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

BY ETHEL WILSON  
SELCMA, Ala.--"I do not recognize right to break laws of U.S."

By MARY ELLEN GALE  
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"I was told to go downtown to vote on March 5, and for that reason I voted for the two white officers."
In Ratings on Choice Forms, Faculties

BY BOB LAMAR

Ralph H. Rivers, principal of the Fairfield High School and president of the Fairfield Teachers Association, was one of the many who complained about the new choice forms. "The old ones were much better," he said. "They gave us more information and were easier to use." Rivers said he had been informed that the new forms were part of a new state education program and that they were necessary for the proper functioning of the school system.

Gadsden, Fairfield Schools Win

FEBRUARY 3-4, 1968

The Southern Courier

THE SOUTHERN COURIER ROOM 103, FRANK LEE BUILDING MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104

May 25, 1968

Editor: Michael J. Lytle

Contributing Editors: J. R. G. Doolittle

Photography: Dave S. G. Peck

Composers: Barbara K. F. Poole, Mary Curtis, Masako Wray

CIRCULATION MANAGER: George Washington, Mrs. Hybrid H. (Hans) McNealy

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For more information, please contact the editor at 972-3412.

Sunday, February 3, 1968

Emotional Five-Hour Hearing

By Marsha B. Cole

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (Arthur B. Williams) The hearing on the Fairfield Board of Education's complaint against the Tuskegee Institute for violation of Section IV of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Education's Code of Student Conduct has been continued for another five hours.

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In February, 1967, a Chicago court gave ROBERT HARRINGTON and his wife 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.

In January, 1967, Mrs. ANNIE BERTHA CONLEY—who was receiving $51 a month in Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)—was laid off her job, a non-white worker in the firm turned down her request for an increase in her check. But Mrs. Conley asked for a full hearing, and won. Now she and her seven children get $82 a month.

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LEFT: WILLIAM FRANKLIN has been unable to find work in Quitman County for two years, because of his involvement in civil rights. He's not 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."

Mississippi Welfare in Action

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, won, and got his APTD restored.

BELOW: LONNIE COLEMAN can't work because of a back injury. He has a wife and children to support, but he can't get on welfare, because by Mississippi standards, he isn't totally disabled. The family tries to get by on $81 a month from Social Security. But there are bills—$40 owed in rent, $145 owed to one doctor, $110 to another, $287 to the hospital.

BELOW: MRS. BESSIE 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 herself.
How to Figure Out Your '67 Income Tax

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The federal government has a form for everything, and half the battle in figuring out your income tax is deciding which form to use for what. The average self-employed taxpayer should have to worry about about three forms—the W-2, the 1040, and the 1040A. The W-2 is the form you get from your employer showing how much money you earned last year. The 1040 and 1040A are the "long" and "short" versions of your federal tax return. You must file a return for income under $5,000, it uses a Tax Table that gives you a pretty good deal.

The best way to understand this gobbledegook is to fill out a sample return. Let's say our sample taxpayer, Joe Blow, has $2,000 in interest, $1,000 in dividends, $500 in social security income, and $200 in state and local income. He also bought his auto tags.

The average, uncomplicated tax-payer should only have to worry about three

9050

612

270

5

4

3

2

1

Line

1. Income Tax Return includes, and nonwithheld wages is over $200 use form 1040

2. If you are not required to file a Federal income tax return in 1966, and you have

3. No statement

4. Dividends: Yours before exclusion (including foreign)

5. Capital gains (you exclude)

6. Interest

7. Total income

8. Deductions

9. Total deductions

10. Tax due (line 9 minus line 10)

11. If line 10 is larger than line 9, enter Balance due

12. If line 10 is less than line 9, enter Refund due

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The Southern Courier
February 3-4, 1968

If You Want a Refund, You Must File a Return

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

Between now and April 15, some 56,000,000 Americans will be filing their income tax returns. Every year, many people make mistakes on these forms—mistakes that either cost the government or themselves money. Every year, some people don't even file. If these are your people—for it seems like those who don't file are usually the people who have the least income—then you may be surprised to find that income tax is not the only income they lack.

