

August 8, 1961

Mr. Aaron Sellers
Rte. 1, Box 10
Midway, Alabama

Dear Mr. Sellers:

Herewith attached are three copies of an incompletd program for the Tuskegee Civic Association meeting on Tuesday evening, August 29, at which time you and your associates will render the program. You will note first that space is provided for the reading of the Scripture and the offering of the prayer. Please select someone to do this, and send the name to me on one of the enclosed programs.

Secondly, you will note that the financial appeal should be made by one of your group. Please inform the person selected to do this that his message should not be more than two or three minutes in length. This message should indicate the need for funds for the execution of the Civic Education Program in this area.

Thirdly, following the financial appeal, your group, or a choir selected by you, should render a musical selection, any song which might be of interest to the group.

Fourthly, the message should be in two parts. The first speaker can take about ten minutes to present information concerning "Negro Registration to Vote in Bullock County, Alabama: 1950 - 1960". This speaker would enumerate some of the things which took place, some of the experiences had during the ten year period. This would include difficulties in getting persons to vouch for Negro applicants, legal action taken against the Board of Registrars, appearances before the Civil Rights Commission in Montgomery in 1958, etc. You would be a good person to do this.

The second part of the message should deal with your experiences and successes during this year, 1961, since the active advent of the U. S. Department of Justice in Bullock County, beginning about February 1961. In this presentation, the speaker would use ten or fifteen minutes in describing the sequence of activities in Bullock County from the time that Judge Johnson informed the Board of Registrars what it should do. This would include the first meeting of the Board and the meetings which have followed, the numbers of Negro applicants who have filed application for the opportunity to register, the behavior

of the Board members at the Courthouse in issuing numbers, in accepting application forms, and in issuing certificates of registration. Included, also, would be information concerning the Registration Clinics which Negro citizens held, and the number and kinds of reports which have been sent to the U. S. Department of Justice. Someone chosen by you should present this part of the message. On the other hand, if you prefer to present this part, then please select someone to present the first part.

Following the two presentations, there should be one or two musical selections. This, or these, should be presented by the same group presenting the selections prior to the message.

Following the musical selections, there will be the question and answer period conducted by Mr. Toland.

The benediction would be given by the same person chosen to read the Scripture and offered the prayer, unless you desire to select another minister to perform this service.

As soon as the persons have been chosen to perform the services indicated on the enclosed copies of the program, please return to me one copy with the names of the persons appearing opposite the activities checked on the first copy of the enclosures. This should be done within the next seven days, if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gouillon
President

CGG:mc

Voter Discrimination Laid To Macon County

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — *B'ham World*

The sparkplug in the continuing drive against alleged voter registration discrimination in Macon County, Ala., has charged that only one Negro has been registered to vote in that county since May 15, of this year.

8-17-60

On the eve of a meeting Monday to the Macon County Board of Registrars, the Tuskegee Civic Association, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has hurled its newest charge of voter registration discrimination.

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the civic association, said that "since the presently constituted Board of Registrars of Macon County met on June 6, 1960, we have called to the attention of the State Board of Appointment, the discriminatory and slow-down tactics engaged in by this two-member board."

Mitchell complained that the

tactics of the board had permitted only one Negro to be registered to vote in Macon County since the board was appointed May 15.

About 18 months immediately prior to that date in May, Mitchell charged, there was no publicly functioning board in Macon County. Mitchell said, "We have pointed out to the responsible state officials that if registration of Negroes continues at the present pace, that there would be no Negro registrants by the year 2017."

Mitchell said many of the protests of his association are now

(Continued on Page Six)

Voter Registration

Voter Discrimination

(Continued from Page One)

public information. He complained, however, that there still appears to be "an inclination on the part of the registrars to enroll Negroes, nor has the Appointing Board indicated or demonstrated a willingness to assign personnel to the Macon County Board of Registrars who would register qualified citizens without regard to the color of the applicants."

"Moreover," Mitchell said, "the Board of Appointment has steadfastly refused to answer our letters and petitions of complaints."

The board of registrars is scheduled to meet in the Macon County Courthouse Monday, beginning at 9 a. m. Mitchell said that the citizens of Alabama, and the nation, should get from authentic sources, a first hand account of what he called "the uneven-handed registration process in Macon County, Ala."

Vote charge by Negroes said untrue

B'ham World
8-16-60
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 16 (AP)—The chairman of Macon County's Voter Registration Board has denied a Negro leader's charge of slowdown tactics as "just a bunch of publicity."

Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, replying to William P. Mitchell's complaint that the board is slow in considering applications from prospective Negro voters, said "not a bit of it is true." Mitchell is executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn.

Of the 11 Negroes and three white persons who showed up for registration when the board met yesterday, two Negroes were called in for examination.

The white and Negro applicants asked to wait outside were assigned numbers in the 70s, he said, while the registrars were seeing prospective voters with numbers in the teens. The two Negroes called in yesterday had low numbers assigned at earlier board meetings.

Mitchell said only one Negro has been registered since the board took office May 15. Under that schedule, he said, only 30 Negroes will be registered in a year while 65 others die or move away.

AT THAT RATE, declared the Negro leader, "there won't be a registered Negro voter in Macon County" in 50 years.

But Dyson insisted that white and Negro prospective voters are all treated alike, adding that along with the one Negro, only five white persons have been put on the voters' list since May 15.

Voter Registration

ONE YEAR OF VOTER REGISTRATION
IN MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

MARCH 17, 1961 - MARCH 16, 1962

On March 17, 1961, Judge Frank N. Johnson of the Middle District of the Federal Court in Alabama enjoined the State of Alabama and the County of Macon from discriminating against Negroes applying to register as voters, and ordered the Board of Registrars to do several things to facilitate the registration of Negro applicants. Between March 17, 1961 and March 16, 1962, seven different persons served on the Board of Registrars, and accepted applications from 1,644 Negro applicants during 41 working days, an average of 40.1 per working day. During the same period (one year), the Board issued voter registration to 1,320 Negro applicants, an average of 32.2 certificates per working day, which is roughly four certificates to every five applications. This is roughly 80% of those applying to register.

