People Criticize New Stamp Plan

By MARY EILEEN GALZ

Missippians have been subjected to a new food stamp program. "This is not the end of the program," said Buckley and Pitts. "It's time to move the man, Parent Says of Negro Principal." The principal, said Gregory, "I don't want to discuss the program any further."
In the opening sentences of the document, it is noted that school system officials were fined and that a court order was issued to stop operating "a dual practice within a few hundred yards at a particular location." The document goes on to discuss the court's decision and the subsequent impact on the school system. It mentions the involvement of the county board of supervisors and indicates that the court order went into effect immediately.

The document also contains editorial opinions that discuss the implications of the court's decision and its impact on educational practices. It highlights the concerns of parents and community members and the challenges faced by the school system in adapting to the new regulations.

The editorial section delves into the moral and legal issues surrounding the court's decision, raising questions about the extent of the state's responsibilities and the implications for educational reform. The document quotes speakers and experts to provide diverse perspectives on the situation.

A separate section titled "Antti-War Demonstrators Accompany ROTC Parade" contains a letter from Arizona, offering a unique perspective on the anti-war movement and its impact on ROTC programs and military recruitment efforts. This letter from Arizona discusses the personal experiences of individuals involved in the anti-war movement and their views on the role of ROTC programs in preparing students for military service.

The document concludes with a call to action, emphasizing the importance of community involvement and the need for continued dialogue and action to address the challenges presented by the court's decision and the broader issues of education and youth development.
OPEN-AIR SCHOOL
In Jamaica

This is an open-air "base school"—a pre-school or kindergaten—in Discovery Bay on the north coast of Jamaica. It is a "bare roof" school, with no sides except for a roof, supporting columns, and a concrete floor. The school is paid for by parents, not by the government. Each of the 27 students, ages two through five, pays one shilling per week.

The instructor is Mistress Virginia Bell, aged 64 years, and one of her grandchildren is a student in the class. Mistress Bell and her husband have four children and seven grandchildren. She has been teaching for 41 years, three of them at this open-air school.

Even though there are several recesses and an hour off for lunch, the long day—from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.—and the mild weather often cause the younger students to fall asleep during the afternoon.

These young Jamaicans study reading, writing, arithmetic, currency, government, history, and scripture. Supplies are short, so the children practice their writing and arithmetic on a chalk slate, instead of on paper. They buy their own slate and chalk.

Much of the day is spent in recitation, a single student—or several, to give each other support—rise and recite: "One, two, three, four, five, six,... nine, hundred." "Two shillings are one florin, two and six are a half a crown." "Two times one is two, two times two is four, two times three is six..."

Mistress Bell is everywhere at once. She scolds, encourages, praises, and prod her students. The students know that if Mistress Bell writes "good" on their practice slates, they have earned it.

The day ends with classroom clean-up and prayers. Then, with the long afternoon shadows trailing behind, Mistress Bell escorts the younger children to their homes.

Photos & Text by Bob Fitch
**Mobile’s Home for Children in Trouble: ‘It’s Just a Place to Stash Them’**

**NEGRO BOYS SHARE BEDS**

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE — The Mobile County Detention Home is divided into three separate, unequal parts. One of them is an old, two-story, comfortably furnished home for white girls. Another is a large building white boys, and the third is a small, sparsely-constructed house for Negro boys and girls.

The white boys have space for 26 boys in eight cells and the dormitory. The cells and the dormitory are well lighted and fairly clean. The home has a modern kitchen, a large dining room, and a large recreation room.

There are three television sets, and there are 20 beds for the boys, and a large desk for the staff. There are two bathrooms, one for the boys and another for the staff. There are also two showers, one for the boys and another for the staff.

The boys’ home has a full-time staff and a two-week stay. The staff includes a janitor, a cook, a nurse, and a recreation supervisor. The staff is responsible for the boys’ welfare, and they are supervised by the juvenile court judge.

The boys’ home is divided into three separate sections: a dormitory, a recreation area, and a kitchen. The dormitory is well lighted and properly ventilated, and the recreation room is a large, comfortable area.

