

JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY

GROWING UP IN ALABAMA
DURING THE 1930'S

A REPORT
FROM ORAL HISTORY
WITH JAMES B. PERRY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

ANNISTON, ALABAMA

NOVEMBER 94

BY
LORI JONES

GROWING UP IN ALABAMA
DURING THE 1930'S

Mr. James B. Perry was born on October 14, 1918. His parents were Alice M. Miller Perry and William Davey Perry. He has two sisters: Azaliegh and Wanetta. His family lived in Anniston, Alabama when he was born. Later they moved to Piedmont, Alabama. There they were share croppers. Share cropping was a system that allowed some one to work someone else's farm land and receive a proportion of the output. Mr. Perrys' family receive one forth of the output on the farm.¹ They sold some of the farm products which consisted of cotton, corn, tomatoes, potatoes, and peanuts. Also Mr. Perry's mother caned a lot of the food to be eaten later in the year. "That's the way people survived back in those days."²

Farm idem prices began to fall sharply in 1920, and remained low until President Roosevelt created the Agriculture Adjustment Administration (Triple-A) in 1934.³ The Triple-A was an action by the federal government to raise farm prices and restore profit to the farm business.⁴ This became a major New Deal Policy by

¹James B. Perry, interview by author. Tape recording, Anniston, Alabama, November 12, 1994.

²Ibid.

³Otis L. Graham, Jr. and Megham Robinson Wander, Franklin D. Roosevelt: His Life and Times (Boston: DaCapo Press, 1985), 1.

⁴Ibid.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt.⁵ Under the share cropping system the man who worked the land had his own equipment. Some of the pieces of equipment that Mr. Perry's father owned were: a mule, a pea thrasher, and later a tractor.⁶ A pea thrasher is a machine that would shell peas automatically.⁷

Mr. Perry's father would travel to many peoples farms, by horse and buggy, to thrash their peas. In return for shelling the peas he would either get a percentage of the weight of the peas or money. If the people choose to give him peas, he would sell them to someone else if his family already had enough to last them through the winter. One reason he gave his customer a choice of how to pay is because he knew many of them did not have any money. Mr. Perry said that many people who trade items because there was not much money.

There were very little works going on except farming. Even here in Anniston about all there were was a pipe shop and a cotton mill. There were only six to eight streets in Anniston that were paved. Many people still traveled in a horse and buggy and the Perry family was

⁵Graham., 2.

⁶James B. Perry

⁷Ibid.

one of them.⁸ Mr. Perry's father did own a car later. He bought a T-Model Ford in 1935.

In the mid 1930's farming communities began to make progress with the federal government. The Triple-A was just one of the laws passed by the federal government. The Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act was also passed.⁹ This enabled farmers to borrow from the government to forestall the loss of their holdings in foreclosure proceedings. At about the same time the Frazier Lemke Bankruptcy Act became law, a controversial measure permitting a farmer to demand a reappraisal of his property lost through foreclosure, and to buy it back at a new price, paying for it over a six-year period with only one per cent interest.¹⁰ Though Mr. Perry's family did not own a great deal of land, this certainly benefited many farmers who did. Mr. Perry said,

Roosevelt was the reason for a lot of thing being here today. You can't even imagine what life was like back then. There was just a few people lucky, the rest of them wasn't. You didn't have these good roads and businesses, they didn't know they existed, but if a fellow was lucky enough to get into the grocery store

⁸Perry

⁹Graham

¹⁰Ibid.

business, he could build it up. But every body can't have a business or there would be nobody to sell to.¹¹

At Mr. Perry's house his whole family worked hard on the farm. After the food was grown most of it was canned, to preserve it all year long. What food that they had too much of was sold. However before corn was sold it was taken to a gris mill to be shelled. The gris mills were built close to water, and used the water for power to turn them.¹²

When it came time to pick the cotton that had been grown Mr. Perry's father would go down to Noble Street in Anniston to pick up black people to work with him. Mr. Perry said, "they were paid, my father was never in the slave business." I sensed a sort of resentment for the way many whites had treated the blacks.

The school system in Alabama had been segregated until the early 1970's, so of course Mr. Perry attended a school that only white students went to. He began school at Broiling springs school house in Ohatchee, Alabama. The two room school was close to his house; therefore, he and his friends walked to school. Only the children living close enough to walk to the school attended, because they did not have buses.¹³ The grades were merged together, because there were only two teacher and seventy-

¹¹Perry.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

five students.¹⁴ The school was so small they did not have a principal.¹⁵ Mr. Perry described the curriculum of the school as being basic. They were taught to read and write and do logic. The skills that are helpful in getting through life.¹⁶

A typical school day began by doing your chores around the house before walking to school in the early hours of the day. When you returned home you still had wood to chop for the stove and work to be done on the farm. The Perry's owned a few cows, hogs, chickens, mule, and a dog.¹⁷ Many families in Alabama owned at least one mule, because this is what they used to plow their farm land with.