There was considerable variation in the number of applications accepted per registration day, the range being from four to 127. On four of the 41 working days, the Board accepted less than 10 applications each day, while on six registration days the number of applications each day exceeded 100.

At the present time there is a full Board of three members who seem inclined to accept applications from as many as 100 persons per registration day if that number submits application forms. The big task now is to secure enough Negro applicants to keep the Board busy on each registration day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ALABAMA,
MACON COUNTY, AND THE CITY OF TUSKEGEE

Congressional District

1. In what Congressional District is Macon County located?

Ans. The Third.

2. How many counties makeup this District?

Ans. Ten counties.

3. Name these counties.

Ans. Russell, Lee, Macon, Bullock, Barbour, Henry, Geneva, Coffee, Houston and Dale.

4. Who is the Congressman from the Third Congressional District?

Ans. George Andrews.

5. What is his term of office?

Ans. Two years.

6. May a Congressman succeed himself in office?

Ans. Yes.

Registration and Voting

7. How old must a person be to vote in Alabama?

Ans. One must be 21 years of age or over to vote in Alabama.

8. How long must a person reside in Alabama before he is eligible to vote?

Ans. One must reside in Alabama two years or more before he is eligible to register.

9. How long must a person reside in the County before he is eligible to register?

Ans. One must reside in the County one year before he is eligible to register.

10. How long must a person live in a precinct before he is eligible to register?

Ans. One must reside in a precinct three months before he is eligible to register.

11. How many precincts are there in Macon County?

Ans. There are ten precincts in Macon County.

12. How many boxes are there in these ten precincts?

Ans. There are 17 boxes - six in #1; 3 in #9 and one each in the other 8 precincts.

Registration and Voting Continued

13. Under what condition may a person register who cannot read and write?

Ans. One who is unable to read and write must pay taxes on at least \$300 worth of property to register.

14. Is it necessary to own property in order to register?

Ans. If one can read and write he does not have to own property to be able to register.

15. Who must pay poll tax?

Ans. All citizens between the ages 21 and 45, who are not honorably discharged veterans.

16. What other class of citizens do not have to pay poll tax?

Ans. A blind person does not have to pay poll tax?

17. Must a citizen register to vote before he can pay poll tax?

Ans. No.

18. If one registers after he is 45 years of age, does he have to pay two years back poll tax?

Ans. No.

19. May any citizen who is a registered voter, vote an absentee ballot?

Ans. No. Only persons who are registered as absentee voters, servicemen away from home and veterans who are in a hospital, vote the absentee ballot.

20. How much is poll tax?

Ans. Poll tax is \$3.00 the first time, and \$1.50 each year thereafter.

21. Can a person be registered within ten days of an election?

Ans. No one can register within ten days of an election.

22. Who appoints the Boards of Registrars?

Ans. The Boards of Registrars are appointed by the Governor, State Auditor and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

23. Who are the present occupants of these positions?

Ans. John Patterson, Mrs. Mary T. Garner and R. C. Bamberg, respectively.

24. How many members constitute a board of registrars?

Ans. Three. However, two are sufficient for a quorum.

Registration and Voting Continued

25. For how long a period does the Boards of Registrars serve?

Ans. The Boards of Registrars serve for a period of four years.

26. How may the members on the Boards of Registrars be replaced?

Ans. Members of the Boards of Registrars may be replaced at anytime by a majority on the State Board of Appointment.

27. What is the pay for serving on this board?

Ans. Each member is paid \$10.00 for each day he serves.

28. Can the appointing board members succeed themselves?

Ans. No.

29. How often and when does the Macon County Board of Registrars meet?

Ans. The Board meets to receive applications each 1st and 3rd Monday; five days during the first week in July each year; 10 days in January each even-numbered year; 30 days for precinct registration each odd-numbered year between October 1st and December 31st.

30. Does the Board meet officially on any other occasions?

Ans. Yes. The Board meets for six days in January each even-numbered year to purge the roll, and six days the following February for hearing protests.

31. How many days may the Boards of Registrars take during even-numbered years to do precinct registration?

Ans. The Boards may take up to 20 days in even-numbered years to conduct precinct registration.

32. How many days may the Boards take for clerical work, at which time it may not receive applications?

Ans. Board may take up to 12 days for clerical work.

33. How often is the official voters' list printed?

Ans. The voters' list is published each even-numbered year.

34. Who compiles the voters' list in Macon County?

Ans. The Judge of Probate.

State and County Officers

35. What is the term of office of the Governor?

Ans. Four years.

Pittsburgh Courier
August 11, 1945

C. G. Gomillion

DENIED VOTING PRIVILEGE: TUSKEGEEANS FILE APPEAL.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.-- Twenty-five Negro citizens filed an appeal in the Circuit Court here last week to force Macon County registrars to rescind their act of July 2 when over 200 Negroes were denied certification for voting. The appeal is being pressed by the Tuskegee Civic Association.

The appeal declares that during the registration period early in July, more than 200 Negroes presented themselves before the Board of Registrars; that although information was recorded for more than a hundred of them, only nine or ten received their certificates. The brief, filed by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, named Mrs. George C. Wright and Virgil Guthrie as the registrars who refused the certificates.

STRENUOUS OPPOSITION

Attempts on the part of any large number of Negroes to vote in Macon County have met with strenuous opposition for many years. The Tuskegee Civic Association, under its president, Charles G. Gomillion, early in 1942 threatened to file petitions in the Circuit Court. Following this threat the Board of Registrars of Macon County issued certificates to all Negro citizens who applied.

Prior to this time a Negro applicant found it necessary to secure two white voters who would "vouch" for him. This practice ended when one of the members of the civic association challenged this rule under threat to appeal. Such strong opposition against the voting of Negroes in large numbers is believed to be found in the population ratio.

FEAR NEGRO ELECTION

According to the 1940 census, Macon County had a population of more than 27,000; 23,000 of whom were Negroes and 4,000 of whom were white people. Thus the ratio of Negroes to white people in this county is roughly four to one. There is obviously fear that a large Negro vote will result in the election of Negroes to office in the county.

