

Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME, COLOR, AND SEX	1960					1950 ¹		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM			
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—CON.								
MALE—CON.								
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WITHOUT INCOME	16.9	14.5	19.5	19.3	20.0	16.5	15.2	17.6
WITH INCOME	83.1	85.5	80.5	80.7	80.0	83.5	84.8	82.4
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS	15.7	10.1	22.2	20.6	27.3	19.0	12.5	24.9
\$500 TO \$999	14.5	11.0	18.6	16.5	23.1	22.3	18.8	29.5
\$1,000 TO \$1,499	11.4	9.5	13.6	12.6	16.7	19.8	18.6	20.9
\$1,500 TO \$1,999	10.3	9.1	11.8	11.9	11.3	17.5	22.7	12.8
\$2,000 TO \$2,499	12.2	12.7	11.7	12.8	8.0	12.8	18.3	7.8
\$2,500 TO \$2,999	8.6	10.5	6.4	7.3	5.8	4.7	7.3	2.3
\$3,000 TO \$3,499	8.4	10.8	5.7	6.6	2.9	2.2	3.7	0.9
\$3,500 TO \$3,999	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.3
\$4,000 TO \$4,499	5.6	7.6	3.3	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
\$4,500 TO \$4,999	2.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.4	4.4	1.7
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3.7	5.5	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$7,000 TO \$9,999	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 AND OVER	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	...
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WITHOUT INCOME	47.6	42.6	54.4	52.9	59.0	59.9	51.0	69.4
WITH INCOME	52.4	57.4	45.6	47.1	41.0	40.1	49.0	30.6
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS	26.9	22.1	35.2	33.2	42.5	33.7	27.8	43.7
\$500 TO \$999	18.0	17.4	19.1	19.3	18.6	19.1	19.2	19.0
\$1,000 TO \$1,499	10.9	11.2	10.2	10.5	9.3	10.3	13.7	13.7
\$1,500 TO \$1,999	8.0	8.4	7.4	7.7	6.0	11.5	12.3	10.3
\$2,000 TO \$2,499	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	6.4	8.2	10.5	7.0
\$2,500 TO \$2,999	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.2
\$3,000 TO \$3,499	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.4	4.4	1.7
\$3,500 TO \$3,999	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	0.7
\$4,000 TO \$4,499	4.1	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
\$4,500 TO \$4,999	2.4	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2.8	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
\$7,000 TO \$9,999	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
\$10,000 AND OVER	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER . . .								
WITHOUT INCOME	48.4	43.1	55.5	54.3	59.4	61.3	52.1	70.8
WITH INCOME	51.6	56.9	44.5	45.7	40.6	38.7	47.9	29.2
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS	24.0	20.2	30.6	28.7	37.5	29.1	24.3	37.4
\$500 TO \$999	16.3	15.2	18.1	18.0	18.6	16.2	15.0	18.5
\$1,000 TO \$1,499	9.8	9.6	10.0	10.2	9.4	13.7	13.4	18.1
\$1,500 TO \$1,999	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	6.8	13.3	13.9	12.2
\$2,000 TO \$2,499	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.3	7.6	11.2	12.6	8.7
\$2,500 TO \$2,999	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.8	4.7	7.2	9.0	4.1
\$3,000 TO \$3,499	6.8	7.3	6.0	6.1	5.3	4.3	5.6	2.2
\$3,500 TO \$3,999	5.4	6.1	4.2	4.4	3.5	1.9	2.4	1.0
\$4,000 TO \$4,499	4.8	5.7	3.1	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.5
\$4,500 TO \$4,999	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
\$7,000 TO \$9,999	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
\$10,000 AND OVER	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER . . .								
WITHOUT INCOME	44.3	40.2	49.7	47.3	57.3	55.1	46.9	64.0
WITH INCOME	55.7	59.8	50.3	52.7	42.7	44.9	53.1	36.0
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS	38.2	29.5	51.8	49.2	61.9	48.3	39.1	63.0
\$500 TO \$999	24.8	25.1	22.8	23.8	18.8	28.3	35.0	20.8
\$1,000 TO \$1,499	15.0	17.7	10.9	11.4	8.6	12.3	16.7	8.5
\$1,500 TO \$1,999	7.8	9.5	5.1	5.6	3.1	5.9	6.8	4.4
\$2,000 TO \$2,499	4.7	5.7	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.9	3.5	1.9
\$2,500 TO \$2,999	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.5
\$3,000 TO \$3,499	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
\$3,500 TO \$3,999	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
\$4,000 TO \$4,499	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$4,500 TO \$4,999	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	...	0.1
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	...	...
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.1
\$7,000 TO \$9,999	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ TOTAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

Table with 12 columns for counties: ACCOMACK COUNTY, ALBE-MARLE COUNTY, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, ANELIA COUNTY, AMHERST COUNTY, APPOMATTOX COUNTY, ARLINGTON COUNTY, AUGUSTA COUNTY, BATH COUNTY, BEDFORD COUNTY, BLAND COUNTY, BOYNTON COUNTY. Rows include FAMILY INCOME, INCOME OF PERSONS, WEEKS WORKED, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS, and TYPE OF INCOME.

1 INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY. 2 INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

Table with columns for SUBJECT, BRUNSWICK COUNTY, BUCHANAN COUNTY, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, CAMPBELL COUNTY, CAROLINE COUNTY, CARROLL COUNTY, CHARLES CITY COUNTY, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, CLARKE COUNTY, CRAIG COUNTY, and CULPEPER COUNTY. Rows include FAMILY INCOME (All Families, Under \$1,000, \$1,000 to \$1,999, etc.), INCOME OF PERSONS (Male, Female, Total with Income, etc.), WEEKS WORKED (Total persons who worked in 1959, 50 to 52 weeks, etc.), MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS (Male, Female, Total with Earnings, etc.), and TYPE OF INCOME (All Types of Income, Wages or Salary, Self-Employment Income, etc.).

1 INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
2 INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

Table with 12 columns: SUBJECT, WYTHE COUNTY, YORK COUNTY, ALEX-ANDRIA CITY, BRISTOL CITY, BUENA VISTA CITY, CHAR-LOTTES-VILLE CITY, CLIFTON FORGE CITY, COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY, COVING-TON CITY, DAN-VILLE CITY, FALLS CHURCH CITY, FREDER-ICKS-BURG CITY. Rows include Family Income (All Families, Under \$1,000, etc.), Income of Persons (Male/Female Total, \$1 to \$999, etc.), Weeks Worked (Total Persons Who Worked, 50 to 52 weeks, etc.), Median Earnings of Selected Occupation Groups (Male/Female Total with Earnings, etc.), and Type of Income (All Types of Income, Number of Recipients, etc.).

1 INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
2 INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

Table with columns for SUBJECT, GALAX CITY, HAMPTON CITY, HARRISON-BURG CITY, HOPEWELL CITY, LYNCH-BURG CITY, MARTINS-VILLE CITY, NEWPORT NEWS CITY, NORFOLK CITY, NORTON CITY, PETERS-BURG CITY, and PORTSMOUTH CITY. Rows include Family Income (All Families, Husband-Wife Families, etc.), Income of Persons (Male, Female), Weeks Worked, Median Earnings of Selected Occupation Groups (Male, Female), and Type of Income (All Types of Income, Wages or Salary, Self-Employment Income).

1 INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
2 INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

Table with 12 columns representing counties/cities (RADFORD CITY, RICHMOND CITY, ROANOKE CITY, SOUTH BOSTON CITY, SOUTH NORFOLK CITY, STAUNTON CITY, SUFFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA BEACH CITY, WAYNESBORO CITY, WILMINGSBURG CITY, WINCHESTER CITY) and rows detailing Family Income, Income of Persons, Weeks Worked, and Median Earnings of Selected Occupation Groups.

1 INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
2 INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Virginia

In Virginia whites comprise 81.1 percent of the population 21 years old or over; nonwhites 18.9 percent. Registration figures were obtained from official sources from the 32 independent cities and 95 of the 98 counties in the State. Among these, whites account for 89.6 percent of the registered voters, and nonwhites for only 10.4 percent.

In four counties (or independent cities) in Virginia no Negroes are registered to vote. The total Negro voting age population for these four units is 221.

In eight counties (or independent cities) less than 10 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 4 and 47.3 percent of the total voting age population; the two median figures are 27.4 and 33.1 percent.

In 57 counties (or independent cities) between 10 and 24 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 1.8 and 62.2 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure in this group is 22.9 percent.

In 51 counties (or independent cities) between 25 and 49 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The voting age Negro population ranges between 0.3 and 78.5 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure is 16.6 percent.

In seven counties (or independent cities) 50 percent or more of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 0.6 and 17.2 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure is 3.7 percent.

(taken from - VOTING 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report)

SUDDEN DRIVE ON "POVERTY"—WHY?

Once again, from Washington, comes a call for a "war on poverty" in U. S. Through history that has been a popular cry with both political parties. But now, in the world's richest nation, opinions differ on how to define "poverty," on who are "the poor Americans."

Back in 1928, on August 11, Herbert Hoover, as Republican nominee for President, proclaimed: ". . . We shall soon with the help of God be within sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

It now is 35 years later. President Lyndon Johnson is laying his plans for the 1964 presidential-election campaign. He too has opened a "war on poverty."

On January 8, in his state-of-the-union message to Congress, President Johnson stated that one fifth of all American families have incomes too small to meet their "basic needs."

In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared one third of all American families to be "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." His New Deal, among other things, was a crusade to end that poverty.

Questions for America. Raised now are the questions of why the sudden emphasis on poverty in the world's most prosperous country, and of just how widespread poverty is in America today.

Answer to the question of why the sudden attack on poverty is seen by political appraisers as relatively simple.

A reading of history shows that "poverty" and its elimination for generations have been the rallying cry of politicians in both parties when seeking office. The cry once was for "a full dinner pail."

Today, an estimated 20 to 25 million adults—who are potential voters—fall within the definition accepted by the White House as those living in "poverty." The promise by Government of better things to come tends to have strong appeal for this large group of voters.

Then, too, a large number of voters whose income puts them above the "poverty line" nevertheless feel poor and may conclude that they, too, are going to get something.

At the same time, opposition candidates find it difficult to attack the idea of helping the poor.

When it comes to the facts about pov-

erty in the U. S., answers become less clear. There seems to be no fixed agreement on what constitutes poverty. At least three definitions of the "poverty-stricken family" currently are getting a measure of acceptance:

1. White House planners appear to have decided that any family unit with less than \$3,000 of cash income a year is living in poverty. By this definition, official figures of the Census Bureau show that 1 family in 5 is "poverty-stricken." Included are nearly a million and a half farm families, all families living solely on income from the minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, and those old people living on Social Security pensions with no supplementary income.

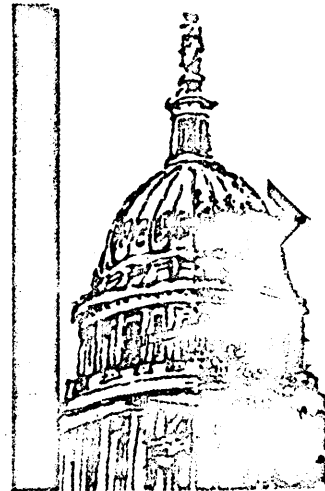
2. Another important agency of Government, the Office of Business Economics of the Commerce Department, finds far fewer families with incomes of less than \$3,000 a year. This agency takes the view that noncash income, such as free rent and home-produced food, should be included in a family's total income. By this standard, about 1 family in 7 is found to be poverty-stricken.

3. Still another definition is that used in a report being prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit research foundation. In this study, a family of four or more with income of less than \$2,500 is described as living in "abject poverty." About 1 family in 10 fits this definition. Again, however, if noncash income were added in, the proportion would fall well below the 1-in-10 ratio.

Charts and tables on these pages help to explain for you what the sudden "war on poverty" involves.

There are 9.3 million families in the United States with cash income of less than \$3,000 a year. That is the official figure from the U. S. Census Bureau for 1962, the latest year for which such statistics are available.

The largest concentration of these "poor" families is found in the South
(continued on page 88)



Retraining for the unemployed

TO STAMP

To give every U. S. family at least \$2,500 a year income, and every unattached adult \$1,000 a year—

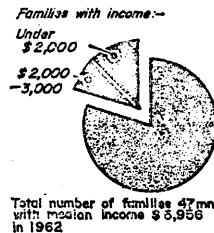
THE WORLD □ AMERICAN SURVEY

A Fifth of a Nation

WASHINGTON, DC
WHEN Franklin D. Roosevelt made the American public sit up by declaring, in 1937, "I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished," he was making what by the standards of the present day would have been a considerable understatement. Perhaps it was then. If you take the admittedly fairly high standard applied by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Conference on Economic Progress, both of which regard \$4,000 a year, at current values, as a barely adequate family income, then a full two-thirds of Roosevelt's nation were poor and a quarter or more of today's Americans are poor now. By the prevailing standards of the rest of American society, \$4,000 a year is not an unreasonable figure at all. However, the President's Council of Economic Advisers in its latest annual report has taken a more modest standard, \$3,000 a year for a family or \$1,500 for a person living alone. On this reckoning in 1962 there were 9.3 million poor families, containing over 30 million people, 11 million of them children, and five million other poor persons in the United States. This makes 35 million, out of a population which was then 185 million—not a figure for which a rich country can find excuses.

It is presumably in the framework of these figures that President Johnson's "unconditional war on poverty in America" is conceived. By any reckoning, the proportion of the American people that is poor has shrunk very greatly since 1937. This is one reason why the poor have become relatively "invisible," as the social reformers complain. But most of this huge social change took place between 1939 and 1953, a good deal of it under the stimulus of war. In the last ten years or so poverty has been meeting more slowly than before. As the Council of Economic Advisers observes, if the rate of improvement recorded since 1957 continues unchanged until 1980, 13 per cent of American families will then still be below today's poverty line.

Nature, left to take her course, would not necessarily achieve even that much. There are certain discernible groups among the American poor. The victims of simple racial discrimination may hope to see their lot improve, perhaps fairly rapidly, as the race barriers come down. Those who have been left stranded by local industrial decay in places like east Kentucky could be rescued by judicious redevelopment or by social legislation which encourages rather than discourages movement, but there is no certainty that these things will happen. There is not much prospect for the poor farming families so long as they stay on the land. A large and increasing group of the poor are old people who have ceased to be able to earn; what they need is simply better social security. Among the American poor, the families headed by a woman are another increasing group; general economic progress will not, of itself, relieve them of the handicap of being without a male breadwinner. For women breadwinners and others, America has a substantial number of underpaid occupations, often in places or in jobs which trade union protection does not reach; there are also pockets of industry, like the New York garment trade, which the unions are too vulnerable so that they dare not press hard for higher

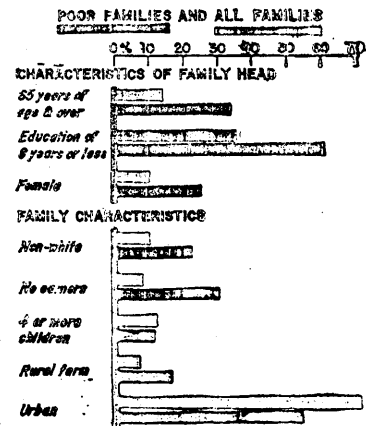


pay or better conditions. Last comes the general body of long term unemployed, some of them displaced by technical advance, some simply growing old and failing to keep their places in the labour market.

President Kennedy had intended to announce the campaign against poverty this month, just as President Johnson has done. Among enlightened Americans it is a commonplace that, because the poor are "invisible," their prosperous fellow citizens overlook the existence of poverty in their midst. To an outsider, however, what is striking is how much attention is being given to it. Poverty is the subject of conferences, economic studies, social studies, speeches in Congress, newspaper reports and general conversation. There is a swelling stream of facts and a quickening current of concern. That the Administration should fasten on this theme as a connecting thread for the social side of the government's activities is politically sound. Within the departments, the pre-occupation is earnest and schemes abound.

What one still does not know is what is going to be done. Certainly President Johnson does not intend to cure poverty by giving the poor money. His Budget, presented last week, contained an allocation of \$500 million for "special appropriations requested for new community programmes to attack poverty." Various departmental increases, if added to this, appear to give a total of between \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion altogether but it does not seem to be intended to spend much more than half of this in the twelve months starting next July. It is not a lot, even before Congress starts chipping away at it. What the figures seem to mean is that President Johnson's "unconditional war" has only been declared; it is not going to be waged yet. First there must come a lengthy period of reconnaissance and of sorties to try out battle tactics on a small scale. The signs are, too, that this period is going to be marked by skirmishing among the forces of progress themselves.

Many departments are going to be involved. Somewhere there has to be a co-ordinator, or at least a place where co-ordination is done. At present the Labour and Commerce Departments appear to be contending for the honour. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is involved both through its responsibility for social security and because a chosen field of battle is going to be education. The truth is that a serious campaign against poverty must bring in all the domestic departments of government. How President Johnson intends to arrange it may come out in the message which he intends to send to Congress during February; apparently the preparation of this message is proving complicated. Evidently some special efforts are contemplated on special problems in particular localities, like the programme to revive the Appalachian region which



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NOS. E(1) THROUGH E(9)

