

Gift and Release Agreement:

Sadie Walker
We Dennis Walker and Paula Griffith
(Interviewee, print) (Interviewer, print)

do hereby give and grant to Jacksonville State University, all literary and property rights, title, and interest which we may possess to the audio or video recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview(s) conducted at 966 Millbranch Rd, Jacksonville, AL on the date(s) of _____ for the oral history collection being compiled by the Jacksonville State University Library.

Sadie Walker
Dennis Walker
(Interviewee's signature)

Address 966 Millbranch Road
Jacksonville, AL 36205
Phone (205) 435 7599

Date 1/17/91

Paula Griffith
(Interviewer's signature)

Address 631 Millbranch Road
Jacksonville, AL 36265
Phone (205) 435 - 4928

Date 1/17/91

Interviewee Background Information

Name: Dennis Walker

Address: 966 Millbranch Road, Jacksonville, AL 36261

Phone Number(s): (205) 435-4928

Approximate age or date of birth: 80; September 4, 1915

Mother's name: Annie Lou Johnson Walker

Father's name: Preston Lightner Walker

Places lived and when: Howelton (age 1-20); Pratz, AL (age 20-21);

Howelton (21-28); Pampa, TX (age 28-30); Egypt, AL (age 33-34);

Webster Chapel (34-80)

Education: Howelton School - 1 yr; Pea Ridge (Tuskegee) School - 5 yrs;

Walnut Grove High School - 6 yrs

Religion: Methodist - holds + has held many offices

Business, political and social memberships (past and present):

Forestry Association (1960 - present); Cattleman's Association (1955 - 1992);

Dairymen's Association (1957 - 1992); ASCE Committee (1970 - 1992); Farmers CO OP (Cathow) (1960 - 80)

Present occupation: Retired Farmer

Former occupation(s): farmer, dairymen, steel plant (1934-45), sawmill

operator, ranch foreman, motor home salesman (1986) 1992

Special skills:

Major Accomplishments: Awards + recognitions for dairymen + farming;

Has visited every state in the US, including Alaska + Canada (2 times)

Local events in which you have participated: County fairs;

worked election poll at Webster Chapel

State and/or regional events in which you have participated:

Agricultural Conventions

National events in which you have participated: Agricultural Conventions

International events in which you have participated:

Natural born U.S. citizen? (Yes) No

Naturalized Citizen: Yes (No) Date:

Country from which you emigrated:

Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in your possession:

Individuals you recommend who might be candidates for an oral

history interview:

Additional information:

Interviewee Background Information

Name: Sadie Harris Walker
Address: 966 Millbranch Road, Jacksonville, AL 36205
Phone Number(s): (205) 435-4928
Approximate age or date of birth: 85 ; August 16, 1910
Mother's name: Mary Frances Hopper Harkis
Father's name: William Elmer Harris
Places lived and when: Hawelton, AL (age 1-25); Boaz, AL (age 25-26); Hawelton, AL (age 26-34);
Rampah, TX (34-39); Egypt, AL (39-40); Webster's Chapel (Jacksonville, AL) (40-85)
Education: Grammer School - Pea Ridge (Thrasher) School; Walnut Grove - 3 yrs;
Etowah High School - 3 yrs; took correspondence business courses at home (college level)
Religion: Methodist
Business, political and social memberships (past and present):
Home Demonstration Ladies (1955-59); taught at Webster's Chapel School
teaching sewing in home economics on week's turn
Present occupation: Homemaker
Former occupation(s): Homemaker

Special skills: quilting + sewing; milking + farming; plays piano
Major Accomplishments: pianist at Hawelton, in Texas, and
in Webster's Chapel United Methodist Church; visited all
US states, including Alaska and Canada
Local events in which you have participated: County Fairs - canning,
embroidary; calf showing

State and/or regional events in which you have participated:
Chaperon of group of children for calf showing events;
(Grandpa + Grandma's calves)
National events in which you have participated: _____

International events in which you have participated: _____

Natural born U.S. citizen? Yes/No
Naturalized Citizen: Yes/No Date: _____
Country from which you emigrated: _____
Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in your possession:

Individuals you recommend who might be candidates for an oral history interview: _____

Additional information: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

— TAPED INTERVIEW —

INTRODUCTION.....	
FAMILY HISTORY.....	
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.....	
THE FIRST YEARS.....	
TEXAS.....	
WEBSTER'S CHAPEL: THE EARLY YEARS.....	
GRADE A DAIRYING.....	
FEEDING THE HERD.....	
GRANDMA.....	
CHANGES.....	
LUMBER HARVESTING.....	
FARMING: A WAY OF LIFE.....	
GENERATION'S DIFFERENCES.....	
EVENTS OF THE CENTURY.....	
FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN ALABAMA.....	
THE CHANGE IN WOMAN'S ROLE.....	
THINGS ARE DIFFERENT.....	
THE SOUTH: THEN AND NOW.....	
ADVICE.....	
REWARD: TRAVELLING.....	

**THE LIVES AND TIMES OF
MR. AND MRS. DENNIS WALKER**



PAULA GRIFFITH

APRIL 1, 1996

HY 442

DR. HARVEY H. JACKSON

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, my grandparents, are the subjects of this oral history project. The paper spans the years from 1910 to 1980, and focuses on their life together as partners in agriculture, dairy farming, and marriage. They will celebrate their 61st anniversary in November. Grandpa and Grandma have lived for over 45 years on their farm located in the Webster's Chapel community nine miles west of the city of Jacksonville, Alabama.

Dennis Walker was the oldest of seven children, born on his parent's farm, September 4, 1915. His parents were Preston Lightner Walker and Annie Lou Johnson Walker, who began their lives together on the 80 acre farm that Preston inherited from his father, Joe Walker. Grandpa attended school at Pea Ridge (Thrasher School) for two years and then went to Walnut Grove School until he graduated in May of 1935. While growing up he was responsible for farm chores and looking after his brothers and sisters.¹

Sadie Harris Walker, born on August 16, 1910, was the second of five children. Her parents were Willie Elmer Harris and Mary Frances Hopper Harris, both of Howelton, Alabama. Papa Harris was a preacher in the Methodist church and he also worked on the 40 acre farm that he owned and sold produce on the side. Grandma attended Pea Ridge the first few years of her schooling and then she went to Walnut Grove School. When she reached the seventh grade she was transferred to Etowah High School and graduated from there in 1930. Grandma did many

¹Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

household duties and worked in the fields also. She took correspondence business courses after she graduated from high school. Grandma was prepared to go to work for an insurance company shortly after completion of the business courses, but the Depression of 1929 hit and the company went under a week before she was to report for work.²

Since they lived in the same community, Grandpa and Grandma had known each other most of their lives. Following a courtship, they were married on November 30, 1935. They had informed their parents of their intentions and were granted blessings from both sides. On the evening of the 30th Grandpa borrowed his father's car to take Grandma to a tacky party and his father gave him a dollar to put gas in the car. When they got to the party their friends questioned why they were dressed in Sunday clothes and not in 'tacky' dress. Grandpa explained that they had another party to go to and asked if anyone would like to go along. No one accepted, so Grandpa and Grandma left the party shortly afterward and went to the preachers house to get married. After the ceremony, Grandpa went to pay the preacher but realized that all he had was the dollar bill for gas, so he gave it all to the preacher because he was too embarrassed to ask for change. So Grandpa and Grandma started their married life off literally without a cent, but they had much faith in God.³

Grandpa and Grandma lived with Grandma's family for a while and then moved to Boaz to farm on the halves. The other half provided the house, equipment

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

and seed and Grandpa and Grandma did the work.⁴ They raised cotton and had a good crop for only two people - 3 bales. Once the cotton had been laid by they begin to build a house in Howelton. Grandpa worked at his uncle's saw mill and after planting his own fields he then helped his father out. While there they had two children, Glen in 1937 and Gail (my mother) in 1940. Grandma had problems with asthma and the doctor suggested a dryer climate, so they moved to Texas in 1944.⁵

In Texas, Grandpa worked as a ranch foreman. The ranch covered about 1,600 acres and they raised wheat. They did well while in Texas but Grandma developed another strain of asthma caused from the wheat and they decided to move back to Alabama in 1949. Looking back over their time in Pampa, Grandpa recalls, "that we didn't know what money was until we moved there."⁶ After moving back to Alabama, "we planted for 15 bales of cotton, that was the boll weevil year, and we gathered 3 bales of cotton."⁷ Grandpa knew, "he had to do something then, I couldn't keep going, that's when we moved down here."⁸ Here being the Webster's Chapel community.

While in Texas, Grandpa had worked with propane gas and his experience lead him to go to work driving a gas truck on the side, owned by Mr. Majure. Mr.

⁴Pete Daniel, Standing at the Crossroads, (New York: Hill and Wang, 1986), p.7.

⁵Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL March 1996.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

Majure also owned an appliance store and farm in Calhoun County. Grandpa remembers that at first Mr. Majure, "got after me to go to work there. Well I couldn't cause I'd bought a new tractor and made all this crop and had some cattle."⁹ Then one day Mr. Majure said, "I bought an old farm down in Calhoun County, me and the other fellah went halver's, he's fell down on the payments, and I need some help. I got a little money if you'll go down there, I'll furnish the money, if you'll do the work."¹⁰ That's how the Walker farm got started.

Grandpa and Grandma look back over the conditions of the land when they first began to farm it they said that it was, "good farmland, just really rocky cherty soil and we fertilized it."¹¹ When they consulted the county agent about the land he said that, "it won't fit for nothing except to hold the rest of the world together."¹² Despite the conditions of the land and words of the county agent and friends, Grandpa and Grandma worked together and made the farm very successful and prosperous. Grandpa says now that "we started in 1950 and were still here in 1996, raised three kids, sent them through school, and little bit of college, six grandkids, 8 great-grandkids; it's not ended yet."¹³

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

The land was not the only obstacle that had to be overcome. Grandma remembers how much work had to be done on the house before she would consent to move in. She described the house this way, "well, it was in a bad shape because the people who had lived here didn't have any screen doors and the lumber that they built it out of and sealed it with had worm holes and cracks in it, and I took one look at it and I thought I will never move in that house. They kept talking to me, finally I said well, I'll have to clean it up before I'll consent to move in it. If I can clean it up, ok, if I can't I won't."¹⁴ With hot water, red devil lye, and paint, Grandma had the house cleaned up, livable, and chinch-free. As the years passed the house has had numerous improvements made on it and today it is one of the most presentable and nicest houses around.¹⁵

Other difficulties of farm life in Webster's Chapel came with the fact that there was no electricity, running water, or paved road. Their only source of water was a small stream about a mile down the road, called the Millbranch. They hauled the water in two large barrels in the back of a pickup truck. They started milking by hand in 1953 and Grandma recalls one time when she had to milk all sixteen cows by herself and she had to go get some water from the Millbranch. By the time she got to the house the water that had spilled out had frozen solid. But she got the milking finished and got the milk ready for the milkman to pick up the end of road. Looking back over the years Grandma did every thing Grandpa did and then some. When

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid.

asked what were some of the things she did to help out she answered that she, "drove everything from a tractor to a truck, I've hauled off corn, cotton seed, and wheat and anything else that had to be hauled. I did a little bit of everything. Dennis would run out of fertilizer and I'd go to the CO-OP and get a load."¹⁶ ¹⁷ Grandma also milked up to the time of her heart surgery.

The mail, paper, and school bus also had to be met, it was a distance of a mile to meet these each day. These inconveniences were even more difficult for my grandparents, because in Texas they had what they referred to as a, "modern house, it had water in it, gas, electricity, and everything in it."¹⁸ They gave that all up to move back to Alabama and they still don't know why. Yet through all the problems, country music played a large part in making Saturday night special. They had a battery-powered radio that picked up the Grand Ole Opry from Nashville. It brought them the music that was so popular in the South and important to the rural and isolated farmers then and continues to today throughout the United States.¹⁹ Grandpa says that he does know that when Mr. Majure died in 1963, they either had to buy it or move. Grandpa and Grandma purchased the farm and he says, "we're still living here, and all the grandkids and kids are on the farm here and we've

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Pete Daniel, Standing at the Crossroads, (New York: Hill and Wang, 1986), p.186.

accumulated up to 800 acres. So, I reckon it seems like home."²⁰

Over the years the farm has grown several crops. Grandpa remembers, "when we started the first couple of years, we begin to clean up the fields and we cleared some up on the top of mountain back here and planted a pretty big crop. I made fair off of it, but it was hard work."²¹ The ground has to be prepared and worked to plant cotton, you cannot chose a no till approach with cotton.²² The time to plant cotton was as soon as the last killing frost was over and the seed would sprout. The cotton opened and the bowls quit growing and it is time to spray to kill the green leaves. Next you ran the picker which caught the cotton with spindles. Once the cotton is picked it has to be ginned. The closest gins were usually about the distance of a wagon trip. There were gins located in Ivolee, Altoona, at Hoppers, Aurora, Attalla, Gadsden, and Southside. Today the closest is in Snead. Once the cotton was ginned then it was baled and had belts put around it. A bale was usually compressed to equal about 400 - 500 lbs. The bales were wrapped in burlap and 5 metal bands were put around it. Grandpa remembers that you could get anywhere from 5 to 20 bales on a truck. The bales were then sold at warehouses in Altoona and Boaz, Piedmont or Anniston. The gins had buyers that would purchase the bales and carry it to mills where they then sold it. Treflan was sprayed on the cotton to

²⁰Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, 1996.

