in the income structure of the South.

Other Economic Indicators

Other indicators also show economic progress in the South.

Manufacturers' Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment -- In 1961 and 1962 (figures are not yet available for 1963) a total of \$5 billion was spent on new plant and equipment in the manufacturing industry in the South. Data on business investment in other industries are not available on a regional basis. However, nationally, business fixed investment in all industries

is more than four (4) times as large as that in manufacturing alone; it is safe to assume, then, that total business investment in the South over the past two (2) years has been several times the \$5 billion spent by the manufacturing industry alone.

Employment -- The average number of persons employed in non-agricultural industries in the South has risen from 12,075 thousand in 1960 to 12,936 thousand in 1963, a gain of more than 850 thousand jobs. For the first half of 1964, employment has averaged 13,128 thousand. Over the 1960-63 span, nonagricultural employment in the South has risen 7 percent, compared to a 5 percent increase on a national basis. An improved employment picture has characterized every southern State except West Virginia. In Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas the rate of increase has been about double that in the country as a whole.

Bank Deposits -- From the end of 1960 to the end of 1963, total bank deposits in insured commercial banks in the South rose nearly \$9 billion -- from \$42 billion to \$51 billion. This gain of 22 percent outpaced by a slight margin the national increase of 20 percent. All States shared in the advance with gains ranging from 17 percent in Louisiana and West Virginia to 32 percent in Arkansas.

Total and Per Capita Personal Income, 1960 and 1963

	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	1960	1963	Percent change	1960	1963	Percent of U.S. in 1963
United States	399,028	461,610	15.7	2,217	2,449	100
South	80,754	95,711	18.5	1,668 ⁴	1,870	76
Virginia	7,379	8,907	20.7	1,852	2,057	84
West Virginia	3,099	3,348	8.0	1,676	1,883	77
Kentucky	4,672	5,545	18.7	1,536	1,792	73
Tennessee	5,494	6,588	19.9	1,539	1,783	73
North Carolina	7,138	8,601	20.5	1,562	1,807	74
South Carolina	3,300	3,944	19.5	1,379	1,588	65
Georgia	6,368	7,715	21.2	1,609	1,864	76
Florida	9,843	11,933	21.2	1,967	2,111	86
Alabama	4,789	5,538	15.6	1,462	1,655	68
Mississippi	2,552	3,183	24.7	1,168	1,390	57
Louisiana	5,240	6,072	15.9	1,608	1,776	73
Arkansas	2,394	2,986	24.7	1,338	1,607	66
Texas	18,486	21,351	15.5	1,917	2,068	84
U.S. Less the South	318,274	365,899	15.0	2,422	2,664	109

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Percentage Changes by Industry in Income Received by
Persons for Participation in Current Production, 1960-63

<u>I n d u s t r y</u>	Percent Change 1960 to 1963	
	<u>United States</u>	<u>South</u>
All industries	14	17
Farms	7	11
Mining	-2	-2
Construction	10	13
Manufacturing	12	20
Trade	11	14
Finance, insurance and real estate	17	20
Transportation	6	8
Communications and pub- lic utilities	13	14
Services	18	19
Government	26	28

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department
of Commerce.

**Manufacturers' Expenditures for New Plant
and Equipment, 1961-62**

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total 1961-62</u>
	(thousands of dollars)		
United States	9,764,492	10,424,124	20,188,616
South	2,456,985	2,576,142	5,033,127
Virginia	178,922	182,908	361,830
West Virginia ...	113,806	167,634	281,440
Kentucky	122,066	140,335	262,401
Tennessee	192,834	194,274	387,108
North Carolina ..	227,279	294,191	521,470
South Carolina ..	159,034	165,131	324,165
Georgia.....	148,372	191,244	339,616
Florida	225,353	191,647	417,000
Alabama	166,673	129,104	295,777
Mississippi	39,302	109,125	148,427
Louisiana	165,570	147,245	312,815
Arkansas	71,242	75,429	146,671
Texas	646,532	587,875	1,234,407

Source: Annual Survey of Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.

Nonagricultural Employment

	1960 and 1963 (000)		Per Cent Change 1960-63	First Six Months 1964
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>		
UNITED STATES	54,370.0	57,174.0	5.2	57,828.0
SOUTH	12,075.3	12,936.4	7.1	13,127.9
Virginia	1,017.6	1,124.9	10.5	1,142.9
West Virginia	460.0	447.6	-2.7	449.9
Kentucky	653.6	701.6	7.3	699.3
Tennessee	925.2	998.7	7.9	1,017.2
North Carolina	1,195.5	1,290.9	8.0	1,302.0
South Carolina	582.5	626.5	7.6	634.9
Georgia	1,051.1	1,147.2	9.1	1,164.6
Florida	1,320.6	1,438.8	9.0	1,500.8
Alabama	776.4	804.8	3.7	810.7
Mississippi	404.0	442.3	9.5	445.1
Louisiana	789.8	809.2	2.5	815.5
Arkansas	367.3	416.4	13.4	422.1
Texas	2,531.7	2,687.5	6.2	2,722.9

Source: Office of Business Economics, based on Department of Labor data.

TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS*, 1960 and 1963

	Dec. 31, 1960	Dec. 20, 1963	Percent Change 1960-1963
	(thousands of dollars)		
United States....	228,993,232	274,646,629	19.9
South.....	41,850,290	51,096,922	22.1
Virginia.....	3,264,111	4,066,421	24.6
West Virginia..	1,266,203	1,480,834	17.0
Kentucky.....	2,291,277	2,825,071	23.3
Tennessee.....	3,314,142	4,182,974	26.2
North Carolina.	2,889,161	3,520,026	21.8
South Carolina.	1,022,677	1,218,849	19.2
Georgia.....	2,927,017	3,588,483	22.6
Florida.....	4,866,695	6,011,280	23.5
Alabama.....	2,120,719	2,556,592	20.6
Mississippi....	1,351,311	1,667,170	23.4
Louisiana.....	2,964,164	3,458,622	16.7
Arkansas.....	1,289,215	1,699,960	31.9
Texas.....	12,283,598	14,820,640	20.6

Source: Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce; based on Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Data.

* Includes only deposits in insured commercial banks.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

TABLE 4.—Total Federal grants to State and local governments and estimated burden of Federal grants, fiscal year 1963

State	Federal grants-in-aid ¹		
	Pay- ments to States	Esti- mated burden ²	Amount paid for every dollar of aid received
Total.....	Millions \$8,303.0	Millions \$8,303.0	
> Alabama.....	183.3	104.6	80.57
Alaska.....	46.5	0.2	.20
Arizona.....	61.7	65.0	.71
> Arkansas.....	121.0	68.0	.48
California.....	810.2	906.0	1.11
Colorado.....	120.1	89.4	.74
Connecticut.....	67.4	166.8	1.61
Delaware.....	27.3	36.7	1.34
> Florida.....	179.7	220.8	1.28
Georgia.....	207.6	143.4	.69
Hawaii.....	41.8	27.2	.65
Idaho.....	61.3	28.5	.46
Illinois.....	350.0	522.3	1.55
Indiana.....	143.3	208.7	1.46
Iowa.....	102.3	112.1	1.10
Kansas.....	87.5	85.8	1.00
Kentucky.....	122.1	99.1	.81
> Louisiana.....	267.2	160.5	.60
Maine.....	56.0	150.2	1.77
Maryland.....	118.6	132.0	1.28
Massachusetts.....	206.2	294.0	1.23
Michigan.....	237.4	360.0	1.21
Minnesota.....	150.6	147.3	.98
> Mississippi.....	135.4	158.8	.43
Missouri.....	216.0	201.5	.93
Montana.....	63.5	31.7	.50
Nebraska.....	70.5	66.0	.94
Nevada.....	29.8	23.9	.80
New Hampshire.....	28.5	28.5	1.00
New Jersey.....	177.0	332.5	1.87
New Mexico.....	81.2	41.5	.51
New York.....	606.4	910.3	1.60
> North Carolina.....	167.8	150.4	.95
North Dakota.....	39.0	25.0	.64
Ohio.....	373.6	410.5	1.20
Oklahoma.....	187.3	100.1	.53
Oregon.....	109.7	84.0	.77
Pennsylvania.....	423.3	405.6	.96
Rhode Island.....	41.7	38.8	.93
> South Carolina.....	91.7	72.5	.79
South Dakota.....	47.2	27.1	.57
> Tennessee.....	207.0	122.6	.59
Texas.....	444.1	450.1	.97
Utah.....	65.4	39.3	.60
Vermont.....	30.7	15.8	.51
> Virginia.....	181.3	163.0	.90
Washington.....	161.6	135.7	.84
West Virginia.....	98.9	50.5	.51
Wisconsin.....	137.7	170.0	1.24
Wyoming.....	48.5	10.1	.20
District of Columbia.....	83.2	45.8	.55

¹ Excludes shared revenues; includes highway aids.

² The tax burden for aid payments is assumed to be equal to aid payments. The burden of aid payments financed through the budget is distributed by State on the basis of an estimated distribution of the burden of general taxes; the burden of highway aid payments is distributed by State on the basis of a Bureau of Public Roads estimate of the State distribution of taxes going to the highway trust fund.

Source: Treasury Department and Tax Foundation, Inc., February 1964.

Who Will Help Assure Prosperity in the South?

. Goldwater's proposal for "prompt and final termination of the farm price support program" would cost the South \$3½ billion a year and bankrupt a quarter of a million Southern farmers.

The South would lose \$350 million on cotton (at 20¢ lb.), \$250 million on tobacco (at 42¢ lb.), \$500 million on live-stock and \$700 million on other crops -- and each dollar of gross income lost by farmers means an additional dollar is lost by merchants from whom the farmers buy.