Expenditures for Veterans Benefits

No. 264. VETERANS BENEFITS—SELECTED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[In thousands of dollars. Figures are estimates for year ending June 30]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total expenditures ¹	Compensation and pensions	Insurance and indemnities	Vocational rehabilitation ²	READJUSTMENT BENEFITS			Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Administration and other benefits
					Education and training ³	Loan guaranty	Direct loans ⁴		
Total	6,382,602	3,952,598	882,269	10,336	142,557	234,533	207,613	51,774	1,196,907
United States	6,264,824	3,868,763	869,963	10,027	136,757	234,553	203,582	51,760	1,185,551
Alabama.....	128,735	72,486	13,051	540	5,103	5,336	6,213	924	24,952
Alaska.....	3,643	1,725	823	1	59	.....	.....	.....	874
Arizona.....	54,427	30,428	6,537	184	1,407	2,157	1,431	1,347	10,820
Arkansas.....	86,538	53,204	7,630	270	1,601	697	5,296	32	17,858
California.....	567,309	298,359	86,052	701	17,066	42,141	6,682	7,746	109,043
Colorado.....	73,563	38,879	8,863	259	1,995	3,223	2,863	191	17,199
Connecticut.....	71,176	41,480	13,650	78	1,505	1,046	.....	480	12,927
Delaware.....	14,015	6,676	2,113	16	194	1,187	702	1	3,084
Dist. of Col.....	84,866	22,419	4,135	173	2,207	359	.....	7,815	51,717
Florida.....	211,992	128,634	20,309	329	6,054	19,720	6,592	772	23,166
Georgia.....	129,719	73,660	15,414	176	5,432	2,957	7,059	.....	24,955
Hawaii.....	10,388	6,498	1,946	36	303	.....	.....	.....	1,605
Idaho.....	25,503	13,928	3,190	39	474	165	4,596	69	3,042
Illinois.....	301,987	154,546	51,254	293	4,694	15,786	6,729	1,687	66,854
Indiana.....	134,866	82,100	21,690	191	2,710	2,087	6,480	203	19,369
Iowa.....	94,929	54,516	12,862	145	1,698	450	5,449	860	18,869
Kansas.....	91,447	45,742	10,589	55	1,575	9,419	1,844	945	21,177
Kentucky.....	114,839	73,865	13,327	178	2,105	2,407	8,020	244	14,657
Louisiana.....	109,490	66,896	13,128	175	3,554	4,384	3,731	22	16,822
Maine.....	37,814	23,012	4,840	34	522	354	2,202	37	6,795
Maryland.....	90,576	48,648	15,557	109	2,060	4,141	1,815	744	17,472
Massachusetts.....	218,565	135,540	27,959	349	4,083	3,980	.....	1,034	45,502
Michigan.....	244,019	131,956	36,284	399	4,497	30,354	6,812	100	33,447
Minnesota.....	130,642	76,701	16,434	163	2,689	2,173	6,497	16	25,917
Mississippi.....	83,601	50,109	8,127	100	1,653	872	3,283	2,433	15,013
Missouri.....	159,781	95,744	21,119	214	3,060	5,106	10,875	44	23,510
Montana.....	27,355	14,265	3,337	34	606	72	3,770	1,825	3,726
Nebraska.....	48,435	26,684	6,374	62	847	73	4,103	34	10,228
Nevada.....	10,548	5,188	1,702	10	136	123	1,249	30	2,110
New Hampshire.....	20,361	13,820	3,268	33	300	405	.....	.....	2,510
New Jersey.....	176,407	107,621	33,112	238	2,900	6,663	.....	10	25,703
New Mexico.....	37,420	20,915	4,446	45	1,002	1,066	1,207	.....	8,119
New York.....	522,683	309,827	83,491	723	9,026	4,763	1,478	898	112,689
North Carolina.....	143,637	83,929	17,670	205	2,505	1,152	13,059	.....	25,074
North Dakota.....	19,678	10,462	2,448	9	471	30	3,105	.....	3,453
Ohio.....	305,286	176,194	47,462	308	4,846	8,884	10,523	8,815	48,076
Oklahoma.....	95,959	53,909	11,615	177	2,521	1,816	4,653	318	11,761
Oregon.....	67,749	39,727	9,773	132	1,553	1,312	3,172	44	13,007
Pennsylvania.....	398,221	229,028	56,226	692	8,108	11,652	3,331	986	73,049
Rhode Island.....	30,790	20,324	4,527	34	418	94	.....	76	5,273
South Carolina.....	67,631	43,155	8,741	99	2,355	974	4,815	3	7,440
South Dakota.....	30,782	14,224	3,020	26	437	19	2,400	282	9,744
Tennessee.....	142,188	78,681	15,708	240	2,911	1,526	5,480	5,871	31,698
Texas.....	349,126	199,558	43,947	743	7,399	26,294	7,464	3,110	60,459
Utah.....	33,189	15,040	3,915	6	1,592	617	4,454	254	7,311
Vermont.....	14,510	8,844	1,872	30	261	138	519	.....	2,836
Virginia.....	128,801	70,762	17,823	261	1,568	999	8,884	987	27,432
Washington.....	105,109	59,953	14,734	213	2,808	2,130	3,472	106	21,625
West Virginia.....	79,739	48,273	8,907	252	1,313	72	5,590	1	15,282
Wisconsin.....	128,832	75,746	18,075	231	2,388	3,556	2,809	82	25,885
Wyoming.....	15,353	6,318	1,807	20	188	90	1,532	.....	5,393
Puerto Rico.....	42,704	25,182	2,609	267	1,677	.....	4,031	14	8,576
Outlying areas.....	1,028	828	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign countries.....	73,876	57,824	9,446	22	3,804	.....	.....	.....	2,780

¹ Includes \$3,665,000 not shown separately for housing for paraplegics. Excludes \$146,602,000 shown in table 233 for expenditures not distributed by State.
² Includes subsistence allowances, tuition, and supplies and equipment of veterans training under Public Laws 16 and 24.
³ Includes education and training allowances under Public Laws 346 and 550 (\$121,191,000), and war orphans educational assistance under Public Law 634 (\$21,366,000).
⁴ Excludes interest paid to U.S. Treasury and miscellaneous expenses; therefore total differs from that shown in table 233 which includes these items.
Source: Veterans Administration; *Annual Report of Administrator of Veterans Affairs*.

NO. 377. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY PURPOSE—
STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[In millions of dollars. For year ending June 30. See headnote and footnotes, table 376]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total	SOCIAL WELFARE						Highway construction	All other
		Total	Public assistance	Employment security administration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education		
Total ¹	7,702	4,550	2,432	449	305	898	465	2,783	369
Alabama.....	193	121	71	6	7	28	11	65	7
Alaska.....	37	18	2	2	4	1	9	16	4
Arizona.....	81	39	13	6	3	6	7	39	3
Arkansas.....	110	72	36	5	6	17	7	54	4
California.....	724	422	263	53	14	41	51	276	27
Colorado.....	105	68	42	5	4	8	11	33	4
Connecticut.....	88	44	21	7	2	8	5	34	10
Delaware.....	16	9	3	1	2	2	1	5	1
District of Columbia.....	47	22	10	3	2	6	(²)	19	6
Florida.....	158	111	63	9	9	19	11	43	5
Georgia.....	194	123	69	6	10	27	12	61	10
Hawaii.....	33	22	5	2	3	3	10	4	7
Idaho.....	48	19	9	3	2	2	3	27	2
Illinois.....	359	202	122	20	10	38	11	142	16
Indiana.....	134	61	27	7	6	16	6	68	6
Iowa.....	103	59	33	4	5	12	5	38	5
Kansas.....	94	51	28	3	4	7	9	37	5
Kentucky.....	160	96	52	5	7	26	6	59	3
Louisiana.....	227	166	119	6	6	25	5	63	3
Maine.....	42	28	14	2	2	4	4	14	2
Maryland.....	114	59	23	7	5	12	12	44	10
Massachusetts.....	200	132	79	16	6	19	12	61	6
Michigan.....	276	159	75	21	10	42	11	99	18
Minnesota.....	141	74	42	0	6	15	5	59	8
Mississippi.....	120	79	38	4	8	22	6	36	5
Missouri.....	224	135	90	8	7	22	8	79	9
Montana.....	53	17	6	2	2	3	4	34	3
Nebraska.....	61	25	15	2	2	4	6	29	3
Nevada.....	28	16	8	2	2	1	3	16	2
New Hampshire.....	32	13	5	2	2	2	2	17	2
New Jersey.....	170	87	35	17	6	21	9	70	12
New Mexico.....	62	39	17	3	3	7	8	22	2
New York.....	548	394	211	62	17	76	17	142	23
North Carolina.....	166	116	61	8	10	25	12	43	7
North Dakota.....	38	18	9	2	3	3	3	16	2
Ohio.....	367	176	95	20	11	36	15	176	15
Oklahoma.....	176	131	89	6	5	19	12	35	10
Oregon.....	97	43	22	6	3	7	4	60	5
Pennsylvania.....	356	232	108	32	16	63	13	99	28
Rhode Island.....	35	25	12	4	2	4	3	8	2
South Carolina.....	86	52	23	4	7	11	8	34	3
South Dakota.....	59	21	9	1	2	3	5	37	1
Tennessee.....	174	93	45	5	8	27	8	68	13
Texas.....	384	234	139	19	17	36	23	129	20
Utah.....	64	24	11	4	2	4	4	27	2
Vermont.....	41	11	5	1	1	2	1	30	1
Virginia.....	156	75	22	5	10	18	20	76	8
Washington.....	144	83	45	8	4	14	13	56	4
West Virginia.....	100	75	45	3	4	20	3	22	4
Wisconsin.....	126	67	34	6	7	14	6	55	4
Wyoming.....	37	9	3	1	1	1	2	28	1
Puerto Rico.....	53	44	9	(²)	3	28	3	4	(²)
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Includes small amount of advances and undistributed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and other areas.

² Less than \$500,000.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; *Social Security Bulletin*. (Based on *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.)

No. 388. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

(In thousands of dollars. For year ending June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence)

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total	OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE ¹					DISABILITY INSURANCE, MONTHLY BENEFITS ²		
		Total	Monthly benefits ³			Left-pay-ment ⁴	Total	Disability	Supplementary
			Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor				
Total	13,669,212	12,657,493	8,339,851	1,250,389	2,852,257	174,289	1,011,573	816,349	195,027
Ala.	189,195	162,767	94,859	17,940	47,977	2,517	23,428	18,982	5,346
Alaska	5,251	4,918	3,021	232	7,387	84	533	298	85
Ariz.	84,181	75,918	48,956	7,338	18,674	1,640	9,163	7,298	1,877
Ark.	121,888	110,287	71,221	12,550	24,086	1,460	11,361	8,727	2,574
Calif.	1,122,706	1,044,094	712,819	92,399	224,606	14,273	78,912	64,874	12,938
Colo.	112,284	104,983	69,344	11,127	23,069	1,413	7,311	5,874	1,427
Conn.	228,281	215,541	147,609	16,910	48,174	2,839	12,740	10,798	1,942
Del.	31,577	29,233	19,251	2,674	6,895	450	2,314	1,852	392
D.C.	44,240	40,570	27,572	2,733	6,461	788	3,961	3,212	449
Fla.	474,241	438,420	307,958	47,809	76,275	4,324	25,815	29,169	6,046
Ga.	200,870	174,780	104,250	10,019	21,357	2,854	16,910	20,743	5,330
Hawaii	20,644	24,356	15,833	2,209	5,885	248	2,288	1,843	445
Idaho	47,663	44,878	29,934	5,224	6,070	650	2,785	2,129	656
Ill.	823,548	776,072	515,950	75,299	194,205	11,158	52,876	44,630	8,246
Ind.	387,080	361,285	238,519	36,208	70,842	4,716	25,765	20,443	5,322
Iowa	235,178	224,360	153,747	27,896	40,051	2,476	10,818	8,671	2,147
Kans.	167,236	157,606	106,264	14,039	33,347	2,066	6,560	7,547	1,933
Ky.	218,856	193,907	121,208	23,191	47,936	2,444	24,969	17,989	6,980
La.	157,640	138,694	79,082	12,638	43,957	2,407	18,666	14,357	4,309
Maine	86,121	80,598	54,918	7,698	13,889	1,391	5,525	4,361	1,134
Md.	181,444	167,918	105,657	14,791	44,796	2,764	13,526	11,807	2,219
Mass.	477,966	449,170	306,593	39,791	93,098	3,118	28,390	23,880	4,710
Mich.	834,561	590,335	383,273	63,608	135,836	7,538	44,226	35,472	8,754
Minn.	263,415	251,437	171,725	28,088	47,984	2,840	11,878	9,563	2,315
Miss.	112,714	100,533	62,418	11,287	25,387	1,444	12,179	9,491	2,688
Mo.	357,422	332,709	225,578	33,048	69,547	4,536	24,713	20,163	4,550
Mont.	53,283	50,140	33,027	5,498	10,379	638	3,143	2,495	648
Nebr.	112,578	107,738	74,563	13,367	18,552	1,316	4,838	3,980	858
Nev.	10,180	14,989	9,993	1,016	3,791	270	1,191	995	196
N.H.	56,894	53,848	37,778	4,588	10,027	755	3,046	2,330	516
N.J.	829,279	496,803	329,312	46,365	113,780	7,456	32,356	27,328	5,028
N. Mex.	38,898	35,355	20,562	3,758	10,491	554	3,543	2,691	942
N.Y.	1,493,763	1,398,383	956,801	126,768	264,733	20,087	93,380	80,988	14,392
N.C.	249,637	221,552	135,412	22,531	60,109	3,386	28,095	22,545	5,540
N. Dak.	43,243	41,589	28,388	5,003	7,117	481	1,654	1,261	393
Ohio	770,345	716,205	461,468	76,836	168,381	9,720	54,140	43,416	10,724
Okl.	158,247	145,006	93,444	16,857	32,754	1,951	13,241	10,342	2,899
Oreg.	161,626	151,694	106,376	14,866	28,798	1,954	16,228	13,177	2,069
Pa.	1,004,132	927,053	593,719	66,895	224,285	13,256	78,179	62,143	14,036
R.I.	81,283	75,815	52,519	6,597	15,733	966	5,468	4,634	834
S.C.	118,061	102,244	59,150	9,228	32,141	1,728	15,817	12,583	3,234
S. Dak.	50,702	48,523	32,982	6,362	8,588	591	2,179	1,799	470
Tenn.	211,814	188,926	117,735	20,642	47,792	2,757	22,888	17,542	5,346
Tex.	512,498	468,730	288,399	51,235	122,061	7,003	43,788	34,468	9,320
Utah	50,851	48,114	29,814	5,438	12,106	693	2,737	2,108	629
Vt.	34,057	31,568	21,241	3,211	6,693	423	2,489	1,952	537
Va.	223,682	199,079	121,613	19,646	54,822	2,995	24,603	16,190	5,413
Wash.	233,296	210,043	156,909	21,896	43,879	2,699	14,253	11,599	2,654
W. Va.	163,178	138,261	80,768	17,185	38,581	1,727	24,015	17,279	7,636
Wis.	343,150	324,460	218,805	36,361	65,403	3,891	18,690	15,084	3,606
Wyo.	20,935	19,669	13,145	1,985	4,230	309	1,266	1,020	246
Puerto Rico	57,225	53,942	34,745	8,295	10,351	551	3,283	2,362	921
Am. Samoa	19	19	1	(*)	18				
Guam	69	68	17	3	48				
Virgin Islands	807	779	497	72	197	13	28	24	4
Abroad	90,094	87,677	59,929	8,675	18,286	784	3,017	2,577	440

¹ See footnote 1, table 389.

² Distribution by type of benefit and by State or other area estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives or dependent husbands aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, children under age 18, and disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age or disability insurance beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to widows or dependent widowers aged 62 or over, children under age 18, disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent parents aged 62 or over of deceased insured workers.

³ Distribution by State or other area based on 10-percent sample.

⁴ Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.

* Less than \$500.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 389. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY BENEFITS IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[As of June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE ¹		DISABILITY INSURANCE ²		STATE OR OTHER AREA	OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE ¹		DISABILITY INSURANCE ²	
	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)		Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)
Total ³	16,128,511	1,053,102	1,151,850	75,064	Nev....	18,486	1,261	1,534	87
Ala.....	258,825	13,824	31,120	1,745	N.H.....	66,658	4,473	3,092	218
Ark.....	6,674	403	383	23	N.J.....	661,388	41,154	31,313	2,340
Calif.....	1,260,943	87,005	78,611	5,873	N. Mex....	63,034	2,961	6,082	268
Colo.....	130,405	8,738	8,405	557	N. Y.....	1,613,794	115,942	96,000	7,032
Conn.....	238,310	17,816	12,254	925	N. C.....	352,621	18,617	38,463	2,114
Del.....	35,728	2,432	2,521	174	N. Dak....	56,239	3,424	2,269	126
D. C.....	63,067	3,321	4,165	273	Ohio.....	850,938	59,240	67,298	3,973
Fla.....	655,090	37,080	40,766	2,691	Okla.....	206,187	12,195	16,409	1,020
Ga.....	277,322	14,670	36,423	1,985	Oreg.....	184,872	12,560	10,764	761
Hawaii...	33,658	2,943	2,553	167	Pa.....	1,094,812	76,566	77,044	5,517
Idaho....	58,351	3,708	3,236	207	R.I.....	89,972	6,265	5,765	406
Ill.....	993,381	63,868	63,846	3,941	S. C.....	166,239	8,549	22,190	1,189
Ind.....	416,027	30,049	27,874	1,895	S. Dak....	65,816	4,002	2,678	158
Iowa.....	288,861	18,637	12,128	791	Tenn....	301,127	15,870	31,859	1,760
Kans.....	298,733	13,086	10,602	680	Texas....	685,786	39,472	64,800	3,286
Ky.....	294,272	16,211	36,361	1,885	Utah.....	60,569	3,989	3,027	203
La.....	211,074	11,700	28,540	1,416	Vt.....	41,590	2,623	2,932	179
Maine....	101,508	6,684	6,499	395	Va.....	261,474	16,684	32,315	1,854
Md.....	212,977	13,984	14,316	682	Wash....	262,908	18,054	14,426	1,039
Mass.....	521,022	36,394	28,935	2,052	W. Va....	191,183	11,479	32,547	1,832
Mch.....	681,860	46,171	45,391	3,269	Wis.....	399,337	26,947	20,171	1,379
Mich.....	323,279	26,866	12,652	867	Wyo.....	25,242	1,643	1,453	95
Miss.....	185,082	8,482	18,453	935	P. R.....	140,376	4,730	9,402	267
Mo.....	437,670	27,720	28,430	1,826	Samoa...	78	2	—	—
Mont....	62,329	4,110	3,512	235	Guam....	150	5	—	(4)
Nebr.....	143,528	8,970	5,517	354	V.I.....	1,499	68	45	3
					Abroad...	115,540	7,454	2,611	222

¹ Benefits payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to retired-worker beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers.

² Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Distribution by State or other area estimated. * Less than \$500.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 390. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS: 1940 TO 1962

[In millions of dollars. Payments under 1936 and later amendments, except as noted. Corrected to February 1963. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1967*, series H 123, for total payments]

TYPE	1940	1950	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962
Total payments.....	135	961	4,968	10,298	11,245	12,745	14,461
Monthly benefits, total ¹	24	928	4,855	10,127	11,081	12,578	14,278
Old-age (retired worker).....	15	657	3,253	6,548	7,053	7,802	8,813
Disability (disabled worker).....	—	—	—	300	480	724	888
Wife's or husband's ²	2	88	466	1,611	1,633	1,178	1,284
Child's ³	4	142	561	999	1,035	1,295	1,454
Widow's or widower's.....	(4)	85	398	921	1,057	1,232	1,470
Parent's.....	2	49	183	262	286	316	325
Parents'.....	(4)	3	16	25	28	31	34
Lump sum.....	112	23	113	171	164	171	183

¹ Includes lump-sum payments under 1936 act in the amount of \$3,247,000, payable with respect to workers who died before January 1946. ² Distribution by type estimated.

³ Beginning 1959, includes benefits paid to dependents of disability (disabled worker) beneficiaries.

