

INTERVIEW I

DATE: February 14, 1979
INTERVIEWEE: CALVIN HAZLEWOOD
INTERVIEWER: MICHAEL L. GILLETTE
PLACE: Mr. Hazlewood's home, Fort Worth, Texas

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G: Mr. Hazlewood, let's start with your background. You're a native Texan?

H: Oh, yes, yes. All the time.

G: Can you briefly sketch your background, education?

H: My home town was Mineral Wells. But when I got into NYA I had been in Lubbock, going to school at Texas Tech and had finished out there and was out looking for something to do right in the Depression time. In the looking around I hadn't made the contact, I hadn't settled down. Well, at Texas Tech I had worked on various writings and all. I was a correspondent for two hundred and five newspapers, from the college. We sent out a newsletter. I worked under Cecil Horne, who was head of the journalism department; that's what I studied in Tech.

I enjoyed being at Texas Tech. I had been to four other schools before I got there, because during the Depression you would go to school until your money ran out and then you'd have to quit. I would find myself in another locality and I'd go to another school nearby. I had been to Sul Ross College at Alpine. I had been to San Angelo

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College when they first opened. And I had been to SMU and I had been to the University of Texas. I went to Texas Tech because room and board out there cost me twenty-five dollars a month compared to forty dollars a month in Austin. That's why I got to Texas Tech, and I enjoyed every minute of it. I wouldn't have taken anything for it.

G: How did you become associated with the NYA?

H: Well, I had been with some people on a vacation up into Washington and Oregon and then into Canada one summer, and I came back home. I just got back to Mineral Wells and I had a date, a double-date, a friend of mine and I, Floyd Davidson, and his girlfriend. I had a date with this girl who was a beauty down at Baylor. She was visiting in Mineral Wells. The phone rang at Floyd's house, and it was Doyle Settle. Doyle was in the legislature. He was chairman of the appropriations committee and was on various other committees in Austin there at the legislature. He represented the Lubbock district and he and I were real good friends. Doyle called me from Austin and told me to meet him the next morning in Austin, that he wanted me to come down and be his assistant, that he was going to be put in charge of the NYA for West Texas. I said, "NYA? What is that? Is that something like YMCA?" "No," he said, "Come on down here. Be down here at eight o'clock in the morning and we'll go down and see this nice fellow that's in charge of it, Lyndon Johnson." Of course, I didn't know Lyndon Johnson at the time at all. Sure enough, Lyndon didn't know me.

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But anyway, my friend took me over to the train in Fort Worth, and I caught the railroad train and rode all night and got into Austin about five-thirty in the morning. The Night Owl they called it. I believe it was a Katy. And I took a taxi, which cost fifteen cents, to take me from the railroad station to where Doyle Settle was living. I got there, bathed and shaved and started out again and went down with Doyle Settle and met Lyndon Johnson. Doyle Settle told Lyndon that he wanted me to be his assistant. Lyndon said it was all right with him whoever he got for his assistant, so I got on. I had the job as assistant to Doyle Settle, who was in charge of eighty-nine counties in West Texas.

Right after that then I went with Doyle to Lubbock, and we managed through the commissioners court to be furnished an office free of charge and from there we would start out doing the work of NYA. Of course, I stayed in Austin about a week, maybe two weeks, learning the ins and outs of how NYA operated.

G: Who taught them to you?

H: Well, in Austin at the time I just stayed around the office and watched. I worked around Lyndon Johnson and Joe Skiles, who was his assistant. I believe L. B. Griffith was there. Tony Ziegler was there and Sherman Birdwell was there. Offhand those are the ones that I can remember who were there. I just watched and listened with them.

There was a telegram came in from Dr. Knapp, president of Texas Tech, to Lyndon Johnson, bragging on the NYA program that he

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had read about and asking how Texas Tech could participate in the NYA program. Lyndon came to me and said, "Here, Hazlewood, I've got a telegram from Dr. Knapp. You figure out the answer for this."