. Goldwater has proposed to sell the Tennessee Valley Authority -- "even if they could only get one dollar for it." ("I am quite serious in my opinion that TVA should be sold." Goldwater, October 23, 1963) And he has repeatedly called for dissolving the Rural Electrification Administration, which has helped initiate 371 rural electrical and rural telephone cooperatives providing services to over 11 million individuals and 171,000 industries throughout the South.

. In contrast to ruinous and radical Goldwater proposals like that, the Democratic record shows a solid and continuing contribution to the well-being and development of the South. For every tax dollar paid into the national government from the South, the South receives back over a dollar and a half. And look at the difference between how the South prospers with Democratic leadership compared to under a Republican Administration.

1960, Last Republican Year

1963, Last Full Democratic Year

Direct Federal Payments to Southern States	\$2.5 billion	\$2.8 billion -- <u>Up \$300 million</u>
Prime Federal Contracts in the Southern States	\$2.9 billion	\$5.1 billion -- <u>Up \$2.2 billion</u>
Federal Government Military and Civilian Payroll in Southern States	\$8.1 billion	\$9.5 billion -- <u>Up \$1.4 billion</u>

SOUTHERN VOICES, 1964

"We want it on the record. We are all the way with LBJ. We aren't 'Sunshine Democrats', the Democratic Party which has earned the label of 'the Party of the People' has been good for Macon, good for Georgia and good for America. We aren't switching political allegiance because a Republican Senator from Arizona who too often shoots from the hip, has ridden out of the West professing to have simple answers to the country's complex problems. Instead, we intend to use our editorial influence to fight for President Johnson and Senator Humphrey, the Democratic Nominees."

Macon News, Macon, Georgia

"This year, we believe that the nominee of the Democratic Party for the Presidency offers a better potential for a sound Administration during the coming four years than does the nominee of the Republican Party. On their records, we believe that President Johnson is less inclined to hasty, impulsive utterance and action than is Senator Goldwater. The United States during the next four years definitely will need a steady hand on the wheel of the ship of state. President Johnson, in our opinion, possesses such a hand to a greater degree than does his Republican opponent."

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana

"President Johnson has been in the inner councils of our government longer than any other American. He has likewise demonstrated the sure touch of experience and the successful use of information. He has long been recognized as a rare judge of people and their abilities. As a Texan who successfully has breached the traditional barrier against the South, and as a leader who has proved himself under crisis, we believe President Johnson is clearly the best choice in the race for the presidency."

San Antonio Express-News, San Antonio, Texas

DO YOU BELIEVE...

This Goldwater?

/OR/

This Goldwater?

"I was a member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) until they began giving me a bad time politically . . ." (Goldwater, Baltimore Sun, February 11, 1964)

"I will not make civil rights an issue. Let's give this civil rights law a real chance to work. Let's use moral persuasion." (Goldwater, Statement in Phoenix, Arizona, July 18, 1964; Arizona Republic, July 19, 1964)

"Segregation is a moral evil. It is not good for anybody, black or white, Catholic or Jew, and it is not good for any nation." (Goldwater, to the Republican Convention's Platform Committee, July 10, 1964; Washington Evening Star, July 11, 1964)

". . . I have always been opposed to segregation. And I've done more than talk about it. I was happy to desegregate the Arizona Air National Guard . . . and end it in one high school district . . . and in Phoenix. I endorsed a public accommodations bill. So I've done something about it." (Goldwater to the Republican Convention's Platform Committee, July 10, 1964; Boston Globe, July 11, 1964)

"When people in the South ask me my stand, I say I'm opposed completely to discrimination." (Goldwater, September 2, 1963)

". . . would I be patient if I was a Negro in, say, Alabama? Hell, no, I wouldn't be patient; I'd be damned impatient. That's the only honest answer." (Goldwater, Saturday Evening Post article, August 31, 1963)

"At one time when I wrote the book The Conscience of a Conservative, I felt it was improper for the federal government to intervene in a local school system as far as integration goes. I believe now that this is possible, and I believe the machinery is there to do it and think the criticism I would aim at the Attorney General we have had is that they haven't used the machinery . . ." (Goldwater, from transcript of ABC's "Issues and Answers" TV program, May 24, 1964)

Goldwater . . . ON DESEGREGATION

Where does Goldwater stand on Civil Rights during the three years when there is no election? Here is his actual record for those last three years:

- For Desegregating Housing: Goldwater voted for the proposal by Senator Jacob Javits (Republican, New York) to deny funds to rural housing programs for the elderly in states that segregate. (May 1, 1963)

- For Desegregating Schools: Goldwater voted for the proposal by Senator Prescott Bush (Republican, Connecticut) to deny educational funds to states that are not "in good faith . . . proceeding toward full compliance with the Constitutional request that racial discrimination be ended in public schools." (May 22, 1961)

- For Desegregating Youth Camps: Goldwater voted for the proposal by Senator Javits (Republican, New York) to deny funds for youth camps of the Youth Conservation Corps if the state or local agency involved practices discrimination. (April 10, 1963)

- For Desegregating Public Facilities: Goldwater voted for the proposal by Senator Javits (Republican, New York) to deny funds to airport terminals with segregated facilities. (July 31, 1961)

- For Desegregating Hospitals and Mental Institutions: Goldwater voted for the proposal by Senator Javits (Republican, New York) to deny funds to any state or community hospital, mental institution or home for the elderly that is segregated. (May 27, 1963, and August 14, 1963)

Goldwater's 1964 Republican Platform pledges
"full implementation and faithful execution of the
Civil Rights Act of 1963 and all other civil rights
statutes."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BREAD AND BUTTER

The Strom Thurmond - Barry Goldwater rally a few days ago brought out many South Carolinians.

At that, the audience might have been larger. Many people found it impossible to reach the area of the speakers' platform. The six-lane highway built by the wicked federal government stops two miles short of the Greenville airport and folks found it almost impossible to reach the spot on the "states' rights" road.

A day before Barry's visit, United States Senator Strom Thurmond switched parties. He became a Republican. This was understandable. Strom has been more Republican than the Republicans ever since he entered the Senate.

South Carolinians are no fools. They came to cheer because they are polite. They are genial hosts. But they know that old Strom has been taking the rich man's money for campaigns and the poor man's vote in elections, and then has proceeded to vote against every measure calculated to help the old and the young, the farmer, the factory worker, and the white-collar man.

more

2.

Senator Thurmond says the Federal government is a monster which must be curbed. Here is what South Carolina receives each year from the wicked Federal government. These figures are for 1963 and list only the projects involving a million dollars and over:

Veterans:

Non-service pensions (13,939)	\$14,202,034.00
Widows, orphans of deceased veterans (11,855)	\$ 8,521,868.00
Living veterans (17,225)	\$15,779,786.00
Widows and orphans (5,161)	\$ 6,644,674.00
Clemson College, Public Service Activities	\$ 2,422,346.00
Employment Security Commission	\$ 4,013,098.00
Public Schools of South Carolina	\$ 5,445,706.75
Highway Department of South Carolina	\$35,000,000.00
ARA Funds	\$ 5,079,158.00
Federal Payments to Farmers	\$18,500,000.00

As of today, 211,361 people in South Carolina receive social security payments. A total of \$11,084,824.00 is poured into the South Carolina economy MONTHLY, through Social Security payments which include: Old-age Retirement, Disability,

3.

Widows' and Widowers' Benefits, Mothers' Benefits, Parents' Benefits, and Children's Benefits.

Senator Strom Thurmond introduced Senator Barry Goldwater whom he hailed as the new messiah of the South.

Senator Goldwater has a "perfect" record, the most "perfect" record in the Senate, of having voted AGAINST every single bread and butter issue involving the people of South Carolina and of the rest of the South. Here are some of those bread and butter issues:

Feed Grange Bill providing for farmers to limit acreage in exchange for subsidies. (Goldwater said NO).

ARA (Area Redevelopment Administration) provides federal loans to industry in areas which are under-employed. This involves approximately thirty-five South Carolina counties. (Goldwater said NO).

Minimum Wage Bill primarily included store clerks who are not covered by minimum wage laws. The bill called for a minimum of \$1.25. (Goldwater said NO).

Aid to Education. (Goldwater said NO).

Housing Bill includes FHA money and urban renewal. (Goldwater said NO).

4.

Aid to Federal Impacted Schools, involves payments for education of children at military installations which are very important to the economy of South Carolina. (Goldwater said NO.)

Aid to Higher Education, providing federal funds to institutions as well as loans and scholarships to students. (Goldwater said NO.)

Accelerated Public Works Bill, providing federal funds in low income areas for the building of court houses, streets, water works, etc. (Goldwater said NO.)

Man-Power Re-Training Bill, to establish centers to teach new skills to unemployed who have lost jobs because of curtailment, mergers, and automation. (Goldwater said NO.)

Medical Education Bill, provides federal funds for medical schools and loans and scholarships for students. (Only nine men voted against this bill). (Goldwater said NO.)

The Tax-Cut Bill. (Goldwater said NO.)

Anti-Poverty Bill. (Goldwater said NO.) (Goldwater had expressed himself on this across the years and in a letter to the Welfare Director of Newburgh, N. Y. implied, the poor are lazy, the people on welfare are goldbricking?).

The Cotton Bill, provides for the sale of our huge surplus of cotton overseas, the government making up the difference

5.

between our price and the world price which is some $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower. Provides also subsidy for manufacturers hurt by the competition from Japan, Hong Kong, etc., who sell us manufactured goods of the cotton purchased at the lower world price. The bill also involved wheat and cotton-growers' employees, and Mr. Goldwater's NO struck at the very heart of the bread and butter structure of the people of South Carolina, both labor and management. (Senator Olin Johnston commenting on Goldwater's visit to South Carolina said he was amazed that a man who declared against the Cotton Bill would have the nerve to show his face in South Carolina) (Goldwater said NO).