²¹Ibid.

²²Des Keller, "Let's Get Real About No-Till," Progressive Farmer, March 1995, p.16-19.

keep the boll weevil away. Cotoran was sprayed to kill broad leaf grass in pre and post stages and Roundup is used to kills weeds also.²³ Grandpa usually planted between 20 - 30 acres in cotton each year. Each acre on average produced a half to one bale of cotton until the time that the diary began to prosper and the price of cotton began to decrease.^{24 25}

Grandpa would save his seed for the next year's crop. If you did buy seed you could get a bushel for \$1.00 to \$1.50, today the price is \$55.00 per bushel. Today farmers have to buy seed every year because hybrid seed will eventually stop producing. Corn was planted in 4' -5' wide rows and 8" - 24" apart, and each stalk produced several ears. If the corn was plowed in May then it was laid by on the 4th of July. The corn was gathered by the first of Thanksgiving.²⁶ Grandpa usually planted between 300 - 400 acres a year in corn. The average return was 30 - 40 bushels an acre, with irrigation a crop would yield 50 - 100 bushels an acre. In the dry months they used the irrigation system to water the crop.²⁷ The system was run by a large power unit that had to be pulled by the tractor or other engines with at

²³ Monsanto, Progressive Farmer, January 1995, pp. 68-69.

²⁴Gavin Wright, Old South, New South, (New York: Basic Books, 1986), pp.56-57.

²⁵Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

²⁶U.S., Department of Agriculture, Hand Book of Alabama Agriculture, 1965 (Auburn, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965), pp. 8-11.

²⁷Kim Allen, "Ten Ways to Save on Water Costs," Progressive Farmer, July 1994, pp.18-20.

least 126 horse power. The next step was to take the large pipe and pump and put it in a creek or pond. The 10" pipe sucked water out and ran it up to 1/4 of a mile through the pipes in the field. The machine was located in the middle of the field and a "drag hose" was tied to the end of the pipe. A cable was stretched across the field and the spray force could reach up to 1/4 of a mile. The pressure from the pump sprayed the water and turned the nozzle as the cable pulled the machine from one end of the field to the other. The corn was planted for silage to feed the cows. Silage (green corn) was cut when the roasting ears got hard, usually in July.²⁸ Many times they rented neighbors acreage for planting corn. If the crop did well and there was plenty for silage then the rest was combined.^{29 30}

Grandpa and Grandma also raised hay for the cows feed. There are three different kinds of bales of hay: the small square which weights from 40 - 50 lbs; the big square which weights up to 90 lbs; and the round bales which weight from 700 - 1000 pounds. Weight depends on the grade of grass, some grasses came make bales weight up to 1800 lbs. In Alabama the number one type of grass for hay purposes is the Coasta Bermuda, it makes the best hay and is the most common pasture grass in the state. Milo, oates, and wheat are also used. In 1995 they sold 50 round bales of hay. Whenever they were still milking 100 bales of hay did not last long with 100

²⁸U.S., Department of Agriculture, Handbook of Alabama Agriculture, 1965 (Auburn, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965), pp.39-40.

²⁹Ibid. p.389.

³⁰Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

cows. The cows also grazed but the main feed for the cows was corn silage and Coasta Bermuda.^{31 32}

Soybeans were also raised on the Walker farm. Depending on the year and land they planted anywhere from 150 to 200 acres in soybeans. Soybeans were picked after the frost to make sure that they were ripe.³³ In the years when the silage and hay were not enough, Grandpa would go to Decatur, Alabama to buy extra corn and supplement feed that was high in protein. The feed was rather expensive, no matter if delivered to the farm or if they went and got it themselves. 350 bushels of corn cost from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a bushel and today the prices are \$4.25 a bushel. When Gail, their daughter, lived in Florida, Grandpa and Grandma would go down to visit and pick up loads of citrus pulp to feed the cows also. The feed that a cow eats greatly affects their milk production.³⁴

Grandpa and Grandma had been farming for quite a while and were raising beef cattle and then one day the county agent came out and asked them, "why don't we start milking some cows by hand. They can get milk cans now and milk the cows and put it in a water cooler to keep it and the truck would run every other

³¹U.S., Department of Agriculture, Handbook of Alabama Agriculture, 1965 (Auburn, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965), pp.4-5.

³²Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

³³U.S., Department of Agriculture, Handbook of Alabama Agriculture, 1965 (Auburn, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965), pp.27-29.

³⁴Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

day or every third day and pick it up. Well, we lived a mile off the main road so we carried that milk over and met them until we got up above four cans of milk. We finally got up about 10 cans of milk a day and they would drive over here and get it."³⁵ The mail, paper, and school bus also had to be met at the end of the road each day.³⁶

Mr. Majure and Grandpa decided to start milking Grade A milk.³⁷ That meant that they had to find another herd, a base, and build a barn. A milk base was required for a Grade A herd. A base means that you can sell so many pounds of milk to the dairy every month on the base of the herd. For example the base was set on the months when the production was heaviest and needed most such as the fall and spring when school was in session. A base was for a year at a time and was determined for the following year. Grandpa puts it this way, " if you were milking this year, you won't get to use that base until the next year, you got more milk production that way you build up the base."³⁸ The milk they had been producing was Grade B milk. Producers of Grade A milk have their farms inspected about twice a year. This inspection is required by law to ensure that milk is produced under proper conditions. State laws regarding this inspection varies among states,

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Thomas Quinn, Dairy Farm Management, (New York: Delmar Publishers, 1980), pp.298-299.

³⁸Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

but all states comply with the USDA recommendations. Farms are inspected by licensed inspectors employed by the state department of agriculture. Each dairy facility is graded according to a standard checklist including cleanliness, conditions of the cows, milking barn, stable, or parlor, cleaning facilities, water supply, milking procedures and equipment, personnel, milk cooling tank, vehicles, and pest control.³⁹ If milking facilities do not comply with the state standards, the farmer is given time to correct the problem. If the farmer refuses or is unable to make the necessary changes, he may not sell Grade A milk.⁴⁰

A farmer about eight miles away was selling out. So Grandpa and Mr. Majure bought his herd of 26 cows and the milk base in 1957. Since Grandpa did not have the special barn built yet, the man said that if Grandpa would come help him milk then he would help Grandpa get the barn built. It was agreed and he told Grandpa to be there the next morning at 1:30. Grandpa would get up and go milk at 1:30 and be back home by daylight, then he would work on the barn until 3:30 in the afternoon and stop to go milk again. Grandpa remarks that they, "found out you didn't get much sleep that way."⁴¹ So when Grandpa got the barn built and moved the cows to his farm and unloaded them he said, "old gals ya'll go on and lay down out there and have a good time cause we not gonna milk ya 'til about 5:30 in the

³⁹Thomas Quinn, Dairy Farm Management, (New York: Delmar Publishers, 1980), p.300.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid.

morning."⁴²

The cows doubled their milk production and went from 8,000 lbs per cow to 16,000 lbs per cow through culling and proper management.⁴³ Even when the herd was sold in 1992, the cows were still milked around 6:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In the meantime they had bought bigger tractors. Grandpa says that the advantage to the larger tractors were," we could milk cows and get through cleaning up everything by somewhere around 9:00 a.m. and get into the fields with the bigger tractors and get more done."⁴⁴

The dairy herd was made up Holstein, Guernseys, and Jerseys. The Holstein-Friesian is the largest of the dairy breeds. Mature cows should weigh about 1,500 pounds and mature bulls about 2,000 pounds. The color is black and white. The butterfat tests average 3.7 per cent. The Guernsey is larger than the Jersey. Mature cows should weigh about 1,100 pounds and mature bulls about 1,700 pounds. Color is a shade of fawn with white markings clearly defined. Their butterfat tests average 4.8 per cent. The Jersey is the smallest of the dairy breeds. Mature cows should weigh about 1,000 pounds and mature bulls about 1,500 pounds. Color is a shade of fawn with or without white markings. Butterfat tests average 5.2 per cent.^{45 46}

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Thomas Quinn, Dairy Farm Management, (New York: Delmar Publishers, 1980), pp.88-92.

⁴⁴Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁴⁵Anthony Coletti, Handbook for Dairymen, (Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1963) pp.14-24.

Grandpa says that the Holstein had the highest production and eventually made up the dairy herd, but they started out with Jerseys which had the highest butterfat. They remember that it costs a lot to raise cows. The veterinarian checked the milk and charged \$15 to pull a calf. Calves also had to have shots to prevent bangs disease, they were also tested for T.B. and bangs every 30 days.⁴⁷ If a cow had either one a human could contract it through the milk. Grandpa also kept a bull but used artificial breeding except with the heifers. Mr. Butler Green and Veterinarian Doc Boozer checked the Walker dairy for the state. Today the milk can be tested by the milkman or driver of the milk truck. They check for cleanliness, water supply, and drugs such as penicillin in the milk. If drugs are detected in milk it wasn't used.⁴⁸

The barn also must meet certain standards to carry out the milking process.⁴⁹ There must be sprinklers installed to soak the cows bag and wash down the room. Before the cow can be milked the milker must check to see if the milk will come out in a good stream and to ensure that there are no knots in her bag. Then next step is to put the milkers on the teats, the milkers suck until there is no more milk. They make a sucking sound to let you know when it is time to be pulled off. Then the bag

⁴⁶Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁴⁷Anthony Coletti, Handbook for Dairymen, (Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1963) p.189-191.

⁴⁸Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁴⁹Byron D. Halsted, ed., Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings (Vermont: Stephen Greene Press, 1977), p.59-65.

must be washed down again and sprayed with iodine to prevent germs.^{50 51}

When a calf is born it is not allowed to nurse the mother but is put on a bottle containing mother's milk instead. After five or six weeks the calf is then put on powdered milk. The calves are put in separate stalls until they were several months old.⁵² Sometimes a cow would be high spirited and have to be roped to be milk or she would kick and step on the milker's hands and feet. Grandpa and Grandma had border collies to round the cows up in the lot.⁵³ Grandpa said that, "they saved time and could get better response out of the cows than two people could."⁵⁴ The cows were not afraid of a cow dog but they were of other dogs. They would allow a collie around them even if they were calving. The best cow dog Grandpa and Grandma ever had was named Pam, you could tell her to do almost any thing and she would, she was very obedient. Fences were used to keep the cows in. Most of the ones on the farm are made out of cedar, metal, and cement posts with bar wire.^{55 56}

⁵⁰Anthony Coletti, Handbook for Dairymen, (Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1963), pp.135-142.

⁵¹Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁵²Anthony Coletti, Handbook for Dairymen, (Iowa: Iowa State Univeristy Press, 1963), pp.86-95.

⁵³"Stockdog Trials Return," Progressive Farmer, October 1995, p.28.

⁵⁴Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁵⁵U.S, Department of Agriculture, Handbook of Alabama Agriculture, 1965 (Aubrun, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965), pp. 394-397.

A farm of a large size such as the Walker Dairy, had to have a lot of machinery and equipment.⁵⁷ Grandpa started out with a John Deer A 50 and then a John Deer M. Later came the John Deer 3010 and by 1967 a brand new John Deer 3020 with the equipment. In 1968 he bought a used John Deer 4020 and a #60 John Deer. Soon a John Deer 4430 (cab over with air conditioner and radio) was added. He also had three silage wagons and a 40 ton feed mill to be used with the two silos that were purchased in 1968 and 1971. The silos measure 20' x 70'.⁵⁸ He also has a combine, hay baler, cultivator, sub soiler, 1.5 ton truck, large manure spreader used to keep cow lot clean and fertilization purposes, and disc harrow. The milk tank in the dairy barn started off as a 250 gallon tank then progressed to a 1000 gallon tank.⁵⁹ A total of five milkers were used as their were stalls enough to milk five cows simuitaniously.⁶⁰

The farm also consists of a lake stocked with brim, catfish, and bass. Another three acre lake was developed when clay was mined out and sold. The farm had furnished timber ever since it came into Grandpa's possession. Equipment that he

⁵⁶Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁵⁷"John Deere Tractors", Progressive Farmer, June 1991, pp.1-2.

⁵⁸Bryon D. Halsted, Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings, (Vermont: Stephen Greene Press, 1977), pp. 210-219.

⁵⁹Anthony Coletti, Handbook for Dairymen, (Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1977), pp.147-149.

