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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ALABAMA

MAY 3, 1976



ALABAMA

State Profile

Alabama is called the "Yellowhammer state" because of its state bird, the "Cotton state" because of its chief agricultural product and the "Heart of Dixie" because of its location. The total area of Alabama is 51,609 square miles, of which 549 square miles are inland water surface. It is the 29th state of the union in size. The state capital is Montgomery and the state entered the union on December 14, 1819, as the 22nd state.

The southern pine has been adopted as the state's official tree and the camellia as the official flower. The state flag is a red cross of St. Andrew on a white field; square in shape, the flag is modeled upon the battle flag of the Confederacy. The name "Alabama" is of Choctaw origin and means "thicket-clearers" or "vegetation gatherers" and not "here we rest" as it is sometimes rendered.

North Alabama is a diversified region, entered by the Appalachian highlands. In the northeast, Lookout Sand and Raccoon mountains are important physical features. The rugged Cumberland plateau, extending deeply into the state from Tennessee, is crossed from east to west by the fertile Tennessee valley. The great Appalachian valley and the Piedmont plateau invade the state for a considerable distance from the Georgia line. The "black belt" is prairie country which crosses the central portion of Alabama generally from east to west. Farther south lies the Gulf coastal plain, which slopes gradually down to sea level in the south, where it touches the Gulf of Mexico.

History

Indians living in the area now designated as the state of Alabama left artifacts which yield a more detailed prehistoric record than other sites in North America. In 1956 the Smithsonian institution and the National Geographic society supported excavation work by Carl F. Miller who employed the radioactive carbon 14 method in excavating Russell cave in Jackson county in the northeastern corner of Alabama. The detailed record of Indian life thereby uncovered extended over a period of nearly 9,000 years.

Into the lands of the Alabama aborigines there penetrated each of the European powers which became a major contender for dominance in North America. The first of the known explorers were Spaniards, including Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda (1519), Panfilo de Narvaez (1528), Hernando De Soto (1540), Guido de las Bazaes (1558) and Tristan de Luna (1559-61). Luna's men made several temporary settlements in Alabama, particularly at Mobile, Claiborne and on the Coosa river. The exploration of Alabama areas by De Soto was extensive-- from north to south, from east to west and finally from south to north.

In addition to the Spaniards, the English and the French also claimed the area which became Alabama. The English included the Alabama country in the Carolina charters of 1663 and 1665, and English traders from the Carolinas made numerous trips to the valley of the Alabama river prior to the establishment of the first colony in the area by the French, who founded the first permanent European settlements in Alabama. These settlements were parts of the chain of forts which stretched from the Gulf of Mexico, through the Mississippi valley to Canada for defense against the British.

The struggle of France against Great Britain in the Second Hundred Years' War (1689-1763) was reflected in campaigns in the Alabama country which involved the Indian allies of the European powers.

The treaty of Paris (1763) removed the French and established British mastery in the Alabama country. During the American Revolution, Spanish forces under Bernardo de Galvez seized portions of Alabama and also land farther along the fringe of the Gulf coast. This physical possession was confirmed in the treaty of Paris (1783), whereby Spain held Mobile and the coastal fringe, and the United States held the more northerly parts of Alabama. The dividing line between Spain and the United States in the Alabama country was the southern boundary of the United States at the time, but its exact location was not clear until Thomas Pinckney negotiated the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real (1795), establishing the boundary along the thirty-first parallel. Spanish control of Baldwin and Mobile counties was not removed until the United States took possession of the area, claiming it to be a part of the Louisiana Purchase, in 1813, bringing all of Alabama under the United States flag.

War with the Creek Indians centered in the Alabama area and was closely woven into the War of 1812. The Shawnee chief Tecumseh, persuaded a majority of the Creek Indians to take up arms against the American settlers while at the same time the Shawnees in the Great Lakes area were also resisting the advance of the American frontiersmen. The most important engagement in the Creek War was the battle of Horseshoe Bend March 27, 1814. General Andrew Jackson's victory in this battle was a major step in a career which led to the presidency. The Creek War ended with the treaty of Fort Jackson (1814). With the restoration of peace, the trickle of Anglo-Americans from nearby states, especially from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee, swelled into a flood which quickly populated the Alabama country. In 1817 the Alabama territory was created, with the capital at St. Stephens and William Wyatt Bibb as the governor. Alabama became a state in 1819, and in 1826, the capital was finally established at Montgomery.

The principal problems of ante-bellum politics centered about the state bank, Indian removal, education and slavery.

Montgomery became the first capital of the Confederacy, and there, on February 18, 1861, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederate States of America.

Estimates of the Alabamians in Confederate military service vary from 65,000 to 100,000. Thirty-nine generals in the Confederate army came from Alabama. Approximately 3,000 Alabamians served in the Union army.

The postwar reconstruction in Alabama had three distinct phases: (1) The presidential period of reconstruction (1865-67) which was marked by a constitution adopted in 1865 that ratified the 13th amendment abolishing slavery, nullified the ordinance of secession and provided for the election of state officers. Opposition to certain state laws by the radical Republicans in the national congress resulted in the denial of seats to Alabama's representatives and senators. (2) The second period of reconstruction (1867-68) was ushered in by the national acts of March 1867, making Alabama a part of the third military district. Major General Wager Swayne of Ohio was appointed under presidential authority as military governor of Alabama and the radical Republicans took charge of the state's electoral processes.

In November 1867, another constitutional convention drafted a new constitution, which, in accord with the aims of the radical Republicans, forced the adoption of the 14th amendment. (3) The "carpetbag-scalawag" era (1868-74) was one third phase of reconstruction. It was marked by corruption and extravagance on the part of numerous public officials and is generally regarded as the low ebb of the state's history.

The period from 1874-1896, designated as the "Bourbon era," was characterized by economy, retrenchment, conservatism and dominance of the Democratic party. Paradoxically this period was marked by progress in education and industry, as the state struggled to recover from the costly losses of 14 years of war and reconstruction. Widespread poverty and depressed agricultural prices sparked the Populist revolt of the 1890's. This political group, using the designation "Jeffersonian party," nearly captured the governorship in 1890 and again in 1892. The farm revolt gradually subsided, but left a legacy of demands which were for the most part enacted into law during the 20th century.

Alabama started the 20th century with a new constitution--that of 1901. The Democratic party remained dominant, but some counties of the hill area consistently voted Republican. Many Negroes also voted Republican, particularly in the period prior to 1936.

In 1948, when President Harry Truman ran as the regular Democratic nominee against Thomas E. Dewey, Republican, Alabama's electoral votes were cast for J. Strom Thurmond, States' Rights Democrat. In 1952 Dwight D. Eisenhower proved popular but ran behind Adlai Stevenson and his running mate, Alabama Senator John J. Sparkman. In 1956 Stevenson again carried Alabama over Eisenhower, with one electoral vote cast for Walter B. Jones of Montgomery. The Democratic slate won in 1960 but six unpledged electors voted for Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia while five voted for John F. Kennedy. After the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in 1964, Alabama, for the first time since 1872, gave its vote to a Republican presidential candidate, Barry Goldwater, in preference to Democratic candidate President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In the 1950's and 1960's Alabama was deeply involved in the conflict over racial segregation and the Negroes' struggle for civil rights.

In September 1963 Governor George C. Wallace who in his election campaign had promised "to stand in the schoolhouse doorway" to prevent integration, finally yielded to federal authority after attempting to block the admission of Vivian Malone and James A. Hood to the University of Alabama when that institution and various public schools in Birmingham, Mobile and Tuskegee acted under court orders to accept Negro students. Before 1963 the only Negro admitted to a state-supported college designated for white students only had been Autherine Lucy, at the University of Alabama in 1956, but other Negroes had attended certain privately supported colleges in the state.

ALABAMA

Demographics

1970 Alabama Population At A Glance

Total	3,444,165	Males	1,661,941
Urban	2,011,941	Females	1,782,224
Urban fringe (Suburban)	398,500	Whites	2,533,831
Rural	1,432,224	Blacks	903,467
Farm	158,363	Spanish language	13,313

How Many? Alabama's population in the 1970 census totaled 3,444,165, ranking it 21st among the States. Its population density was 68 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 58 percent urban and 42 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 5 percent greater than the 1960 population. All of this growth was the result of natural increase of 410,500 (births minus deaths). Alabama had a net loss of approximately 233,000 persons (about 228,000 of them blacks) because of people leaving the State.

Birmingham, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 300,910. This was 12 percent fewer than in 1960. However, the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area gained population. The 1970 total of 739,274 was nearly 3 percent greater than 1960.

The next six largest cities with their 1960-70 population changes were:

Mobile	190,026	- 6%
Huntsville	137,802	+ 90%
Montgomery	133,386	-0.7%
Tuscaloosa	65,773	+ 4%
Gadsden	53,928	- 7%
Prichard	41,578	- 12%

Racial Makeup. The State's 1970 population included 2,533,831 whites and 903,467 blacks (8 percent less than in 1960). It also included 2,443 American Indians, 1,079 Japanese, 626 Chinese, 540 Filipinos, and 2,179 persons belonging to other racial minorities. There were also 13,313 persons of Spanish language.

Age of the Population. The median age of Alabama's population was 27.0 years, compared with 28.1 years for the United States. There were 325,961 persons 65 and older, and 301,031 under five years old. The total of school age, 5 to 17 years, was 932,489; of college age, 18 to 21 years, 246,731. The remainder, 22 to 64 years, totaled 1,637,953.

Income. The median income of Alabama's families was \$7,263 in 1969 (the most recent year available), ranking the State 49th in median family income. The United States median was \$9,586. The median for Alabama's white families was \$8,205; for its black families it was \$4,047.

Nearly 21 percent of the State's families (181,430 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 964,030 Alabamians three to thirty-four years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the 1970 census: 9,813 were in nursery school; 621,148 in kindergarten or elementary school; 243,966 in high school; and 89,111 in college.

Of 1,808,798 persons 25 and older in Alabama, 41 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 8 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 10.8 years compared with a national median of 12.1 years.

Among Alabamians in their working years (16 through 64), 22 percent of the men and 16 percent of the women with less than 15 years of school had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 808,412 men workers 16 and older in 1970; 749,851 of them had civilian jobs and 30,675 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 474,073; 443,464 had civilian jobs and 2,615 were in the Armed Forces.



Alabama had 172,759 men employed as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. There were also 119,962 operatives, except transport (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries). Professional, technical, and kindred workers totaled 81,825; managers and administrators other than farm, 76,780; and laborers, except farm, 67,421.

There were 120,809 women employed as clerical and kindred workers; 81,065 employed as operatives, except transport; 55,668 as professional, technical, and kindred workers; and 68,493 as service workers other than private household.

Federal employees totaled 67,210; State employees, 50,695; and local government employees, 88,839 at the time of the 1970 census.

Alabama's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 1,114,640 in 1970, a 17 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 5.0 rooms per unit, and 83 percent were single family homes. Thirty percent of the units were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 1,034,113 units were occupied with an average of 3.3 persons per unit. Sixty-seven percent of these units were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$12,300, and renters paid a median of \$69 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, 17 percent of the year-round housing in Alabama lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the United States.

Ninety-four percent of the households had television; 73 percent clothes washing machines; 30 percent clothes dryers; 14 percent dishwashers; 40 percent home food freezers; 38 percent two or more automobiles; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Farming in Alabama. Alabama's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 72,491 farms in the State, 22 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms was 188 acres in 1969 compared with 165 acres 5 years earlier.

