Alabama Council NEWSLETTER

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"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA"

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NEGRO VOTING IN ALABAMA

Although the Firteenth Amendment to the Constitution set forth the Negro's right to vote ninety years ago, it remains as little more than an ideal for three-quarters of the adult colored people of the South today. Progress in healing this major weakness in American democracy has been largely confined to the post-war period and this in the face of almost constant opposition.

The year 1959 saw fresh efforts launched to remove such obstacles. The new Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department initiated key voter registrar suits in Gerogia, Alabama and Louisiana, while at the year's end the N.A.A.C.P. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference kicked-off a large scale joint grass roots campaign to double the present 1,400,000 Negro voters in the South by the presidential election next November. These efforts will be felt in Alabama during 1960 so it is well that we understand our situation.

What Is The Background Of Negro Voting In Alabama?

As a result of the restrictions of the white primary and the Boswell Amendment, Negro registration stood at only approximately 6,000 in 1947. It was only after these were invalidated and subsequently replaced by the present Voters' Qualification Amendment of 1991 that registration began to climb - 25,224 by 1952, 53,366 by 1956 and 73,272 by 1958. (Registration in the rest of the Deep South in 1958: La. -131,068; Miss. - 20,000; Ga. - 161,958; S. C. - 57,978.)

What Are The Criteria For Voting?

In addition to the usual poll tax, age, residence and character requirements, the law permits registrars to give a stiff literacy test of twenty-one questions which the Educational Interpretation Service at Auburn found could be read only by persons with at least an eighth grade education (Alabama educational median - 7.9 years of schooling). Local registrars grade this test in different ways and most take the liberty of imposing additional requirements. The net result is that there are almost sixty-seven different sets of criteria for voting in Alabama under the Voters Qualification Act.

How Has This System Discriminated Against The Negro?

Statistical comparisions provide the best answer as found on page Source of figures: population - U.S. Census Bureau, 1950; registration - "Birmingham News", Feb. 17, 1959, A.C.H.R. studies. In the absence of any official statewide registration figures by race, those used here are probably the most accurate available even though some are estimates. These were used by the Civil Rights Commission for its 1959 report. The last column is original with us and indicates something of the degree of registration discrimination in most counties. However, allowance should be made for Negro lethargy and educational levels. Generally, the lower the figure, the less the discrimination.

What Do These Figures Mean?

Statistics never convey the whole picture, but with 67% of the white potential voters registered and only 15% of the Negro, obviously discrimination is wide-spread being overtly employed in varying degrees in probably three-fourths of our counties generally ranging in intensity north and south from the Black Belt.

Are Boards Of Registrars Whobly To Blame?

No. A significant segment of the adult Negroes in most Black Belt Counties were not provided an education by the state which would permit them to reach state voter standards. Negro lethargy is another factor, but here again the larger w hite community past and present bears some guilt in that many adult Negroes are not interested in such rights having been "conditioned" by a "white supremacy" childhood and denied any real access to the ballot box until just twelve years ago. In some Black Belt Counties the lack of economic and physical security is very real, particularly in voteless Wilcox and Lowndes counties where horrible stories of violence for much less than attempted registration have come out through the "grapevine" for years.

What Boards Have Non-Racial Practices?

Negroes report no registration discrimination in the Tri-Cities, Decatur, Huntsville, Jasper, Gadsden, Anniston, Dothan and Mobile. Voters' League activity in Colbert and Morgan Counties have overcome lethargy to the extent that the proportion of Negroes registered to their potential strength is equal to that of the white while in Lauderdale County they have exceeded the white proportion:

Where Will Increased Negro Voting Be Felt Most Readily?

Below is the percentage of Negro voters in the electorate of each county:

Autauga	2	Connecuh	11 :	"Houston	15	Morgan	15
Baldwin	3	Coosa	11	Jackson	- 5	Perry	17
Barbour	7	Covington	3	Jefferson	ģ	Pickens	á
Bibb	3	Crenshaw	7	Lamar	· ź	Pike	á
Blount	•9	Cullman	•6	Lauderdale	20	Randolph	3
Bullock	•2	Dale	3	Lawrence	8	Russell	6
Butler	7	Dallas	4	Lee	7	St. Clair	8
Calhoun	8	DeKalb	ż	Limestone	5	Shelby	8
Chambers	5	Elmore	3	Lowndes	ó	Sunter	13
Cherokee	5	Escambia	8	Macon	- 26	Talladega	19
Chilton	3	Etowah	13	Madison	15	Tallapoosa	I,
Choctaw	3	Fayette	8	Marengo	ź	Tuscaloosa	10
Clarke	6	Franklin	3	Marion	2	ialker	10
Clay	3	Geneva	í	Marshall	•2	Washington	13
Cle burne	1	Greene	10	Mobile	18	Wilcox	10
Coffee	11	Hale	5	lonroe	3	Winston	•01
Colbert	20	Henry	8	Montgomery	10	STATE TOTAL	8

Lauderdale, Colbert, Talladega, Macon and Mobile Counties possess large segments of Negro voters, but only the last three have seen local racial unrest sufficient to cause "bloc-voting". Of these only Macon County has the potential necessary for a majority Negro vote in the foreseeable future. Other counties with 10%+ Negro electorates may see this group, if unified by an issue, constituting a "balance of power" deciding the outcome of elections as happened recently in Montgomery.

What Of The Future?

