

Harold Paulk Henderson, Sr. Oral History Collection  
OH Vandiver 18  
William Redding Bowdoin Interviewed by Dr. Harold Paulk Henderson  
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**EDITED BY DR. HENDERSON**

Side One

Henderson: This is an interview with Mr. William R. [Redding] Bowdoin. It takes place in his office in Atlanta. The date is March 22, 1994, and I am Dr. Hal Henderson. Good morning, Mr. Bowdoin.

Bowdoin: Good morning to you.

Henderson: Thank you very much for granting me this interview.

Bowdoin: Well, it's always a pleasure to visit with friends and make new ones. I've always had a very high regard for your organization there in Tifton.

Henderson: Well, thank you sir. Prior to [Samuel] Ernest Vandiver's [Jr.] governorship, what was your relation with him?

Bowdoin: Just as a friend.

Henderson: Okay.

Bowdoin: He married a young lady from the area where I lived and cashiered a bank there [in] Winder, Georgia, Daddy [Robert Lee] Russell's [Sr.] [bank].

Henderson: When did you first get to know Mr. Vandiver?

Bowdoin: I don't recall really. I just don't know; I won't quote any date.

Henderson: All right, sir. Did you play a role in his race for the lieutenant governorship in 1954?

Bowdoin: I don't know how much of a role I played, but I contacted people around the state that I'd known through the years and urged them to support Ernie, because he was a man of character and integrity, and we need more men like him in the public domain managing our public and governmental affairs.

Henderson: During his tenure as lieutenant governor [Samuel] Marvin Griffin [Sr.] is governor. What is your impression of the Marvin Griffin administration?

Bowdoin: I don't know as you would want to print my impression of the administration. Marvin was a very attractive fellow personally, but his idea of right and wrong and my idea of right and wrong don't jive at all, and he surrounded himself with some pretty unsavory characters, Marvin did, and the state of Georgia paid for it.

Henderson: Do you think he was dishonest or was it the people around him [being] dishonest?

Bowdoin: That's hard to say, but I think . . . I won't say Marvin was dishonest because I don't know, but if he wasn't then he surrounded himself with some people that made up for any of his lack of principles that we try to live by.

Henderson: How influential was Cheney [Robert Alwyn] Griffin in his administration?

Bowdoin: Well, Cheney was known as a bagman. I'll leave your summation of the rest of it to you. [Laughter]

Henderson: How would you describe the relationship between Lieutenant Governor Vandiver and Governor Griffin? Was it cordial or was it adversarial?

Bowdoin: Well, I think it was probably adversarial because along toward the last of Marvin's tenure they got in a pretty big scrap over there. I guess it probably terminated in the rural roads scrap over there.

Henderson: Let me ask you about that scrap. What was that all about? Do you recall?

Bowdoin: I don't recall the details of it; it's been so long ago.

Henderson: Were you involved in any way in that fight, either directly or indirectly?

Bowdoin: No. No.

Henderson: When Ernest Vandiver runs for the governorship in 1958, do you play a role in that campaign?

Bowdoin: Uh, the only role I played was as an individual citizen who wanted to see a man of Ernie's stature and ability to go into the office, purely as an individual.

Henderson: In that campaign Vandiver promises, "No, not one." At that time did you consider that pledge to be a mistake?

Bowdoin: Yes.

Henderson: Why so?

Bowdoin: Because a thing in the political arena of the magnitude of the school situation at that time and the ruling of the Supreme Court was such, you just don't go into the face of those and make such a positive statement as that because it'll come back to bite you.

Henderson: Why do you think he made that statement?

Bowdoin: Well, Ernie has a fairly short fuse, as we refer to temper, and I think he had just put up with the jibes that had gone on against him by his opponent, and that he just wanted

to tie the peg down and say, "Now, this is it. There's not going to be an end 'til we get on with something else."