The law says that everyone—with or without a file—must file a Federal income tax return if he made $500 or more between January 1 and December 31, even if he didn't have to pay any tax. This includes social security benefits, unemployment benefits, veterans' benefits, or other such benefits.

But the law doesn't say exactly how many people must file. The Internal Revenue Service estimates that about 8% of the population does not file income tax returns. This comes to about 56 million people. So you see, the law says that everyone must file, but the IRS estimates that only about 80% of the people who are required to file actually do.

The tax law is full of deductions—itemized and non-itemized—so that you can deduct things from your income. For example, medical expenses, state and local income taxes, and nonwithheld wages are deductible. These deductions can be claimed on the Federal income tax return. But if you don't itemize your deductions, you may be entitled to a deduction for the cost of things like buying livestock or alchemy. And if you do itemize your deductions, you may be entitled to claim a deduction for the cost of things like buying livestock or alchemy.

The owner, tenant, or operator of a farm is entitled to a tax credit of 1% of the value of every gallon of tax you use during the year. Farmers who use a lot of gasoline for farming purposes are entitled to a tax credit of 1% of the value of every gallon of tax you use during the year. Farmers who use a lot of gasoline for farming purposes are entitled to a tax credit of 1% of the value of every gallon of tax you use during the year. Farmers who use a lot of gasoline for farming purposes are entitled to a tax credit of 1% of the value of every gallon of tax you use during the year. Farmers who use a lot of gasoline for farming purposes are entitled to a tax credit of 1% of the value of every gallon of tax you use during the year.

As if it wasn't enough to fill out the income tax return, you'll have to save your personal records—especially if you claim any unusual expenses, by checking the boxes on lines 8a and 8b. Each exemption removes $600 from the amount due, if any.

There is no question that Joe and his wife are true "dependents," since they have no children, earn less than $2,000, and live in the same home. Joe enters on line 1 the $1,000 he paid for his state gasoline taxes. The IRS won't ask why he paid them or how he arrived at the figure. He enters $2,000 for his state taxes, $100 to maintain the home, and $30 for miscellaneous medical expenses.

The Table takes account of normal deductions in working out your income for the year. If you file a return, you can claim the standard deduction. This amount is figured in by reducing your income by $500 or $100 to account for your personal deductions and then adding in any deductions that you claim. If you itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form. If you don't itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form. If you don't itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form. If you don't itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form. If you don't itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form. If you don't itemize your deductions, you must list them on a form.
Free Clothes in Autauga County

By Michael S. Lottman
FEbruary 3-4, 1968

The Warmest Winter Yet

By Emily T. Strong

The Free Clothes Program was the first of its kind in Autauga County.

Our Record--17 State Finals Victories

By George C. Smith

The Autauga County High School basketball team has a record of 17 state finals victories.

The Warmest Winter Yet

By Emily T. Strong

The winter of 1967-1968 was the warmest on record in Autauga County.

Bishop Gaylor warns you of these wandering Gypsy parasites who operate on trailer courts

By J. W. Johnson

The Bishop Gaylor warns of the presence of Gypsy parasites on trailer courts.

The Montgomery County Board of Registrars

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The Montgomery County Board of Registrars has been active during the winter months.

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I’m Glad to Be Out’

BY Roy Thomas

For the seven families who have al­
ready left the Sumter County plantations,
the NAACP paid court costs and money
for lost wages in order to get them in
the Mitchell Village, eight miles north­
ward. While that wait for the re-taking
process will be long and slow, and the
thing that’s being done as a way of thing
nothing much do to be remember their
lives and their rights. We have lost a few
people who had been there as they were
in the old days. We have lost 14 in one
of the old church halls. There’s no hot water,
and some of the windows and wall-boards
be broken.

But the NAACP hopes that the C. U.
County to Labor to protect
the rights of the workers—
including their selection and pro­
tected rights. As many as
eighteen times in one day.

And the judge added with a grin, that
I’m glad to be out of
in Montgomery, Ala.

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political information.

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Alabama Caribbean Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at the
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February 12, 1968.

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