Well, it was rather difficult to do. There weren't many files, there were no instructions. The WPA program was going and the NYA was related then directly to WPA. To get on WPA you had to be on a relief roll or the equivalent, and the NYA had to be virtually the same thing. When Lyndon gave me this assignment to answer the telegram, I studied everything I could in the next hour or two on how to answer that deal. I figured an answer to the telegram that Dr. Knapp had sent, and because I was a good friend of Dr. Knapp, I tried to make it as nice as I could. I had to let him down because I wrote out a telegram in as nice a way as I could. I said it was highly unlikely that the NYA could help the college students at Texas Tech. Most likely they were not on relief if they were in college. There wasn't much we could do. I ended it up saying, "Sorry I can't help you much." And I signed it, "Lyndon Johnson, Director, National Youth Administration."

Lyndon said, "Well, I saw that. You've got the answer pretty well, but you sure don't know how to write a telegram. So he called in Edna Dato, the secretary that he had there, and said, "Here, take this telegram. 'Dr. Knapp, President of Texas Tech College, Lubbock, Texas: Retel. Question one: no. Answer two: no. Answer three: no.' And sign it 'Calvin Hazlewood, Assistant Director for West Texas, National Youth Administration,' and send it collect."

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Now that's something I wouldn't have done and it kind of shook me. But it went like that. I saw Dr. Knapp a couple of weeks later at the Rotary Club in Lubbock, and he kind of cast an eye at me because he had been nice to me all the way through college and I thought the world of him. But he was kind of set back how any kid like me could talk back to him in such a way. It came out all right, but it was kind of something at the time.

But we did fine, the college did, and all of our territory up there did, with the NYA program.

G: I gather that the student aid program was a major component of NYA.

H: It hadn't started at that time.

G: Is that right?

H: No. It hadn't started yet. It came in later, some time later.

G: Whose idea was it, do you know?

H: The student aid program? I don't have any idea. Quite likely it came out of Washington.

G: How long did you remain under the supervision of the district director out there?

H: The district director was in the legislature, and he had a problem. The problem came up later. Doyle Settle, being in the legislature, would have to resign his position with the state in order to get on the federal payroll. If he had done that, it would have been political suicide. So he couldn't do it. He couldn't quit. He couldn't leave the legislature. So there we were. We had no director, and I was assistant director. I had to do the work that he was

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supposed to do, because it was a long way out from Austin to Lubbock and Amarillo and Big Spring and San Angelo, the territory I had to travel, including Brownwood and Wichita Falls. They were busy themselves. Lyndon and Jesse Kellam and Willard Deason and the others were busy conducting and setting up the state's business, and they just talked to Lubbock on the telephone and writing letters and so on. So I just did the work of doing what they told me to do.

In the beginning we set up advisory boards. We'd find out who the leading citizens were in each community, and we asked those people to be on an advisory board of the National Youth Administration and to meet occasionally and to advise us as to what we could do to help youth in their area.

G: Did you have one in every major community?

H: We had one in virtually every county. I had to go out and see those people. I was doing that. Eventually though, it got changed. Instead of my having all of those counties, they changed it to where I had only Big Spring and Lubbock and Amarillo districts of the WPA districts. Joe Skiles helped me a lot. He came out to help me from the state office, showing me what to do. It was easier for him to come out there than it was for me to leave the territory and go down. But Joe showed me how to do and what to do, to use the telephone and to write letters. He did and I helped Joe and Joe helped me, and we wrote letters and saw people and did what we were supposed to do.

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G: What did you do in terms of day-to-day operations out there?

H: Well, one story--you met my wife. I told you she was a Floydada schoolteacher. Irene Wilkerson was the secretary that they sent out with Joe Skiles, and they left her out there for perhaps a month, helping me get all those letters out about NYA and the NYA program. Of course, Irene learned about my girlfriend over in Floydada. She taught school, home economics, over there. On Sundays I would go see my girlfriend. I think that Lyndon figured I was spending my time over there when I wasn't, during the week.