Henderson: His opponent was a gentleman by the name of Bill [William Turner] Bodenhamer [Sr.] from Ty Ty, Georgia. What was your impression of Bill Bodenhamer?

Bowdoin: Well, I guess he was sincere in his approach and I'll leave it at that.

Henderson: How active was the Atlanta banking community in that campaign in 1958 as far as raising funds for Ernest Vandiver?

Bowdoin: The record will answer that more accurately than I could because I really don't know it penny-dime-to-dollar-wise. I'm sure all of the banks or individuals in those banks participated pretty strongly.

Henderson: Did you assume a role in the Vandiver administration?

Bowdoin: Yes, Ernie called me here after the election, when he was putting together his staff, and asked me if I would serve as supervisor of purchases, of all things. I [unintelligible] on the basis--I told him, I said, "Ernie, I don't even buy the groceries at home. I don't know anything about that part of it." He said, "Well, that's not what I'm interested in. I'm interested in bringing that department back to a sound operation of integrity for the state of Georgia and see if we can't overcome some of the highly derogatory comments that had been made about it and the material waste that's going on there."

So I finally decided that if we elect a man like Ernie and his stature, that we owe it to him to try to help him rebuild the reputation of the state of Georgia, and so I accepted it, an appointment, on the basis that I would go over and do what I could to reorganize it and clean it up, to use the common parlance. [I said] when I could say here's a man to succeed me here with

great integrity, I've got to come back to my business here, banking; I can't stay away four years. So we got together on that basis and that's the way we functioned. After I'd been over there about nine months, I had a man--I'd brought him in, I think after about three months over there--that was General Alvin C. [Cullom] Gillem [Jr.], one of the great military leaders of World War II. Nobody ever questioned his integrity. He did a marvelous job there with it, so when he agreed to do that, why, I set up a desk for him in my office. He heard every conversation I had to do with everything that I was attempting to do in the office toward accomplishing our mission of cleaning it up, and setting standards, and reorganizing it. So one morning I just stepped aside and he stepped in and that was it, just as smooth as could be.

Henderson: What was your role in private life before you assumed this responsibility? What was your responsibility?

Bowdoin: At that time, I was president of the Trust Company of Georgia Associates, which was a bank holding company, and I was also senior vice-president of the Trust Company Bank here in Atlanta.

Henderson: Do you have any indications why he picked you for this responsibility?

Bowdoin: No, except he had known me through the years of our friendship, and he trusted me, and that's what he wanted over there, and he knew that I had had considerable experience accomplishing what he wanted to accomplish there, namely to set up an organization that would perform efficiently in the interest of the state and help rebuild the reputation of Georgia, which was a little on the slack side at the time.

Henderson: Do you recall any of the abuses that you came across when you assumed this responsibility?

Bowdoin: Oh [laughter]. You mean like bids and things? Oh, there was plenty of them, plenty of them.

Henderson: Who was in charge of that department during the Griffin administration?

Bowdoin: I've forgotten his name.

Henderson: Did the governor give you any instructions about what to do once you came over there or did he just turn you loose with it?

Bowdoin: He turned over to me and he said, "I'll back you all the way. That's your department. You run it the way you think it ought to be run to the interests of the state of Georgia," and he backed me every step of the way. When I first went in there, why, human nature being what it is, people tried me out. I told them how we were going to operate and we did and they'd say--these are the ones who had been the bad boys there--said, "Well, we'll go up and see Ernie Vandiver." Some of them went up to see him and he said, "That's Mr. Bowdoin's department. Whatever he says on it, that's the way it would go." It didn't take them long to get the message.

Henderson: What were some changes or reforms that you implemented in this department?

Bowdoin: Well, when I first went over there, before I went over there really, I got a list of all the employees of the department and I ran a check on them, and, as I suspicioned--it was only a few--some six or eight were usurping the opportunities. They were getting some money on the side, if you want to put it that way. So I let it be known that these people were going to be ousted as far as I was concerned, and then I reorganized the department under certain things, like heavy equipment, for example, along with other machinery and durable goods. I put that under a good friend of mine, Beck [Thomas Beckman] McDorman, who I took over there with

me, and then the other areas I set up, took Colonel [John F.] Hough, retired marine colonel, there. I put him in charge of one of the departments. I knew those guys were tough and honest, and it proved so and did a great service for the state.

Henderson: Was there a bidding system under the old regime for state purchases?

Bowdoin: Yeah, it was their bidding system. It wasn't necessarily the state's bidding system.

Henderson: How did their bidding system work?

Bowdoin: Well, I found very quickly that they would select the person they wanted to have the sale, and, if that person didn't have it under the bidding system, they just erased the person that had the lowest bid and inserted this other name, whomever it might be.

Henderson: Now, what was the purpose of that? Were there any kickbacks being given?

Bowdoin: Well, the kickbacks was the basis of their income, if you want to put it on that basis. I can cite you examples. You learn this pretty quick too if you're in the purchasing business. There's many ways to get it. The people that they were interested in would have an arrangement with wherever the goods or services were going to be performed. They would send in a requisition, and one of the tricks is they put on there the only known source of supply as whatever company they wanted in there. Well, that ain't so. You know right off the bat 'cause most anything is made somewhere that you can duplicate it and do just as well.

Another thing which was a source of great comment by the news media is automobile tires. They put in a requisition for a tire and the company that they leaned toward would say this is a first run tire. That might be so, but that could also be made out of cardboard. If that's the best tire they made, why, they delivered a first run tire. I found that true with bedroom

slippers by the thousands bound for Milledgeville Hospital. I got to looking at the slippers there and they were made out of cardboard.

Henderson: What is the worst abuse that you came across?

Bowdoin: Oh gosh, there were so many bad ones it's hard to select one that's the worst. I'll cite you one example in connection with this large order for gravel, stones, for example. Beck McDorman came into my office one day and said, "I want you to see these things." The bids came in for the stones from all six of these separate companies from different points of origin to the same point of destination. The amount was the same to the penny for all six of them. That was when they were having a big rhubarb about collaboration on bids.

So I told Beck to call the head of each one of these companies, and there was some big companies involved in it, nationally known companies, and they came in my office. I outlined what the situation was. I said, "Gentlemen, we are trying to do a job here in the interest of the state of Georgia. As you well know, the studies that have been made indicate collusion involved in this thing which affects the cost of the material." I spread these bids out and the vice-president of one of the big companies said, "Well, what the hell you going to do about it?" I said, "Well, you can witness what I am going to do about it," and I just pressed this button. I knew the press was swarming around and I told my secretary, I said, "Tell the press to come in." Then this same fellow said, "Now wait a minute, we got--" I said, "No, you've given me your answer." So I spread it to the press and they really worked them over, and the bids were different later. I don't know, they may had some collusion, but they didn't get away with that. So those were some of the things that you did, and I must say the press was the most cooperative in attempting to clean up the mess there.

There was another one in connection with the Milledgeville situation. Of course, lots of people don't realize the magnitude of that operation there, over ten thousand bed patients and six thousand furloughed patients at the time down there, furloughed patients being really an outpatient. So they had already ordered--they being the Griffin crowd--had already issued a purchase order for two carloads of bacon, a streak of lean and a streak of fat for designation purposes, and it was rolling and I couldn't stop it there. I tried. So I then issued an order that the cars would be sealed and not be broken until Beck McDorman went down and took a look at it. So he went down when the cars came in, and, sure enough, they had billed the state for a streak of lean and a streak of fat, two solid carloads of bacon, and they'd shipped fatback. [Laughter] Well, there's a wide margin of difference in the cost of those things there and it ran into the millions. I don't know as there's any way to really tell what they took from the state of Georgia and the people of Georgia.

Henderson: Were there ever any prosecutions by the state for these violations or alleged violations?

Bowdoin: Some, but not near enough. I had one fellow, named Kenluff, that was a John Deere dealer, and they caught him attempting to bribe the foreman of the grand jury here in Fulton County. They caught him red-handed. The judge gave him, I think, a suspended sentence or something of the kind there.

Henderson: Why was there not more prosecution?

Bowdoin: That's a good question.

Henderson: Who made the decision whether to prosecute or not?

Bowdoin: That I don't know; it's probably several people involved in it. That was out of my realm of responsibility, and, of course, I was interested in it and I was interested in these people being punished, but I had no jurisdiction over that.

Henderson: Now I know this has been several years ago, but do you any rough recollection of how much a year the state was purchasing in anything, I mean, the total amount of purchasing?

Bowdoin: Well, what came through the purchasing department, as I recall, was about forty million dollars annually, but of course there was other purchasing going on of extra heavy equipment, for example, and things of that sort that didn't come in to the state purchasing department. In the setup they had it was handled elsewhere, like road contracts and things of that sort.

Henderson: Did you reform the bidding process?

Bowdoin: Yes.

Henderson: What came about because of your reforms as far as the bidding?

Bowdoin: Well, some honesty for one thing. [Laughter] That was the main thing.

Henderson: Now tell me how the bidding process worked after you came in and you went through and made your reforms. I mean, what was just the general nature, how did it work?

Bowdoin: You mean?

Henderson: You had sealed bids?

Bowdoin: Yeah. Under the Georgia law at that time you had to . . . if the bidding wound up in a tie, for example, it went to the vendor from Georgia, Georgia vendors. If it wasn't available in Georgia, why then you could go to wherever it was available. I think that's

been changed 'cause there's a big difference sometimes, particularly if they want to inject some rinky-dinking in the bidding process.

Henderson: Is it fair to say under the Griffin administration that corruption in state purchasing was prevalent, or was it the exception to the rule?

Bowdoin: It was prevalent.

Henderson: And the kickback schemes, did it go as high as the governor? Did it go as high as Cheney Griffin? How high up did the kickbacks go to? Do you have any idea?

Bowdoin: I don't know. I couldn't make a positive statement on that.

Henderson: Would it be fair to say that the governor would have some knowledge that this is going on in his administration?

Bowdoin: Oh, he's bound to, bound to.

Henderson: Did Marvin Griffin ever defend his administration, say, "This is not taking place"? What was his defense?

Bowdoin: Well, of course, he tried to defend his people, but as time went on and more and more of this occurred, and more and more of it became known to the public, he was bound to have known about it. The fact that he didn't apparently do anything about it indicates that he was evidently satisfied with the reduction phase of it, and the integrity and the efficiency of the department.

Henderson: Let me change the subject. Did the governor ever seek your advice on any other aspect of state government besides purchasing? Did he seek your advice and counsel on any other state activities?

Bowdoin: You mean Governor Vandiver?

Henderson: Yes, sir.

Bowdoin: No, I don't recall that he did. I had access to the governor and any suggestions that I had I didn't hesitate to make them, but there was no day-to-day involvement in the management of the state's affairs. He didn't need it; he had people like, later, Judge Griffin [Boyette] Bell who was, to me, one of the outstanding public servants we have, not only a very fine lawyer but a very fine executive, and his integrity was certainly beyond question. He had Griffin advising with him as well as a number of other people.

Henderson: Do you recall the compensation that you received for this public service?

Bowdoin: I didn't receive any compensation. That was the basis for my going over there. I didn't want any compensation for it. I believe we agreed that I would get a refund of two hundred dollars a month for telephones and that sort of thing that I incurred away from the office there, and I never put any travel vouchers in there. I pretty soon found out that the two hundred dollars didn't begin to cover [laughter] that, but that was all right too. I was in a position where I could handle that without any difficulty, and I didn't want any compensation for the simple reason I didn't want to be spending taxpayers' money. If I was going to run the department, then I was not accountable to anybody except the governor to do what he wanted me to do, namely to reorganize and clean it up.

Henderson: Now while you are in this position, do you cease your activities with the banking community or are you still involved in the banking community?

Bowdoin: No, I would come to the office about seven in the morning at the bank and stay until about nine or nine-thirty, and I'd go over there and stay until about four in the afternoon, then I'd come back to the bank here.

Henderson: During the 1960 presidential election Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is arrested and Governor Vandiver plays a role in obtaining his release. Were you involved in that episode in any way?

Bowdoin: No. No.

Henderson: There's some speculation that President-elect [John Fitzgerald] Kennedy will nominate Governor Vandiver to the position of Secretary of the Army. He eventually asks his name to be withdrawn. Were you involved in that episode in any way?

Bowdoin: No.

Henderson: In the 1960 legislative session the Sibley Committee is created. How well did you know John [Adams] Sibley?

Bowdoin: Extremely well, he was probably one of the closest friends I had.

Henderson: What was your feeling to or attitude toward the Sibley Committee?

Bowdoin: Well, I thought and so told Ernie that he couldn't pick a more desirable individual to head this commission, committee, or whatever they designated it there, a man of unquestioned integrity. He was a lawyer, he had great judicial temperament, and was just as fair and unassuming as anybody you could ever put in that position. I thought he was ideal and Judge Bell, incidentally, suggested him.

Henderson: There is some discussion during this period of time about closing the public schools in order to avoid integration. What was your feeling toward the closing of public schools?

Bowdoin: We couldn't close the public schools. I so stated at the time when the press talked to me about it that I supported Mr. Jim [James Solomon] Peters' statement. You could

be opposed to the closing of the schools without sacrificing your own personal opinion and position.

Henderson: Did Governor Vandiver ever ask your advice about whether he should close the schools or keep the schools open?

Bowdoin: Hmmm. I don't recall that he did; he knew my feelings on it. Actually I think Ernie got a little bit teed off with me when I made the statement that the press came out [with] that I supported Mr. Jim Peters's statement that we could not close the public schools in Georgia and defy the court and penalize the future citizens of our state.

Henderson: Why do you think he was irritated with you for making that statement?

Bowdoin: Well, of course he was in the midst of this fight that he wanted to win, and I knew Ernie and I never paid any attention to it.

Henderson: Why do you think--here is a candidate who promised "No, not one," who had the reputation of being a segregationist, who was closely associated with Senator [Richard Brevard] Russell [Jr.] and Senator [Herman Eugene] Talmadge, staunch segregationists, but yet when it came down to it, he decided he could not close the public schools. Why do you think he made that the decision?

Bowdoin: Oh, I think he realized what a defiance of the law--what it came down to, if you had refused to comply with it, you were defying the laws of the land, and also what the general public basically--the people that would think about it and were capable of analyzing the situation knew you couldn't do that. I think he realized he was fighting a losing battle and acknowledged it. He was man enough to acknowledge it.

Henderson: There are some in the Atlanta business community, the banking community, that felt like if the schools were closed that it would be harmful to the economic development of the state.

Bowdoin: There's no doubt about that.

Henderson: Do you think that might have been one of the reasons why Governor Vandiver decided, "I will not close the schools"?

Bowdoin: Well, it could've been. I think you can sum it up by repetition here, but to close the public schools would be damaging to the whole state and particularly to the young people who we're looking to take over the reins in a relatively short period of time. And industry and trade, you just can't shut off their source of knowledge without paying a penalty.

Henderson: At the time he made the decision to not close the University of Georgia, do you think at that time that was detrimental to his political career?

Bowdoin: No, I don't think so, though certainly there were some that were very much opposed to any interference with that, but thinking people realized what activities of that sort will do to the state. They go beyond their own personal feelings and judgments.

