Teaching Dolly to Read?

Little Richard Robin Solomon, 20 months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam B. Solomon of Miami, is interested in dolls and newspapers, too. Her father is editor of the Florida edition of the AFRO. (Avalon Studio Photo)

Bond Introducing New Bigger Loaf of Bread

The makers of Bond Bread are introducing a new large-size loaf of Homogenized Bond throughout the Baltimore area, which shoppers will be able to recognize quickly, because it is the biggest in town. It measures a full 13 inches across, and has a distinctive new wrapper which makes it stand out in food store bread displays.

The new Bond loaf is being made with the finest ingredients available by the exclusive Home-genising process developed by the Bond bakers. This process gives the bread better flavor and smoother texture, and keeps the loaf oven-fresh to the last slice, so that you have no more wasted bread.

DO YOU WANT LONGER HAIR? MAKE THIS EASY 7-DAY TEST!
Just try this SYSTEM for just one week (only 7 days) ... and see if you are really growing the amazing and Attractive Hair that can go where anyone Loves and Admires most!
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JOEL CO., 4727 N. Damen, C-398, Chicago 25, Ill.

Dr. Cobb Calls for Speed in Erasing Medical Bias

Warns Health Problems Can't Be Solved by Segregation; Studies in Pamphlet Form

NEW YORK—A "must" reading for medical practitioners and all groups and citizens active in the fight for better medical care and hospitalization for colored Americans, is a revealing and challenging report on "Progress and Portents for the Negro in Medicine" by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy, Howard University.

Published in November by the NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., NYC 18, from whose offices it can be secured at 25c per copy, the pamphlet contains a historical review and statistical analysis of opportunities for colored people in health fields, and can be used effectively by racial and interracial agencies.

Quick Action Urged

The noted physician declares: "The urgency of the immediate remedy of conditions is accentuated by the recognition that, were every racial bar to access to health facilities for both training and treatment to be dropped tomorrow . . .

"It would require at least 10 years before parity for the minority could be approached in areas where he is below the national norm."

Segregation Scored

Dr. Cobb concludes from this and previous studies that: "Justice and equality of opportunity in health matters, as in other things, cannot be achieved under a segregated system."

In support of this he cites the findings of "national bodies of commanding prestige" such as the President's Commission on Higher Education, and the Commission on Hospital Care.

He warns that "present indications are that every attempt by adherents of the status quo will be made to block or circumvent real changes in the entrenched system of segregation both in respect to medical educational and hospital facilities.

Training Bars Up

Dr. Cobb points out the urgent need for the services of colored health workers and the obstacles confronting them in attempts to secure training, pointing out that more than one-third of the nation's training facilities in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy are closed to them.

He emphasizes that "the shortages of colored personnel in the allied healing professions of dentistry, pharmacy and nursing are even more marked than those in medicine."

Raps Meharry 'Deal'

He deals bluntly with "The Meharry Crisis," challenging the Southern Governors' Conference to relieve the school of its "financial extremity" by bolstering it as a training institution for "doctors of any complexion, and lashing the trustees who offered Meharry as an "outright" regional gift.

Pointing out that, according to the best authentic statistics, there was a deficit of nearly 2,000 students in medicine alone in 1947, exclusive of dentistry and pharmacy, he warns that the most significant fact is that:

"Of the 1361 applicants for 74 places at Howard, and 800 at Meharry, 55 of whom were admitted, only about 200 approximated the qualifications of the accepted group."

A Critical Situation

The Association of American Medical Colleges reports that in 1947-48 there were only 26 colored freshman medical students in schools other than Howard and Meharry.

Dr. Cobb concludes:

"A situation in which colored students are not admitted to 26 of 78 approved medical schools, 16 of 36 dental schools, and 20 of 65 pharmaceutical schools or a third, nearly a half, and a third, respectively, o the nation's training facilities in these professional fields, urgently demands correction."

Alone in the Baltimore Courts

By MAE MORRIS

"O yes, O yes-all persons having any manner or form of business . . ." intones the voice of Tobie Lee when the crier opens court of Federal Judge William C. Coleman ascends the bench in the United States District Court in Baltimore.

Thus through the Federal Courts, Mr. Lee has proved that qualified colored persons can hold down important positions of court criers and bailifs. In the city courts of Baltimore, all such positions are held by white persons.

With 47 years of experience behind him in the field of hotel and steamship dining service, Mr. Lee was appointed to the position of bailiff to Judge Coleman 10 years ago. He was promoted to crier three years ago when the position of bailiff was abolished in the federal system.