For recreation Mr. Perry's family sit around with no electricity and listened to a victroler.¹⁸ A victroler is equivalent to a record player. "Me and my sister used to try to sang and pick the guitar."¹⁹ They also used to gather around syrup mills to sing, play, and socialize with members of the

¹⁴Perry.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid.

community.²⁰ Some of the sports Mr. Perry and his friends played were: baseball, tennis, volleyball, and basketball.

Mr. Perry quit going to school in the fifth grade due to asthma. Quitting school at such a young age was not uncommon in those years. There were very few people who went to high school back then. In the book Voices from Alabama, Houston Cole talks about how lucky he was to be able to go to school passed the sixth grade.²¹

After Mr. Perry quit school he worked on the farm that his parents were share croppers for.²² He later did "day work", this consisted of doing any thing people needed done. While Mr. Perry was doing day work he made fifty cents a day. In 1935 Mr. Perry bought a 1928 model Chevrolet with the money he made picking scattered cotton that nobody else wanted. In 1940 he got a job with Kilby Steel Company, and he made forty cents an hour.

In 1941, Mr. Perry was twenty-one years old, and he was drafted in the army.²³ During his time in the military he was stationed in France, Italy, Africa, and Germany. He served twenty-two months in the military. After World War II was over, MR. Perry got out of the military. Though the economy had cotton better it was still hard to get a job. Mr. Perry go lucky and

²⁰Perry.

²¹Lofton, Voices from Alabama, 169.

²²Perry.

²³Perry.

found a job with the government. He worked at the Anniston Army Depot. He was a grade twelve and made eighty-cent an hour, which was pretty good pay for back then.²⁴ "People lived hard and lived off the land. You can survive off the land."²⁵ Because people still did not have much money they worked on building roads one day a year to pay their poll tax. This is a tax Alabama required everyone who voted to pay.

Soon after Mr. Perry began working at the Anniston Army Depot he met his soon to be wife, Grace Campbell. Mr. Perry and Ms. Campbell met at the Anniston Business College, where they were both taking classes. Mr. Perry was using the G.I. Bill from when he was in the military. The G.I. Bill was created by President Roosevelt, it allowed to government to pay for the advanced education of a veterans of the wars. Ms. Campbell worked as a secretary and telephone operator at the depot. Mr. Perry worked in the box shop at the depot. He made big, heavy wooden box's of different shapes and sizes for military weapons to fit into, so they could be shipped all over the world.

Soon after Mr. Perry and Ms. Campbell married they built a house in south Anniston, which cost thirty-five hundred dollars. "It had two bed rooms and was big enough."²⁶ Though Mr. Perry said, "There wasn't no such a thing as the economy, and Alabama

²⁴Perry.

²⁵Perry.

²⁶Perry.

was on the low end of the totem pole, the whole state."²⁷ Most everything began to pick up in Alabama in the late thirties-early forties.

In 1935 the legislature created a Department of Labor, which was administered by a commissioner that was appointed by the governor.²⁸ The commissioner administered all laws that related to hours of work and child labor.²⁹ They did a study of safety devices, which tried to prevent accidents.³⁰

Also in 1935, by an executive order, Governor Bibb Graves created a Parole Bureau in the Convict Department.³¹ The duties of the bureau are to investigate the records of state prisoners that were recommended by the prison wardens for test paroles.³²

The Department of Public Welfare was also created in 1935.³³ It provided service to counties and cities for family, child, and other welfare activities.³⁴ Federal funds were granted to the state to aid welfare work.³⁵

²⁷Perry

²⁸Jackson., 248.

²⁹Ibid., 249.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid., 251.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid., 251.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Ibid., 252.

Though the life of the whites were getting better, the blacks were not seeing much progress. " The blacks lived in areas to themselves. The blacks knew to stay in their place, or the Ku Klux Klan would do various unwanted things to them or their families."³⁶ The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), was formed in 1866 to keep order in the south.³⁷ White children learned at a very young age that they were better than black children, though they were not taught why to believe this. "The children learned from the preview of the world they were born into, what was expected of them as human creatures. We were taught in this way to love God, to love our white skin, and to believe in the sanctity of both."³⁸ The children were taught to fear all black people except the ones who worked in their homes.³⁹ Although they were afraid to speak out, many whites believed the blacks should not be treated as bad, horrible, dumb humans, but as equals to the white man.