⁶⁰Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

has purchased for harvesting purposes are tractor and trailers, skidders, knucklebooms, buncher, powersaws and cutters. It takes a minimum of three people to run the operation if you are running one truck: one to haul the timber to the mills, one to run the skidder and one to run the cutter. Timber is sold in three different classes with three different price ranges. The first is chip and saw which has up to a 6" diameter on the top and 10" diameter on the trunk end. The second class is plywood which is straight logs no smaller than 6" at the top and no larger than 32" at the bottom. The third class is pulp wood which is anything above 3".⁶¹ The lengths are not standard but there is a limit in transportation laws.⁶²

Grandpa says now that the timber on the land has kept the farm going and still provides an income for them today, since the dairy was sold in 1992. He remarks, "that's really some of the best money we've ever spent, buying the land and planting pine trees on it and letting the trees grow up and then cutting them off for timber. We're still cutting, Glen's here right now cutting hardwood off. We cut 11 loads of hardwood logs last week, 10 loads the week before."⁶³ Grandpa also had a circular sawmill to cut the timber and plain it. It took five men to operate it properly. The sawmill was damaged in the blizzard of 1993 and finally destroyed in

⁶¹Boyd Kidwell and John Leidnir, "Timber Prices Go Sky-High," Progressive Farmer, August 1995, pp. 14-15.

⁶²Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁶³Ibid.

the Palm Sunday tornado of 1994.⁶⁴

Considering the area of changes over time when I questioned Grandpa and Grandma about the 1960's and the Civil Rights movement and their personal experiences with the race question in the South and Alabama in particular.⁶⁵ Both of them said that in the years that they were growing up neither of their families nor friends had any racial problems. Grandpa recalls that his family grew so much cotton that they hired black people to come and help pick it. Grandma remembers her Papa inviting black choirs to come to their church to sing, which was predominately white, and Papa even went and got them in his car and took them back home. Papa also traded with the black people and treated them just as fairly as he did the white folks. In the communities that Grandpa and Grandma grew up, no black people ever lived there.⁶⁶

Grandpa and Grandma recall the time that they had a man come and clean out the well, he was a black man, but invited him to eat dinner with them at the table the same as they did with any white people. They remember that the black man said as he was leaving that he, "sure did appreciate that and it made me feel good, very few people ever asked me in their house and that's the first table I put my feet under

⁶⁴Ibid.

⁶⁵Pete Daniel, *Standing at the Crossroads*, (New York: Hill and Wang, 1986), pp.150-171.

⁶⁶Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

and helped eat off of."⁶⁷ Grandpa and Grandma agree that they don't think there would have been any trouble with anybody if the whites had treated the blacks right. Grandma made the statement that, "I thought it was terrible that one human being could treat another in such a disgraceful way. We're all God's children and I don't mistreat blacks and I've never been mistreated by them."⁶⁸

Other areas of interest that developed with the years was the space program. When Grandma was questioned about how she reacted to the program she replied that, "I laughed at them, you might go up in an airplane but to go up to the moon, that was unheard of, and I didn't believe they would ever do it."⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ She also remembers that her Granddaddy years before she ever heard of a helicopter said, "girl, if you live to be 75 years-old you're going to see some kind of a little machine that'll come through the air and come down here and land in your yard and pick you up and carry you wherever you want to go."⁷¹ She recalls that her Granddaddy did not know what a helicopter was because he had not ever heard of one, he was an old man, but his words really came true. Glen, their son owned a small plane for several years, and Grandma would fly with him often but Grandpa said he had to stay with the cows cause if something happened to him there would be no one to take care of

⁶⁷Ibid.

⁶⁸Ibid.

⁶⁹Ibid.

⁷⁰The World Book Encyclopaedia, 1970 ed., h.v. "Famous Early Helicopters."

⁷¹Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

the cows.⁷²

Another topic that was discussed with Grandpa and Grandma was how things changed throughout their life times.⁷³ Grandma answered first by saying that as a farmer's wife she can see many differences between now and then in the wife's role in the home and farm. She points out that women do not sew anymore or make gardens or prepare anything for the winter and nearly every wife in today's family is working outside the home. Wisely, Grandma points out that if women would go back to some of the basics such as home gardens and putting food back by canning and freezing and families raising their own beef and pork that it would cut way down on expenses. Grandma stills makes almost all her clothes and remembers when she sewed her girls school clothing, "I would make clothes for my children when they went to school, they did not have ready made clothes like everybody else did but I couldn't see any differences in the way they looked and somebody else. In fact, some the their home-made clothes looked better."⁷⁴ Some examples of domestic duties that Grandma did are as follows: she churned milk to make butter, she ironed with a flat iron heated on the cook stove in the summer and the fireplace in the winter, and she used a foot-pedaled sewing machine and did much fingerwork in her

⁷²Ibid.

⁷³Pete Daniels, Standing at the Crossroads, (New York: Hill and Wang, 1986), pp. 84-87.

⁷⁴Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

sewing.^{75 76}

Grandpa answers that question of change by addressing the difference in the work force today. Most people work in public works and not agriculture. He states that, "he doesn't know any children that goes to this school over here, I doubt that the first one out of the 700 - 1,000 students have a single parent that makes their living with farming."⁷⁷ He also remembers that when he was going to school he walked three miles. He did not have a car the year he turned of age to drive to school. He even had a friend who rode one of his cows to school. Grandpa sees differences in how people used to visit and now everyone is too busy, even the preacher.⁷⁸

Grandpa and Grandma feel that the South has changed as agriculture has changed. Grandpa remembers back when neighbors would help you out if you got in a jam. When his daddy was sick, the neighbors came over and hoed the crop out and made the syrup and did it just because they were friends and neighbors. Grandma says that she, "believes that people who lived through the Depression get along a lot better than people who didn't cause we remember what it was like and you aren't going out and spend the last dime you got for something you don't really

⁷⁵John Vince, Old Farms, (New York: Barmhall House, 1982), pp. 17, 22-23.

⁷⁶Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonvill, AL, March 1996.

⁷⁷Ibid.

⁷⁸Ibid.

need but just wanted. It's better to save a little bit along as you go."⁷⁹ Agriculture has changed also in the fact that people could farm even if there was nothing else to do, but today it takes a lot of money to farm.^{80 81}

Grandpa feels that farming in the state of Alabama will not progress as long as people can get public jobs where they do not have to work in the dust and cold and early to late. The cost of machinery, supplies and labor also play against the farm occupations. The increasing cost of maintenance on equipment is a draw back, because you cannot work on your tractors anymore, you must have computers and special gauges and tools. Insurance is another problem as the cost of individual policies are rather expensive whether they are for hospital or farm insurance.⁸² However, when I asked if they would chose farming again, if they had it to do all over, Grandpa and Grandma said they would still farm. Grandpa expressed that he felt the difference for him between making it and failing was that he, "married a good girl and she pinned me down and saved and help me make it and we've had kids to come along and do the same thing."⁸³

⁷⁹Ibid.

⁸⁰Gerald D. Nash, The Great Depression and World War II, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979), pp.1-13.

⁸¹Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

⁸²Nancy Dorman-Hickson, "Will Your Child Be Able to Farm," Progressive Farmer, December 1994, pp. 16-19.

⁸³Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, Walker's Farm, Jacksonville, AL, March 1996.

Grandpa and Grandma have worked hard and achieved their goals, so throughout the years they have always found time for vacations with each other and their family. Grandma used to save all the change she could get and put it in a half gallon jar. Once the jar was full, that meant they could go on a vacation. Today they still continue to travel and claim that it is their key to youthfulness. They have had four motor home since 1979 and have travelled to every state in the U.S. except Hawaii. I was fortunate to have made the several trips with them, including the one to Alaska in the summer of 1988. They have also visited Canada nine times. Grandpa and Grandma continue to travel and they say that no matter how many times they visit a place each time they always see something new that they have never seen before.⁸⁴

Grandpa and Grandma's advise for young farmers of today is that you will first need plenty of money, secondly you must want to work and thirdly and the most important according to Grandma is that, "you must have the desire and want to be a farmer. If you are not happy at something, you'll never make a goal at it, no matter how much money or anything else you got. You have to have a heart's desire that it's what you want to do."⁸⁵

I am very blessed and proud to have these two wonderful people, Dennis and Sadie Walker as my grandparents. I have acquired much wisdom about God's good earth and how farming can produce a good and happy living. I hope through this

⁸⁴Ibid.

⁸⁵Ibid.

paper many other people can see insights into the vanishing way of life on a rural farms. Such a large tract of land has granted me the opportunity to live among my family members and has made me realize the strength and importance of family bonds. Someday I hope to own a farm of my own, providing my children and grandchildren the same christian principles, love, and memories that I have received.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, Kim. "Ten Ways to Save on Costs." Progressive Farmer, July 1994, pp. 18-20.
Explanation of irrigation systems.
- Coletti, Anthony. Handbook For Dairymen . Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1963.
Provides diary farmers, herdsmen, 4-H and F.F.A. members, D.H.I.A. supervisors, and others with information dealing with the practical aspects of diary cattle management.
- Daniel, Pete. Standing at the Crossroads. New York: Hill and Wang, 1986.
Shows the firsts, lasts, and many changes of the South in the twentieth century.
- Halsted, Byron. Barns, Sheds, and Outbuildings. Vermont: Stephen Greene Press, 1977.
A guide to placement, design and construction of structures needed for agricultural occupations.
- Hickson, Nancy D. "Will Your Child Be Able to Farm?" Progressive Farmer, December 1994, pp.16-19.
The future of agricultural occupations in the United States.
- "John Deere Tractors." Progressive Farmer, June 1991, pp. 1-2.
Provided many points of the quality of John Deere products.
- Keller, Des. "Let's Get Real About No-Till." Progressive Farmer, March 1995, p.16-19.
History of no-till methods and how they are used today.
- Kidwell, Boyd., and John Leidnir. "Timber Prices Go Sky-High." Progressive Farmer, August 1995, pp. 14-15.
Discusses the prices of pulp wood and why they are increasing.
- Monsanto. "Roundup." Progressive Farmer, January 1995, pp. 68-69.
Gave benefits of using Roundup.

Nash, Gerald D. The Great Depression and World War II. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979.

Provides understanding of the lasting impact on the American people of the Great Depression and World War II.

Quinn, Thomas. Dairy Farm Management. Albany: Delmar Publishers, 1980.

Gives an introduction to all phases of dairying: problem-solving approaches and field activities.

"Stockdog Trials Return." Progressive Farmer, October 1995, p.28.

The comeback of the border collie to herding livestock.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Handbook of Alabama Agriculture, 1965. Auburn, AL: Cooperative Extension Office, 1965.

Provides sound, practical information Alabamians can use to improve their level of living and agricultural education.

Vince, John. Old Farms. New York: Bramhall House, 1982.

An illustrated guide to the survey of agriculture of years past.

Walker, Dennis and Sadie. Walker's Farm. Jacksonville, AL. Interview, March 1996.

Interview concerning agriculture and dairy farming in Alabama.

World Book Encyclopaedia, 1970 ed., h.v. "Famous Early Helicopters."

Pictorial and factual history of the helicpoter.

Wright, Gavin. Old South, New South. New York: Basic Books, 1986.

A general economic history of the pre-civil war South and the developmental changes since the 1960's.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SOUTH

1910'S - 1990'S

1910 -

Combine Harvesters become common in the US.
US Congress passes Mann Act: prohibits transportation of women across state lines for immoral purposes.
Mark Twain (b. 1835) dies.
Halley's comet observed.
US postal program established.
The "week-end" becomes popular in the US.
Father's Day first celebrated in Spokane, WS.

1911 -

US-Jap and Anglo-Jap commercial treaties signed.
Charles Kettering (US) develops the first practical electric self-starter for automobiles.
Robert T. Jones of Atlanta, GA, the great American golfer, wins his first title, the Junior Championship of Atlanta, at the age of nine.

1912 -

Arizona and New Mexico become states of the US.
Woodrow Wilson wins the US presidential election.
5,000,000 people in the US visit cinemas daily.

1913 -

Federal income tax introduced in the US through the 16th Amendment.
Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as 28th President of the US.
US Federal Reserve System established.
Zippers (in use 1891) become popular.
The foxtrot comes into fashion.
Henry Ford pioneers new assemblyline techniques in his car factory.
John D. Rockefeller founds Rockefeller Institute with initial grant of \$100 million.

1914 -

World War I: Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne and his wife assassinated in Sarajevo June 28; Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia July 23 and declaration of war July 28; Germany declares war on Russia and France and invades Belgium; Britain declares war on Germany; Austria declares war on Russia; Serbia and Montenegro declare war on Germany; Brit. troops land in France; France declares war on Belgium; Russia declares war on Turkey; France and Britain declare war on Turkey.
US troops are sent to Tampico, Mexico.
US courts decides patent suit on airplanes in favor of Wright brothers against Glann Curtiss.
US Federal Trade Commission established to police business practices in interstate commerce.
Almost 10.5 million immigrants entered US from southern and eastern Europe in period 1905-1914.