Names of those filing petitions are as follows: P.E.R. Ammons, Matthew N. Plummer, P.D. Davis, Jr., Coylee T. Rice, James Bradford Saunders, Melvin G. Ross, Henry A. Young, Seward C. O'Neal, C.S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. O.L. Lee, Edgar D. Fuller, William T. Peterson, John H. Drake, Z.D. Dickerson, G.B. Smith, Milton P. Crenshaw, James M. Wood, Charles N. Smallwood, Payton H. Williams, Daniel L. Beasley, John N. Davis, Alton Flemming, Mack Hawkins, Doris Dunn and Letitia Washington Plummer.

The petition which asked that the court determine the qualifications of the petitions by jury, will probably be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court in October.

State and County Officers Continued

36. Can the Governor succeed himself in office?

Ans. He cannot.

37. What are the duties of the Public Service Commission?

Ans. The Commission regulates public transportation, utilities (water, lights, telephone and natural gas service, etc.).

38. Who are the present members of the Public Service Commission?

Ans. The members of the Commission are Mrs. Sibyl Poole, C. C. Owen and Joe Foster.

39. Who is the Probate Judge of Macon County?

Ans. William Varner.

40. What is the term of office of the Probate Judge?

Ans. Six years.

41. Can the Probate Judge succeed himself?

Ans. Yes.

42. Who is the County Sheriff?

Ans. E. Preston Hornsby.

43. What is the term of office of the Sheriff?

Ans. Four years.

44. Can the sheriff succeed himself?

Ans. Yes.

45. Who is the custodian of the courthouse?

Ans. The Sheriff of the county.

46. How many Revenue Districts are there in Macon County?

Ans. There are four.

47. How many members are there on the Macon County Board of Revenue?

Ans. There are five members.

State and County Officers Continued

48. Since there is only one member from each district, how does the Board get its fifth member?

Ans. The four elected members of the Board hire the fifth member who serves as its presiding officer and executive assistant.

49. What is the term of office of each elected member?

Ans. Four years.

50. Are all members of the Board elected at the same time?

Ans. No. Two Board members are elected every two years.

51. Are the members elected required to live in the district they represent?

Ans. No.

52. Who are the present members of the Macon County Board of Revenue?

Ans. Charlie Huddleston, Jr., Virgil Guthrie, John T. Dyson, F. Conyers Thompson and Ed. Laslie, Chairman.

53. May the members of the Board succeed themselves in office?

Ans. Yes.

54. What is the salary of the Board members?

Ans. \$250.00 each, per month.

55. How many members are there on the Macon County Board of Education?

Ans. There are five members on the Macon County Board of Education.

56. Name the present members of the Macon County Board of Education.

Ans. William Gowan, Madison Davis, Mrs. H. A. Torbert, Dr. W. D. Ogletree and Harry Raymon, Chairman.

57. How long are the members of the Board elected to serve?

Ans. Board members are elected for six years.

58. Are all members elected at one time?

Ans. They are elected on a two, two, one basis.

59. Can the members of the Board succeed themselves in office?

Ans. Yes.

State and County Officers Continued

60. Must the Board members live in the School District they represent?

Ans. No.

61. Who is the State Representative from Macon County?

Ans. Grady Rogers.

62. Who is the Senator representing Macon County in the State Legislature?

Ans. L. K. Andrews of Union Springs.

63. What is his term of office?

Ans. Four years.

64. Does Macon County's Senator always come from Bullock County?

Ans. No. The Senator from this 26th Senatorial District comes from Macon and Bullock on a rotating basis.

65. In what Judicial Circuit is Macon County situated?

Ans. The 5th.

66. What counties comprise this circuit?

Ans. Tallapoosa, Macon, Lee, Chambers and Randolph.

67. Who are the judges for this district?

Ans. The Judges are Albert Hooten, Hubert Benson and William L. Dickerson.

68. What is the term of office of these judges?

Ans. Six years.

69. May they succeed themselves?

Ans. Yes.

70. Who is the Solicitor for the Fifth Judicial Circuit?

Ans. Tom Young.

71. What is the term of office for the Solicitor?

Ans. Six years.

72. May he succeed himself?

Ans. Yes.

City Officers

73. Who is the Mayor of Tuskegee?

Ans. Phil M. Lightfoot.

74. What is his term of office?

Ans. Four years.

75. How many members are on the City Council?

Ans. Five.

76. Are all elected at the same time?

Ans. Yes.

77. Are they elected city-wide or by wards?

Ans. They are elected city-wide.

78. Are Council members permitted to succeed themselves?

Ans. Yes.

79. Who are the present members of the City Council?

Ans. The present members are Asa Vaughn, Roy E. Corbitt, G. B. Edwards, Jr. and L. D. Gregory and Foy Thompson.

Provided as a public service by the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, August 15, 1960.

Pittsburgh Courier
August 11, 1945

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FACT SHEET ON VOTER REGISTRATION IN MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

June 1959

1. Macon County has a population of 30,561 (as of 1950 census) 27,384 are Negroes; 3,177 are white.
2. Only 1,110 Negroes are registered voters 3,016 white citizens are voters.
3. For the 12 year period prior to June 10, 1959, Macon County was without a functioning Board of Registrars for 3 years, 10 months. The Board resigned and no new board was appointed for varying periods: 18 months, 8 months, 6 months, 16 months, etc.
4. In Macon County, 19% of all Negroes 25 years of age or older have a high school education.
Macon County ranks first in percentage of Negroes in the State of Alabama who possess college degrees.
5. From 1951 thru 1958, 1585 Negroes applied for voter certificates 510 certificates were issued...32%.
6. When a Board of Registrars meets in Macon County, Negroes make applications in rooms separate from whites.
7. The Alabama legislature created a special committee "to recommend any legislation it thinks necessary to keep Negroes in Macon County from gaining political control." Montgomery Advertiser, (Feb. 18, 1959)
8. From January, 1959 to June, 1959 a total of 252 unregistered Negro citizens of Macon County petitioned the Alabama State Board of Appointment to appoint a Board of Registrars for Macon County. No answer was received.
9. The Alabama Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that 1,020 Negroes are born in Macon County each year and only 297 die, giving a sustained increase of 723. At the present rate of issuing certificates to Negroes, it would require 203 years to register the approximately 13,000 unregistered Negroes in Macon County who are now 21 years of age or older.

