When It’s Raining in Hardin Selma, You Can Go Down the Street in a Boat

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

SELMA, Ala.--"If it rains, you can always tell it's going to rain when you come down the street. You can always tell when you're going to get wet," said Mrs. Alternative, looking through a window at the rain coming down on the streets. "I knew, when I went to the mountains, I would go out and sit there a bit, and then, when it got too cold, I would go back in. But it's not that bad. I do my best to keep the rain out," Mrs. Alternative said. "You can't do anything about it. You can't change the weather. You just have to accept it."

Water makes so many things wet. You can’t even go on the park on a sunny day, she said. "We try to keep the rain out of the house, but it’s not always possible," Mrs. Alternative said. "And then, when it rains, it’s not just the rain that’s in the house, it’s also the cold."

Another problem, Mrs. Alternative said, is that when it rains, "people don’t know how to handle it. They don’t know what to do. They just have to sit there and watch it rain."
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Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Emily Israel)

Mendenhall, Miss. (Mertis Rubin).

Birmingham, Ala. (Sob Labaree)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share edu­

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Gadsden, Fairfield Schools Win

By BOB LAMAR

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MRS. GRANDBERRY, MRS. WILSON

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Mississippi Welfare in Action

BELOW: In February, 1967, ROBERT HARRINGTON was given custody of the five children of Mrs. Harrington's deceased sister. Under Mississippi law, the children aren't eligible for welfare until they have lived in the state for a year.

ABOVE: In January, 1967, MRS. ANNIE BESSIE CONLEY--who was receiving $51 a month in Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)--was laid off her job. Her case-worker in Itta Bena turned down her request for an increase in her check. But Mrs. Conley asked for a fair hearing, and won. Now she and her seven children get $82 a month.

BELOW CENTER AND RIGHT: R. C. WILLIAMS' right hand has been amputated, and he suffers from severe sickle-cell disease. The Greenwood welfare office told him he wasn't sick enough to keep getting Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD). Williams asked for a fair hearing, and won, so his APTD was restored.

LEFT: WILLIAM FRANKLIN has been unable to find work in Quitman County for two years, because of involvement in civil rights. He isn't old enough, sick enough, or blind enough for welfare, and unless he deserts his family, they can't get ADC. He said Mrs. Annie Duke, 'the welfare lady,' told him that if he couldn't get a job, he ought to 'be digging a hole and going in the ground.'

RIGHT: JOE HODGES, 84, is deaf and severely crippled. He must take insulin daily for diabetes. He and his 77-year-old wife must live on a total of $112 a month from Social Security and Old Age Assistance.

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BELOW: MOSS BESSE CAMPBELL, crippled from polio and rickets, had to leave the plantation when the owner bought cotton-picking machinery. In Marks, unable to qualify for APTD, Mrs. Campbell must try to live on the $25 a month ADC she gets for her son.
There's a Form for Everything

How to Figure Out Your '67 Income Tax

By MICHAEL L. SOTTMAN

How to ignore the procedures for filing income tax returns and the federal government's attempt to collect the same:

The federal government has a form for everything, and half the battle is figuring out your income tax is deciding which form to use for what.

The average, uncomplicated tax payer should not have to worry about three forms—the W-2, the 1040, and the 1040A. The W-2 is the form you get from your employer showing what you earned and how much in Federal income tax was withheld.

You should have received a W-2 from everyone you worked for by the end of January, 1968. If you didn't get one—or if the one you got couldn't contact—your pay stubs (wages and amount withheld) will give you this.

Forms 1040 and 1040A are the "long" and "short" versions of your federal tax return. For incomes of $5,000 or less, it uses a Tax Table that gives you a pretty good deal.

You can use Forms 1040 or 1040A if your income was less than $5,000. If you had any rental income or dividends, you should use 1040. You can use 1040A if your income was less than $3,000—you have nothing to gain by not filing a return. People who earned less than $3,000—you have nothing to gain by not filing a return. The fits.

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**Free Clothes in Autauga County**

By MIKE LOTTMAN

PATAUGA, Ala. — Nearly 300 families, the store-room of the Autauga County Improvement Association in Opelika, were passed out a handful of shoes, coats, sweaters, blankets and other necessities.

The ACIA, headquartered in the Montgomery-Fruellen area, is a "missionary" to the most needy families.

Dan Frazier, president of the ACIA, and $18,000 worth of goods have come from the American Friends Service Committee and the Montgomery-Fruellen area.

"We have no more clothes in Autauga County than there are shoes on the ground," Frazier said, who has three children and three children in school. "We have two little boys who can't wear any clothes to school." He added that the ACIA is a "missionary" to the needy families.

"They are a great place to get clothes and blankets," Frazier said.

**Dragons of Druid Take 17th Straight Victory**

By EMILY ISRAEL

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — suffered through a cold night from the floor, but were able to score a comeback victory over the Indians of East Laurel, 52-33, for their 17th victory without a loss.

Parker hung on to the ball with its 33.8 field goal percentage—well below its usual 52.7%.

"We'retrying to give people hope," said Frazier. "This is the best team in the country, and they can still play hard."

The Dragons edged the Parker Indians, 52-33, with Parker's only points of the game.

"It was brought out that the officer was working in the Belmont Industrial Area, and that he was in his patrol car when he was shot," said Frazier.

"We're going to accept that," he said, "but we're going to keep searching for the person who did it."
Samter Families Start New Life in Macon County

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

"I'm Glad to Be Out"

For many of the families who have already moved to the new Morial Housing Project in Sumter County, the move has been a long time in the making. For Mrs. Elfriede Thomas, it was a matter of weeks before she could leave her old home in Sumter County. For Mrs. Florence Baker, it was a matter of months before she could leave her old home in Tuscaloosa. For Mrs. Mary Johnson, it was a matter of years before she could leave her old home in Florence. For Mrs. Mabel Reynolds, it was a matter of years before she could leave her old home in Florence.

The move to the new housing project was a difficult one for many of the families. Mrs. Thomas, who moved on January 1st, said, "I have no regrets. I'm glad to be out of it." Mrs. Baker, who moved on February 1st, said, "I'm happy to be in it." Mrs. Johnson, who moved on March 1st, said, "I'm glad to be out of it." Mrs. Reynolds, who moved on April 1st, said, "I'm happy to be in it." The move was made in order to improve the living conditions for the families.

The move was part of a larger plan to improve the living conditions for the families. The plan included the construction of new housing projects, the expansion of educational facilities, and the creation of new employment opportunities. The plan was funded by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Alabama Rural Development Authority (ARDA).

The move was not without its challenges. Many of the families had to leave their old homes and belongings behind. Some families had to sell their homes and belongings in order to pay for the move. Others had to find new homes and belongings in order to pay for the move.

Nevertheless, the move was a success. The families were able to improve their living conditions and their quality of life. The new housing projects were well-designed and well-maintained. The educational facilities were well-equipped and well-staffed. The employment opportunities were well-paying and well-organized.

In conclusion, the move to the new housing project was a success. The families were able to improve their living conditions and their quality of life. The new housing projects were well-designed and well-maintained. The educational facilities were well-equipped and well-staffed. The employment opportunities were well-paying and well-organized. The move was a success.