1915 -

World War I: Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary and Turkey.
Film: "The Birth of A Nation" by D.W. Griffith.
Classic New Orleans Jazz in bloom.
Henry Ford develops a farm tractor.
First transcontinental telephone call between Alexander Graham Bell in New York and Dr. Thomas Watson in San Francisco.
Wireless service established between US and Japan.
Ford produces one millionth car.
US Coast Guard established by Congress.
President Wilson marries Mrs. Edith Galt.

1916 -

World War I: Germany declares war on Portugal; Italy declares war on Germany; Germany sends peace note to Allies; Wilson sends peace note to all belligerents.
Woodrow Wilson reelected President of US, barely defeating Charles Evans Hughes.
US purchases Dan. West Indies (Virgin Islands) for \$25 million.
US troops land in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to settle internal strife; not withdrawn until 1924.
Law establishing eight-hour work day for railroad workers prevents nation-wide strike.
Jazz sweeps US.
Blood for transfusion is refrigerated.
National Park Service established under US Department of the Interior.
Prohibition gains ground as 24 states vote against alcoholic beverages.

- 1917 -
 World War I: February Revolution in Russia; the czar abdicates Mar. 16; first US division arrives in France; China declares war on Germany and Austria; US declares war on Hungary and Austria.
 Literacy requirements for US citizenship passed over Wilson's veto.
 Wilson inaugurated to second term as President of US.
 Bobbed hair as ladies' hair fashion sweeps Britain and the US.
- 1918 -
 World War I: Wilson propounds Fourteen Points for world peace; peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Russia and Central Powers; Rumania signs peace treaty with Central Powers; Germany and Austria agree that they should retreat to their own territory before the armistice is signed; Allies sign armistice with Austria-Hungary Nov.3; Allied conference at Versailles agrees on peace terms for Germany; Armistice signed between Allies and Germany Nov.11.
 US congressional elections - Republican majority of 43.
 Billy Graham, American evangelist born.
 Daylight saving time introduced in America.
- 1919 -
 Prohibition amendment (18th) to US Constitution ratified, Jan. 16.
 Peace Conference opens at Versailles.
 President Wilson presides over first League of Nations meeting in Paris.
 Race riots in Chicago.
 Allied peace treaty with Austria signed at St. Germain.
 International Labor Conference in Washington endorses eight-hour workday.
 US House of Representatives moves to curtail immigration.
 Nobel Peace Prize: US President Wilson.
- 1920 -
 In Paris the League of Nations comes into being.
 US Senate votes against joining the League of Nations.
 Republican convention nominates Warren G. Harding for the presidency with Calvin Coolidge as his running mate.
 19th Amendment gives American women right to vote.
 Warren G. Harding (1865-1923) elected 29th US President.
 American Professional Football Association formed.
 Result of US Census of 1920: population 117,823,165.
 18th Amendment to US Constitution goes into effect: Prohibition throughout US.
- 1921 -
 Warren G. Harding inaugurated as 29th President of US.
 First radio broadcast of a baseball game made by Graham McNamee from the Polo Grounds in New York.
 Radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh transmits the first regular radio programs in the US.
 Unknown soldier interred at Arlington National Cemetery.
 Ku Klux Klan activities become violent throughout southern US, destroying property and branding and whipping blacks and those who sympathize.
- 1922 -
 US-Jap. naval agreement signed.
 US Congressional election reduces Republican majority.
 New Ku Klux Klan, assuming the name of the post-Civil War organization, gains political power in the US.
 "Classic Style" prevails in women's fashions.
 Governor of Georgia appoints first woman, Mrs. W. H. Felton, as US Senator to fill vacancy left by death of Thomas E. Watson; term is one day.
- 1923 -
 US President W.G. Harding died (b. 1865); succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.
 Martial law established in Oklahoma to protect people and property from attacks by Ku Klux Klan.
- 1924 -
 US bill limits immigrants, excludes all Japanese.
 Democratic convention, New York City, nominates J.W. Davis for presidency, W.J. Bryan for vice presidency.
 Insecticides used for the first time.
 2.5 million radios in use in US.
- 1925 -
 Trinity College, NC, changes its name to Duke University after grant of \$40 million from James B. Duke, tobacco magnate.
 John T. Scopes, schoolteacher, goes on trial for violating TN law that prohibits teaching of the theory of evolution; defended by Clarence Darrow (prosecutor, William Jennings Bryan); Scopes is convicted, then acquitted on technicality.
 A copy of the Bible cost the equivalent of approximately \$2,000 in the 14th century; in 1455 (Gutenberg), \$500; in the 17th century, \$100; by 1925, \$3.
 The Charleston becomes the fashionable dance.

- Crossword puzzles become fashionable.
 Female fashions feature straight dresses without waistline; skirts above the knees; "cloche" hats.
 State of TN forbids sex education in schools.
 Tornado in south central states of the US kills 689 people.
 The Golden Age of broadcasting begins.
- 1926 -
 Alabama defeats Washington 10-19 in Rose Bowl football game.
 Permanent wave invented by Antonio Buzzacchio.
- 1927 -
 Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences founded.
 Great flood disaster in Lower Mississippi Valley.
 Slow fox trot fashionable dance.
 Alabama ties Stanford in Rose Bowl football game.
- 1928 -
 Herbert Hoover, Republican, elected US President with 444 electoral votes; Democratic candidate Al Smith gets 87 votes.
 The first Mickey Mouse films (Disney).
 Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin.
 Teleprinters and teletypewriters come into restricted use in US, Britain, and Germany.
- 1929 -
 Herbert C. Hoover inaugurated as 31st President of the US.
 The first musical Mickey mouse films (Disney).
 Revolutionary changes: "talkies" kill silent films.
 "Black Friday" in New York; US Stock Exchange collapses on Oct. 28; world economic crisis begins; US securities lose \$26 billion in value.
 Georgia Tech wins Rose Bowl football game from California 8-7.
 William Faulkner: "Satoris" and "The Sound of Fury."
- 1930 -
 Congress creates Veterans Administration.
 William Faulkner: "As I Lay Dying."
 Pluto discovered by C.W. Tombaugh, Lowell Observatory.
 Contract bridge gains in popularity as a card game.
 Comic strips grow in popularity in the US ("Blondie" series.)
 Photoflash bulb comes into use.
 Great Depression.
- 1931 -
 US Senate passes Veteran's Compensation Act over President Hoover's veto.
 William Faulkner: "Sanctuary."
 "Star-Spangled Banner" words by Frances Scott Key, music from "Anacreon in Heaven" officially becomes US national anthem.
 Alabama defeats Washington State to win Rose Bowl football game 24-0.
- 1932 -
 In May and June, 17,000 ex-servicemen arrive in Washington, D.C. to urge passage of law permitting cashing of their bonus certificates; bill defeated by Senate; government offers expenses or return home, but troops led by Gen MacArthur finally drive out last 2,000.
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by Congress to lend money for rebuilding of US economy, provides \$1.5 million by year's end.
 Balloon tire produced for farm tractors.
 Vitamin D discovered.
 Basic English proposed as a prospective international language.
 Expression "New Deal," used in Roosevelt's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for president.
- 1933 -
 20th Amendment to US constitution: presidential inauguration on Jan. 20.
 First US aircraft carrier, "Ranger," is launched.
 F.D. Roosevelt inaugurated as 32nd President of the US.
 Frances Perkins, appointed Secretary of Labor by President Roosevelt, becomes first woman cabinet member.
 Popular film: "Little Women," starring Katherine Hepburn.
- 1934 -
 US Gold Reserve Act authorizes the president to revalue the dollar.
 US Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation organized.
 Popular Song: "Stars Fell on Alabama."
- 1935 -
 President Roosevelt signs US Social Security Act.

- 1936 -
F.D. Roosevelt reelected President of the US by landslide.
- 1937 -
F.D. Roosevelt signs US Neutrality Act.
President Roosevelt appoints Hugo Black to Supreme Court.
Wall Street stock market decline signals serious economic recession in the US.
US Supreme Court rules in favor of minimum wage law for women.
Films: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (Disney.)
- 1938 -
President Roosevelt sends appeal to Hitler and Mussolini to settle European problems amicably.
US Supreme Court rules that University of Missouri Law School must admit Negroes because of lack of other facilities in the area.
Popular Songs: "Jeepers Creepers" and "You msut Have Been a Beautiful Baby."
40-hour week established in the US.
- 1939 -
Roosevelt asks Congress for \$552 million for defense and demands assurances from Hitler and Mussolini that they will not attack 31 named states.
World War II: Germany invades Poland; Britain and France declare war on Germany Sept.3; Roosevelt declares US neutral.
After 1938 recession, US economy begins to recover and, by autumn, is booming from orders of European countries for arms and war equipment.
Films: "Gone With the Wind," (Leigh and Gable)Academy Award; "The Wizard of Oz" (Garland.)
Popular songs: "Over the Rainbow," and "God Bless America."
Edwin H. Armstrong (US) invents frequency modulation (FM.)
Pan-American Airways begins regularly scheduled flights between the US and Europe on "Dixie Clipper."
Baseball game is first televised in US.
Nylon stockings first appear.
- 1940 -
World War II:
Finland signs peace treaty with the U.S.S.R. after being attacked; Germany invades Norway and Denmark; Chamberlain resigns and Churchill becomes Brit. Prime Minister; Congress passes Selective Service Act to mobilize US military.
F.D. Roosevelt re-elected President of the US for third term, defeating Wendell Willkie.
Film: "Grapes of Wrath"(John Ford)
Popular songs: "When You Wish upon a Star" and "Blueberry Hill."
Howard Florey develops penicillin as a practical antibiotic.
First successful helicopter flight in US by Vought-Sikorsky Corporation.
- 1941 -
World War II:
Lend-Lease Bill Signed in the US;Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor Dec. 7; US and Britain declare war on Japan Dec. 8; Germany and Italy declare war on US; US declares war on Germany and Italy.
US Office of Price Administration (OPA) established to regulate prices.
US Savings Bonds and Stamps go on sale.
Popular Songs: "Deep in the Heart of Texas" and "Chattanooga Choo-Choo."
US Supreme Court upholds Federal Wage and Hour Law restricting work of 16-and-18-year-olds and setting minimum wage for businesses engaged in interstate commerce.
- 1942 -
World War II:
The 26 Allies pledge not to make separate peace treaties with the enemies; the term United Nations achieves world-wide prominence.
William Faulkner: "Go Down, Moses."
Films: "Bambi" (Disney.)
Popular song: "White Christmas."
The first electronic brain or automatic computer developed in the US.
Magnetic recording tape invented.
Bell Aircraft tests first US jetplane.
Sugar rationing begins in the US; OPA freezes rents; gasoline rationing; coffee rationing.
- 1943 -
World War II:
Casablanca Conference between Churchill and Roosevelt; Italy declares war on Germany; Allied "round-the-clock" bombing of Germany begins.
Film: "Casablanca" won Academy Award.
George Washington Carver, agronomist and founder of Tuskegee Institute, died (b.1864.)
President Roosevelt freezes wages, salaries, and prices to forestall inflation.
Infantile paralysis epidemic kills almost 1200 in US, cripples thousands more.

Shoe rationing begins in US, followed by rationing of meat, cheese, fats, and all canned foods.
Pay-as-you-go income tax system instituted in US.
Race riots break out in several major US cities whose labor populaion had been bolstered by influx of southern Blacks.
Lindy hop yields to jitterbuggin in the US.
Rose Bowl football game is won by Georgia.

1944 -

World War II:
D-Day - landings in Normandy June 6 (over 700 ships and 4,000 landing craft involved, oil pipeline laid in Channel bed, Mulberry Harbor assembled off Normandy); Roosevelt is elected for fourth term as President of the US, Harry S. Truman is Vice President.
Tennessee Williams: "The Glass Menagerie."
Cost of living in US rises almost 30%.

1945 -

World War II:
Yalta Conference between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin; Franklin D. Roosevelt died (b. 1882) and is succeeded as President of US by Vice-President Harry S. Truman; Hitler commits suicide Apr. 30; German army on Italian front surrenders; Berlin surrenders to Russians May 2 and Germany capitulates May 7; "V.E. Day" ends war in Europe May 8.
Allied Control Commission divides Germany into four zones.
Three-power occupation of Berlin takes effect.
US troops drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima Aug. 6 and Nagasaki Aug. 9.
Japan surrenders; end of World War II, Aug. 14; war dead estimated at 35 million plus 10 million in Nazi concentration camps.

1946 -

President Truman creates Atomic Energy Commission.
Alabama wins Rose Bowl football game, 34-14, against Southern California.