The Tuskegee Civic Association has petitioned the Congress of the United States to pass a law providing for the federal regulation of voter registration.

Please write your senators and representative urging them to support such a measure.

Thank you,

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
BOX 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Ala. Journal

Records In Macon Delivered To U.S.

NO REGISTRATION TODAY!
THIS OFFICE INVADED BY
AGENTS OF THE
"INJUSTICE" DEPT.

Federal Court Order Obeyed In Vote Case

By DAN DOWE
Journal Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE — Macon County vote records today were surrendered to two representatives of the U.S. Attorney General's office in response to a federal court order.

At 10 a.m.—the deadline set by the federal court — Registration Board Chairman Wheeler Dyson opened his office doors to admit federal attorneys Ben Brooks and John Archibold.

They were joined several minutes later by State Rep. Grady Rogers, former Macon registrar who resigned following a Civil Rights Commission investigation in December, 1958.

The two federal attorneys conferred with Dyson for about 15 minutes, then Dyson and board member Charles Donald Scott walked out and left the government lawyers free to go through the records.

Dyson told reporters he surrendered "everything we've got."

NO REGISTRATION TODAY
Outside the board office was a sign which read: "No registration today. This office is invaded by agents of the Injustice Department."

Who wrote the sign was not known.

A crowd of approximately 300 Negroes jammed into the courtroom adjoining the registration office, explaining they hoped to get registered to vote during the day.

Dyson, however, said the office would not be able to process applicants.

"We can't register people while our office is full of federal agents," Dyson explained.

The registrar also disputed the Negroes' reason for appearing today.

"A lot of those people are already registered," he said. And a lot of others don't even know why they're here."
He said one woman explained



FEDERAL ATTORNEYS John Archibold, left, and Ben Brooks arrive at the Macon County Courthouse to inspect voter records. They were admitted to the registration office at 10 a.m. Above, sign posted nearby tells applicants why the office is closed.—(Journal Photo by Dan Dowe.)

Turn in keys— *B'ham News*

Unwelcome federal agents leave Macon after vote look-see

11-28-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 28—Two of the most widely-discussed visitors in this town's history were gone today—to the relief of almost everyone.

Their names are John Archibald and Ben Brooks. They work for the U. S. Justice Dept.

Purpose of their trip was to check Macon County voter registration records for evidence of alleged discrimination against Negro citizens, and consequently for evidence for government suits against the Board of Registrar's chairman, Wheeler Dyson, and Board Member Charles D. Scott.

Dyson said today that Archibald and Brooks left Saturday. They arrived last Monday.

"THEY REPORTED to me about 11 a.m., turned over the keys, then left for Virginia," he said.

"They visited a few minutes, and told me they had a job to do and were doing it," said Dyson. "They were very polite."

The board chairman said the agents apparently worked without trouble while they were here. He said he did not see them from the time he gave the keys to them until the keys were returned.

"There was nothing wrong with our records," said Dyson, "and they checked back to 1950. They didn't find anything against us."

"I WAS WILLING for them to have them, but I don't think it is the government's business to come in like that."

Four days before Archibald and Brooks arrived here, U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson refused to halt the Justice Department's efforts to see the records.

The suit originally filed by the Justice Department was thrown out by Johnson on the grounds that there was no one to sue. One member of the Macon County Board of Registrars had died. The other two had resigned. And the court ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act didn't permit naming the state as a defendant.

However, when the suit was renewed this year, Johnson ruled that the 1960 Civil Rights Act permitted naming the state a defendant, and let the Justice Department bring in Scott and Dyson.

B'ham World, 12-7-60



NO SIGN-UPS, BUT SIGN GOES UP — TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —

The approximately 636 vote-seeking applicants who appeared at the Macon County Courthouse Monday, Nov. 21 to get signed up as voters missed out but saw a "no registration" sign go up. The two persons tacking up the sign were identified as Wheeler Dyson and Donal Scott, members of the Macon County Board of Registrars. The sign read: "No registration today! This office invaded by agents of the Injustice Department (sic) Dept." The person looking on is not identified. *Voter Regs.*

End Indicated

In File Probe

At Tuskegee

11-26-60
TUSKEGEE — Federal attorneys continued examining Macon County voter registration records Friday and a source said there were indications the inspection was nearing completion.

The two attorneys, Ben Brooks and John Archibold of Washington, left the courthouse about 1:40 p.m. Friday, taking some records with them, the source said.

The federal investigators could not be reached for comment.

However, registrar board chairman Wheeler Dyson said the keys to his courthouse office hadn't been returned by Brooks and Archibold.

"I don't reckon they're through," Dyson said, "but I haven't seen them since Monday."

The agents began their inspection of the files Monday after the registrars were ordered to open the records by a U.S. district court.

Complaints of prejudice against Negroes in registration resulted in the records inspection.

Macon Voter Investigation

The temper of the Federal Department of Justice investigation of voter registration in Macon County could have been prevented. There was never anything to be gained by bellicose posturing and belligerent statements challenging the federal agents to attempt a look at the records. These acts and words only confirmed the impression everywhere in the nation that Macon and Alabama have something to hide. All we need do in Alabama is register applicants on the sole basis of qualification and then make the records available to those officials authorized to see them.

Where there is denial of voting rights on any basis other than failure to meet the qualifications set down in law, action to set aside such denial may be expected. Both Alabama and Federal law extend the franchise without regard to any extraneous considerations such as religion, race and financial status. Public opinion the country over is demanding that the constitutional guaranty protecting voter rights be enforced. We do not believe that in Alabama there have been many recent instances of unfair and illegal registrar actions. Whenever it is necessary to submit to investigations, however, the impression is spread that violations of the voting laws is the rule here. *11-24-60*

The U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Tuskegee redistricting and boundary dispute has far-reaching implications. The ruling holds that the legislative act gerrymandering the Tuskegee Institute and VA Hospital areas outside Tuskegee city limits is violative of the 15th Amendment. It opens the door the nation over for suits aimed at abuses inherent in gerrymandering.

