

have running water and inside toilet facilities, while every white house has running water and inside toilets. There are several segregated churches, two segregated swimming pools, and a company owned Negro school house. A worker employed at American Can's Bellamy sawmill for the past 24 years, who characterized himself as a spokesman for the town's Negroes, testified that the town was "just about in the same shape" when he first came there in 1943 as it is now. No GSA contract compliance official has ever made a compliance inspection at Bellamy.

Other government contractors located in the hearing area also had racially segregated facilities. The McGregor Printing Corporation—a contractor with the Government Printing Office—is located in York, Alabama. Despite the fact that its plant was built after passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, separate restrooms for black and white employees were built side by side and continue to be used on a segregated basis. Dan River Mills is a large government contractor manufacturing uniforms for the armed forces. At Dan River Mills' Greenville plant, there were dual restroom facilities on the inside and outside of the building. White employees used the restroom facilities on the inside, Negro employees used the facilities on the outside. Bernard Shambray, a former employee at the plant who was hired in 1966, testified that the outside restroom—

"Was pointed out to me when * * * I started to work there. This supervisor that carried me around, he showed the restroom and he told me that was the restroom I was supposed to use.

Mr. GLICKSTEIN. Were there any other facilities that you were told you couldn't use?

"Mr. SHAMBRAY. I was not told that I couldn't use any of the facilities. I was just pointed out the one to use."

Mr. Shambray also testified that although there was one drinking fountain, he "was told that the other Negro employees always got a coke bottle to drink out of."¹² Although the Greenville plant does not produce cloth under a government contract, the Executive Order requires the government contractor to insure that all its facilities are in compliance.

At the McGregor Printing Corporation, the 29 officials and managers, technicians, sales workers, office and clerical workers and craftsmen employed in York, Alabama are all white. The black employees are all laborers or semi-skilled.

Testimony by company officials disclosed that local applicants are interviewed by Mayor Grant of York, from whom McGregor receives an "advisory evaluation" on the applicant's "potential, ability and character, and so on". The mayor is the owner of a local clothing store that has been the target of demonstrations by members of the Negro community because of his failure to hire any black persons in his store. There also was testimony, by a Negro employee of McGregor, although denied by the mayor and company officials, that Negro applicants for employment are told by the mayor and company officials that they do not approve of persons engaging in such demonstrations. The mayor did not deny that he keeps in his office photographs of persons who demonstrated outside of his store. An employee of the company testified that he knew of no McGregor employee who had participated in a civil rights demonstration.

Of approximately 200 employees at Dan River Mills' Greenville plant, only three are Negro—a watchman, a warehouseman and a truck driver who doubles as a janitor. Mr. Shambray testified that he was hired as a weaver-learner in the fall of 1966, but was subsequently assigned work as a sweeper and quit in April, 1967 because he felt that by reason of his race he never would be promoted to weaver.¹³

At the large pulp and paper mill of American Can, which draws its employees from an area whose population is about 57% Negro, only 108 of more than 1550 employees are Negro, and only "several" of these are in skilled positions. Of 340 employees at American Can's Bellamy sawmill, a type of work which is traditional for Negroes in the South, about 270 are Negro. The highest position held by a Negro employee at the mill at the time of the hearing was Assistant Supervisor, to which position two Negroes had been appointed just two weeks prior to the Commission's hearing.

Alabama Power Company, another large government contractor in the hearing area, receives about \$2.5 million annually under a contract with the General

¹² The plant manager at the mill testified he was unaware that Negroes were instructed that they were not to drink from the water fountain, or were to use only certain restroom facilities.

¹³ The plant manager denied that Mr. Shambray had been subject to discrimination.