The 1969 average value of farms was \$38,000; the average value per acre, \$200.

The 1970 farm population totaled 158,363, 60 percent fewer than in 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by Alabama's farms was \$670.3 million in 1969. Livestock, poultry, and their products accounted for \$486.7 million; crops \$172 million; and forest products \$11.6 million.

ALABAMA

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$4,364,946,000; 1.62% of United States total, 20th largest. Per capita federal spending, \$1268.

DOD	\$1,167,603,000	20th	(1.70%)
AEC	\$64,000	45th	(-)
NASA	\$198,900,000	5th	(6.70%)
DOT	\$191,666,000	16th	(2.26%)
DOC	\$25,573,000	10th	(1.58%)
DOI	\$15,559,000	35th	(0.63%)
USDA	\$226,058,000	24th	(1.82%)
HEW	\$1,511,901,000	21st	(1.63%)
HUD	\$27,361,000	13th	(2.81%)
VA	\$270,641,000	19th	(1.98%)
EPA	\$18,736,000	29th	(0.60%)
RevS	\$103,569,000	21st	(1.70%)
Int.	\$88,594,000	28th	(0.43%)
Other	\$518,721,000		

Economic Base Agriculture, notably broilers, cattle, cotton lint and eggs; primary metal industries, especially blast furnaces and basic steel products, and iron and steel foundaries; finances, insurance and real estate; apparel and other textile products, especially men's and boys' furnishings; textile mill products, especially cotton weaving mills; food and kindred products, especially meat products; lumber and wood products, especially sawmills and planing mills.

ALABAMA

Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics, 1976

Alabama is George Wallace country, and Wallace's verbal commitment to populism is not something he adopted solely to win votes nationally; it reflects something very deep in the Alabama political soil. It goes back at least to 1926, when the late Hugo Black was elected to the United States Senate over the opposition of the banks, railroad, and power companies. For 40 years--until Wallace came along--New Deal-style populists dominated the Alabama congressional delegation; its members took the obligatory stand against civil rights, but devoted most of their energy to housing, hospital, and highway programs.

Today only two of this breed, Senator John Sparkman and Congressman Bob Jones, remain in Congress. Most of the rest were beaten in the 1974 Goldwater landslide, when Republicans won five House seats and wiped out 87 years of Alabama seniority. Sparkman's populist credentials, in any case, are considerably less solid now than in 1952 when he was Adlai Stevenson's running mate.

The state's other Senator is younger (64 in 1976). James B. Allen is making more headlines--and probably more impact on the national policy--than his senior colleague. Allen epitomizes an otherwise vanishing breed: the old-fashioned Southern Senator. He made himself a force to be reckoned with by mastering parliamentary procedure and working very hard. Allen will threaten a filibuster at just the moment when some liberal legislation is faltering, and he knows how to hold the floor and tie it up till its proponents make concessions. Allen has started these mini-filibusters so often that he quite often loses; and he is less adept at pushing through legislation, like anti-busing bills, that he wants. But when the fight came at the beginning of the 94th Congress to cut back on the Senate filibuster rule, it was Allen who was leading the forces on the traditional Southern side.

The current Alabama House delegation is composed of four Democrats and three Republicans--indeed, the same seven men who have been serving since the 1968 election. All three Republicans were beneficiaries of the 1964

Goldwater landslide, and all have since strengthened their hold on office; the Democrats seem even more entrenched than the Republicans. Alabama's large black minority, which has managed to elect a record number of black officials (more than in any other state but Michigan), is carved up among the state's seven congressional districts. Thus though blacks have played important roles in some state legislative races, they have little leverage in House elections. The high point of black influence so far in statewide contests came in the 1972 Senate primary when most black voters went for Sparkman and helped him avoid a runoff. Further splintering black influence is the existence of the National Democratic Party of Alabama, which runs its own candidates; in some counties it has the allegiance of black voters, who do not participate in the often all-crucial Democratic primary.

5. The delegates will also be mailing personal letters with the delegate brochure and letter from the President to be sent to personal contacts and followed up by personal phone calls.
6. An additional mailing of a sample ballot will also be sent next week to all of the undecideds and Ford supporters as identified by the phone canvass, as well as the "personal" delegate lists.
7. Because education of the public as to the voting procedure is so necessary (this is Alabama's first Presidential primary), newspaper ads will also be taken out showing the sample ballot with the Ford slate.
8. No other advertising by television or radio is planned at this time due to financial constraints.
9. State advocates are busy promoting the President, however there is no central organization of an "advocates program." Congressman John Buchanan is consistently drawing large crowds and is immensely successful -- especially with his "hero" charisma. "Red" Blount is another self-appointed advocate who is also greatly providing support for the President.

ALABAMA PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There is no statewide partisan registration required in Alabama; consequently voter turnout projections are nearly impossible to make. Total voter registration in October 1975 was 1,792,582. In 1974, 88,381 individuals voted for the GOP Gubernatorial candidate in the general election. The 1972 GOP Senatorial primary race brought 51,210 registered voters to the polls. "Cross over" voting is possible, however it is too early to get a firm indication as to the potential of such activity.

The Alabama PFC strategy centers on a "Vote the Ford Slate" campaign in lieu of voting for individual delegates (38 on the Ford slate). However, the individuals on the Ford slate are considered very strong in their own right (i.e., three Congressmen, the PFC state co-chairmen, etc.) and geographic distribution of the 16 at-large delegates and their alternates is much stronger than Reagan's slate, whose delegates are concentrated in the 4th and 6th Districts.

60% of the Alabama GOP vote is concentrated in the Birmingham (6th Congressional District) and DeKalb / Winston (4th Congressional District) areas. Since PFC state leadership perceives the majority of identified Republicans as Reagan supporters, PFC efforts are concentrated on independents, apolitical individuals and personal friends of the delegates. Voter identification continuing by a statewide telephone canvass as well as by direct mailings:

1. 14 priority counties have been selected based on the 1972 GOP primary vote counts for telephone canvassing. Canvassing banks are set up in 4 counties with the rest of the counties being called from volunteer's homes and offices.
2. A phone bank operation in Tuscaloosa is heavily college-oriented, and the youth campaign is not only proceeding in voter identification, but is also extremely helpful in manning the phone operations throughout the state.
3. A mailing consisting of a letter, count-me-in card, and a PFC brochure was sent to 12,500 identified GOP voters the first week of March. The results were distributed to the delegates.
4. An additional direct mail piece is being sent out the first part of next week consisting of a letter from Senator John Tower endorsing the President on his national defense positions, as well as including delegate brochures and a brief letter from the President. This mailing will go to approximately 30,000 registered voters as identified by the state Republican committee.

ALABAMA PFC CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Charles Chapman, Jr.
Mildred Anne Lee
William P. Acker, Jr.
Hall Thompson
John T. Scott, Jr.
Glenda Culp
Randy Herring
Jim Arendall
Dick Compton
George Deyo
Dr. Glen Eaves
Owen Leach
Wyley Ward
Barbara Lucero
J. Bentley Owens, Jr.
Mrs. C. Adrian Bewley
Mrs. Ira Sullivan
John Davis

Co-Chairman
Co-Chairman
Finance Co-Chairman
Finance Co-Chairman
Legal Counsel
Office Manager
Treasurer
1st District Chairman
2nd District Chairman
3rd District Co-Chairman
3rd District Co-Chairman
4th District Chairman
5th District Co-Chairman
5th District Co-Chairman
6th District Co-Chairman
6th District Co-Chairman
7th District Chairman
National Regional Coordinator

4/21/76

PFC ADVOCATES
ALABAMA

Governor Holshouser	February 10	Birmingham
Secretary Simon	February 16	Mobile
Bill Seidman	April 9	Gadsden
Bill Seidman	April 10	Birmingham
Ed Terrill	April 10	Birmingham
Dr. Brannon	April 21	Birmingham
Dr. Brannon	April 22	Birmingham
Dr. Brannon	April 23	Birmingham
Bill Miller	April 22	Tuscaloosa
Jerry Thomas	April 23	Mobile
Secretary Richardson	April 28	Birmingham

ALABAMA DELEGATE SELECTION

Alabama is not a Presidential preference primary, but a delegate selection primary with the candidate's names tied to each delegate unless the delegate is uncommitted. Alabama is allocated 16 at-large delegates and 3 delegates per each of the 7 Congressional Districts. The ballot will reflect each of the delegates and their alternates for both the President and Ronald Reagan, for a total of 37 choices. The delegates and their alternates are not necessarily running together -- the top vote-getters will be paired, so it is possible for a Ford delegate to be paired with a Reagan alternate as a result of the primary election.

On the ballot, the delegates will be listed by place number, one for Ford, one for Reagan in alphabetical order. The PFC state leadership is concerned over the public's understanding of how to vote a ballot wherein one must "pull the lever" 37 times. Sample ballots are being mailed out to undecideds and Ford supporters, as well as to the delegates' personal contacts, and the Alabama PFC is also advertising the sample ballot in the newspaper for the public's edification.

ditionally, a voter must declare his party affiliation at the polls before he can vote, and further confusion develops with independents who may not want to vote a straight party ticket. This is perceived as a negative influence to turning out more GOP voters.

Delegate candidates committed to the President include such party notables as:

- former Republican State Chairman Dick Bennett
- former Postmaster General Red Blount
- Congressman John Buchanan
- former Goldwater Presidential campaign aide John Grenier
- Republican National Committeeman Perry Hooper
- Republican National Committeewoman Jean Sullivan

Immediately attached is a listing of at-large and district delegates for both the President and Reagan.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

Ronald Reagan's swing to Alabama on April 22-23 was his first campaign trip to the state. He last visited Alabama in April, 1975 to speak to the Culman County Chamber of Commerce, the same county of Citizens for Reagan Chairman Guy Hunt.

Arriving in Mobile Wednesday morning, Reagan addressed an airport crowd of approximately 50 people. He next spoke at a fundraising luncheon attended by 250 persons in Mobile before traveling on to Montgomery for a 2:00 p.m. rally which reportedly attracted several hundred supporters. Reagan also spoke at a rally before 750 people in Chilton County, and then traveled to Birmingham to attend a Jefferson County GOP fundraiser. He left Alabama on the morning of April 23 after announcing at a press conference that he would be making a five minute national television address at 10:55 EST on April 28.

His next scheduled visit to Alabama will be April 29, when he will address the Press Club in Huntsville as well as a rally in Anniston.

The major campaign efforts of the Reagan organization have been in the 4th and 6th Congressional District, where two-thirds of the GOP voters reside. Guy Hunt is from the 4th District, and he has attempted to apply a marketing strategy developed by the Amway Corporation to organize voters for Reagan throughout the state. Amway manufactures and sells a variety of home products by directing their salesmen to contact 10 people, who are in turn responsible for contacting ten more people which results in an ever widening pyramid of people informed about Amway products.

Reagan is making fairly extensive use of television and radio advertising in the state to make his appeal. The now familiar half-hour television program Reagan used in North Carolina was replayed in Alabama on April 16, and he has purchased a number of five minute time slots for additional spots. This emphasis on the media has taken precedence over any grass roots organization. There are no known telephone banks, and all direct mail efforts have been national appeals for funds. With the exception of Reagan's personal visit, the campaign has had a relatively low visibility in the press.

REAGAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

- Guy Hunt--Reagan's state Campaign Chairman, Hunt is the Cullman County Probate Judge, a Baptist preacher, and a salesman for the Amway Corporation. He has also served as Reagan's campaign spokesman in the state.
2. Wallace Stanfield--Stanfield has been publicly active in the Reagan campaign, and although not officially designated as such, he is for all practical purposes the campaign Co-Chairman.
2. Bob French--French, an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1971, is running as a Reagan delegate and has taken on a major organization role in the campaign, but is without title.
4. Don Collins--An unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1974, Collins, like French, is a Reagan delegate candidate and is serving in an untitled campaign role.

ALABAMA

Governor - George C. Wallace (D), Clayton
Lt. Governor - Jere Beasley (D), Clayton
Secretary of State - Mrs. Agnes Baggett (D), Montgomery
Attorney General - William Baxley (D), Dothan
Treasurer - Mrs. Melba Allen (D), Montgomery

State Senate

0 (R)
35 (D)
35 members

State House

0 (R)
105 (D)
105 members

U. S. Senators

John J. Sparkman (D), Huntsville
James Browning Allen (D), Gadsden

U. S. House Members

District

1 Jack Edwards (R), Mobile
2 William Louis Dickinson (R), Montgomery
3 William Nichols (D), Sylacauga
4 Tom Bevill (D), Jasper
Robert E. Jones (D), Scottsboro
John Hall Buchanan, Jr. (R), Birmingham
7 Walter Flowers (D), Tuscaloosa

Mayor

Birmingham - David Vann (D)
Tuscaloosa - C. Snow Hinton (D)
Mobile - Gary A. Greenough (N/A)
Montgomery - Jim Robinson (N/P)
Huntsville - Joe W. Davis (N/P)
Selma - Joe Smitherman (N/P)

The Alabama Republican Executive Committee

Chairman - Edgar Weldon, Birmingham
V. Chairman - Mrs. Mac (Wanda) McAllister, Tuscaloosa
V. Chairman - John A. Robertson, Fairhope
V. Chairman - Gordon Lawless, Tuscaloosa
V. Chairman - The Hon. Guy Hunt, Hollypond
Secretary - Mrs. Judy Pittman, Birmingham
Treasurer - Homer A. Jackson, Birmingham
Executive Director - Bill Harris, Birmingham
Executive Secretary and Office Manager - Mrs. Jo Ann Evans, Birmingham

National Committeeman - Perry O. Hooper, Montgomery
National Committeewoman - Mrs. Jean Sullivan, Selma

Other Prominent Political Figures in Alabama

William Blount (R), former Postmaster General
Dennis Mathews (R), presently Secretary of HEW
Armistad Selman (D), presently Ambassador to New Zealand
Albert Brewer (D), former Governor
Jim Folsom (D), former Governor
Jim Martin (R), former U. S. Representative
Glen Andrew (R), former U. S. Representative
Don Collins (R), former State Legislator
Burt Nettles (R), former State Legislator
Doug Hale (R), former State Legislator

1976 Outlook

Major 1976 Elections:

U. S. House of Representatives delegation (3R, 4D)

Alabama - Statewide

The estimated population of Alabama is 3,577,000 people, roughly 2,389,000 of voting age. The VAP includes 89,000 college students and overall 151,805 new voters. According to the latest available statistics (October 1975) 1,792,582 persons had actually registered to vote in Alabama. The turnout of persons of voting age population in 1975 was 25.0% which is lower than the national average of 39.1%. The average voter in Alabama is likely from an urban area, which accounts for 58.4% of the state's population.

Most of the people are concentrated in the larger cities; Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. The median age of VAP is 42.8 years. The average number of years of schooling for those persons over 25 is 10.8 and the median family income is 7,263. Nearly 11.2% of the families in the state have a yearly income of over \$15,000 and 20.0% have an income below the poverty level. White collar workers comprise 40.6% of the workforce and blue collar workers account for 42.7%. The largest single industry in which they are employed is manufacturing followed by government, wholesale, and retail trade and services. Iron and steel lead the state's industry. The unemployment rate of 8.7% for January is below the national average of 8.8% (not seasonally adjusted). The total percent of foreign stock is 1.9 to the total population. Blacks comprise 26.2% of the population.

ISSUES

ALABAMA ISSUES OVERVIEW

AGRICULTURE

The southeastern and central southern regions of Alabama are concerned about the government's reductions in subsidies for peanut crops. Senator Talmadge of Georgia has introduced a compromise bill for crop allocations which is controversial.

As in Georgia, Alabama farmers are generally opposed to government interference, yet fear the market impact caused by sudden elimination of government aid. You should emphasize elimination of government controls, call for gradual - not immediate-change.

Grain is not a commodity farmed in Alabama, and the U.S. - U.S.S.R. grain deals have had little impact and are of small, if any concern to Alabama farmers.

Your recommendations to improve the estate-inheritance tax for farms is extremely popular in Alabama, and state PFC leaders strongly recommend you emphasize this subject in the southern regions of the state.

BUSING

All the schools in Alabama are under court-ordered desegregation rule, and while there are still underlying tensions, this issue has cooled and is not critical. Is a sensitive issue, and one you should not voluntarily initiate.

COAL

There is a growing concern among the coal-mining industry (in northern Alabama) regarding excessive government regulation which is perceived as hobbling the industry with an approximate 30% decrease in production per man without a truly significant advance in safety, despite massive amounts of capital being spent on safety.

Strip-mining is also a concern in the northern regions of the state. The environmentalist-coal industry conflict, while subdued, is still in force.

DEFENSE

Defense is an issue of critical importance in Alabama, not only because of the numerous military installations throughout the state, but also because of the Alabamians' strong sense of patriotism.

The Craig Air Force Base (near Selma) closing has caused concern among affected Alabamians. Relocation or private industry promotions to create jobs for these workers are considerations that may be addressed in question and answer sessions.

While your recent statements on national security and a strong national defense are helpful, defense-conscious Alabamians would like more strong reassurances to that effect.

ECONOMY

The state of the economy is a key issue on the minds of the average citizen in Alabama. Recent headlines in local newspapers have emphasized the positive trends that are occurring in the areas of inflation and unemployment (a Dun and Bradstreet subsidiary recently reported that Alabama's business climate is rated second in the country among all of the states). However, many people are still skeptical about these trends and would like to hear repeated explanations of what you are doing to insure a long-term reduction in inflation and unemployment.

Along with the general state of the economy, Alabamians continue to be disturbed about the reductions in their "take-home pay" as a result of tax and Social Security withholdings. Many are concerned about your Administration plans to do to alleviate this confiscation of income.

Unemployment is also a concern and your success in the reduction of unemployment should be mentioned.

ENERGY

The availability of your energy resources is still of concern to Alabamians. The lack of recent emphasis by Congress and by your regard to energy resources, as perceived by Alabamians, has resulted in a complacency and confidence among Americans that may not be warranted.

Of particular concern is the fear that following this election year, stern measures will have to be taken to alleviate a growing energy crisis which could have been confronted sooner and more effectively.

Another local issue involves the proposed nuclear fuel-processing plant development by Uranium Enrichment Associates near Dothan, Alabama, which would obviously boost the economy of that area of Alabama. A potential question may arise on specific measures you are taking to insure that private industry will be authorized to process nuclear fuel for use in nuclear power plants.

The Brown's Ferry nuclear plant caught on fire last year, costing millions of dollars (no deaths), and the Administration's safety measures for nuclear plants should be emphasized.

ENVIRONMENT

Industry in Alabama, particularly the electric utility industry, is greatly concerned about the "no-growth" implications of the proposed amendments to the Clear Air Act. These amendments apparently give far-reaching authority to the federal government to dictate land use which Alabamians feel should be a prerogative of the states. Administration actions in reducing unemployment by creating jobs by encouraging the expansion of private industry, as well as your opposition to Federal land-use grants, should be mentioned, as this proposed legislation is evaluated as severely affecting the prospects of new industry in Alabama.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Alabamians are interested in Administration actions being taken to reduce the approximately \$40 billion in annual debt service that the taxpaying to sustain the nation's deficit budget.

Your use of the veto to prevent massive Congressional spending is perceived positively in Alabama and should be mentioned.

FOOTBALL

Alabama boasts of the well-known coach, Paul "Bear" Bryant, and the state takes tremendous pride in their "Crimson Tide" football team, which has held the number one spot in the country a number of years. Legion Field is the football stadium for the University of Alabama's games, and mention of Alabama's fine football record would delight the residents.

FOREIGN POLICY

Because of recent charges by Ronald Reagan and others, Alabamians are concerned about whether this country's pursuit of peace" is merely a compromise and conciliation to the point that we are becoming inferior in strategy and military strength to other countries. There is also much discussion as to your position with regard to retaining our possession of the Panama Canal in the ongoing negotiations.

Alabamians are conservative in their opinions regarding negotiations with any communist country, and your peace through strength policy should be emphasized as to the "strength" aspect.

FUNDRAISING

Alabama fundraising efforts for your campaign have been exceptional. Alabama has raised 144.6% of its quota and based on quotas, Alabama is absolutely number one in the country for raising money for your campaign. Over \$100,000 has been raised to date (California is actually number one in the amount of money raised, but Alabama far surpasses the other states by quota).

HEALTH

There remains a physician maldistribution problem in rural Alabama.

Jefferson County boasts of their modern Medical Center which is the largest employer in their county. The Medical Center has benefitted from government aid and is a source of great pride to the people in that area.

HOUSING/CONSTRUCTION

Your veto of the common situs picketing bill was favorably received in Alabama, although construction is not as much as a concern to Alabamians as is distrust of unions and their perceived power.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Another perception among Alabamians is that the courts and judges of this nation are assuming too much power in the legislative and social fields.

Also of concern is the Administration's plans to control the power of the bureaucracy. Your revenue sharing proposals are well received in Alabama, and your advication of state government control in areas such as land-use planning, etc., should be stressed.

STEEL

Birmingham is the "Steel Capitol" of the United States. The Administration's relationship with the steel industry is of continuing concern to Alabamians, and the effect of the Specialty Steel decision on the industry should be explored.

TENNESSEE TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY

Possible confirmation of Thomas L. Longshore, Vice President of Alabama Power Company in Birmingham, as the President's choice for a seat on the 3-member Tennessee Valley Authority Board is the subject of some controversy.

The Madison County GOP Chairman resigned April 17 in protest to Longshore's appointment. While Longshore's appointment is criticized by such individuals as Alex Radin, the executive director of the American Public Power Association, and James Sasser, U.S. Senatorial candidate (Democrat who suggests that Longshore's appointment would pose a direct conflict-of-interest), overall public opinion throughout the state approves of the choice, and PFC state leadership advises that Longshore is a plus, Reaction in the 4th and 6th Congressional Districts in particular was most pleased with the Longshore appointment.

TEXTILES

Another major industry in Alabama, the textile industry's relationship with the Administration is of continuing concern to Alabamians, and possible import problems as well as positive economic gains should be explored further.

WELFARE

The present welfare system is regarded in Alabama as being in great need of reform, and the President's initiatives on food-stamp program reform will be well-received.

4/28/76

REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

During his April 22-23 visit, Ronald Reagan continued to emphasize national security, defense, and foreign policy. He gave particular attention to Secretary Kissinger, the Panama Canal negotiations, and his perceptions of detente as being a policy that favors the Soviet Union and endangers the United States. He also raised the question of the credibility of the President and the State Department, both of whom he accused of conducting foreign policy behind a cloak of secrecy in order to confuse and misinform the American people. Additionally, Reagan increased his criticism of Washington as having too much power, particularly in the areas of education and welfare, and reiterated his calls for relief from excessive Federal regulations.

A brief summary of the Reagan position on the key issues included in the Alabama state overview follows.