LEE COUNTY BULLETIN

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THE WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS AND THE KKK ARE NOT THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH!

SPEAK UP, TUSKEGEE!!!

CONGRESS IS ABOUT TO ACT ON CIVIL RIGHTS!

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TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Tuskegee Institute, Aja.

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Birmingham News

Court upholds right to sue two registrars

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11 (AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. yesterday upheld the right of the federal government to name two newly appointed voter registrars in Macon County as defendants in an injunction suit. *10-11-60*

He also allowed the Justice Department to amend a year-old complaint and bring the state of Alabama in as another defendant. *Voter Regs.*

"I think they're trying to scare us off," commented Chairman Wheeler Dyson, one of the two board members named. "Well, maybe I'm too dumb to get scared. Anyway, I don't plan to quit."

"We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

The suit seeks an injunction to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1 but where there are twice as many white as Negro voters.

THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT was filed last year following a U. S. Civil Rights Commission investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other Alabama counties.

Johnson dismissed the suit on the ground that one of the three members of the board of registrars had died and the remaining two had resigned.

BECAUSE HE RULED at the same time that the 1957 civil rights act made no provision for the federal government to sue a state, Johnson held that there was no one left to take action against in the county.

The new civil rights act passed this year gave the Justice Department authority to make the states responsible in voting cases.

Federal attorneys asked Johnson earlier this month to allow them to amend the old complaint and bring in the state as a defendant along with the present registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott.

IN THE ORIGINAL SUIT, the Justice Department accused Macon County registration officials of following a long-standing pattern of refusing to register Negroes as voters.

The amended complaint charged Dyson and Scott with discriminatory practices since their appointment last May.

Johnson's most recent decision cleared up only the question of

Integ. Adv.

Tuskegee Negro Leader Hits Slow Registration

8-16-60

TUSKEGEE (AP)—A Negro leader renewed his slowdown charge against Macon County voter registrars Monday. The chairman of the registration board emphatically denied it.

"It's just a bunch of publicity," said Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee in replying to William P. Mitchell's complaint that the board takes too long to consider applications from prospective Negro voters.

"Not a bit of it is true," Dyson added.

Eleven Negroes and three white persons showed up for registration this morning when the board met. Each applicant was given a number and told to wait until he was called in for examination.

It took more than two hours to interview the first two in line—both Negroes. Most of the other Negroes and the three white applicants left without waiting to be called.

Mitchell, who is executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, protested that at the rate the board moved, some of the prospective voters would have to wait months.

He said they got numbers in the 70s while the registrars were still working on numbers in the teens, assigned to other applicants at earlier registration sessions. The two Negroes who were

called Monday had low numbers. Dyson insisted, however, that all prospective voters, white and Negro, are treated alike. Mitchell said only one Negro has been registered since the board took office May 15; the chairman said only five white persons have been added to the voters' list in that time.

Dyson said some misunderstanding may have resulted from the applications of voters from other counties seeking to transfer to Macon. In those cases, he said, "we allow them to come in without waiting in the application line."

Voters seeking transfer do not have to answer a questionnaire as prospective new voters do.

Mitchell said that under the board's present schedule, only 30 Negroes will be registered in a year, but 65 others will die or move from the county.

At that rate, he added, "there won't be a registered Negro voter in Macon County" in 50 years.

Negro Leader Questions Macon Board Sincerity

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader Wednesday charged the Macon County voter registration board with discrimination, an old refrain in this predominantly Negro county.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the Voter Registration Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., made public a letter to Gov. John Patterson. It questioned sincerity of the newly appointed Board of Registrars.

There was no immediate reply from Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoints registrars. The chairman of the Macon County board, Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, was unavailable for comment.

Mitchell complained that the

board, which took office two months ago after a 19-month breakdown in registration machinery, has registered only one Negro.

"Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board," Mitchell's letter said, "we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

Negroes outnumber whites about 6 to 1 in Macon County but whites hold a 2-1 voting edge.

Macon County's registration machinery came to a halt when state Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston resigned as registrars in December, 1958. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission had ordered an investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other South Alabama counties.

Mitchell's letter questioning the sincerity and good faith of the present board of registrars charged:

1. The board met in the Little Texas community June 6 and announced a policy of taking only one applicant at a time. Only one of the 16 Negroes who appeared there was permitted to apply for registration. Four

white persons were allowed to apply.

2. Even though it permits only one Negro to apply at a time, the board has allowed two white persons to file simultaneously.

3. It requires Negroes to copy long passages from the U.S. Constitution but does not always invoke this rule in registering white persons.

4. At a June 20 meeting at the Macon County courthouse, the board examined only five persons. No Negroes were allowed to make application.

5. On July 5 the Macon County board failed to meet at the announced place of registration. When its new meeting place was discovered, two Negroes and two white persons appeared to register. The board accepted applications from the white applicants and three others who came in later. One of the Negroes was called in and instructed to copy from the U.S. Constitution for three hours. A board member took his paper from him and announced that "the board will be back next year" and closed for the day.

"No Negro was registered to vote in Macon County during 1959," Mitchell wrote the governor. "We lost 64 Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1,110 to 1,046."

The original suit was thrown out by Johnson, since the registrars named in it, E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, had ruled that the Justice Dept. could not take action against the state under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The 1960 Civil Rights Act, however, provides that a state can be made a defendant. The amended complaint charges that, among other things, stiffer standards are set for Negro voter applicants and registration proceeds at so slow a pace that many Negroes of voting age in Macon County will be unable to register in their lifetime.

Johnson Delays Ruling On Voter Discrimination
Majesty Ad. 10-8-60

U.S. Seeks *mtgy Adv.* Voting Suit *9-28-60* Amendment

Macon Registrars Accused Of Blocking Negro Registrations

A new federal attack has been launched at alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County.

The Justice Dept., seeking to make the state of Alabama a defendant in an amended 1959 suit, charges that Macon County registrars are continuing to keep Negroes off the voter rolls "pursuant to a pattern or practice."

The complaint also seeks to add new Macon County registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott as defendants.

