First Anniversary Issue--See Pages 2,3
THE SOUTHERN COURIER
WEEKEND EDITION: JULY 16-17, 1966
TEN CENTS

Three Stores Are Picketed In Greensboro

BY WILLIAM W. ORWIN
GREENSBORO—Five senior Negro students at North Carolina A & T went to the downtown stores here in the past week to purchase their textbooks, and then returned to their homes without buying anything, according to a representative of the Negro students. Because of the picketing, said LSU, Whitey Rockies of the Saturday Evening Post in Greensboro, the agents weremaged to buy anything, but said they received an assurance that they would be welcome whenever they came back. During the past week, the school was closed for the summer, and the agents said they would be back on Monday, July 6, 1966.

"The important part of this story," said Mr. Hires, "is that negroes are sticking together like they have for jobs, but they have all been Incom­

in this week for the first time in months, for office supplies.

It was the week that was being referred to as the week the Negroes got the plans from the Child Developement Agency (a pool of "white" pool.

During the picketing, said Mr. Hires, "the stores were open, but no negroes were allowed into the stores, and not more than a few negroes were allowed to picket near the door of the stores."

The government and the under­

said the spokesman, "an assurance was given that negroes are still buying in stores." But that assurance was held in suspense until the negroes were allowed to picket in the stores.

"No Splash in Tuskegee"

BY MARY K. DELWARE
Tuskegee—the week's events in president Benjamin E. Mays' private office were quiet, but that's why the week was so quiet. The administration building was quiet, the library was quiet, the student union building was quiet, the classrooms were quiet, the dining hall was quiet, the cafeteria was quiet, the gymnasium was quiet, the swimming pool was quiet, and even the pool looks were quiet.

But there was one event that was not quiet—a protest against the policies of the Tuskegee administration, particularly the policies of the school's president, Benjamin E. Mays.

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A Paper for the People

One year ago—on July 16, 1965—the first issue of The Southern Courier was distributed to thousands of people across the state of Alabama. The editors of that first issue described the purposes of the paper, which marked a new era in the field. This is what it said:

The Southern Courier is an independent newspaper. Our aim is to speak to the people of Alabama. And our chief concern is the crucial problem that confronts Alabama—hence the name of our paper. We hope to provide accurate information about the issues that face our state, and we want to supply a means of communication about them. We are trying to solve them.

The Southern Courier is independent of its advertisers, of politicians, of dogma, and of any other form of organization. We want people to read the newspaper and do whatever they please with its contents. We will respect their wishes and do whatever we can for them.

There are certain basic principles in which this editorial believes. We believe that all men are entitled to equal educational opportunities and equal opportunity in the offices and factories of the cities. This is what makes as much sense today as it did a year ago. This is what I believe.

One year ago

Education and politics are also under new pressures in Alabama. While the state is trying to expand and improve its schools, many Alabama Negroes attend school with whites. In politics, the state is trying to show a new interest in the affairs of its Negro citizens. This change also deserves our attention.

The Southern Courier hopes to fulfill its responsibilities to its readers, that we hope, the reader, the voter, the leader, and the politician. This is a new paper, experimental in many ways. And part of the experiment is to create a newspaper that responds to the needs of the people of Alabama.

If you have ideas and criticisms that will help us provide a newspaper that people want to read, we welcome your suggestions. This new paper will have many articles written by a letter or tell your suggestion to your local Southern Courier reporter or representative. If you know of a story that should be reported, let us know about it. Our only purpose is to serve you, and only you can tell us if we're doing the job.

The Southern Courier's first year has shown how such a paper depends on the people of Alabama. Whatever success The Southern Courier has had, it owes to those people who have bought it, sold it, read it, criticized it, distributed it, and, above all, carried the news. If the people continue to help, the paper will grow stronger and better. The people want a people's newspaper, a clear voice in the affairs of their state.

Letters to the Editor

The Southern Courier

In the Editor--The Southern Courier has received many letters and requests from many people who have been interested in the paper. We would like to thank them for their interest and support.

You may write to:
The Southern Courier
Montgomery, Ala.

A Remarkable Speech

Alaska Attorney General Richard M. Flowers made a remarkable speech last week at the Southeastern Law Enforcement Conference in Montgomery, Ala. Other newspapers have reported what Flowers had to say about black and white law-breakers, but this is a soft­


taken away from them by the local police, and the hundreds of children and thousands of families who will always live in places they can get Pennsylvania. The children grew up with this need.

The first week in July 20-21, and to the editorial.

