Florida Goes for Nixon **But Negro Vote Goes Dem**

(Special Correspondent)

MIAMI. Fla.-Negro voting in the urban areas of Florida, predominantly, were for Jack Kennedy by a four to one majority.

Particularly was this true of Miami (Dade County), Jackson-ville (Duval County) and Tampa (Hillsborough County).

While the state went for Rich ard M. Nixon by about a 30,000 majority, it can be said thet Kennedy's vote was a combination of minority-group voting, composed

of the working man, Negro and Jewish bloc voting.

The confused picture of Florida voting resulted from a hodge-podge political campaign in which the Kennedy-Johnson ticket ran separately, without support of the segregationist's, Faris Bryant, State Bights ticket State Rights ticket.

State Rights ticket.
Bryant repudiated the national ticket and platform until the last few days of the campaign.
Many Negro voters split their tickets, voting for Kennedy and the Republican candidate for governor. ernor.

As a result, the Republicans the voting.

votes, to make this a Southern, "two-party state" for the first time since Reconstruction. Now it can be said that, so far as Florida is concerned, there is no more a solid-Democratic South

THE BIGGEST factor in swinging Negro votes to Kennedy was his intervention in the jailing of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in Dekalb County, Ga. This, even more than civil rights, determined the way Negroes voted. The re-ligious issue played little part in

New Orleans Strong for Yankee President

Negro Vote Gives La. to Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS-An analysis of Louisiana's returns in the presidential election indicates that the opinion expressed by Senator Thruston Martin, Republican Mational Committeemen, pin-pointed the situation here.

The GOP leader was quoted as saying Senator John F. Kennedy won the election because Vice President Richard M. Nixon failed to get the Negro vote.
This, in brief, is the story

Louisiana's Negro vote which had consistently remained in the Democratic columns since 1948. .

Approximately 761,000 voters tion Day representing some 67 per cent of the electorate. Of the 1,152,151 registered voters in Louisiana, 159,033, or 13 per cent,

are Negroes.

While the over-all election pic while the overall election pic-ture shows a 67 per cent turnout on Nov. 8, there has been a turn-out of more than 80 per cent among Negro voters in past

A conservative estimate is that

A conservative estimate is that of the 761,000 persons who went to the polls in Louisiana, more than 110,000 were Negroes.

And, an analysis of the predominately Negro voting precincts in larger cities of the state indicates that more than 100,000. indicates that more than 100,000

Negro votes went to Kennedy.

This 100,000 Negro votes gave the Democrats a slender margin of victory, for if they had gone the other way, Kennedy would not have polled 51 per cent.

HERE IN ORLEANS Parish HERE IN OBLEANS Parish where 36,253 Negroes are included in the 213,025 registration total, election results showed Kennedy, 86,087; Nixon, 47,330, and States' Rights, 41,775.

 A check of several predominately Negro precincts show this voting pattern; Ward Two, Precinct 6, Kennedy, 500, Nix-on, 170; Ward Seven, Precinct on, 176; Ward Seven, Frecinct 27, Kennedy, 775, Nixon, 216; Ward Nine, Precinct 31-A, Ken-nedy, 590, Nixon 391, and Ward 11, Precinct 13, Kennedy, 466, Nixon, 147 This was the pat-tern of the New Orleans Ne-

East Baton Rouge Parish, which includes 10,576 Negroes among its 76,479 total vote registration, showed these election results: Kennedy, 24,865, Nixon, 15,651, and States' Rights, 12,334.

THE DIRECTION of the Ne gro vote in Baton Rouge is indi-cated by Precinct 51, Ward One, located in McKinley Senior High School. Results were Kennedy, 412, Nixon, 194.

• St. Landry Parish, with the second largest number of Ne-gro voters in any Louisiana pa-rish, shows 11,178 Negroes out of a 33,096 total. The election results here were: Kennedy, 14,-630; Nixon, 5,090, and States' Rights, 2,646.