It is no calamity that Strom Thurmond has become a Republican. The real calamity is Senator Barry Goldwater who has voted against most of the basic issues which involve the day-to-day living of every man, woman, and child in South Carolina.

There are things about the Johnson Administration South Carolinians do not like, but it is no longer a simple matter of anger or disappointment. Goldwater cannot possibly deliver the goods on that one issue that troubles so many South Carolinians. There's nothing he can do about it, even if he were a mind to, and he says he ain't.

6.

South Carolinians will not vote their disappointment and find that they have bought a pig in a poke.

It is all much bigger than a mere expression of anger over this one issue. It comes down to the whole idea of government in the 20th century and our relations to it as a state and as individuals. And we have seen from Goldwater's votes in the Senate that his 19th century ideas pose a threat to South Carolina's bread and butter. On every vote, he gave it to us right in the belly, and he's trying to make us like it. The Saturday Evening Post says it better than we can say it. In urging the "crushing defeat" of Barry Goldwater, this old Republican journal says, "the voter will again have a choice, not a calamity."

This advertisement is published in the interests of the Democratic Party and the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice-Presidential candidate, Hubert H. Humphrey. A political advertisement paid for by the

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Yancey A. McLeod,
Chairman

UPI-31

(LADY BIRD)

WASHINGTON--MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON IS PLANNING A "WHISTLE STOP" TRAIN CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE SOUTH -- PROBABLY IN OCTOBER.

THE FIRST LADY ALSO PLANS TO ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO DETROIT MONDAY FOR A LABOR DAY SPEECH.

THE DETROIT APPEARANCE IS CONSIDERED A CAMPAIGN OPENER FOR THE JOHNSONS.

MRS. JOHNSON'S PRESS SECRETARY ELIZABETH CARPENTER SAID SEVERAL SOUTHERN GOVERNORS HAD URGED MRS. JOHNSON TO CAMPAIGN IN THEIR STATES IN THE COMING WEEKS. FURTHERMORE, SAYS MRS. CARPENTER, MRS. JOHNSON "LIKES TRAINS."

THE FIRST LADY'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PLANS STILL ARE ON THE DRAFTING BOARD WITH A NUMBER OF CONFERENCES UNDERWAY TO SET THEM UP.

THE "WHISTLE STOP" TOUR WILL BE REMINISCENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN TRIP BEFORE THE ELECTION IN 1948.

SHE IS EXPECTED TO DRAW THE CROWDS IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES IF HER WESTERN TOUR A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO WAS ANY FORERUNNER.

MRS. JOHNSON WILL FLY BACK TO WASHINGTON TODAY AFTER REMAINING AT THE LBJ RANCH IN TEXAS FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AFTER THE PRESIDENT RETURNED TO THE WHITE HOUSE. MRS. CARPENTER SAID SHE GOT CAUGHT UP ON HER HOUSEKEEPING THERE AND WORKED ON THE RESTORATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S BOYHOOD HOME IN JOHNSON CITY.

9/2--GE1020A

Darling -- This is the column I
wrote for Doris in the Charlotte
airport. Love,

P
ms

DORIS FLEESON

Mrs. Johnson Draws the Names

ABOARD THE "LADY BIRD SPECIAL" — Mrs. Johnson is not only drawing big crowds, but also the great Democratic names in the South. And their physical presence by her side clearly identifies them—conservative, moderate and liberal—with the Democratic administration in Washington.

Not since the days of Franklin Roosevelt have so many Southern Democratic leaders openly thrown their lot in with the national ticket.

Mrs. Johnson and the power of the presidency contribute to this result, but it seems apparent the timing of her Southern tour is perfect.

When the Republicans passed the torch to Sen. Barry Goldwater, they thought they had a champ like Harry Truman who would give 'em hell and set the grass roots aflame with his good looks and oratorical style.

It didn't work out that way. On the stump, he has been flat. Every time he opens his mouth, he loses votes. The polls add to the gloom.

In the south, where Mrs. Johnson now travels, Goldwater made his greatest pre-convention effort and has his biggest election stakes. Without it, he admittedly loses. The area contributed most to his nomination.

But he is in trouble down here. The conservatives of the South who have—or would like to have—a political future

now say they aren't all that anxious to be with a loser.

A case in point is Dan K. Moore, the Democratic candidate for governor of North Carolina, who is a conservative if there ever was one. Pondering Goldwater strength in his state, in which he was in some degree of sympathy, Moore had developed a case of political lockjaw, unable to speak the name of his favorite presidential candidate.

He sent wife and daughter to scout the Lady Bird Special at its beginning on the North Carolina border. When they saw the size and enthusiasm of the crowds in the first few North Carolina villages, they didn't wait for word from the head of the family. Mrs. Moore was shouting "vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom" into the microphones before she caught up with her husband, who had waited until Raleigh was reached to make his first appearance in the company of Mrs. Johnson and her husband, who had flown down from Washington for that event.

Mrs. Johnson really didn't need the President all that much. Of course, it helps to have the President before any mob, even the biggest political crowd ever gathered in North Carolina, as outgoing Gov. Terry Sanford described its size. She had been doing all right on her own, such as in Suffolk, Va., where she outdrew in box office any high school football game in the town's history.

South Carolina, where Sen. Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrat philosophy has put him into the Goldwater branch of the Republican Party, is the same story of excited crowds for Mrs. Johnson. The state governor, Donald Russell, will likely run against Thurmond in 1966—and will do so as a Johnson man of 1964.

On her railroad car Mrs. Johnson has three masters of ceremonies, who speak in the Southern idiom and have records of service in behalf of the area that are well known. Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges, Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., the House whip, and former Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington had been prepared to carry out their warm up of the crowds in low key.

But after looking into the faces of high-keyed Democrats by the thousands, the instinct of the tiger took over.

Mrs. Johnson knows what the South expects of its women and has left the fire and brimstone to them, while saying firmly, and with inborn dignity what her husband stands for.

In Virginia, the entire organization of Sen. Harry Byrd, except the Senator himself, has joined the chorus—quite possibly because of the remarkably large number of new Democratic registrations this year. In the past, Virginia has been noted for the small number of votes cast.

THE EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C., Thursday, October 8, 1964

Wash. Star
9/6.3/64

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Mrs. Johnson's Formidable Task

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's forthcoming train sortie through the South will be incomparably the most important campaign effort ever undertaken by the wife of a United States President.

This is not to be one of those tea-sipping, all-we-girls-together enterprises, redolent of the spirit of lawn parties and polite discussions among Madam Chairladies, which have so long typified the distaff side of American politics.

This is to be a precedent-making and major effort by a President's wife—in a region from which both sprang and a region which both love—to say for a husband what he cannot in this case so well say for himself.

Mrs. Johnson intends to carry a message with a human meaning going far beyond those lady-like indorsements of peace and good works to which the wives of American Presidents have normally confined themselves in campaigns—when, indeed, they have campaigned at all.

In the flat and obvious sense, Mrs. Johnson is going into the South in an all-out attempt at least to help arrest and at best to help reverse the heavy trend against President Johnson that seems clearly evident in large parts of that region. In this sense, the "Lady Bird Special" train will be weighted with a significance hardly short of that which freighted the Dixie Special Mr. Johnson himself rode in 1960 when, as the vice

presidential candidate, he stormed the South in behalf of the chief of his ticket, John F. Kennedy.

When it was all over in 1960 it was found that Mr. Johnson had, indeed, largely held the South for Mr. Kennedy and had, in fact, made his election possible. The great present hope among the Democrats, of course, is that when it is all over in 1964 it may be found that Mrs. Johnson has helped largely to hold the South for Lyndon Johnson.

Thus, what is afoot here is at all events no mere story for female writers of "the woman's page." What is afoot here is a climatic drive by a wife to assist a husband to a degree of poignancy never before essayed in American presidential politics.

In this columnist's opinion, however, Mrs. Johnson's far stronger and far more fundamental motive is "political" only in a limited way. As a person, she is much less urgently political in her attitudes than is the President. As a sensible adult, she is bound to suspect what nearly every other observer of politics suspects—that on all present form Mr. Johnson does not actually require any of the South simply to win the election.

But it is one observer's guess—and it is a guess made solely on one's own responsibility—that she knows something else, too. This is that a heavy rejection of him by his native South would hurt the President, simply as a man

and a human being, infinitely more than would any far greater political loss elsewhere in the Nation. (The fact is that even commanding generals—or commanders-in-chief—bleed just as do sergeants when they are wounded, though their duties and our folklore require them to pretend otherwise.)

With unquestionable private honesty, Mrs. Johnson deeply believes, however wrong others may consider this estimate to be, that her husband has served and never injured the South. She means to say this in the South, in one way or another—both because it is her conviction and because the President can hardly go down there and say quite the same thing for himself.

So, the "Lady Bird Special" is, in simple truth, not at bottom a strictly partisan thing to her, though others have every right in the ordinary way of political thinking to suppose quite otherwise. Basically, it is an expression of her profound belief—again, right or wrong as this may be as others may see it—that there is no objective reason for the South to reject the first Southern President in a century.

It is her way of saying that in the South you can go home again. And it is—whatever else it may or may not be—an action of gallantry by a shy and reticent woman who does not lightly give up her personal reserve.

© 1964

TO: Mrs. Carpenter
FROM: Mrs. Price
SUBJECT: Proposed Whistle-Stop

September 16, 1964

*File Whistle Stop
Book - Liz's*

Attached are thumbnail sketches of Committeewomen and State Vice Chairmen of States for which the whistle-stop is tentatively scheduled. I understood from previous conversations that the Committeewomen and State Vice Chairmen are to travel on the train while it is in their State.

