No Summer Head Start in Montgomery, But a Year-Round Program Is Planned

By Michael L. Lofthus

MONTGOMERY -- Montgomery had its first three-month summer school last year. This fall it has no summer program at all.

Last year, the Montgomery County Board of Education decided against continuing summer school because of what it considered inadequate funding for a regular year-round program, according to school officials.

This year, no summer Head Start program is scheduled.

By Michael L. Lofthus

GREENSBORO -- With the Full Summer Head Start Program of the Hale County Children Development Agency, a delay caused by the recent flooding, Head Start has been suspended until September 1.

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A Remarkable Speech

Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers made a remarkable speech last week at the Southern Lyceum and Physical Education Association. Other newspapers have reported what Flowers said about black and white law-breakers, but this was nothing compared to Part II of his speech, which he called "conversion!"—From a typical segregationist to me who believe in school and who receive no special support in his race for governor. Here is what Flowers said:

...I was growing up in the town of LeClaire, some people who have an interest in the law, southern...many...in the simplest term, the right thing is the way to do the "right" thing, if my law depended on it, I earnestly question whether I could spell out from such principles what was legally right on a given occasion. I have even misunderstood that segregated seat preferred in that way..."conversion!"...The thought that segregated or non-segregated admission to the University was a violation of what was right. His public agony throughout all...An idea that cannot be contradicted...What sustained me throughout all...He would not change...To do what was "right" had not changed. What had changed was my own understanding...A segregationist may now be in one of the main principles of the South...It seems to me that in the South a弯曲 comes to correct and to improve our school system, very few Alabama Negroes...This is where the average man...The newspaper...If you have ideas and criticisms that will help us...The Southern Courier promises to serve you, and only you can tell us if we're improving...The Southern Courier is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share corporation for the study and dissemination of educational information about events and affairs in the South. It is a weekly publication, weekly. The Southern Courier is published every Wednesday. This second-class post office is provided at Montgomery, Ala., its place of publication. The Southern Courier is not responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts or printed materials. The Southern Courier invites all letters from its readers, the people of Alabama. Our chief concern is the crucial problems that confront Alabamians. We must provide a means of communicating with the people of Alabama and with the nation. We will try to stir the sluggishness of the political and educational systems in Alabama and to prod its people to do what is right. There are certain basic principles in this which this Southern Courier believes. We believe that all men are entitled to the equal protection of the laws and to equal justice before the courts. We believe that no one should ever be permitted to be deprived of equal educational opportunities. We believe that the interests of all people are best served by the recognition that every law abiding man is entitled to all legal rights and protection. We believe that the Southern Courier can help to give the average man a voice in the political and educational system. With these principles in mind, The Southern Courier would like to express the hope that the people of Alabama would accept these basic principles and that those who believe them would become involved in the political and educational system. We believe that all people should be treated with respect and that any particular group or individual should not be discriminated against. If you have ideas and criticisms that will help us...
From the News Spots to You

The Southern Courier is unique not just because it has gained more than 75,000 loyal readers in the year since it started.

The Courier is an unusual paper because it tells the facts about a controversial subject—race relations. It is unusual because Negro and white, rich and poor, city and rural, old and young work together to make it a factual, reliable paper. It is unusual because young people started the paper, and for the most part young people run it now. It is unique because it welcomes all points of view and it takes pains to let all sides be heard.

Celebrating the first anniversary of The Southern Courier this week are 25 full-time reporters, photographers, and specialists; more than 50 distributors working in their own communities; and more than 200 young school boys and girls who sell the paper each weekend in small towns and cities in Alabama and nearby Mississippi and Georgia.

The Courier began a year ago to keep track of civil rights news and to provide information for thousands of Alabamians whose local papers pretend they do not exist. To meet its expenses, the Courier received donations from individuals and from small, private foundations in the North. No one contribution has been for more than $9,000. The Courier currently is waging a campaign to raise money through advertising and subscriptions on a permanent basis, because its money from gifts will not last for long.

The paper's officers estimate that it takes $5,600 a month to put out the weekly paper. (The Courier's telephone bill alone runs close to $1,000 a month! Its printing bill is about $1,600 a month.)

The Courier is run by young people who have had from one to four years of experience in other newspaper work. Its staff workers are white and Negro, from North and South.

At the beginning of each week the editor talks by telephone with his reporters—In Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Huntsville, Tuskegee, Troy, Mobile, Montgomery, Natchez, and Washington, D.C. He gets an idea of what the week's news will be, and he decides what pictures he wants to put in the paper that week. Meanwhile, the advertising staff is hard at work, and the office staff is handling requests for new subscriptions.

Everything is put together by late Wednesday night when the paste-ups are photographed by a professional printer. The paste-ups are then photographed by a professional printer, and the photographs are put in place. An impression of each page is put on a metal plate that is then rolled to fit on to an offset press. The press churns out 18,000 copies of the paper on Thursday afternoon.

The papers are shipped to rural homogeneous to box, and your local distributor picks them up and sells them throughout the state, then packs the returns, and sends them back to the Southern Courier office. The papers are then sorted and prepared for mailing to subscribers and to the office, back through the paper. If the job has been done right, you will get information, expense, news, and pictures.
Three Alabamians View the Viet War

"We Ought To Solve Our Own Problems First!"