⁴ Less than \$500,000.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear annually in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 293. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—STATE, FEDERAL, AND TEMPORARY PROGRAMS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

In thousands, except average weekly benefit payments. Corrected to February 1963]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Average weekly insured unemployment ¹	STATE PROGRAMS			FEDERAL PROGRAMS				TEMPORARY PROGRAMS ⁷ (STATE, UCX, UCFE)	
		Beneficiaries ²	Amount benefits paid ³	Average weekly payments ⁴	Ex-servicemen (UCX)		Federal employees (UCFE)		Beneficiaries	Amount benefits paid
					Beneficiaries ²	Amount benefits paid ³	Beneficiaries ²	Amount benefits paid ³		
Total	1,924	6,074	\$2,675,447	\$34.56	198	\$79,741	85	\$53,745	563	\$201,782
Alabama.....	28	75	26,446	27.30	4	1,602	2	1,048	8	2,221
Alaska.....	4	13	6,594	37.12	(*)	54	1	724	2	655
Arizona.....	10	34	11,576	33.12	2	625	1	496	2	741
Arkansas.....	17	59	12,375	20.72	3	823	1	327	4	892
California.....	216	701	425,716	44.19	22	10,149	13	11,558	75	30,294
Colorado.....	11	33	20,408	47.56	2	710	1	698	2	819
Connecticut.....	27	51	42,350	33.56	2	438	(*)	305	8	8,881
Delaware.....	4	12	8,152	38.00	(*)	130	(*)	49	1	546
District of Columbia.....	0	17	6,801	39.26	1	329	3	1,962	2	681
Florida.....	30	111	33,054	27.28	5	1,710	2	608	10	2,959
Georgia.....	27	100	24,786	20.88	3	1,229	2	826	13	3,159
Hawaii.....	7	23	10,416	36.64	1	365	1	832	3	1,133
Idaho.....	6	21	6,262	36.25	1	359	1	467	2	847
Illinois.....	86	300	144,977	33.00	8	2,905	4	2,437	33	13,631
Indiana.....	35	147	44,546	33.45	4	1,419	1	393	17	4,442
Iowa.....	11	40	14,321	36.07	2	332	(*)	126	6	1,310
Kansas.....	10	40	15,926	35.16	1	543	1	691	3	1,189
Kentucky.....	27	69	26,235	35.11	5	1,970	2	715	9	3,190
Louisiana.....	28	63	32,393	35.12	3	1,656	1	533	6	3,282
Maine.....	11	33	10,050	23.05	1	414	(*)	145	4	1,099
Maryland.....	31	109	45,173	31.06	3	1,180	2	688	7	3,062
Massachusetts.....	76	267	118,572	37.36	3	2,001	2	2,222	20	6,597
Michigan.....	80	313	113,660	34.86	11	4,308	2	756	26	10,868
Minnesota.....	30	88	36,947	26.40	4	1,854	1	521	10	2,743
Mississippi.....	14	42	11,994	27.50	2	530	1	454	5	1,158
Missouri.....	39	131	43,902	31.88	4	1,481	1	636	11	3,717
Montana.....	6	19	7,275	35.62	1	265	1	367	2	700
Nebraska.....	6	25	6,086	33.66	1	191	1	210	2	619
Nevada.....	4	15	6,056	37.47	(*)	138	(*)	139	1	404
New Hampshire.....	6	21	8,079	26.29	1	201	(*)	222	1	469
New Jersey.....	82	281	142,437	35.22	5	2,123	2	1,359	25	10,671
New Mexico.....	7	21	8,332	25.31	1	479	1	506	2	582
New York.....	246	790	401,370	37.05	12	4,037	6	4,425	57	25,404
North Carolina.....	36	140	35,724	22.85	4	1,285	1	578	11	3,443
North Dakota.....	4	10	4,483	37.86	1	273	(*)	103	1	307
Ohio.....	101	313	174,433	43.03	11	4,803	4	2,177	25	14,866
Oklahoma.....	18	44	16,372	29.24	3	1,030	1	630	6	1,247
Oregon.....	21	63	28,134	35.01	3	867	2	742	6	2,328
Pennsylvania.....	186	532	252,842	32.32	18	9,357	4	2,696	42	13,604
Rhode Island.....	12	50	15,728	35.48	1	398	1	424	3	1,128
South Carolina.....	14	43	13,536	24.96	2	684	1	301	6	1,412
South Dakota.....	2	9	2,825	26.82	(*)	143	(*)	134	1	173
Tennessee.....	37	99	32,221	24.05	4	1,775	2	967	13	3,829
Texas.....	53	179	53,844	27.64	9	3,546	4	1,684	20	4,697
Utah.....	7	22	8,374	34.72	1	228	1	634	2	499
Vermont.....	4	12	4,796	29.20	(*)	130	(*)	60	1	345
Virginia.....	16	60	15,488	22.30	2	752	1	468	7	1,355
Washington.....	19	113	50,266	32.58	6	2,240	4	2,507	17	3,915
West Virginia.....	22	69	19,335	22.44	4	1,744	(*)	169	5	1,509
Wisconsin.....	28	112	44,345	35.62	5	1,674	1	629	9	2,311
Wyoming.....	2	12	6,766	47.84	(*)	133	(*)	314	1	461
Puerto Rico.....	17	41	9,983	13.76	3	1,584	1	291	6	912
Virgin Islands.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	1

¹ Compels insured non-payment under State, UCX, UCFE, and railroad program; latter program included in total but not distributed by State.
² Represents number of first payments during year; Wisconsin figure, first payments on a "per employer" basis.
³ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.
⁴ For total unemployment.
⁵ Excludes data on ex-servicemen filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State and/or UCFE programs.
⁶ Excludes data on Federal employees filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State programs. ⁷ Program expired June 30, 1962. * Less than 500. † Not applicable.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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Social Insurance and Welfare Services

No. 404. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED AND BENEFITS PAID UNDER STATE LAWS, STATES AND PUERTO RICO: 1951 AND 1952

[In thousands of dollars, except ratios. As of January 1, 1961, includes Puerto Rico. Converted to February 1953.]

STATE	FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS ¹ (end of year)			CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED ²		BENEFITS PAID ³		RATIO OF BENEFITS TO CONTRIBUTIONS (percent)	
	1950	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Total.....	3,543,257	5,802,933	6,272,663	2,442,379	2,852,365	3,422,698	2,575,447	139.1	90.6
Alabama.....	53,075	47,155	52,776	22,335	25,126	20,381	26,846	133.2	82.4
Alaska.....	4,800	5,454	6,438	8,331	7,483	7,467	8,504	122.6	83.9
Arizona.....	82,391	61,323	63,235	10,384	15,337	13,095	11,376	127.6	69.2
Arkansas.....	35,752	31,216	30,496	9,483	11,047	16,043	12,375	169.2	114.7
California.....	861,581	571,558	623,537	301,344	457,915	433,971	425,716	157.2	93.0
Colorado.....	61,871	57,525	53,938	11,763	18,080	18,523	20,408	157.4	135.3
Connecticut.....	168,558	150,372	161,553	46,549	43,125	70,241	62,350	150.9	83.2
Delaware.....	11,253	10,360	12,485	8,137	8,068	16,089	8,152	123.2	81.8
Dist. of Col.....	62,438	53,782	64,910	6,321	7,476	6,624	6,801	110.0	91.0
Florida.....	102,457	100,524	119,888	59,136	49,915	43,683	53,034	111.0	90.2
Georgia.....	144,588	135,316	143,715	26,204	29,573	35,248	24,789	149.8	83.8
Hawaii.....	25,313	22,473	17,712	5,197	5,457	8,801	10,813	169.3	198.2
Idaho.....	28,373	26,125	26,899	7,494	9,178	16,487	9,262	160.1	100.9
Illinois.....	355,959	344,820	338,504	102,364	177,060	185,169	144,917	113.1	81.4
Indiana.....	168,220	136,087	140,197	36,211	44,556	72,944	44,540	201.4	100.0
Iowa.....	115,475	107,475	105,294	8,251	10,240	19,571	14,321	237.2	139.9
Kansas.....	72,066	64,239	63,292	10,741	12,846	21,412	15,321	190.0	119.2
Kentucky.....	104,034	94,127	100,172	23,389	28,231	38,600	26,255	150.3	92.9
Louisiana.....	120,981	101,589	98,683	23,372	27,695	45,215	33,893	166.0	122.4
Maine.....	28,503	23,360	24,926	9,456	10,870	15,383	10,050	162.7	92.5
Maryland.....	67,709	73,106	95,751	58,443	66,052	54,898	45,773	93.9	69.3
Massachusetts.....	221,288	180,331	197,582	88,959	124,480	138,206	118,572	156.9	95.3
Michigan.....	220,114	158,924	207,403	147,808	160,418	210,500	113,800	142.5	70.9
Minnesota.....	63,761	42,032	37,472	22,386	36,923	45,727	30,617	204.3	118.5
Mississippi.....	32,723	29,749	33,564	13,386	14,805	17,347	11,994	129.6	81.0
Missouri.....	201,724	194,427	199,077	38,800	42,403	52,229	43,902	134.6	103.5
Montana.....	26,064	23,519	22,244	8,010	5,329	11,250	7,275	140.6	136.5
Nebraska.....	40,302	39,603	40,106	7,620	8,500	9,421	9,080	123.6	106.7
Nevada.....	17,706	17,177	20,802	7,188	9,132	8,216	6,056	114.3	66.3
New Hampshire.....	24,007	22,983	24,749	6,677	7,035	8,385	5,979	125.6	85.0
New Jersey.....	337,183	316,293	318,911	124,783	136,535	149,807	143,437	120.1	105.1
New Mexico.....	42,340	37,820	36,691	5,832	6,241	11,795	8,632	202.2	138.3
New York.....	999,028	950,354	1,095,731	420,993	518,192	487,395	401,870	115.3	77.6
North Carolina.....	186,565	181,756	190,016	36,107	38,402	46,458	35,724	128.7	93.0
North Dakota.....	7,331	6,414	6,772	3,958	4,675	5,077	1,483	128.3	95.9
Ohio.....	210,541	145,705	123,664	99,133	148,485	264,756	174,633	267.1	117.6
Oklahoma.....	36,998	30,970	35,755	13,879	19,953	21,634	16,672	155.9	83.6
Oregon.....	47,470	44,531	55,235	35,919	37,263	38,572	28,034	108.5	75.2
Pennsylvania.....	174,508	114,779	149,505	260,420	274,685	341,236	252,842	131.0	92.0
Rhode Island.....	32,968	33,339	35,547	18,870	19,878	19,431	15,726	103.0	79.1
South Carolina.....	76,526	74,456	76,150	12,539	13,331	16,787	13,636	133.7	102.3
South Dakota.....	15,172	15,113	16,115	2,162	3,375	2,672	2,835	123.6	84.0
Tennessee.....	74,451	64,378	66,956	30,658	33,133	42,675	32,321	139.2	97.5
Texas.....	249,858	241,510	240,923	47,000	50,607	62,869	58,644	133.8	115.9
Utah.....	38,045	37,581	38,474	7,678	8,327	9,533	8,674	124.2	104.2
Vermont.....	13,656	10,807	9,963	3,059	3,507	6,416	4,766	209.7	135.9
Virginia.....	88,587	91,482	106,693	21,695	26,806	21,463	14,486	93.9	54.0
Washington.....	202,201	193,982	199,772	50,202	48,941	65,423	50,269	130.3	102.7
West Virginia.....	35,445	35,154	45,105	24,375	27,802	25,652	19,035	105.2	68.5
Wisconsin.....	216,117	194,449	197,352	38,430	37,226	68,077	44,643	177.1	119.9
Wyoming.....	12,441	9,093	5,730	2,924	3,236	6,575	6,790	224.9	210.0
Puerto Rico.....		35,002	41,053	12,145	13,884	6,756	9,983	55.6	71.9

¹ Sum of balances in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account in U.S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts include interest credited.
² Contributions, penalties, and interest from employers and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks.
³ Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

No. 407. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, BY STATES: 1940 to 1961

In thousands of dollars. Payments represent cash and medical benefits and include insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers (compiled from the *Specifier Insurance by States*), *Occupational Diseases*, and from published and unpublished reports of State insurance commissioners), net disbursements of State funds (from the *Specifier* and from State reports, published and unpublished), estimated for some States, and self-insurance payments, estimated from available State data. Calendar-year data, except for 1940-year data for Federal employees and for a few States with State funds. Includes benefit payments under Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and Defense Base Compensation Act for States in which such payments are made.

STATE	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957	1959	1959	1960	1961
Total	255,451	408,374	614,702	715,555	749,175	1,115,595	1,099,522	1,263,167	1,531,807
Alabama.....	1,061	2,946	2,737	4,538	5,800	4,327	8,500	10,458	10,549
Alaska.....							2,450	2,721	3,201
Arizona.....	1,527	3,865	5,475	7,730	8,302	3,335	10,709	12,110	13,472
Arkansas.....	23	2,379	8,500	5,250	2,219	4,739	7,023	7,490	8,617
California.....	19,950	40,908	58,452	59,355	107,200	113,087	122,511	53,653	174,023
Colorado.....	2,492	2,285	3,414	3,514	2,639	3,715	9,781	16,825	11,875
Connecticut.....	3,800	7,312	9,500	15,638	18,155	17,844	19,142	19,879	18,518
Delaware.....	318	438	744	1,203	1,504	1,626	1,325	1,569	2,213
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,441	1,193	2,360	2,530	2,478	3,757	3,455	4,061	4,970
Florida.....	1,383	4,193	7,418	18,011	23,692	23,796	27,380	34,147	34,699
Georgia.....	1,492	2,921	4,757	7,317	6,714	13,334	16,826	17,298	11,890
Hawaii.....							3,462	4,537	6,345
Idaho.....	1,216	1,193	2,218	3,598	4,034	4,277	4,444	4,927	5,164
Illinois.....	14,210	23,530	31,147	45,686	55,544	63,125	61,281	67,421	63,497
Indiana.....	3,779	6,525	8,920	3,064	15,632	13,600	19,505	18,058	18,801
Iowa.....	1,879	2,666	4,055	6,707	7,994	7,865	8,905	9,348	9,603
Kansas.....	1,587	2,977	4,299	8,178	6,810	13,508	11,893	12,978	13,575
Kentucky.....	3,087	4,000	3,937	9,310	11,329	11,762	11,353	12,143	12,250
Louisiana.....	3,369	6,952	11,400	9,575	25,880	28,210	25,338	25,462	26,463
Maine.....	991	2,224	1,600	2,387	2,639	2,771	3,371	3,476	3,425
Maryland.....	2,711	5,853	8,895	12,087	14,808	16,945	18,364	20,112	21,634
Massachusetts.....	7,415	11,771	23,976	33,301	37,892	57,856	41,335	45,357	50,572
Michigan.....	9,071	14,623	23,123	31,046	38,287	40,081	42,151	48,852	53,653
Minnesota.....	3,754	5,853	9,662	14,340	17,157	18,464	20,024	21,974	22,451
Mississippi.....	11	34	2,272	4,715	5,983	6,206	7,423	8,371	8,794
Missouri.....	4,035	8,385	10,649	18,915	19,492	10,095	20,798	22,617	23,813
Montana.....	2,063	2,003	2,544	4,236	5,272	5,401	5,401	5,494	5,680
Nebraska.....	967	1,334	2,300	3,642	3,676	3,976	4,287	4,468	5,316
Nevada.....	828	1,040	1,659	3,916	4,320	4,333	4,166	4,422	4,640
New Hampshire.....	794	1,092	1,576	2,366	2,795	2,670	3,635	3,741	4,034
New Jersey.....	12,416	21,961	29,164	44,779	49,287	54,113	56,420	59,880	61,733
New Mexico.....	566	652	2,330	4,312	5,511	5,984	7,621	8,074	9,585
New York.....	51,211	74,255	115,379	143,206	152,214	154,921	136,113	164,530	164,041
North Carolina.....	1,992	3,542	6,354	10,025	11,608	12,213	13,823	14,939	16,937
North Dakota.....	600	743	1,100	1,855	2,272	2,658	2,412	2,438	2,773
Ohio.....	16,895	25,603	40,441	89,314	75,502	76,064	85,167	94,495	101,795
Oklahoma.....	3,394	5,456	8,082	13,246	15,019	15,451	15,477	15,172	15,399
Oregon.....	4,277	5,666	8,983	15,720	19,323	22,092	23,729	25,539	27,372
Pennsylvania.....	22,774	24,552	30,831	37,839	43,563	43,281	45,908	48,431	50,563
Rhode Island.....	1,153	5,449	3,800	5,928	3,470	6,538	6,651	8,740	6,679
South Carolina.....	1,072	2,606	4,123	5,239	5,733	6,425	7,008	8,138	8,474
South Dakota.....	265	355	650	1,120	1,306	1,349	1,494	1,900	2,735
Tennessee.....	1,527	4,027	5,349	9,523	11,698	12,118	13,387	14,321	15,181
Texas.....	8,124	18,218	33,330	50,027	58,423	59,727	65,433	69,740	72,617
Utah.....	1,109	1,312	1,859	2,461	3,244	3,307	3,331	3,460	4,209
Vermont.....	382	522	900	1,200	1,555	1,565	1,857	1,720	2,016
Virginia.....	2,085	3,361	5,559	8,169	10,101	10,823	12,063	12,677	13,432
Washington.....	5,378	9,688	14,873	19,351	20,705	21,933	23,764	25,156	27,281
West Virginia.....	3,758	7,735	9,632	12,372	13,715	13,963	14,562	14,275	14,603
Wisconsin.....	5,662	9,162	13,556	16,697	18,337	18,634	21,551	22,687	22,244
Wyoming.....	422	503	1,611	1,361	1,386	1,339	1,547	1,622	1,763
Federal employees:									
Civilian.....	13,035	12,955	22,236	33,369	37,453	40,073	41,551	42,329	45,279
Other.....		298	1,134	14,933	18,539	19,514	27,703	17,602	16,807

1 Prior to 1956, excludes Alaska and Hawaii, except data for Federal employees are for all employees regardless of where stationed.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; preliminary estimates appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 411. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—RECIPIENTS, BY PROGRAM, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[As of December. Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving vendor payments for medical care.]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ¹	AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)
			Families	Recipients				
				Total number ²	Children			
Total.....	* 2,225,721	125,815	942,545	3,822,973	2,871,017	* 99,581	437,452	* 353,660
Alabama.....	103,789	254	22,313	90,103	70,871	1,453	12,064	50
Alaska.....	1,471	.....	1,329	4,337	3,284	102	.....	238
Arizona.....	13,523	.....	9,307	39,307	29,646	961	1,140	2,701
Arkansas.....	55,862	1,956	6,560	24,908	19,205	1,070	8,248	400
California.....	261,508	15,882	87,504	335,804	254,754	* 12,567	28,058	33,034
Colorado.....	* 46,319	.....	9,182	36,256	28,243	256	5,780	1,835
Connecticut.....	* 5,200	4,536	* 11,500	* 43,000	* 32,350	367	6,283	4,220
Delaware.....	1,101	.....	2,738	7,335	5,688	278	449	1,334
District of Columbia.....	2,829	.....	4,353	20,380	16,171	191	3,018	888
Florida.....	76,423	.....	27,612	103,030	82,468	2,544	13,857	* 8,800
Georgia.....	92,951	.....	16,979	64,052	49,709	3,094	25,180	2,598
Hawaii.....	1,162	546	3,389	13,824	10,384	76	1,039	1,041
Idaho.....	5,548	1,342	2,491	9,645	7,044	130	2,367	n.a.
Illinois.....	64,483	658	58,066	234,798	200,691	2,855	28,398	28,073
Indiana.....	24,751	.....	12,347	46,879	35,470	1,837	.....	n.a.
Iowa.....	31,021	.....	10,392	41,027	29,639	1,328	867	* 4,000
Kansas.....	25,248	.....	8,728	27,045	20,039	548	4,318	3,000
Kentucky.....	64,107	2,583	21,537	80,609	58,783	2,373	8,680	3,202
Louisiana.....	126,621	313	21,906	94,454	71,148	2,761	18,921	7,442
Maine.....	11,206	248	6,355	21,608	16,111	406	2,275	3,140
Maryland.....	9,489	6,777	13,220	57,831	44,294	422	6,449	4,831
Massachusetts.....	58,467	21,836	19,748	70,105	52,962	2,270	10,466	7,146
Michigan.....	51,844	4,954	32,955	121,117	88,425	1,678	6,286	32,378
Minnesota.....	43,921	.....	11,514	40,863	31,952	1,928	2,650	6,563
Mississippi.....	77,872	.....	20,369	79,383	62,462	3,292	13,872	1,003
Missouri.....	107,707	.....	26,469	104,214	79,786	4,776	14,872	6,419
Montana.....	6,000	.....	1,792	7,070	5,400	291	1,257	1,553
Nebraska.....	13,289	.....	3,224	12,997	9,076	602	1,710	938
Nevada.....	2,527	.....	1,279	4,658	3,722	167	.....	217
New Hampshire.....	4,551	106	684	4,062	3,011	251	506	922
New Jersey.....	18,634	.....	22,260	82,561	62,980	947	7,784	* 6,368
New Mexico.....	10,882	.....	7,395	25,466	22,151	370	3,040	480
New York.....	67,468	29,151	61,423	399,145	292,905	3,363	34,900	31,675
North Carolina.....	45,254	.....	27,845	118,182	85,878	5,035	21,251	2,150
North Dakota.....	5,939	895	1,887	6,880	5,051	84	1,253	490
Ohio.....	56,639	.....	35,699	146,513	109,868	3,457	16,786	37,393
Oklahoma.....	54,467	563	18,440	79,728	52,148	1,721	11,256	7,552
Oregon.....	15,182	510	7,622	28,765	21,740	379	4,860	5,130
Pennsylvania.....	68,520	5,818	74,639	333,263	233,372	17,098	19,043	38,569
Rhode Island.....	6,163	.....	5,139	26,315	14,881	119	2,667	2,522
South Carolina.....	28,129	57	8,391	33,862	27,117	1,093	8,170	1,453
South Dakota.....	8,019	.....	2,797	9,865	7,545	147	1,196	304
Tennessee.....	49,711	946	21,371	81,867	62,539	2,449	11,831	2,173
Texas.....	223,062	.....	17,435	72,634	65,461	5,142	7,959	* 11,403
Utah.....	5,731	1,527	4,233	17,147	12,332	173	4,492	1,693
Vermont.....	5,625	26	1,519	4,825	3,637	110	694	* 1,200
Virginia.....	13,903	.....	10,512	43,847	33,625	1,154	6,530	2,222
Washington.....	43,843	948	11,411	41,665	31,469	796	9,805	10,766
West Virginia.....	16,411	5,171	33,574	138,620	94,984	000	7,186	1,344
Wisconsin.....	31,622	.....	11,540	42,733	31,684	868	5,107	8,367
Wyoming.....	2,713	.....	821	3,185	2,454	57	563	565
Puerto Rico.....	35,292	1,982	53,838	226,360	180,573	1,650	22,178	1,279
Guam.....	133	88	170	880	730	7	85	6
Virgin Islands.....	623	478	311	1,111	933	16	96	150

n.a. Not available.
¹ Program initiated November 1961 under the Social Security Act Amendment of 1960.
² Includes as recipients the child, and/or both parents, or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent, in families in which the requirements of such a family were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
³ Includes 3,682 recipients under 65 in Colorado.
⁴ Includes 304 recipients of payments made without Federal participation in California, 663 in Missouri, and 12,276 in Pennsylvania.
⁵ Partly estimated; total not as large as sum of State figures because of adjustment. See footnote 7.
⁶ Estimated.
⁷ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, or burial only.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 412. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS, BY PROGRAM, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1952

