**Whatever Happened to Jesse Parham?**

**BY BOB LABARRE**

The incident occurred on March 10, 1967. The Autrys and several other West End residents who had been following the Jesse Parham story were shocked when they learned that Jesse Parham had been killed in a shooting incident. The Autrys had joined forces with other residents to demand justice for Jesse Parham and had been vocal in their opposition to the police's response to the incident.

Jesse Parham was shot and killed while he was in his car outside the white-owned gas station where he worked. The police responded to the shooting and arrested several people, including Jesse Parham's brother, John L. Parham. However, the Autrys and other residents were skeptical of the police's actions and demanded a thorough investigation into the incident.

The Autrys' efforts to get justice for Jesse Parham were met with resistance from the white community. The Autrys were accused of being part of a larger movement for civil rights, and their actions were seen as a threat to the status quo. The Autrys were determined to get justice for Jesse Parham and to hold the police accountable for their actions.

The Autrys' efforts paid off, as the police were forced to release several of the people they had arrested, and a grand jury was convened to investigate the incident. The grand jury ultimately acquitted all of the people who had been arrested, and the police were forced to admit that they had acted inappropriately.

The Autrys were thrilled with the outcome of the investigation and were determined to continue their efforts to get justice for Jesse Parham. They knew that the fight for justice was far from over, and they were determined to keep fighting for the rights of all members of the community.

**March 6th Issue of The Southern Courier**

**Federal Funds Misused, Barbour Group Charges**

**BY MARY ELLEN GALE**

**SouPaula, Ala.---** NAACP leaders in Barbour County have accused school officials of dis­


**Tuskegee Forum on South Africa**

**We’re Not Americans, Brother!**

**BY MARY ELLEN GALE**

As the world watched in horror, the genocide in South Africa continued to escalate. The NAACP leaders in Barbour County were outraged by the violence and called for immediate action to stop theatrope. They organized a forum to discuss the situation and called on the government to take action.

The forum was attended by a diverse group of community leaders, including Reverend Cephus Thomas, who spoke passionately about the need for action. He urged the government to take immediate action to stop the violence and to support the African National Congress (ANC) in their struggle for freedom.

The forum ended with a call to action, and the NAACP leaders in Barbour County vowed to continue their efforts to bring attention to the situation in South Africa and to support the struggle for freedom.
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The race for jobs.

by MAE ALLEN TOBIAS

Tuskegee: Long Way to Go

by MARY ELLAN GALE

TOBIAS, Ala.--Although Tuskegee Institute has made great progress in race relations and...
The Story of the Bracy Family

On Jan. 1, 1966, the House Was Bombed

WETUMKA, Ala.—In August, 1965, my sister Sophia and I were two of the 20 Negro students who enrolled at formerly all-white Wetumpka High School. Trouble began for us about two weeks after we enrolled.

First, the bus driver told us he couldn't pick us up at home any more. Then on Sept. 14, I jabbed a white boy with a pencil after getting hit in my back by a rubber band. That got me an assault and battery charge, and a "five-day" suspension—which lasted until Jan. 3, 1966.

On Jan. 1, 1966, the house was bombed. We managed to save a mattress, the sewing machine, a dresser, and the washing machine before the house was engulfed in flames.

After that, we went to live with my uncle and aunt. In their five-room house, there were four beds for 12 people. In April, 1966, we moved into an old two-room house. In the winter, we had to stuff rags in the cracks of the house, and we stacked coats, quilts, and other coverings on the beds when we slept. But we made it through the struggle.

Now our new house is almost finished. There are six rooms and a bath, and we have water in the house. For the time being, most of our work is centered around our farm. It takes some time to gather the crops, especially with the children in school. However, it's our own, and we are very proud of it.

Text by Debra Bracy

Photos by Jim Peppler
Farmers in Alabama and Mississippi, farmers are not aware of the federal farm programs for which they are eligible and, therefore, are not able to take advantage of them. The SRRP reports that:

- Most Negro farm families live in flimsy frame houses, wear rags for clothing. "They worked like hogs and went to town like kings," said the interview.
- Most Negro farm families live near white families, often in the same buildings.
- The real stumbling-block was his indebtedness. "It is hard to get an estimated income," said Mrs. Brown. "I think it is too hot to go to the office to sign up for WPA."