Virginia

Mrs. John Garland Pollard, National Committeewoman, has held that office since 1940. She is the widow of the late John Garland Pollard, Governor of Virginia from 1930-1934. Since 1942, she has been Associate Director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and since 1947, a member of the Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy.

Mrs. William Page Williams is a lifelong Democrat who "inherited her loyalty to the Democratic Party from her father". She is active in civic activities, including the Brookneal Women's Club, of which she has been President and is now Vice President. She is a widow, with two sons.

North Carolina

Mrs. John D. Robinson, National Committeewoman, is a longtime active Democrat who has been in charge of women's activities for several North Carolina candidates. She was the only woman appointed by Governor J. Melville Broughton to the North Carolina Defense Committee during World War II. She is a widow with two children.

Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Jr, Vice Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, although a lifelong Democrat, has been able to devote much time to political activities only for the past three years, since her husband's death. In 1962 and 1963, she was on the State Democratic Executive Committee, and she was one of the organizers of, and is on the Board of Directors of, Democratic Women of Cleveland County. Because her husband was a victim of Multiple Sclerosis, she has also been very active in the Multiple Sclerosis drive in North Carolina, and in 1963 she received a national award for the work she did as State Chairman of the drive.

South Carolina

Mrs. Anne A. Agnew, National Committeewoman, has held that office since 1948. She is presently Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the South Carolina State Employers' Association and has held that position since 1948. She has been very active in many other civic and political activities since she was widowed in 1932, and is an officer in Pilots Club International.

Mrs. Taylor H. Stukes, Vice Chairman of the South Carolina Executive Committee, was elected to that position in the spring of 1964. She is a lifelong Democrat. She has been South Carolina Department President of the American Legion Auxillery.

Georgia

Mrs. Marge Thurman, National Committeewoman, has held that position since February 1963. From 1957-1963, she was the Young Democrats Committeewoman, and she has held many other positions with Young Democrats. She is an attorney with an Atlanta law firm and is a member of many civic and professional organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce and the League of Women Voters. She is a member of the Governor's Commission and the Status of Women.

Mrs. Mamie K. Taylor

Mrs. Taylor is out-of-town for the day. Her sketch will be completed as soon as we have contacted her.

Florida

Mrs. Annette Baker, National Committeewoman, has been active in politics since she was 6. She is a member of Governor Bryant's Commission on the Status of Women. She manages a machine tool business and a gift shop and is very active in a number of civic organizations, such as the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Ann M. Cramer, State Vice Chairman, was, in 1960, designated by the Democratic National Committee "Florida Democratic Woman of the Year" for the first and only time anyone has been so named. She is in the real estate brokerage business and is active in community organizations, such as the Lions, American Legion, and VFW Auxiliaries. She is the only woman director of the West Hollywood Chamber of Commerce.

Alabama

Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens, National Committeewoman

Mrs. Owens is out-of-town- for the day. Her sketch will be completed as soon as we have contacted her.

The position of State Vice Chairman in Alabama is not filled by a woman.

Mississippi

Mrs. Burnett Y. Hennington, National Committeewoman

Mrs. Hennington is out-of-town for the day. Her sketch will be completed as soon as we have contacted her.

The position of State Vice Chairman in Mississippi is not filled by a woman.

Louisiana

Mrs. Blanche Long, National Committeewoman, is the widow of Governor Earl Long. She is in her second term as National Committeewoman. She is a member of the Louisiana Tax Commission and of the Board of Review, Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, and is active in community organizations, including the YWCA and the Little Theatre in Baton Rouge.

The position of State Vice Chairman in Louisiana is not filled by a woman.

Two other prominent Democratic Women

Gladys A. Tillett, of Charlotte, North Carolina, is the United States Representative to the United Nations Status of Women Commission. She was appointed by President Kennedy in March 1962.

She was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the 16th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, in 1961, as an Alternate Delegate, and was Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1940-1950.

She was founder of the first County League of Women Voters in North Carolina and an early President of the State League.

Hon. Susie Sharp is the first woman named to the Supreme Court of North Carolina. She was appointed by Governor Sanford in 1962 and was the third woman in the country to sit on a top state appellate court. She was also the first woman on the Superior Court of North Carolina, before she was named to the Supreme Court.

She is especially interested in North Carolina's rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders and served, before her appointment to the Supreme Court, on the State Board of Corrections.

Leonard H. Marks

317 CAFRITZ BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

September 25, 1964

Dear Liz

I am enclosing a list of all the radio stations located in the communities to be visited by the "Lady Bird Special."

A copy of this list has been sent to Joe Moran.

Sincerely


Leonard H. Marks

Enclosure

Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
The White House
Washington, D. C.

*I have made a copy
(SP)*

AM Stations

WCMS
5600 Curlew Dr.
853-7686
George A. Crump, Gen.
Mgr.

WNOR
252 W. Brambleton Ave.
MA-2-7071
Jack H. Harris, Gen. Mgr.

WRAP
800 Portlock Bldg.
MA 7-8307
William Eure, Gen. Mgr.

WTAR
720 Boush Street
MA 5-6711
Robert M. Lambe, Gen. Mgr.

Norfolk, Virginia

TV Stations

WTAR-TV
720 Boush Street
625-6711
Robert M. Lambe,
Gen. Mgr.

Suffolk, Virginia

WLPM
967 Windsor Road
539-2394
Earl Hundley, Gen. Mgr.

Raleigh-Durham, N.C.

WKIX
Box 868
Raleigh, N.C.
TE 2-5512
Hugh E. Holder, Gen. Mgr.

WLLE
Box 190
Raleigh, N.C.
TE 3-3874
James Swain, Gen. Mgr.

AM Stations

WNOH
622 Downtown Blvd.
Raleigh, N.C.
828-9912
Norman J. Suttles, Gen. Mgr.

WPTH
Insurance Bldg.
Raleigh, N.C.
TE 2-8311
R.H. Mason, Gen. Mgr.

WRAL
130 S. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, N.C.
TE 4-6401
Tom Tucker, Station Mgr.

WDNC
138 Chapel Hill St.
Durham, N.C.
684-0355
J. Frank Jarman, V.P.

WSRC
Box 28
Durham, N.C.
684-0115
James H. Mayes, Jr., Mgr.

WSSB
Box 8676
Durham, N.C.
489-9457
Roger Willoughby-Ray, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WRAL-TV
2619 Western Blvd.
Raleigh, N.C.
VA 8-2511
Fred Fletcher, Gen. Mgr.

WTVD
2410 Broad St.
Durham, N.C.
477-2131
Ernie Group, Program Mgr.

AM Stations

WTIK
Box 1571
Durham, N. C.
682-9263
H. Tom Morris, Gen. Mgr.

Selma, N. C.

NONE

Wilson, N. C.

WGTM
Box 1020
243-2188
Penn T. Watson, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

WLLY
Harry A. Epperson, Jr.

WVOT
Drawer 170
243-5157
H. W. Severance, Gen. Mgr.

Rocky Mount, N. C.

WCEC
Box 1075
GI 2-3108
Mel Warner, Gen. Mgr.

WEED
Box 752
GI 6-6736
W. A. Wynne, Jr., Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

NONE

AM Stations

WRMT
Sunset Ave. Ext.
442-1490
Bud Morgan, Gen. Mgr.

Greensboro, N.C.

WBIG
Box 1807
BR 2-6125
Allen Wannamaker, Gen. Mgr.

WCOG
4635 Tower Rd.
CY 9-0346
Terrence R. Bane, Gen. Mgr.

WEAL
Box 6626
272-5121
Carroll Ogle, Gen. Mgr.

WGBG
Box 2280
273-3631
Ralph M. Lambeth, Gen. Mgr.

WPET
Box 3488
275-4464
Ray Stephenson, Gen. Mgr.

Salisbury, N.C.

NONE

TV Stations

WFMY-TV
Phillips Ave. &
White St.
BR 4-0114
Gaines Kelley, Gen. Mgr.

NONE

AM Stations

Charlotte, N.C.

TV Stations

WAYS

400 Radio Rd.

EX 2-4181

Harold H. Thoms

WBT

One Julian Price Pl.

ED 3-8833

James A. Davis, Acting
Prog. Dir.

WGIV

Box 10063

ED 3-2195

Francis M. Fitzgerald,
Gen. Mgr.

WIST

Liberty Bldg.

376-3511

C. B. Rogers, Jr., Gen. Mgr.

WKTC

2001 Suttle Ave.

333-1101

John G. Kenworthy, Gen. Mgr.

WSOC

Box 2536

FR 6-5541

J. Norman Young, Prog. Dir.

WWOK

215 Greystone Rd.

JA 3-1041

Herb Berg, Gen. Mgr.

WBTB

One Julian Price Pl.

ED 3-8832

Charles Crutchfield,
Gen. Mgr.

WSOC-TV

1901-25 N. Tryon St.

FR 6-8401

C. George Henderson,
Gen. Mgr.

AM Stations

Columbia, S. C.

WCOS
Box 748
AL 2-2177
George H. Buck, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

WIS
1111 Bull St.
AL 3-6431
John Wrisley, Prog. Dir.

WNOK
1811 Main St.
Box 5307
AL 2-7737
AL 3-9401
H. Moody McElveen, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

WOIC
Box 565
AL 6-1551
Russell George, Gen. Mgr.

WQXL
1208 Sumter St.
AL 2-8659
Dean J. Poucher, Gen. Mgr.

Charleston, S. C.

WCSC
Box 186
RA 2-7611
William P. Birchfield, Station Mgr.

TV Stations

WCCA-TV
5807 Shakespeare Rd.
782-2525
Arie Landrum,
Station Mgr.

WIS-TV
1111 Bull St.
AL 3-6431
Dixon Lovvorn,
Prog. Dir.

WNOK-TV
1811 Main St.
AL 2-7737
H. Moody McElveen, Jr.,
Gen Mgr.