When he first took the bailiff's job, those familiar with the setup told him that it would take him three years to learn the intricate texts, abbreviations and legal citations from which the judge would hold him responsible when the occasion called for a quick check of the law.

In reply, Mr. Lee came to work an hour earlier, let himself into the judge's chambers with the key he had been given, and taught himself all of the necessary legal matter within a few months.

He has his own office in the outer section of Judge Coleman's chambers and is even called upon to double as secretary when these workers are unable to come into the office for some reason.

Mr. Lee is convinced that many other colored citizens would make good in the same positions if they are but given the opportunity.

A native Baltimorean, he lives at 1825 Division St. with his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Lee.

As former bailiff and present court crier to the senior judge in the U.S. District Court, Tobie Lee represents the only colored person in Baltimore serving in such a capacity in the courts. All bailiffs and court criers in the city system are white. The U.S. District Court is of the Federal system.

Arkansas May Build Segregated State Park

LITTLE ROCK (ANP)—A plan which may get a state park in Arkansas was proposed to the Little Rock City Council last week by Ald. Franklin E. Lee. His plan has been approved by Gov. Sidney McMath.

Under this scheme the city will lease the site for 50 years to the State at a dollar a year with the agreement that the State develop it into a park for colored. It will be named the State War Memorial Park. This is considered to be the opening wedge in what promises to be a hot battle for mayor between Lee and Mayor Wassell in next year's election.

Amateur Talent Contest

WASHINGTON

An amateur talent contest, sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association of Coleville, Md., will be held at the Smithville School on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8 p.m. Contestants from Washington and surrounding counties are invited to participate.

Prizes will be awarded and the proceeds from the affair will be used to help defray the cost of repairing and furnishing hot lunches each day for all the pupils. Chairman of the affair is Mrs. Agnes Johnson.

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Dr. Nelson Harris Heads N.C. Group

12 Colleges Represented at Annual Conference

GREENSBORO, N.C. — More than 50 faculty representatives and five students, of the 12 colleges in North Carolina attended the 23rd annual meeting of the North Carolina Colored College Conference, at A. and T. College, last Saturday.

Officers elected were Dr. Nelson Harris of Shaw University, president; Dr. A. E. Manley of N.C. College, vice-president; Dean Foster Payne of Shaw, treasurer; Dr. J. H. Douglass of Fayetteville State Teachers College, secretary, and Rachel Diggs of Winston-Salem T. C., assistant secrgtary.

The conference included a symposium conducted by students. Samuel C. Hill, president of the student council, represented A. and T. Other representatives were Mildred Griffin, Bennett; Earl T. Wooten, Shaw; Evangeline Royal, Barber-Scotia, and James B. James, North Carolina.

Three Speakers

At the first meeting, Dr. H. L. Trigg of St. Augustine's College, and Dr. Albert L. Turner of North Carolina College addressed the conference on "Implications of Recent Court Action With Regard to Education With Special Emphasis Upon Admission Policies."

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass of the Fayetteville Teachers College spoke on issues and problems related to the education from a report of the North Carolina Education Commission.

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Man's 'Walton' $24.75
Lady's 17J Marie $37.50
21J His Excellency $71.50
Bulova 'His Excellency' Accurate 21 jewel movement, genuine leather strap. 49.50
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421 SOUTH BROADWAY ★ 3221 GREENMOUNT AVE.

Slogan-Maker

Winner of the monthly slogan contest conducted in the Yokohama Motor Command, Japan recently was Pfc. Herbert Edwards of Worth, W. Va. His slogan, which is now displayed at the entrance to the Command motor pool, (U. S. Army photo. reads: "For Future Happiness—Drive Safely."

SURVEY SHOWS OVER-CROWDED SCHOOLS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

A Decade of Conferences, But No New Buildings in Sight

Outlook for New Schools Bleak, AFRO Study Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

part of whose job it is to transform the available $29 million into schools and equipment.

So for some time to come, Dunbar Junior-Senior High will house over 2,300 pupils, although built to accommodate only 900.

Double Shift Next Term

It may be necessary to set up a double shift there again in February, Principal Carrington Davis says. That would mean that pupils in the second shift, 12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., would return home at night.

Also, he says, some of Dunbar's teachers must remain "floaters." That is, they must take their classes wherever there is an empty room or vacant space. The school has no room to assign to them.

Pupils not in class must continue to use the cafeteria, music room or auditorium for "home rooms."

Children Sufferers

Also, it means that 10 drafty, outmoded portables — stop-gap measures, even in pioneer days — will again be used to catch the overflow.