The original suit, filed in February 1959, was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Johnson held that the state could not be brought into the suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

REGISTRARS RESIGNED

Also grounds for the dismissal was the fact that the registrars named in the suit, E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, had resigned.

The new complaint alleges that the Macon County board systematically blocks Negro attempts at registration by:

- Taking applications at places other than the courthouse, near which the bulk of prospective Negro applicants live;

- Prolonging the time required to register;

- Refusing to take more than one prospective applicant into the registration office at a time;

- Admitting whites before Negroes who had arrived to register earlier;

- Setting more stringent standards for Negro applicants than for whites.

ENJOINED BY COURT

At the present rate of registrations, the suit charged, "thousands of Negroes in Macon County who are presently of voting age will be unable to apply for registration during their lives."

And, it was further stated, there is reason to believe that the state "won't act unless enjoined by court" to ensure that Negro voter applicants are given a chance to register.

The suit asks that the state and the defendant registrars be

Suit

(Continued From Page 1)

gent standards for Negroes, and failing to register qualified Negro voters.

VOTING AGE

The complaint noted that in 1958 approximately 97 per cent of Macon County whites of voting age were registered, while only about 8 per cent of Negroes of voting age were registered.

Negroes outnumber whites by almost 5 to 1 in Macon County, where the Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, is located.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act, it was set out in the new suit, allows the state to be brought in as a party defendant. It was also observed that the act authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to find out if discrimination against voters is part of a systematic pattern.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion contends that the two new registrars, Dyson and Scott, cannot be legally brought into the amended suit.

WRITTEN ARGUMENTS

Judge Johnson has instructed attorneys on both sides to file written arguments in the case on Oct. 7, following which he will decide whether the Justice Dept. can proceed with its suit.

In the original suit, the Justice Dept. had charged that Negroes in Macon had been discriminated against for many years by the board of registrars.

Among other things, it charged that the registrars failed to reveal the times at which voters might register, kept irregular and unreasonable hours, and prolonged the registration process to discourage Negro applicants.

U. S. attorneys dig into Macon *B'ham News* voting records

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 22—U. S. attorneys continued digging into voter registrar records today in what was shaping up as a thorough investigation of alleged discrimination against Negroes.

Two government lawyers entered the registrar office at the stroke of 10 a.m. yesterday, the deadline set by a federal court order for the records to be turned over to them. *11-22-60*

BEN BROOKS, one of the government team, indicated the investigation may last several days.

"We mainly spent yesterday getting started," he said, "and to see what information is in the records."

Some photographing of records probably will be done later this week, he said.

Brooks gained access to the records under a ruling last Thursday by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery.

The two Macon voter registrars, Chairman Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, had resisted government attempts for months to see the records.

Brooks, from the U. S. attorney general's office in Washington, D. C., is gathering information for evidence against Dyson and Scott in the government's suit in U. S. District Court at Montgomery.

THE GOVERNMENT has accused the registrars and the state of discriminating against Negroes in registering voters in Macon County.

Dyson and Scott admitted Brooks and John Archibold, also from the U. S. attorney's office, to their office yesterday, talked about 15 minutes and left the records to the investigators.

A crowd of more than 200 Negroes, who said they were waiting to register, filled the nearby courtroom and milled about in corridors.

Turn to Page 8, Column 6



STANTON

Justice Department Moves To End Tuskegee Vote Bias

Montgomery, Ala. 10-8-60
(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In a new effort to break the state-engineered discrimination against Negro voters of Tuskegee, the U. S. Justice Department filed a motion in U. S. District Court to amend its 18-month-old Macon County vote bias suit to include the state as a defendant.

The motion was filed before Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. In the motion the government asks that two new registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles D. Scott, be substituted as defendants to replace two former registrars who resigned shortly before the original suit was filed.

The two new members have been accused of discriminatory actions against would-be Negro registrants, especially a slow-down which was recently bared by W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

Judge Johnson gave the government and the state until Oct. 7 to file any new briefs in the case, prior to his ruling.

— FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS —

CAN CHARGE STATE

U.S. Wins Court Rights Against New Registrars

Montgomery Advertiser, 10-11-60

The U.S. attorney general can bring the State of Alabama and two new Macon County registrars into court to answer charges of discrimination against Negro voter applicants, a federal judge has ruled.

U.S. District Judge Frank M.

Johnson brushed aside contentions of state attorneys that the statute of limitations had expired in the suit, and that the state and the new registrars were incorrectly joined as defendants.

Johnson's decision that Registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott can be added as defendants to the amended suit included the observation that they cannot be held accountable for acts performed by their predecessors in office.

But the amended complaint charged Wheeler and Scott with continuing illegal acts practiced to prevent Negroes from registering to vote.

The question of a possible injunction against state officials, including the registrars, awaits later court proceedings.

The original complaint, filed last year, was thrown out by Johnson after the resignation of registrars named in the suit.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, later held that the state could be made a defendant in the suit.

The amended complaint, as did the earlier one, charges the registrars with tactics aimed at discouraging or preventing qualified Negroes from getting on the voter rolls.

Though Negroes outnumber whites in Macon County by almost five to one, more than twice as many whites are registered to vote.

Macon Registrars Chairman Unawed By Threat Of Suit

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Involvement in a federal suit won't make him quit his job, says the chairman of the Macon County voter registration board.

Wheeler Dyson said the Justice Department is "trying to scare us off" with demands for an injunction to protect Negroes. But Dyson, "I see no reason why we should quit. We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

He said the present board, functioning since June, has treated all applicants alike.

The original suit was filed against two former members of the board who had resigned in the wake of a U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigation.

Dyson said the Justice Department is "trying to scare us off" with demands for an injunction to protect Negroes. But Dyson, "I see no reason why we should quit. We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

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Mayor-Elect Asks Board For Rights

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Mayor-elect Howard Rutherford, who was scheduled to take office eight days ago, is waiting to see whether he gets back the civil rights he lost in court 24 years ago.

Meanwhile, outgoing Mayor Phil Lightfoot, defeated by Rutherford in the city election Sept. 19, is still holding the office.

The mayor-elect, who was evicted in federal court of forgery April 7, 1936, has asked the State Pardon-Parole Board to restore his citizenship.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three years in prison, but the sentence was suspended and he was put on five years' probation. Records in federal court here do not give details of the charge.