Due to the fact that many white people did not like the way blacks were treated, they also did not like the Ku Klux Klan and what they stood for, which was white supremacy. Mr. Perry said he would shot a klans' member like a rabbit if he came into his yard. He said he has seen the klan burn crosses in peoples yard,

³⁶Perry.

³⁷Lillian Smith, Killers of the Dream (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1961) 122.

³⁸Ibid., 124.

³⁹Ibid.

because they had did things that the klan did not like. The man who lived in the house right above Mr. Perry's house, in south Anniston, had a cross burned in his yard, by the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Perry said no one ever knew the reason that the Ku Klux Klan was mad at the person or what the person had done to provoke the action of the Ku Klux Klan. He also remembers the Ku Klux Klan hanging some one in Ohatchee, Alabama. They did this close to the road so every one could see. They also stripped a women naked and tied her to a tree until someone else untied her. "I don't have no use for the Ku Klux Klan."⁴⁰ Mr. Perry said in his opinion the Ku Klux Klans acts were worse than what they were trying to say their victim did.

Mr. Perry believes that, "Integration became a political football for the politicians."⁴¹ He thought nothing wrong with playing with a black or sitting down eating with a black. He said this racial business was more or less a traditions in the south, that started years before he got here.

Mr. Perry also talks about all the public places being segregated. The blacks had their own restaurants and the white had their own restaurants. The blacks and white also had separated rest rooms and water fountains. The blacks went along with this. Mr. Perry said the blacks just wanted some one to work for and wanted someone to pay them. He also said before the 1960's the blacks just went along with the ways things were, but

⁴⁰Perry

⁴¹Perry.

in the 1960's, he remembers the blacks marching from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama to demand their equal rights. He thought this may have been necessary. He also remembers a bus being burned because blacks were on it. He said everyone said the whites burned the bus, but he does not know. He said, "If I was pushed down I would make some noise too."⁴² He said, blacks should be recognized, because they get drafted in the army and they are as much human as anybody else.

Mr. Perry is a man of knowledge, dignity, and charisma. He has seen many changes in Alabama during his life. Some of the changes being in form of technology and industrialization. He has seen the south go from a totally farming state to, almost totally industrial. Other changes being in the treatment of blacks and the civil right acts that have changed things in Alabama.

⁴²Perry.

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Gift and Release Agreement

We James B. Perry and Lori Diann Jones
(interviewee) interviewer

do hereby give and grant to Dr. Suzanne Marshall, Assistant Professor of History, Jacksonville State University, all literary and property rights, title, and interest which we may possess to the audio or video recording and transcript of the interview conducted at

Mr. Perry's house

on the date of November 12, 1994
for the oral history collection being compiled by Dr. Marshall.

James B. Perry Date November 12, 1994
Interviewee's signature
Address 1000 Golden Springs Road
Anniston, AL 36201
Phone (205) 831-1291

Lori D. Jones Date November 12, 1994
Interviewer's signature
Address 1703 McCall Drive
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Phone (205) 235-2791

INTERVIEWEE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name: James B. Perry Male

Address: 1000 Golden Springs Road
Anniston AL 36201

Phone Number: (205) 831-1291

Date of Birth: October 14, 1918

Mother's Name: Alice M. Miller Perry

Father's Name: William Davey Perry

Places lived and when: 1918-1920 Anniston, AL
1920-1924 Maxwellborn, AL
1924-1935 Ohatchee, AL
1935-1941 Anniston, AL
1941-1943 Europe
1943-present Golden Springs, AL

Education: First-Fifth grade Boiling Springs School House
Earned General Education Degree (GED)
Attended Anniston Business College

Religion: Methodist

Business, political and social memberships: Gideans, Masonic Lodge
Veteran's of Foreign Wars

Present Occupation: Retired

Former Occupations: U.S. Army, Carpenter, Kilby Steel Co., and
Anniston Army Depot

Special Skills: Wood work

Major Accomplishments: World War II,

National Events in which interviewee has participated: World War
II

Local Events in which interviewee has participated: none

National born U.S. Citizen? yes

Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in the possession of the interviewee: Employees Information letter (Anniston Army Depot) 1968, Picture taken in front of Bunkham School House of students (Golden Springs, 1915), Picture taken in front of Congressional Methodist Church (Golden Springs, 1940)

Individuals recommended by the interviewee who might be candidates for an oral history interview: Grace Campbell

CHRONOLOGY SHEET OF EVENTS

1920 January 16 -- 18th Amendment is passed, which prohibits all alcoholic beverages

1920 February 28 -- President Wilson signs legislation returning rail roads. operated by the government during civil war, back to private control.

1929 October 24 -- Stock Market crashes

1923 March 31 -- Alabama charges Negro youths with rape of white girls. This comes to be the Scottsboro Trial. No evidence was found, but four of the youth were found guilty.

1933 March 4 -- Franklin Delenore Roosevelt is elected President and promises to make the United States a better place to live. He is President until his death in 1944.

1933 December 5 -- The 21st Amendment is passed, which legalizes alcohol sales.

1933 The Agriculture Adjustment Act is passed, which empowered the Department of Agriculture to press farmers to cut back on their production and employ other means to raise farm prices.

1934 June -- Congress passed the Farm Mortgage Fore Closure Act, which enabled farmers to borrow from the government to forestall the loss of their holdings in fore closure proceedings.

1935 President Roosevelt established a Resettlement Administration, which tried to improve land use practices.

1935 Parole Bureau issued, which tries to learn how a convict will live when he gets out of jail

1935 August -- The Department of Public Welfare was crated.

1935 Alabama State Highway Patrol is created to make sure everyone driving a vehicle has a drivers license.

1941 December 4 -- Japanese devastates United States military base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. United States declares war on Japan, and this war becomes World War II.

1945 August 15 -- Japan Surrenders and World War II is over.

1953 September 18 -- Alabama Governor Gordon Parsons signs a bill making state employees that join unions liable to lose their merit system benefits.

1955 April 6 -- Officials in Birmingham, Alabama declare a state of emergency in the wake of violence resulting from a strike by the

communications workers union members against the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

1954 January 30 -- President Eisenhower signs a bill setting the 1954 United States cotton growing allotment at 21.4 million acres down from 27.8 million in 1952.

1958 December 15 -- Farmers vote to retain strict marketing quotas on cotton, rice, and tobacco.

1960 February 25 --The Montgomery, Alabama police, led by cub-carrying Sheriff Mac Butler, clear Negro demonstrators from the county court-house lunch room in the first of the recent sit-ins to be staged in the so-called Deep South.

1960 March 1 -- Black students at Tuskegee Institute begin a full-scale boycott of local white merchants to protest a 1957 Alabama state law that redrew Tuskegee city boundaries to exclude nearly all negroes as residents and voters.

1960 February 28 -- Independent Ku Klux Klan men from 17 southern states meet in Atlanta to form a single unified body, and they called it the Knights of the KKK.

1960 March 20 --The New York Times reports that demonstrations in sympathy of Southern Negro sit-ins protests have occurred at over 20 Northern colleges. Vice President Nixon says he supports the death penalty as a necessary deterrent to serious crime.

1960 March 24 -- The House of Representatives passes and sends to the Senate a civil rights bill that would authorize the appointment of federal referees in districts where voter discrimination is alleged. The bill also makes obstruction of school desegregation orders a federal crime.

1960 April 9 -- A Southern school news survey reveals that despite the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation order 94% of the South's Negro students still attended segregated schools and that there has been no desegregation in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, or South Carolina.

1965 Alabama Negro march from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama declaring civil rights.

1966 The Civil Rights Act of 1966 is passed.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY

1918 Born in Anniston, Alabama

1924-1929 Attended school at Boiling Springs School House

1930-1940 Helped his parents work on their farm land

1941 Drafted by United States Army to fight participate in World War II

1941-1943 Stationed in Europe

1943 Buys his first car

1943-1947 Worked at Kilby Steel Company

1947-1980 Worked at Anniston Army Depot in the Box Shop

1948 Married Grace Campbell who also worked at the Depot

1949-present He is very active in the church and community

1950 Mr. Perry and wife have their first child, Grace

1953 Mr. Perry and wife have their second child, James B. Perry Jr.

1955 Mr. Perry and wife have their third child, Robert Davie Perry.

1960 Became Supervisor of the Box Shop

1960 Built the house in which he presently lives. It is located in Golden Springs, Alabama and only costs thirty-five hundred dollars to build.

1990 His wife on forty-four years dies

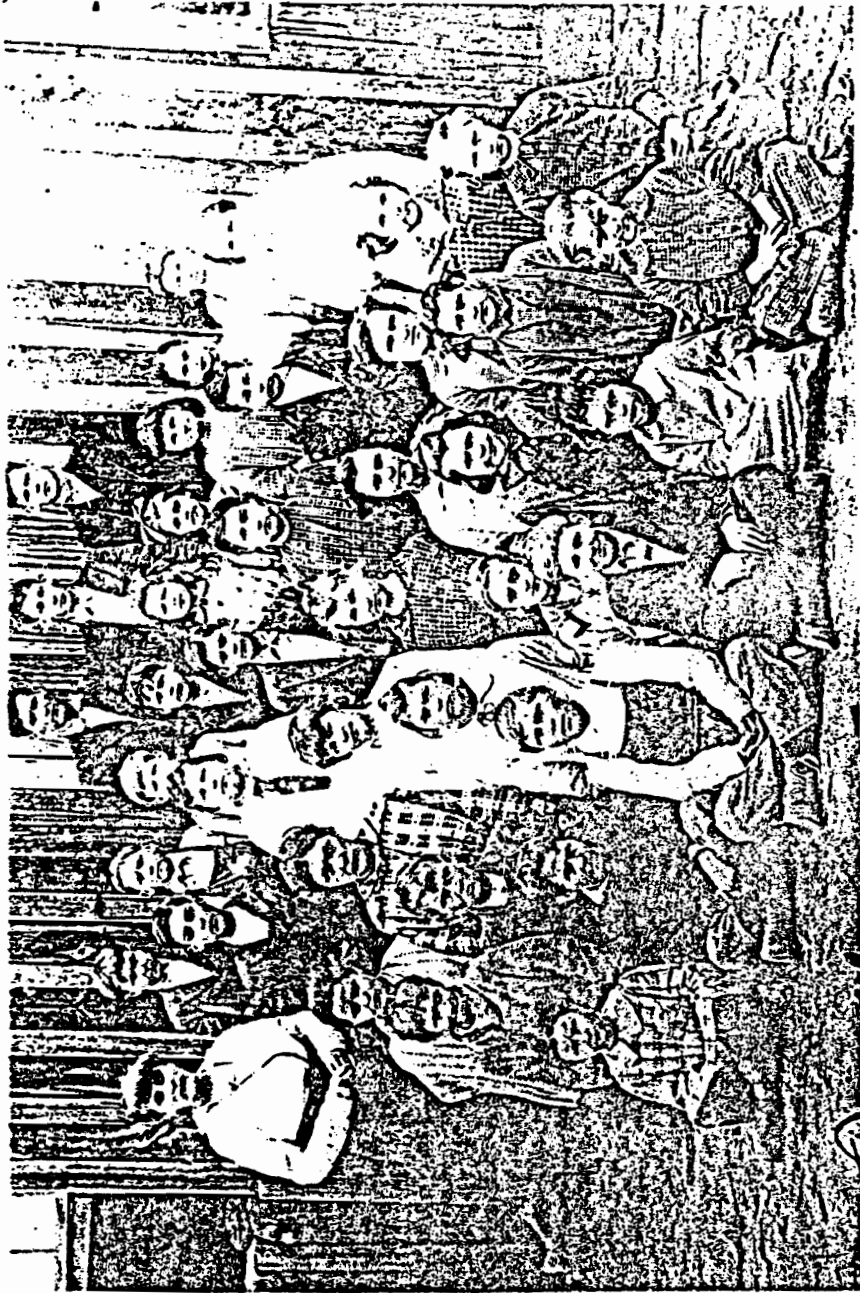
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**LIST OF QUESTIONS
ASKED BY
LORI JONES**

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. What did your parents do for a living?
4. Did your family have a farm?
5. What did they grow?
6. Did they sell food or cotton?
7. What was school like?
8. Did you walk to school?
9. What was taught in school?
10. How big was your school?
11. What type of activities did you do after school?
12. What did you do after you stopped going to school?
13. Where there many stores close to your house?
14. Where did other people you knew work?
15. Did your family have Negroes working on their farm?
16. What type of mills were close to your house?
17. Did you have and brothers or sisters?
18. When did you get married?
19. Did your wife work?
20. Where did you live after you got married?
21. Why did you join the military?
22. Did you use the G.I. Bill to go to school after the war?
23. What do you remember about the Depression years?
24. Were you and your family religious?

25. Where did you work after World War II?
26. Were you active in politics?
27. What was the economy like after World War II?
28. What do you remember about the Klu Klux Klan?
29. What do you remember about segregation?
30. Did Negroes get to go to school?
31. Do you think they were treated unfairly?



Bunkum School children - 1st grade
Golden Springs, Alabama 1915.
✓ James B. Perry's mother's sister - Bessie Miller

Great Grand father of Vida Perry Harris

Thomas R. Perry Sr. was ^{said} to be a quiet man of small stature a hard worker and liked by every one. He settled on a farm near Commerce Ga. Jackson county. and raised a family there

Grandfather of Vida Perry Harris
Thomas R. Perry Jr. Born Feb. 13. 1819
married (died in Civil War)

Julia Melita Meadows - Born Oct 12. 1819 Died Nov 26. 1889
Arm records of Thomas R Perry Jr. show. He was a private in Company 16th Regiment Georgia Infantry Confederate Army.

Enlisted Sept 11. 1863 at Athens Ga.
Company mustered for July & August 1864 the last on file show him present.
union Prisoner of War records show that he was captured at Franklin Tennessee Dec. 17, 1864
Imprisoned at Military Prison at Louisville Kentucky
Camp Chase Ohio, and Point Lookout Maryland.

where he was released, June 5 1865.
on taking the oath of Allegiance to the United States
He was wounded in Sewickley and never came home

Father of Vida Perry Harris
Joseph Burison Perry. Born June 10 1862 died Sept 5 1898
married

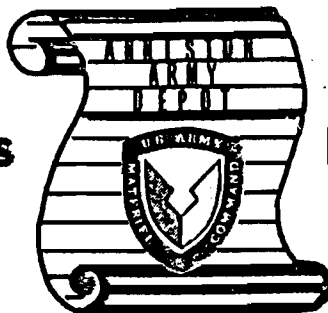
Samaline Julianne Francis Still.
Born Dec. 9 1861 - died May 20. 1952. 1952.

Thomas R. Perry was Great-Grand Grand 1952
father of James W Perry.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1950 \\ 1896 \\ \hline 9980 \\ 1895 \\ \hline 803 \end{array}$$



Golden Springs
Congregational Methodist Church 1940

Employees



Information

Letter

VOL 1-68

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January 1968

TO: ALL EMPLOYEES OF ANAD

O'BRIEN GOES FOR BIG MONEY -- Our "Suggester of the Month", Frank O'Brien, radio technician of DM, is a four-time winner in the Suggestion Awards program.

Of the four suggestions he has had accepted, the most recent one brought him the largest reward -- \$880. It was modification of a certain type electronic tube that resulted in an annual savings of \$45,700.

He was a member of the Radio Shop when it received one of the first ZD awards presented at ANAD.

He has also received a Sustained Superior Performance award.

Coming to ANAD in May 1949, he has always been on the same job.

He completed basic radio technician school at Livingston State Teachers College, advanced radio training at the University of Alabama, and served as a radio technician with the Army Signal Corps during World War II.

Born in Anniston, he is a graduate of Anniston High School and a member of Northside Baptist Church.



The late Mrs. O'Brien, the former Dell Mezick of Sylacauga, passed away about a year

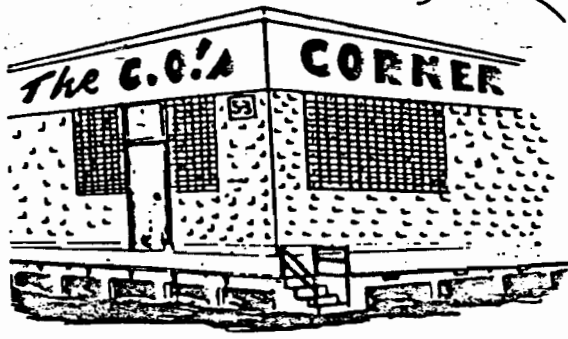
ago.

O'Brien's two sons are Michael, a senior at Jacksonville State University, who will graduate in June; and John, 16, a student at Anniston High.

The family resides at 317 Rockwood Drive.

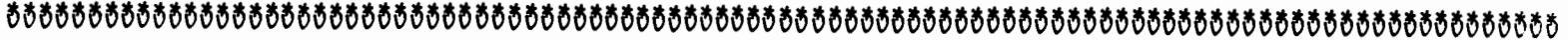
AFMA MEMBERS HEAR POPULAR SPEAKER -- Ian Stuart, assistant to the President of Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association, and widely recognized forceful speaker, addressed members of ANAD Chapter 52, AFMA, at their luncheon meeting this month at ANADOOM. Mr. Stuart gave a very inspiring talk on "Freedom." During the meet, the new slate of officers were installed by C. D. Heard of the Chapter Council.

THE BEST WAY TO DEVELOP WISDOM TEETH IS TO BITE OFF MORE THAN YOU CAN CHEW!



I would like to use the CO's corner at this time to congratulate our Fire Department for its outstanding efforts in the submission of a brochure of depot fire prevention to the National Fire Protection Association. This brochure was entered in a national competition with 57 other U. S. Army Installations. In the 1967 NFPA Fire Prevention Contest the depot placed eleventh and was the leading depot in the AMC complex. Our Fire Department is to be congratulated and deserves the total support of the depot. Let us keep up the good work and continue to be a winner.

COLONEL S. M. BURNEY



ACCOLADE DEPT -- Congratulations to Alfred C. McGathy, Supply Quality Control Division, who tied for the highest grade made in a packaging course held 27 Nov 67 - 8 Dec 67 at Aberdeen Proving Ground. McGathy's name has been added to the Honor Roll at APG's Training Center. We need more like you, Mac!

It is with great pride that we larned of a Depot employee being cited by the local Baptist church. L. O. Pilkington, shop checker of the Canvas and Leather Shop, DM, was recently presented a certificate of appreciation for outstanding attendance at the Bynum Baptist Church by Rev. Bill Chilton, pastor.

Pilkington was a member of the church even before the present building was constructed and the Methodist and Baptist congregations worshipped together at the Community Building in DeSoto Manor.

Pilkington came to ANAD in January 1943 as a mechanic helper in the Artillery Shop at Building 117.

He is serving his seventh year as chairman of ushers.

Brothers Paul, DM, and Bill, DS, are members of the Depot family, as is son, Harold, supervisor of the Engine Rebuild Section, Building 130.

MERIT PROMOTION PROGRAM -- During the second quarter a total of 81 promotions were made at the Depot. Fifty-one or 63% of these were made under the merit procedures. There were 27 new hires, 36 voluntary losses, and 12 organizational changes.

In connection with the promotion procedures, especially concerning qualifications, a new concept is soon to be installed where Wage Board employees are concerned. This new concept, known as the Job Element approach, will be used to judge employees' experience -- not on how many years of experience he has had, but rather on what he can do and how well he can perform in jobs which are qualifying for Wage Board positions.

You'll be hearing more about this in the coming months.

A SPEEDY RECOVERY TO -- Bessie Owens and Gary (Clyde's son) Dick, also Mabel Morgan, DM...Eleanor Rhodes, DDS...Dot Martin...Arthur A. Grant, Mr. Strange (Eugene's father), Bud Harris, GSD.

ZERO DEFECTS IS A GROWING PROGRAM -- LET'S GROW WITH IT!

DEPARTMENT OF ARMY POLICY ON INDEBTEDNESS -- The following is quoted from Civilian Personnel Bulletin No. 21:

"All employees of the Department of the Army are expected to discharge their financial obligations in such a manner as to avoid bringing discredit upon their employer. Willful failure without sufficient excuse or reason to honor valid debts or to make and adhere to satisfactory arrangements for settlement will constitute grounds for official reprimand, suspension, or removal."

Most depot employees seem to do a good job of managing their income. However, there are a few who are neglecting their debts as evidenced by complaints filed with the Civilian Personnel Office. In most instances, such employees are in financial difficulty because of "easy credit" and unrestricted installment buying. In order to avoid trouble and to prevent disciplinary action, including removal, such employees should obtain counseling from the depot credit union, local banks, and other reputable financial institutions. The assistance of personnel representatives in unusual cases may be obtained through supervisory channels.

ATTACHE-CASE CROWD -- Harry Hendrix and J. R. Hollingsworth, GSD, to Ft. Lee...Harold C. Wisener on TDY to Japan...DDS NOTES: Tom Bowerman has returned from Letterkenny Army Depot and left almost immediately for Red River Army Depot...Ray Watson and Ray Gargus have returned from a trip to Lexington, and Watson left 27 Jan for Rock Island Arsenal...Herman Coker and Ken Hosmer are on extended TDY to Letterkenny...Charles Stewart is at St. Louis...A. M. Howell and L. R. Cash are at Ft. Meyer...Louie Sutherlin, Mgt Eng Div, was a recent official visitor to Sharpe Army Depot...J. K. Tidwell, Trans Div, is TDY'ing at Letterkenny...John H. Talley and J. B. Harrison, Sup Qual Con Div, have returned from Aberdeen Proving Ground and two weeks of packaging school.

WE ARE PROUD FOR YOU -- Marie Welch on the birth of a daughter, Barbie June.

New addition to the Charles T. Pitts' family -- another boy, Sherman Scott.

Congrats to Mr. and Mrs. Tom (Gladys) Campbell on the birth of a baby boy, Thomas Scott.

Much happiness is wished Ernest Counts and his bride, Lillie Ellison of Jacksonville, who were married recently.

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO -- L. T. Robertson, whose father-in-law (Grady T. Hubbard) recently passed away.

