People Criticize New Stamp Plan

BY SHELT BARN

 LIBERTY, Miss. — An explosion wrecked the sleeping small town of Liberty about 4 a.m. last Monday morning. The explosion killed two persons and injured two women. The explosion came from the Southern Mississippi Child Development

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Meanwhile, in Liberty, Miss.

The Child Development Council of the Mississippi

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SUCRE, Cuba.—The Cabinet of the United States government said today that it was not planning to send any military forces to the region of the U.S.-Cuban border.

The statement came in response to questions from a reporter about reports that U.S. forces had been spotted near the border.

"We have no plans to send any military forces to the area," a State Department official said. "We are monitoring the situation closely but there is no imminent threat."
OPEN-AIR SCHOOL
In Jamaica

This is an open-air "base school"—a pre-school or kindergarten—in Discovery Bay on the north coast of Jamaica. There are no sides to the building—just 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 (14¢) a week to attend.

The Instructor is Mistress Virginia Bell. She is 64 years old, and one of her grandsons is a student in the class. Mistress Bell was born less than a mile from the school site. She has been teaching for 41 years, three of them at the open-air school.

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

These young Jamaicans study reading, writing, arithmetic, 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 slates and chalk.

Much of the day is spent in recitation. A single student—or several, as give-and-take helps memory—rise and recite:

"One, two, three, four, five...99, 100..."
"Two shillings are one florin, two and six pence are 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 the 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 her, 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. DAMANTE

**MOBILE** — The Mobile County Detention Home is divided into three separate, unequal parts. One of them is an old, pitted, comfortably furnished home for white girls. Another is a large building for white boys. And the third is a small old yellow brick house for Negro boys and girls.

The white boys’ home has space for 35 boys in 11 cells and 6 dormitories. The cells are the director and a beautifully furnished home. There is a kitchen in the basement, a large dining room, and a large recreation room. There are three television sets, and fans. The recreation room is stocked of furniture—sturdy chairs and tables, beds, books, even Christmas trees, to be brought down from the attic.

The Negro boys’ home has an old, dilapidated cell, lacking L.K. Storer, superior to all of them. But conditions are not as pleasant as the third home — for Negroes.

### The Home for Negro Boys

The home is located in a building in Mobile, separate from the director. The cells are small and crowded, with two beds. There is a large dining room, a recreation room, and a few furnished rooms for distinguishing the white and Negro homes. There is a large kitchen in the basement, a large dining room, and a large recreation room. There are three television sets, and fans. The recreation room is stocked of furniture—sturdy chairs and tables, beds, books, even Christmas trees, to be brought down from the attic.

The youth said that he was the third child to go into the two-person cell. He said that an equal amount of money is spent for each child’s food and for other services. The average cost per child per year for all three homes is $500, Storer said, “It’s hard to figure it.” He estimated that the authorities receive 70% of the money spent for each child.

### The Negro Boys’ Dormitory

The juvenile home is divided into three separate, unequal parts. One of them is an old, pitted, comfortably furnished home for white girls. Another is a large building for white boys. And the third is a small old yellow brick house for Negro boys and girls.

The white boys’ home has space for 35 boys in 11 cells and 6 dormitories. The cells are the director and a beautifully furnished home. There is a kitchen in the basement, a large dining room, and a large recreation room. There are three television sets, and fans. The recreation room is stocked of furniture—sturdy chairs and tables, beds, books, even Christmas trees, to be brought down from the attic.

The Negro boys’ home has an old, dilapidated cell, lacking L.K. Storer, superior to all of them. But conditions are not as pleasant as the third home — for Negroes.

### The MADDEN-SECURITY CELLS

Storer said that there would be no objections to this much integration. He said that the juvenile commission has not been allowed to enter into the lives of the children. It was hard to believe that the children were being mistreated or neglected.

### The Mobile County Detention Home

The detention home’s biggest problem is money. Without money, the juvenile commission cannot operate. In 1964, the commission had four superintendents in the last eight months. In the last four, the juvenile commission has not had an administrator.

### The Negro Boys’ Home

The Negro boys’ home has four superintendents in the last eight months. In the last four, the juvenile commission has not had an administrator.

### The Mobile Home for Children

The home is located in a building in Mobile, separate from the director. The cells are small and crowded, with two beds. There is a large dining room, a recreation room, and a few furnished rooms for distinguishing the white and Negro homes. There is a large kitchen in the basement, a large dining room, and a large recreation room. There are three television sets, and fans. The recreation room is stocked of furniture—sturdy chairs and tables, beds, books, even Christmas trees, to be brought down from the attic.
Desegregation Speed-Up or Not?

12 Judges Hear School Arguments

By MILT FALK

Washington, March 14—Twelve judges, representatives of the nation's seven major circuits except the Southern one, are expected to render a decision on desegregation cases in the federal courts. This is the first time in history that so many judges will hear a case at the same time.

The judges are meeting in Mobile, Alabama, which is the site of the largest desegregation case in the South. The case involves the Mobile and Washington County school systems, and is the only one of its kind in the South.

The decision handed down last Dec. 29 by Judge John J. J. deBakey, the judge of the Southern Circuit Court, is expected to be the basis for the decision of the judges. The Mobile case is one of the most important in the nation, and is expected to set a precedent for other cases.

The Mobile case involves a challenge to the constitutionality of the segregation laws in the Southern United States. The challenge is being made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which is the largest civil rights organization in the United States.

The NAACP contends that the segregation laws violate the Constitution of the United States and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The judges are expected to rule on the constitutionality of the segregation laws in the Mobile case. The Mobile case is expected to be a landmark decision in the fight for desegregation.

The Mobile case is being heard by a panel of judges chosen by the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. The panel consists of eight judges, four from the Southern Circuit Court and four from the northern circuits.

The Mobile case is expected to be decided within the next few weeks. The decision will be announced to the public as soon as it is rendered.

Vote for Idessa Williams

Place No. 2

City Democratic Executive Committee

On Monday, March 20

(Montgomery, City Council)

YOUR VOTE WILL COUNT!!

She is:

Concerned with community problems

Interested in the welfare of all people

Especially interested in the aged and youth

YOUR VOTE WILL BE APPRECIATED

(Julie Fel. Ad., by Friends of Idessa Williams)
Crowded Ballot 'What's Going to Happen to Me?' In Montgomery

BY MICHAEL A. LUTTUMAN

MONTGOMERY—It was the last week before the state's primary elections and the voters' opinions were divided over the candidates running for important local offices.

For most of the city's Negro voters, the most interesting contest was for the Ward Four seat on the city council. The Negro candidates and a white candidate have competed for the position, but only one will be elected.

Both candidates for the Ward Four seat have been re-elected. The white candidate, Mr. J. W. Lee, said, "I don't think they know exactly where they stand."

"I think they should be well-informed on the issues." He added that the candidates have "two or three" chances to win.

But Mrs. Alice Williams, a veteran community worker, thinks she is better qualified to represent Montgomery Negro voters. She has organized several groups, including Women for the World Peace and a Picket Committee.

"If a Negro vote is being cast," she exclaimed, "we should be well-informed on the candidates' qualifications."

She said that she was interested in the candidates' qualifications, and she added that she had made "two or three" visits to the candidates.

"If we don't understand the issues," she said, "we can't make a decision."

"They should be well-informed on the issues," she added, "and they should be well-informed on the issues."