AGRICULTURE

Reagan has attacked the grain embargo as an example of government interference in the agricultural marketplace. He is in favor of a free marketplace for all farm produce, and has recently described himself as "philosophically" opposed to any government subsidies to farmers, although he favors a gradual phasing out of government's aid so that sudden price disruptions do not occur. He is somewhat vulnerable on this point in Alabama where such a "free market" system would create turmoil among farmers.

BUSING

Reagan is firmly opposed to forced busing in schools, and he favors passage of a Constitutional amendment to ban the practice.

DEFENSE

During his trip this week, Reagan referred to his determination to keep the United States first in terms of national defense, but he did not mention the quantitative differences he has so often cited in the past few weeks as evidence that the Soviet Union is better prepared militarily than the United States.

ECONOMY

former Governor has cast doubts on the permanence of the economic recovery, citing government spending as the greatest threat to a healthy economy. He believes that Federal spending is the primary cause of inflation, which in turn is the main reason for unemployment. He repeatedly refers to government spending and government interference as the reasons for economic problems.

ENERGY

Reagan continued to criticize the Administration for what he considers to be the lack of an energy policy and for allowing increasing dependence on foreign sources of oil. He strongly favors a completely deregulated energy industry.

He also has pointed to coal as the primary source for America's future energy needs. He has dismissed the objections of most environmentalists as minor, and he strongly favors the industry in environmental conflicts. He also feels that the one area the government can help the energy industry is in the development of alternate energy sources, one of which is the gasification of coal.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

While in Alabama, Reagan made a series of strong attacks on the federal government including increases in Federal spending, food stamps, welfare and Federal paperwork. He promised that he would return food stamp and welfare programs back to the states and eliminate the vast number of Federal reports "which mean nothing" but nevertheless "cost the taxpayer millions of dollars."

Reagan once again emphasized the fact that he is not a member of what he calls the "Washington establishment," while pointing out that the President has been in Washington for more than a quarter of a century. He criticized Washington for promulgating excessive regulation and restricting the rights of individual citizens.

Reagan repeatedly referred to his record as Governor of California as an example of returning "government to the people." He also took credit for waving California from bankruptcy, leaving it with a surplus of \$850 million when he left office.

FOREIGN POLICY

Reagan repeated his contention that the Panama Canal is sovereign U.S. territory, and that the State Department is negotiating to give away the Canal. Reagan was careful not to appear militant or belligerent, and avoided responding to questions about how he would handle the situation differently. He also accused the Administration of failing to back up their charges that Castro was an international

SURVEY RESEARCH

The Republican State Committee of Alabama conducted an opinion survey of 300 registered voters in Jefferson County between March 31 and April 5. The respondents were selected at random from a telephone directory. The results to three head-to-head questions follow:

Between President Ford and Ronald Reagan for the GOP nominee:

<u>Ford</u>	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
126/42%	119/40%	27/9%	28/9%

Between President Ford and Jimmy Carter for the general election:

<u>Ford</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
148/49%	85/28%	49/17%	18/6%

Between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter for the general election:

<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
143/48%	90/31%	47/16%	20/7%

The validity of these findings are somewhat questionable as the "poll" was conducted by the State Committee as opposed to a professional survey research firm and the sampling of voters may be unbalanced.

tlaw with anything but words, saying that he would impose a complete trade embargo.

Once again, Reagan pledged to replace Secretary Kissinger if elected President. He also made a particular point of addressing the POW-MIA situation, promising that he would take steps to achieve a full accounting of U.S. servicemen as one of his first acts as President. In further reference to Vietnam, he said that he would never ask American men "to fight and die unless it is a cause this country intends to win."

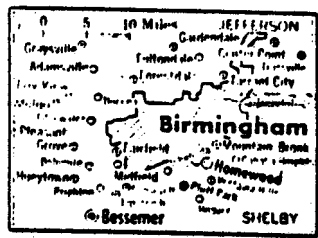
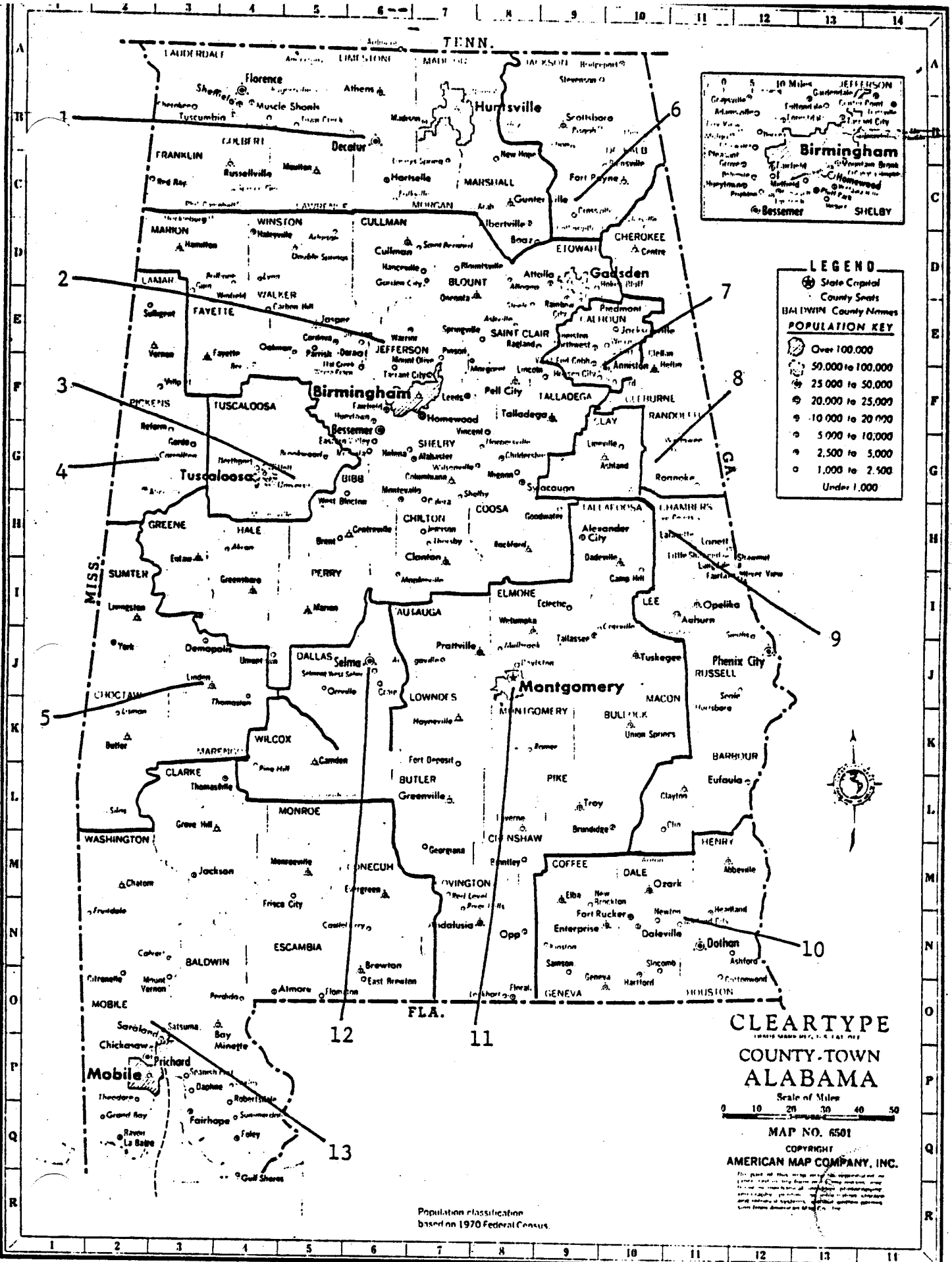
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

It should be noted that Reagan's controversial \$90 billion plan for reducing Federal spending included \$5.5 billion dollars in cuts in the area of Community and Regional Development program, or 93% of the Federal funds spent in this category for such projects as the Regional Action Planning Commission, and a number of community facilities such as water and sewer projects. The TVA is an excellent example of meaningful Federal aid to the Southern states it serves, and Reagan's plan would threaten its future if responsibility for maintaining and developing the energy needs of the area would be turned over to the individual states.

GEORGE WALLACE

While not mentioning the Alabama Governor by name, Reagan made a number of implied appeals to Democrat voters to support him in the GOP primary by addressing his audiences as "my fellow Republicans, Democrats, and independents who want a little better life." The Wallace campaign has not been as active in the state as in previous election years.

SECRET



LEGEND

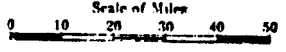
- ⊙ State Capital
- ⊙ County Seats
- ⊙ BALDWIN County Names

POPULATION KEY

- ⊙ Over 100,000
- ⊙ 50,000 to 100,000
- ⊙ 25,000 to 50,000
- ⊙ 20,000 to 25,000
- ⊙ 10,000 to 20,000
- ⊙ 5,000 to 10,000
- ⊙ 2,500 to 5,000
- ⊙ 1,000 to 2,500
- Under 1,000



CLEARTYPE
 COUNTY-TOWN
 ALABAMA



MAP NO. 6501

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Population classification
 based on 1970 Federal Census.

	<u>'68 RN VOTE</u>	<u>'72 RN VOTE</u>
HUNTSVILLE/DECATUR/FLORENCE	18.3	15.6
BIRMINGHAM	45.6	35.1
TUSCALOOSA	2.6	2.9
COLUMBUS, MISS	.4	.9
MERIDIAN	.6	1.4
CHATTANOOGA	4.4	2.0
ANNISTON	2.0	2.7
ATLANTA	1.0	1.4
COLUMBUS, GA	3.3	4.5
DOTHAN	1.5	5.2
MONTGOMERY	8.9	12.5
SELMA	.8	1.1
MOBILE	10.6	14.7

GUIDANCE



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SGM*
SUBJECT: Alabama Trip

Listed below are several items relating to current issues and conditions in Birmingham, Alabama.

1. Revenue Sharing

There is strong support within the Birmingham community for the renewal of General Revenue Sharing, and the President should emphasize his position on renewal.

2. Unemployment

Birmingham's unemployment rate is below the national average. However, unemployment in the core city is approaching 10% and there is interest in Federal assistance to help meet this problem. The President could emphasize his approval of the Summer Youth Employment Program and of funds for Title II of the CETA program.

3. Block Grant Proposals

Local officials strongly support the move toward consolidation of categorical programs. However, the Mayor and his staff have expressed an opinion that in the Health area, "preventive programs" should be separated from "treatment programs" in order to insure proper attention to both areas. The Mayor has discussed this issue with Secretary Mathews.

4. Crime

Birmingham has experienced a reduction in the crime rate over the last 12-month period. The community has taken

great pride in reducing this rate. The President could recognize this improvement and show his support for improved crime prevention programs.

5. Economic Development

The city of Birmingham has just resolved a major disagreement with HUD on the funding of Section 8 subsidized housing. There was disagreement over how the funds would be spent and who would develop the units. Since there was a certain element of scandal in this issue, I recommend that the President avoid getting involved in this issue by merely indicating that he understands a solution has been found.

The city has recently agreed with HUD to renovate an older downtown hotel and convert it to a home for the elderly. There has been considerable support for this effort both in terms of providing housing for the elderly and in revitalizing a major structure in the downtown area.

6. Expressway Location

Plans have been underway for several years to construct an expressway connecting the southern suburbs with the downtown area and the interstate system. The original plans located this expressway through an existing housing project, and, therefore, caused a major debate. The city proposed to relocate the housing units, but HUD did not approve the alternative housing site. This issue is still under negotiation, and I recommend that the President avoid becoming involved in the issue other than to say that HUD will cooperate as much as possible with the community in finding an acceptable solution.

