



NAACP Approves Branch in Selma; Alabama Units Now Stand at 21

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week, approved a charter for a branch in Selma, Alabama, scene of a recent registration campaign by Negroes.

This fact was disclosed in a report on the Alabama reorganization progress submitted to Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive director, by Gloster B. Current, director of branches and field administration.

In all, the total number of NAACP units re-established in the state since the civil rights group returned to activity there last October has risen to 21 with a membership of more than 3,000 persons. The first state conference of the newly-organized units will be held Feb. 12-15, in Birmingham, where, in 1963, four little Negro girls were killed in the bombing of the church in which they were attending a Sunday school class.

Besides Selma, NAACP branches this week chartered for Etowah and Greene counties. Other chapters have been or-

ganized in the cities of Anniston, Birmingham, Prichard, Bessemer, Montgomery, Mobile, Tuskegee and Mount Vernon. Branches operating on a county-wide basis have been established in Russell, Bullock, Randolph and Elmore counties.

NAACP youth councils have been set up in Gadsden and Birmingham, and college chapters at Tuskegee Institute, Miles College, Daniel Payne A.M.E. College and Talladega College.

After Alabama authorities were ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court to permit the NAACP to re-enter the state, following an eight-year ban, the National Office sent in a task force to accelerate the reorganization program.

The task force included field directors, Misses Gertrude Gorman and Althea T. L. Simmons, Phillip H. Savage and Sydney Finley, and youth workers, Misses Edna Branch and Carolyn Quillion. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeast regional director, is supervising the Alabama reorganization.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP GROUP PRODUCES HISTORY CALENDAR

ATLANTA—A unique calendar for 1965 has been produced by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which gives a new and refreshing significance to Negro history by listing important dates, speeches and photos, both past and current, on appropriate days in each month throughout the year.

The calendar, which measures 8 and a half by 10 when closed and 10 by 17 when opened, digs deep into the Negro's "lost heritage" and not only gives proper recognition to such great and familiar Negro leaders of the past as Frederick Douglass, but it also draws attention to such lesser known personalities as Granville T. Woods. It notes that Woods' an inventor of great genius in the 1880's held 150 patents at the time of his death, among them one for a railway telegraph system by which moving trains could communicate, and another for an electrical third rail by which today's subway and elevated trains operate.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of SCLC and 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner, said the production of the calendar is "a commendable creation" to remind Negroes of their important contribution to the development of America. "This can do much," he said, "to help give today's Negroes a sense of somebodiness by placing before them each day in the year a reminder of their forgotten heritage."

Unlike other such calendars produced in previous years, this calendar of Negro history incorporates more recent current Negro history involving the civil rights movement with that of the Negro's historical past. There are included such important milestones in the movements as the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, the Birmingham demonstrations of 1963, and the historic March on Washington of the same year.

The calendar can be obtained by sending one dollar to SCLC at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30303.

Dr. Richard Neblett Named to Research Division of Esso Company

LINDEN, N. J.—Dr. Richard F. Neblett has been appointed an assistant director of the products research division of Esso Research and Engineering Company.

He will be responsible for the company's agricultural products and fertilizer research activities a field of increasing importance, especially in undeveloped nations throughout the world.

Dr. Neblett has most recently been responsible for directing the activities of Esso Research engine laboratories, supervising fuel and lubricant studies. He began his company career in 1952 after earning bachelor's and masters degrees and a doctorate in chemistry from the University of Cincinnati.

He distinguished himself as a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, the academic and scientific honor societies. Early in his

Esso Research career, Neblett was named a project leader in combustion research.

In 1960 he moved to the company's additives research section where he advanced from project leader to become head of the section. Last year, he became head of the fertilizer section and in September, he assumed the engine laboratory responsibilities.

A native of Cincinnati, Dr. Neblett has won three patents and is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Automotive Engineers. During 1943-46, he served with the U. S. Army and won an Infantry commission during the Italian campaign.

An active participant in civic affairs, Dr. Neblett is currently a member of the board of Education in his home town of Plainfield, New Jersey, and formerly



Assistant State Agent E. N. Williams and Associate County Agent R. C. Smith, extreme right—USDA Photos.



The plant cost \$11,000 in 1964—its first year of operation. Top left, Lynn is shown in the plant's walk-in cooler inspecting carcasses of recently slaughtered hogs. Top right, Mrs. Lynn is packaging

Cotton-Tob. Farmer Builds Slaughter Plant to Supplement Income

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An \$11,000-a-year, slaughter plant is one Negro farmer's answer to dwindling income from cotton and tobacco, reports Assistant State Agent E. N. Williams of the South Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

The farmer is 39-year-old Lawton Lynn of Darlington, S. C., whose income from cotton and tobacco "just wasn't adequate for satisfactory family living and the education of his three children," says Williams.

And these have been minimum goals of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn since their sharecropper days—11 years of them before they bought their 78-acre farm in 1957. A discussion of their problem with their county agent led to the expansion of their home garden to 12 acres and the establishment of a roadside market.