The boys’ home has a modern kitchen, a large dining room, and a large recreation room. Inside, it is divided into three separate sections: a dormitory, a recreation area, and a kitchen. The dormitory is well lighted and properly ventilated.

The boys’ home is run by a full-time staff, and a two-week stay is required. The staff includes a janitor, a cook, a nurse, and a recreation supervisor. The staff is responsible for the boys’ welfare, and they are supervised by the juvenile court judge.

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Desegregation Speed-Up or Not?

12 Judges Hear School Arguments

by jack jaffe

The 12 judges were anything but black robes backed into the federal courtroom Tuesday morning and took seats on either side of the front of the room.

To some people inside the courtroom, the sight looked like a scene from the movies, as a court reporter and members of the secretarial corps of the federal courthouse were not only carrying a case together for the first time ever and getting their act together, but also carrying a secret. They were not there to hear a case argued before the 12 judges, but instead were there to hear a secret that had only been told to the 12 judges.

In court Friday, Judge Wade vinedetermined arguments in the school desegregation case, and must there be an end to the schools that are not called for in the "heart school" or "white school.

But Marion Rahim, writing for the Jefferson County school board, said that in the near future the desegregation decision by the federal court must be adopted. "We have voluntary segregation in Alabama," said an attorney for the seven school boards.

The Brown v. Board of Education decision is called "voluntary segregation.

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1. I never loved a man— Marita Freitas (Detroit)
2. My second October— Mahalia Jackson (Gospel)
3. One night in Chicago— Little Walter (Gospel)
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5. My second October— Mahalia Jackson (Gospel)
6. One night in Chicago— Little Walter (Gospel)
7. It's so sweet— Johnnie Taylor (R&B)
8. I want to talk about you— Aretha Franklin (Gospel)
9. Please don't let me be misunderstood— Nina Simone (Jazz)
10. On the road— The Beatles (Rock)
11. Superstition— Stevie Wonder (Funk)
12. Here comes the sun— The Beatles (Rock)

Radio Station WAPX has instituted The Pastor's Study Broadcast Daily Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 9:15 a.m.

The Pastors' Study is dedicated to the propagation of the gospel and its relationship with the Montgomery Metropolitan Area. The program is a weekly broadcast in your minister's study on Monday morning.

Also, for your continuing learning, our GOSPEL PROGRAMS, 8:00 a.m. Sunday and 8:15 a.m. Sunday, comes to you through WRA-AM 950 and WRMA-AM 1600.

Vote for Idessa Williams Place No. 2 City Democratic Executive Committee On Monday, March 20 (Montgomery City Council)
Crowded Ballot

In Montgomery

BY MICHIEL L. LYTTON

MONTGOMERY — In the past few weeks, several citizens have been treated to a six-day battle for three seats on the city council, a particular bitter fight for the job of police and fire commissioner. For many of the city's Negro voters, the most interesting contest is for the ward four office—a seat now held by Mayor William E. (Bill) Shuttlesworth, and a post that has covered everything from school to social welfare, and a political campaign that has gathered everyone from student to schoolteacher to city councilman.

The issue in the campaign is the underlying issue in the city: "Will the Negro candidates win?" said the Rev. T. Y. Rogers of Tuscaloosa.

"We have been re-established," said Flabella, a former militant police chief, "and a police department that has never been called a "clean police department.""

An underlying issue in the campaign is the desire of the candidates to bring jobs and justice and "liberties" and "welfare" to the community. The officer was fired last December after an earlier suspension because of similar reasons. Some Negroes have received letters threatening ballots for this.

"We can't uphold the law as individuals, but in how far we expect to do it?" Sullivan asked. He said the issue was "distorted all out of proportion" and that he was satisfied with the officer's past.

"We can't uphold the law, but we can't afford to make a mistake," Sullivan said. He had "heard a little" about the case, he said, but he didn't approve of the ballot stickers. "That's dirty, that's smear the public name of our police officer," he said. Some Negro leaders have been re-established, he said, and he had "heard a little" about the case.

"I don't think they know exactly where they are," Sullivan said. "I don't think they know where they are."

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