The children they house, therefore, will spend another season roasting in their summer heat — providing, of course, the children survive this winter's joust with wind and snow and the fumes of the coal stove that will be part of their "classroom."

Vocational School Split

Dunbar is not the only school in need. Carver's vocational students must continue to trek back and forth among four well-separated locations.

Besides the main building at Carrollton and Lafayette Ayes., classes are conducted at 2601 Pennsylvania Ave., in annex 454-A on Carey near Cumberland St., and in annex 454-C, a quonset hut in the rear of the Preston St. School.

May De-Emphasize Program

For lack of space in which to put books, the principal says, Carver has no library. The situation already prohibits inviting new change and a new city charter, meaning that soon it may be necessary to de-emphasize the vocational program . . . to turn would-be pupils away.

He, and others, expressed fear that the rejected might walk the streets of the city, lurk in its alleys, with crime as their vocation.

5 Reasons for Delay

Why is this the situation? What is the delay?

Several reasons were given by each of the persons with whom the situation was discussed. The following reasons were most general, and evidence supporting them will be given:

1. The city's policy of residential segregation which has been a barrier to obtaining sites for new buildings.

2. The failure to find sites acceptable to the colored community and conforming to the specifications for white schools.

3. An understaffed business office in the Department of Education.

4. The complex stages through which a proposal must pass before building begins — or simply "red tape."

5. Delays caused by political change and a new city charter.o

Segregation Barrier Real

The segregation barrier, itself, has worked in many ways, and somewhat paradoxically. An attempt a few years ago to place an annex to Carver on Hampden Ave. drew protests from white residents.

Mr. McMechen states that it is belief that the City Planning Commission refused the use of Gwynn Falls Park for a new Carver because the area was predominately white.

On the other hand, sites can not be obtained in so-called "colored neighborhoods." To condemn the area necessary in these densely populated sections would leave many families without homes.

Ample Space Insisted Upon

With the housing shortage as well as the "restricted" areas to confend with, these families would hardly find other homes.

Then, as reason two indicates, colored citizens have insisted that new colored schools have ample yard space. The NAACP contends that no colored school in Baltimore has standard acreage for yard areas.

Some that now exist, it says, are paved" with bricks while others have area comparable to residential houses.

Building Staff Overworked

Both Mr. Perdue and Mr. McMechen expressed the opinion that the business office in the Department of Education is understaffed.

Mr. Lewis, who heads the business office, said that the architects who draw plans for the school projects are now taking four times their estimated periods in complete drawings.

Procedure Time-Consuming

Reason four becomes apparent when one views the procedure for obtaining a new building or an addition:

Selection of the site and securing its approval by the Board of School Commissioners, various individuals, the Real Estate Commission and the City Planning Commission are all steps that must be taken.

The area must be appraised by the City Planning Commission; and if the area is a residential, each piece of property on it must be appraised.

Red-Tape Slows Job

When this is done, the site is acquired. Often, though, the owner refuses to sell. The city then must go to court and condemn the property in order to obtain it.

Then preliminary drawings begin. They also must go through a chain of approval, and Mr. Lewis states that "from 20 to 25 conferences may be necessary" in their development.

The same procedure then holds for the working drawings. In the case of Carver, Mr. Lewis estimates a year's time as necessary to complete.

Finally, bids are sent out and plete working drawings.

Later contracts are awarded. Some time after that, normally, work begins.

Sharpers Seek to Profit

As in the case of Carver, all this may take from five years to forever. A site now has been agreed upon for the proposed new Carver, Mr. Lewis states.

The location will not be revealed, however, because prices have gone up considerably in the past when the school board's desire of property was known.

The Urban League states that on such occasions, prices have risen as much as 175%.

Even without this problem, Mr. Lewis states that there is no certainty that the site will be obtained. The particular site desired has over 13 acres, reportedly, with an additional 10 acres of play space available.

Schools' Inequality Revealed

Mr. Perdue points out another phase of the current school situation, namely that colored schools are still without some courses taught in white schools.

A list of these in vocational schools would include:

Printing (including press work, linotype operation and engraving), commercial art, sign painting, air conditioning and oil burning courses, mechanical drawing as a trade, pattern making, sanitation and heating (plumbing), retailing and millinery and design.

At present, work has begun on a five-room addition to the elementary school at Rowlandson and Holabird Aves. The area on which the addition is being built is listed as "insecure" by Mr. Lewis, however. Therefore, he says, the structure is being built "so it can be moved or salvaged."