"This helped a great deal, as did improved farming methods we learned from our agent," says Lynn, "but with our children growing toward college where fees are rising, we didn't feel it was enough."

Still casting about for another sideline enterprise, Lynn began earning a little extra cash killing and butchering hogs for neighbors in 1960. He became so expert at it that his new county agent, R. C. Smith, encouraged him to build a small plant.

Two years later he built a makeshift slaughterhouse and word got around that he was in business, slaughtering, butchering, and packaging hogs in meal-size portions for five cents a pound, or \$10 for a 200 pounder.

That year farmers in the area

brought 519 hogs and a dozen calves for slaughter and butchering, and they would have brought more if he could have handled them. Here was a needed service that offered the promise of really supplementing their income, the family decided.

So, in the fall of 1963, the Lynns built a small modern slaughter plant with a walk-in cooler and complete equipment for processing animals. By the end of 1964, they and two hired

helpers had handled 1,400 hogs and some 50 head of beef animals. The work brought them a gross of almost \$11,000.

The plant is in operation three days a week except in summer when it is open only on Wednesdays. This leaves time for growing cotton and tobacco and vegetables, with their modern machinery and operating their roadside market.

The Lynns live in an attractive home built in 1961. All three of

their children hope to go to college. The oldest daughter, Gloria, plans to enter next year and major in nutrition; 15-year-old Louis has his heart set on being a veterinarian like one of his uncles. But not only wants to treat animals, he also plans to raise cattle and hogs, and expand the family slaughter facility. Eight-year-old Althea hasn't made up her mind yet about a career, but she is sure she wants to go to college.

Funeral Rites Held For Mrs. Rhodema J. Hines in Williamston

WILLIAMSTON—Funeral services were held Sunday, January 31, at the Williams Chapel A.M.E. Church for Mrs. Rhodema Hines Jackson.

Born in Goldsboro, the third daughter of the late Charles and Miranda Hines, she received her basic education in the Norfolk Public Schools. She also attended Kirtland College, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, and North Carolina College at Durham.

For more than thirty years she devoted all her time to her chosen profession, teaching. She taught at the Wilson Mills School and the E. J. Hayes School, Williamston, where she was instrumental in building a library for the school.

On December 23, 1933 she was married to L. M. Jackson by whom she is survived.

Her outstanding Christian service was rendered in all depart-

Christmas Tree Growers to Meet February 6

RALEIGH—Marketing will be the theme of special events at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Christmas Tree Growers Association scheduled Saturday, Feb. 6, at Lenior.

Talks by a Raleigh food broker, W. F. Cranfield, and a U. S. Department of Agriculture marketing specialist, C. C. Littleton, will highlight the one-day session.

The meeting begins at the Caldwell County Agricultural Center at 10:30 a.m., according to an announcement by Fred Whitfield, extension forestry specialist at North State.

The N. C. Christmas Tree Growers Association is a relatively young organization. It was formed in 1959 to promote the production and marketing of the state's rapidly expanding Christmas tree crop.

The 60-member association is headed this year by John Lynch of Sanford as president.

and housing on a Federal, State and local level.

Not just content with making civil rights a reality in his union, the second largest in America, McDonald has put his reputation and the union's on the firing line several times. Several years ago during the Freedom Rides in Alabama, the union put up over \$200,000 bail for the arrested demonstrators.

Two weeks ago in Birmingham, Ala., during a reelection campaign speech he noticed a trio of Ku Klux Klansmen in the audience. Halting his talk he tongue-lashed them in no uncertain terms for their race hate philosophies.

Many Negro leaders in the civil rights movement point out the USWA as a "shining example" of how the union movement can aid their cause when they put their shoulders to the task. Many other big unions in the AFL-CIO have given only lip service to the right fight, they added.

Running on the national ticket with McDonald and Al Whitehouse, seeking the Secretary-Treasurer's office, and Howard R. Hague for reelection to the vice president's spot is Nathaniel Lee, a veteran Negro member of the USWA. On Feb. 9 at the polls he hopes to get elected as International Teller.

Leader Discusses Discrimination In Labor Union

PITTSBURGH—Are unions sincere in attempting to eradicate discrimination and segregation from their ranks? And how difficult is it to get rank and file members who harbor hidden prejudices to forget about them and become advocates of democracy within their ranks?

"Not too hard if the effort starts from the top," says 38-year-old Ernest L. Clifford, who was recently appointed by David J. McDonald, president of the 900,000 member United Steelworkers of America union, as his special assistant to work on minority problems.

Giving full credit to McDonald for the creation of a Committee on Civil Rights within the union which has an estimated 250,000 Negro members, Clifford said that the union president is a dedicated and sincere man who believes in equality among mankind. In his work Clifford reviews, prepares and submits factual reports on minority group problems as related to contract provisions.

No Johnny-Come-Lately to civil rights, the union in 1948 set up the Civil Rights Committee at a time when most large unions talked much and took little action on human rights and civil liberties. The Committee since then has become involved in problems of employment practices, education

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