[Includes vendor payments for medical care]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total amount of public assistance (1,000)	AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS, DECEMBER						
		Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ¹	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (per case)
				Per family	Per recipient			
Total	144,456,791	\$75.37	\$205.32	\$125.96	\$31.04	\$36.21	\$73.45	\$27.63
Alabama.....	97,784	68.88	223.88	47.42	11.63	47.87	44.65	12.53
Alaska.....	3,145	81.63	.....	126.46	34.13	78.08	.....	60.77
Arizona.....	26,492	61.57	.....	116.86	28.32	72.61	60.60	60.62
Arkansas.....	49,489	62.67	51.79	37.75	17.65	35.87	58.27	15.44
California.....	612,817	107.21	273.73	152.87	44.15	126.39	104.59	37.89
Colorado.....	79,000	99.72	.....	132.47	35.32	81.74	72.84	45.09
Connecticut.....	80,440	78.76	220.91	173.41	46.78	118.54	59.05	73.53
Delaware.....	4,634	59.34	.....	96.82	29.10	75.35	71.88	52.27
Dist. of Columbia.....	15,942	63.76	.....	152.22	32.68	73.99	76.59	75.42
Florida.....	86,077	60.75	.....	81.84	16.51	53.09	64.74	(*)
Georgia.....	91,163	52.90	.....	87.49	23.10	56.61	55.82	31.62
Hawaii.....	9,829	69.37	220.66	150.83	34.78	92.01	107.76	68.72
Idaho.....	13,353	71.34	123.62	156.21	40.86	59.59	58.65	n.s.
Illinois.....	279,724	82.48	457.23	201.68	44.20	90.77	99.46	83.62
Indiana.....	38,395	72.88	.....	116.55	28.74	79.89	.....	n.s.
Iowa.....	53,114	90.72	.....	146.21	37.05	100.84	71.23	(*)
Kansas.....	46,315	88.39	.....	148.54	36.92	38.23	91.66	69.71
Kentucky.....	69,894	56.87	18.63	90.55	24.29	50.63	61.67	24.63
Louisiana.....	165,782	79.92	210.18	100.99	23.42	80.62	57.11	52.47
Maine.....	21,744	76.75	203.43	106.20	29.64	75.36	86.20	61.63
Maryland.....	38,961	71.26	37.61	137.74	31.49	70.00	70.00	70.32
Massachusetts.....	166,454	89.57	183.29	175.01	49.39	135.90	142.53	70.68
Michigan.....	180,334	77.95	316.05	137.30	37.36	87.22	101.59	102.83
Minnesota.....	58,436	102.27	.....	173.69	49.03	120.46	60.70	81.78
Mississippi.....	49,234	34.63	.....	35.61	9.05	37.74	34.31	14.96
Missouri.....	132,880	82.10	.....	95.63	24.29	65.00	64.62	56.75
Montana.....	10,169	69.02	.....	133.87	33.93	77.50	76.98	40.30
Nebraska.....	20,710	79.54	.....	117.80	29.22	64.89	80.39	52.30
Nevada.....	4,582	89.99	.....	107.32	29.47	113.72	.....	56.25
New Hampshire.....	8,909	99.04	26.68	163.69	39.73	101.51	113.59	(*)
New Jersey.....	87,638	94.90	.....	176.22	47.46	88.88	94.78	115.32
New Mexico.....	23,791	80.52	.....	125.77	31.18	74.24	79.61	41.06
New York.....	426,176	82.55	270.40	183.35	42.06	98.52	107.90	79.53
North Carolina.....	77,335	53.82	.....	92.09	22.29	59.44	63.82	23.61
North Dakota.....	13,501	85.03	211.29	157.85	40.47	79.01	107.75	59.59
Ohio.....	183,286	83.50	.....	130.29	31.93	60.58	84.15	80.13
Oklahoma.....	136,236	89.42	187.80	123.04	32.08	113.91	108.20	12.68
Oregon.....	39,482	84.54	116.18	148.54	38.04	96.92	91.82	61.47
Pennsylvania.....	220,693	73.34	254.72	128.99	28.85	73.76	61.88	60.37
Rhode Island.....	20,097	83.28	.....	156.52	39.36	87.07	86.66	53.66
South Carolina.....	26,618	46.76	171.29	85.84	16.27	61.24	50.79	31.11
South Dakota.....	12,436	80.36	.....	108.56	30.69	66.67	65.25	35.63
Tennessee.....	85,068	46.15	37.49	70.13	18.56	47.79	46.87	18.91
Texas.....	203,868	69.28	.....	78.72	18.90	68.00	57.89	(*)
Utah.....	18,299	64.57	136.71	128.77	31.83	75.32	65.93	63.24
Vermont.....	8,034	80.80	400.27	110.48	30.26	65.17	63.52	(*)
Virginia.....	29,056	55.60	.....	98.23	23.55	63.05	61.60	45.19
Washington.....	93,098	86.67	178.54	141.36	34.86	91.12	82.67	80.31
West Virginia.....	58,278	46.74	27.60	113.24	25.06	46.98	46.85	31.71
Wisconsin.....	74,560	106.25	.....	189.97	49.08	95.62	117.30	91.07
Wyoming.....	4,992	82.42	.....	143.71	37.56	79.04	80.37	87.44
Puerto Rico.....	17,174	9.02	44.13	14.67	3.68	8.21	8.82	7.48
Guam.....	224	28.36	1.06	64.39	12.44	(*)	27.52	(*)
Virgin Islands.....	568	36.23	3.12	56.23	15.74	(*)	32.20	32.59

n.s. Not available.
¹ Program initiated November 1960 under the Social Security Act, Amendment of 1960.
² Includes vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.
³ Not computed. ⁴ Not computed; base too small.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 421. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—NUMBER OF PERSONS AND FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[For year ending June 30. Excludes training grants totaling \$9,653,000 and research grants totaling \$9,449,600. See heading, table 420]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	DISABLED PERSONS		FEDERAL GRANTS ¹ (\$1,000)				
	Number rehabilitated	Number in process of rehabilitation on June 30	Total	Type of agency		Type of grant	
				State boards of vocational education	State agencies for the blind	Support grants	Extension and improvement grants
Total.....	102,377	208,635	64,038	57,468	6,600	62,253	1,038
Alabama.....	3,056	5,013	2,600	2,600	.....	2,578	21
Alaska.....	77	277	150	150	.....	130	.....
Arizona.....	437	885	559	468	94	648	11
Arkansas.....	2,500	2,953	1,847	1,847	.....	1,833	14
California.....	2,670	16,485	3,264	3,254	.....	3,136	128
Colorado.....	1,243	2,313	800	800	.....	788	14
Connecticut.....	995	2,919	421	347	74	400	21
Delaware.....	545	655	174	139	35	169	5
District of Columbia.....	847	1,579	230	230	.....	224	6
Florida.....	4,301	6,858	2,378	1,878	500	2,374	.....
Georgia.....	6,161	6,583	3,396	3,396	.....	3,364	32
Hawaii.....	244	677	262	212	50	257	5
Idaho.....	400	624	226	191	35	226	.....
Illinois.....	3,926	9,036	2,437	2,437	.....	2,360	77
Indiana.....	1,465	3,170	634	573	61	621	13
Iowa.....	1,343	2,802	999	803	196	977	22
Kansas.....	1,172	2,150	878	662	216	862	16
Kentucky.....	1,776	2,226	760	760	.....	735	25
Louisiana.....	2,159	6,374	1,874	1,704	170	1,879	.....
Maine.....	432	882	355	260	95	347	8
Maryland.....	1,691	3,632	715	715	.....	715	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,749	3,661	1,375	1,158	219	1,337	38
Michigan.....	3,282	6,728	1,555	1,434	121	1,491	64
Minnesota.....	1,476	4,494	1,317	1,093	224	1,289	28
Mississippi.....	1,675	2,685	1,176	790	386	1,176	.....
Missouri.....	2,117	3,624	1,270	1,023	247	1,242	28
Montana.....	480	1,484	827	281	46	322	5
Nebraska.....	691	1,826	367	292	75	355	12
Nevada.....	136	200	82	60	22	82	.....
New Hampshire.....	213	537	147	118	31	147	.....
New Jersey.....	2,631	3,835	1,271	1,079	192	1,232	39
New Mexico.....	321	402	274	216	58	267	7
New York.....	7,340	14,823	4,821	4,231	590	4,788	33
North Carolina.....	6,162	9,770	2,580	1,938	642	2,543	37
North Dakota.....	372	872	396	396	.....	391	5
Ohio.....	2,592	5,950	1,635	1,277	358	1,563	72
Oklahoma.....	1,613	6,300	1,474	1,474	.....	1,455	19
Oregon.....	710	1,733	684	578	106	672	12
Pennsylvania.....	6,311	17,183	5,422	4,651	471	5,238	43
Rhode Island.....	630	2,038	452	370	82	442	6
South Carolina.....	2,463	5,571	1,393	1,301	92	1,393	.....
South Dakota.....	303	793	322	264	58	316	6
Tennessee.....	2,614	4,889	1,860	1,481	379	1,860	.....
Texas.....	3,366	7,338	1,978	1,283	265	1,600	78
Utah.....	591	1,612	290	290	.....	283	7
Vermont.....	244	544	249	201	48	248	3
Virginia.....	3,624	5,226	1,555	1,421	134	1,545	10
Washington.....	1,168	2,562	917	771	146	894	23
West Virginia.....	3,710	8,445	1,444	1,444	.....	1,426	15
Wisconsin.....	1,884	5,417	1,206	1,111	95	1,206	.....
Wyoming.....	119	226	114	114	.....	109	5
Puerto Rico.....	1,226	4,072	1,004	1,004	.....	1,004	.....
Guam.....	13	48	82	82	.....	77	5
Virgin Islands.....	31	55	25	25	.....	25	.....

¹ Data represent funds obligated.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

No. 491. POPULAR VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, AND PERCENT OF VOTE FOR MAJORITY PARTY, BY STATES: 1936 TO 1952

In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party. See also table 453; for current figures, see table 492. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series Y 30-128.

STATE	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952	
	Vote	Per- cent for ma- jority party	Vote	Per- cent for ma- jority party	Vote	Per- cent for ma- jority party	Vote	Per- cent for ma- jority party	Vote	Per- cent for ma- jority party
Total ¹	45,343	D-66.8	49,891	D-75.7	47,869	D-75.4	46,691	D-48.5	61,363	R-55.2
Alabama.....	276	D-86.4	294	D-83.2	245	D-81.3	215	(*)	225	D-61.9
Arizona.....	124	D-62.9	160	D-63.8	139	D-58.8	177	D-63.8	251	R-58.5
Arkansas.....	179	D-81.8	200	D-75.5	215	D-70.0	242	D-61.7	405	D-55.9
California.....	2,338	D-67.9	3,269	D-57.5	3,821	D-56.8	4,022	D-47.6	5,019	R-56.7
Colorado.....	489	D-60.4	649	R-80.9	535	R-58.2	615	D-51.0	623	R-60.8
Connecticut.....	691	D-55.3	782	D-53.4	832	D-52.3	884	R-40.5	1,093	R-55.9
Delaware.....	126	D-84.6	136	D-84.7	125	D-84.4	132	R-50.0	174	R-51.8
Florida.....	327	D-70.1	485	D-74.0	483	D-70.3	578	D-48.8	974	R-54.6
Georgia.....	293	D-87.1	313	D-84.8	223	D-81.7	418	D-66.8	651	D-69.5
Idaho.....	200	D-63.0	235	D-54.4	233	D-51.6	215	D-60.0	278	R-65.4
Illinois.....	3,257	D-57.7	4,218	D-51.0	4,035	D-51.6	3,984	D-50.1	4,459	R-55.0
Indiana.....	1,631	D-66.6	1,783	R-80.5	1,672	R-82.4	1,656	R-49.0	1,955	R-58.1
Iowa.....	1,143	D-56.4	1,315	R-82.0	1,053	R-82.0	1,038	D-50.3	1,246	R-64.0
Kansas.....	659	D-83.8	860	R-56.9	734	R-60.2	789	R-53.6	890	R-69.3
Kentucky.....	623	D-58.4	968	D-57.5	868	D-54.5	823	D-53.7	991	D-50.0
Louisiana.....	530	D-88.8	372	D-85.0	349	D-80.6	416	(*)	652	D-52.9
Maine.....	364	R-55.5	321	R-81.1	206	R-82.4	285	R-76.7	351	R-66.2
Maryland.....	625	D-82.3	660	D-82.3	608	D-81.4	627	R-59.4	807	R-53.7
Massachusetts.....	1,840	D-51.2	2,027	D-53.1	1,981	D-52.8	2,107	D-54.7	2,381	R-54.3
Michigan.....	1,805	D-56.3	2,086	R-46.9	2,205	D-50.2	2,116	R-49.2	2,782	R-53.8
Minnesota.....	1,130	D-61.6	1,251	D-51.5	1,126	D-52.4	1,212	D-57.2	1,379	R-55.3
Mississippi.....	162	D-97.1	176	D-97.7	180	D-88.0	182	(*)	2-3	D-60.5
Missouri.....	1,829	D-60.8	1,834	D-57.3	1,572	D-51.4	1,579	D-58.1	1,897	R-50.8
Montana.....	231	D-69.3	248	D-58.8	207	D-54.3	224	D-53.1	265	R-53.4
Nebraska.....	608	D-57.1	616	R-57.2	563	R-58.0	489	R-54.2	610	R-69.2
Nevada.....	44	D-72.8	53	D-60.2	54	D-54.6	62	D-50.4	82	R-61.4
New Hampshire.....	218	D-49.7	235	D-58.2	230	D-52.1	231	R-52.4	273	R-60.9
New Jersey.....	1,819	D-59.6	1,974	D-51.5	1,964	D-50.5	1,950	R-56.3	2,423	R-53.0
New Mexico.....	169	D-62.7	183	D-54.7	152	D-53.5	187	D-56.1	239	R-55.4
New York.....	5,596	D-58.8	6,302	R-48.0	6,317	R-47.3	6,177	R-46.0	7,129	R-55.5
North Carolina.....	839	D-73.4	823	D-74.0	781	D-68.7	791	D-58.0	1,211	D-53.9
North Dakota.....	274	D-69.6	281	R-56.1	226	R-53.8	221	R-52.2	270	R-71.0
Ohio.....	3,012	D-58.0	3,320	D-52.2	3,153	R-80.2	2,936	D-49.6	3,701	R-56.8
Oklahoma.....	750	D-66.8	826	D-57.4	723	D-55.5	723	D-62.7	649	R-54.6
Oregon.....	414	D-64.4	481	D-53.7	480	D-51.8	524	R-49.8	695	R-60.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,138	D-56.9	4,078	D-53.2	3,795	D-51.1	3,735	R-50.9	4,566	R-52.8
Rhode Island.....	310	D-82.9	321	D-56.7	296	D-58.6	338	D-57.6	414	R-50.9
South Carolina.....	115	D-98.6	100	D-95.6	103	D-87.6	143	(*)	340	D-50.9
South Dakota.....	296	D-84.0	308	R-57.4	232	R-58.3	250	R-51.8	294	R-69.3
Tennessee.....	477	D-68.8	523	D-67.3	511	D-60.4	650	D-49.1	893	R-50.0
Texas.....	850	D-87.3	1,117	D-81.0	1,144	D-71.3	1,147	D-65.4	2,073	R-53.2
Utah.....	217	D-69.3	248	D-62.3	248	D-60.4	276	D-54.0	330	R-58.9
Vermont.....	144	R-56.4	143	R-54.8	125	R-57.1	123	R-61.5	154	R-71.5
Virginia.....	335	D-70.2	347	D-68.1	388	D-52.4	419	D-47.2	618	R-56.5
Washington.....	692	D-66.4	794	D-58.2	856	D-56.8	605	D-62.3	1,097	R-54.2
West Virginia.....	830	D-60.5	868	D-57.1	716	D-54.9	749	D-57.3	874	D-51.9
Wisconsin.....	1,269	D-63.8	1,406	D-60.1	1,339	R-50.4	1,277	D-50.7	1,607	R-61.6
Wyoming.....	103	D-60.6	112	D-62.8	101	R-51.2	101	D-51.6	129	R-62.7

¹ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

² Percentages based on figures which exclude votes of minor parties for candidates of major parties.

³ Vote represented a victory for Thurmond (States' Rights Democratic Party) as follows: Alabama, 79.7 percent; Louisiana, 49.1 percent; Mississippi, 87.2 percent; and South Carolina, 72.0 percent.

Sources: 1936-44, Edgar Eugene Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1947; 1948, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America Votes*; 1952, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the 87th Congress)*, 1961.