7. Race Relations

Although Birmingham remains in the minds of many as a symbol of racial segregation in the 1960's, the city has made great strides in establishing good race relations. All aspects of the Birmingham community have adopted a progressive stance on race relations and are very proud of their accomplishments. Recognition of this local achievement by the President would be well received.



8. GSA Building Location

GSA is scheduled to build a Treasury building in Birmingham. The site initially selected based on GSA bids was rejected by Treasury because it was located in a high crime area. As a result, GSA has broadened the eligible area for the location, ie: up to 6 miles from the center of downtown. The Mayor has perceived this action as a violation of the Administration's policy of locating government buildings in the center city. GSA feels they are still within the policy guidelines. The President could indicate that the center city location policy still holds and that GSA will be as cooperative as possible, but note that the exact location is subject to the bid process and other factors.

TO: THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: U.S. REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.) STAFF

RE: Issues in the 6th District (Birmingham area), state and nation.

A professional type poll recently conducted on Mr. Buchanan's behalf (267 people from all parts of the Congressional District) indicated the three concerns, in order of importance, were: (1) The economy (2) ethics in government (3) schools.

It is difficult, however, for the press or local politicians to pinpoint any burning issues. The concern felt strongly last year about inflation and unemployment has diminished. People have become accustomed to paying more per gallon of gasoline, for example.

One news reporter, with long experience in covering local news, said she hears a great deal of talk about crime. Birmingham showed a decrease in crime in the last FBI report.

The old issue of "race" in all its connotations still can be important in Birmingham, depending on how and when it surfaces. It could be a big thing if attorneys for plaintiffs in local school cases go back to court--as they have said they will do--to ask for desegregation by bussing. Birmingham now has no bussing. The city school system has never owned buses. Children walk, ride city buses, or are transported in their own cars to school.

There is a perception among blue collar residents of Birmingham that the city is about to "go black," despite the fact that the census count in 1960 and 1970 showed only a percent or so of increase among black residents. In fact, in those decades, more blacks moved out than whites. That trend may have stopped. The decision makers in government and business say privately, "Unless we can keep white, middle class people here we're going to have a black city." The mayor is concerned about this, but he was elected with heavy black vote and is believed to be "their man."

2-2-2-2

To The White House from Congressman Buchanan's staff

The downtown area of Birmingham is perceived by business people as being "just about dead," despite a downtown area renovation done largely with federal money called "Birmingham Green." Operation New Birmingham, a civic-action group with great success in opening up communication between the races and with attacking problems, is getting set for another big push to try to get people back downtown, working, eating, drinking, etc. The new Civic Center in the downtown area is seen as a big plus. It will attract people for entertainment, exhibitions, etc.

The new First Alabama Bank building is the last big construction project anybody sees. Buildings are vacant in large numbers in the downtown area. The character of the downtown area has changed in the past 20 years from shopping and business to financial and business.

STATE

A Montgomery newsman with his ear to the ground, who monitors the state weekly press, says for the first time in his memory (he's 45), there are no significant statewide issues to speak of.

The demise of Wallace is seen as an "interesting and significant thing" by this newsman and the political writers on Birmingham papers.

The weekly press has been virtually unanimous in the attitude that, for Wallace, "the party's over." There's no great handwringing or anything like that. There is an acceptance of the inevitability that it had to come some day and this is it. In fact, there has been something of a clamor for him to abandon the remainder of the campaign and "come on home."

The Birmingham News in last Sunday's edition carried excerpts from telephone interviews with 37 people from across the state. Almost all said Wallace should come home. Some people were sympathetic with the drain on his physical condition and thought he would be "better off" at home.

The do-nothing Alabama Legislature is a burr under



3-3-3-3

To the White House from Congressman Buchanan's staff

many folks' saddles. There is a continuing hassle over the educational trust fund, which has a very great deal of money, and whether Wallace and the Legislature will tap it for prisons, mental health, etc. The school lobby-- increasingly strong--is dead set against it, while Wallace sees no way out of tapping it.

The prisons are a state issue. The Montgomery newsman sees a head-on collision on the prison matter just down the road a-ways. U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson has ruled in three suits brought by prisoners that the prisons must be upgraded and set out very specific orders for it.

It means, however, that to carry out those orders the Legislature will have to appropriate a lot of money. "My impression is that they (the Legislators) are not going to do it," the newsman says. "That throws it back into Johnson's hands." For his part, the judge says if the Legislature doesn't act to carry out his orders, he'll close the prisons.

At the time of the prison suit decision (in January?), talk about the prisons dominated conversations around the state. People see it as a part of the crime problem, to some extent, but the major attitude seems to be: "The judges are turning the prisoners loose on us."

The Montgomery newsman believes there is "still some anxiety in the state about crime . . . a sort of growing anxiety."

After watching "Helter Skelter," the television program a couple of weeks ago about the Manson gang in California, there were increasing numbers of letters to editors asking that the death penalty be reinstated, enforced and upheld.



To the White House from Congressman Buchanan's staff

Several persons interviewed have the sense that the "man in the street" thinks we are somehow coming out second best in comparison to Russia in foreign affairs. This was demonstrated in reaction to Monyhian's speeches in the United Nations. They think maybe we are being made fools of by any country who wishes to make fools of us.

This attitude in Alabama is nothing new. It came to a head in the days when intense publicity was focused on the state in connection with blacks' struggles for voting rights, integrated education, etc. People in the state were disturbed that "they," (usually meaning the northern and eastern press and politicians) were looking down their noses at "us," (the Southerners). The people resented it then and resent it now. This somehow translates into a resentment about foreigners getting the best of the U.S.

One Republican politician who travels a lot in the state says the people of the state (and perhaps the nation) are in a "weird mood." He, also, sees the attitude that, "We're being pushed around too much." In Rhodesia, although they don't understand the issues in depth, they perceive that we're coming out second best . . . "being kicked around."

This man thinks, "The country lacks a sense of direction, a sense of self-worth." In his opinion, all these problems could be solved if "we were happy with ourselves as a country."

"People are in a weird mood," he said. "You can't talk to anybody who doesn't distrust government." But, he added, "They also distrust other institutions-- church, business, and schools."

"Its a nation in search of a leader," concluded this Republican politician.

He sees "honesty and integrity in government" as an important issue, "but maybe bread on the table is more important."



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COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEFENSE
TRANSPORTATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Suggested topics the President might want to discuss if he goes to Alabama and there is a press conference.

{ Kissinger and Detente
Panama Canal (much of what might be asked is what Reagan has been saying)

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

National Defense posture

Gun Laws

Closing of Craig Air Force Base in Selma

Social Security

Food Stamp problems

Post Office closings

CIA

Budget- Deficits, balanced etc.



ALABAMA O & A'S



WALLACE & WALLACE REFINERY PROJECT

Question

Mr. President, the Wallace & Wallace Chemical & Oil Corporation is attempting to construct near Tuskegee, Alabama the first black-owned oil refinery. The project has received the full support and assistance of local government officials and the State of Alabama, and has also received the endorsement of several members of Congress. However, the Federal Energy Administration has refused to let Wallace & Wallace participate in the so-called entitlements program or to provide other means of assistance that would allow this company to raise the capital necessary to build this refinery. Why has your Administration failed to support this project?

Answer

This Administration has not failed to support this project. We want to encourage minority-owned enterprises such as this, and encourage the construction of increased domestic refining capacity. The Federal Energy Administration has already taken a number of steps to assist this project* Wallace & Wallace has requested additional assistance which FEA's has concluded is not permitted by existing law. FEA is discussing with members of the Congress, possible ways of changing the law to provide appropriate assistance for the project.

*BACKGROUND

- Early in the mandatory allocation program FEA exempted the firm from the requirements of the regulations in order that it could participate in the Small Business Administration's program whereby minority enterprises are awarded temporary supply contracts with the Federal government in order to establish themselves financially.
- FEA amended the entitlements program to give Wallace & Wallace the full benefits of that program on crude oil that it imports from abroad and has processed in someone else's refinery pending completion of its own refinery.
- FEA exempted Wallace & Wallace from the payment of all import fees on the crude oil and product that it imports into this country.
- Frank Zarb has personally spent several hours with Mr. Wallace and his associates to consider other means whereby the government can properly assist in the completion of this project.

GRS
4/30/76

PRIVATE URANIUM ENRICHMENT
PLANT IN ALABAMA

Question

A private firm, the Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA), wishes to build a \$3.5 billion uranium enrichment plant near Dothan in Southeastern Alabama. Why is it that you people in Washington won't let them go ahead?

Answer

On June 25, 1975, I asked the Congress to approve legislation that would permit private industry to finance, build, own, and operate the new uranium enrichment plants we need in the country to supply fuel for nuclear power plants.

The Government now has a monopoly on the production of enriched uranium. There is no reason to continue that monopoly, particularly when there are private industry firms ready, willing, and able to take on the responsibility. Furthermore, by allowing industry to provide the new capacity, we can avoid billions of dollars in Federal spending in the year ahead.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) has held extensive hearings on my proposal and will be meeting very soon to make its decision on the bill. I am very hopeful that the Congress will pass it soon. If they do, we will have the framework needed to permit Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA) and three other firms that wish to build plants to proceed with their plans.

GRS
4/30/76

PRIVATE PROCESSING OF NUCLEAR FUEL

Question

What are you doing to insure that private industry will be authorized to process nuclear fuel for use in nuclear power plants?

Answer

There are two principal types of actions that are needed to permit industry to proceed with plans for reprocessing nuclear fuel.

One is regulatory and it is the responsibility of the independent Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). NRC must decide on the conditions under which to permit the use of plutonium recovered from partially used nuclear power plant fuel. NRC is working on the matter and has indicated that it will make a decision in early 1977.

The other step is the commercial demonstration of some aspects of the technology needed in connection with nuclear fuel reprocessing. The Energy R&D Administration (ERDA) is now consulting with firms interested in reprocessing to see whether some Federal assistance is necessary and appropriate.

GRS
4/30/76



REGULATION OF COAL INDUSTRY

Question

Government regulation of the coal mining industry, forcing mine operators to spend massive amounts of money on needless safety equipment, is hobbling an important industry. What do you plan to do about it?

Answer

First, it is important to realize that, when dealing in the safety and welfare of people, we would want to be absolutely sure that the broadest amount of protection is offered.

Now, in many cases, I feel that the Federal Government has overstepped the bounds of reason in over-regulating the citizens and businesses in this country. I have put the highest priority in a program of regulatory reform and intend to make sure that no agency or department is issuing regulations and guidelines beyond those necessary.

GWH
4/30/76



SPECIALTY STEEL IMPORTS

Q: What effect will your recent decision on specialty steel imports have on the U.S. steel industry?

A: In terms of the overall steel industry, specialty steel imports account for only 5 percent of U.S. steel imports by value and 1 percent in tonnage terms. Imported specialty steel represented about 20 percent of U.S. consumption of specialty steel in tonnage terms in 1975. The March 16 decision to seek orderly marketing agreements with key supplying countries of specialty steel, while intended to help this sector of the U.S. steel industry to recover to a healthy employment and profit position, will have little affect on the industry as a whole because of the relatively small share of the steel industry that sector represents.

