

Table I
Population and Registration Figures for Virginia

Year	Total	White Population	White Total	No.Reg.	%Reg.	Total of Nonwhite	%ToT.	Total Nonwhite	No.Reg.	%Reg.	%of Reg.	Potential Percent of Reg.
¹ 1958	3,799,174	2,981,893	1,799,399	852,483	47.9	817,281	21.5	422,889	92,172	21.8	10.8	19.2
² 1960	3,966,949	3,142,443	1,876,167	866,774	46.2	824,506	20.8	436,720	100,499	23	10.4	218.9
³ 1964	4,447,937	3,595,037	2,121,000	-	-	852,900	19.4	452,037	125,214	27.7	-	-
⁴ 1965	4,568,887	3,698,508	2,182,120	-	-	870,371	19.05	461,296	212,196	46	-	-

(1) Sources: Southern Regional Council, Inc., The Negro and The Ballot

(2) Source: Voting 1961 Commission an Civil Rights Report I

(3) Sources: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1964 and Southern Regional Council.

(4) Sources: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1964, Civil Liberties a publication of A.C.L.U.
These figures includes many who are registered for federal elections only.

Table II

Major Counties and City of Potential Political Strength for Negroes of the Fourth, 1960

Counties	<u>White Voting Age Population</u>		<u>Nonwhite Voting Age Population</u>			
	White Total	Percent Registered	Nonwhite Total	Percent Registered	Percent of County Reg.	Potential percent of County Reg.
Dinwiddie	5,212	69.4	8,587	10.2	19.5	62.2
Nansemond	6,965	47.5	9,806	17.7	34.4	58.5
Sussex	2,662	85.5	3,706	18.6	23.3	58.2
Surry	1,479	62.5	1,842	24.4	32.7	55.5
Southampton	7,239	64.2	7,435	11.8	15.9	50.7
Brunswick	4,637	81.2	4,734	16.2	16.9	50.5
Cumberland	1,819	71.5	1,647	21.9	21.7	47.5
Isle of Wright	4,991	71.2	4,317	24.6	23.0	46.4
Greenville	4,499	77.0	3,885	24.4	21.5	46.3
Amelia	2,261	87.7	1,924	33.2	24.3	46.0
Petersburg	12,528	48.0	9,821	23.6	27.8	43.9

Source: 1961 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Report 1: Voting

Table III

4th Congressional District of Virginia

Counties	<u>Voting Age Population</u>					<u>Nonwhite Population</u>		<u>Voting Age Population</u>				
	Total Pop.	White Pop.	White Total	No Reg.	Percent Reg.	Nonwhite Total	Percent County Total	Nonwhite Total	No. Reg.	Percent Reg.	Percent County Reg.	Potential Percent
Amelia	7,815	3,806	2,261	1,983	87.7	4,009	51.3	1,924	638	33.3	24.3	46.0
Appomattox	9,148	6,818	4,245	2,395	56.4	2,330	25.5	1,142	165	14.4	6.4	21.2
Brunswick	17,779	7,348	4,637	3,764	81.2	10,431	58.7	4,734	765	16.2	16.9	60.5
Buckingham	10,877	6,015	3,776	1,275	33.8	4,862	44.7	2,208	465	21.1	26.7	36.9
Cumberland	6,360	2,910	1,819	1,300	71.5	3,450	54.2	1,647	360	21.9	21.7	47.5
Dinwiddie	22,183	8,499	5,212	3,618	69.4	13,684	61.7	8,587	879	10.2	19.5	62.2
Greensville	16,155	7,281	4,499	3,464	77.0	8,874	54.9	4,317	1,063	24.6	23.0	46.4
Isle of W.	17,164	8,133	4,991	3,556	71.2	9,031	52.6	4,317	949	24.6	23.0	46.4
Lunenburg	12,522	7,233	4,611	2,495	54.1	5,290	42.2	2,534	460	18.2	15.6	35.5
Nansemond	31,366	11,584	6,965	3,311	47.5	19,782	63.1	9,806	1,737	17.7	34.4	58.5
Nottoway	31,366	11,584	5,564	3,310	59.5	6,477	42.8	3,458	515	14.9	13.5	38.3
Powhatan	6,747	4,071	2,376	1,470	61.9	2,767	39.7	1,463	505	32.3	25.6	39.7
Pr. Edward	14,121	8,488	5,125	2,775	54.1	5,633	39.9	2,986	1,100	38.0	284	36.1
Pr. George	20,270	15,444	8,860	1,978	22.3	4,826	23.8	2,420	478	19.8	19.5	21.5
Southampton	27,195	11,536	7,239	5,645	64.2	15,659	57.6	7,435	875	11.8	15.9	50.7
Surry	6,220	2,196	1,497	925	62.5	4,024	64.7	1,842	450	24.4	32.7	55.5
Sussex	12,411	4,186	2,662	2,275	85.5	8,225	66.3	3,706	690	18.6	23.3	58.2
Mecklenburg	31,428	16,717	10,474	5,492	52.4	14,711	46.8	6,624	529	8.0	8.9	38.7
Hopewell	17,895	14,905	8,854	3,400	38.4	2,990	16.7	1,549	210	13.6	5.8	14.9
Franklin (Included in Southampton County)												
Petersburg	36,750	19,372	12,528	6,017	48.0	17,378	47.3	9,821	2,316	23.6	27.8	43.9
Suffolk	12,609	7,899	5,272	2,696	51.1	4,710	37.4	2,769	600	21.7	18.2	34.4
Total	352,157	183,105	113,467	62,144	54.8	169,052	47.9	84,867	15,749	18.6	20.2	42.8