The Macon County case now before the U.S. Supreme Court, and the registration campaigns now under way will have their effect on Alabama. But whether or not they succeed, YOU have a moral obligation to exercise YOUR potential in behalf of democracy for all people of Alabama. Voting requirements for you, your family and associates: if not a veteran and under 45 pay poll tax by Feb. 1 to vote this year; to register you must be 21 or over, able to read or write, not convicted of any felony, be a resident of state for two years, county one year and precinct three months. Register any first or third Monday. Call Court House for dates in Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Calhoun and Tuscaloosa Counties.

IMPORTALT: ACHR ANNUAL | EETING, TALLADEGA COLLEGE, SAT., FEB. 6, 10:30-3:00p.m.

The second secon								
County	Total pop. 1950	White po over 21 1950	P Negro pop. over 2 1950	Whites regis- tered 1958	Negroe regis- tered 1958	% white pop. over 21 registered	pop.	Diff. in %'s of W. & N.
Autauga	18,186		4,042	4,616	100	81	3	78
Baldwin	40,997	18,028	4,493	15,520		86	11	75
Barbour	28,892		7.158	6.289	450	79	6	73
Bibb Blount	17,987				200	85	7	78
Bullock	28,975 16,054					71	23	48
Butler	29,228				5	8L	•09	83
Calhoun	79,539				629	86	10	76
Chambers	39,528		7,175		650	57	24	33
Cherokee	17,634	8,821			400	79 86	9 54	70 32
Chilton	26,922		2,027	11,661	342	91	17	74
Choctaw Clarke	19,152	100		,	172	100	14	96
Clay	26,548				450	92	7	85
Cle burne	13,929			_	500	98	20	78
Coffee	30,720				58	95	15	80
Colbert	39,561	18,063			1,375	84	44	40
Connecuh	21,776	6,734			650	71 82	71 15	0 67
Coosa	11,766	4,734	1,828		550	93	30	63
Covington Crenshaw	40,373		3,157	16,500	500	83	16	67
Cullman	18,981	. , , , , , , ,		6,947	500	91	18	73
Dale	49,046	26,538			100	67	40	27
Dallas	56,270	9,418 12,597		8,450	300	90	12	78
DeKalb	45,048	24,601	18,145		275	59	2	57
Elmore	31,649	12,247	5,543	19,300	300 300	79 92	68	11
Escambia	31,443	11,767		11,000	1,000	94	5 18	87 76
Etowah	93,892	47,217	7,672	33,005	2,100	70	27	. 76 . 43
Fayette Franklin	19,388	9,279	1,497	8,359	750	90	50	40
Geneva	25,705	13,460		11,150	350	83	50	33
Greene	25,899 16,482	12,660		7.490	82	59		54
Hale	20,832	1,820 3,680		1,566	174	86	5 3 2	83
Henry	18,674	5,646	4,029	3,050 4,751	150	83 84		81
Houston	46,522	19,698	7,211	13,249	393 2,250	67	10 31	74 76
Jackson Jefferson	38,998	19,381	1.2/12	12,919	675	67	54	36
Lamar	558,928	226,280		119,000	12,000	53	74	13 44
Lauderdale	16,441 54,179	8,141		7,925	175	97	9 15	82
Lawrence	27,128	26,831 10,905	4,022	13,600	3,400	51	85	34-
Lee	45,073	16,207	3,010	9,200	800	84	27	67
Limestone	35,766	14,937	8,954 4,013	8,375 9,585	625	52	7	45
Lowndes	18,018	2,057	6,512	2,306	500 0	64 100	13	51
Macon Madian	30,561	3,081	14,539	3,102	1,100	100	0 8	100
Madison Marengo	72,903	30,662	10,333	18,691	3,285	61	32	92 92
Marengo Marion	29,494 27,264	5,456	10,226	5,392	132	99	1	98
Marshall	45,090	14,271 24,740	384 604	12,074 19,294	219	99 85 80	57 6	28
Mobile	231,105	93,506	45,493	47,560	37 10,440:	51	92	74 28
Monroe	25,732	7,184	5,914	5,815	160	3 81	23 3 8	28 78
Montgomery	138,965	51,869	34,079	25,520	2,800.	49	8	41
Morgan Perry	52,924	26,602	4,641	14,025	2,475	53	53 4	0
Pickens	20,439	3,757 7,324	6,351	4,050	250	100	4	96
Pike	30,608	10,062	5,547 6,866	5,750 7,850	550 350	79	10	69
Randolph	22,513	9,860	2,728	7,850 9,994	750 306	78 100	11 11	67
Russell	40,364	11,860	10,135	8,006	500	68	5	89 63
St. Clair Shelby	26,687	12,125	2.363	8,054	696	66	30	36
Sumter	30,362	13,255	3,356	9,625	875	73	30 26	36 47
Talladega	23,610	3,600	8,700	2,875	425	80	5	75
Tallapoosa	63,639 35,074	24,317 15,015	9,318 5,083	14,500	3,500	60	38	22
Tuscaloosa	95,092	42,200	14,157	13,400 24,151	600 2,680	89	12	77
Walker	63,769	30,852	3,850	23,240	2,580	57 75	19 67	38 8
Washington	15,612	4,929	2,835	4,850	750	98	27	71
Wilcox Winston	23,476	3,056	8,218	3,040	0	100	0	100
	18,250	9,484	63	8,208	11	87	18	69
Total	3,061,743	1231,514	516,245	828,946	74,779	67	15	52
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