

Civil Rights

Democratic Presidents initiated and worked for programs and policies that have dealt Jim Crow a mortal blow, ending forever the concept that the Negro's place is literally, and figuratively, "in the back of the bus." Through the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1965, Democrats under the leadership of Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and as President, opened the doors of places of public accommodations everywhere, and enabled more than a half-million deep South Negro voters to register in less than a year. It has been the Democratic Party that has consistently worked in this century for the equality of opportunity and freedom for all men. Today President Johnson leads the struggle to enact new civil rights laws.

Negro Participation in the Democratic Party

Over 400 Negroes have won and now hold significant elective offices in 32 states as Democrats. Negroes are represented on the Democratic National Committee and Democratic state and county committees all across the nation.

Of the six Negroes elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, all are Democrats.

Of the 20 Negroes recently elected to state legislatures in the South, every one is a Democrat.

The first Negro sheriff elected in this century in the South is Lucius Amreson, a Democrat from Tuskegee, Alabama. He ran and won on the Democratic ticket. Recently sixteen Negroes won elective office in Mississippi, all of them Democrats.

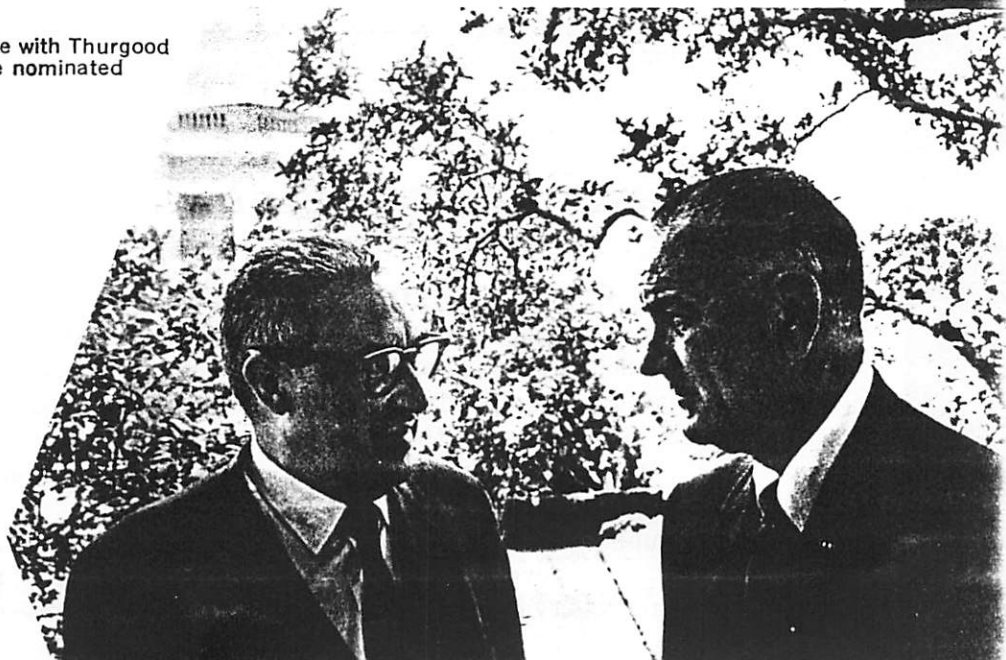
The political rise of the Negro in municipal, county, and state governments has been through the Democratic Party. There are now 140 Negro Democrats elected to state legislatures throughout the country and twice as many in municipal posts.

The Democratic Party welcomes Negro participation and offers an opportunity to win power and prestige in American politics.

The Democratic Party is the party of the people—all the people.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

President Johnson at the White House with Thurgood Marshall, the distinguished lawyer he nominated to the Supreme Court.



*This President
...is doing more*

His Actions Speak

Democratic Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, John F. Kennedy, Harry Truman, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt have all used the moral might of the Presidency to combat racial prejudice and set personal examples of leadership in the struggle against bigotry and racism. And no President in our history has done more for the cause of civil rights than Lyndon Johnson.

Equal Opportunity

Under President Johnson no positions in government are beyond the reach of a citizen because of the color of his skin. On June 13, 1967 President Johnson nominated Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Today a Negro—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development—sits in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Clifford Alexander, Jr., formerly the President's Associate Special Counsel, is now chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

For the first time in American history, qualified Negroes are holding positions of national responsibility throughout the government. Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer is a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Hobart Taylor, Jr., is a Director of the Export-Import Bank. Negroes serve as commissioners of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. Many other positions of importance throughout the government during this Administration are being filled by Negroes.

More Negro ambassadors are serving under President Johnson than under all of the Republican Presidents combined.

President Johnson named more Negro judges in one day than all the Republican Presidents combined.

Today the principle of equal opportunity in the Federal Government is a living policy—for the first time in American history. The Federal establishment has set an example for American industry and the private sector to follow.

Economic Advancement

Of all the evils the Negro in America suffers, none is more damaging than poverty. The administrations of Johnson, Kennedy, Truman, and Roosevelt made history in launching legislation and programs designed to help every citizen get a job, an education, decent housing, and medical care.

Every one of these programs, from social security in Roosevelt's time to rent supplements and model cities under President Johnson, have been vigorously opposed by the Republican Party nationally. Although opposed by the Republicans, President Johnson's administration initiated a multi-million dollar war on poverty, the first comprehensive Federal aid to education, and other programs of the Great Society which extend the principle of equal economic opportunity to a greater degree than any other President has ever accomplished.