Source: 1961 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Report 1: Voting Figures are based on 1960 Census

Table IV

Fourth District					Fourth District				
County or City	Pcts.	Reported	Abbitt	Tucker	County or City	Pcts.	Reported	Johnson	Goldwater
Amelia	9	8	1,331	525	Amelia	9	8	815	1,260
Appomattox	10	8	1,597	327	Appomattox	10	9	684	1,480
Brunswick	12	12	2,705	1,362	Brunswick	12	12	1,883	2,560
Buckingham	10	10	1,930	526	Buckingham	10	10	1,182	1,547
Cumberland	4	4	1,166	614	Cumberland	4	4	871	1,099
Dinwiddie	10	10	2,593	1,128	Dinwiddie	10	10	2,182	2,096
Franklin City	2	2	1,079	664	Franklin City	2	2	1,257	783
Greensville	7	7	2,486	1,557	Greensville	7	7	2,262	2,245
Hopewell	5	5	3,922	923	Hopewell	5	5	2,499	3,284
Isle of Wright	14	14	2,188	1,347	Isle of Wright	14	14	2,656	1,737
Lunenburg	12	12	2,158	509	Lunenburg	12	12	1,128	1,846
Mecklenburg	18	18	5,277	1,635	Mecklenburg	18	18	3,328	4,976
Nansemond	18	18	2,369	2,047	Nansemond	18	18	3,614	1,791
Nottoway	6	6	2,970	995	Nottoway	6	6	2,138	2,353
Petersburg	11	11	3,928	2,803	Petersburg	11	11	4,519	3,250
Powhatan	6	6	61,256	696	Powhatan	6	6	986	1,196
Prince Edward	7	7	2,755	1,065	Prince Edward	7	7	1,512	2,545
Prince George	5	5	2,204	771	Prince George	5	5	1,502	1,790
Southampton	14	14	2,267	1,188	Southampton	14	14	2,566	1,520
Suffolk	4	4	1,856	637	Suffolk	4	4	1,625	1,462
Surry	7	7	1,076	779	Surry	7	7	1,131	1,004
Sussex	9	6	893	479	Sussex	9	9	1,234	1,538
Total	200	197	50,657	22,894	Total	200	197	41,466	43,288

Fourth District

Watkins M. Abbitt, the Democratic incumbent, built up a large early lead and coasted to victory in Virginia's Fourth District over S.W. Tucker, a Negro who was running as an independent. Abbitt had a lead of 37,953 to 16,584, with returns from 162 of 200 precincts. A late afternoon survey indicated that the largest vote ever polled in the history of Nottoway, Lunenburg and Amelia counties was recorded Tuesday. Voters formed long lines all day at the various polling places while they waited to cast their ballots. It was necessary to construct two new booths, at the Blackstone town hall, to supplement the two regular units. At Victoria they had to build three new ones to accommodate the voters. An extra one also was erected in Kenbridge.

Source: Associated Press

Article cont'd.

Fourth District

Abbitt, who was counted as a safe bet for re-election, first went to Congress in 1948 to complete the unexpired term of the late Rep. Patrick H. Drewry.

He waged what has been described as a quiet campaign, making few public statements to his Southside Virginia constituents and carefully avoiding mention of the Johnson-Humphrey presidential ticket.

Tucker, who has represented Negro plaintiffs and the Virginia NAACP in many desegregation lawsuits, is a native of Alexandria and now lives in Emporia. He rose to the rank of major during World War II.

Tucker entered the race as an independent candidate because he said he believed the district's voters should have a chance to show at the polls their true convictions regarding changing social concepts.

Abbitt, who is also chairman of the state Democratic committee, fought against the 1964 civil rights bill. He has not faced any serious opposition in several years and took no chances this time in associating himself with the party's national ticket and the possibility of a white "backlash" against President Johnson.

The Fourth district has had a substantial increase in the number of registered Negro voters in recent months, but the number of white voters is estimated larger by a 4 - to 1 edge.



Table V

Distribution of Income of Families of 4th Congressional District of Virginia

By Color - 1959

<u>Family Income level</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White Families</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Nonwhite Families</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Families	79,569	47,770	59.9	31,798	40.1
Under \$2000	22,890	7,601	15.9	15,289	48.1
\$2000 to \$3999	21,525	11,283	23.6	10,242	32.2
\$4000 to \$5999	16,228	12,167	25.5	4,061	12.8
\$6000 to \$7999	9,589	8,173	17.1	1,416	4.5
\$8000 to \$9999	4,621	4,101	8.6	520	1.6
\$10000 to \$14999	3,433	3,163	6.6	270	.8
\$15000 to over	1,282	1,282	2.7	1.	1.
Median income	\$3,552			\$2,095	

Source: Congressional District Data Book (Districts of 88th Congress)

1. For nonwhites not shown only for \$10,000+

Table VI

Medium Income of Whites and NonWhite Families for Virginia,
South and the U.S.

	1960				1950			
	White	Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite of White	Dollar Difference Between White & Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite of White	Dollar Difference
Virginia	5,522	2,750	50.3	-\$2,442	\$2,519	1,233	48.9	-\$1,286
South #1	5,424	3,058	56.3	- 2,366	3,445	1,869	54.3	- 1,576
U.S.	5,009	2,332	46.4	- 2,677				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce (The Economic Status of the Negro - Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

#1 South includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia.

TABLE VII

Median Income of White and Non-White Persons Fourteen Years
and Over For Virginia, South and U. S.

	White	Non-White	Percent Non-White of White	Dollar Difference Between Whites & Non-white	White	Non-White	Percent Nonwhite of white	Dollar difference Between White & Non-White
Virginia	\$2,765	1,247	45.1	-\$1,518	\$1,880	\$919	48.9	-\$961
South*	2,473	995	40.2	- 1,478	1,647	739	44.9	910
U. S.	3,024	1,502	49.7	1,522	2,053	973	47.4	1080

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce:

*South includes Delaware, D. C., Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia

Distribution of Income of Families, U. S. and Virginia - By Color - 1960

		U. S.	Virginia
Under 2,000	Non-White	32.4	35.5
	White	11.0	7.8
\$2,000-2,999	Non-White	15.5	18.6
	White	7.6	5.9
\$3,000-3,999	Non-White	13.5	15.6
	White	9.1	8.1
\$4,000-4,999	Non-White	11.4	11.5
	White	10.9	10.2
\$5,000-over	Non-White	27.2	18.3
	White	61.4	68.0

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Table VIII
Distribution of Employed Persons in the Fourth Congressional
District of Virginia
By Color, Sex, and Major Occupation Groups, 1960