I didn't know, but I have found out since then that the NYA budget from Washington was being set up, and it was going to be allocated according to the number of youths on the payroll, how many jobs we had for them. I didn't know that. I was just out doing the best I could. One time Lyndon called out to Lubbock and asked me a lot of details, how was I doing and this and that and the other. He told me that if I didn't get the job done he was going to send somebody up there to take my place. If I didn't get those kids on the youth work that he'd send somebody else out there that could.

Well, knowing that I was going to be fired, why, I just went ahead and threw the book at it and did everything I could to do a good job. Nobody wants to be fired. So I got on the telephone and I called and phoned and wrote letters and worked as hard as I could. Then I got into the car and I started out, and I went down to east of Crosbyton and on down to Spur and worked on up and I got into Childress. We put quite a few boys on the work program up at

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Childress. I worked up to Memphis and back around and back in towards Lubbock. I was gone all week.

When I got into Floydada and went into the county school superintendent's office, he said that they had been trying to get me on the telephone, somebody at Austin was calling me. So I called. Lyndon was on the phone and the smoke came out of the phone. "Where have you been?" I didn't call in and tell him where I was going; I was just going out in the field and working. They had sent a telegram to the office that had no secretary in it, nobody, just me. The Western Union hung the telegram notice on the door handle and I didn't see it because I was gone. But anyway, Lyndon said that they had been having this meeting down in Austin for two days already and I was supposed to be there. "Get yourself on down here and we'll show you what to do."

Well, I got in that little old Chevrolet and I drove all night long. Had to go by Lubbock to pick up some clothes, and I drove on into Austin. I got there about six o'clock in the morning, checked in at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel, showered and shaved and got breakfast and went to the meeting. Of course, I was tired out; I was exhausted before I left Lubbock. But when I got into Austin I was tired. I sat there in the big meeting. They were showing us how to fill out the forms to start NYA projects of our own, not WPA projects now, but NYA projects. I was trying to keep up with the thought of it and I was cross-eyed sleepy. Lyndon was up there talking and I was sitting in the back, and he'd look at me but

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wouldn't talk to me, and I was really in the doghouse. I'd worked as hard as I could go but it didn't make any difference, I was in the doghouse. He was telling about how many youths they had at Beaumont, how many youths they had assigned on NYA projects or WPA affiliations in San Antonio, how many they had on in the Rio Grande Valley, how many they had on in Austin, how many Dallas had, how many they had up at Paris, Bonham, up in there. Texarkana had so many. Didn't say a thing in the world about Lubbock.

Well, I didn't know, but I found out as the deal progressed that he was comparing Texas with other states. New York had so many youths and New Jersey had so many. Pennsylvania had so many youths on and so on, and Lyndon wanted to make a good showing in Washington so that we would get a good budget. But I didn't know it. But anyway, late in the day Lyndon called me up there and got me up in front of them, put his arm around me and said, "I didn't know what to think about this fellow here. Didn't hear from him much. We didn't correspond too closely, and I didn't know what to think of him. But we're just now getting the reports in from West Texas out there in the district where Hazlewood is. But we know how many youths they had in all the rest of the state, but Hazlewood has got more youths on than all the rest of the state put together." So everything is all right. So he's loved me for it ever since. I loved him, too. I thought he was a prince in the beginning and if I didn't please him, it was my fault and I wanted to. I've helped him ever since, all the way to Washington and ever since he got

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up there. And that's the story. I went in the backdoor. I was in the doghouse and I had to overcome the little things, but I thought the world of him.

Once he came up there with Lady Bird; he brought her out there. She was as cute as anybody I ever saw.

G: When did he come out there?

H: 1936. He had a new Pontiac and he came out there. I was in the doghouse again.

G: Why were you in this time?

H: Well, we had a bunch of youths, boys and girls, secretaries and everybody in the office this time. He came out there the first day of April, 1936. We'd had a sandstorm and I was up there with a broom. I was sweeping the office, which wasn't very dignified for the West Texas director to be doing. I was sweeping sand out the front door when he drove up. He was there, and he got me in the car and he said, "Let's go out and look at one of your projects. Where is the nearest one?" So we went out and looked at a project on April 1, 1936. Of course, I had other people under me watching these projects, project superintendents and so on. Jennings Lewis was the project superintendent on this job, and he had all the paperwork done, everything was done. The highway department had two men out there watching those boys work on a roadside park west of town. The highway men were sitting up there with their backs to the boys, talking to each other in a pickup there, and the boys with their shovels and their hoes and what they were working with,

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would point at cars driving by, point at their tires. Lyndon had me driving that new black Pontiac of his, and I drove by and all those kids out there pointed at the car. He said, "What's the matter? We got a flat or something?" And I wiggled the wheels. It wasn't, it was just April-fooling. Lyndon got angry with me about that because I was not out there supervising. And I couldn't, I had other things. I was supervising many places. My project superintendent had his job done, and the highway people who were on the job looking at them were lax in their duty. But it all came back to me and Lyndon chewed on me again. I guess it's because I was new and he didn't know me. But we got well acquainted as we went along. That's a general background of what I could tell you.

G: Being well acquainted didn't exempt you, though, did it, from that sort of reprimand?

H: No, no, it was all right.

G: Was he a severe taskmaster?

H: Yes, he was. He made us work. He expected us to work. Some of the state office fellows would come out and check. [They] didn't me, but they would check the other people, I understand, at eight or nine or ten o'clock at night. They would want to know why they weren't working on the job. Not me, but they did some of them. Some of them had to work. And we did work. We worked hard, all of us.

G: After you got the youths assigned, did you have follow-up to make sure they were being paid adequately, that they were working on the proper projects?

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H: Yes, we did that. We had project superintendents checking it. The one project superintendent that I could call most easily is Jennings Lewis. He took my place after I left. But he would watch this project or that project. Of course, we had some women who were project superintendents in the sewing rooms. I think we had the first district-wide sewing room project in the state in Lubbock. We were setting up individual projects in this place and that place, in another town and so on. One day I said, "Why can't we just make a district-wide project and just open up a part of it in this town or that town or the other?" So we finally did and didn't have to make it individual projects. That's how those went.

We built roadside parks through the state highway department. We improved football fields and parks in towns. We had help from the civic clubs and the schools. Of course, I was with NYA two years. I had to get acquainted with quite a few people.

G: How much traveling did you do? You had a large district.

H: Well, what did I get, five dollars a day and five cents a mile to furnish my car and travel, on top of the hundred and fifty dollars a month I was paid after I got a raise. My travel amounted to more than my salary, but I was traveling quite a bit.

G: Was that trip out there in April, 1936 the only trip LBJ made while you were there?

H: That's the one I can recall quickly. I don't know whether he made some others or not.

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- G: Did you have any problems with the WPA getting, say, rolls of people who were certified by them, families who were certified by them?
- H: Well, yes and no. The WPA people were jealous of their files. They let us in to look at those cards, and we would go in and look at them. But as time went by and errors would be made, we got credit for crossing up the cards, which I know was not true, because I never pulled a card all the way out of its slot in my life. I'd pull it out and look at it. Actually, I didn't need to know the names, I just needed to know how many youths were available in a certain area so that we could start a project in that area over there, whatever it might be.
- G: Would you go through the whole process of checking the files, of planning a project and everything? Just hypothetically how you would do that? Let's say you had Childress or some place like that, and you wanted to set up an NYA project. How would you [do that]?
- H: Oh, all right. I made out a little [explanation]: "How to get an NYA job." I mimeographed it, how a boy could get on the NYA and get a job. It set well with the state office and they even duplicated it. "How to get an NYA job" was the title of it. First you had to go to the NRS or the TRC, National Re-employment Service or the Texas Relief Program [Commission]. [You] had to go there to get registered first, then go to the WPA. What was it? Three steps; I forgot what the three were. Then [go] to NYA and then they got the job. I forgot what the second one was of the three to get the job.