1947 -

Over President Truman's veto US Congress passes Taft-Hartley Act restricting rights of labor unions.
Tennessee Williams: "A Streetcar Named Desire," Pulitzer Prize for drama (1948.)
US airplanes first fly at supersonic speeds.
Bell laboratories scientists invent the transistor.
Jackie Robinson becomes first Black to sign a contract with a major baseball club.

1948 -

Harry S. Truman elected President of the US.
In New Mexico, rocket missiles reach 78 mile altitude and 3000 miles per hour.
Joe Louis retires from the ring after fighting 25 title bouts since 1937.
Federal rent control bill passed in the US.
Selective Service Act in US provides for continued military draft (-1973.)

1949 -

President Harry S. Truman inaugurated President of the US.
US completes the withdrawal of its occupying forces in South Korea.
Nobel Prize for Literature: William Faulkner.
Popular Song: "Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer."
US Air Force jet flies across US in 3 hours 46 minutes.
US launches guided missile 250 miles, highest altitude ever reached by man.

1950 -

Truman instructs US Atomic Energy Commission to develop hydrogen bomb.
US recognizes Vietnam, capital at Siagon; supplies arms and sends mission to instruct in their use; signs military assistance pact with France, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
Congress passes McCarran Act over presidential veto; it calls for severe restrictions against Communists, particularly in sensitive positions during emergencies, and for registration of all Communist organizations and individuals, and forbids entry into US of aliens who have belonged to totalitarian organizations.
US population 150,697,999; illiteracy is 3.2 per cent.

1951 -

North Korea break through at 38th parallel, take Seoul, and reject American truce offers.
22nd Amendment to the US Constitution passed by Congress: provides for maximum of two terms (eight years) service as president and one term for vice presidents succeeding to the presidency who have already served more than two years.
Color television is first introduced (in US.)

1952 -

Dwight Eisenhower resigns as Supreme Commander in Europe; elected President of the US.
Popular Song: "Your Cheatin' Heart."

- 1953 -
Eisenhower inaugurated as President of the US.
US Congress creates new cabinet post of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Controls on wages, salaries, and on some consumer goods are lifted (Feb. 6) in US; all price controls removed (Mar. 17.)
- 1954 -
US-Jap. defense agreement.
US Supreme Court rules that segregation by color in public schools is a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.
Tennessee Williams: "Cat on a Hot Time Roof," Pulitzer Prize drama (1955).
Billy Graham holds evangelistic meetings in New York, London, and Berlin.
The US contains 6 per cent of the world's population but has 60 per cent of all cars, 58 per cent of all telephones, 45 per cent of all radio sets, and 34 per cent of all railroads.
- 1955 -
Blacks in Montgomery, AL, boycott segregated city bus lines.
Popular song: "The Yellow Rose of Texas."
- 1956 -
Martin Luther King emerges as leader of campaign for desegregation.
Bell Telephone Company begins to develop "visual telephone."
Transatlantic cable telephone service inaugurated.
Oral vaccine developed by Albert Sabin against Polio.
"Rock and Roll" dance is in vogue.
- 1957 -
U.S.S.R. launches Sputnik I and II first earth satellites.
Desegregation crisis in Little Rock, AR; President Eisenhower sends paratroopers to forestall violence.
Tidal wave follows hurricane Audrey into coasts of Texas and Louisiana, leaving 530 dead and missing.
- 1958 -
Alaska becomes 49th state of the US.
Tension grows in US as desegregation of schools is attempted in the South; Governor Orval Faubus of AR defies Supreme Court by closing schools in Little Rock, reopening them as private segregated schools.
US artificial earth satellite Explorer I (31 pounds) is launched from Cape Canaveral.
US establishes National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to administer scientific exploration of space.
US launches first moon rocket; it fails to reach moon but travels 79,000 miles from earth.
Unemployment in US reaches almost 5.2 million.
- 1959 -
Fidel Castro becomes Premier of Cuba; expropriates US-owned sugar mills.
Total US auto accident death toll more than 1.25 million-more than have died in all US wars combined.
Oklahoma votes to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor, in effect since achieving statehood in 1907. (This left MS as the only remaining "dry" state.)
Hawaii becomes the 50th state of the US on Aug. 21.
- 1960 -
Historic TV debates between John F. Kennedy (Democrat) and Richard M. Nixon (Republican), presidential candidates.
John F. Kennedy elected President of the US.
First weather satellite, Tiros I, launched by US to transmit TV images of cloud cover around the world.
American Heart Association issues a report attributing higher death rates among middle-age men to heavy smoking of cigarettes.
- 1961 -
US breaks off diplomatic relations with Cuba.
J.F. Kennedy inaugurated as 35th (and youngest) President of the US; establishes Peace Corps.
Kennedy and Khrushchev meet in Vienna to discuss disarmament, Laos, and Germany.
Berlin Wall constructed; V. P. Johnson visits Berlin.
New English Bible appears on 350th anniversary of Authorized Version.
"Freedom Riders," White and Black liberals loosely organized to test and force integration in the South, are attacked and beaten by White citizens (including women) in Anniston and Birmingham.
- 1962 -
US military council established in S. Vietnam.
U.S.S.R. agrees to send arms fleet in Cuba; Kennedy announces installation of U.S.S.R. missile base in Cuba; Khrushchev offers to withdraw it if US removes bases from Turkey; Kennedy rejects offer and announces that U.S.S.R. will dismantle bases in Cuba and withdraw bombers; blockade ends.
William Faulkner died (b.1897.)
"The Sunday Times" issues its first color supplement.
- 1963 -
Riots, beatings by Whites and police, and maltreatment by officials mark civil rights demonstrations in

Birmingham, AL, culminating in arrest of Martin Luther King and in President Kennedy's calling out of 3,000 troops.
US and U.S.S.R. agree on "hot line" from the White House to the Kremlin.
200,000 "Freedom Marchers," Blacks and Whites, descended on Washington to demonstrate.
President John F. Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, TX, Nov. 22; Lyndon B. Johnson sworn in as president.
Major religion: Christian - 890 million.

1964 -

24th Amendment to the US Constitution is ratified, abolishing the poll tax.
Lyndon B. Johnson elected President of the US.
Martin Luther King, Jr.: "Why Can't We Wait."
Race riots erupt in Harlem, New York, and in many other US cities as reaction against enforcement of civil rights laws.

1965 -

Lyndon B. Johnson inaugurated as 36th President of the US.
Outbreaks of violence at Selma, AL; Martin Luther King heads procession of 4,000 civil rights demonstrators from Selma to Montgomery, AL to deliver Negro petition; KKK shootings in Selma.
Medicare bill becomes law upon President Johnson's signing; it was first proposed by President Kennedy in 1960.
Severe race riots in Watts district of Los Angeles result in 35 dead, 4,000 arrested, and \$40 million in property damage.
New US immigration law classifies applicants by family condition, refugee status, and skill, replacing 1921 law based on nationality.
US astronaut Edward White walks from Gemini 4 for 21 minutes.
US spends more than \$26.2 billion for public education; \$654 per student.
Out of 3.52 million, 2.63 million 17-year-olds are high school graduates in the US.

1966 -

48-hour Christmas truce observed in Vietnam.
The United Brethren and Methodist Churches vote to merge (in 1968) as United Methodist Church with combined membership of almost 11 million.
Walt Disney died (b.1901.)
Color TV becomes popular.

1967 -

25th Amendment to the US Constitution is ratified; it provides for presidential appointment of vice president if that position is vacated and for appointment of the vice president as acting president in the event of an inability of the president to perform his duties.
Martin Luther King leads anti-Vietnam war march in New York; another protest march takes place in San Francisco.
Negro riots in Cleveland, Newark, and Detroit.
"In the Heat of the Night" Academy Award.

1968 -

President Johnson announces that he will not seek another term.
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of Negro civil rights movement and winner of 1964 Nobel Peace Prize is assassinated in a Memphis motel.
Worldwide confusion in university life created by student unrest.
Mickey Mouse celebrates his 40th birthday.

1969 -

Richard M. Nixon inaugurated as 37th President of the US.
The "Chicago Eight," indicted for violating the anti-riot clause of the Civil Rights Act in connection with the demonstrations during the 1968 Democratic convention in that city, are found not guilty after boisterous trial.
First US troops withdrawn from Vietnam; by the end of the year, 75,000 have been sent home.
Hundreds of thousands of people in several US cities demonstrate their protest against war in Vietnam.
Camille, the strongest hurricane to strike the US since 1935, devastates MS Gulf Coast.
The first Moon landing was made in 1969 by members of US Apollo 11 space mission.

1970 -

President Nixon announced the launching of a major US troop offensive into Cambodia to clear out sanctuaries utilized by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in waging war in South Vietnam.
More than 200 school districts across the South that had resisted integration since it was ordered by the US Supreme Court in 1954 reopened quietly with newly desegregated classes.
The US Supreme Court rules that 18-year-old Americans have the right to vote in federal elections.

1971 -

Cigarette advertisements are banned from US television.
US devalues dollar; Japan and most European countries revalue their currencies upwards.
LA, MS, and TN: between 40 and 50 tornadoes ripped through the southern US, killing more than 100

persons and leaving thousands of others homeless.

US astronauts: Alan B. Shepard, Jr., and Edgar D. Mitchell land their lunar module, Antares, on the moon while a third astronaut, Stuart A. Roosa, remains aboard the command-and-service module Kitty Hawk. It was Apollo 14 mission that had launched from Cape Kennedy.

President Nixon signs a bill providing for a 10% increase in social security benefits.

1972 -

US returns Okinawa to Japan.

District of Columbia police arrest 5 men inside Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate complex- beginning of the "Watergate" affair; Republicans deny Democratic charges that the raid was sanctioned by Nixon campaign officials.

Gov. George C. Wallace of AL, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, is shot by Arthur Bremer and partially paralyzed.

Republican Richard Nixon reelected President of the US in a near-record landslide; VP is Spiro T. Agnew.

US petroleum products shortage first becomes apparent.

A US Supreme Court ruling effectively prohibits capital punishment, pending new legislation from the states; Florida becomes the first state to reinstitute the death penalty.

Strict antihijack measures are instituted at US airports.

Hurricane Agnes causes an estimated \$1.7 billion damage to the eastern US.

1973 -

President Nixon ends wage-price controls except in the food, health care, and building industries.

Watergate: the five original defendants plead guilty; Apr. 17, President Nixon who had previously maintained that there is no official involvement in the affair, announces "major developments" arising from his own investigation; his aides are forced to resign; VP Agnew resigns and Gerald Ford, republican leader in the House of Representatives is named VP.

US devalues dollar for second time in two years.

Flooding of the MS River and its tributaries killed 11 persons, and left 35,000 homeless resulting in more than \$300 million property damage.

Tornadoes, storms, and floods killed 24 persons in AL, AR, MS, FL, GA, and NC.

1974 -

Worldwide inflation helps to cause dramatic increases in the cost of fuel, food, and materials; oil-producing nations boost prices, heightening inflation; economic growth slows to near zero in most industrialized nations; Dow Jones stock exchange index falls to 663, the lowest level since the 1970 recession.

All price and wage controls, in effect since 1971, end in the US.

Watergate: the House Judiciary Committee recommends three articles of impeachment for consideration by the full House of Representatives; additional tapes reveal early Presidential involvement in the cover-up;

Nixon resigns Aug. 9 and VP Ford becomes 39th US President.

VP is Nelson Rockefeller.

President Ford grants former President Nixon a pardon for any criminal offenses committed while in office; widespread protest develops.

President Ford grants limited amnesty to Vietnam War draft evaders and military deserters.

Gasoline shortage inconveniences Americans through winter months; year-round Daylight Saving Time is adopted to save fuel but law is later repealed.

"Streaking" becomes a fad in the US.

1975 -

The cost of mailing a first-class letter in the US increases from 10 cents to 13 cents.

Fire threatens nuclear power plant near Athens, AL, damage is estimated at \$50 million, but reportedly no radiation escapes.

South Vietnam surrenders to Viet Cong and Communist forces, US airlift ends hours before the fall.

Teachers strike in 12 states over wages, class, size, and fringe benefits, nearly two million students are affected at peak of strikes.

President Ford escapes bullet fired from a crowd in San Francisco.

VP Rockefeller announces that he will not run with Ford in 1976.

1976 -

The US celebrates its Bicentennial with special events across the country.

US President Ford and Jimmy Carter, democratic candidate for President, debate social, political, and economic issues on national television three times.

Senators Walter F. Mondale and Robert J. Dole meet in a TV debate, the first ever between US VP candidates.

Jimmy Carter is elected 39th President of the US, narrowly defeating President Ford; Senator Walter Mondale is elected VP.

The National Academy of Science reports that gases from cars can cause damage to the atmosphere's ozone layer.

Hurricane Belle hits the east coast of the US; estimated \$23.5 million damage.

First US copyright revision since 1909 is signed into law. It extends protection to 50 years after a copyright holder's death.