Finally, St. John the Baptist Parish, with 2,967 Negro voters out of the 7,110 total registra-tion—largest Negro percentage in any parish—showed these re-sults: Kennedy, 3,543; Nixon, 451,

sults: Kennedy, 3,343; NIXon, 431, and States' Rights, 427.

The trend of the Negro votes was similar in all parishes where a representative number of Negroes is reflected on the registration rolls. This includes Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Calcastell Evangeline Theria Theria sleu, Evangeline, Iberia, Iber-ville, Jefferson, Pointe Coupe, St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. St. Martin and Mary Mary pa

A LONE exception was Caddo Parish which has 4,686 Negro voters in a total of 62,830. It went, Nixon, 19,353; States Rights, 11,516, and Kennedy, 10,

· Another interesting fact is • Another interesting ract is that the three of the four pa-rishes in which Negroes are not allowed to register and vote, were won by the States' Right ticket, while the fourth went

to Nixon.

The results in those parishes were: East Carroll, with 2,845 were: East Carroll, with 2,845 white and no Negro voters, showed States Rights, 714; Nixon, 448, and Kennedy, 384; Madison, with 2,714 white and no Negro voters: States Rights, 1,060, Nixon, 629, and Kennedy, 249; Tensas, with 1,964 llly-white voters, shows Nixon, 547, States Rights, 451 and Kennedy, 247 West Felid\$1, and Kennedy, 247. West Feli-ciana, with 1,305 white and no Negro voters went: States Rights, 423, Kennedy, 266, and Nixon,

WHATEVER SHOWING the GOP made among Negroes was due to efforts of Jesse W. Cook, Atty. A. M. Trudeau, Atty. Earl J. Amedee, Henry Citizen and Ferdinand Dominique, all of New Orleans, and Dr. Dupuy H. An-derson, Atty, Johnnie A. Jones, Raymond P. Scott and Rev. R. H.

Raymond P. Scott and Rev. R. H. Tucker, Baton Rouge.
On the other hand, a statewide Kennedy-Johnson organization operating out of New Orleans combined leading political groups over the state and waged an active campaign for the Negro vote.

tive campaign for the Negro vote.
Leaders for the Democrats included Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., Clarence (Chink) Henry, Atty. A. P.
Tureaud, Ernest N. Morial, Ben
Johnson and Alvin Jones; Jackson V. Acox, Revs. A. C. Alexsander and Benjamin Maxon; Ellis F. Hull, Dr. Katie E. Whickam and Wilfred Dallet, all of New
Orleans. Democratic leaders in
the state included Atty. Edward
Hines, Alexandria; Ellis A. Bryant and R. L. Williams. Shreveant and R. L. Williams, Shreve port; J. Harvey Netter, Port Al-len; Sylvester Hollier, Lafayette,

THE RELIGIOUS issue little or no effect on the Negro vote in Louisiana.

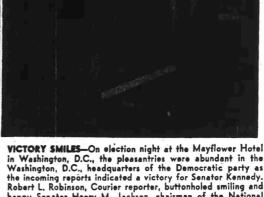
But factors which contributed to the Democratic party's sweep of Negro votes are the failure of the GOP to actively seek Negro support and the Democratic par-ty's refusal to assume Negro votes in Louisiana "were in the bag" despite tradition.

Many Negroes who were un-decided syung over to the Demo-

Many negroes who were un-decided swung over to the Demo-crats at the last minute because of Senator Kennedy's prompt ac-tion in using his influence to as-sist Dr. Martin Luther King.

and Rev. Carroll Sayrie and E. M. Duplantier, both of New Iberia.

But factors which contributed



in Washington, D.C., the pleasantries were abundant in the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the Democratic party as the incoming reports indicated a victory for Senator Kennedy. Robert L. Robinson, Courier reporter, buttonholed smiling and happy Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, whose succinct comment on the pro-ceedings was, "It looks like we're in."—Cabell Photo

Pro-Kennedy Swing Stuns Memphis GOP, 2-1 for Democrats

By ROBERT BATCLIFFE By MOBERT RATCLIFFE
(Special Correspondent)
MEMPHIS, Tenn. Negroes in
Memphis and Shelby County shattered the hopes of Republican
leaders and voted better than 2.1 in favor of Senator John F. Ken

The vote came as a shock to GOP leaders because Ne-groes gave a slight edge to President Eisenhower in 1956.

President Eisenhower in 1956.
Despite the swing of Negroes to the Democrat side, Vice President Nixon won Shelby County by a thin margin of 884 votes, 87,151 to 86,267, and also took the state, 549,031 to 475,991.

IT IS GENERALLY believed that Kennedy would have taken

that Kennedy would have taken Shelby County if 3,941 States' Righters had voted for him. They voted for Governor Faubus of

Arkansas.
As of Thursday morning, re-

vised totals reflected a presidential vote of 30,460 for Kennedy to 14,023 for Nixon in the 44 Shelby County precincts in which the registered voter population is more than 50 per cent Negro.

Why did they vote for Kennedy? One reason given was Kennedy's advocacy of a \$1.25 per hour minimum wage law. Many here felt that Kennedy's positive stand on the civil rights issue was stronger than Nixon's. His youthfulness and trigger-like mind swayed some voters, too.

THE SWING to Kennedy in Shelby County very definitely added prestige and new political weight to Negro Democrat lead-

weight to Negro Democrat leaders like Jesse Turner, a member of the Shelby County Democratic Committee: A. Maceo Walker and Russell Sugarmon Jr.
George W. Lee, GOP political boss in Shelby, had little to say after the election. He's still wondering what happened.

In the 44 precincts with the heavy Negro vote, official registration figures indicate 62,073 Negroes with only 9,304 whites within those confines. These 44 precincts contain all but 14,510 registered Negroes in the entire county.

county.

The total registration in Shelby County is 249,368, and this includes 76,582 Negroes and

by County is a serious includes 76,582 Negroes and 172,786 whites.
Senator Estes Kefauver won easily, receiving a big Negro

Lone Negro candidate, Orrin W. Pickett, Republican, running for State Representative, was trounced 110,952 to 38,172. -FIFTY YEARS OF PI

Fined for Mixing

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)-A young white minister and his Negro companion were fined \$100 each and sentenced to three months at hard labor for trying to integrate the dining room a hotel here.

West Coast Minorities Sank Nixon

By "CHES" WASHINGTON (Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES-Despite the phenomenal photo-finish in the battle of ballots for California's important 32 electoral voteswhich even at this writing had not been completely resolved due to uncounted absentee ballotspolitical analysts here agree that the 3 to 1 tidal wave of Negro voters for Kennedy was a ma jor and marginal factor in his 3,120,273 vote total.

Vice President Nixon polled 3,083,727, with all precincts counted, but in the predominant-ly Negro districts, the scales tipped heavily on the side of the Democratic standardbearer and

• Taking 50 precincts in An-letown's teeming East Side ifornia's

a careful checkup revealed 9,261 votes were cast for Kennedy to 3,191 for Nixon.

• In 42 precincts examined on the West Side the Demo on the West Side the Demo-cratic standardbearer polled 5,180 votes and the Vice Pres-dent 3,159. Out in suburban Watts, another minority area, the ratio was about 6 to 1, with Kennedy getting 7,169 votes and Nixon 1,175 in 40 pre-

cincts.

This was the typical pattern followed throughout the state of California, and particularly in areas having a heavy Negro vote, and political experts here also admit the fact that without the big lift from a heavy Democratic minority vote, Nixon would have won the electoral votes in his home state.

his home state.

Certainly the influence of California's Democratic Governor ne

Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, one of his top cabinet appointees, Atty. Cecil Poole; Assemblyman Byron Rumford of Northern California and "Gus" Hawkins of Southern California, aided the Democratic cause materially.

POLITICAL observers here also believe that the Republicans failed to recognize the importance of the crucial Negro vote, although the Republican Community Service Center here did a terrific job of coordinating and serving citizens here, with lim-ited funds and facilities.

An unprecedented 33 per cent of Los Angeles County's registered Negro voters turned out at the polls, revealing their tremendous interest in this election, with a ratio of 3 to 1 favoring President-elect Jack Kennedy.