Although Rutherford was convicted of a federal offense, he asked the state board to give him back his civil rights because, under the federal Constitution, the states fix qualifications for voting. Loss of citizenship deprives a person of his vote.

Whether restoration of the civil rights will enable the mayor-elect to take office remain to be determined. Lightfoot said he may contest the election "to clarify the matter."

A state law says no one is eligible to hold office who has been convicted of a crime for which he is ineligible to vote.

(See RUTHERFORD, Page 2A)

Federal Agents Examine Voting Records In Macon

The Macon County Registration Board Chairman Wheeler Dyson turned over the keys to his office and the records at the county court house here to federal attorneys Ben Brooks and John Archibold Monday. The two representatives of the U. S. Attorney General's office have been examining those records during the week in response to a federal court order. Dyson and the other member of the board, Donald Scott, left the government lawyers free to go through all their records. *Tusk News*

A note of wry humor was injected into the otherwise serious situation by the sign posted outside the board office, which read "No Registration Today! This office invaded by agents of the IN-justice Dept." *11-24-60*

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson ruled last Thursday that the Justice Department could see the records to seek evidence of their contention that Negroes have been refused the privileges of voting. The judge also denied the State's request that they be allowed to see records on which the charges were based.

CALLS MACON SUIT 'INSULT'

7/27/60 Adv.

Governor Blames GOP For State Racial Woes

Gov. John Patterson laid Alabama's racial woes squarely at the feet of the Republican Party Tuesday, declaring that Alabamians who vote for Nixon would be "endorsing" the suits brought

against the state by the federal government.

Patterson said the recent suit by U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers against the Macon Board of Registrars and other state officials "is an insult to every office holder and every citizen in Alabama."

"I think the Alabama Republicans and the citizens for Nixon should use their influence, if they have any, to get an apology from Nixon and Rogers," he added.

He said the suit filed in Macon was based on complaints from 20 Negroes who said they had been denied the right to vote because of their race.

SENT INVESTIGATORS

"I sent my investigators over there to investigate and I found that only two of the 20 complaining Negroes have even tried to register since the new board was appointed," he said. "And one of these was registered to vote. This proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the suit was filed to get votes for Nixon from the Negro minority groups in the North."

Patterson, at times flushing with anger, said the Republicans would "try anything they can in the dying days of the campaign" to win. He accused the GOP of "stirring up the religious issue" in an

effort to discredit Democratic nominee John Kennedy.

He even suggested the Republicans might have been behind the developments Sunday in Puerto Rico where leaders of the Catholic Church urged their members not to vote for the incumbent President.

'GOT TO WATCH DICK'

"I wouldn't put it past them," Patterson declared. "You've got to watch Tricky Dick. There's not much he wouldn't do. He'll slick folks if he can."

Patterson also pointed out that every civil rights suit filed against Alabama by the federal government has been initiated by a Republican attorney general. The governor conceded, however, that there had been no Democratic attorney general in office since the 1954 school integration decision or since the passage of any civil rights laws.

The governor was also asked if it was his belief that racial suits against Alabama would come to an end in the event Kennedy was elected.

"I don't know; I'm not saying we would not be sued by a Democratic attorney general," he said. "But we do know what has happened to us under a Republican attorney general. I'm not saying we won't be sued by the Democratic leaders of Congress rather than with Republican leaders."

MUM ON KING

Patterson was asked for comment on action by Kennedy leaders seeking the release of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. from jail in Atlanta.

"I wouldn't want to comment on that," Patterson said.

Patterson said he was still hopeful that in the event Alabama goes Democratic — and he predicts that both the state and nation will do just that — that all of the state's Democratic electors will vote for Kennedy.

"I hope all of them will vote for Kennedy, and I think some of the six States Righters will," he added.

Tuskegee registrars

Balti. Afro-Am.
accused 8-27-60

— IN A NUTSHELL —

- Tuskegee leader charges vote registration slowdown in Macon County.
- County registers six voters, three of them white, in three months.
- FBI checks five county vote registrations for signs of discrimination.
- In Mississippi, would-be voters asked "How many bubbles in bar of soap?"
- Louisiana voter rolls denied to FBI agents.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "In 50 years there won't be a registered colored voter in Macon County," the executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association charged as he accused the county vote registrars of a slowdown.

William P. Mitchell said the board takes too long to consider applications from prospective colored voters. He said that under the board's present schedule only 30 colored persons will be registered in a year, but 65 others will die or move from the county in that time.

At that rate, he added, there won't be a single colored voter left in 50 years.

WHEELER DYSON, chairman of the registration board, emphatically denied the charge, the second "slowdown" accusation made by

See TUSKEGEE, Page 2

— Tuskegee

(Continued from page 1)

Mitchell.

"It's just a bunch of publicity. Not a bit of it is true," Dyson said.

On Monday 11, colored and three white persons showed up for registration when the board met. Each applicant was given a number and told to wait until he was called in for examination.

It took more than two hours to interview the first two in line — both colored persons. Most of the remaining colored persons and the three white applicants left without waiting to be called.

MITCHELL PROTESTED that at the rate the board moved some of the prospective voters would have to wait months.

He said he got numbers in the 70's while the registrars were still working on numbers in the teens, assigned to other applicants at earlier registration sessions. The two colored persons called Monday had low numbers.

Dyson insisted, however, that all prospective voters, white and colored, are treated alike.

Mitchell said only one colored person has been registered since the board took office May 15. Dyson said only five white persons have been added to the voters' list in that time.

IN MONROE, LA. two FBI agents were refused access to the rolls of the Ouachita Parish registrar of voters.

When the agents appeared at the office, and asked Mrs. Mae Lucky for permission to photograph the rolls, she notified the county district attorney, Albin Lassiter, who refused the request.

Lassiter said he refused because the agents did not have an order from a competent court and because they were asking for information already obtained by the FBI

in May, 1956.

In Atlanta, FBI agents Thursday began a probe into reports that colored citizens have been purged from the voting books of Gwinnett County, Ga.

"Not a bit of it in the world is true," said Registrar Grover Montgomery as he pointed that the current list shows approximately one of every three colored citizens — of all ages — who live in the county are registered to vote.

"We register them all just alike," Montgomery said, "If they come in and then can write their names, we register them."

THE JUSTICE Department announced in Washington Thursday that it will inspect voting records in Gwinnett and four other Southern counties. The call for a probe is based on reports of a purge of colored voters recently.

Montgomery said Gwinnett currently has about 1,150 colored voters and 19,500 white voters on the books.

"A lot of them have died and probably shouldn't be on it," he noted.

But, he said, no white or colored voter's name has been stricken from the list since 1956 other than some who have died or had moved from the county.

THE JUSTICE Department also is investigating complaints of registration discrimination against colored citizens in Union County, Fla. and Bolivar, LeFlore and Forrest counties in Mississippi. Officials in all these counties denied any discrimination. Some said they would welcome an inspection.

From Hattiesburg, Miss. came reports of discrimination against colored voters. Colored vote applicants complained earlier to a Congressional committee that they were asked such questions as "How many bubbles in a bar of soap?"

The Justice Department also plans to inspect the vote records in this county.

DeGraf Claims *Negro Voting* Macon County

TUSKEGEE — Robert C. Greene edged out O. P. Lee for Place No. 7 on the State Democratic Committee for the 3rd. Congressional District here.

Greene polled 2,207 votes to Lee's 1,160. *Ala. Jour.*

Macon County was one of the few in south Alabama to back Ryan deGraffenried in his losing gubernatorial effort. The Tuscaloosa senator drew 2,361 votes to the now elected governor, George C. Wallace's 1,555.

In the race for lieutenant governor, Bert Haltom led opponent Jim Allen with 1,840 votes to Allen's 1,812 votes.

Richmond Flowers polled 2,277 votes in the race for attorney general while Willard Livingston received 1,499. *S-30-62*

Wallace ran second in Macon 1,089 votes to 449 for deGraffenried, who placed third. James E. Folsom led the ticket with 2,242 votes. MacDonald Gallion polled 430.

8-27-60
ONLY ONE REGISTERED
 Tuskegee, Ala. — Since the presently constituted Board of Registrars of Macon County met June 6, we have called to the attention of the State Board of Appointment the discriminatory and slow-down tactics engaged in by this two-member board. *Apr - Aug*

As a consequence to the employment of these devices, only one colored person has been registered to vote in this county since the board was appointed May 15. There was no publicly functioning board in Macon County for 18 months immediately prior to this date.

We have pointed out to the responsible state officials that if registration of colored people continues at the present pace that there would be no color registrant by the year 2017.

The Appointing Board has indicated or demonstrated willingness to assign persons to the Macon County Board of Registrars who would register qualified citizens without regard to color of the applicant.

Moreover, the Board of Appeals has steadfastly refused to answer our letters and petitions of complaints.

WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

Wallace Wins 70,000-Vote Victory Over deGraffenried, Macon Votes With Loser

*C.G. Gallion
 308 Bibb Street*

5-31-62

George C. Wallace, making his second bid for the governor's office, won a smashing 70,000-odd vote majority in Tuesday's Democratic Primary but failed to carry Macon County. The big Tuskegee boxes where the Negro vote is concentrated went heavily for Ryan deGraffenried and the remainder of the county could not

muster the margin to overcome his lead here.

The official vote as announced by the County Democratic Executive Committee was as follows:

deGraffenried _____ 2,361
 Wallace _____ 1,553

Only one other South Alabama county, Chambers, and only 10 counties in the state gave deGraffenried a majority.

Like the state as a whole, Macon County had an unexpectedly heavy vote for a run-off primary. The vote Tuesday was only 364 less than the first primary, when a large number of county races tended to stimulate interest.

In other races Tuesday Bert Haltom carried Macon County over Jim Allen by a slim margin. The vote was Haltom 1839, Allen 1,812. State-wide Allen swept to a commanding victory for the state's No. 2 post.

Richmond Flowers had a commanding lead in the county in the attorney general's race, defeating Willard Livingston 2,277 to 1,499. Flowers also was winner in the state by a large majority.

Over the state the veteran House member, Frank Boykin, of Mobile, was eliminated in the unique 9-8 Congressional race made necessary because Alabama is losing a Congressman due to its loss of position in the 1960 census.

In Macon County, however, George Andrews was the low candidate, a result also due to the heavy vote against him in the large Tuskegee boxes.

Votes for the nine Congressional candidates were Albert Rains 3,565; Kenneth A. Roberts 3,561; George Grant 3,553; George Huddleston, Jr., 3,522; Armistead L. Selden, Jr., 3,474; Carl Elliot 3,447; Bob Jones 3,152; Frank Boykin 2,930.

In the only run-off for member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the 3rd District, Robert C. Greene defeated O. P. Lee 2,207 to 1,160.

Gallion seeks list of copied Macon data

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3—(AP)—The state of Alabama has asked for a court order to make federal agents tell what voter registration records they have made copies of in Macon County.

The Justice Department started an inspection of registration files in Tuskegee Nov. 21 to see if there is evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonal Gallion filed a motion in U. S. District Court Friday asking to see any records federal agents copied in their inspection. *12-2-60*

He also renewed his demand for copies of any written complaints received by the federal government from 20 Negroes named in a pending suit against Macon County registration authorities.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. took no immediate action on the state's motion.

Macon
Voting

TUSKEGEE — Macon County voters gave Robert C. Greene the needed number of votes Tuesday to edge out his opponent, O. P. Lee, for Place No. 7 on the State Democratic Committee for the 3rd Congressional District. *Major Adv.*

With all 17 of the county's boxes reporting, Greene had polled 2,207 votes to jump ahead of Lee, who received 1,160 votes.

State Sen. Ryan deGraffenried picked up 1,446 more votes in Tuesday's runoff to strengthen his lead over George C. Wallace in the race for governor. Returns showed deGraffenried received 2,361 votes Tuesday to Wallace's 1,555. DeGraffenried polled 449 votes to Wallace's 1,089 during the primary on May 1.

In the race for lieutenant gov-