US health officials halt the swine-flu immunization program because of a possible link to at least 50 cases of paralysis and four deaths.

1977 -

President Carter warns that the energy crisis in the US could bring on a "national catastrophe"; Americans must respond with the "moral equivalent of war," making "profound" changes in their oil consumption. Tom Bradley, elected Los Angeles's first black Mayor in 1973, is reelected, defeating 11 white opponents. US Department of Energy is established.

Elvis Presley, American singer known as the "King of Rock'n'Roll," died (b. 1935.)

US space shuttle "Enterprise" makes its first manned flight.

US National Institute of Health reports that for the first time a life-threatening viral infection - herpes encephalitis - has been successfully treated with a drug.

A massive blackout in New York City leaves 9 million persons without electricity for between 4.5 and 25 hours.

US population reaches 216 million.

Jacqueline Means is the first woman to be ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church in the US.

Revised food-stamp and farm-aid legislation clears Congress.

The US withdraws from the International Labor Organization.

President Carter signs minimum-wage bill that will raise the minimum level from \$2.30 to \$3.35 per hour by 1981.

US farmers protest low farm prices in a Washington, DC demonstration.

1978 -

Norman Rockwell, American illustrator and painter, best known for his covers for "The Saturday Evening Post," died (b. 1894.)

First-class postage goes up from 13 cents to 15 cents per ounce (28 grams) in the US.

Memphis, TN, fire fighters strike, and National Guard is called in to operate firehouses. At least 350 fires are reported during the strike.

Thieves take \$5 million from Kennedy International Airport in New York City, in the largest theft in US history.

Allan Bakke admitted to medical school under "reverse discrimination" ruling.

1979 -

Smallpox was eradicated.

Three thousand farmers march on Washington, D.C., to demand higher price supports.

Great Britain's government falls after losing a vote of confidence.

Margaret Thatcher becomes prime minister of Great Britain, the first woman to hold the post.

Carter orders that temperatures of commercial and public buildings be held no lower than 78 degrees F. (25.5 degrees C) in summer to save energy.

1980 -

At least 36 persons died in a severe winter storm that hit much of the southern and eastern US.

Proposal to register women for the draft loses in the House Armed Services military personnel subcommittee.

Oil's base price is hiked to \$32 per barrel by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC.)

Republicans nominate Ronald Reagan for President and George H.W. Bush for VP candidates.

Hurricane Allen came across the Tx Gulf Coast from the Caribbean, Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula killing at least 272 persons. Rated the second strongest hurricane of the 1900's.

World's largest airport terminal opens in Atlanta, GA.

Ronald Reagan is elected President of the US and Bush is VP.

US, Canada, Japan, and West Germany boycott the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow in protest of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

1981 -

Iran frees 52 United States hostages after 444 days in captivity.

President Reagan is shot in the chest outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Pope John Paul II is shot in St. Peter's Square in Rome.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are married at St. Paul's Cathedral in London before a worldwide television audience of about 700 million persons.

Sandra Day O'Connor is sworn in as the first woman justice of the US Supreme Court.

OPEC sets a single price of \$34 per barrel of crude oil.

Congress passes a \$200-billion military spending bill, the largest in US history.

Joe Louis died (b. 1914.)

1982 -

Air Florida jetliner crashes into a Potomac River bridge after taking off from Washington National Airport. Seventy-eight people die as a result of the crash.

Wayne B. Williams is convicted of murdering two of 28 young blacks killed during a two-year period in Atlanta, GA.

World's Fair opens in Knoxville, TN, the theme is "Energy Turns the World."

Evangelist Billy Graham is in Moscow to attend a religious leaders conference on nuclear disarmament.

Prince and Princess of Wales have their first child, a son.
Major US banks lower their prime interest rate from 15 to 13.5 per cent.
Halley's Comet is sighted for the first time since 1911.
Vietnam Veteran's Memorial is dedicated in Washington, D.C.
EPCOT (Environmental Prototype Community Of Tomorrow) Center opened at Disney World, Orlando, FL.
The spread of AIDS worldwide concerned scientists, as did the increasing number of cases of Alzheimer's disease, a loss-of-memory disease formerly confused with senility.

1983 -

President Reagan signs into law the first increase in federal gas taxes in 23 years.
The Independent Truckers Association begins a nationwide strike in the US to protest higher truck and fuel taxes.
Walter Mondale, former VP of US, announces his candidacy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.
Local unions of the United Auto Workers (UAW) ratify a new contract with Caterpillar Tractor Company, ending a strike that began in 1982.
Sally K. Ride, mission specialist aboard the space shuttle Challenger, becomes the first American woman in space.
Jesse L. Jackson says during a television interview that he will seek the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.
President Reagan signs a bill that will for the first time pay dairy farmers to reduce milk production.
Snow storms and blizzards hit the eastern US hard.
Vanessa Williams is the first black to be crowned Miss America.

1984 -

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) bans the use of ethylene dibromide (EDB), a pesticide suspected of causing cancer, on grain and grain products.
Challenger astronauts Bruce McCandless II and Robert L. Stewart become the first human beings to fly free in space without a lifeline to their spacecraft.
Tornadoes strike NC and SC, killing at least 60 people and injuring more than 1,000.
Challenger astronauts complete history's first satellite repair in space.
Beatrice Foods Company agrees to buy Esmark Incorporated for more than \$2.7 billion, creating one of the largest food and consumer-products companies in the world.
Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro (D., N.Y.) is chosen by Mondale as his running mate. On July 19, she becomes the first woman nominated for VP by a major party.
A British oil tanker runs aground in the Gulf of Mexico, creating a huge oil slick that fouls the TX Coast.
President Reagan wins reelection carrying 49 of the 50 states for the biggest electoral vote total in US history.

1985 -

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher addresses the US Congress and praises Reagan's defense policies.
The US dollar soars to record highs against the British pound, the French franc, and the Italian lira.
Jewel Companies, Inc. closes its Melrose park, Ill. dairy and removes milk from its stores after the dairy is linked to an outbreak of salmonella poisoning.
The Coca-Cola Comp. says it will bring back original-formula Coke in addition to the new version introduced in April.
Reagan orders a 15-month pay freeze for federal civil servants.
Farm Aid, a benefit concert in Champaign, IL, organized by signer Willie Nelson, raises about \$7 million to help US farmers.
Hurricane Juan causes eight deaths and more than \$1 billion in damage in LA.
Prince and Princess of Wales make their first trip together to the US.
Hurricane Kate strikes FL and GA, causing 7 deaths and \$1 billion in damage.

1986 -

The space shuttle Challenger explodes about 73 seconds after liftoff from Cape Canaveral, FL, killing all seven crew members.
President Reagan orders drug testing for all federal employees in "sensitive" jobs.
US bombed Libya in retaliation for terrorist acts.

1987 -

An estimated 20,000 people take part in a civil rights march in Cumming, GA in a repeat of a smaller demonstration on Jan. 17, that had been disrupted by KKK members and supporters.
United Steelworkers of America members begin to return to USX Corporation steel mills, ending a work stoppage that began in August 1986, the longest in the steel industry's history.
The television evangelist Jim Bakker resigned his ministry after admitting a 1980 sexual encounter with a church secretary.
The US FDA approves zidovudine, formerly known as azidothymidine (AZT), the first drug proved to prolong the lives of patients with AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome.)
President Reagan while in West Berlin challenges Soviet leader Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall.
The US celebrates the 200th anniversary of the signing of its Constitution.
The FDA approves the clot-dissolving drug (tPA), which can reduce heart-attack damage.

1988 -

Television evangelist Jimmy Swaggart tells his congregation in Baton Rouge, LA, that he has sinned and will not preach for an "interminate" time.

The US government begins mailing a pamphlet about AIDS to more than 106 million households in the first-ever nation-wide mailing about a public-health crisis.

Surgeon General Koop issues a landmark report on nutrition calling excess dietary fat a major national health problem.

The space shuttle Discovery lifts off from Cape Canaveral, FL, for the first shuttle flight since the Challenger exploded in 1986, it lands safely in Oct.

A computer virus, a program designed to reproduce and transmit itself over electronic networks, disrupts the operation of computers at universities and defense research centers throughout the United States.

1989 -

George Bush takes office as 41st President of the US.

The tanker Exxon Valdez hits a submerged reef in Prince William Sound, AK, and spills an estimated 240,000 barrels of oil into the Pacific Ocean, the worst tanker spill in US history.

President Bush orders nearly 1,900 additional troops to Panama to protect Americans there.

US Supreme Court rules that states may execute murders as young as 16 or those who are mentally retarded.

Hurricane Hugo, the most powerful hurricane in a decade, rakes the Caribbean and the South-eastern US, causing at least 71 deaths and estimated \$8 billion in damage.

A deadly earthquake jolts northern California, killing at least 62 people and causing an estimated \$7 billion in damage.

Tornadoes rake the Eastern US, killing at least 31 people, including 18 in Huntsville, AL.

1990 -

The US FDA approves the first low-calorie substitute for fat, the NutraSweet Company's Splendide.

A smoking ban takes effect on all domestic US airline flights of less than six hours.

The Supreme Court of the US rules that judges may order school boards to raise taxes to achieve desegregation.

Congress passes a civil rights act outlawing discrimination against disabled people in employment, government services, transportation, and access to public facilities; Bush signs into law on July 26.

President Bush calls up US military reservists for service in the Persian Gulf Crisis.

1991 -

The Persian Gulf War begins as the US and its allies launch an air strike against Iraq and Iraq-held Kuwait with 1,000 in 14 hours.

A postage increase raises the cost of a first-class US stamp from 25 to 29 cents.

President Bush declares victory over Iraq in the Persian Gulf and orders a cease-fire.

The Supreme Court of the US rules that employers cannot bar women from hazardous jobs because of a risk to unborn children.

President Bush nominates Clarence Thomas, a conservative black judge, to replace Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court of the US.

President Bush signs into law the 1991 Civil Rights Act.

1992 -

In his State of the Union Address, President Bush outlines limited tax-relief measures and cuts in the defense budget amounting to \$50 billion over a five-year period.

Los Angeles erupts in five days of rioting and looting after four white police officers accused of the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King in March 1991 are acquitted by a jury in Ventura County, CA. At least 50 people were killed and more than 4,000 injured and more than 11,000 arrested.

Approx. 600 fires were set and property damage estimates reached \$1 billion.

AR Governor Bill Clinton gets the Democratic party nomination.

Texas billionaire Ross Perot also runs for president.

Hurricane Andrew storms across southern FL, then rips through southern LA; leaving an estimated 250,000 homeless and up to \$30 billion in damage.

The US Bureau of the Census releases figures showing that the number of Americans living in poverty in 1991 reached 35.7 million, highest number since 1964.

Carol Moseley Braun becomes the first black woman elected to the US Senate.

Sam Walton (b.1918) died; founder of Wal-Mart's store chain; the largest in the retail market in the US.

1993 -

Bill Clinton is inaugurated as the 42nd President of the US.

The US Agricultural Department reports that in Dec. 1992 a record percentage of Americans received food stamps.

The worst storm of the century strikes the East Coast from FL to northeastern Canada, spanning tornadoes in Southern states and a blizzard that paralyzed dozens of major cities including Atlanta, Washington, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Montreal; at least 213 people died.

The 51-day siege of the Branch Davidian-cult compound near Waco, TX, ends as fire overcomes the compound set.

The worst flooding on record in the Midwestern states occurs.

The Brady bill, handgun-control legislation that imposes a five-day waiting period so that background checks can be conducted on would-be gun purchasers, clears Congress, and President Clinton signed it into law.

1994 -

In the mid-term elections of November, the Republican Party gained a sufficient number of seats to take control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

US troops were dispatched to Haiti in September to oversee the return to power of the democratically elected president.

The crew of the US space shuttle Endeavor successfully carried out historic repairs in space to the Hubble Space Telescope, correcting a major fault to the telescope's optical system.

1995 -

The bombing in April of a federal building in Oklahoma City shocked the nation; over 180 people died in the worst terrorist attack within the country's borders.

Spring tornadoes nationwide are worse and more frequent than ever recorded.

In September, Hurricane Opal comes in on land in Alabama up-state for the first time on record.

