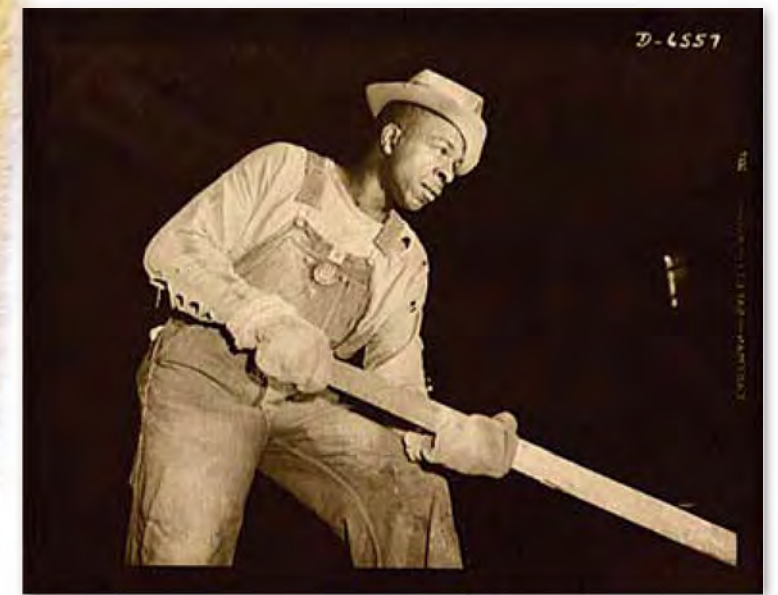
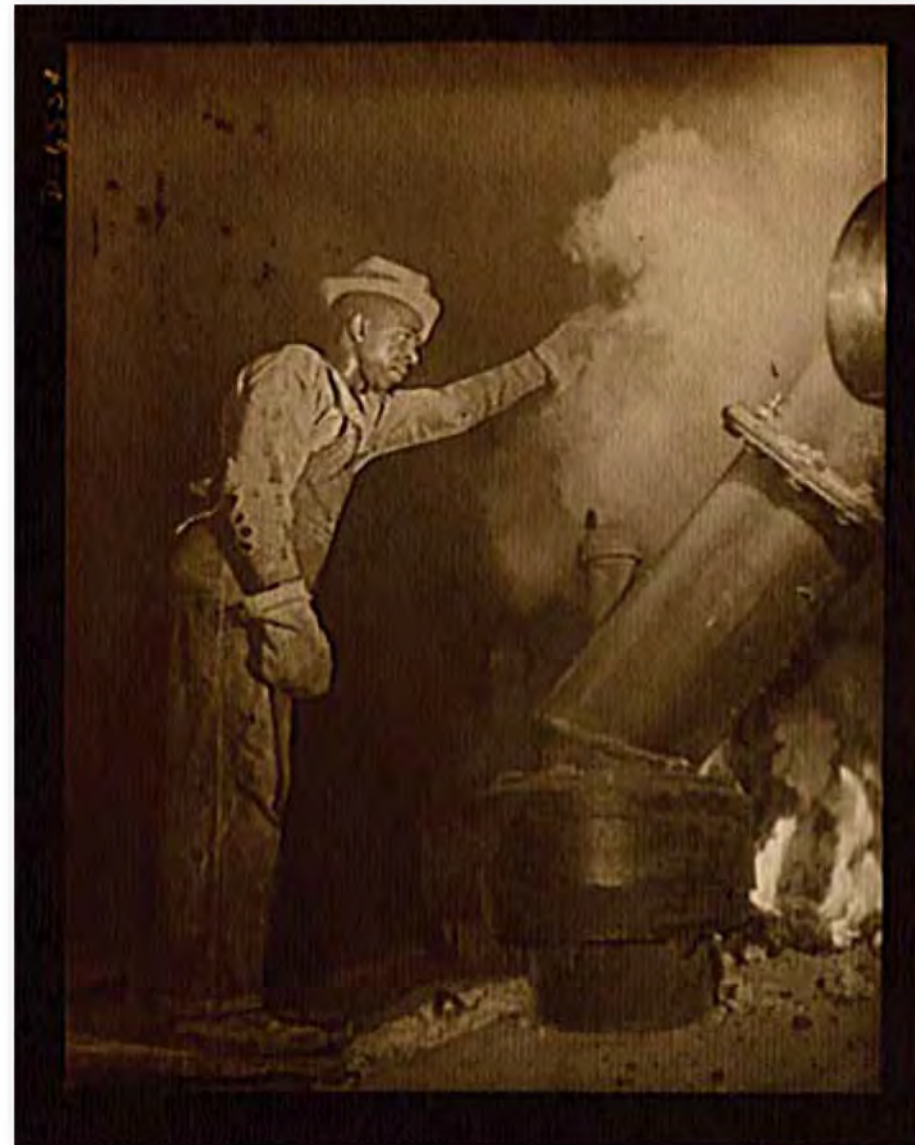


they could receive aid. Only one example is known of a case worker suggesting and facilitating a family of color who was renting their farm in Lawrence County to contact the county's Resettlement Administration in Moulton for assistance.

The TVA and its practices did have a great effect on North Alabama and Colbert County, particularly from its practice of clearing so-called ineffective farmers off the land to make way for the expansion of more prosperous farmers. This may be evident in the 1940 agricultural census



(Above) "Negroes Speed War Work for Tennessee Valley Authority. (Left to Right) Paul L. Imes, Samuel C. Watkins, and George W. Richardson are Employed as Laboratory Technicians by TVA at Its Plant at Muscle Shoals. They are Doing High-Grade Sub-Professional Work and Are in Training for Professional Positions." Palmer, Alfred T., Photographer. Nitrate Negatives. 1942. From Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, *Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives*



(Above and Right) "Tennessee Valley Authority Production. Elemental Phosphorus. A Negro Worker Tending an Electric Phosphate Smelting Furnace which is Producing Elemental Phosphorus at a TVA Chemical Plant in the Muscle Shoals Area. The Phosphorus, Used in the Manufacture of Incendiary Bombs and Shells and of Material for 'Smoke,' is Produced by Smelting Phosphate Rocks, Coke and Silica Together in the Electric Furnaces and Condensing the Resulting Phosphorus Gases. When Surplus Phosphorus is Available it is Converted into Highly Concentrated Phosphate Fertilizer, Much of which is Shipped Abroad under Provisions of the Lend-Lease Bill." Palmer, Alfred T., Photographer. Nitrate Negatives. June 1942. From Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, *Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives*.