No. 492. POPULAR VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, BY POLITICAL PARTIES, BY STATES: 1958 AND 1960

(In thousands. See also Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1867, series Y 80-128)

STATE	1958					1960						
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Other parties	Percent of total		Total	Democrat	Republican	Other parties	Percent of total	
					Democrat	Republican					Democrat	Republican
Total	62,027	26,523	15,690	414	42.0	57.4	68,839	34,227	34,166	253	42.7	49.5
Alabama	497	281	196	20	56.5	39.4	670	324	238	8	48.9	41.8
Alaska							61	30	31		49.1	50.9
Arizona	290	113	177	(*)	38.9	61.0	398	177	221	(*)	44.4	55.5
Arkansas	407	213	186	7	52.5	45.8	429	215	185	29	50.2	45.1
California	5,466	2,420	3,028	19	44.3	55.4	6,507	3,224	3,200	23	49.6	50.1
Colorado	657	258	394	5	39.3	60.0	736	331	402	3	44.9	54.5
Connecticut	1,117	405	712	(*)	36.3	63.7	1,223	657	568		53.7	46.3
Delaware	178	79	98	1	44.3	55.1	197	100	96	1	50.8	49.0
Florida	1,126	480	544	2	42.7	57.2	1,544	749	765		48.5	51.5
Georgia	670	445	223	2	66.4	33.8	733	459	274	(*)	62.6	37.4
Hawaii							185	92	92		50.0	50.0
Idaho	273	166	167	(*)	38.8	61.2	300	139	162		46.2	53.8
Illinois	4,407	1,776	2,823	8	40.3	59.5	4,757	2,378	2,369	11	50.0	49.8
Indiana	1,975	784	1,185	8	39.7	60.9	2,135	952	1,175	8	44.6	55.0
Iowa	1,235	602	726	4	48.7	51.1	1,274	651	722	1	51.1	48.9
Kansas	866	296	567	3	34.2	65.4	929	363	561	4	39.1	60.4
Kentucky	1,054	476	572	5	45.2	54.3	1,124	522	603		46.4	53.6
Louisiana	618	244	326	48	39.5	60.3	608	407	231	170	66.4	28.6
Maine	352	132	249		37.5	62.5	422	181	241		43.0	57.0
Maryland	633	373	260	(*)	58.9	41.1	1,055	606	490		57.5	42.5
Massachusetts	2,349	648	1,393	7	27.6	72.4	2,469	1,487	977	6	60.2	39.8
Michigan	3,080	1,350	1,714	7	44.1	55.6	3,318	1,887	1,420	10	56.8	43.2
Minnesota	1,340	618	719	3	46.1	53.7	1,642	780	758	4	47.5	52.5
Mississippi	248	144	61	43	58.2	41.8	298	108	74	116	36.2	63.7
Missouri	1,833	618	914		33.7	66.3	1,634	972	662		59.5	40.5
Montana	271	116	155		42.8	57.1	278	135	142	1	48.5	51.5
Nebraska	577	199	378		34.5	65.5	613	233	381		37.9	62.1
Nevada	97	41	56		42.0	58.0	107	55	52		51.2	48.8
New Hampshire	267	60	177	(*)	22.5	77.5	296	138	158		46.6	53.4
New Jersey	2,484	850	1,507	27	34.2	65.7	2,773	1,385	1,368	24	50.0	50.0
New Mexico	254	106	147	1	41.8	58.2	311	156	154	1	50.2	49.8
New York	7,096	2,748	4,348	3	38.7	61.2	7,291	3,446	3,845	15	47.2	52.8
North Carolina	1,166	591	575		50.7	49.3	1,369	713	656		51.7	48.3
North Dakota	254	97	157	(*)	38.1	61.7	278	124	154		44.6	55.4
Ohio	3,702	1,440	2,263		38.9	61.1	4,162	1,944	2,218		46.7	53.3
Oklahoma	859	386	474		44.9	55.1	903	370	533		41.0	59.0
Oregon	736	329	403	1	44.7	55.2	778	387	406	1	49.7	50.3
Pennsylvania	4,577	1,682	2,895	9	36.8	63.2	5,007	2,557	2,440	10	51.1	48.7
Rhode Island	389	162	223		41.7	58.3	496	250	246		50.4	49.6
South Carolina	30	136	73	39	45.4	54.6	387	193	189		50.0	50.0
South Dakota	294	122	172		41.5	58.5	306	128	178		41.8	58.2
Tennessee	939	457	482	21	48.6	51.4	1,052	481	571	14	45.7	54.3
Texas	1,951	366	1,581	15	18.8	81.2	2,312	1,138	1,122	22	49.2	50.8
Utah	334	118	213		35.3	64.7	375	169	205		45.2	54.8
Vermont	153	43	110	(*)	27.8	72.2	167	59	98		35.3	64.7
Virginia	693	288	381	24	41.5	58.5	771	382	405	5	49.6	50.4
Washington	1,151	523	629	7	45.4	54.6	1,242	569	629	13	45.8	54.2
West Virginia	831	382	449		45.8	54.2	839	442	396		52.7	47.3
Wisconsin	1,651	587	955	9	35.5	64.5	1,729	651	925	3	37.7	62.3
Wyoming	124	86	73		68.6	31.4	141	83	77		58.9	41.1

* Includes Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

† Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

‡ Includes pledged Democratic electors who subsequently supported Harry F. Byrd for President.

§ Includes liberal Party votes cast for Democratic candidate.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the United States, 1958)*; 1960, U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections of 1960*, 1960. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

Elections

No. 483. ELECTORAL VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENT, BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, BY STATES: 1924 TO 1960

[D=Democratic, R=Republican. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1937*, series Y 32-79]

STATE	1924 ¹	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960 ⁴
Republican.....	382	444	50	3	82	59	188	472	577	219
Democratic.....	158	87	472	523	445	452	305	85	72	303
Alabama.....	D-12	D-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	(?)	D-11	D-10	D-5
Alaska.....										R-3
Arizona.....	R-3	R-3	D-5	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Arkansas.....	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-8	D-8	D-8
California.....	R-13	R-13	D-22	D-22	D-23	D-25	D-25	R-32	R-32	R-32
Colorado.....	R-6	R-6	D-6	D-5	R-6	R-6	D-8	R-6	R-6	R-6
Connecticut.....	R-7	R-7	R-8	D-3	D-3	D-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	D-3
Delaware.....	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
Florida.....	D-6	R-6	D-7	D-7	D-7	D-6	D-6	R-16	R-16	R-10
Georgia.....	D-14	D-14	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12
Hawaii.....										D-3
Idaho.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Illinois.....	R-20	R-20	D-20	D-20	D-20	D-20	D-20	R-27	R-27	D-20
Indiana.....	R-15	R-15	D-14	D-14	R-14	R-13	R-15	R-13	R-13	R-13
Iowa.....	R-13	R-13	D-11	D-11	R-11	R-10	D-10	R-10	R-10	R-10
Kansas.....	R-10	R-10	D-9	D-9	R-9	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-9
Kentucky.....	R-13	R-13	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-10	R-10	R-10
Louisiana.....	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-10	(?)	D-10	R-10	R-10	D-10
Maine.....	R-6	R-6	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5
Maryland.....	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	R-9	R-9	D-9
Massachusetts.....	R-18	D-18	D-17	D-17	D-17	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
Michigan.....	R-15	R-15	D-19	D-19	R-19	D-19	R-19	R-20	R-20	D-20
Minnesota.....	R-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-11	R-11	R-11	D-11
Mississippi.....	D-10	D-10	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	(?)	D-8	D-8	(?)
Missouri.....	R-18	R-18	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	R-13	D-13	D-13
Montana.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Nebraska.....	R-8	R-8	D-7	D-7	R-7	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Nevada.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
New Hampshire.....	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
New Jersey.....	R-14	R-14	D-16	D-16	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
New Mexico.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
New York.....	R-45	R-45	D-47	D-47	D-47	D-47	R-47	R-45	R-45	D-45
North Carolina.....	D-12	R-12	D-13	D-13	D-13	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14
North Dakota.....	R-5	R-5	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Ohio.....	R-24	R-24	D-26	D-26	D-25	R-25	D-25	R-25	R-25	R-25
Oklahoma.....	D-10	R-10	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-10	D-10	R-8	R-8	R-7
Oregon.....	R-5	R-5	D-5	D-4	D-5	D-5	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Pennsylvania.....	R-34	R-38	R-36	D-36	D-36	D-35	R-35	R-32	R-32	D-32
Rhode Island.....	R-5	D-5	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
South Carolina.....	D-9	D-9	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	(?)	D-8	D-8	D-8
South Dakota.....	R-5	R-5	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Tennessee.....	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-12	D-11	R-11	R-11	R-11
Texas.....	D-20	R-20	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	R-24	R-24	D-24
Utah.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Vermont.....	R-4	R-4	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3
Virginia.....	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-12	R-12	R-12
Washington.....	R-7	R-7	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-9	R-9	R-9
West Virginia.....	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	D-8
Wisconsin.....	(?)	R-13	D-12	D-12	D-12	R-12	D-12	R-12	R-12	R-12
Wyoming.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3

¹ Excludes 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin cast for Independent Progressive candidates.
² Excludes 39 electoral votes cast for States' Rights Democratic candidates as follows: Alabama 11; Louisiana 10; Mississippi 9; South Carolina 8; and Tennessee 1.
³ Excludes 1 electoral vote cast for Walter B. Jones.
⁴ Excludes 15 electoral votes cast for Harry F. Byrd as follows: Alabama 6; Mississippi 8; and Oklahoma 1.
 Source: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House; *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections*

TABLE 484. VOTE CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS, BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, BY STATES: 1958, 1960, AND 1962

[Command. Years in which no regular elections occur indicated by leaders. Elections to fill vacancies for unexpired terms excluded]

STATE	1958				1960				1962				
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Percent for majority party	Total	Democrat	Republican	Percent for majority party	Total	Democrat	Republican	Percent for majority party	
Alabama	554	389	165	70.2	397	292	105	50.9	
Alaska	253	125	128	50	38	12	53.4	58	34	24	58.1	
Arizona	294	129	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	199	104	54.9	
Arkansas	377	377	.....	100.0	313	215	98	68.7	
California	5,135	2,928	2,204	57.0	.....	.....	.....	5,648	2,453	3,195	56.3	
Colorado	728	335	393	53.5	613	280	333	53.6	
Connecticut	930	555	411	57.3	.....	.....	.....	1,029	528	502	51.3	
Delaware	154	72	82	53.3	195	96	99	50.7	.....	.....	.....
Florida	542	366	156	71.2	.....	.....	.....	930	553	381	70.0	
Georgia	576	576	.....	100.0	306	306	.....	100.0	
Hawaii	1,165	1,178	1,187	102.9	.....	.....	.....	196	136	60	69.4	
Idaho	292	139	153	52.3	259	142	117	54.7	
Illinois	4,643	2,531	2,094	54.6	3,709	1,748	1,961	52.9	
Indiana	1,725	.....	732	55.5	.....	.....	.....	1,800	895	895	60.3	
Iowa	1,238	595	642	61.9	808	377	431	63.4	
Kansas	869	389	485	64.8	622	224	399	62.4	
Kentucky	1,089	445	644	60.2	820	367	453	52.3	
Louisiana	642	432	110	79.8	422	319	103	75.6	
Maine	284	173	112	50.8	417	160	257	61.6	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	752	387	335	51.2	.....	.....	.....	714	444	270	62.2	
Massachusetts	1,862	1,363	498	73.2	2,418	1,061	1,359	56.2	2,097	1,193	878	55.4
Michigan	2,272	1,217	1,047	53.6	3,227	1,079	1,549	51.7	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1,156	639	436	52.9	1,537	601	649	57.5	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	61	51	.....	100.0	266	244	22	91.8	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1,174	760	394	59.5	1,890	1,000	861	65.2	1,222	667	555	54.6
Montana	229	175	55	76.2	277	140	136	60.7	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	417	185	232	55.3	559	246	353	68.9	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	81	45	36	57.7	.....	.....	.....	97	63	34	65.3	
New Hampshire	248	114	174	60.3	224	90	134	59.7	
New Jersey	1,881	967	882	51.4	2,635	1,151	1,484	55.7	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	263	127	76	62.7	361	191	110	63.4	.....	.....	.....
New York	5,552	2,435	2,843	56.7	.....	.....	.....	5,703	2,239	3,272	57.4	
North Carolina	1,291	794	498	61.4	813	492	322	60.4	
North Dakota	205	85	115	57.3	.....	.....	.....	224	83	138	60.7	
Ohio	3,149	1,372	1,487	52.5	.....	.....	.....	2,995	1,844	1,151	61.6	
Oklahoma	864	474	386	56.8	665	354	308	53.2	
Oregon	756	412	343	54.6	837	345	292	54.2	
Pennsylvania	3,608	1,950	1,911	53.2	.....	.....	.....	4,383	2,238	2,135	51.1	
Rhode Island	346	212	122	64.5	400	276	124	69.0	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	330	350	.....	100.0	513	179	134	57.2	
South Dakota	308	145	160	62.5	254	127	127	60.1	
Tennessee	492	117	76	76.0	825	594	234	71.8	.....	.....	.....
Texas	737	287	153	74.5	2,254	1,307	927	58.8	.....	.....	.....
Utah	591	115	131	52.7	.....	.....	.....	219	152	167	62.4	
Vermont	124	60	35	52.2	.....	.....	.....	122	60	81	66.6	
Virginia	453	317	.....	69.3	625	506	.....	81.4	.....	.....	.....
Washington	687	367	278	57.3	.....	.....	.....	942	491	446	52.1	
West Virginia	645	351	263	59.2	828	458	370	55.3	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,156	682	418	57.1	.....	.....	.....	1,260	662	665	62.8	
Wyoming	114	58	58	50.8	159	60	78	58.4	119	50	66	67.8

¹ Includes vote cast for minor parties.
² Represents votes cast for the 4-year term. Votes cast for the 2-year term were as follows: Alaska—Democratic 49,239 and Republican 7,261; Hawaii—Democratic 83,708 and Republican 76,123 (general election held July 28, 1958).
³ Votes cast; round to same figure—actual figures, Democratic 127,458; Republican 123,931.
 Source: U. S. Congress, Clerk of the House (except as noted); *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1958*; *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of Nov. 8, 1960*; and *Statistics of the Congressional Election, Nov. 5, 1962*. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

No. 502. VOTE CAST FOR GOVERNOR, BY STATES, 1956 TO 1962, AND CANDIDATES ELECTED

[In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party.]

STATE	1956		1958		1962		Candidate elected at most recent election
	Total vote	Percent for majority party	Total vote	Percent for majority party	Total vote	Percent for majority party	
Ala.			271	D-88.4			George C. Wallace.
Alaska			49	D-59.8			William A. Egan.
Ariz.	289	D-59.5	200	R-55.1	597	R-53.3	Paul Fannin.
Ark.	399	D-38.6	287	D-52.5	422	D-59.2	Orval E. Faubus.
Calif.			5,250	D-59.7			Edmund G. Brown.
Colo. ¹	645	D-51.3	550	D-58.4			John A. Love.
Conn.			575	D-62.3			John N. Dempsey.
Del.	177	R-52.6			195	D-51.7	Elbert N. Carvel.
Fla.	1,015	D-73.7			1,418	D-58.8	C. Farris Bryant.
Ga.			158	D-100.0			Carl E. Sanders.
Hawaii			153	R-61.1			John A. Burns.
Idaho			239	R-51.0			Robert F. Smylie.
Ill.	4,315	R-50.3			4,674	D-53.5	Otto Kerner.
Ind.	1,954	R-55.6			2,129	D-50.4	Matthew E. Welsh.
Iowa	1,294	D-51.2	859	D-54.1	1,237	R-52.1	Harold E. Hughes.
Kans.	865	D-55.5	739	D-50.5	923	R-50.0	John Anderson, Jr.
Ky. ²			853	D-60.8			Bert T. Combs.
La.	172	D-100.0			507	D-80.5	Jimmie H. Davis.
Maine ³	305	D-59.2	280	D-62.0	417	R-52.7	John H. Reed.
Md.			733	D-63.0			J. Millard Tawes.
Mass.	2,340	D-52.8	1,899	D-58.2	2,417	R-52.9	Endicott Peabody.
Mich.	3,650	D-54.7	2,312	D-63.0	3,256	D-50.0	George W. Romney.
Minn.	1,422	D-51.4	1,160	D-56.8	1,550	R-50.5	Karl Rolvaag. ⁴
Miss. ⁵			58	D-100.0			Ross R. Barnett.
Mo.	1,893	D-52.1			1,887	D-58.0	John M. Dalton.
Mont.	270	R-51.4			280	R-55.1	Tim M. Babcock. ⁶
Nebr.	593	R-54.3	421	D-60.2	592	D-52.3	Frank B. Morrison.
Nev.			85	D-56.9			Grant Sawyer.
N.H.	259	R-54.7	207	R-51.7	291	R-54.5	John W. King.
N.J. ⁷			2,018	D-54.6			Richard J. Hughes.
N.Mex.	252	R-52.2	295	D-50.5	806	R-52.0	Jack M. Campbell.
N.Y.			5,713	R-54.7			Nelson A. Rockefeller.
N.C.	1,139	D-56.0			1,550	D-54.4	Terry Sanford.
N.Dak.	232	R-58.5	211	R-53.1	275	D-46.4	William L. Guy.
Ohio ¹	3,542	R-58.0	3,284	D-59.9			James A. Rhodes.
Okla.			530	D-74.1			Henry Bellmon.
Oreg.	473	D-50.5	500	R-56.3			Mark Hatfield.
Pa.			3,937	D-40.8			William W. Scranton.
R.I.	384	D-50.1	287	R-50.5	401	D-56.9	John H. Chafee.
S.C.			73	D-100.0			Donald S. Russell.
S. Dak.	292	R-64.4	238	D-51.4	305	R-50.7	Archie M. Gubbrud.
Tenn.			453	D-57.5			Frank G. Clement.
Texas	1,828	D-78.4	736	D-38.1	2,251	D-72.8	John B. Connally.
Utah	333	R-58.2			371	R-52.7	George Dewey Clyde.
Vt.	134	R-57.5	124	R-50.8	165	R-53.4	Philip H. Esch.
Va. ⁸			518	D-63.2			Albertis B. Harrison, jr.
Wash.	1,123	D-54.6			1,216	D-61.3	Albert D. Rosellini.
W. Va.	83	R-53.9			327	D-54.0	W. W. Barron.
Wis.	1,568	R-51.9	1,229	D-63.8	1,728	D-51.6	John W. Reynolds.
Wyo.			112	D-8.9			Clifford P. Hansen.

¹ Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1958 election.
² Election held in 1956 for 3-year term; 1962 for regular 4-year term.
³ Voting years, 1959 and 1963.
⁴ Election held to fill vacancy.
⁵ Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1962 election.
⁶ Succeeded on death of elected Governor.
⁷ Voting years, 1957 and 1961.

Sources: Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.; America Votes, and records.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. F

and by the abolition of all offices that may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and with due regard to honesty and efficient administration.

The ordinary expenses of government must be met. The unfortunate insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, must be provided for. We are bound by every consideration of duty and of honor to take care of our disabled Confederate veterans (great applause), and as far as possible to smooth their pathway to the grave (great applause). The time is not distant when, under the law, a higher rate of interest must be paid upon the indebtedness of the State. Under these circumstances it becomes absolutely indispensable to reduce the expenses of our State government, if we would avoid additional taxation.

Another subject of transcendent interest and importance is that of suffrage. The right of suffrage is not a natural right. It is a social right and must necessarily be regulated by society. Virginia, within her own borders, can regulate it according to her own sovereign will and pleasure, provided she does not violate the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution does not confer suffrage upon any citizen; it only prevents preference in this particular to one citizen over another on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that might have been done; since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that cannot be done.

Now I repeat, our people have no prejudice, no animosity, against the members of the colored race. but they believe, and I believe with them: that the dominant party in Congress not only committed a stupendous blunder, but a crime against civilization and Christianity, when, against the advice of their wisest leaders, they required the people of Virginia and the South, under the rule of bayonet, to submit to universal negro suffrage. (Applause.)

The negro had just emerged from a state of slavery, he had no education, he had no experience in the duties of citizenship. He had no qualification for participation in the functions of government. The all powerful Creator, for some wise purpose, had made him inferior to the white man, and ever since the dawn of history, as the pictured monuments of Egypt attest, he had occupied a position of inferiority. In the language of an eminent Virginian, on another occasion, he had founded no empire, he had built no towered city, invented no art, discovered no truth, bequeathed no everlasting possession to the future through law-giver, hero, bard, benefactor of mankind.

Under these circumstances, I repeat, that to install universal negro suffrage was a grievous wrong, not only to the white race, but to the colored race also. It would have been better for the colored, as well as the white people, that intelligence should have been allowed to rule. But here to-day we are confronted with difficulties. When the era of good feeling shall be entirely restored between the sections and all of the hates growing out of the unhappy fratricidal strife shall be forever "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," it may be that our northern fellow-citizens for the good of our own common country, and for the elevation of American citizenship, may consent to the repeal of that amendment, but until that auspicious day shall come, we are bound in honor and in good faith to observe it and to obey it because it is a part of the supreme law of this land.

Now, gentlemen, how is this difficult question to be solved? It is not my province to suggest. That will be determined by your own superior wisdom, after mature consideration and calm deliberation, and with your permission, I will take leave, very briefly, to call your attention to certain provisions inserted in some of the constitutions which have been recently adopted by our sister States of the South.

The new Constitution of Mississippi, adopted in November, 1890—which has been copied, in the main, by South Carolina—provides, or confers the right of suffrage upon all sane male inhabitants of the State, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State two years, and one year in the district, city or town in which they offer to vote, and who have been duly registered. It provides also for the prepayment of a capitation tax of two dollars, and authorizes the counties to impose an additional capitation tax of one dollar on the whole capitation tax, in both cases, to be devoted exclusively to the common schools. It provided, in addition to the foregoing qualifications,

Let us see who are quibbling and who are perfidious. Outside the technical rules of legal construction, when the meaning of a written instrument is called in question, it is not only competent, but necessary to a proper interpretation of the instrument to inquire and ascertain and consider what were the antecedent and contemporaneous facts of the matter to which the writing relates.

The distinguished gentleman from Pulaski (Mr. Wysor) laid down one proposition in which I concur and to which I propose to hold him. In undertaking to construe the Underwood Constitution he said you must construe the whole instrument and not a part of it. You must consider the conditions prevailing at the time. You must consider the environment of the occasion.

What, then, was the origin of the movement in Virginia for constitutional revision? Whence did it spring? What element in the Commonwealth to-day stands responsible for it and charged with its consummation? It had its origin in the consciousness of the people of Virginia that negro enfranchisement was a crime to begin with and a wretched failure to the end, and that the unlawful, but necessary, expedients employed to preserve us from the evil effects of the thing were debauching the morals and warping the intellect of our own race. (Applause.) The demand for reformation came from the white people of Virginia. It came from those white people who constitute the dominant political party in Virginia.

Now, Mr. Chairman, how might have we proceeded had it been the conviction of the white people of this Commonwealth that there was any possibility of getting relief by a submission of this question to the people of the Commonwealth? Your Constitution provides the method. At any time the General Assembly could have proposed an amendment to the whole people of Virginia to enact a new and different qualification for the suffrage and spared the Commonwealth the expense of a Constitutional Convention. But knowing the impossibility of such a thing, knowing the impracticability of such a procedure, they preferred to adopt a better and a surer and a wiser method. They preferred to call a Constitutional Convention, which from its inherent power might submit that question to the arbitrament of a discriminating and intelligent suffrage.

Now, then, to the facts of the case: In response to the demand of the white people of Virginia, a Democratic Legislature proposed to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention to revise and amend the present Constitution. The primary purpose of that Convention was to abridge the right of popular suffrage and to eliminate every negro of whom we could be rid without running counter to the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. Not a white man in Virginia, nor a black man of ordinary intelligence, will contend that this purpose of constitutional revision was disguised or attempted to be concealed.

What was the battle-cry of the white people of Virginia, sounding like a fire bell at night and echoing from border to border? It was the Nottoway resolutions, drafted by a distinguished patriot into whose soul had entered the iron of this awful situation. And what were the Nottoway resolutions? Lest we forget, Lord God, lest we forget, let me read them to you:

Resolved by the Democrats of Nottoway—

1. That they regard the revision of the State Constitution as the most important question submitted to the people since 1869.
2. That the present Constitution sprang from the rape of the mutilated body of old Virginia by the carpet-baggers and scalawags amid the convulsions of war.
3. That this crazy quilt, unworthy of the name of Virginia, was never adapted to the needs of the State, but was designed by its framers to provide offices for the camp followers of the Federal army.
4. That other Commonwealths, larger and more populous than Virginia, pay less for their governments than we, and we believe a reduction in the number of those required to administer the offices and greater economy in the civil and criminal administration to be practicable and safe.
5. That unrestricted suffrage has always been, and is now, a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the State.

And now hear this warning cry from a suffering people:

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criticism in reference to the time that we have consumed in maturing the plans which we have proposed.

Leaving for an instant the question of diversity of condition in the State, let us glance for a moment at the condition of our suffrage which it was our problem to solve and to relieve. Many gentlemen have thought that the question before Virginia to-day was the question of white supremacy. From that proposition I most respectfully and earnestly dissent. There is no question, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the conference, of white supremacy in any part of the State of Virginia. That problem has been solved by the brave purpose and by the splendid genius of our people. There is no inferior race under heaven that can rule or remain supreme over Virginia for a period of thirty years. There is no danger in Virginia of what I may be permitted to call the physical domination of the negro race in any part of this State; but the struggle which has been necessary in order for us to relieve ourselves of that curse has left us in a condition which calls for relief. While the negro is no longer a dominant factor in the politics of this State, so far as the holding office is concerned, his influence is still a dominant factor here just as the poison of the Upas tree is a dominant factor everywhere its influence may reach. The methods to which it has been necessary to resort in order to eliminate him as a dominant factor have left their traces deep upon the moral and intellectual status of our people; and it is the high function of this Convention not to re-establish the supremacy of the white people, but to give to them moral and intellectual emancipation from this curse that is upon them.

To an observer of political conditions in any part of this State where the negro is a factor, this condition of affairs will be observed, that, in order to rid ourselves of his domination in our domestic institutions, methods have had to be resorted to which cannot be justified, on any ground except that of absolute necessity. With what result, Mr. Chairman! With the result that there comes up from the good people of this State a cry for a purification of the political conditions that surround them, which finds expression in the presence here of this Convention to-day.

I shall cast no stone, Mr. Chairman, at the men who have used these objectionable methods. While we may not have personally participated in what has been done, we, in all parts of Virginia, have enjoyed its fruits, and we are not less culpable, even if less brave, than the men that have done these things in our interest, and with our approval. But the time has come, Mr. Chairman, when we are reaping the fruits of this condition. The time has come when the canker is eating into the hearts of this people, and the time has come when some method must be found of freeing us from it. There never was a more universal sentiment going up from any people of this earth than the cry which goes up from Virginia to-day for emancipation from the conditions which have absolutely enslaved us. What has it meant to Virginia, Mr. Chairman? Where is the man within the sound of my voice, where is the man within the broad limits of this State, who has felt in the last thirty years able to think or to act without reference to this great problem? In all that time there has been no vote cast in Virginia without being influenced and controlled by this domestic question. What then, Mr. Chairman, comes of the intellectual freedom of our people? If there is no intellectual freedom, where is the possibility of intellectual growth;—where is the possibility of intellectual leadership? One of the great curses that this thing has put upon our people is that it has reduced them from the position of intellectual independence and intellectual leadership, which they once enjoyed, down to the level of a people without influence in the councils of this nation.

I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who can find no satisfaction in the brilliant history of the past if it is in sad and painful contrast with the conditions of the present. I never go in a gathering of Virginia people, where the name of Virginia is lauded, and listen to our orators recount our ancient glory, without a feeling of sadness and humiliation at the thought that our present is absolutely without achievement. Is that due, Mr. Chairman, to a degeneracy of our people or to a loss of power and greatness among them? I do not believe it. On the contrary, I believe that it is due to the shackles that have been put upon their freedom and independence of action, which prevent them from becoming leaders again in the thought and in the action of the nation. I think, then, Mr. Chairman, that it is our high duty and function to emancipate the intellect of the people of Virginia.

But that is not all. The moral standards of our people as regards public questions have been degraded by the conditions to which they have had to submit, and many things have been palliated and approved for which there can be no justification, except the justification of necessity. In many parts of this State, Mr. Chairman, while the negro vote is no longer a menace as a negro vote, it is a fact, which in the confidence of a Democratic conference we must speak of and consider, that the vote, even if never cast, is taken and counted in whatever direction the political exigencies of the moment may require. What will be the end of a condition such as this? If permitted to continue where will it lead our people, and what will be their destiny? An appreciation of

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this danger is what made Virginia send this Convention into this hall, and we shall fail of the highest moral duty that could be placed upon us unless we uproot the conditions which surround us and make impossible a repetition or continuation of this ruinous state of affairs. We people of the Black Belt realize all this, Mr. Chairman, in a way that many of you gentlemen from other sections of the State find it impossible to do. We know that we must find a remedy and an efficient remedy for this condition. We shudder to think of the destinies of our people if we fail, and we shudder to think of the lost opportunity which would mean so much to their happiness and to their welfare if we fail to avail ourselves of this opportunity; and, therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen knowing that this is the problem, and realizing that these are the conditions which surround us, the representatives of the Black Belt of Virginia have determined that their duty is to write the one word "efficient" on any plan of suffrage that is adopted, and to make everything else bend to the accomplishment of that high result. No plan can be favored by us that is not efficient. No plan can be favored by us that does not remove from us this great curse. No plan can be favored by us that does not restore to Virginia her moral standards and her intellectual freedom. We have been wedded to no special plan.

Each one of us has had his different view of how this problem should be solved. Each one of us has made suggestions to the Suffrage Committee of what it would be best to do, but each one of us has felt that it was an overwhelming, moral duty to sacrifice whatever preconceived ideas any of us might entertain in order to reach an agreement and to find a solution of this problem. We have not expected to find anything entirely ideal; but we have gone into this inquiry with this great, and, we think, this patriotic purpose, of finding an efficient remedy for the horrors of our present condition.

Our objection, Mr. Chairman, to the plan proposed by the minority is that it is not efficient; that it will furnish no solution of this problem; that it is based upon an erroneous conception of what the problem really is; that it fails to realize where we stand and the necessities of our people, and relegates us again to the very condition which the fond hopes of our people believe we can relieve them from in this Convention. Why do we say that? What justifies the earnest conviction of our hearts that the minority plan fails in this regard? It is because the problem is not the political supremacy of the black man. That question, as I have said, has been settled in Eastern, as well as Western, Virginia forever. The evidence that it is settled exists right here upon this floor. Members of our race, of the same party sympathies, and of the same personal and political principles, come to this convention from the black country, as those that come from the white country. But the problem is this, to take this black man out of the suffrage of Virginia as a factor and remove him as a disturbing and demoralizing influence. We do not fear his numbers. We fear his presence. As long as he is in the suffrage with us in any numbers, our curse is still upon us, we will still be in the grasp of moral and intellectual servitude—servitude to the idea that we cannot think, that we cannot act, with independence upon any of the great public questions that confront the citizens of this country, and he will still be a destroyer of the morality of our political standards, because there will always be a large faction among the white people of Virginia that will continue to justify anything that will keep the black man out and put the white man in political control.

The report of the minority of this committee is based upon the idea that all that is necessary for us to do is to give a white majority. That report by confession still leaves the black man with the balance of power in the State of Virginia. That report leaves the problem with which we are confronted as serious and as deadly as it is to-day; and it is the deliberate judgment of those men of this committee who come from closest touch with this problem, that it would be as well for the moral and intellectual prosperity and happiness of this people for this Convention to adjourn and do nothing as to adopt the minority report that is presented to the Convention. And why? I have attempted to show you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the question is not the creation of a white majority in the State, but the question is the removal of the black man as a poisonous factor in the politics of the State. What fault do we find with the minority's position as stated in their report? We find that the only obstacle that is put in the way of the negro suffrage by the minority report is in one shape or another an educational qualification. At first, and until 1904, that obstacle is expressed to be the mere ability to read any section of the Constitution, alternative with the understanding clause. After 1904 it is only the requirement of making out an application for registration in the voter's own handwriting, and making out his ballot without assistance. That is all, except the poll-tax. Of course, in saying this, Mr. Chairman, I am not referring to those ordinary prerequisites such as age and residence. But, except the poll-tax, the only deterrent to the vote of an adult resident of this State proposed and favored by the minority of this committee is, after 1904, the ability to make out in the voter's own handwriting, both his application for registration and his ballot as a voter.

What do these gentlemen tell us in reference to that matter? They tell us that one of the advantages of their plan prior to 1904, is, that it removes from administrative operation of the understanding clause 331,242 citizens of the State who can read, of whom 265,000 are white men. The difference between that 331,242, the total admitted under the reading clause, and the 265,000 of them that are white, is 69,252 that are negroes, and these 69,252 negroes step into the suffrage the day after this proposition is adopted. That is one half of the total negro vote in the State of Virginia. The whole negro vote in the State of Virginia is 146,000, and here are 70,000 of them that step into the suffrage the very day that this plan is adopted, and are entitled to registration. If the problem is to remove the negro as a factor and to emancipate morally and intellectually the white people of Virginia, then how is that accomplished when you leave half of the negroes entitled to suffrage the very day that you adopt the Constitution, and hand power to them at once the whole balance of power in the State.

Mr. Daniel: But in 1904 the poll tax and understanding clause applies to the present electorate under the minority plan. In the minority report the poll tax, the reading and writing or the understanding stand between the voter of any kind and the polls. Nothing else in the majority plan stands between the voter except the capitation tax and understanding the duties of the offices, and to have worked three months. That would take in every negro farm hand, every negro laborer of every kind. What is the difference in that respect between them?

Mr. Thom: I shall attempt to discuss the majority plan and its very great difference from the minority plan as I proceed. I regard the difference as wide as the poles, I will say, Mr. Chairman, but I cannot stop at this moment to discuss it, because it will naturally fall in with another portion of my argument more appropriately.

I am arguing, Mr. Chairman, to show what the majority of this committee feel is the unsatisfactory remedy proposed by the minority; and I say that, by the very terms of this report, one-half of the present negro voters of the State come into the suffrage the very moment that this minority proposition is adopted. Will that even tend to solve our problem. Will that raise one finger's weight from the burden of Virginia? If the question was simply to reduce the negro numerically in the suffrage of the State, that would be a valuable suggestion, but if the problem is to remove the negro as a factor from the politics of the State, then it offers no shadow of relief. But that is not all. Here we have in effect (leaving out for the moment the question of capitation tax), throughout the whole of this minority plan, education in one form or another, and education alone. Everything else in the plan is alternative with education. Every applicant for suffrage has a right to go in at that gap of education. He may also go in at others, but, as this is an alternative, he has a right to go in at that. Sixty-nine thousand of them march in at once by the concession of the minority; and then what takes place? What is the condition of the negro, so far as education goes, in the State of Virginia? We are attempting with one hand to erect a barrier in his way to the ballot-box by saying he must be educated, and with the other we are furnishing him with public school facilities, which will give him the very education which is made a prerequisite for him to become a voter. We are erecting a barrier with one hand; we are destroying it with the other. If our educational scheme succeeds, our suffrage scheme fails. That educational system has resulted already, under the minority plan, in placing upon us one-half of the negro vote in the State of Virginia to-day. We are told, Mr. Chairman, that such a plan as this is not a mere matter of experiment with our people; that it has already been tried and found successful in five of the other Southern States; that it has been tried in Mississippi; that it has been tried in Louisiana and in South Carolina, and that it has been approved in North Carolina, and lately in the State of Alabama.

We are pointed to these States as illustrations and as demonstrations of the fact that what suits them and what is claimed to have given them a remedy must suit us and give us a remedy. I challenge both propositions. I allege it to be a fact that the experiment has not been satisfactorily tested in any one of the Southern States, and I further allege it to be a fact that their conditions and ours are entirely dissimilar in many essential particulars.

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public opinion fell into the train of the emotionalists, and accepted the teaching of Garrison and Sumner and Phillips and Chase, that abolition and negro suffrage would remove the last drag on our national progress. Slavery was abolished, and reconstruction gave the freedmen the franchise. But with all the guarantees that the source of every evil was removed, it became obvious enough that the results were not what had been expected. Gradually there emerged again the idea of Jefferson and Clay and Lincoln which had been hooted and hissed into obscurity during the prevalence of the abolitionist fever. This was that the ultimate root of the trouble in the South had been, not the institution of slavery, but the coexistence in one society of two races so distinct in characteristics as to render coalescence impossible; that slavery had been a *modus vivendi* through which social life was possible; and that after its disappearance its place must be taken by some set of conditions which, if more humane and beneficent in accidents, must in essence express the same fact of racial inequality.

This is by Prof. William A. Dunning.

So that I see, Mr. Chairman, something more in this problem than the mere fact of numerical equality or numerical superiority.

I see there is something deeper and more far-reaching in what is before us than the mere question of whether we can carry an election. I see underneath it the fundamental problem of what is to be the relation of these two unequal races. I see to-day the first and the only chance that we have for a generation had to pass on and determine that question. I will not accept, Mr. Chairman, any solution of it which is no remedy. I will stand in my place and protest here before the representatives of my people that whatever remedy we find must be in the first place and always efficient. This is no new view to me, Mr. Chairman. It has been the earnest conviction of my heart for many years. I expressed it, if I may be permitted to read a short extract from a letter that I wrote upon accepting the nomination to this Convention, in the following language:

For a whole generation we have been patiently working at the problem growing out of the enforced legal equality of two essentially different and unequal races. The result of this problem upon our people has been most disastrous. In morals it has resulted in the lowering of our civic standards; intellectually it has dwarfed us on all public questions, for in the presence of a dreadful menace to our domestic and social institutions, we have not felt free to think independently on any great economic or governmental question. To the Convention about to assemble is entrusted the task of removing, as far as possible, this great burden from the manhood of Virginia. I am in profound sympathy with this effort. I regard the purity of the ballot as the safeguard of American institutions. When this is corrupted, the fountain is poisoned at its source. I realize that the necessity of ensuring control in the hands of the properly dominant race has caused offences against the ballot to be at times condoned. If not approved, by our best people. Every repetition of this offense, however, weakens the moral sense of the people and is a blow at the safety of our institutions. Moreover, at no time during this generation have our people at home, or their representatives in the legislative bodies of the country been able to cast a vote uninfluenced and untrammelled by the menace of this great social and domestic problem. Being thus hampered in action, we have been unable to think with freedom and independence on any great national question, whether of economics or of governmental policy, and have thus forfeited that position of leadership, for which, during more than half of our national existence, we were so justly pre-eminent. No man who is not free in action can be free in thought, and no one who is not free in thought can permanently dominate or lead the thought of his time. I regard the present as an opportunity to accomplish, in a large measure, the moral and intellectual emancipation of our people.

I have said, Mr. Chairman, that in my opinion the people of Virginia and of the South have not been free in political action for the last thirty years. No matter what might be the problem of economics before them, no matter what might be the question that was affecting their national destiny, there was one question at their heartstone at home which they could never for a moment forget or disregard, and which absolutely prevented them from casting a vote on any question on its merits, but made them keep their eyes always, all the time, on this social problem that was pressing upon them.

If that controlled the freedom of their action, then their minds could not get beyond the fetters which it imposed. If they had no freedom of action, they had no freedom of thought; and no people ever attained or maintained any leadership who are not free in thought to take whatever position the merits of the case before them might suggest.

Therefore, while I believe that upon our mountain sides and in our valleys and along our sea-shores, we have men of the same intellectual capacity that in the early part of the history of this government illumined the pages of our history; while I believe that there are men within the sound of my voice, and on this floor, with the capacity to assert and maintain a new leadership of the people, I look around me upon men who, for thirty years, have been unable to take that position because they were not free to act and to think, and, therefore, they were not capable of leadership.

It is the high province of this Convention to make a solution of this problem and to set our people free. To do that we must get rid of this domestic question, and to do that we must not merely have a numerical majority over these people; to do it we must remove them as a disturbing factor in our public affairs. And it is for this, Mr. Chairman, that I plead to you, I plead for a new emancipation, not now of the black man, but of the white man, whom the black man has enslaved in turn. I plead to you for an opportunity to assert our natural power and natural leadership among the States of this Union, and to come to the front once more in the glory of the earlier days. And I believe we can do it. I believe if we ever get rid of this question, we will spring to the front again. I believe that we will produce again men who can take our banner and carry it to the front in all the American nation. I know that our generation has been sacrificed. I know that none of us can ever attain the goal which we vain would seek, but I want to secure freedom for our children and our children's children, and to give to them that which has been denied to us of the present generation. Feeling that way, Mr. Chairman, I feel earnestly upon this point of having an efficient remedy for our troubles. I feel that it will not do to bring into our suffrage enough of the negro voters to hold the balance of power. I feel that that is no solution of what we are here to solve; I feel that any plan that admits that as its basis, starts out with a false conception of our problem; and, if it were adopted, it would leave a curse upon us forever, for now and here is our only opportunity—we have had no other, for thirty years, and will probably not have one again for thirty years to come. And, Mr. Chairman, we men of the Black Belt all feel this. It is not to be wondered at that you men of the white districts of this State—and by white districts I mean where your negro population is small, (and I make this explanation because it must be remembered that 65 per cent. of the white population of this State is east of the Blue Ridge mountains) I say it is not to be wondered at that you men where the negro population is small, do not understand our problem. You do not appreciate what it is we are standing here and fighting for. You think that the only thing you are called upon to do is to give us a white majority. Gentlemen, that is not what we want. We want freedom and independence. We want to be placed upon the same platform with the other free people of the earth. We believe we have the power and genius among our people to give that account of ourselves which will be in keeping with the grand history of Virginia; therefore it is that we can accept nothing that is insufficient, and that we ask, almost in the form of a respectful demand, at the hands of our brethren of other sections, that you give us something that will be efficient to liberate our people.

I have argued, Mr. Chairman, that the plan of the minority overlooked what we were after; that it was framed in disregard of the problem; that it at one fell swoop laid open the registration books to one half of the negro population; and that by the ratio of decrease of illiteracy, which had already been established, in ten years there would be as little illiteracy among the colored population of this State as there is among the white population to-day.

Since last night I have seen an article from the pen of one of our Virginia citizens,

cast into the shape of an address and delivered recently in the city of Buffalo, in which he said that from all his study and all his investigation, he had found that Virginia was giving a larger proportion of its total receipts to education than any State in the American Union. With these Herculean efforts to destroy illiteracy, and, if that be the obstruction to suffrage, to destroy the obstruction that would exist between the negro and the ballot-box, can we as sane, as thoughtful, as patriotic men, be content with basing the whole of our future upon such a fleeting and disappearing factor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as we stand here face to face with the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when what we want to do is to write the one word "white," in the Constitution, and when we are prevented from doing that by this Constitution of the United States, it must be realized by every one that what we do in this direction must be at least an expedient; it cannot reach the dignity of the ideal; it must be simply the best thing that we can do under adverse conditions. If that be the case, then the proper way to arrive at a conclusion as to the best thing that is available for us is to reach it by the process of elimination. I have already attempted to eliminate the suggestion based on an educational test. I shall now, with your permission, and as I suppose I should, endeavor to take into the confidence of the Democratic conferences of the Suffrage Committee the Democratic conferees of the Convention itself, and attempt to show the process of evolution by which this minority report and this majority report have been reached.

When the field was first cleared for propositions, there were three competing suggestions before the committee.

One was based on a property qualification with its modifications and exemptions; another was an effort to divide the people of Virginia into certain classes based on occupation, which would take in the white man and eliminate the negro; and the third was entitled: "Certain propositions which were printed for the consideration of the Committee on Elective Franchise, by its order." From this last I read these two alternate clauses, persons coming within either one of which being entitled to vote:

Any person who can understand and reasonably explain any section of the Constitution of the United States or State of Virginia, or who has paid taxes prior to the first day of February in the year in which he offers to register on property, real or personal, amounting to at least \$300—

One faction of this committee was attempting to find an automatic test for the ballot. Those composing this section were insisting that there should be no plan adopted that was not based upon a definite and automatic test. Another faction of the committee was insisting that that was impossible; that the understanding clause in some shape must be accepted. It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that those men upon whom the great burden of this problem rests heaviest have always been willing, from the necessity of their case, to make the most concessions as to what should be adopted. They were obliged to place themselves in the position that efficiency must at last be the only ditch which they would never abandon. I hold in my hand here a paper indicating what I was personally attempting—I hold in my hand a resolution which I personally offered twice before that committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no plan of suffrage be adopted based on the understanding clause.

At the instance of gentlemen more far-seeing than I, that motion, when twice presented, was twice withdrawn; but the battle waged around it during all these months that we were in conference; it waged around that proposition as its great storm center. That resolution expressed what we were attempting to do. We, of the Black Belt, knew the evils fast coming into the suffrage. We knew all that has come upon our people; and an effort was made, then and all the time, to find some solution that

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of the State. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, it is not to be wondered at that this committee, anxious to do equal and exact justice to all the citizens of the State, anxious to throw no obstacle in the way of its growth, anxious to promote in every way its development and prosperity, could not feel itself justified in bringing in and recommending the automatic test of property as a basis of suffrage, even with the exemption created by the soldier-and-his-descendant clause. These, gentlemen, are the considerations which prevented an agreement upon property. These are the considerations which prevented us from coming before you and presenting that as a test of suffrage. They were satisfactory to the minds of the Committee, and it was absolutely necessary therefore, in its opinion, to eliminate property as one of the possible solutions of the question.

Then we took up, Mr. Chairman, the question of the classification of the people. We thought we could properly divide them into the property-holder, who could be allowed to vote as one class, and the man that contributed to the State in the shape a license contribution as another class; the mechanic and the skilled laborer, the salesman and the clerk as the third, thus including everybody in the State of Virginia, except the manual laborer. It was thought that speaking generally of the class, the manual laborer of the State of Virginia is the black man whom we want to exclude; but the representatives of the people from all over the section beyond the mountains and in the valleys, told us that the largest portion of their population, who are manual laborers, are white men. And, true to the principle of saving the white man's suffrage, that proposition had to be abandoned. Then another class was suggested to add to that, namely; the laborer employed for a designated time who should have the additional test of understanding the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he might be entitled to vote. But that classification was considered objectionable as drawing an invidious distinction between a skilled laborer, mechanic and artisan and the farm laborer of the State, and putting the former on a higher plane; and that had to be abandoned. And so we were brought down to these two things—property gone, classification gone—the two things that we had to consider were education and understanding. The whole field of expedients had been searched and every possibility examined, and these two possibilities alone remained. What was the controlling principle, what was the dominant idea potential with the men on whom this problem rested most especially. It was—no matter what might have been their previous opposition to a plan, no matter how much or how long they might have fought it—it was to accept the one thing of these two which would prove an efficient remedy for their trouble. They believe that one thing to be “understanding” in the way it is put in this majority report. They rejected education for the reasons that I have argued elaborately before this conference. They saw that education merely in the way that it is ordinarily understood (the reading and writing test) was not only ineffectual to-day, but that it was a disappearing test and would soon be gone forever as an obstacle between the negro and the ballot box. And so, ready to surrender anything for the deliverance of their people, and considering this to be the opportunity for their deliverance, they determined to turn from personal preference and predilection, and to present to this Convention as their solution of the problem the only efficient thing that was left to them.

And so they have presented an article here, Mr. Chairman, in which they have allowed the soldier to vote without the poll-tax, without being challenged on his way to the ballot-box or to the registration-book. They have also considered that there is another class that can safely be entrusted with the suffrage, and that is the man who contributes from his means to the maintenance of his State; and they have put the test for this class at the low figure of \$1.00 per annum on property owned by and assessed against him or his wife. They present to you as a sound principle, that the man who is thus tied to the soil of Virginia is a safe man to have a voice in its destiny. While there are a few negroes that will come in under that test, they not sufficiently

numerous to be a menace to the welfare of the State. And, then, in order to bring in every other worthy citizen of the State, they have recommended that, in addition to the foregoing classes, any man shall have the right to vote, who has, for at least three months during the preceding twelve, been engaged in any useful and lawful occupation, thus giving a pledge to the State that he is neither a vagant nor a shiftless person, and who, in addition, has a sufficient conception of the duties of citizenship to be able to understand the general nature of the duties of the officers for whom he may be entitled to vote. Such a man is a worthy participant in the suffrage. The committee is not blind to the fact that this is not an ideal test. The committee does not pretend that it has brought here to you a solution such as will meet their own highest aspiration, but they do say this, that after four months of earnest and patriotic consideration, they have brought forward the only possible efficient remedy for their troubles in this proposition which they submit.

Let us consider this test for a moment. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, we submit that this test is efficient to do this work. It is alternative with nothing in the plan that will admit the negro vote to any alarming or menacing extent. The two classes with which it is an alternative are the soldier class and the property-holding class, and through neither of these gateways will any large number of negroes ever be able to approach the ballot-box. So, that if any considerable number of negroes come into the suffrage, it must be through this understanding clause.

Now, will it stop them? That is the first question which we ought, in justice, to consider. At the outset, gentlemen, you have the guarantee on that question, which comes from the unanimous approval of nearly every member of this committee who is in the touch with the problem. When you examine the names that are signed to this majority report, you will see who the men are that giving you their assurance as to the efficiency of this plan, and that they are the ones that come from the parts of this State where the problem is the sorest and the trouble is greatest.

But that is not the only reason for believing that it will be efficient. We think that it will be efficient because we do not believe that the negro can stand this examination. We think it is a vastly different question from his reading and writing. We believe that the negro greatly differs in the matter of understanding from what he is in the matter of the acquisition of knowledge. Dr. J. T. Scarcy, in an address before the Alabama Educational Association says:

In the acquiring department, as exhibited on the plantations and in the schools, negroes are very apt up to a certain age—that is, when they begin to reach adult life. In the plays of childhood, and in the acquisitions of the primary schools, the negro children show abilities which compare very favorably, and, taken as criteria of mental abilities to come, they are often misleading. The negro children who show some acquiring abilities in childhood, fall further and further behind, as a rule, as the activities incident to adult life come into play. They fall behind then in acquiring ability, further behind in judgment and reason, and still further behind in tenacity of purpose and decision of character.

But it would not be frank in me, Mr. Chairman, if I did not say that I do not expect an understanding clause to be administered with any degree of friendship by the white man to the suffrage of the black man. I expect the examination with which the black man will be confronted, to be inspired by the same spirit that inspires every man upon this floor and in this convention. I would not expect an impartial administration of the clause.

I would not expect for the white man a rigid examination. The people of Virginia do not stand impartially between the suffrage of the white man and the suffrage of the black man. If they did, this Convention would not be assembled upon this floor. If they did, the uppermost thoughts in the hearts of every man within the sound of my voice would not be to find a way of disfranchising the black man and enfranchising the white man. We do not come here prompted by an impartial

purpose in reference to negro suffrage. We come here to sweep the field of expedients for the purpose of finding some constitutional method of ridding ourselves of it forever; and we have the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States in making that effort. When, in the Williams case going up from Mississippi, the point was made against the constitutionality of the Mississippi suffrage law, that the Supreme Court of that State had said, as to the purpose of the framers of the suffrage plan, that "within the field of premissible action, under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, the Convention swept the field of expedients to obstruct the exercise of suffrage by the negro race," what did the United State Supreme Court reply? It was this:

If weakness were to be taken advantage of, it was to be done within the field of permissible action under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

So, in that high tribunal, it was said that, within the limitations of the Federal Constitution, it is permissible for this people to search for expedients to exclude the negro race. If, then, a rigid examination permitted by the Constitution excluded the negro; then, in law, he is excluded by virtue of his failure to attain a certain standard, and not for the reason that he is a negro; and, therefore, the law itself is constitutional. But, again, I expect this clause to be efficient, because it will act "in terrorem" upon the negro race. They believe that they will have a hostile examination put upon them by the white man, and they believe that that will be a preventive to their exercising the right of suffrage, and they will not apply for registration. They will know that they first have to pass an examination; that then they have to make out their application for registration in their own handwriting; that then they have to make out their ballot without assistance; and that then they have to pay a capitation tax. These impediments will be too great for the negro, and he will find himself, as a practical question, excluded from the suffrage. But, suppose, Mr. Chairman, that he does not want to be excluded, and that he is improperly excluded in any individual instance; then the machinery established here, by this very Constitution, is sufficient for his protection. If he in reality possesses the necessary qualifications, there is no power under this Constitution to reject him, for the reason that right here is given to him by virtue of the Constitution itself, an appeal to the Judge of the Circuit Court, who, if he is wronged by the registration officer, can at once correct the wrong for the negro, as well as for the white man. We believe that all this will be an effective impediment in the way of the negro, because his tenacity of purpose will not be sufficient to bring him into the suffrage as a race. But there is, at the same time every opportunity provided by the Constitution itself for his absolute protection as an individual from any wrong against his legal and constitutional rights.

And again, we think, Mr. Chairman, that this clause will not exclude any worthy white citizen of this Commonwealth from the suffrage; for the white man is friendly to the white man's suffrage; and the white man will find a friendly examiner when he goes to stand this examination. We believe, in addition to that, that, if it is not so, that here stands the Circuit Judge, with his chambers always open, to give the white man the right which might have been improperly denied him by the registration officer.

But that is not all. We have the minority of this committee agreeing with the majority that this provision will not exclude the white man from the ballot-box. We have the representatives of what may be denominated as the white sections of this State, saying to the Convention that this provision is adequate for the protection of the white man. This is evident from the fact that the minority proposition also includes an understanding clause. They let in all the members of the white race that can read and write, by virtue of their alternative clause. They say all men shall come into this suffrage who can read and write, or who can understand and explain the Constitution when it is read to them. The understanding clause is not intended as a disfranchiser of anybody in the minority plan.

* * * * *

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. G

TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1961	Commenced	Terminated	Pending June 30, 1962
Total all districts.....	123,690	147,780	137,709	133,761
District of Columbia.....	140	123	94	169
First Circuit.....	3,176	3,612	2,923	3,865
Maine.....	1,324	1,604	1,044	1,884
Massachusetts.....	1,186	1,208	1,101	1,293
New Hampshire.....	344	462	450	356
Rhode Island.....	238	290	292	236
Puerto Rico.....	84	48	36	96
Second Circuit.....	5,804	6,845	6,511	6,138
Connecticut.....	881	1,246	1,279	848
New York:				
Northern.....	1,151	1,603	1,536	1,218
Eastern.....	921	1,044	937	1,028
Southern.....	1,334	949	957	1,326
Western.....	1,453	1,791	1,631	1,613
Vermont.....	64	212	171	105
Third Circuit.....	2,567	2,505	1,947	3,125
Delaware.....	68	64	51	81
New Jersey.....	1,218	1,312	1,050	1,480
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern.....	687	545	299	933
Middle.....	199	179	164	214
Western.....	394	403	383	414
Virgin Islands.....	1	2	-	3
Fourth Circuit.....	3,807	5,669	5,621	3,855
Maryland.....	248	224	170	302
North Carolina:				
Eastern.....	74	50	65	59
Middle.....	53	52	50	55
Western.....	43	55	50	48
South Carolina:				
Eastern.....	37	53	34	56
Western.....	53	52	49	56
Virginia:				
Eastern.....	1,274	2,311	2,563	1,022
Western.....	1,512	1,577	1,490	1,599
West Virginia:				
Northern.....	227	427	331	323
Southern.....	286	868	819	335
Fifth Circuit.....	19,800	19,697	17,289	22,208
Alabama:				
Northern.....	9,213	6,292	5,411	10,094
Middle.....	980	1,477	857	1,600
Southern.....	1,846	1,631	1,207	2,270
Florida:				
Northern.....	31	36	30	37
Southern.....	813	762	673	902
Georgia:				
Northern.....	1,377	3,198	3,431	1,144
Middle.....	1,862	1,841	1,544	2,159
Southern.....	1,234	1,216	979	1,471
Louisiana:				
Eastern.....	709	1,201	1,234	676
Western.....	638	938	908	668
Mississippi:				
Northern.....	42	66	49	59
Southern.....	511	458	466	503
Texas:				
Northern.....	266	278	214	330
Eastern.....	67	36	45	58
Southern.....	113	96	96	113
Western.....	98	171	145	124

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. H

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TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS
BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1963, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1962	Commenced	Terminated	Pending June 30, 1963
Total all districts.....	133,761	155,493	141,440	147,814
District of Columbia.....	169	115	107	177
First Circuit.....	3,865	3,955	3,118	4,702
Maine.....	1,884	1,664	1,208	2,340
Massachusetts.....	1,293	1,374	1,129	1,538
New Hampshire.....	356	523	450	429
Rhode Island.....	236	332	286	282
Puerto Rico.....	96	62	45	113
Second Circuit.....	6,138	7,372	6,769	6,741
Connecticut.....	848	1,459	1,422	885
New York:				
Northern.....	1,218	1,649	1,730	1,137
Eastern.....	1,028	1,138	996	1,170
Southern.....	1,326	1,017	804	1,539
Western.....	1,613	1,864	1,576	1,901
Vermont.....	105	245	241	109
Third Circuit.....	3,125	2,535	2,453	3,207
Delaware.....	81	67	79	69
New Jersey.....	1,480	1,319	1,204	1,595
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern.....	933	543	618	858
Middle.....	214	210	187	237
Western.....	414	393	364	443
Virgin Islands.....	3	3	1	5
Fourth Circuit.....	3,855	5,547	5,329	4,073
Maryland.....	302	185	196	291
North Carolina:				
Eastern.....	59	50	52	57
Middle.....	55	62	53	64
Western.....	48	51	39	60
South Carolina:				
Eastern.....	56	67	60	63
Western.....	56	61	61	56
Virginia:				
Eastern.....	1,022	2,284	2,323	983
Western.....	1,599	1,603	1,326	1,876
West Virginia:				
Northern.....	323	398	421	300
Southern.....	335	786	798	323
Fifth Circuit.....	22,208	21,274	19,025	24,457
Alabama:				
Northern.....	10,094	6,859	6,674	10,279
Middle.....	1,600	1,366	1,077	1,889
Southern.....	2,270	1,763	1,309	2,724
Florida:				
Northern.....	37	34	30	41
Middle.....	498	419	391	526
Southern.....	404	412	279	537
Georgia:				
Northern.....	1,144	3,209	3,044	1,309
Middle.....	2,159	2,247	1,921	2,485
Southern.....	1,471	1,303	1,016	1,758
Louisiana:				
Eastern.....	676	1,374	1,301	749
Western.....	668	1,036	985	719
Mississippi:				
Northern.....	59	80	61	78
Southern.....	503	513	329	687
Texas:				
Northern.....	330	307	287	350
Eastern.....	58	62	48	72
Southern.....	113	87	79	121
Western.....	124	203	194	133

Chapter 2

The Problem of Poverty in America

IN HIS MESSAGE on the State of the Union, President Johnson declared all-out war on poverty in America. This chapter is designed to provide some understanding of the enemy and to outline the main features of a strategy of attack.

ELIMINATING POVERTY—A NATIONAL GOAL

There will always be some Americans who are better off than others. But it need not follow that "the poor are always with us." In the United States today we can see on the horizon a society of abundance, free of much of the misery and degradation that have been the age-old fate of man. Steadily rising productivity, together with an improving network of private and social insurance and assistance, has been eroding mass poverty in America. But the process is far too slow. It is high time to redouble and to concentrate our efforts to eliminate poverty.