Cottages Being Tested

Mr. Henderson states that actually cottages are being put up. These, he says, have been tested in the West, and are less tested than an ordinary school building and may be the delay there, he adds, is that these cottages are late arriving.

As for the status of other proposals in the building program, the situation as given in a recent report by the Board of School Commissioners, speaks for itself.

1. Southwest Baltimore elementary, Barre and Warner Sts., preliminary drawings completed. Acquisition of site expected by Feb. 1, 1949. Before building, however, must raze present structures on site.

Dunbar Nearest Realization

2. Dunbar Junior-Senior High, Caroline at McElderry Sts., working drawings completed. Bids expected out this month, work to be gin around first of year.

3. West Baltimore elementary, Saratoga at Schroeder Sts. Acquisition of site and completion of specifications expected by first of year.

4. Cherry Hill elementary, Cherry Hill Rd. and Seabury Ave., site owned by mayor and City Council, completion of working drawings expected within seven months.

5. Addition to Booker T. Washington Junior High, McCulloh St. and Lafayette Ave. Site not acquired. Drawings not completed. No estimate given.

Congestion Getting Worse

As the delay continues, the congestion becomes worse. Dunbar expects an increase of 400 pupils in February.

Then, although, the building loans are not being spent, they are dwindling away, in the sense that their value is decreasing.

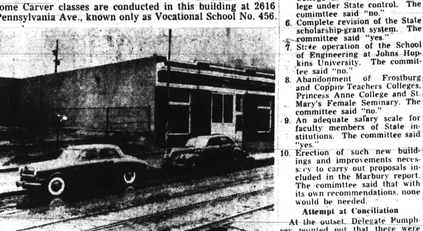
"The first 10 million dollar loan is now worth about 8 million dollars," said Dr. Jackson.

Should the costs of labor and building materials continue to increase at that rate and the delay continue, the people of Baltimore eventually may face the original problem of not enough money.

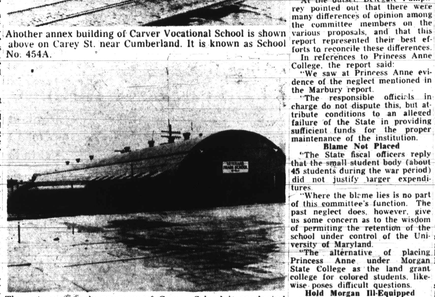
One School Operated in Four Parts

Plans for a new building for Carver Vocational High School have been pending for years, and there they will not materialize for at least 2½ more years, the situation represented by these pictures, which show four different structures in which Carver classes are conducted, will remain, in effect for at least that length of time. This is the main school building at Carrollton and Lafayette Aves.

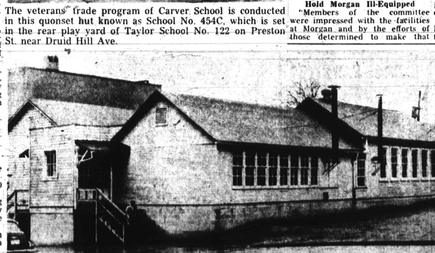
Some Carver classes are conducted in this building at 2616 Pennsylvania Ave., known only as Vocational School No. 456.



Another annex building of Carver Vocational School is shown above on Carey St. near Cumberland. It is known as School No. 454A.



The veterans' trade program of Carver School is conducted in this quonset hut known as School No. 454C, which is set in the rear play yard of Taylor School No. 122 on Preston St. near Druid Hill Ave.



This group of wooden portable buildings which house classes of School No. 107 on Gilmor St., near Laurens, is one of several which serve the overflow of Baltimore school children for whom no other accommodations are available.

$5,000 Founder's Day Gifts to Shaw

RALEIGH, N. C. —Dr. Dennis Branch of Newport, Tenn was the Founder's Day speaker at Shaw University here last week. Dr. Branch prefaced his remarks by presenting a Founder's Day gift of almost $500 from residents of his town.

Nearly $5,000 in Founder's Day contributions were reported, including $1,220.50 by Mrs. Viola McMillan, president of the Women's Convention of the General Baptist State Convention.

Mrs. McMillan also brought greetings alone with Dr. C. C. Spaulding and other graduates. Music was furnished by the University Choir under direction of Harry Gil Smythe and included a solo by Miss Dolores Young.

A wreath was placed on the grave of Shaw's founder, Dr. Henry M. Tupper. Miss Bonnie Briley, a senior.

Shaw President Will Speak on Men's Day

SOUTH BOUND BROOK—Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., will be the guest speaker at Men's Day exercises at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday at First Baptist Church here.