President Clinton and wife Hillary are questioned about relations with Whitewater scandal.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE OF

MR. DENNIS WALKER

- 1915 -
September 4
Born to Annie Lou and Preston Walker in Howelton Community located in Etowah County, Alabama.
- 1921 -
Fall
Went to Howelton School.
- 1922 -
Fall
Transferred to Pea Ridge (Thrasher) School.
- 1927 -
Fall
Transferred to Walnut Grove High School.
- 1935 -
May
Graduated from Walnut Grove High School.
November 30
Married Sadie Harris.
- 1936 -
February
Grandpa and Grandma moved to Boaz, Alabama and farmed on the halves making 3 bales of cotton and 155 bushels of corn.
- 1936 -
October
Moved back to Howelton and built a house, went to work at uncle's sawmill earning \$1.50 a day. Bought 1.5 ton truck.
- 1938 -
June 15
Had first child, a son, William Glen Walker.
- 1939 -
Went to work at the Steel Plant in Gadsden for \$.40 per hour, continued to farm on the side.
- 1940 -
August 13
Had second child, a girl, Marcia Gail Walker.
- 1944 -
Moved to Texas and worked for ten months at a filling station before acquiring employment as a ranch foreman responsible for 1600 acres of wheat and cattle. Earned \$125 monthly.
- 1949 -
Moved back to Howelton and Egypt Communities in Etowah County, Alabama. Bought tractor and seed and farmed, but cotton crop was destroyed by the boweevil. Had planted for 15 bales and only made 3.
- 1950 -
Began work with Mr. Majure driving fuel truck, continued farming also.
December 19
Moved to Webster's Chapel Community to farm as partners with Mr. Majure. Raised beef cattle, cotton, hay, and corn.
February 5
Had third child, a girl, Patricia Diane Walker.
- 1952 -
Got electricity.
- 1953 -
Began milking 15 cows by hand, produced 4 to 5 cans of milk. Had to be taken to the end of the road to meet the milk truck.
- 1954 -
Furnished timber from the farm to build Webster's Chapel Methodist Church.
- 1957 -
Built the dairy barn and developed grade - A base and herd. Also put in the pipeline.
- 1958 -
Preston Walker passed away.

- 1959 - Bought their first John Deere 4 cylinder tractor brand new. Had a good year.
- 1960 - Had the well dug. Raised corn, hay, and soybeans.
- 1962 - Mr. Majure died and Mr. Hollingsworth gave Grandpa the opportunity to buy the 760 acre farm all in one block.
- 1964 - Began to move into the timber business.
- 1965 - Good year for farming.
- 1966 - Had bumper crops.
- 1967 - Bought new John Deere equipment.
- 1968 - A larger John Deere tractor was purchased for farm use.
- 1970 - The farm was doing well, had increased milk herd to 105. As the decade continued and into the early 80's feed prices went up but milk prices did not increase.
- 1972 - Road by house was paved.
- 1974 - Purchased a large tractor with a cab and air conditioning and it had 726 horse power.
- 1977 - Retired and sold the farm but continues to live on farm and give advise as well as help out when needed.
- 1978 - Grandma had open heart surgery to replace on of her valves with a pig valve.
- 1979 - Drought, purchased the irrigation system.
- 1980 - Bought the circle sawmill and lumber plainer. It ran until 1993 when the Blizzard of '93 came, followed by the Palm Sunday tornado of '94 the roof fell in.
- 1983 - Annie Lou Johnson Walker passed away.
- 1985 - Grandma had a pace maker put in.
- 1986 - Attends antique tractor shows and collects antique tractors and machinery to the present date. Also continues to travel on a fairly regualr basis.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE OF

MRS. SADIE HARRIS WALKER

- 1910 -
August 16
Born to Mary Frances Hopper Harris and Willie Elmer Harris in the Howelton Community, in Etowah County, Alabama.
- 1916 -
September
Started grammar school at Pea Ridge (Thrasher) School.
- 1924 -
Fall
Transferred to Walnut Grove School.
- 1925 -
Fall
Transferred to Etowah High School.
- 1928 -
May 15
Graduated from Etowah High School, the first class of Etowah High to ever have a school annual.
- 1929 -
Fall
Lawis, oldest brother, died of double pneumonia.
Grandma stayed at home and helped out because Granny (her mother) was ill. She also helped Papa (her father) in the fields to gather the cotton and corn crops and sell fruit trees. She looked out for her two younger brothers who were still in school: John and Paul and Curtis.
- 1930 -
Took correspondence business courses in short hand, typing, and book keeping. Papa worked at a insurance company, and his boss offered her a job as a secretary. Before she started work the Panic hit and so there went her job. The Panic left many without jobs and money. Grandma had an uncle who walked the soles off his shoes trying to find work.
- 1931-1935
Stayed at home and worked so Papa could peddle and younger brothers could go to school.
- 1935 -
November 30
Married Dennis Walker.
- 1936 -
February
Moved to Boaz, Alabama and farmed on the halves. They made a good crop. Began work on building a house in Howelton.
Fall
Moved back to Howelton and into house even before all the floors and inside walls were in and up.
- 1938 -
June 15
Had first child, a boy, William Glen Walker. They continued farming and Grandpa went to work at the Steel Plant.
- 1940 -
Had second child, a girl, Marcia Gail Walker.
- 1944 -
Moved to Pampa Texas, Grandpa was employed as a ranch foreman. Grandma stayed behind and killed the hogs and gathered the crops. Then she sold the place and cows and joined Grandpa in Texas. The move was made to help Grandma's asthma. She cooked for the ranch hands and cleaned the 'big house' that belonged to the owner of the ranch.
- 1949 -
September
The owner of the ranch sold out and Grandma had developed hay fever due to the wheat so they moved back to Alabama. They moved in with Papa and Granny Harris' at Howelton and lived there three weeks. Then they moved in the parsonage at Howelton Church and they lived there until Christmas. Then they moved to the Egypt Community.

1950 -

February 5

Had third child, a girl, Patricia Diane Walker. Grandpa went to work for Mr. Majeure in Gadsden driving the gas truck, he owned an appliance store and sold propane gas.

November 25

On Thanksgiving Day, they came down to Webster's Chapel to check out a farm that Mr. Majeure owned and offered to let Grandpa rent the farm if he would work it .

December 19

They took the offer and moved to Webster's Chapel.

They had livestock and farmed the land.

1951 -

Made a crop of cotton and corn. Had chickens and hogs and cows.

1953 -

Began milking by hand. The milk was used for cheese. Milked 16 cows by hand at 4:00 in the morning and afternoon. Grandma would get the kids off to school and then go and work in the fields until time to milk and get supper. The bus came to end of the road, which was a mile, to where the kids had to meet it. The mail and paper also only came that far. They had no electricity, paved road, or running water in the house.

1960 -

Glen Walker married Betty Ruth Spears.

1961 -

First grandchild was born, Laurie Walker Douthit.

Mary Frances Hopper Harris passed away.

1962 -

Second grandchild was born, Todd Walker.

1964 -

Gail Walker married Doyce Griffith.

Remodeled the dairy barn.

1965 -

Installed new milkers. Grandma always got the cows and milking started each day but she began to have heart problems.

1966 -

Third grandchild was born, Casey Walker.

1968 -

Fourth grandchild was born, Lesile Walker Tate.

1969 -

Fifth grandchild was born, Loyce Griffith.

1973 -

Willie Elmer Harris passed away.

1974 -

Sixth grandchild was born, Paula Griffith.

1975 -

Diane Walker married Sherron Rollins.

1978 -

Grandma had open heart surgery to replace one of her damaged valves with a pig valve.

1985 -

Grandma had a pace maker installed in her heart.

First great-grandchild born (as of 1996 there are eight).

1987 -

Trip to Alaska.

1992 -

April

Sold the dairy.

May

Grandma had a second valve put in and the heart wall was patched.

1995 -

Grandma got a new pacemaker.

Sews, quilts, and enjoys reading. Also travels with Grandpa to the present date.

**PREPARED QUESTIONS
ORAL HISTORY PROJECT INTERVIEW OF
MR. & MRS. DENNIS WALKER
HY 442
DR. HARVEY H. JACKSON
SPRING 1996**

(Information concerning childhood and years before marriage.)

- 1.) Had your family always farmed?
- 2.) If so, what crops did they farm?
- 3.) How many brothers and sisters did you have?
- 4.) How many of them also continued to farm?
- 5.) Did you want to get a higher education after high school?
- 6.) What did you decide to do?
- 7.) What was your first occupation?
- 8.) What were the conditions during the years that you were growing up?

(Information concerning years during courtship and marriage.)

- 1.) How did you meet?
- 2.) When did you marry?
- 3.) What were your occupations at the time of your marriage?
- 4.) Did you continue to farm or did you do other jobs too?
- 5.) Was your decision based on economic situations in agriculture?
- 6.) Why did you move to Texas?
- 7.) While you were in Texas what was your occupation?
- 8.) What have been your goals in agriculture?
- 9.) You have raised cows, chickens, and your own food, has it always been in the situation of a full time farmer?
- 10.) What were the differences between agriculture in Texas and Alabama?
- 11.) Why did you decide to move back to Alabama?
- 12.) When you moved back, I understand that you had big expectations for the cotton crop that year. What happened, what was the result? How did you deal with your financial situation then?
- 13.) What was your next move?
- 14.) I understand that your friendship to Mr. Majure brought you to Webster's Chapel. What was your responsibility on the farm in Webster's Chapel?
- 15.) What were the conditions of the house and land when you arrived?
- 16.) What tools did you farm with?
- 17.) Did you lease the land from Mr. Majure? Did you provide the equipment?
- 18.) What led you into dairy farming?
- 19.) Under what conditions did you begin the dairy business?
- 20.) Did you join associations and groups that were especially for farmers and dairymen?

- 21.) What role did the government play in agriculture at the time?
- 22.) Grandma, how did you help out? What were your responsibilities?
- 23.) Did the children have responsibilities also? If so, what were they?
- 24.) Did you start out milking by hand?
- 25.) What year did you modernize your system? Why?
- 26.) Was it more productive? How?
- 27.) When did your son become a partner in the business?
- 28.) When did Mr. Majure get out of the business? Why?
- 29.) What crops did you raise? Did you cut silage?
- 30.) What type of machinery was needed and used?
- 31.) Did you have silos and barns?
- 32.) How had the economic situation of agriculture changed from when you were growing up?
- 33.) What progress and inventions had been made?
- 34.) Why did you go to Florida for feed?
- 35.) Why did you buy feed? Where did you buy feed? How much did it cost?
- 36.) Why did you go into the lumber harvesting business?
- 37.) Did you think it would be more profitable?
- 38.) When did you purchase the saw mill? Was it profitable?
- 39.) What was the production of the cows? When were they milked?
- 40.) Under what conditions were they milked?
- 41.) What kind of problems can you have with cows?
- 42.) What was the average number of cows that you milked?
- 43.) Why did the dairy business decline?
- 44.) When the feed prices rose and the milk prices did not, how did it affect you?
- 45.) You eventually had to sell out the dairy, why? Do you think dairying is profitable today?
- 46.) How does dairy farms today compared with those of 60 years ago?
- 47.) How did and does dairying compare with lumber harvesting?
- 48.) Looking back over the years, you received many awards and recognitions for outstanding farming and dairying, why do you think you did? What lead to these?
- 49.) Between the 1910's and 1990's several events have occurred such as the Panic, World War I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars, Civil Rights movement, entrance of the space program, assassination of a president, and many difficulties for the United States. What can you tell me about these from personal experiences you have concerning them?
- 50.) In what other ways have the United States and the state of Alabama and agriculture changed over the years? How do you think the 1990's summarizes these changes? What would you tell young farmers and their wives today?

WALKER'S DAIRY

... IN THE NEWS

Grade A Dairymen

Calhoun County has a new Grade A dairy. This dairy is a partnership operation. C. Majure of Gadsden is the owner of the farm and Dennis Walker, of the Websters Chapel Community is farm operator. This dairy is located on C. Majure's farm in the Websters Chapel Community.

Majure and Walker have constructed a modern four-stanchion milking parlor. They have installed a pipe line unit and bulk tank. This is the first four-stanchion milking parlor to be constructed in the County.

This farm was a beef cattle, hog unit until four years ago. Having in the beef herd eight dairy cows for brood cows was one incentive to cause them to think of producing milk. The price of beef cattle was not too profitable. The income from hogs did not furnish sufficient income.

Majure and Walker began producing and marketing manufactured milk. They increased their herd dairy cows to twelve.

Recently they decided to sell off beef cattle and purchase additional dairy cows to justify them being Grade A. They purchased the dairy herd of T. L. Yates at Oak Grove, and plan to operate twenty-cow unit dairy.

Majure and Walker have put all their cotton acres in the Soil Bank Program. They plan to produce all grain and roughage necessary for their dairy herd. Permanent and temporary clover and grasses will be their grazing program.

It is believed that with the interest these partners have in dairying they will soon be among the top Grade A producers in the County.

Do you plan to make a dinner dish that calls for egg yolks? Then use the whites to make meringue shells, and fill them with ice cream, pudding, or fruits for dessert.

1957

7. 19. 69



PROGRAM USED—A grain bin and bin for concentrates will make it possible for Walker and Son Dairy to blend their own dairy rations, as part of the Auburn 5M Dairy Feeding Program. The program is designed to give dairymen maximum effie-

ient production, maximum feed balance, maximum use of forage, labor and feed dollars. Above, Dennis Walker and his son Glen look over the panel control on their silo, which automatically controls the self-unloader and self-feeder.