Poverty is costly not only to the poor but to the whole society. Its ugly by-products include ignorance, disease, delinquency, crime, irresponsibility, immorality, indifference. None of these social evils and hazards will, of course, wholly disappear with the elimination of poverty. But their severity will be markedly reduced. Poverty is no purely private or local concern. It is a social and national problem.

But the overriding objective is to improve the quality of life of individual human beings. For poverty deprives the individual not only of material comforts but of human dignity and fulfillment. Poverty is rarely a builder of character.

The poor inhabit a world scarcely recognizable, and rarely recognized, by the majority of their fellow Americans. It is a world apart, whose inhabitants are isolated from the mainstream of American life and alienated from its values. It is a world where Americans are literally concerned with day-to-day survival—a roof over their heads, where the next meal is coming from. It is a world where a minor illness is a major tragedy, where pride and privacy must be sacrificed to get help, where honesty can become a luxury and ambition a myth. Worst of all, the poverty of the fathers is visited upon the children.

Equality of opportunity is the American dream, and universal education our noblest pledge to realize it. But, for the children of the poor, education is a handicap race; many are too ill prepared and ill motivated at home to learn at school. And many communities lengthen the handicap by providing the worst schooling for those who need the best.

Although poverty remains a bitter reality for too many Americans, its incidence has been steadily shrinking. The fruits of general economic growth have been widely shared; individuals and families have responded to incentives and opportunities for improvement; government and private programs have raised the educational attainments, housing standards, health, and productivity of the population; private and social insurance has increasingly protected families against loss of earnings due to death, disability, illness, old age, and unemployment. Future headway against poverty will likewise require attacks on many fronts: the active promotion of a full-employment, rapid-growth economy; a continuing assault on discrimination; and a wide range of other measures to strike at specific roots of low income. As in the past, progress will require the combined efforts of all levels of government and of private individuals and groups.

All Americans will benefit from this progress. Our Nation's most precious resource is its people. We pay twice for poverty: once in the production lost in wasted human potential, again in the resources diverted to coping with poverty's social by-products. Humanity compels our action, but it is sound economics as well.

This chapter considers, first, the changing numbers and composition of America's poor. Second, it presents a brief report on the factors that contribute to the continuation of poverty amidst plenty. Although the analysis is statistical, the major concern is with the human problems that the numbers reflect. The concluding part concerns strategy against poverty in the 1960's and beyond. Supplementary tables at the end of the chapter provide further data on the dimensions of poverty in America.

The sections below will chart the topography of poverty. A few significant features of this bleak landscape deserve emphasis in advance. Poverty occurs in many places and is endured by people in many situations; but its occurrence is nonetheless highly concentrated among those with certain characteristics. The scars of discrimination, lack of education, and broken families show up clearly from almost any viewpoint. Here are some landmarks:

- One-fifth of our families and nearly one-fifth of our total population are poor.
- Of the poor, 22 percent are nonwhite; and nearly one-half of all nonwhites live in poverty.
- The heads of over 60 percent of all poor families have only grade school educations.
- Even for those denied opportunity by discrimination, education significantly raises the chance to escape from poverty. Of all non-

- white families headed by a person with 8 years or less of schooling, 57 percent are poor. This percentage falls to 30 for high school graduates and to 18 percent for those with some college education.
- But education does not remove the effects of discrimination: when nonwhites are compared with whites at the same level of education, the nonwhites are poor about twice as often.
 - One-third of all poor families are headed by a person over 65, and almost one-half of families headed by such a person are poor.
 - Of the poor, 54 percent live in cities, 16 percent on farms, 30 percent as rural nonfarm residents.
 - Over 40 percent of all farm families are poor. More than 80 percent of nonwhite farmers live in poverty.
 - Less than half of the poor are in the South; yet a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living in the rest of the country.
 - One-quarter of poor families are headed by a woman; but nearly one-half of all families headed by a woman are poor.
 - When a family and its head have several characteristics frequently associated with poverty, the chances of being poor are particularly high: a family headed by a young woman who is nonwhite and has less than an eighth grade education is poor in 94 out of 100 cases. Even if she is white, the chances are 85 out of 100 that she and her children will be poor.

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF POVERTY

Measurement of poverty is not simple, either conceptually or in practice. By the poor we mean those who are not now maintaining a decent standard of living—those whose basic needs exceed their means to satisfy them. A family's needs depend on many factors, including the size of the family, the ages of its members, the condition of their health, and their place of residence. The ability to fulfill these needs depends on current income from whatever source, past savings, ownership of a home or other assets, and ability to borrow.

NEEDS AND RESOURCES

There is no precise way to measure the number of families who do not have the resources to provide minimum satisfaction of their *own* particular needs. Since needs differ from family to family, an attempt to quantify the problem must begin with some concept of average need for an average or representative family. Even for such a family, society does not have a clear and unvarying concept of an acceptable minimum. By the standards of contemporary American society most of the population of the world is poor; and most Americans were poor a century ago. But for our society today a consensus on an approximate standard can be found. One such standard is suggested by a recent study, described in a publication of the

Social Security Administration, which defines a "low-cost" budget for a nonfarm family of four and finds its cost in 1962 to have been \$3,955. The cost of what the study defined as an "economy-plan" budget was \$3,165. Other studies have used different market baskets, many of them costing more. On balance, they provide support for using as a boundary, a family whose annual money income from all sources was \$3,000 (before taxes and expressed in 1962 prices). This is a weekly income of less than \$60.

These budgets contemplate expenditures of one-third of the total on food, i.e., for a \$3,000 annual budget for a 4-person family about \$5 per person per week. Of the remaining \$2,000, a conservative estimate for housing (rent or mortgage payments, utilities, and heat) would be another \$800. This would leave only \$1,200—less than \$25 a week—for clothing, transportation, school supplies and books, home furnishings and supplies, medical care, personal care, recreation, insurance, and everything else. Obviously it does not exaggerate the problem of poverty to regard \$3,000 as the boundary.

A family's ability to meet its needs depends not only on its money income but also on its income in kind, its savings, its property, and its ability to borrow. But the detailed data (of the Bureau of the Census) available for pinpointing the origins of current poverty in the United States refer to money income. Refined analysis would vary the income cut-off by family size, age, location, and other indicators of needs and costs. This has not been possible. However, a variable income cut-off was used in the sample study of poverty in 1959 conducted at the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. This study also estimates the over-all incidence of poverty at 20 percent; and its findings concerning the sources of poverty correspond closely with the results based on an analysis of Census data.

A case could be made, of course, for setting the over-all income limit either higher or lower than \$3,000, thereby changing the statistical measure of the size of the problem. But the analysis of the sources of poverty, and of the programs needed to cope with it, would remain substantially unchanged.

No measure of poverty as simple as the one used here, would be suitable for determining eligibility for particular benefits or participation in particular programs. Nevertheless, it provides a valid benchmark for assessing the dimensions of the task of eliminating poverty, setting the broad goals of policy, and measuring our past and future progress toward their achievement.

If it were possible to obtain estimates of total incomes—including non-money elements—for various types of families, those data would be preferable for the analysis which follows. The Department of Commerce does estimate total nonmoney incomes in the entire economy in such forms as the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings and food raised and consumed on farms, and allocates them to families with incomes of different size.

Because of statistical difficulties, these allocations are necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and are particularly subject to error for the lower income groups. No attempt is made to allocate them by other characteristics that are meaningful for an analysis of poverty. Of course, the total of money plus nonmoney income that would correspond to the limit used here would be somewhat higher than \$3,000.

THE CHANGING EXTENT OF POVERTY

There were 47 million families in the United States in 1962. Fully 9.3 million, or one-fifth of these families—comprising more than 30 million persons—had total money incomes below \$3,000. Over 11 million of these family members were children, one-sixth of our youth. More than 1.1 million families are now raising 4 or more children on such an income. Moreover, 5.4 million families, containing more than 17 million persons, had total incomes below \$2,000. More than a million children were being raised in very large families (6 or more children) with incomes of less than \$2,000.

Serious poverty also exists among persons living alone or living in non-family units such as boarding houses. In 1962, 45 percent of such “unrelated individuals”—5 million persons—had incomes below \$1,500, and 29 percent—or more than 3 million persons—had incomes below \$1,000 (Supplementary Table 9). Thus, by the measures used here, 33 to 35 million Americans were living at or below the boundaries of poverty in 1962—nearly one-fifth of our Nation.

The substantial progress made since World War II in eliminating poverty is shown in Chart 7 and Table 3. In the decade 1947–56, when incomes

TABLE 3.—Money income of families, 1947 and 1950–62

Year	Median money income of all families (1962 prices)		Percent of families with money income	
	Dollars	Index, 1947=100	Less than \$3,000 (1962 prices)	Less than \$2,000 (1962 prices)
1947.....	4,117	100	32	18
1950.....	4,188	102	32	19
1951.....	4,328	105	29	17
1952.....	4,442	108	28	17
1953.....	4,809	117	26	16
1954.....	4,705	114	28	17
1955.....	5,004	122	25	15
1956.....	5,337	130	23	14
1957.....	5,333	130	23	14
1958.....	5,329	129	23	14
1959.....	5,631	137	22	13
1960.....	5,759	140	21	13
1961.....	5,820	141	21	13
1962.....	5,956	145	20	12

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

were growing relatively rapidly, and unemployment was generally low, the number of poor families (with incomes below \$3,000 in terms of 1962 prices) declined from 11.9 million to 9.9 million, or from 32 percent to

[fol. 174] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al., Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al., Defendants

Argued October 21, 1964

Before BRYAN, Circuit Judge, and LEWIS and BUTZNER,
District Judges.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, Washington, D. C., and Max Dean and Robert L. Segar, both of Flint, Michigan, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3346; and Ira M. Lechner and Allison W. Brown, Jr., both of Washington, D. C. and Philip Schwartz, Arlington County, Virginia, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3253.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia and Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, both of Richmond, Virginia, counsel for defendants Virginia State Board of Elections in No. 3253 and counsel for Albertis Harrison, Governor, in No. 3346; Donald C. Crouse, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Fairfax County, Virginia, counsel for Electoral Board of Fairfax County and Waneta M. Buckley, General Registrar of Fairfax County, Virginia in No. 3253; Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, counsel for Mary Dudley, City Registrar, City of Norfolk, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, City of Norfolk, and William Prieur, Clerk, the Corporation Court, City of Norfolk, all of Norfolk, Virginia in No. 3346.

[fol. 175] OPINION—Decided November 10, 1964

Per Curiam:

Poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia,¹ is attacked in these two consolidated actions as violative of the no-abridgment and equal protection commands of the Federal Fourteenth Amendment. A corollary attack is made upon the provision of the State constitution excluding “paupers” as persons entitled to vote in any election.²

The common premise of the assaults is: that the plaintiffs are financially unable to pay the tax—\$1.50 for each of the 3 preceding years for which the elector was assessable; and that they and other State citizens similarly impecunious are thereby deprived, solely on account of their poverty, of the privilege to vote, and at the same time they are also denied a privilege accorded other citizens not so poor.

Notwithstanding the plaintiffs’ impoverishment and eligibility to vote, their denunciation of the State constitutional and statutory poll tax requirements has been squarely refuted by the Supreme Court in *Breedlove v. Suttles*, 302 U.S. 277, 283 (1937). We are not at liberty to deviate from that precept. There the Court considered arguments akin [fol. 176] to those of the plaintiffs here, including the economic factor, and rejected them. This court adhered to that precedent in *Butler v. Thompson*, 97 F. Supp. 17, 22 (1951), aff’d per curiam 341 U.S. 937. In this it adverted to the like holding of this Circuit in *Saunders v. Wilkins*, 152, F. 2d 235, 237 (1945), cert. denied 328 U.S. 870, rehearing denied 329 U.S. 824, an appeal touching the Virginia constitutional and statutory clauses now questioned. The

¹ Va. Constitution §§ 18, 20, 21 and 38; 1950 Code of Va. as amended §§ 24-17, 24-22, 24-67, and 24-120. The separation by race or color, as required in § 38 of the Va. constitution and § 24-120 of the Code of Virginia, in the listing of persons who have paid the poll taxes was declared invalid by this court in *Hamm v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, 230 F. Supp. 156, aff’d October 26, 1964, — U.S. —.

² Va. Constitution § 23; 1950 Code of Va. § 24-18, as amended.

tax is levied upon every adult resident irrespective of his intent to vote.³ Moreover, no racial discrimination is exhibited in its application as a condition to voting. Cf. *Butler v. Thompson*, supra, 97 F. Supp. 17, 21.

Adequate answer to the attack upon the exclusion of paupers is that this disqualification—apparently of early historical origin and prevalent in several States—has not been employed to prevent the plaintiffs or their class from voting. Plaintiffs do not essay a showing that they, or anyone else in destitute circumstances, have been designated “paupers” in the sense of the Virginia constitution. Therefore, an expression by us upon the meaning and implications of that term would be entirely academic and without place here.

The complaint in each of these cases will be dismissed

Dismissed.

³ Va. Constitution § 173; Code of Va. §58-49.

[fol. 177] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants

FINAL ORDER—November 10, 1964

Upon consideration of the pleadings, the exhibits, the stipulations and other parts of the record in these cases, as well as the briefs and oral arguments of counsel, for reasons stated in the Court's written opinion this day filed, it is

Ordered that each of the said complaints be, and it is hereby, dismissed.

Albert V. Bryan, United States Circuit Judge, Oren
R. Lewis, United States District Judge, John D.
Butzner, Jr., United States District Judge.

November 10, 1964.

[fol. 178] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF APPEAL OF MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, TO THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Filed January 2, 1965

I. Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Evelyn Butts, the Plaintiff above named, hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the final order dismissing the Complaint entered in this action on November 10, 1964.

This appeal is taken pursuant to 28 U.S. Code, Section 1253.

II. The clerk will please prepare a transcript of the record in this cause for transmission to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and include in said transcript the following:

1. Plaintiff's Complaint
2. Defendants' Answers
- [fol. 179] 3. Plaintiff's Interrogatories
4. Defendants' Answers to the Interrogatories
5. Plaintiff's Requests for Admissions
6. Defendants' Answers to Requests for Admissions
7. Plaintiff's Statement of Exhibits and Witnesses
8. All Exhibits
9. A transcript of the proceedings had on October 21, 1964, excepting arguments of counsel
10. All orders of the Court including designation of three-man Court, order authorizing proceeding in forma pauperis and, the final order of November 10, 1964.
11. The Court's opinion of November 10, 1964
12. Notice of Appeal

III. The following questions are presented by this appeal:

I

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and

statutes of Virginia, violate the rights of citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment, and their rights under the First and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution?

II

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia due to its special economic impingement upon Negroes violate the rights of Negro citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment and their rights under the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

III

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and [fol. 180] statutes of Virginia, abridge the right to vote of the Negro citizens of Virginia on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution?

Dated: December 31, 1964.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Counsel for Plaintiff, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D.C., Robert L. Segar, Max Dean, Leitson, Dean, Dean, Abram & Segar, 804 Detroit Street, Flint 3, Michigan.

[fol. 181] IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

DOCKET ENTRIES

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
June 5	Complete file together with certified copy of order transferring case from the Norfolk Division—received.	
June 8	Motion to dismiss filed by deft. Albertis Harrison.	(BLD)
June 19	Interrogatories to deft. Albertis Harrison filed by pltf.	(BLD)
June 19	Interrogatories to defts. Alex H. Bell and Miss Mary Dudley filed by pltf.	(BLD)
June 22	Answer of the defendant, Albertis Harrison—filed.	(DRC)
June 26	Notice of motion objecting to interrogatories—filed by deft. Albertis Harrison.	(DRC)
June 26	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendant, Albertis Harrison.	(DRC)
June 29	Defendants' statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed (see 3253).	(DRC)
June 29	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendants, Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr.	(DRC)
July 1	Order that the court will hear the objections to interrogatories as filed, Thursday, July 9, 1964, at 3:00 p.m. entered and filed. Copies sent.	(BLD)
July 6	Answer to motion to dismiss of defendant Albertis Harrison—filed.	(LZS)
July 9	Trial Proceedings: See 3253.	
July 20	Answer to interrogatories filed by defendants Alex H. Bell and Mary Dudley.	(DRC)
July 23	Answers to interrogatories—filed by defendant Harrison	(DRC)
July 30	Plaintiff's statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed.	(DRC)
Aug. 4	Request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by pltf.	(BLD)
Aug. 4	Brief in support of plaintiff's answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion to dismiss filed.	(BLD)
Aug. 4	Brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, pltf. filed.	(BLD)
Aug. 17	Notice of motion to be heard on objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Aug. 17	Answers and objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Sept. 1	Brief on behalf of defendants filed.	(BLD)
Sept. 9	Trial Proceedings: Case came on for hearing on objection for request for admission. Motion of counsel for the defendants to dismiss request for admission. Motion denied. Granted in part and denied in part.	
Sept. 9	Plaintiff's brief in support of her answers to defendants' motions objecting to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Answer to motion objecting to interrogatories of Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr.—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion objecting to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Authorities in support of objections to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Reply brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts—filed.	(DRC)

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
Sept. 25	Answers to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 13	Reporter's transcript of proceedings on Sept. 9, 1964—filed.	(DRC) (BLD)
Oct. 15	Affidavit of Mrs. Evelyn Butts filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Notice filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Motion objecting to plaintiff's affidavit filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 21	Trial Proceedings: This cause came on this day to be heard on Motion to strike the Affidavit and hearing on the Merits of each Case. Arguments of counsel fully heard. Court takes this matter under consideration.	(LZS)
Nov. 10	Opinion holding that complaint will be dismissed—filed.	(DRC)
Nov. 10	Order dismissing complaint in accordance with opinion—entered and filed (copies of opinion and order mailed to counsel of record by Judge's Office)	(DRC) (BLD)
Nov. 24	Transcript of proceedings on October 21, 1964 filed.	(BLD)
Dec. 28	Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and for payment by U.S. of expense of transcript and printed record on appeal. Filed by pltf.	
Dec. 28	Affidavit for leave to appeal in forma pauperis filed.	
[fol. 182]		
Dec. 28	Order granting leave for the plaintiff to appeal from the judgment of the court in this matter in forma pauperis—entered and filed. Copies to counsel.	(BLD)
Jan. 2	Notice of appeal of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, to the Supreme Court of the U.S. filed, together with proof of service.	(BLD)

[fol. 183] CERTIFICATION RE EXHIBITS

I hereby certify that all exhibits introduced in C/A 3346 (Mrs. Evelyn Butts vs. Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al) have been transmitted with Record in C/A 3253 (Annie E. Harper, et al vs. Virginia State Board of Elections, et al) mailed to the United States Supreme Court on January 7, 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By: Norma M. Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

[fol. 184] CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

I, WALKLEY E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true record and proceedings had in the case of Evelyn Butts, versus Albertis Harrison, et al, Civil Action No. 3346.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at the City of Alexandria, Virginia, this 14th day of January A.D., 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District
Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By Norma M.
Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

[fol. 185] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER
TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA
PAUPERIS, October 11, 1965

On Consideration of the motion for leave to proceed
herein in forma pauperis,

It Is Ordered by this Court that the said motion be, and
the same is hereby, granted.

[fol. 186] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER
TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER NOTING PROBABLE JURISDICTION—October 11, 1965

Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Eastern District of Virginia.

The statement of jurisdiction in this case having been
submitted and considered by the Court, probable jurisdic-
tion is noted and the case is transferred to the appellate
docket as No. 655. The case is consolidated with No. 48
and a total of two hours is allotted for oral argument.