There has been a history of trade problems regarding the overall steel industry. The industry has suffered from cyclical swings in demand. These swings have resulted in excess capacity in periods of recession, aggravated by governmental actions abroad. Because of the special problems of both the specialty and carbon steel industry, I have authorized the United States to seek to negotiate on a sectoral basis, at the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, solutions to the problems of cyclical distortions in steel trade, while liberalizing conditions of this trade.

FISCAL 1976 DEFICIT

QUESTION - At a Treasury press conference on April 28, Under Secretary Yeo indicated that the deficit for fiscal year 1976 would be less than the current official forecast. Is this right, and if it is, doesn't it mean that the Administration has been crying wolf about the size of the budget and the budget deficit?

ANSWER - Under Secretary Yeo's statement was made in the context of analyzing Treasury borrowing requirements for the January-June 1976 period. Treasury's current analysis of new borrowing over the period is in the range of \$31-\$34 billion, compared with a range of \$35-\$40 billion estimated in late January. This change in the borrowing forecast is attributable to at least two factors.

First, as indicated by Budget Director Lynn, budget outlays are now being estimated at about \$2 billion below the revised official outlay figure of \$374.4 billion. If receipts do not decline, the deficit, and hence borrowing requirements, would be lower.

Second, as we near the end of the fiscal year, we have a better picture of the various adjustments between the Treasury cash accounts and the budget accounts. Changes in these adjustments also contributed to the reduction in the estimated financing requirements.

GERALD R.

It is also apparent that any reduction in the budget deficit from \$76.9 billion will be relatively modest and that, in fact, the budget deficit for fiscal year 1976 will be extremely large. Moreover, there is continued basis for concern about the fiscal outlook for the transition quarter and for fiscal year 1977. The budget totals now being considered in Congress provide for excessive deficits in the transition quarter and in fiscal year 1977.

TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY

- Q. Will your Administration supply the funds necessary for the completion of the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway project in Western Alabama?
- A. I expect that the Tennessee Tombigbee will become an operational waterway. I have funded the project since I have been in Office, and, barring any unforeseen developments, I expect to do so in the future.



GWH
4/29/76

PEANUT SUBSIDIES

Q: There has been a lot of controversy here in Alabama over the Agriculture Department's proposal to reduce subsidies for peanut farmers. Why was that proposal made, and would you support Senator Talmadge's compromise bill?

A: I'm afraid the industry is going to be damaged if there aren't some changes. Current legislation encourages the production of more peanuts than can move into the market at the present support price level. Large amounts of peanuts must be moved into consumption through government subsidies. We must permit our peanuts to meet world demand at competitive price levels in our best long-term interests. Government subsidies for peanuts will cost taxpayers \$155 million this year. That kind of program can't have a long life in today's climate.

This Administration is working with the Congress to bring about needed changes in present legislation. I'm optimistic that this effort will be successful, particularly with the fine cooperation of Herman Talmadge in the Senate.

BACKGROUND

The peanut program under present legislation clearly is not working. It is badly out of date. It is resulting in an excessive production of peanuts which cannot be marketed at the support price dictated by the legislation. Therefore, it is costing American taxpayers million of dollars that need not be spent.

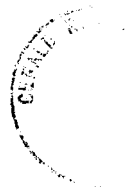
This Administration views the "Peanut Act of 1976" as a step in the right direction. Basic provisions of H.R. 12808 reduce the minimum allotted acreage for peanuts in 1977, change the level of price support for peanuts grown in 1977 and permit some open-ended production of peanuts in 1977 for the first time in nearly 3 decades.

The Peanut Act of 1976 would give American farmers more freedom to grow peanuts. It would sharply reduce government expenditures for peanut price support. It would permit another review of peanut legislation when general farm legislation is expected to be considered again by Congress in early 1977. We believe peanut legislation should be considered in the context of general farm legislation, and not in a corner by itself.



One of our greatest concerns about H.R. 12808 is its implications for international trade policy. As submitted, it virtually dictates the use of export subsidies for disposal of surplus peanuts grown on the allotted acreage. U.S. international trade policy is directed at attempting to eliminate export subsidies, not promote them. We believe U.S. peanut policy should emphasize market development. Our international trade stance should not be marred by dictation of the use of export subsidies. There is a fair chance that current works on the legislation in Congress may bring about a satisfactory version of the bill.

PCL
4/29/76



LONGSHORE TVA NOMINATION

- Q. Why did you nominate an official of a private power company (Thomas L. Longshore, a Vice President of Alabama Power Co. in Birmingham) to be a member of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority?
- A. At the moment, I have not nominated anyone to the Senate. Though Alabama is one of the largest consumers of energy provided by the TVA the state has never been represented on the Board of Directors of the TVA.

One of the suggested candidates is Thomas Longshore of Alabama. Mr. Longshore has spent 20 years with Alabama Power Company and possesses an indepth appreciation of the problems and varied solutions to the energy concerns of the states served by the TVA.



LONGSHORE TVA NOMINATION

- Q. Don't you think Mr. Longshore's private utility background presents a conflict of interest?
- A. I will only nominate someone who will be committed to running the most effective TVA. I will review all candidates on the basis of this commitment, utility experience and overall ability to perform the job.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Q: What is your administration doing to aid the textile industry in Alabama?

A: As I indicated recently in a speech to the 27th National Convention of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, I am committed to keep the textile industry strong in this country. To accomplish this I have instructed our textile negotiators to pursue renewal of the multifiber arrangement in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) textile committee. I am also committed to resolve the difficulties created in our domestic market by rising imports of textiles from countries who are not part of the multifiber arrangement.

I am working to reform our regulatory system which has a profound effect on the visibility of the textile industry.

Background

The United States imports textiles and clothes from about 120 countries. The United States and approximately 50 other countries have established in the multifiber agreement ground rules to assure the smooth evaluation of worldwide trade in textiles.

China and several other major producers do not ascribe to the multifiber arrangement.

Under the Trade Act, adjustment assistance is available through EDA to those firms adversely affected by foreign imports.

FLM
4/30/76

MALDISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS

Q: There is great maldistribution of physicians in Alabama, with most doctors in the cities and few doctors in the rural areas. How would your Administration solve that problem?

A: In Alabama, as in many other states, Health Services in rural areas are indeed deficient and the supply of physicians inadequate. For example, in the United States in 1974 there were 152 patient care physicians (M.D.s) for every 100,000 people in metropolitan areas, more than twice the 67 per 100,000 in nonmetropolitan (rural) areas. In Alabama, the maldistribution was even worse, with the rural counties having less than one third the physician-population ratio of the urban areas.

In recognition of this maldistribution problem, a major goal of the Federal Government's Department of Health, Education and Welfare is to help increase health services and manpower in medically underserved areas, especially in rural areas. DHEW has a number of specific programs designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of health care personnel and to improve rural health care.

The National Health Service Corp assigns physicians, dentists, and nurse-practitioners to communities where necessary to alleviate severe health manpower shortages.

The Health Professions and Nurse Loan Repayment Programs provide for repayment of educational loans in return for practice in shortage areas.

National Health Service Corp and Public Health Service Scholarships provide scholarships to medical and dental students in return for practice in areas of need.


Area Health Education Centers Programs support decentralized medical education programs to bring personnel and services to remote areas.

The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Program is required to expend a minimum of 20 percent of its funds for rural projects.

Community Mental Health Centers serve one third of of the 500 poorest rural counties.

The Federal Government is now expanding its assistance to rural areas in the development of viable, self-sufficient health care delivery systems, and will continue to target its limited resources to areas of greatest need.

SCM
4/30/76

A circular stamp is located in the bottom right corner of the page. The text within the stamp is partially obscured but appears to include the date "APR 30 1976".

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE

- Q. What will your Administration do for the people who will lose their jobs as a result of the closing of Craig Air Force Base near Selma, Alabama?
- A. I can appreciate your concern over the probable loss of jobs if Craig Air Force Base is closed. However, the Defense Department is taking numerous steps to assess the impact of this base closing before a final decision is made. During this process, there will be numerous opportunities for citizens, organizations and local officials to offer their reactions and comments. In addition to this process of public comment, I have directed the Economic Adjustment Committee to give top priority to efforts aimed at assisting communities affected by base closings. This Committee has been extremely successful in coordinating financial and other assistance to impacted communities. As a result of these activities, I can assure you that each and every base closing proposal will be studied very carefully and where closings do occur, a special effort will be made to minimize the impact.

SGM
2/29/76

LAND USE

- Q. Amendments to the Clean Air Act apparently give far-reaching authority to the Federal government to dictate land use. Do you support such authority by the Federal government in what should be a State decision?
- A. The amendments currently being considered in Congress would establish a form of land use that is based on one criterion only -- ambient in quality.

I believe that any decision to determine the best use of our land should consider all the appropriate factors involved -- and these decisions should be made by the people closest to the problem, the local and State public officials working with the people that are directly affected by their decisions.

STRIP MINING

- Q. Do you see any way of reconciling the conflicting demands of the environmentalists and the strip mine operators to enable us to produce coal at low cost and yet not tear up the landscape?
- A. I have every hope and expectation that we will be able to continue producing coal in this country while mitigating long-term environmental damage.

We must all recognize some very basic factors here:

1. This nation needs to rely heavily on coal in the future for our energy supplies.
2. There is no way to take coal out of the ground without short-term environmental disturbance.
3. There are ways of restoring the environmental values of lands affected by mining over the long term.

All State governments with mining industries now have regulatory systems for land reclamation, and most of these have been substantially improved within the last five years. We believe we will reach that effective balance between energy production and environmental prediction that meets the long-term best interest of the Nation.

We are working now to provide effective regulations for reclaiming Federal lands to be affected by mining. Regulations will be issued in final form very soon.

SUSTAINABILITY OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Q: Critics claim that the recent performance of the U.S. economy has been artificially created for political reasons. Is this an accurate criticism?

A: Certainly not. A balanced recovery of the U.S. economy began in March of 1975 and has progressed rapidly as a result of the recovery of personal consumption and the beginning of business investment in new plant, equipment and inventories. Furthermore, the monetary and fiscal policies pursued have been consistent with the goal of sustainable recovery beyond 1976. My policy recommendations over the past 21 months have emphasized stability to correct the stop-and-go results of the past decade.

BACKGROUND

The general measure of economic activity is the growth of GNP-- the Nation's total output of goods and services. Since the recovery began in March 1975, over the last four quarters the real output of goods and services has risen 6.9 percent, a rate far above the 3-3/4 percent target economists now use to estimate the sustainable pace of the American economy. During the first three months of 1975 real output expanded at an annual rate of 7-1/2 percent. This is an impressive turnaround when compared to the negative real output figures reported during the severe recession of 1974 and early 1975. The total U.S. economy is clearly back on the right economic track.

As output has increased rapidly the double-digit inflation that created in 1974 has steadily moderated. During the last twelve months (March 1975 to March 1976) consumer prices increased 6.1 percent. During the last three months consumer prices have increased at an annual rate of 2.9 percent; however, the food and fuel developments underlying this pattern are not expected to continue and inflation will probably average 5 to 6 percent during 1976. Sorting through the detailed statistics, three things can be said about inflation:

1. Considerable progress has been made in moderating inflation pressures and the economic recovery that has occurred is directly related to the improvement.
2. Despite the progress, the current 5 to 6 percent level is still far too high and will continue to distort the economy until the economy returns to the historical average of 2 (1890 to 1970 average) or 3 (postwar average) percent level of price changes.

3. Inflation remains the greatest single threat to both the sustainability of the current economic expansion and the longer-term stability of the U. S. economy.