Nettie Wingo and family in the passing of her son-in-law, C. D. Will.

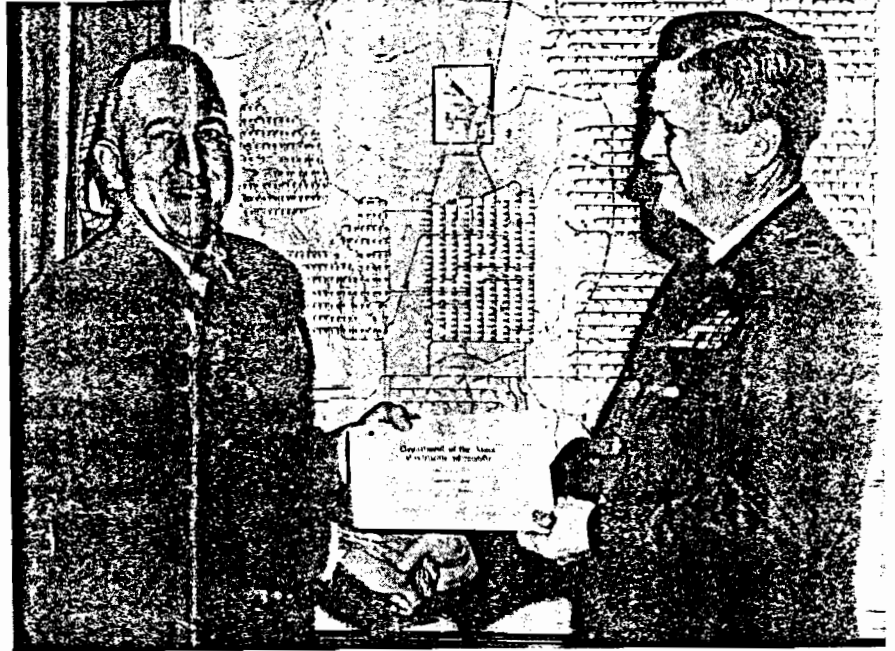
Helen Saxon in the loss of her father.

Sanford Wyatt in the death of his father.

Billy McWilliams, whose mother recently passed away.

To these GSD folk who have suffered the loss of a close relative: Tiny Mitchell, Myrtle Bowman, M. C. Whitman and Pelham Hollis.

YOU MADE SUCH WONDERFUL NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS -- REMEMBER?



TWO 30-YEAR MEN HONORED -- Charlie E. Coleman, machinist with DM, and Raymond A. Lusk, firefighter, DS, were recently presented certificates and pins denoting 30 years' federal service by Col. S. M. Burney, CO.

Coleman's first day of duty for Uncle Sam was at Ft. McClellan in August 1937. He has been employed at ANAD since August 1947.

He and his wife, formerly Virginia Bowman of St. Clair County, live on the Birmingham Highway near the Depot.

Lusk, firefighter, began his long career as a fire guard with the Forest Service at the Talladega National Forest in November 1937.

During WWII he served as a scout with the 24th Cavalry Recon Unit in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

He and his family reside in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Lusk, the former Willie Morgan, was employed for a period of time at ANAD during WWII as an inspector with GSD.

POTPOURRI -- R. GOODHART, "Bam! Bam! Bam! That's the international distress signal"...JIMMY DEAN EASTERWOOD, JERRY HOLLINGSWORTH AND PORTER JOHNSON, tire-change experts...RAYMOND LAKE, "Hey, youngun"...HOWARD TRAYLOR, "It's against rules and regulations"...BILLY THOMAS, "If she's gonna use profanity, I'm gonna leave"...WAYNE WALDREP, FRED HOWARD, horseshoe champs, Bldg 53...CHARLIE TURNER, "Kettles, if you'll buy that mule, I'll throw in his teeth, too"...ROBERT BROOKS, the boy Heidi..."RED" GRAHAM, "I like everybody"...MATT HOLLAND, just standing there, holding on to a car door with no car attached...ROBERT TAYLOR, "And what do we have in here?"...W. L. POE, "Fine as a frog hair"...BOBBY WHATLEY, "I lived on sardines and banana sandwiches for six months"...ROBERT ESTES, "I'm cleared for rumors"...PAUL CROCKETT, "Do you realize that fellow makes as much money as I do?"...ANNE DAVIS, "Just a little cream and sugar, please. I'm going on a diet"...TOM SCOTT, "My grandson is always doing the most wonderful things"...C. V. DAVIS, "Boy! We really sent them to the cleaners today!"

SEE YOU NEXT MONTH!