AM Stations

WOKE
Box 183
RA 3-1643
William P. Birchfield,
Station Mgr.

WPAL
1717 Edgewater Park Road
SN 6-5584
Russell George, Gen. Mgr.

WQSN
Box 891
RA 2-2652

WTMA
Box 297
RA 2-2961
Bob Ward, Station Mgr.

Savannah, Ga.

WBEG
Box 943
AD 2-4182
Carter C. Peterson, Gen. Mgr.

WEAS
Box 737
AD 4-7264
Chris Watkins, Gen. Mgr.

WSAV
E. Victory Dr.
AD 6-0303
Harben Daniel, Gen. Mgr.

WSGA
409 E. Liberty St.
AD 3-8807
Donald K. Jones, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WCIV
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
884-8513
William E. Lucas,
Station Mgr.

WCSC-TV
485 East Bay
RA 3-8371
Roland Weeks,
Station Mgr.

WUSN-TV
Hwy. 17, East of
Cooper River Bridge
TU 4-4141
Douglass M. Bradham,
Gen. Mgr.

WSAV-TV
E. Victory Drive
AD 6-0303
Harben Daniel, Gen. Mgr.

WTOG-TV
516 Abercorn St.
AD 2-0127
William T. Knight, Jr.
Gen. Mgr.

AM Stations

WSOK
Box 2118
AD 3-1170
Don Ferguson

WTOC
Box 858
AD 2-0127
William T. Knight, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

Waycross, Ga.

WACL
Box 858
283-4660
James S. Rivers, Jr.

WAYX
Box 683
AT 3-7100

TV Stations

WXGA-TV
(Educational TV-
licensed to the
Georgia State Board
of Education
Box 842
283-4838
E. A. Crudup,
Gen. Mgr.

Valdosta, Ga.

WGAF
Box 37
CH 2-5520
George B. Cook, Gen. Mgr.

WGOV
Box 1182
242-4513
W. H. Keller, Jr., Pres.

AM Stations

WJEM
Box 368
242-1565
J.C. Johnson, Gen. Mgr.

WVLD
Box 1281
CH 2-4821
Al H. Evans, Gen. Mgr.

Thomasville, Ga.

WKTG
Box 45
226-5343
Eunice M. Martin, Gen. Mgr.

WPAX
Box 129
226-4110
Don C. Price, Gen. Mgr.

Tallahassee, Fla.

WMEN
Floridan Hotel
223-2550
Clayton Wilkie, Gen. Mgr.

WRFB
Box 3127
385-1719
Emerson W. Browne, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WCTV
Box 3547 M.S.S.
Tallahassee, Fla.
385-2121
Joseph E. Hosford,
Gen. Mgr.

WCTV -See Thomas-
ville above

WFSU-TV (educational
TV licensed to the
Board of Control of the
State of Fla. and Fla.
State Univ.
202 Dodd Hall,
Fla. State Univ.
222-8000
Duane Franceschi, Prog. Dir.

AM Stations

WTAL
533 East Tennessee St.

WTNT
Box 1047
222-1450
F. W. Hazelton, Gen. Mgr.

Pensacola, Fla.

WBOP
Box 1252
HE 8-7543

WBSR
Box 5668
HE 2-6173
John A. Berner, Gen. Mgr.

WCOA
Box 1669
GL 6-5751
Boris Mitchell,
Station Mgr.

WMEL
Box 1225
HE 3-0062
Van Temple, Gen. Mgr.

WNVY
807 W. Garden St.
HE 3-5666

TV Stations

WEAR-TV
U.S. Hwy. 90, W. of
Pensacola
GL 5-7311
Milt DeReyna, Gen. Mgr.

See also listings for
Mobile, Ala., below.

AM Stations

WPFA
Box 8127
HE 3-1141
Hal Kennedy, Gen. Mgr.

Mobile, Ala.

WABB
Box 1476
HE 2-5572
J. W. Dittman, Gen. Mgr.

WALA
Box 1548
HE 3-3754
John T. Jackson,
Gen. Mgr.

WGOK
800 Gum St.
HE 2-8661
Stanley W. Ray, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

WKRG
Box 1184
HE 2-6789
Charles E. Trainor,
Gen. Mgr.

WLIQ
303 St. Francis St.
HE 2-1844

WMOE
Box 1402
S. R. David, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WALA-TV
210 Government St.
HE 3-3754
John T. Jackson,
Gen. Mgr.

WKRG-TV
162 St. Louis St.
HE 2-5505
C. P. Parsons, Jr.
Gen. Mgr.

AM Stations

WMOZ
Box 228
457-9261
W.H. Dutton, Gen. Mgr.

WTUF
525 Donald St.
477-6345
Jack Howat, Gen. Mgr.

Biloxi, Miss.

WLOX
Buena Vista Hotel
432-5581
Ray Butterfield, Gen. Mgr.

WVMI
Box S
ID 2-7001

New Orleans, La.

WBOK
505 Baronne St.
524-5363
Stanley W. Ray, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

WDSU
520 Royal St.
524-4371
A. Louis Read, Gen. Mgr.

WJMR
1500 Canal St.
EX-3131
George A. Mayoral, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WLOX-TV
Buena Vista Hotel
432-5581
Ray Butterfield, Gen. Mgr.

WDSU-TV
520 Royal St.
822-6166
A. Louis Read, Gen. Mgr.

WVUE
1418 Cleveland Ave.
JA 5-9011
Joseph A. Paretti,
Gen. Mgr.

WWL-TV
1024 N. Rampart St.
529-4444
J. Michael Early, Gen. Mgr.

AM Stations

WNOE
Sheraton-Charles Hotel
529-2173

WSHO
637 Common St.
524-8265
Harry Ladas, Gen. Mgr.

WSMB
Maison Blanche Bldg.
523-5921
John L. Vath, Gen. Mgr.

WTIX
Box 26158
271-3464
Fred Barthelson, Gen. Mgr.

WWL
Roosevelt Hotel
525-2194
William A. Dean, Gen. Mgr.

WWOM
614 No. Rampart St.
529-7516

WYLD
2906 Tulane Ave.
822-1945
John J. Revisore, Gen. Mgr.

TV Stations

WYES-TV (educational
TV licensed to the
Greater New Orleans
TV Foundation)
916 Navarre Ave.
HU 6-5412
Arthur D. Cloud, Jr.,
Gen. Mgr.

TO: MRS. JOHNSON

FROM: GERRY SOHLE

RE: Request for statistics on the Civil Rights Vote

SENATE - Final vote June 19

73 FOR	27 AGAINST
46 Democrats	21 Democrats
27 Republicans	6 Republicans

In Percentages: 69 per cent of the Dems. 82 percent of the Reps. FOR

HOUSE - Final vote on July 2

289 FOR	126 AGAINST
153 Democrats	91 Democrats
136 Republicans	35 Republicans

In Percentages: 63 per cent of the Dems. 79 per cent of the Reps. FOR

COMMENT: Direct use of percentages might weaken our position with Negro voters. However, there are ways to make a bi-partisan approach:

A majority of both Democrats and Republicans in the Congress voted for the Civil Rights bill.

or

The Civil Rights bill had support on both sides of the aisle in the Congress with more than 60 per cent of the Republicans in both houses joining with the Democratic majority.

FOR RELEASE AFTER 6:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1964

Office of the Press Secretary
to Mrs. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE

Democratic leaders of eight Southern states will serve as honorary chairmen of the "Lady Bird Special" in the eight states the train carrying the First Lady will travel.

Five governors and four U. S. Senators are among the honorary chairmen. The chairmen are Governor and Mrs. Albertis Harrison of Virginia, Governor and Mrs. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Governor and Mrs. Donald Russell of South Carolina, Governor and Mrs. Farris Bryant of Florida, and Governor and Mrs. Carl Sanders of Georgia.

Senator Allen Ellender and Senator Russell Long are the honorary chairmen of Louisiana. In Alabama, the honorary chairmen will be Senator Lister Hill and Senator John Sparkman. Directing the campaign in Mississippi is Douglas C. Wynn, Greenville attorney, who is heading up the Johnson for President organization in his state.

In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Dan K. Moore, Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina, and Mr. and Mrs. Haydon Burns, Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Florida, will greet Mrs. Johnson and ride on portions of the trip.

Masters of ceremonies for the trip will be Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, former governor of North Carolina, and Congressman Hale Boggs, Democratic Whip of the House of Representatives from Louisiana. They will introduce dignitaries from the Democratic Party leadership in each state who will be on the train, and present the First Lady and her daughters, Lynda and Luci, for their remarks.

Co-chairmen of the "Lady Bird Special" are Mrs. Donald Russell and Mrs. Hale Boggs. Mrs. Hodges will also be on the train. Fifteen Ladies for Lyndon will act as hostesses in the hospitality car and will distribute "Lady Bird Special" souvenirs to the crowd at each stop.

The train will cover 1,682 miles between October 6-9, with scheduled stops in 28 cities. These cities have a combined population of two and a half million in eight states with 86 electoral votes. More than 100 press, radio and television representatives will accompany the First Lady.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Office of Women's Activities
1730 K Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

October 1, 1964

Serving as hostesses on the "LADY BIRD SPECIAL" are:

MRS. DALE MILLER

Mrs. Dale Miller, the former Lucy Virginia Treadwell, is known far and wide as "Scooter." She is a native of Dallas, Texas, but her Southern heritage knows no state boundary. Her grandmother was Josephine Araminta Pickens of Pickens, South Carolina, and her father was William Pickens Treadwell of Treadwell's Landing in Red River County, Louisiana.

A graduate of Southern Methodist University, Mrs. Miller taught in the Dallas Public School system for six years.