BY PETER CONNING

BELDEN--Miss Lee Langley is a shy, pretty girl who graduated from Belton High School in Crenshaw County two years ago. She is only 16 years old, but she feels strongly about the war in Vietnam. She sat in the shade of a wooden porch while she explained her views.

"I don't think that they should be over there fighting. I think you should come home. I think we're the ones who should be doing something about it. I don't want to hear the United States involve itself in another problem, especially the ones that we're going to get involved in.

"We're not a fighting race. We're not a fighting people. The United States has a lot of problems of its own to solve. We're fighting over something else.

"I don't think that we should be over there. I think that they should come home. We're not fighting a war. We're fighting a war for the United States."

Miss Langley said that she and her twin sister, Sue, are afraid of going to college and becoming teachers.

"We're not going to college. We're going to stay home. We're not going to be teachers. We're not going to be involved in anything like that."

Miss Langley also explained her views about the war.

"I don't think that we should be over there. I think that we should come home. We're not fighting a war. We're fighting a war for the United States."

Miss Langley's father, Corporal Alfred Lang, is a corporal in the Marine Corps. He was a corporal in the Marine Corps.

"We're not fighting a war. We're fighting a war for the United States."

In the last 18 months, tens of thousands of American men have poured into the spaghetti-shaped country on the northeast corner of the Asiatic continent.

"We're not fighting a war. We're fighting a war for the United States."

Miss Langley's mother, Mrs. Lang, said that she and her husband, Corporal Lang, are not fighting a war.

"We're not fighting a war. We're fighting a war for the United States."

In the distance that "looked like regular trees," the United States has a lot of problems of its own to solve. We're fighting over something else.

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Into the Inner Sanctum With a Camera

The Inside of a Montgomery Beauty Salon

Photographs by Jim Peppler
TICEP Comes to SE Alabama

By ELLEN LAKES

LOCUST—"Why was the Chickasaw Elephant?" Miss Ethyl Hite chose this question for the opening of the TICEP school here.

"Because the Smith had classes and the South was so short," said Miss Dorothy Seoer, age 14.

Michael Black, age 15, disagreed. "I think it was because the strawberries were ready.

The question from the social studies class was going on, different discussions in different corners of the Church of Christ.

It seems obvious for classes to meet in a church, but in Locust, Alabama, another concern remains among locals, a lot of people—including adults—will be missing in churches this summer.

That's part of a program called the TICEP, the Mississippi Church Extension Program. TICEP, in which specially trained classes are organized across 12 Alabama counties to teach English, social studies, automotive, etc., the history in local biology, and are free of teaching from 9 a.m. until almost through 5 p.m. Although not all the TICEP schools are held in churches, when they are the only buildings available.

More than 30 children and 15 teachers around the school in Locust, and with school how to carry people to class, there may be more. During the first week of the program, many people who signed up for the school didn't show up, because there were only a few local buildings in which the TICEP students were willing to work.

The students of the TICEP school in Locust compare to the regular Locust school, which none of the children attended for his grades.

"It's an exciting time. We get to go to the water," said Leon Brown, 12.

"We had police, and dogs, too," said 14-year-old Patricia Lee May, why 12.

"That's right," said Miss Hazel Lee May, who is 13.

"We have never gone to an integrated school," the teachers said, and they are better prepared for integrated school to come.

Between last December and the end of the school year, many students only

and out of school to protest conditions at Locust School. They made demonstra-

ations and arrests during the boycott,

"Here, there's no police and dogs," said Miss Hazel Lee May.

"We have never gone to an integrated school," the teachers said, and they are better prepared for integrated school to come.

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Who's Doing What to Whom?

**By MARY ELLEN GALE**

**TUSKEGEE**—"I've always trusted everybody," said J.L. (Tiny) Reynolds, "and I don't see why they can't trust me."

"They've been treating me different, and I've been treated different," he said. "I don't think there's any reason to change my habits."

But he said, "I think it would be nice, not if they expect me to do it, but just to let me know."

**REYNOLDS**—"I think people are very nice, and I think they're very cooperative."

"It's been a good experience being a unity at the courthouse," he said. "I think it's been a good experience and I hope they keep it up."
NAACP Battles Nazi

**NEW YORK** — The NAACP has filed a lawsuit against the Nazi Party in Germany, charging that the party's activities are a violation of the organization's constitution and bylaws. The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The NAACP leaders believe that the Nazi Party's efforts to suppress civil rights and democratic principles are in direct conflict with the organization's principles of non-violent protest and equality for all people.

The suit seeks a preliminary injunction to prevent the Nazi Party from engaging in any further activities that violate the NAACP's constitution and bylaws. The organization also seeks damages for any harm that may have been caused.

The NAACP has a long history of fighting against racial discrimination and advocating for civil rights. The organization's founders, including Martin Luther King Jr., were instrumental in the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

In recent years, the NAACP has continued to work to ensure that civil rights are protected for all Americans. The organization's efforts have included fighting against police brutality, discrimination in housing and employment, and the impact of mass incarceration on communities of color.

The NAACP's lawsuit against the Nazi Party is just one example of the organization's ongoing efforts to uphold the principles of equality and justice for all people.