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In Childress, for example, I went up there and worked with the TRC and the NRS. The man that did the most work happened to be a Seventh Day Adventist; he would not work on Saturday. He would work his head off on Sunday, but he wouldn't work on Saturday. I timed it just right so that we could go, and he worked with me. He had the names of all the youths who had registered in Hall County, where Memphis is and Childress. Childress is in another county, but Memphis is the one that I'm thinking about here. I spent the night in Childress because they had a hotel and worked there. Then I got on over to Hall County at Memphis, and this man went with me. That's where we got quite a few of those boys that didn't have a job. They were on farms. The farms were loaded with families in those days and nobody had a job, nobody. By working with the relief office we got them assigned and got them on the job.

G: Were these jobs that the NYA people would create or were these jobs that were already WPA projects?

H: In the beginning they were WPA projects. We were allowed to assign one youth for every ten WPA people. They would allow us to put so many on like that. Then later, why, we had our own projects and the same procedure was used to assign the youths. I would write a letter to the labor office and ask them to assign ten, twelve, fifteen youths to a certain project, and they would. I didn't know their names, I didn't know their addresses. But the labor office did know.

G: Did this create any problems with WPA? I mean, if they were trying to get the breadwinners hired and earning money.

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H: I don't think so. I don't think so. Sometimes I crowded the WPA, I pushed them. Lyndon told me--when I was in Austin, I said, "How do you go about it? I need to push these people." Lyndon said, "When you go to these people and ask them to do what they're supposed to do and they're not doing it, you volunteer to do it yourself. That will encourage them to go ahead and do that for you." And sometimes I would. I crowded those people many times, I got some people provoked at me.

G: Were the WPA people provoked at him as well, LBJ?

H: No, no, just me. Because I was the one pushing them. They didn't know Lyndon. They'd get provoked at me when I would push them too much.

G: I've read of weekend meetings in Austin at the Johnson house in which all of the district people would come back and they would go over the regulations or discuss this new program or that. Do you recall any of those?

H: They came after I was gone, I suppose. We had meetings sometimes in Austin at the office, but not at his house. We hadn't gotten that far. I'm not sure that he had a house.

G: How often did you go back to Austin while you were out there?

H: Not too often. They would call me in. In the beginning I would have to go down there maybe once every month or six weeks, perhaps. Once we were called in to meet at Big Spring. I drove into Big Spring to meet with somebody from the state office. I got down there and waited and waited. It ended up they didn't show so I had to

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come back. We would meet though sometimes, as we could. But you remember now, this is new, even new to Lyndon. I remember one of the trick questions; I guess it was a trick question. The national director of NYA, whoever that was--

G: Aubrey Williams.

H: Yes. Lyndon and the others were in Washington. Lyndon asked Aubrey Williams what was the first thing that Aubrey Williams would do. "What's the first thing you'd do when you went into your territory to work?" I don't think Aubrey Williams gave him a very good answer. What Lyndon did, though, was set up the advisory boards to get the feeling of the NYA out there, so that local business and industry could help the youth get jobs, even without federal money. That's what we were doing.

G: Do you recall what Aubrey Williams' answer was though?

H: I don't really think he gave him an answer.

G: Oh, really? Did you get any insight into his relations with the national office? Did he have much contact with Aubrey Williams and his assistants?

H: No, I couldn't tell you. I don't know about that. You see, I was four or five hundred miles away. I couldn't answer that. But it was hard work and it was wonderful work and I enjoyed every bit of it. I think the world of Jesse Kellam and Willard Deason and Sherman Birdwell. In times past, in politics, when I'd be in a position to help, I did. I helped Lyndon after he was not with the NYA anymore.

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G: What do you think motivated LBJ in this assignment, being NYA director?

H: Well, it would only be a guess. I suppose he had done well in Washington. He was, what do you call it, the Little Congress up there?

G: Speaker of the Little Congress?

H: Yes. He headed that thing, if I'm not mistaken. He was secretary to Congressman [Richard] Kleberg. Before that he was assistant to the president of the college at San Marcos. But I suppose when this opening came up and Lyndon would fit the qualifications, he would be glad to take it and come back to Texas. I'm sure he would.

G: Why do you think that? Politically speaking or. . .?

H: Well, I could see that as a step up in politics, yes. And he'd get back into Texas.

G: Do you think he viewed the NYA as the future of a political base?

H: He may not have in the very beginning, but I could see it. And I kept a list of the names of the advisory board members all over those West Texas counties. I saved that list, and I gave it to Tony Ziegler, and it came in handy later in his campaigns.

G: Really? Were those people, to the extent that you had any contact with them, responsive as a result of this NYA experience?

H: Surely they were, because the NYA program was viewed with favor wherever it went. We always gave credit to Lyndon Johnson, and Lyndon was always after us to take care of it, whatever it was, any problem.

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G: Did LBJ ever attempt to streamline the method of application that youths had to go through in order to get [jobs]?

H: I know that he did. I can't give you the details on how it was done. But one step towards streamlining it was when we made the district-wide sewing room projects, and we made district-wide projects with the county agents and so on. Of course, I would call down to Austin and ask questions all the time.

G: Who would you deal with usually?

H: Jesse Kellam or Willard Deason or Joe Skiles. Tony Ziegler was in another--at the time I was first down there--department of the NYA program, another branch of it. It was the school program, I think, Tony was with at that time. Of course, he got into bigger things later.

Of course, I dealt with the school program, too, when I was still with the NYA. I found out that there were quite a few jobs left unfilled, that we could increase our assignments to the schools. I pulled some strings and I got many more job openings given to Texas Tech later, and pretty soon it became a problem with Texas Tech. They had more jobs than they could fill. Somebody made the mistake of letting the information out that they had more NYA jobs than they could fill, which wasn't a nice thing to say. We weren't supposed to do that. Somebody at the college did that. But I did; I helped pull the strings and got the [jobs]. Of course, that was after Lyndon was gone. That was with Kellam and Deason.

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- G: Were there inherent problems due to the size of Texas, the fact that you had to cover so much area and insure the efficiency of projects that were so far away?
- H: Yes, in the beginning.
- G: Do you think as you got more and more districts, and more and more people out in the field that the efficiency of the projects improved?
- H: Of course it did. You had more people and more people to supervise and more people to work. The mechanism of the work in itself was much easier. You didn't have to wonder, you already had a pattern cut.

A funny thing happened to me one time. I was out selling the NYA program to the people, and I got into the city of Borger one night. I was telling the people for the first time about the National Youth Administration. When I got into Borger there was a great big neon sign out there that said NYA. I said, "Somebody's beat me to it. I don't know who's in my territory telling about NYA, but they shouldn't be. I'm the first one to be here." When I got up close I saw it was NYAL, NYAL Drugstore. The L of the neon sign had gone out. So I was the first one to tell them about NYA. (Laughter)

- G: Anything else that we haven't discussed?
- H: Well, of course there is, but I couldn't go into it after 1936 to 1979, that's quite a while to remember the details. But what it was, it was a friendly feeling that Uncle Sam was giving the people, giving the little kids in high school six dollars a month spending

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money, and the kids in college fifteen dollars a month, at twenty-five or thirty cents an hour. It helped. It helped give some confidence to the people who were in awful times.

G: What about Lyndon Johnson? Do you have any general impressions of him during this period that we haven't talked about? What he was like?

H: Well, the general impression I had was--and I think Lyndon told me--for me to go out and do the best that I could and push the other people to do their job. And if they couldn't do it, for me to volunteer to do it for them. And I did. Sometimes I pushed a little much, after Lyndon was gone, and I had to get out of it the best I could. But it came out. The one man that I can think of there in Lubbock who I pushed too much, and he wouldn't let me get in his files anymore to help, he came to me later when I was with Texas Tech, and his boy was in school. I was assistant dean of men at the time and secretary of the alumni association, and I had charge of employment for the college. If the boy went to work while a student in the college, he had to get my approval. I was in charge of housing. Anybody came to school and registered had to put his address down. He had to have an address before he could register, and he had to be at an address that I approved. I was in charge of housing and employment, at the hospital I had to keep up with that, and I had to keep up with the jails and I had to keep up with the school activities. It worked out, any problem that came from here to there. Everything worked out fine.