Since moving to Washington, D. C. where Mr. Miller serves as Washington representative of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Miller has been active in many civic endeavors. She has served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Women's Christian Home; as a member of the Women's Board of George Washington Hospital; as a Board Member of the Woman's National Democratic Club; and as chairman of the Cherry Blossom Festival Luncheon in 1961.

The Miller's daughter, Mrs. Stuart Ross, is a 1963 graduate of Wellesley and now works as an assistant to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Press Secretary to the First Lady. Dale Jr. is a junior at the University of Texas, and Mead, the youngest son, is a student at St. Albans School in Washington, D. C.

MRS. J. ANTHONY MORAN

Mrs. J. Anthony Moran, the former Laura Ann Dick of Columbus, Texas, is the wife of a prominent Washington, D. C. attorney.

After graduating from the University of Texas at Austin, Laurie Moran served as secretary to United States Senator Tom Connally of Texas, and later, as secretary to Representative Ken Regan, Congressman from the 16th district of Texas.

Mrs. Moran was appointed assistant Chief Clerk of the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives in 1953, and served in that capacity for eight years.

She is currently chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Woman's National Democratic Club and has served as entertainment chairman of the Texas State Society.

MRS. LAWRENCE JONES

Mrs. Lawrence Jones, the former Marion Elizabeth Thomas, of Houston Texas, is the wife of the Deputy Federal Highway Administrator. Her family came to Texas from Como, Mississippi, and from Talladega, Alabama.

After her elementary school education in Florida, "Tommie" Jones returned to Texas for high school and college. Her academic achievements include a B. A. in Government Education from the University of Texas, membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board, and many honorary sororities.

While teaching history and government in high school in Austin, Texas, Mrs. Jones was a member of the Texas State Teachers Association of University Women.

Her background in government and history has provided her with a lively interest in the current campaign. Her husband, a descendant of the early Senator Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, encourages her active political participation.

The Jones have four children.

MRS. HOWARD BURRIS

Mrs. Howard Burris, the former Barbara Jester of Corsicana, Texas, descends from an illustrious line of Texas notables. Daughter of the late Governor of Texas, Beauford H. Jester, and granddaughter of early Texas settlers who came from Aberdeen, Mississippi, Mrs. Burris attended Belmont Junior College in Nashville, Tennessee and the University of Texas at Austin.

Mrs. Burris has been active in the Woman's National Democratic Club of Washington, the Air Force Officer's Wives Club, and the Texas State Society.

The Burris children are Kathryn, 17, who attends the Hannah More Academy in Reisterstown, Maryland, and Howard L., Jr., 15, a student of the Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland.

MRS. HORACE BUSBY

Mrs. Horace Busby, the former Mary Virginia Alvis of Austin, Texas, is the wife of the Special Assistant to the President.

Born in San Antonio, she attended public schools in Texas and Washington, D. C.. She graduated from the University of Texas where she majored in economics and government. While at the University she was a member of an honorary society, the Orange Jackets, and on the Board of Directors of the University Cooperative Society. She also served, on a part-time basis, as Assistant to the Dean of Women.

Mrs. Busby taught journalism in the public schools of Austin and was Director of Public Relations for the Austin Public School System. She worked for several years as a Congressional press secretary. She later served in the State Department, and spent a year as Assistant to the Cultural Attache of the Swedish Embassy in Washington.

The Busbys have three children, Scott, 13; Betsy, 11; and Leslie Ann, 7.

MRS. DOROTHY FREDENBURGH BUSH

Mrs. Dorothy Bush, a native of Mississippi, considers herself an Alabamian by adoption. She was born in Baldwyn, Mississippi and is a graduate of the Mississippi State College for Women.

In 1944, Mrs. Bush was appointed Secretary to the Democratic National Committee, a post she still holds. She was not only the first woman to serve in this capacity, but the youngest person, 27, to hold this position with either party. She has served as Permanent Secretary for the past six Democratic National Conventions.

Her marriage to the Honorable John W. Bush, Commissioner, Interstate Commerce Commission, took place in January, 1962.

MRS. DOUGLASS CATER

Mrs. Douglass Cater, the former Libby Anderson of Birmingham, Alabama, is the wife of the Special Assistant to President Johnson.

Mrs. Cater attended the University of Alabama and in her senior year was president of the student body. She was active in the Junior League in Birmingham as well as the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Cater served as administrative assistant to U. S. Congressman Laurie Battle of Birmingham and campaigned for him throughout Jefferson County.

The patriarch of her family, the late Hugh Morrow, Sr., an industrialist in Birmingham, was a state-wide figure, and his son and grandson have continued in his tradition. Hugh Morrow III is presently serving in the State Legislature.

The Caters have three children and are presently living in Alexandria, Virginia.

MISS PATSY DERBY

Miss Patsy Derby, a native of York, Alabama, is a 1963 graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia.

At the end of her junior year, Miss Derby, who is a second cousin to the First Lady, attended student symposiums at Princeton and Yale Universities. Inspired by the challenge she found during the meetings, Miss Derby returned in her senior year to conceive and execute a symposium for Randolph-Macon College, the first time this had been done in a woman's college in the South.

While at college, Miss Derby organized the Randolph-Macon Young Democrat's Club and served as president for two years. She is presently serving as college secretary to the Virginia Young Democrats.

This fall, Miss Derby is the recipient of a student internship from the National Capitol Area Center for Education in Politics with a special assignment. She is studying and will report to the District of Columbia Board of Election on the developing political situation in the District as its voters cast ballots for the first time in a presidential election as a result of the 23rd amendment.

MRS. EDMOND HOWAR

Mrs. Edmond Howar, the former Barbara Dearing of Raleigh, North Carolina, now lives in Washington, D. C., as the wife of the vice-president of Howar Development Company.

She attended St. Mary's Episcopal School in Raleigh, the oldest school for girls in North Carolina, where she was elected president of the North Carolina Scholastic Press Institute. After graduating from Holton Arms Junior College in Washington, D. C., she returned to Raleigh to work for the Raleigh Times-News and Observer newspapers as Assistant Editor of the Women's Department.

Mrs. Howar came to Washington, D. C., in 1956 where she worked on the staff of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for two years.

The Howars have two children, Bader Elizabeth, age 4, and Edmond Dearing, 1.

MRS. BOISFEUILLET JONES

Mrs. Jones, the former Anne Register of Fitzgerald, Georgia, is married to the former Special Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mrs. Jones' family has long lived in the southern part of Georgia where her great-grandfather was rector of the historic Christ Church at Fort Frederica.

She is a graduate of Agnes Scott College and after graduation served as executive secretary to the President of Emory University.

Mrs. Jones has been active in community affairs in both Atlanta and Washington. She served on the Board of the Atlanta Girl Scout Council and with the Atlanta Y. W. C. A. When she moved to Washington in 1961 after her husband received his appointment from President Kennedy, she became a member of the steering committee of The Hospitality and Information Service and a member of the Woman's National Democratic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones recently returned to Atlanta when her husband became head of a private foundation.

MRS. JACK HIGHT

Mrs. Jack Hight, the former Nell Walker of Beeville, Texas, is the wife of the president of Federal Electronic Data Systems of Washington, D. C..

Refuting the theory that brains do not go with beauty, she graduated from the University of Texas with a B.A. in Geology and became one of the finalists in the "Maid of Cotton" contest in Memphis, Tennessee, shortly after receiving her degree.

Mrs. Hight met her husband while working as a geologist for a major oil company in San Angelo, Texas. Soon after their marriage, the couple moved to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Hight served in President Johnson's Senate office. Mrs. Hight also worked for almost two years in the President's office when he was the Senate Majority Leader before retiring to raise a family.

Besides caring for three children -- a son age 8, and twin daughters age 6 -- Mrs. Hight has found time to work with the Florence Crittenden Home and the Woman's National Democratic Club.

MRS. ROBERT MARTIN

Mrs. Robert Martin, the former Elizabeth Carroll Rippey of Chuckatuck, Virginia, is the wife of a prominent Washington attorney.

After attending Longwood College in Farmville, Virginia, Mrs. Martin worked in the office of Representative Porter Hardy, Congressman from Virginia's Second District. She also served in the White House for two years during the Administration of President Harry Truman.

Mrs. Martin has said that she "inherited my love for politics from my father, who is now in his 35th year of teaching in the Chuckatuck High School and has served for almost as many years as an active member of the Nansemond County Democratic Committee."

Mrs. Martin is active in the Washington Branch of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation; the Woman's National Democratic Club; and the Woman's Suburban Democratic Club of Montgomery County, Maryland. She has just returned from accompanying Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey on her recent trip to the Middle West.

The Martins have three children: Diane, age 9, Jimmy, age 7, and Michael, age 4.

MRS. TAZEWELL T. SHEPARD, JR.

The former Julia Ann Sparkman, daughter of Senator John Sparkman of Alabama, is the wife of Captain Tazewell Taylor Shepard, Jr., USN.

The business of campaigning is not new to Julia Ann Shepard, or Jan as she is called. As a small girl, she campaigned with her father in Alabama when he ran for Congress, and in 1952 she traveled all over the country with him when he was running as the vice-presidential nominee.

After spending her childhood in Huntsville, Alabama, she moved with her parents to Washington after her father's election. She is a graduate of Holton Arms School in Washington, D. C., and attended Randolph-Macon College in Virginia.

Captain Shepard, also a native of Alabama, is now serving on deployment with the Sixth Fleet. He formerly served as Naval Aide to the late President Kennedy and to President Johnson before taking command of a ship. For his Naval service during World War II, he won the Navy's highest award for bravery - the Navy Cross.

The ancestors of both Capt. and Mrs. Shepard were among the earliest settlers of Alabama. One of Capt. Shepard's Southern ancestors, Dr. Joseph Hamilton, was an outstanding hero during the Civil War. The City of Savannah presented Dr. Hamilton with a silver service for his part in saving many lives during the yellow fever epidemic at the end of the war.