CALHOUN COUNTY FORESTRY ASSOCIATION held a tour on the farms of James Hubbard in Talladega County and its Annual Meeting at the Ramada Inn in Oxford on Sept. 8. Pictured (L-R) District Supervisor E. D. Whiteside, Watershed Forester John Tyson, and members Glenn Walker, A. P. Hubbard, Hubert Harper, Jerry Self, W. W. Anderson, A. C. Haver, and Dennis Walker. Others present but not pictured were James Hubbard and H. C. DeBardleben, Jr.

Webster's Chapel

Family takes pride in farming

Vet Mechanic. Businessperson. Milkhand. These words describe the "Jack-of-all-trades" lot of Dennis, Glen and Tod Walker, a local three-generational small-farm family.

Formerly the old Rich farm, the 760-acre farm located in Webster's Chapel has been operated by the Walker family since 1959.

DENNIS WALKER, HIS son, Glen, and grandson, Todd, work about 160 acres of soybeans, 200 acres of corn 400 acres of grain sorghum, and own a milk herd of about 757 Holsteins.

Glen Walker, who has been a member of the Board of Directors of Alabama Farmers for the past five years, said that their total net income for 1979 was \$21,000.

He continued, "It it wasn't for the logging we do in the winter, we wouldn't make it. This year, due to the drought, we expect 13 bushels of soybeans per acre as compared with about 25 bushels in 1979."

According to a recent report of the Alabama Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, soybean production is down 38 percent from last year.

Pointing out that fertilizer is projected to be about \$40 a ton higher this year after doubling to a \$230 per ton average in the last two years, Walker stated that due to the cost Alabama farmers have virtually used no fertilizer on grazing areas in the last two years.

"Cows who feed off these fields will not have much grass to pick from this year unless farmers fertilize," said Walker.



Farm-City proclamation signed

Mayor Nisbet proclaiming Farm-City Week (November 21-27). Also pictured (from left to right) are Walter Ponder, Calhoun County Farm Bureau president;

Dennis, Glen, and Tod Walker from Webster's Chapel; Birmingham, Jacksonville president.

DENNIS WALKER, WHO recently attended the World Dairy Expo in Madison, Wisc., said, "I'm proud to be a farmer. I remember when milk buckets went for \$3, not the 1990 price of about \$10,000 for a bulk milk tank. How are we going to survive when things we sell are doubling while things we buy are tripling?"

Although grandson Todd's day begins as early as back in his grandfather's day, Glen Walker stated, "When I was his age, I was doing most of what I'm doing right now."

When asked why he wanted to pursue farming despite the low rate of return (about 5 percent), Todd answered, "No office job for me. That is what I know and there's nothing else I'd rather do."

Glen Walker continued, "If Todd wasn't part of this family farm, as an ordinary person he'd never be able to come up with the \$2500 per milk cow needed to start out." Real estate prices to get or add land and interest rates are real problems."

Dennis Walker added, "Back in the 1950s, it took less than \$500 to make a crop. Now it costs approximately \$35,000."

Glen continued, "Although innovations such as artificial insemination and soil and feed testing have improved the farmer's lot, further legislation such as the amendment which just passed allowing farmers to advertise their own products will be needed. Bill Nichols is to be commended for his efforts in helping the Alabama farmer."

STATING THAT THEY were Christians who attend church three to four times weekly, Glen, when asked about the current situation in farming, said, "They're all good days with the Lord. Determination is the key."

Other members of the Walker family include Mrs. Sadie Walker Mrs. Betty Ruth Walker, Laurie, 19, Casey, 14, and Leslie, 11.

WALKER'S DAIRY DOCUMENTS

AWARDS

RECOGNITIONS

FARM EXPENSES

FARM PROFITS

1957 BASE QUOTA

1979 BASE QUOTA

D.H.I.A DUES

MILK PERMIT

ALABAMA MASTER DAIRYMAN AWARD

WALKER & MAJURE

of

WELLINGTON, ALABAMA

has qualified as a MASTER DAIRYMAN by making a herd average production of 10,000 pounds of milk or 400 pounds of butterfat or both per cow on DHIA test.

1961

10,440 POUNDS OF MILK 405 POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT 40 COWS

.....	POUNDS OF MILK	.....	POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT	.....	COWS
.....	POUNDS OF MILK	.....	POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT	.....	COWS
.....	POUNDS OF MILK	.....	POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT	.....	COWS
.....	POUNDS OF MILK	.....	POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT	.....	COWS

Charles R. Bridgman
DHIA Supervisor

A. S. Nickerson, Jr.
County Extension Agent

Fred R. Weston
Director, Agricultural Extension Service

Blair Jones, Jr.
Extension Dairyman

Sponsored by Alabama Extension Service and American Breeders Service Cooperating



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Stabilization
and Conservation
Committee

Certificate of Service

Awarded to _____

DENNIS WALKER

in recognition of TEN years of service for ASCS.

STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAY 16, 1977

date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Anniston, Alabama
May 2, 1972

Mr. Dennis Walker
Rt. 1 - Box 296
Wellington, Alabama 36279

Dear Mr. Walker:

Your loan in the amount of \$9,500.00 to purchase a feed mill has been submitted to our State Office for approval.

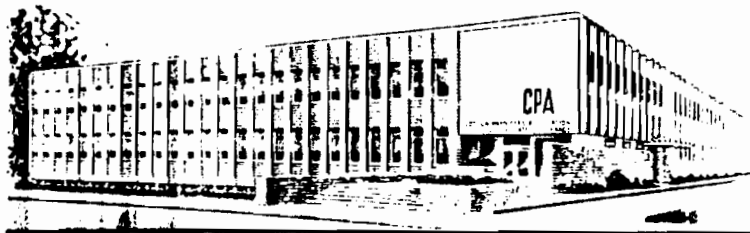
I have been advised that they were unable to approve this loan. It was their opinion that the feed mill to be purchased was excessive in size and cost to the needs for a farming operation of the size you are carrying on.

They also called to my attention that the balance available for loan repayment was \$25,785.00 compared to \$25,583.00 debts due which only leaves a balance of \$200 according to the farm plan.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert K. Payne
County Supervisor



COTTON PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

3348 PEACHTREE ROAD N. E.

PHONE 237-2251 • P.O. BOX 2210 • ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF
D. W. BROOKS
GENERAL MANAGER

January, 1965

Dear Patron:

During the 1963-64 fiscal year, which began on July 1, 1963 and ended June 30, 1964, you used your association in purchasing all or part of your farm supplies. Farmers own this association and every member participates in the earnings based on the amount of business which he does with his own association. Your share of the earnings of your association during this past year is \$ 57.34, 99.3 % of which constitutes a patronage dividend.

The patronage refund rates on volume of your business with CPA are as follows:

Co-op Feed	6%	Pesticides & Animal Health Products	4%
All Plant Food	7½%	Seed & Farm Supplies	4%

If the above total stated dollar amount is \$5.00 or less, the entire amount is enclosed herewith by check. If the amount is more than \$5.00 at least 20% is enclosed herewith by check, 40% in the form of a certificate on which you will draw a 5% interest as long as you hold the certificate, and the balance has been properly credited on the books of the association to your account. Since we do not want any member to hold a certificate for less than \$5.00, if the 40% certificate worked out over \$1.00 but less than \$5.00, that amount is also included in your check. This letter is your written notice of allocation for the balance credited to your account and the amount shown on the certificate if any is issued to you.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Brooks
General Manager



The Cotton Producers Association

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

N^o 26343

REVOLVING FUND PATRONAGE REFUND CERTIFICATE

This certifies that

Dennis Walker

PURCHASING SERIES NO. ↓

PATRON NUMBER 290

19

Route 1, Box 296P, Wellington, Alabama

is entitled to receive an

AMOUNT

not to exceed ****22 and 74/100****

dollars

Dollars	Cents
**22	74

from the unsegregated assets of The Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Georgia, on account of a patronage refund for season ending June 30, 1964 declared by its board of directors, subject to the following conditions:

1. The board of directors may in its discretion retire this and other revolving fund certificates issued in a given year, either fully or on a pro rata basis.
2. Revolving fund certificates issued and reserves credited to patrons in prior years shall be entitled to priority in retirement.
3. Upon the dissolution or winding up of the association, all revolving fund certificates and patron reserves shall be retired in full before any liquidation dividends are declared.
4. This certificate is not transferable except upon the books of the association and with the approval of the board of directors.
5. The amount stated in this certificate may bear interest as determined by the board of directors, but such interest shall not exceed 5% per annum.
6. All debts of the association, both secured and unsecured, shall be entitled to priority over any amount stated in this or other revolving fund certificates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said association has caused this certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and to be sealed with the association's seal on the date indicated above.

D.W. Brooke

Secretary

By

THE COTTON PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

W.P. Sewell

President

PERIOD ENDING	TOTAL LBS DELIVERED	LBS. CLASS I	LBS. CLASS II	LBS. CLASS III	TEST	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	PRICE	MILK PURCHASE STATEMENT														
													DETACH AND RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS														
502	3638	21870	4307	4561	4025	380	77	169	33	183	58	6.50	4015	3.13	TRO-FE DAIRY COMPANY, INC. GADSDEN, ALABAMA												
MILK PURCHASED \$540													AMOUNT				DEDUCTIONS				NET PAY	CHECK NO.					
DEDUCTIONS AND NET PAY													CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	TOTAL	HAULING	SUPPLIES	VDC	BANK	MISC						
													4374	168	81	4287	56600	14	98	170	16	533	81	306	533	81	1335
DATE	CANS	WEIGHT	RETURNS	DATE	CANS	WEIGHT	RETURNS	NO: <u>502</u>								DATE	CANS	WEIGHT	RETURNS								
16				5	20			DATE								13											
17				6	21			TOTAL								14											
18				7	22			CANS	WEIGHT	RETURNS																	
19				8	23																						

STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA STATE MILK CONTROL BOARD

364 South Ripley Street
Montgomery, Alabama

March 15, 1957

*Dennis & Walker
(S. L. Yates)*

Dear Sir:

You are advised that the Milk Control Board has recorded the shipments of milk by you to *the La Brea* during the period September 1, 1956 - February 28, 1957.

Our records indicate that during this period you shipped *94,888* lbs. of milk which entitles you to a *1.164* % of your distributor's sales during the next twelve months beginning March 1, 1957

Very truly yours,

ALABAMA STATE MILK CONTROL BOARD

W. F. Whittaker,
Executive Secretary

WFW/mg



TERRELL ELLIS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA DAIRY COMMISSION

1445 FEDERAL DRIVE
P. O. BOX 3224
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36109

September 1, 1979

MARtha S. RICHARDSON, CHAIRMAN
MARION, ALA

FOSTER EICH
FLORENCE, ALA

FRANK VINSON
TROY, ALA.

PATRICK N. TROTTER, DVM
PRATTVILLE, ALA.

McMILLAN LANE, Ex-OFFICIO
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

*Dennis + Glenn Walker
Rt. 1, Box 386
Jacksonville, AL 36265*

All unearned quota has been allocated according
to Regulation 110-1.

Your new quota in Two-Fe
is 1.824 for using period 9-1-79 through
2-28-79.

George A. Leavitt
Chief Auditor

D. H. I. A.

Membership Dues (Lifetime) \$15.00

Monthly Testing Fee

20 Cows - - - - \$14.00 plus 21 to 30 cows - 50¢ per cow

30 Cows - - - - \$19.00 plus 31 to 40 cows - 45¢ per cow

40 Cows - - - - \$23.50 plus 41 to 50 cows - 40¢ per cow

50 Cows - - - - \$27.50 plus above 50 cows - 35¢ per cow

Mileage from Anniston to Dairy Farm:

0 - 5 miles \$1.00

5 - 10 miles \$2.00

10 - 15 miles \$3.00

15 miles and over \$4.00

Lodging for night or \$4.00

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CALHOUN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

MILK PERMIT

IT HAVING BEEN DETERMINED THAT THE BELOW NAMED PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION IS COMPLYING WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF ALABAMA AND THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, HANDLING OR DISTRIBUTION OF MILK AND CERTAIN MILK PRODUCTS, THIS PERMIT IS JOINTLY ISSUED AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW AND IS VALID UNTIL DATE PRESCRIBED BELOW UNLESS REVOKED.

THE BELOW NAMED PERSON IS AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT TO ENGAGE IN: The production of grade A raw milk for pasteurization.

PERMIT NUMBER 65249 R

VALID UNTIL September 30, 1979

DATE ISSUED October 1, 1978

NAME: Dennis Walker & Son

ADDRESS: Route 1
Walker & Son, Inc.
Washington, AL 36279-3626

Dora L. Myers, M.D.

STATE HEALTH OFFICER
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

O. H. Joyce, M.D.
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER
COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH