

February 21, 1948

Mr. T. A. Low
Postmaster
Brenham, Texas

Dear Brother:

Thanks for your note of the 20th. I appreciate your having taken care of the West Point matter.

It is also good to know that Louie Hausman is going to be in Washington. Be sure to have him give me a ring so we will be able to get together.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely

Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon
corr. Low, T A

United States Post Office

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IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

12 30 PM SAT FEB 21

Brenham, Texas.

Feb. 20th. 1948.

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson M.C.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Lyndon:

I just forgot to tell you in my letter, the word is out and you should be getting some letters from the friends of Earl Linnstaedter and Landon Johnson Lockett 3rd.

Mr. Louie Hausman of Brenham, who is in the Wholesale Grocery Business tells me he is going to New York in about three weeks, and will stop by Washington D.C. for a day. Louie is a good friend of yours, and when he comes by the office, if you are not in please have one of the boys make him feel at home, and take him out to lunch.



Sincerely your friend,

Beth Louie

March 17, 1948.

Mr. T. A. Low, Jr.,
Postmaster,
Brenham, Texas.

Dear Brother:

I would very much appreciate your sending me the names and addresses of all the school trustees in your county.

Thanks very much for taking care of this favor for me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson.

ljm
lj vjm
corr - low, t. a. jr

February 10, 1948

Mr. T. A. Low, Jr.
Postmaster
Brenham, Texas

Dear Brother:

Thanks very much for your note of the
6th and the attached column by Thomas Stokes. I
appreciate your sending it to me.

Sincerely

Lyndon B. Johnson

ljw:jjs
corr Low, T A

United States Post Office

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IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

Brenham, Texas.

Feb. 6th. 1948.

10 00 AM SUN FEB 8-

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson M.C.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Lyndon:

If you have not read the inclosed newspaper clipping, I thought you would like to read it. We think it represents a true story of the situation as is.

Sincerely,

Brother Lou



In Washington Thomas Stokes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Another quadrennial rebellion of a noisy Southern wing of the Democratic party—and again on the racial issue—is convincing proof of one fact of considerable significance for this 1948 election year.

The fact is that the once vigorous party Franklin D. Roosevelt created in 1932 and held together for four national elections finally has disintegrated to the point where it does not seem possible for it to win an election.

The infection in the Southern tail of the Democratic animal now has permeated the whole body so that it is a sick and weakly imitation of its former self. It seems to lack the virility to pull itself together for a tough fight.

The last Southern "revolt," that in 1944, was of a pattern with the current one. It began well ahead of the convention with fulminations and threats. At the convention it exhibited itself in raucous, rump sessions of Southern delegations at which bitter words were flung at the progressive and labor elements of the party concentrated in the big cities of the East and industrial Midwest. The unhealable schism was glaringly revealed.

AFTER COVERING developments in the South that year and after watching the spectacle at the convention, this writer observed in a dispatch at that time that the Democratic party had become such a creaky vehicle that it probably could hold together for only one more election—that of 1944—and then only because of the war and the dynamic leadership of Mr. Roosevelt.

That observation seems even sounder today.

There were dire threats in early 1944 that the South would bolt the party and put up a candidate of its own which, of course, did not come off. There are the



The New Revolt of Democratic South

same threats today. It is safe to forecast that nothing will come of them, either. That is because the people of the South will not support any such action. The professional Southern leaders know that, as they knew it in 1944. This is the usual "revolt" manufactured at the top by self-anointed professional leaders for their own ends.

But, though nothing extraordinary will occur, the repetition of these "revolts" finally has revealed a fundamental weakness in the Democratic party: Its inability to perform because of its split personality. This will have influence with independent elements elsewhere in the country, which are always necessary to win an election, and weaken their confidence in the party.

THIS WEAKNESS exhibited itself as long ago as the second Roosevelt administration. Conservative Southerners in Congress then began to ally themselves in a coalition with Republicans to fight New Deal measures which, by that time, had directly affected powerful Southern vested interests upon which Southern conservatives were dependent. No domestic New Deal reforms were achieved after 1938 because of that coalition. During the war the party schism was submerged because the emphasis was away from domestic matters.

But the Southern conservative bloc—and it by no means included all Southern members then, nor does it today—resumed its coalition with Republicans after the war and President Truman has been unable to break the blockade. In vain, over and over, he has recommended leftover Roosevelt measures, only to have them pigeonholed. Southerners also have joined with Republicans to enact measures that he opposed.

It has now become clear that no matter how strong or how often Mr. Truman demands, he will get little or nothing. It is clear, likewise, that if he should be re-elected, the Southern group would continue to block him. The new "revolt" has finally driven that home.

Around the U. S. A. Robert C. Ruark

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The excessive wailing and boasting of some railroads, ever since the planes started cutting into

Cry Baby Act of The Railroads

in the dark, howled. But they howled unheard.

The last Pullman conductor I dealt with