The Shepards have one son, Tazewell III.

MRS. JACK VALENTI

Mrs. Jack Valenti, the former Mary Margaret Wiley, wife of the Special Assistant to President Johnson, is a native Texan who can list "campaigning" as only one phase of her association with politics and government.

A graduate of the University of Texas, she joined the staff of Senator Lyndon Johnson in 1954 and then became his secretary while he was serving as Majority Leader. She continued in this capacity for a year and a half after he became Vice President.

Following her marriage in June, 1962 to Jack Valenti of Houston, she gave up her career to be a housewife and returned to Texas. Her husband was one of the first persons President Johnson summoned following the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Since that time the Valentis have made Washington their home.

They have an 11-month-old daughter, Courtensy Lynda.

MRS. DOUGLAS WYNN

Mrs. Douglas Wynn, the former Lelia Clark, is married to the head of the Johnson-Humphrey Campaign Committee of Mississippi.

Lelia Clark was born in San Augustine, Texas, where she attended school before receiving her degree from Smith College in 1953. She then did graduate work at the University of Mississippi and the University of Texas, receiving her master's degree after writing a thesis on William Faulkner.

Her husband, a native of Greenville, Mississippi, and a graduate of the University of Mississippi Law School was a delegate to the 1964 Democratic National Convention and is an elector for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

Mrs. Wynn has served as president of the Greenville Junior Auxiliary and a board member of the Greenville Art Association, the Washington County Cerebral Palsy School and the Washington County Education Foundation.

The Wynns have three daughters, aged 8, 7, and 6.

7
CJC
October 1, 1964

Memorandum for Mrs. Johnson

Your train trip is coming along very nicely. The pieces are beginning to fall in place and I think you can feel reassured.

Here are some notes about the trip that may be of interest:

1. Joe Moran, Bill Brawley, John Ben Shepperd and myself will meet with Secretary Hodges and Congressman Boggs tomorrow morning (Friday). The purpose will be to plan the platform procedure for each stop. Buford Ellington has commitments and cannot be in Washington until Monday night. However, we will keep him fully briefed.
2. Organizationally, the train is shaping up something like this:
In the first, or rear car, the Staff men will be Joe Moran and Bill Brawley. Also in this car to visit with VIP's and to act as Masters of Ceremonies, will be Secretary Hodges and Congressman Boggs. In Car 2, which is your car, I will act as coordinator with particular liaison between the first car and the third car.

In Car 3 will be Governor Ellington and John Ben Shepperd. Also in Car 3 there are six "offices", assigned as follows: Secret Service, Joe Moran, Bess Abell, Liz Carpenter, Ashton Gonella and Mary Rather.

3. Procedurally, guests who will be riding the train from point to point will board on Car 3 for a visit with Governor Ellington and John Ben. On cue, these guests will be moved forward to meet you in Car 2 and then on in to Car 1, where they will be handled by Secretary Hodges, Congressman Boggs and the Staff. Upon arrival at their destination, they will detrain from the rear of the car. Meanwhile, the next group is being boarded on Car 3 and the cycle will commence again after leaving the station.
4. The advance teams are doing very well. There are over 40 men in the field. They are trained and making good reports. These men report excellent enthusiasm. Everyone seems to be caught up in the spirit of the project and I confidently expect large crowds and a warm reception.

I know you must have a thousand questions and even more anxieties. As we approach the deadline most of the questions can be answered and most of the anxieties relieved. We will do our best to keep you fully informed. You are going to be very pleased, I am sure, so don't worry.

Woody
Warren G. Woodward

October 1, 1964

Memorandum for Mrs. Johnson

The train schedule was firmed up this morning; this includes times. It is in the hands of the White House Transportation Office for mimeographing. It should be ready for you tonight or in the morning.

Also the passenger manifest is complete (although I imagine there will be some changes) and it, too, is being mimeographed and should be in your hands tomorrow. The manifest will show names and room assignments, etc.

Warren G. Woodward

Memo to Liz

From HHM

Notes on Virginia

1. Alexandria.

Historical reference: in the mid-18th century, Alexandria's city fathers included both George Washington and George Mason, author of the first declaration of rights on the American continent. The minute books of the Alexandria trustees showing how they voted still exist. Both men were also vestrymen of Truro Parish, and G.W. bought pews both at Pohick church in Fairfax County, his regular place of attendance, and at Chrish Church in Alexandria lest there be any hard feeling. Four new brick churches were built under the vestry of this time: these two, the one at Falls Church, and one near the town of Fairfax; all but the last still exist and are in use regularly. The vestrymen of those days were the overseers of the poor; they did what was done for the sick and indigent; they apprenticed orphans so as to get them fitted for a trade. The Truro Parish book also exists, in the Library of Congress.

People for the Alexandria train:

The only three women members of the Virginia Assembly are all representatives of the 10th Congressional district: Marian Galland from Alexandria; Dorothy McDiarmid from Fairfax; Kathryn Stone from Arlington. All three are top flight and ardent supporters, but Marian Galland is especially important because she is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and is the campaign liaison person between the 10th District and State

Democratic Campaign Headquarters. Her address is 1403 Bishop Lane, Alexandria; her telephone number is 836-6156. Marian is the best person to ask for a list of people who should be invited to the train. She is the gal I spoke to you about on the phone.

Augustus (Gus) C. Johnson, running on a Johnson and Johnson ticket, has a fighting chance as the regular Democratic nominee for the 10th District Congressional seat against Broyhill and needs all the help that can be given him. He and his wife Connie are working terrifically; he is both a very human guy and a top-level mathematical scientist. Telephone CL 6-1266 (home); he is part of the firm of Booz-Allen Applied Research, Inc., Bethesda.

2. Fredericksburg.

Historical reference: After the Revolution, Virginia needed to have her laws revised to serve ~~an~~ an independent state. A Committee of Law Revisors was named; its first meeting was at Fredericksburg in 1779. Jefferson was a member and the author of the first positive proposal presented by this Committee upon completion of its task: the Statute of Religious Freedom. It declared "No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever, but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinion in matters of religion." Jefferson regarded this statute, which finally became law in 1786, as (along with his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and his foundation of the University of Virginia) one of the three most important accomplishments of his life.

In Fredericksburg also, the first Baptist dissenters to be imprisoned in Virginia were tried in 1768; their willingness to go to jail for their faith helped create the climate of tolerance in which Jefferson's statute gained acceptance.

People for the train:

703-ES3-X331
George C. Rawlings (Law Building, Fredericksburg) is Fredericksburg's representative in the Virginia Assembly. His insistence on the registration of individuals' opinions rather than application of a district unit rule was important recently when the State Democratic Convention kicked over the organization traces and voted to support the national ticket.

James Ashby is perhaps the most distinguished lawyer in town and was a member of the Virginia delegation to Atlantic City and a supporter of the national ticket. I suggest you ask Rawlings for the list to be invited to the train.

3. Richmond.

see attached clipping.
This is a very difficult situation. Vaughan Gary, who should, of course, be invited to the train, is not running again for Congress from the Third District. Four candidates are in the field. David Satterfield, the regular Democrat, has as of this writing maintained dead silence as to whether he will support the national ticket. He even remained silent the other day when he was charged by another candidate in a public meeting with supporting Goldwater. Satterfield is caught between the new organization formed to support Goldwater and Byrd and the pressure of the Independent Democrat candidate Edward E. Haddock, who is a thousand per cent for Johnson and the

National Democratic Party. Haddock was forced to run as an independent because of a legal gimmick passed by the legislature to make it possible to disqualify him if he entered the Democratic primary (too complicated to detail here). Haddock is an M.D., a former mayor of Richmond and State Senator, and the man who will get the bulk of the Negro vote. As of today competent observers think Haddock's chances are excellent. (As I told you, the Southern Regional Council, at Francis's urging, is putting on a special registration drive for Negro voters in strategic areas of Virginia, and in Richmond it's a saturation effort.) Satterfield will, of course, have to be invited to the train, but since Haddock is the only candidate for Congress who is for Johnson-Humphrey, some way must be found of inviting him, too. One way might be to invite present and recent Richmond mayors (Haddock is a former mayor). A possible excuse for doing this would be afforded by a woman who in any case is a must for inclusion, Mrs. Elinor Sheppard. She was Richmond's mayor prior to this year's elections; when she ran again for the City Council (Richmond mayors don't succeed themselves), she led the poll against a field of vigorously campaigning men, being topped only slightly by the one who became mayor. Another possibility would be to
* invite Haddock in his capacity as member from Virginia of the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations, which met recently at the White House with the President. Tinsley Spraggins, staff member of the Democratic National Committee who works with Louie Martin on registration, comes from the Richmond Negro community.

* Haddock's address is:
1133 West Franklin St., Richmond
Phone: Area Code 703, EL 9-3229

4. Petersburg.

The Crater is the obvious historical reference -- out of the Crater into national unity? A lighter reference might be to the talking horse that was a prize sight near Petersburg a few years ago -- it spelled out messages and was credited with psychic powers.

For the train, a Petersburg aristocrat who is very friendly to the National Democratic Party and who has certainly been a member of the local executive committee of the party (and may be so now, but I'm not sure) is Archibald P. Woods.

5. Norfolk.

Port, window on the world, NATO center, very progressive in the arts with an orchestra of its own, modern communications with the new tunnel under Hampton Roads and the fantastic new part-tunnel, part-bridge connection with Cape Charles across Chesapeake Bay -- all sorts of possibilities.