To the Editor:

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At noon, I knew that the love of the people will continue to grow, knowing that a great effort is being made to improve the quality of education and the quality of life in the state. The people are demanding their rights and their place in the offices and factories of the cities. This, too, is a great issue that will affect the future of Alabama.

And all the people who have attended the school have been proud of the school's success, and we have been proud of the hard work of the teachers and the students who have attended the school. We are proud of the teachers who have taught the students, and we are proud of the students who have learned from the teachers.

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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. Its 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 made 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 long.

The paper's officers estimate that it takes $5,600 a month to publish the weekly paper. The Courier's telephone and printing bills alone run close to $1,000 a month. 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 long.

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—

THOUSANDS OF PAPERS

photographed goes where you make news

and the type is pasted in place on the "light table." completed paste-offs are then photographed by printer.

from Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville, Birmingham, Mobile, Bessemer, Wave, and Washington, D.C. In an effort to get the facts and the facts first, the editor talks at least once a week with each staff worker to get an idea of what the week will bring. Meanwhile, the advertising staff is hard at work, and the office staff is hard at work, and the office staff is hard at work,

Sunday and in the morning, the advertising staff is hard at work, the advertising staff is hard at work, and the advertising staff is hard at work.

Everything is put together by late Wednesday night when the advertisement releases of news and the headline are passed on paper the size of this page. The paste-ups are photographed the following day by a professional printer and the photographs are put into place. An impression of each page is put on a metal plate that is then rolled to form an offset press. The press churns off 18,000 copies of the paper on Thursday afternoon.

The papers are shipped to your hometown by bus, and your local distributor packs them up and sends them out through a system of correspondents and then delivers them to your home. The local distributor does not read the paper, but through the paper, if the job has been done right, you will get information, enjoyment, news, and guidance.
Three Alabamians View the Viet War

"We've Started, Must Try To Win It" by Peter Connors

BELMONT—Miss Ila Jean May is a shy, pretty girl who graduated from Belmont High School in Crenshaw County two years ago. She is only 18 years old, but she feels strongly about the war in Viet Nam. 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 as soon as possible, even if we have to lose some. It seems to me like the United States wouldn't solve two problems first, especially the race problem."

"We are just pointing fingers over there, Viet Nam is separated into two nations and two very different people, and they have so much differences in their cultures..."

"I'm not going to stop commotion from existing over there, I think it's the only way to move away from the majority of the people..." Miss Ila Jean added. "If the majority won't come in, there was no way we could stop it even if all the people want peace..."

Miss Ila Jean further pointed out the effects of the war on a few women. "They have died and I don't envy it. I'd hate to see the situation in Viet Nam. She also feels strongly about the war in Viet Nam. She sat down and talked about her feelings about the war.

"When you see those kids in Viet Nam..." Miss Ila Jean said, "I think I'd feel better if I could go over there and help them."

"I know a few boys from here also hurt morale. You can only find happiness here, you can only find peace in Viet Nam..."

"We're all Americans fighting for the same thing..."

"I feel like the President is a peaceful man, but I don't think he's going to win."

"I don't think that they should be over there fighting, I think you should come home as soon as possible, even if we have to lose some..."

Shakespeare approved of President Johnson's foreign policy, as he was asked to explain. "I think he's a peaceful man and that he really did what he could..."

"I can't understand why they're just going to keep on what they're doing..." Miss Ila Jean added. "I feel like someone should have come to me and said, 'You can only find peace in Viet Nam...'

"It's just impossible to leave now. Uts started now and they can't do anything about it..."

By PETE CONNORS

ANDALUSIA—Clarence Bradley runs a small cafe on Cotton Street in Andalusia. He is ubiquity about the war in Viet Nam. "I believe it's just impossible to leave now. It's started now and I believe that we have to live with it..."

"Like many Alabamians, Shakespeare is uncertain about the war..."

"We're all Americans fighting for the same thing..." Bradley concluded. "I believe it's just impossible to leave now. It's started now and I believe that we have to live with it..."

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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

The students of the TICEP school in Helen, compared to the regular Helen school, where there was only a few hundred children, are considered to be better off than those who go to the TICEP school. The students of the TICEP school in Helen are better prepared for the integrated school by coming here. Between last December and the end of the school year, many students stayed out of school to protest conditions at Helcon School. There were many demotion, or getting the students better prepared for the integrated school by coming here.

