

Florida Goes for Nixon But Negro Vote Goes Dem

By JAMES M. REID
(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), Jacksonville (Duval County) and Tampa (Hillsborough County).

While the state went for Richard M. Nixon by about a 30,000 majority, it can be said that 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 segregationists, Faris Bryant, 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.

As a result, the Republicans

picked up over one-half million 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 religious issue played little part in the voting.

New Orleans Strong for Yankee President

Negro Vote Gives La. to Kennedy

By ERNEST A. CURRY

NEW ORLEANS—An analysis of Louisiana's returns in the presidential election indicates that the opinion expressed by Senator Thurston Martin, Republican National Committeeman, 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 of Louisiana's Negro vote which had consistently remained in the Democratic columns since 1948.

Approximately 761,000 voters turned out at the polls on Election 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 picture shows a 67 per cent turnout on Nov. 8, there has been a turnout of more than 80 per cent among Negro voters in past years.

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 predominantly Negro voting precincts in larger cities of the state 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 where 36,283 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 predominantly Negro precincts show this voting pattern; Ward Two, Precinct 6, Kennedy, 600, Nixon, 170; Ward Seven, Precinct 27, Kennedy, 775, Nixon, 216; Ward Nine, Precinct 31-A, Kennedy, 590, Nixon 301, and Ward 11, Precinct 13, Kennedy, 466, Nixon, 147. This was the pattern of the New Orleans Negro vote.

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 Negro vote in Baton Rouge is indicated 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 Negro voters in any Louisiana parish, 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 registration—largest Negro percentage in any parish—showed these results: Kennedy, 3,543; Nixon, 451, 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, Calcasieu, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. St. Martin and Mary Mary parishes.

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, 10,189.

Another interesting fact is that the three of the four parishes in which Negroes are not allowed to register and vote, were won by the States' Rights ticket, while the fourth went to Nixon.

The results in those parishes 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 lily-white voters, shows Nixon, 547, States Rights, 451, and Kennedy, 247. West Feliciana, with 1,305 white and no Negro voters went: States Rights, 423, Kennedy, 266, and Nixon, 194.

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 votes—which even at this writing had not been completely resolved due to uncounted absentee ballots—political analysts here agree that the 3 to 1 tidal wave of Negro voters for Kennedy was a major and marginal factor in his 3,120,273 vote total.

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

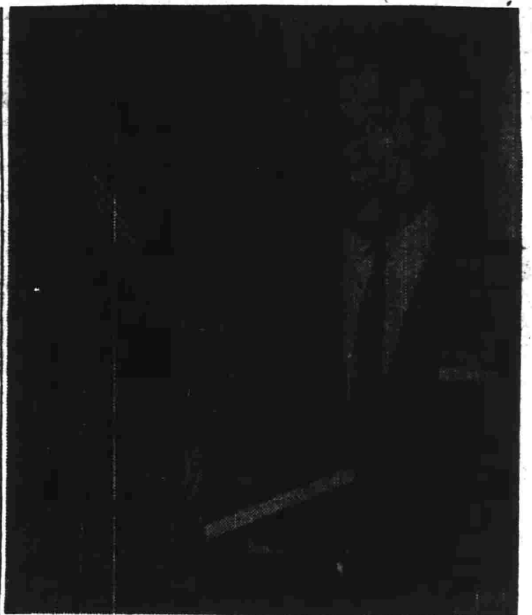
Taking 50 precincts in Angletown's teeming East Side

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 Democratic standardbearer polled 5,180 votes and the Vice President 3,169. 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 precincts.

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.

Certainly the influence of California's Democratic Governor



VICTORY SMILES—On election night at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., the pleasures 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 proceedings was, "It looks like we're in."—Cabell Photo

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

By ROBERT 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. Kennedy.

The vote came as a shock to GOP leaders because Negroes gave a slight edge to 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 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 leaders like Jesse Turner, a member of the Shelby County Democratic Committee; A. Maceo Walker and Russell Sugarman 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.

The total registration in Shelby County is 249,368, and this includes 76,582 Negroes and 172,786 whites.

Senator Estes Kefauver won easily, receiving a big Negro vote.

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

—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—

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 of a hotel here.