Occupational Group	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Employed	47,490	100	19,587	100	32,271	100	15,675	100
<u>White Collar Occupations</u>	15,001	31.6	11,441	58.0	1,759	5.4	2,088	13.4
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	3,347	7.0	2,857	14.6	616	1.9	1,334	8.5
Managers, Proprietors, Officials, Nonform. Clerical and Related workers	5,538	11.7	867	4.4	366	1.1	148	1.0
Sales Workers	2,318	4.90	5,480	28.0	473	1.5	334	2.1
	3,798	8.00	2,237	11.4	304	.9	272	1.8
<u>Blue Collar Occupations</u>	17,136	36.10	4,519	23.1	9,627	29.8	2,701	17.3
Craftsmen (Skilled)	9,192	19.4			2,560	7.9		
Operatives (Semi-skilled)	7,944	16.7	4,519	23.1	7,069	21.9	2,701	17.3
<u>Unskilled Labor and Services Occupations</u>	4,910	10.3	1,990	10.1	14,613	45.2	8,635	55.1
Laborers (unskilled)	² 3,534	7.4			² 12,282	38.0		
Service workers (except house- hold)	1,376	2.9	1,578	8.0	¹ 2,331	7.2	2,787	17.8
Private Household Workers			412	2.1			5,848	37.3
Farm Occupations	7,846	16.5			5,054	15.7		
Farmers and Farm Managers	7,846	16.5			5,504	15.7		
<u>Not Classified</u>	2,597	5.5	1,637	8.4	1,216	3.9	2,251	14.2
<u>Unemployed</u>	1,124	2.4	666	3.4	2,076	6.4	1,241	7.9

Source: Congressional District Data Book (District of 88th Congress)

1. Includes Household
2. Includes farm laborers and foremen.

Table IX

Education Level of Persons 25 and Over of Fourth
Congressional District of Virginia
Color, 1960

Educational Level	Total	White	Percent	Nonwhite	Percent
Persons 25 years old and over	179,757	102,835	57.3	76,922	42.7
Completed less than 5 years of school	22.9%	10,835	10.5	30,380	39.3
Completed more than 5 years but less than 4 years of high school	45.1%	44,840	43.6	36,230	47.1
Completed 4 years of high school or more	27.1%	40,275	39.2	8,439	11.1
Completed 4 years of college or more	4.9%	6,885	6.7	1,923	2.5
Median years of school completed	9.9%			6.0	

Source: Congressional District Data Book (Districts of 88th Congress.)

Table X

**Public Elementary and Secondary Schools-Segregation-
Desegregation Status for Virginia: 1963**

State	School Districts		Enrollment*					Negro Students In Schools with White Students	
	Total	With both White and Negro Students	Desegregated	Total	In desegregated districts		Number	Percent of Negro enrollment	
				White	Negro	White	Negro		
Virginia	130	128	55	728,259	236,386	486,231	145,658	3,721	1.6

Source: Statistical abstract of the U.S., 1964 which used as source Southern Education Reporting Service

*Largely estimated.

Note: In 1961, in Virginia, 11 schools districts were desegregated, 208 Negroes were enrolled in desegregated schools and Negro percent of enrollment was .09. Source: 1961 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report 2 Education.

Table XI

Condition and Plumbing of Housing and Year Structure Built
of Fourth Congressional District of Virginia

By Color of Head of Household, 1960

Condition and Plumbing	White Units	Percent	Nonwhite Units	Percent
Total Units	63,029		35,676	
Sound Units	48,232	76.5	14,818	41.5
with all plumbing facilities	40,027	63.5	8,536	15.5
lacking some or all facilities	8,205	13.0	9,282	26.0
Deteriorating Units	10,162	16.1	11,809	33.1
with all plumbing facilities	3,835	6.1	1,119	3.1
lacking some or all facilities	6,327	10.0	10,690	30.0
Delepidated	14,635	7.4	9,049	25.4
1950 to March 1960	14,996	23.8	8,718	24.4
1940 to 1949	7,144	11.4	7,857	22.0
1939 or earlier	40,800	64.8	19,100	53.6

Source: Congressional District Data Book (Districts of 88th Congress)

1. Figures includes vacant units while nonwhite figure includes only occupied units.