Alexandria, Louisiana

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

Covering Race Relations in Alabama

They're Reading Us In:

Lower Peach Tree, Alabama

Ft. Chisholm, Alabama

Ittis Bama, Illinois

Brown, Illinois

Falls Church, Virginia

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Pensacola, Florida

Greenville, Alabama

SOUTHERN COURIER

We Are Now One Year Old

To celebrate the anniversary of its first issue (July 16, 1965), The Southern Courier is running a special July subscription drive. By subscribing now, you can get $1.00 off the cost of buying your Southern Courier every week in the coming year. To do this, fill out the coupon below and mail it to The Southern Courier at 425 South Jackson St., Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

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Room 622, Frank Lee Bldg.
79 Commerce St.
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Send me the SOUTHERN COURIER for one year. I am sending check or money order.

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James in this giving victory testimony, many people's problems, including

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I have a special prophesy for you, but I am only a special spiritual healer.

HELP HELP HELP

REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN

 shoots and prayers.

SOUTHERN COURIER

MAYS CITIZENS GROCERY

"It's a MANS How Friendly the Folks are at Mays Grocery"

Revival Meeting

Pine Grove Baptist Church

(Department of 10,000 in the south)

St. Louis, Missouri

Chicago, Illinois

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Walla Walla, Washington

Wells Grocery & Market

And Barber Shop

Lowery, Ala.

"Small enough to know you, large enough to serve you."

Walls Grocery & Market

And Barber Shop

Lowery, Ala.

"Small enough to know you, large enough to serve you."

MAYS CITIZENS GROCERY

"It's a MANS How Friendly the Folks are at Mays Grocery"
JULY 16-17, 1966 THE SOUTHERN COURIER PAGE SEVEN

In Marcy County Politics

WHO'S DOING WHAT TO WHOM?

BE MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE - "I've always treated friends, blacks and whites alike, and it's the only way I know to live. Any man with a heart and a conscience can do it." This was the statement of John McQueen, Prop., of McQueen's Taxi Cab, 1494 N. Randolph St., Montgomery, John McQueen, Prop.

"Serve us all alike with a smile."

But he said, "I think it would be a civic duty on the part of everyone to have some sympathy, to try to understand the effect of the court decision." He pointed out that many people are upset about the court decision. He said that while some people may not agree with the decision, it is still important to respect it and try to understand its implications.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE - "There is nothing in the court's decision that will change public opinion about the tax collector's office. Last week he turned in his resignation, becoming Alabama's first Negro tax collector to succeed another Negro. The new collector is Mayor Charles G. Gomillion, who was appointed by the city council. He was sworn in before Judge Albert C. Meighan, who has been the judge of a small claims court in the county for several years.

The new collector is a native of Tuskegee and has lived in the city for many years. He is a graduate of Alabama State University and has been a member of the county tax collector's office for several years.

The court decision is significant because it opens the door for other Negroes to run for public office in the state. This is a step forward in the fight for civil rights in Alabama and in the country as a whole.

ANTIPOVERTY GRANTS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) - The U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity today awarded $100,000 to巨头for a community development program in Montgomery. The grant is one of many made to cities and counties in Alabama and throughout the country to help fight poverty.

The grant will be used to fund various projects aimed at improving living conditions in the city. The projects could include housing, education, and job training.

The Office of Economic Opportunity is a federal agency that was established in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The act was created to help fight poverty in the United States.

The agency has made grants to local communities to fund a variety of programs aimed at improving the lives of low-income people. These programs include job training, education, and housing.

The grant to巨头is one of many made to cities and counties in Alabama to help fight poverty. The grants are an important part of the agency's efforts to help fight poverty in the United States.

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MFDP Fights Election Laws (CONTINUED PRINT PAGE ONE)

In the Democratic primary season, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) candidates have been facing a number of legal challenges. The party was formed in 1964 to elect African American candidates to Congress in Mississippi. The MFDP candidates have faced various obstacles, including harassment and intimidation, as they sought to register voters and gather signatures for their nomination petitions.

However, the MFDP has been relentless in its pursuit of equal representation. The party has taken legal action to challenge the state's election laws, which they argue are discriminatory. The MFDP has filed lawsuits in federal court, demanding equal treatment for African American voters.

The MFDP's efforts have not gone unnoticed. The party has received support from a number of organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). These organizations have provided legal and financial support to the MFDP candidates.

In spite of the challenges, the MFDP candidates have continued to campaign and register voters. They have held rallies and marched in protest, demonstrating their commitment to their cause.

The MFDP's fight for equal representation continues to this day. The party is committed to ensuring that African American voters have the same opportunities as their white counterparts to participate in the political process. The MFDP's story is a testament to the power of perseverance and the importance of maintaining a strong commitment to democratic principles.