Significant improvement in employment conditions has also occurred. During the last twelve months (March 1975 to March 1976) employment has increased 2.6 million persons and is now at a record level. In addition: (a) the average number of hours worked in manufacturing is back to pre-recession levels; (b) overtime hours are increasing; and (c) the layoff rate has declined sharply and is back to the pre-recession level. Accordingly, the unemployment rate has declined from a peak of 8.9 percent (the postwar high) in May 1975 to 7.5 percent by March.

- A. We expect the unemployment rate to continue to decline throughout 1976, although there may be individual months when the figures are disappointing. By yearend the unemployment rate should be in the 7 percent zone.
- B. Specific structural problems persist--minority unemployment, certain geographical pockets of high unemployment and serious difficulties in particular industries. Various government programs continue to try to alleviate these specific unemployment problems.
- C. We believe that a sustainable economic expansion will do more to reduce unemployment over time and that excessive government stimulus would actually create more problems.

MARCH DECLINE IN INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- Q: Does the announcement of the index of leading economic indicators on April 28 indicate that the economy is beginning to slow down and will enter a recession after the election?
- A. The best way to measure economic activity and prospects is to consider a variety of statistics. For over a year the U.S. economy has been rising at a relatively strong rate. Personal consumption has been strong. Business investment is beginning to improve. Inventories are being expanded. The housing industry has returned to a higher level of activity. Inflation has been significantly reduced. Employment has increased sharply and the unemployment rate has been declining. When all of these measures are considered it is clear that a strong recovery has occurred and that the expansion will continue on beyond 1976 if responsible fiscal and monetary policies are pursued. We intend to do just that.

BACKGROUND

The index of leading economic indicators is a combination of 12 individual statistics published monthly. Historical experience indicates that these statistics are useful in predicting the future course of the economy. Since the trough figure in April 1975, the index has risen 11-1/2 percent. The figure announced on April 28 is a preliminary estimate. The preliminary figures are frequently revised and it is probable that the decline will be moderated or even reversed when the entire set of twelve indicators becomes available. This index started to rise in early 1975 and has continued upward since then except for a brief period of no gain during the July-September 1975 period. It is not unusual for this index to report no gain or even negative performance on a monthly basis and such behavior is not indicative of any turnaround in the economic recovery that got underway in March 1975. If several consecutive months of no gain or negative figures were reported, then a reevaluation of economic prospects would be required.

THE WALLACE & WALLACE REFINERY PROJECT

Q. Mr. President, the Wallace & Wallace Chemical & Oil Corporation is attempting to construct near Tuskegee, Alabama the first black-owned oil refinery. The project has received the full support and assistance of local government officials and the State of Alabama, and has also received the endorsement of several members of Congress. However, your own Federal Energy Administration has refused to let Wallace & Wallace participate in the so-called entitlements program or to provide other means of assistance that would allow this company to raise the capital necessary to build this refinery. Why has your Administration failed to support this project?

A. This Administration has not failed to support and endorse this project. The Administration firmly believes in the encouragement of minority-owned enterprises such as this, and it also believes in encouraging the construction of increased domestic refining capacity, particularly when, as here, the project will allow it to refine high-sulphur crude oil into products that will meet the most stringent environmental standards.

To this end, the Federal Energy Administration has already taken a number of steps to assist this project. First, early in the mandatory allocation program FEA exempted the firm from the requirements of the regulations in order that it could participate in the Small Business Administration's program whereby minority enterprises are awarded temporary supply contracts with the federal government in order to establish themselves financially. Second, it amended the entitlements program to give Wallace & Wallace the full benefits of that program on crude oil that it imports from abroad and has processed in someone else's refinery pending completion of its own refinery. Third, the FEA exempted Wallace & Wallace from the payment of all import fees on the crude oil and product that it imports into this country.

Finally, FEA Administrator Frank Zarb has personally spent several hours with Mr. Wallace and his associates to consider other means whereby the government can properly assist in the completion of this project. Several such matters are under consideration.

As for Wallace & Wallace's further participation in the entitlements program, you should understand that that program is not one in which the federal government subsidizes refiners, but rather is one administered by the FEA in which refiners exchange money among themselves in order to equalize crude oil costs. Wallace & Wallace is now getting the full benefits of the entitlements program with respect to oil it is having processed by other refiners pending completion of its own refinery. What it is asking for in addition is that other refiners be required to subsidize its operations at a level beyond that which would achieve crude oil cost equalization. The FEA is not certain it has authority to do so under existing legislation. The FEA currently has this legal question under advisement, however, and has been meeting regularly with representatives of Wallace & Wallace in an attempt to resolve it.

FEA/4-27-76

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- ALABAMA
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 396.6	\$ 132.1	\$ 99.1	\$ 165.4
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 500.9	\$ 166.9	\$ 124.8	\$ 209.2
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 636.8	\$ 212.3	\$ 155.8	\$ 268.7

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

Uses of General Revenue Sharing Funds

For Fiscal 1975:

Birmingham

Public Transportation	\$1,121,847
Recreation	1,113,023
Public Safety	999,337

Jefferson County

Recreation	\$3,300,000
Gen'l Purpose Gov't	2,647,000
Environmental Protection	1,704,197

ALABAMA

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

*\$ 45,000,000 for education

*Note: This is the total allocation for
the State of Alabama.