When Virginia went Republican last time, this area went Democratic by 10,000 under the leadership of Frederick (Bingo) T. Stant of Norfolk, whom Sidney Kellam has asked to work with him on the state-wide campaign. Stant is also Democratic Chairman of the Second Virginia District. During the 1960 campaign he did the local organizing for the Kennedy airport appearance and thought up the "March on Richmond" of Norfolkites who came over to rescue the capital of the Confederacy from Republican bondage. His address is: Parsons, Stant and Parsons; Maritime Tower; Norfolk 10, Virginia. Phone 703 MA5-7421
Sidney Kellam himself comes from Princess Anne, the area east of Norfolk, so this should be a bang-up session as the last stop in Virginia. Because

of the peculiar shape of the Congressional districts, it will be possible to draw in not only Porter Hardy's constituents but people from the eastern part of the Fourth District; this was done before.

Among people for the train, do you think it might be well to ask some of the top officials of the Norfolk and Western Railway? It terminates in Norfolk, to which it carries coal for foreign export, and its offices are in Roanoke, the center of the Sixth District where Virginia's other Republican Congressman (Poff) has more likely opposition in William B. Hopkins than he has had in the past. If so, John P. Fishwick, Executive Vice-President of the N&W and an ardent Democrat, should certainly be counted in. Anything we could do to draw in parts of the state where the train won't be seen is a plus, provided there's a reasonable excuse.

~~Tentative Schedule for Proposed Whistle-Stop~~

- Alexandria, Va. Recently named the "All-American City" in honor of its project for slum clearance. Caught in the wedge made by vast Potomac Yards, where seven railroads meet to exchange freight, and the industrial section along the river front, lies old Alexandria. Today, it has the largest freight classification industries. In 1789 Virginia gave Alexandria away, and the city then became a part of the District of Columbia until 1846.
- Fredericksburg, Va. Where George Washington attended school for four months and his mother spent her last years, where James Munroe practiced law; John Paul Jones had his only home, and the armies of 1806 fought their bloodiest battles. Primarily an old residential community that cherishes the profitable aura of its past. Its authenticated record begins in 1608 with a visit by Captain John Smith. Mary Washington College is located in this city.
- Richmond, Va. Capital of Virginia. It is the financial center of five states and the District of Columbia. Tobacco is the staple product. Points of Interest: The Confederate Museum - or White House of the Confederacy; Medical College of Virginia; The Virginia Historical Society Headquarters; The Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts of the United States of America; Virginia Union University; Union Theological Seminary; University of Richmond; Westhampton College.
- Petersburg, Va. Tobacco and Textiles are the leading industries. Despite industrial encroachments, the city retains a certain charm. The old inhabitants retain Virginia idioms that have all but disappeared in many parts of the state. Points of Interest: Southern College; Virginia State College for Negroes.
- Norfolk, Va. A fusion of land and sea, of boats and brick houses, of civilians and sailors. This area supplies eastern markets with oysters, fish and crabs. The city is a distributing center for seafood, fresh and frozen to

several southern states. It is famous for its large Naval base and Naval Training Station. Points of Interest: The Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary - a branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; the United States Marine Hospital; the United States Naval Operating Base.

Suffolk, Va.

Rocky Mount, N. C. A rich agricultural district; has one of the states largest bright-leaf tobacco and cotton markets. Rich in textile manufacturing, producing cotton, upholstery, plush and velvet fabrics.

Wilson, N. C. Large tobacco city boasting one of the largest tobacco markets in the world -- every tobacco products manufacturer in the world has a buyer at this market. Also, a city of splendid parks and recreational facilities.

Selma, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C. Named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh the city is an industrial one and the wholesale and retail outlet in a territory devoted to flue-cured tobacco growing. As an educational center, it is the seat of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, Meredith College for Women, two junior colleges and Shaw University and St. Augustines College, attended predominately by negroes. Points of Interest: Hall of History; Nuclear Reactor Building (Located on State College campus. First facility of its kind to be devoted exclusively to peacetime development of the atom, first college owned reactor. Also includes training and research laboratories and observation room). State Museum; North Carolina Museum of Art; State Fair Arena (one of the most modern and architecturally important buildings in the United States - arena designed for meetings and shows of all kinds.

- Durham, N. C. Large tobacco industry. Duke University, one of the country's foremost educational institutions is in Durham; also, North Carolina College, attended predominately by negroes. Nationally known hospitals and clinics make the city a medical center.
- Greensboro, N. C. Named for General Nathanael Green. Natives of city include Dolly Payne Madison, and short story writers William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Textiles is the predominate industry. War Memorial Auditorium and Coliseum provides one of the states finest facilities for conventions, exhibitions, sports events and shows. Largest four year college for Women in the country - The Womens College of the University of North Carolina is located here.
- Salisbury, N. C. Founded in 1755. One of the oldest towns in the Piedmont region. Points of Interest: High Rock Lake - Shoreline of 366 miles offering facilities for boating, swimming and fishing; hunting in the immediate vicinity is also available in season.
- Charlotte, N. C. Largest city of the Carolinas. Major industry in textiles. Named for Queen Charlotte. The famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed here a year before all the colonies signed the national declaration. It is believed this document was the basis from which Thomas Jefferson worked out the final declaration of Independence. Birthplace of James Polk. Jefferson Davis convened his full cabinet for the final time in 1865 in Charlotte. Queens College for Women, and Johnson C. Smith University are located in this city.
- Rock Hill, S. C. Rich Agricultural area (cattle, peaches, grapes cotton and turkeys). One of the industrial plants manufactures one-sixth of the cotton goods manufactured in America. Winthrop College, state womens college, is located here.

Chester, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.

Known as a manufacturing and trade city, it is one of the largest free farm markets in the Southeast. It is important in textile manufacturing, lumbering, quarrying, printing and other industries. University of South Carolina, Columbia College for Women, Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia Bible College, Allen University and Benedict College are located here. Points of Interest: Saluda Dam (one of the largest earthen power dams in the world, 212 feet high and 7,838 long.) Woodrow Wilson's Boyhood Home is located here.

Orangeburg, S. C.

Agricultural and cotton producing area. Claflin College and South Carolina State College in this city.

Charleston, S. C.

Founded in 1670, it is one of America's oldest and most historic cities, it retains some of the atmosphere of the 18th century. The old plantation gardens in the low country are world famous. One of the most important seaports during the Revolutionary War -- it is still noted for its splendid harbor. Educational institutions are: College of Charleston; The Citadel (the military college of the South) and the Medical College of South Carolina. A city of numerous historical landmarks including; The Battery, Dock Street Theatre (the first building in America designed solely for theatrical purposes); Beth Elohim (second oldest Jewish congregation in America and oldest in continual use) Magnolia Cemetary, Old Fort Johnson; Fort Sumter; Magnolia Gardens, Cypress Gardens and Middleton Gardens.

Savannah, Ga.

One of the most beautiful and historical cities of the South. Founded in 1733 by General James E. Oglethorpe. It played a key role in both the Revolutionary and Civil War. Noted for its splendid harbor. It has repid industrial growth in recent years. The city is the center of the expanding southern pulp and paper business. Through its ports pass

commodities such as paper, petroleum, sugar, lumber, cotton, naval stores, peanuts and tobacco. Points of Interest: Juliette Gordon Low birthplace - maintained by the Girl Scouts of America as a memorial to their founder. Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences and Low House (Headquarters of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the state of Georgia).

- Waycross, Ga. An important railroad and highway junction of south Georgia. Also a leading bright-leaf tobacco market. Farms in area engaged in raising cotton, tobacco, pecans and live stock. Industries include, naval stores production, mobile homes, shoes, cigars and candy. Points of Interest - Okefenokee Swamp - one of the largest in America.
- Valdosta, Ga. The largest inland naval stores market in the world. An important market for bright-leaf tobacco belt and trade center for lumber and agricultural products.
- Thomasville, Ga. Natural beauty spot, famous for its profusion of flowers. A town of many old plantations and estates.
- Drifton, Fla.
- Tallahassee, Fla. The capital of Florida. The city has three conspicuous landmarks: the Capitol, the Florida State College for Women, and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. It is predominantly an educational and political center.
- Chattahoochee, Fla.
- Pensacola, Fla. The largest natural, land locked, deep-water, harbor in the state. In atmosphere and character, Pensacola is more an old Spanish town. The economic life of the city is dependent largely on the Naval Air Station. Important industries in the

Pensacola territory are those producing turpentine, rosin and wood. Vegetables, fruits and poultry from the back country make the city an important agricultural and trading center.

Mobile, Ala.

Alabama's only seaport. The port serves vessels with cargo of bauxite, manganese, chrome, bananas, newsprint, crude oil and rubber. Products of Alabama including machinery, logs, iron, steel, coal and coke depart from its ports. The largest manufacturing operations are pulp and paper production, wood-working, textiles naval stores extractions, steel fabrication, ship building and petroleum refining. Important to the cities economy is the manufacturing of asphalt and asbestos. Offers excellent salt-water fishing. Points of Interest: the outstanding azaleas enhance the many gardens and parks of this city.

Biloxi, Miss.

Old world charm and year-round mild climate make Biloxi one of the most delightful resort cities in the South. Famous for its beautiful flowers. The largest shrimp and oyster packing point in America. As a large shrimp port it harbors 1,000 fishing boats. Points of Interest: Outstanding fishing, old homes and gardens, and facilities for practically every sport. The Air Force electronics center is at Keesler Air Force Base, one of the largest air installations in the world.

New Orleans, La.

Mardi Gras, iron grillwork, enclosed courtyards, creole cookery, Dixieland jazz and Basin, Canal and Rampart Streets all conjure up a colorful and magnetic image of New Orleans. The largest city in the state is the greatest distributing point of the South and one of the great ports of America. The marketing center for cotton, oil, salt, sulphur, natural gas, agricultural and forest products. Educational Institutions: Tulane University; Loyola University; the Medical Center of Louisiana State University; Ursuline H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial

and Dominican Colleges for Women, the
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary;
Dillard University and Xavier University.