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G: Anything else on LBJ?

H: No.

G: Any anecdotes?

H: Well, no. Of course, there are several. I don't remember them. But he was always all business with me. I know when he was--was it Morris Sheppard that died? At the moment I was not connected in any job or anything. I wired him in Washington to tell him to run for that office. Maybe I wired him a couple of times. I told him I'd help him every way in the world I could. And I didn't hear from him. Well, all right, so here I've got a chance now to go back in the milk business like I used to be. So I started back in the milk business and was working. After I've been on only two or three days, why, here came along a telegram from Lyndon wanting me to be one of his campaign managers, to come help him, he was going to run now. I had to tell him that I had already committed myself to this other and I couldn't. But I did help him all I could. I went with Tony and some others down to give him moral support down at Eastland one night on the campaign when the--what do you call her?--the Kate Smith of the South? Do you remember who I'm talking about?

G: Yes, sure do.

H: She sang and put on a show and so on. She said she stepped on the scales and put her coin in and the speaker came back, said, "One at a time, please." But when we went up to shake hands, why, Lyndon was surprised to see me. He put his arm around me and just hugged me like a long-lost brother. I was glad to see him.

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Another time later I went down to a little town of Dublin. I'm running a milk plant. We made condensed milk and butter. I built dairy farms and secured Grade A milk for the big plant up here in Fort Worth. I was president of the Chamber of Commerce down there, and Lyndon was coming through in his helicopter. I went out to meet him and got all the civic clubs and everybody out there to meet him. I got a box of cigars to give away and so on. We were going to meet at the bank. But instead of that they landed at the edge of town, and so we all picked up and ran out there. The campaign man who was in charge looked around and said, "Where's Ed Sikes?" Well, Ed Sikes happened to be a Republican; he wasn't there. And Lyndon didn't know that I was there, even though I had sent a telegram that we were having a crowd for him, a group to meet him. Lyndon climbed out of that helicopter and came out there, and he looked over and said, "Well, Calvin, what are you doing here?" Then I knew that his campaign people hadn't told him that I was there. But he was glad to see me, and I was glad to see him, and he was glad to get the box of cigars.

Another time he came down to Stephenville. It was after he was up there in Washington and just before he had his heart attack. He was kind of fleshy at the time. They were having a meeting in Stephenville, a Democratic meeting. I got up a group from Dublin, twelve miles away, and came over to Stephenville. Our group from Dublin outnumbered those from Stephenville. We had more there than Stephenville did. But we supported Lyndon and his program.

Hazlewood -- I -- 23

Another time I was in Brownwood when he was getting close to running for president, and I helped him in that, too. I was there helping him all I could. I helped pass the hat. It was his hat. I got up and I was one of the ushers to help bring the money in to help.

Another time here in Fort Worth in a part of town where there were as many Republicans as there were Democrats, and even the Democrats were split, it was my vote that gave the box to Lyndon, just one and I was it, at the precinct convention to give Lyndon the support. It was close.

But I always liked Lyndon. He was a prince and he was fine. And that's it.

G: Well, I certainly do thank you.

[End of Tape 1 of 1 and Interview I]

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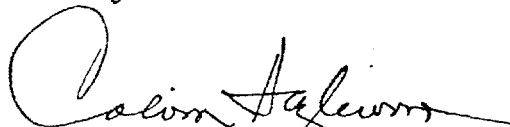
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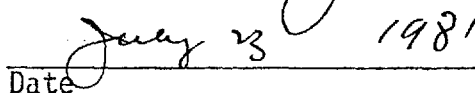
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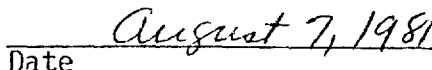
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