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
024	DALLAS COUNTY						
	ORRVILLE TOWN	102,974	1,649,578		* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,778	1,023,381
	SELMA CITY	1,916	27,623				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	203,859	3,061,300	035	HOUSTON COUNTY		
		308,748	4,738,501		ASHFORD TOWN	72,614	1,128,122
	JE KALB COUNTY	90,625	1,190,521		COLUMBIA TOWN	12,615	182,471
	COLLINSVILLE TOWN	9,447	144,892		COTTONWOOD TOWN	5,305	88,496
	CROSSVILLE TOWN	6,865	90,689		DOTMAN CITY	2,334	45,444
	FORT PAYNE CITY	57,602	932,728		GORDON TOWN	134,165	1,851,466
	FYFFE TOWN	2,360	34,864		MADRID TOWN	1,028	9,428
	HAMMONDVILLE TOWN	1,356	22,498		WERB TOWN	345	4,573
	MENTONE TOWN	1,333	11,075		AVON TOWN	699	7,013
	RAINSVILLE TOWN	14,055	193,022		KINSEY TOWN	396	5,792
	VALLEY HEAD TOWN	2,618	34,626		COWARTS TOWN	604	6,464
	GERALDINE TOWN	4,005	58,845		TAYLOR TOWN	373	7,085
	MENAGAR TOWN	6,097	86,906		* COUNTY TOTAL *	230,718	3,339,496
	LAKEVIEW TOWN	REPORT	0	036	JACKSON COUNTY		
	SYLVANIA TOWN	1,109	9,939		BRIDGEPORT CITY	56,090	891,758
	POWELLS CROSSROADS TOWN	2,777	44,263		HOLLYWOOD TOWN	6,737	138,909
	SHILO TOWN	260	7,073		PAINT ROCK TOWN	1,368	17,676
	IDEN TOWN	1,196	7,245		PISGAM TOWN	508	9,441
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	201,705	2,869,186		SCOTTSBORO CITY	1,793	29,821
					SECTION TOWN	62,261	696,803
026	ELMORE COUNTY	59,945	969,685		STEVENSON TOWN	2,674	48,572
	ECLECTIC TOWN	6,447	77,148		WOODVILLE TOWN	11,714	219,659
	TALLASSEE CITY	16,721	252,239		OUTTON TOWN	1,894	29,301
	WETUMPKA CITY	19,531	357,954		* COUNTY TOTAL *	146,242	2,096,457
	MILLBROOK CITY	NO PAY DUE	0	037	JEFFERSON COUNTY		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	102,644	1,657,026		ADAMSVILLE CITY	1,586,873	26,175,498
					BESSEMER CITY	6,431	125,518
027	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	70,620	1,220,427		BIRMINGHAM CITY	198,202	3,318,948
	ATMORE CITY	46,215	708,620		BRIGHTON TOWN	1,865,621	27,007,290
	BREWTON CITY	24,198	565,328		BROOKSIDE TOWN	7,238	151,974
	EAST BREWTON TOWN	13,017	172,937		BROWNVILLE TOWN	994	23,796
	FLOMATON TOWN	7,426	107,573		CARDIFF TOWN	3,462	49,595
	POLLARD TOWN	REPORT	0		FAIRFIELD CITY	126	1,949
	RIVERVIEW TOWN	NO PAY DUE	2,135		FULTONDALE CITY	51,931	856,274
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	161,476	2,777,020		GARDENDALE CITY	7,025	109,677
					GRAYSVILLE CITY	12,612	200,921
028	ETOWAH COUNTY	89,509	1,498,560		HOMEWOOD CITY	5,032	91,492
	ALTOONA TOWN	4,553	65,762		IRONDALE CITY	40,300	636,439
	ATTALLA CITY	43,348	695,786		KIMBERLY TOWN	17,000	265,945
	GAOSEN CITY	359,741	5,903,838		LEEDS CITY	2,254	38,406
	GLENCOE TOWN	7,959	120,016		LITSCOMB CITY	32,009	459,357
	HOKES BLUFF TOWN	2,194	32,902		MIDFIELD CITY	4,037	73,775
	RAINBOW CITY TOWN	14,351	156,032		MORRIS TOWN	14,153	303,414
	REECE CITY TOWN	1,113	17,951		MOUNTAIN BROOK CITY	823	16,466
	WALNUT GROVE TOWN	1,591	11,719		MULGA TOWN	19,766	300,334
	WATKINSVILLE TOWN	1,765	20,220		NORTH JOHNS TOWN	1,017	13,004
	WIS CITY TOWN	939	14,805		PLEASANT GROVE CITY	REPORT	3,513
	WIDGEVILLE TOWN	2,602	21,715		TARRANT CITY CITY	5,603	105,609
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	171	2,786		TRAFFORD TOWN	28,880	473,961
		529,836	8,567,092		TRUSSVILLE TOWN	1,780	31,374
					VESTAVIA HILLS CITY	3,121	46,144
029	FAYETTE COUNTY	58,344	475,682		WARRIOR CITY	11,913	155,455
	BERRY TOWN	4,603	64,149		COUNTY LINE TOWN	7,028	145,161
	FAYETTE CITY	31,210	505,154		MAYTOWN TOWN	201	4,350
	GLEN ALLEN TOWN	738	6,716		HUEYTOWN CITY	658	8,430
	BELK TOWN	320	6,216		SYLVAN SPRINGS TOWN	15,574	206,543
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	95,215	1,059,917		WEST JEFFERSON TOWN	445	8,605
					MOOVER CITY	322	6,353
030	FRANKLIN COUNTY	33,489	537,932		ROOSEVELT CITY	4,319	49,311
	HOGGES TOWN	513	8,625		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,881	99,257
	PHIL CAMPBELL TOWN	3,510	54,434	038	LAMAR COUNTY		
	RED BAY CITY	14,585	227,225		BEAVERTON TOWN	38,552	593,417
	RUSSELLVILLE CITY	30,019	527,869		DETROIT TOWN	773	15,172
	VINA TOWN	1,324	15,436		KENNEDY TOWN	1,381	21,256
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	83,440	1,368,521		MILLPORT TOWN	2,702	32,047
					SULLIGENT TOWN	6,633	96,387
031	GENEVA COUNTY	32,590	485,052		VERNON TOWN	9,514	149,247
	BLACK TOWN	161	2,140		* COUNTY TOTAL *	13,024	168,014
	COFFEE SPRINGS TOWN	427	6,187			72,579	1,075,535
	GENEVA CITY	22,445	330,317	039	LAUDERDALE COUNTY		
	HARTFORD TOWN	4,495	58,116		FLORENCE CITY	55,935	928,424
	MALVERN TOWN	294	4,041		ROGERSVILLE TOWN	142,896	2,500,825
	SAMSON CITY	12,454	217,923		WATERLOO TOWN	4,263	65,769
	SLOCUMB TOWN	6,475	157,376		KILLEN TOWN	813	9,427
	EUNOLA TOWN	862	7,788		LEXINGTON TOWN	2,183	26,424
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,203	1,258,940		ST FLORIAN TOWN	2,013	23,263
					ANDERSON TOWN	625	8,123
032	GREENE COUNTY	48,967	795,516		* COUNTY TOTAL *	752	2,988
	BOLIGEE TOWN	1,482	17,153			209,480	3,565,643
	EUTAW CITY	18,318	308,498	040	LAWRENCE COUNTY		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	68,767	1,121,167		COURTLAND TOWN	42,015	606,785
					HILLSBORO TOWN	1,490	19,115
033	MALE COUNTY	85,643	785,244		MOULTON TOWN	576	10,170
	AKRON TOWN	REPORT	26,137		TOWN CREEK TOWN	17,891	275,175
	GRFENSBORO CITY	19,336	294,563		* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,630	54,524
	MOUNDVILLE TOWN	6,080	87,338			66,602	965,769
	NEWBORN TOWN	926	14,834	041	LEE COUNTY		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,985	1,208,116		AUBURN CITY	76,618	1,006,882
					OPELIKA CITY	113,064	1,532,462
034	COUNTY	27,772	402,689		* COUNTY TOTAL *	131,126	2,030,109
	ILLE CITY	19,377	329,127			320,808	4,569,451
	AND CITY	18,424	265,117	042	LIMESTONE COUNTY		
	ILLE TOWN	2,120	24,974			70,372	1,129,925
	HALBURG TOWN	85	1,474				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ARDMORE TOWN	4,168	50,946				
	ATHENS CITY	37,600	624,559	054	PICKENS COUNTY	54,191	822,004
	ELKMONT TOWN	518	9,338		ALICEVILLE CITY	14,077	253,900
	MOORESVILLE TOWN	152	2,319		CAPRILLTON TOWN	4,056	69,496
	LESTER TOWN	106	1,212		GORDO TOWN	12,945	208,294
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,916	1,819,299		PEFORM TOWN	14,126	197,145
043	LOWNDES COUNTY	29,571	552,090		ETHELSSVILLE TOWN	616	8,981
	FORT DEPOSIT TOWN	9,294	157,959		PICKENSVILLE TOWN	543	7,602
	BENTON TOWN	860	5,037		* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,554	1,567,831
	LOWNDESBORO TOWN	738	14,467	055	PIKE COUNTY	41,259	598,732
	HAYNEVILLE TOWN	3,385	49,397		BANKS TOWN	599	7,441
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	43,848	778,950		BRUNOIDGE TOWN	14,345	232,294
044	MACON COUNTY	65,552	1,157,565		GOSHEN TOWN	864	13,003
	NOTASULGA TOWN	2,837	74,383		TROY CITY	51,013	914,346
	TUSKEGEE CITY	55,382	883,939		* COUNTY TOTAL *	108,080	1,765,816
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	123,771	2,115,887	056	RANDOLPH COUNTY	33,130	445,267
045	MADISON COUNTY	193,471	3,153,464		ROANOKE CITY	27,625	470,987
	HUNTSVILLE CITY	497,688	7,424,043		WADLEY TOWN	2,552	42,614
	MADISON TOWN	15,942	234,892		WEDDOWEE TOWN	2,981	51,550
	NEW HOPE TOWN	9,040	144,078		WOODLAND TOWN	804	11,240
	GURLEY TOWN	4,118	39,934		* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,092	1,021,658
	TRIANA TOWN	1,540	16,348	057	RUSSELL COUNTY	53,180	844,547
	OWENS CROSS ROADS TOWN	1,805	37,438		HURTSBORO TOWN	6,320	100,679
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	723,604	11,050,217		PHENIX CITY	162,681	2,652,361
046	MARENGO COUNTY	61,840	937,691		* COUNTY TOTAL *	222,181	3,597,587
	DAYTON TOWN	REPORT	0	058	ST CLAIR COUNTY	76,853	1,168,799
	DEMOPOLIS CITY	53,746	849,030		ASHVILLE TOWN	5,159	95,203
	FAUNSDALE TOWN	852	9,299		ODENVILLE TOWN	1,552	22,633
	LINDEN CITY	18,621	298,437		PELL CITY CITY	29,095	458,561
	THOASTON TOWN	4,107	53,052		RAGLAND TOWN	7,007	121,107
	MYRTLEWOOD TOWN	1,209	18,933		RIVERSIDE TOWN	2,700	35,640
	SWEETWATER TOWN	1,843	14,609		SPRINGVILLE TOWN	3,976	54,068
	PROVIDENCE TOWN	341	9,796		STEELE TOWN	2,539	59,622
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	142,559	2,193,037		MARGARET TOWN	1,556	18,740
047	MARION COUNTY	88,983	1,259,812		BRANCHVILLE TOWN	237	3,224
	BEAR CREEK TOWN	990	15,187		MOODY TOWN	2,786	51,421
	BRILLIANT TOWN	3,279	50,959		WHITES CHAPEL TOWN	352	14,520
	GUIN TOWN	9,104	135,909		* COUNTY TOTAL *	133,812	2,103,538
	HACKLEBURG TOWN	5,498	80,423	059	SHELBY COUNTY	120,317	1,485,147
	HAMILTON TOWN	23,386	264,983		ALABASTER TOWN	18,443	273,046
	WINFIELD CITY	16,722	239,353		CALERA TOWN	6,168	85,325
	GUWIN TOWN	1,603	16,297		COLUMBIANA CITY	9,632	93,748
	WESTON TOWN	1,823	20,969		HARPERSVILLE TOWN	3,121	44,219
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	150,888	2,083,892		HELENA TOWN	1,469	35,249
048	MARSHALL COUNTY	102,752	1,478,868		MONTEVALLO TOWN	8,213	101,408
	ALBERTVILLE CITY	66,951	1,077,643		VINCENT TOWN	3,843	51,574
	ARAB CITY	27,336	376,580		WILSONVILLE TOWN	1,235	23,515
	BOAZ CITY	41,031	617,200		WILTON TOWN	1,638	17,080
	GRANT TOWN	2,147	32,122		PELHAM TOWN	9,554	74,589
	GUNTERSVILLE CITY	32,785	563,440		* COUNTY TOTAL *	183,633	2,284,900
	UNION GROVE TOWN	370	4,557	060	SUMTER COUNTY	45,666	828,954
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	273,372	4,150,450		CUJRA TOWN	2,713	35,568
049	MOBILE COUNTY	593,907	9,316,628		EPES TOWN	1,268	15,891
	CHICKASAW CITY	31,175	371,209		GAINESVILLE TOWN	493	8,074
	BAYOU LA SATRE TOWN	18,552	295,301		GETGER TOWN	847	13,325
	CITRONELLE TOWN	12,627	212,796		LIVINGSTON TOWN	14,813	258,165
	MOBILE CITY	1,129,533	18,260,528		YORK TOWN	22,394	325,948
	PRICHARD CITY	268,100	4,484,161		* COUNTY TOTAL *	88,196	1,485,927
	SARALAND CITY	32,851	436,261	061	TALLADEGA COUNTY	118,277	2,012,217
	SATSUMA TOWN	7,854	127,599		BON AIR TOWN	488	6,605
	MOUNT VERNON TOWN	3,358	49,935		CHILDERSBURG TOWN	14,998	415,265
	WILMER TOWN	1,777	25,120		GANTTS QUARRY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,099,734	33,579,538		LINCOLN TOWN	4,784	94,670
050	MONROE COUNTY	44,319	684,571		SYLACAUGA CITY	70,849	939,121
	BEATRICE TOWN	2,275	32,387		TALLADEGA CITY	118,276	1,703,393
	EXCEL TOWN	701	14,280		TALLADEGA SPRINGS TOWN	81	1,487
	FRISCO CITY TOWN	8,039	133,529		OAK GROVE TOWN	REPORT	7,040
	MONROEVILLE CITY	35,316	540,368		WALOO CITY	NO PAY DUE	2,181
	VREDENBURGH TOWN	587	9,489		* COUNTY TOTAL *	327,753	5,181,979
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,237	1,416,564	052	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY	52,816	823,718
051	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	143,737	2,160,378		ALEXANDER CITY CITY	59,809	888,116
	MONTGOMERY CITY	853,975	13,124,925		CAMP HILL TOWN	6,057	111,011
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	997,712	15,285,303		CARRVILLE TOWN	2,884	52,348
052	MORGAN COUNTY	91,396	1,407,679		DADEVILLE TOWN	18,405	290,917
	DECATUR CITY	163,766	3,052,920		DAVISTON TOWN	972	8,586
	FALKVILLE TOWN	2,459	52,213		NEW SITE TOWN	525	6,532
	HARTSELLE CITY	34,396	447,041		GOLOVILLE TOWN	77	516
	SOMERVILLE TOWN	184	2,842		* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,547	2,181,739
	TRINITY TOWN	1,820	31,060	063	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY	192,790	3,590,169
	FLINT CITY TOWN	REPORT	5,399		NORTHPORT CITY	47,395	913,424
	EVA TOWN	148	7,421		TUSCALOOSA CITY	440,760	5,457,315
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	294,169	5,003,575		VANCE TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,217
053	PERRY COUNTY	39,692	738,491		* COUNTY TOTAL *	680,945	10,362,125
	MARION CITY	20,580	361,408	064	WALKER COUNTY	125,423	2,102,648
	UNIONTOWN TOWN	13,590	233,912		CAPRON HILL CITY	10,977	156,399
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	73,862	1,333,771		COPDOVA CITY	11,908	231,154
					DORA TOWN	12,454	170,967

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	JASPER CITY	79,213	1,204,972				
	KANSAS TOWN	237	5,165				
	NAUVOO TOWN	674	10,261				
	OAKMAN TOWN	3,336	50,781				
	PARRISH TOWN	5,725	87,523				
	SUMITON TOWN	11,249	189,438				
	SIPSEY TOWN	1,903	27,615				
	ELDRIDGE TOWN	692	4,844				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	263,791	4,243,771				
065	WASHINGTON COUNTY	50,979	1,016,515				
	CHATON TOWN	6,743	114,125				
	MILLRY TOWN	3,528	71,103				
	MC INTOSH TOWN	2,048	27,316				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	63,298	1,231,059				
066	WILCOX COUNTY	60,018	823,017				
	CAMDEN TOWN	11,312	191,459				
	OAK HILL TOWN	1,106	7,258				
	PINE APPLE TOWN	2,217	36,860				
	PINE HILL TOWN	4,479	76,512				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	79,132	1,135,106				
067	WINSTON COUNTY	24,474	330,217				
	ADDISON TOWN	5,460	65,568				
	DOUBLE SPRINGS TOWN	6,211	102,041				
	HALEYVILLE CITY	32,002	470,101				
	LYNN TOWN	518	12,907				
	ARLEY TOWN	658	10,874				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	69,323	991,708				
** STATE TOTAL **		25,448,935	396,631,235				
	NUMBER PAID	461					

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	10	92,322
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	1	
NO PAY DUE	6	
TOTAL	17	92,322