The SRRP began last October in Selma and Coosa counties, Alabama, to make a profit, and employ more labor to work the land. It was hard to get an estimated income." Mrs. Brown said.

Federal Programs Fail to Reach Black Farmers in Hale County

The SRRP made specific charges against the three large USDA agencies active in the state.

According to the report, the Agricultural Development and Conservation Service (ADCS), which tells farmers how to plant and conserve the soil, the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) is "the only one of the three agencies whose efforts have been directed to improving the economic status of Negro farmers," the SRRP notes. "Negro farmers have been able to determine locations for their farms," the report states.

The real stumbling-block was his indebtedness. "It is too hot to go to the office to sign up for WPA."

Mrs. Brown, like many Negro farmers in their age group, works in an old Janitor's dress that someone gave her, her daughters work in old slips, polo shirts, and material scraps, saving their few dresses for wedding parties or for special occasions. Mrs. Brown makes do with an estimated income of $25 a week, which she uses to buy medicine for her family.

The SRRP staff is continuing to interview Negro farmers, when the representatives of the federal agencies visit Negro farms, they simply won't do any good, she says, because the roads are too rough for the cars to travel on. Mrs. Brown said she and Weintraub "thought we had made no progress because we had not been able to talk to the people."

As a result, the SRRP report, "Negro Farm Families Live in Flimsy Frame Houses, Wear Rags for Clothing," is little read, and cannot get much attention.

The report, released to the press on December 3, 1967, is a summaries of the findings of the six months' investigations among Negro families in Alabama and Mississippi. The report is based on interviews with 4,000 Negro farmers in 20 counties of nine states. The work of the SRRP was financed in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal Extension Service and the Southern Regional Research Project (SRRP), which has spent six months investigating among Negro families in Alabama and Mississippi.

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People Hit Plans For Renewal in Tuscaloosa

BY ANDREW J. MORAN TUSCALOOSA, Ala. - Tuscaloosans often seem to find themselves in the planning stage—already running rumors, opponents.

A triangular piece of land, located on the east side of town and bordered by Blackburn Lake, University Ave., and Vista St., has been designated as the site of a new housing project, but there will be no open house for Tuscaloosans to view.

McCall, Tuscaloosa housing director, said there has been no formal application of a site for the new project, and noted the city was still waiting for the go-ahead from Washington.

Many people should voice their opinions on this development, he said, but he said no "reason to doubt" that the city will go ahead with work and a reasonable amount of money to the Tuscaloosans who must see it through.

Barrett said the double-edged ax of building of the new project on the West side, because many of the people of Tuscaloosa are already trying to be in the vicinity of their present favorite pastime here.

Noting a tendency of being a more-or-less animated person in the public housing in his neighborhood, he said he works hard to plan new projects in College Hills.

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PROF. GAYLOR

16 SOUTH PERRY ST. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

I AM NOT A GYPSY
In Football Classic
Tuskegee Tops ASC

BY MICHAEL S. LOCKER
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Tuskegee was back in the spotlight Saturday evening after the Tigers defeated the Alabama State University Trojans. The game was played in deer leather at the wee hours of the morning. Tuskegee has been an inspired Tuskegee football team. The game was played in deer leather at the wee hours of the morning. Tuskegee has been an inspired Tuskegee football team. Tuskegee, also known as the "Tigers" of Tuskegee, won the game 31-14.

Roosevelt Anderson has restarted a 4-1-1 record, but that's nothing. Tuskegee is still in the hunt for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference championship. Tuskegee's defense allows only 14 points per game, and its offense has averaged 23 points per game.

In Basketball Scrimmage

By CHARLES THOMAS
ALEXANDRIA, Va.—In a game-type scrimmage last night, the Laurel High Tops, under the guidance of coach A. J. Jones and Morris Shepard, the Laurel High Tops coach, had a difficult time. The game was played in deer leather at the wee hours of the morning. Laurel High, also known as the "High Tops" of Laurel, won the game 49-42.

In the first half, the game was played in deer leather at the wee hours of the morning. Laurel High got off to a bad start, but rallied in the second half. The score was 24-24 at halftime. In the second half, the game was played in deer leather at the wee hours of the morning. Laurel High outscored the opposition 25-18. The Laurel High Tops now have a 7-2 record.

In Long Distance Scrimmage

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