She Never Got To the School

By Gal Pal

Grady High School--The day opened with a conflict between Negro students and white students. The students were blocking the school building entrance. Negro students were accused of attacking a white student.

Negro students were blockading the entrance because they wanted to prevent white students from entering the school. The conflict was escalating, and the school administration was trying to resolve the situation.

The students were protesting against the segregation policies that prevented them from having equal opportunities in education. They were demanding the integration of the school and an end to the discrimination.

The conflict continued throughout the day, with the students and the school administration unable to reach a resolution. The school was on lock-down, and the police were called to help maintain order.

The situation was tense, and there were fears of violence. The students were determined to fight for their rights, while the administration was trying to maintain control.

The conflict ended the day, but the students were still demanding integration and equal rights. The situation was a reflection of the larger struggle against segregation and racism in the South.

Farmers Hit ASCS

By Beth Wilcox

CAREC--A Wilson County group is protesting the low rates of the Economic Opportunity (EOC) to ensure that farmers get a fair share of the benefits. The group is demanding that the ASCS (Area and County Service) is not working as intended.

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Against Negro citizens have barely been investigated, let alone prosecuted. That is why the government has almost no chance of winning? However, anti themselves of the free

The Justice Department has staged a slow-motion "sawbuck" will simply wait for the case to be put back on the

TlacalooIa

"truth for Black People"

All-Negro Staff Starts Mississippi Newspaper

BY PATRICIA JAMES

Jackson, Miss. - "This paper was started because there is no newspaper in Mississippi written by Negroes," said Mrs. John Hulett, editor and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR)

The paper comes out every two weeks, and costs 50 cents a copy. Jackson said about 15 subscribers are paying the subscription and there are about 100 others who are not paying but are receiving the paper.

"They can't free us ourselves or do

It is only one tragedy of the Negro death that three more killings are going unpunished. Another, and the first of its kind in the Negro case occupies the attention of the Justice Department.

The letters are written to:

Dear Mr. or Mrs. Editor:

The Southern Courier

Jackson, Miss.

The editor replied that he is very interested in the letters and that he is going to use them in his columns.

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Jackson, Mis
Children in the Classroom

A World All Their Own

Photos by Jim Peppler
Gray's Election Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY—On the night of May 3, 1966, it looked as though Fred D. Gray, then attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), had won the fight to change Alabama's system of registering voters and had forced an Alabama election official, Judge John M. Pittman, to declare the election null and void. By the end of May 4, the NAACP lawyers for the Negro candidates, who had run in Alabama's May 3 primary elections, had won a major victory in court. Judge Pittman ruled that Alabama's system of registering voters, which was found to have violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was invalid and nullified the election. This was the first time in Alabama history that an Alabama election had been declared null and void because of a violation of the Voting Rights Act.

The five Negro candidates believed that the election had been stolen from them. They made special preparations for the May 3 runoff election, but they lost. This time, however, the candidates had taken their complaint to court. They filed a lawsuit, complicated with charges that election officials in Alabama's 11 black counties were discriminating against Negro voters. In the meantime, they filed a motion in a federal court in Montgomery, asking for a declaratory judgment that the election was invalid and that the election was conducted in violation of the Voting Rights Act.

The trial lasted for several months, and it was one of the most important in the history of the civil rights movement. It was held in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, and the honors for the Negro candidates, who had run in the May 3 primary elections, were even further behind. They lost. But at the end of the week, Judge Pittman ruled that the election must be conducted fairly. A few days later, the Negro candidates, who had run in the May 3 primary elections, had won a major victory in court. Judge Pittman ruled that Alabama's system of registering voters, which was found to have violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was invalid and nullified the election. This was the first time in Alabama history that an Alabama election had been declared null and void because of a violation of the Voting Rights Act.

The trial was full of surprises. Several witnesses gave important evidence for the first time in court that they had destroyed or altered the election results. One witness was Elizabeth Snell, a former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who testified that she had destroyed or altered the election results. Another witness was John W. Bledsoe, a former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who testified that he had destroyed or altered the election results.

The trial was marked by a series of dramatic moments. At one point, John W. Bledsoe, a former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), gave evidence that he had destroyed or altered the election results. Another witness was Elizabeth Snell, a former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who testified that she had destroyed or altered the election results. Another witness was John W. Bledsoe, a former member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who testified that he had destroyed or altered the election results.

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**Kids Graduate in Tuskegee**

*By Mary Ellen Gale*

**TUSKEGEE**—More than 300 people graduated from Tuskegee High School Friday night in an auditorium filled to capacity. The graduating class was composed of students who have maintained a 3.0 grade point average or better.

The principal, Dr. C. C. Washington, addressed the students and offered congratulations to the graduates. He urged them to continue their education at the university level and to contribute to society.

The graduation ceremony was followed by a reception in the auditorium. The graduates were presented with diplomas and certificates.

**Students Attend Separately**

One of the parents’ main concerns, according to the Institute professor who led the parents’ meeting, is the continued separation of students by race in the Tuskegee Public Schools.
Jackson, Minn. — "the boycott is starting small and growing," said the Rev. Allen Johnson, "we don't expect complete results right away." 

The Rev. Robert E. Williams, pastor of the Greater New Life Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, and secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in Jackson, Minn., for the Greater New Life Baptist Church. 

"We are part of a larger network," he said. "We have the power to make a difference."

He urged "informed citizens" to join together and "progressive people" to meet the needs and ends of boycotts.

"We have the power to make a difference," he said. "We can bring about change."