Henderson: Looking back on the Vandiver administration, what do you see as some of its major accomplishments?

Bowdoin: Well, I think one of the basic accomplishments was bringing back the realization of individual responsibility of the citizens there, bringing integrity to government. That's something you can build on.

Henderson: You mentioned that Governor Vandiver had integrity. Do you recall any of his opponents ever questioning his integrity?

Bowdoin: No.

Henderson: That was never an issue then?

Bowdoin: No, no. That was never an issue as I know of it.

End of Side One

Side Two

Henderson: Anything else you would like to say about the accomplishments?

Bowdoin: No, those were the basic things.

Henderson: Okay. Let me ask you this question: do you see any shortcomings of the Vandiver administration?

Bowdoin: Well, being a very human individual, I'm sure there were some, but I don't think of any right at the moment because Ernie was governor of Georgia at a very difficult time. He had the school situation, that was basic to lots of his troubles. We were building an industrial base. Our base, economically speaking, had been agriculture and farming for generations. Change always brings problems and we've had a lot of change, had a lot of change during his administration. Some of it was advantageous, some raised a doubt, some of it was a detriment, speaking now, our general economy, and general growth, and development, and the problems that arised in such an atmosphere.

Henderson: How would you describe his stewardship as governor?

Bowdoin: Very good, very good.

Henderson: How would you describe his political philosophy? Was he conservative, moderate, progressive, a combination of the three?

Bowdoin: I think you could say a combination of the three.

Henderson: Where would you detect him being progressive? Maintaining the public schools?

Bowdoin: Maintaining the public schools through a difficult time, bringing integrity to the government, which it hadn't had in a while, changing the attitude of people toward the government and the responsibilities the individuals have.

Henderson: Several terms surfaced when friends and critics talk about Ernest Vandiver. We've already mentioned one, integrity. Let me mention another one, frugality. Was he a man known to be very frugal?

Bowdoin: Right, but very beneficial to the state.

Henderson: Do you recall any examples of this frugality?

Bowdoin: Except the backing of our policy in the purchasing area as I'm familiar with there, others, I'm sure, have been.

Henderson: Did I recall you saying that he'd also had a temper and could display anger from time to time?

Bowdoin: Yeah, and very reasonably so [laughter].

Henderson: Did he ever display that anger toward you?

Bowdoin: No, no. No, none at all.

Henderson: I see. Some of his critics say that he was a stubborn man. Did you ever see that in him?

Bowdoin: Yes, I think he was at times. The fact that a number of us questioned his statement you made in the beginning there, "No, not one" [illustrates that].

Henderson: Would you call him a strong governor or a weak governor?

Bowdoin: Oh, he was a strong governor.

Henderson: How would you describe his style of dealing with other people? Was it a laid-back style or was it a forceful style or was it a combination of the two?

Bowdoin: It was a combination of the two. Ernie basically is a kindly individual and he's not a bombastic person.

Henderson: Is he the type of person you enjoy being around?

Bowdoin: Yes, yes. Ernie's a first class fellow.

Henderson: Great storyteller?

Bowdoin: Well, he can tell stories but I wouldn't say he was a great storyteller. He was a good salesman when he talked Betty [Sybil Elizabeth Russell Vandiver] into marrying him.

[Laughter]

Henderson: Now you knew Mrs. Vandiver prior to the marriage?

Bowdoin: Oh yeah.

Henderson: What influence do you think she's had on Ernest Vandiver?

Bowdoin: Well, to characterize it in very few words, I think she's had a great influence on him. She's got a wonderful personality. Ernie is a more retiring individual, and she could get him out of the corner and bring him out into the conversation there [laughter]. She's just a very attractive individual.

Henderson: How would you describe Ernest Vandiver as a politician?

Bowdoin: I would say that Ernie's probably not the best politician I've ever known.

Henderson: Why so?

Bowdoin: Well, if Ernie makes a promise he's going to try his best to fulfill it, and that's not always of the ambition of the person making the promises in the political arena. Ernie's a sincere fellow.

Henderson: How would you describe him as a speaker?

Bowdoin: Mediocre, not a bombastic, hell-raising speaker.

Henderson: How would his style of speaking differ, say, from Marvin Griffin's?

Bowdoin: Well, Marvin put on an old-time medicine show. Ernie is not a particular showman, but Marvin would entertain a crowd.

Henderson: How would you describe Ernest Vandiver's personality?

Bowdoin: Ernie's got a nice, sincere personality.

Henderson: Introverted? Extroverted? Combination of the two?

Bowdoin: Combination of the two, depending on the requirements [laughter].

Henderson: How would you describe working for Ernest Vandiver?

Bowdoin: Well, my relationship with him was extremely pleasant. He backed me to the fullest, just like he said he would.

Henderson: Did he ever on any occasion override something that you were trying to do?

Bowdoin: No.

Henderson: Did he on any occasion privately disagree with you but publicly support you on an issue?

Bowdoin: I expect he did. I don't know of any one right now, but I'm sure he must have 'cause none of us in our own mind agrees with everybody all the time.

Henderson: In 1966 he is the leading candidate for the governorship and he withdraws because of health reasons. Were you supporting him prior to his withdrawal?

Bowdoin: Yeah.

Henderson: Now how active were you supporting him?

Bowdoin: I was, say, probably just an ordinary citizen who knows and respects his friendship.

Henderson: In 1972 he enters the race for U.S. senator and that race is unsuccessful. Did you support him in that campaign?

Bowdoin: Yeah.

Henderson: Again just from the standpoint of a private citizen?

Bowdoin: Yeah.

Henderson: Why do you think he lost that race?

Bowdoin: I think the general public, speaking of the whole, they just like to change every now and then [laughter], just like Carl [Edward] Sanders lost his race when Jimmy [James Earl] Carter [Jr.] came along. Sanders had a great administration and yet people swallowed some of his campaign rhetoric from Carter and refused to take him back again 'cause they didn't like the fact that he wore cuff links and things of that sort. It's a strange reaction in the political arena. They speak a different language.

Henderson: Mr. Bowdoin, my last question for you: What is the place of Ernest Vandiver in Georgia's history?

Bowdoin: I think Ernest Vandiver should and will occupy a very important place in Georgia's history as a leader, as a man who is willing to take on a tough assignment in the best interest of the state irrespective of his political ambitions.

Henderson: Mr. Bowdoin, I want to thank you for granting me this interview. It's been most informative and I've enjoyed it.

Bowdoin: Well, I appreciated your interest in your project there, on a good friend of mine, a very fine public servant in Georgia.

Henderson: Thank you, sir.

End of Side Two

END OF INTERVIEW



## Name Index

### B

Bell, Griffin Boyette, 12, 13  
 Bodenhamer, William Turner, Sr. (Bill), 4

### C

Carter, James Earl, Jr. (Jimmy), 20

### G

Gillem, Alvin Cullom, Jr., 5  
 Griffin, Robert Alwyn (Cheney), 2, 11  
 Griffin, Samuel Marvin, Sr., 2, 3, 11, 19

### H

Hough, John F., 7

### K

Kenluff, 9  
 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald, 13  
 King, Martin Luther, Jr., 13

### M

McDorman, Thomas Beckman (Beck), 6, 8,  
 9

### P

Peters, James Solomon (Jim), 13, 14

### R

Russell, Richard Brevard, Jr., 14  
 Russell, Robert Lee, Sr., 1

### S

Sanders, Carl Edward, 20  
 Sibley, John Adams, 13

### T

Talmadge, Herman Eugene, 14

### V

Vandiver, Samuel Ernest, Jr., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,  
 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20  
 Vandiver, Sybil Elizabeth Russell (Betty),  
 18