Dr. Daniel also will take part in the fellowship dinner to be held at the church at 7 p.m.

Dunbar School Overcrowded

With pupils sitting two in a seat, Dunbar Senior-Junior High School in East Baltimore suffers from a situation wherein the building intended to accommodate 900 students is now serving over 2300. The picture shows a French class in session.

Legislative Council Takes 'Hands-Off' Schools Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

cation. The committee said "yes," but not with the authority suggested by the Marbury report.

2. Establishment of a State-wide system of junior colleges. The committee said "no."

3. Expansion of the University of Maryland to accommodate 10,000 students and include a course of training for Elementary teachers. The committee said "no."

Teacher Training Voiced

4. A training course for elementary school teachers at Morgan State College. The committee said "no."

5. Maintenance of Washington College as a liberal arts college under State control. The committee said "no."

6. Complete revision of the State scholarship system. The committee said "yes."

7. State operation of the School of Engineering at Johns Hopkins University. The committee said "no."

8. Abandonment of Frostburg and Coppin Teachers Colleges, Princess Anne College and St. Mary's Female Seminary. The committee said "no."

9. An adequate salary scale for faculty members of State institutions. The committee said "yes."

10. Erection of such new buildings and improvements necessary to carry out proposals in the Marbury report. The committee said that with its own recommendations, none would be needed.

Attempt at Conciliation

At the outset, Delegate Pumphrey pointed out that there were many differences of opinion among the committee members on the various proposals, and that this report represented their best efforts to reconcile these differences.

In references to Princess Anne College, the report said:

"We saw at Princess Anne evidence of the neglect mentioned in the Marbury report.

"The responsible officials in charge do not dispute this, but attribute conditions to an alleged failure of the State in providing sufficient funds for the proper maintenance of the institution.

Blame Not Placed

"The State fiscal officers reply that the small student body (about 45 students during the war period) did not justify larger expenditures.

"Where the blame lies is no part of this committee's function. The past neglect does, however, give us some concern as to the wisdom of permitting the retention of the school under control of the University of Maryland.

"The alternative of placing Princess Anne under Morgan State College as the land grant college for colored students, likewise poses difficult questions.

Hold Morgan Ill-Equipped

"Members of the committee were impressed with the facilities at Morgan and by the efforts of those determined to make that college one of the finest in the State.

"Yet, we are not in agreement with the proposal that Morgan take over the operation of an agricultural and mechanical arts college at this time for the reason that it is not equipped to do so.

"To abandon Princess Anne, where the State has already spent more than $1,000,000, would mean the necessary acquisition of farm land near Morgan.

Continues Status Quo

"For these reasons, the committee believes that for the time being, Princess Anne should remain on its present site, under the University of Maryland.

"The committee, however, is strongly of the opinion that this question should be further studied by the proposed Advisory Commission.

It then suggested that if the commission finally decided to retain Princess Anne under the University of Maryland, its training program should be interchanged with that of Bowie State Teachers College, because Bowie is closer to College Park, which would make possible "direct supervision and instruction by the faculty of the university."

"Foreign" Students Hit

The committee also condemned efforts to increase the student body at Princess Anne with enrollments solicited from outside the State, as was evidenced by two full-page advertisements which appeared in August in a Philadelphia newspaper.

State Sen. William P. Bolton (Dem., Baltimore County) raised the question of whether Morgan College had indicated how soon it could be equipped to teach the land-grant courses.

Mr. Pumphrey told him Morgan was "not enthusiastic" about taking over Princess Anne, but that Princess Anne appeared enthusiastic about remaining under control of the University of Maryland.

It was also doubtful, Mr. Pumphrey pointed out, that Morgan could get the faculty to run the agricultural institution.

Byrd's Influence Noted

"Do you mean," Senator Bolton inquired, "that the University of Maryland can get the faculty, but Morgan can't? That doesn't make sense to me."

"Curly Byrd (Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland) probably helps Princess Anne," he was advised.

State Sen. Stanford Hoff (Rep., Carroll County) said he felt "it was a mistake to take the education of colored students out of the hands of colored educators.

He said Princess Anne would be better off as an independent institution or under control of Morgan rather than "a poor and neglected adjunct of the University of Maryland."

Money to Be Spent Anyhow

When it was pointed out that installing the Princess Anne program at Morgan would cost a lot of money, he answered:

"Well, we'll have to build up Princess Anne anyway in one of three ways. We'll have to give it the necessary money either through Morgan or as a separate school by itself."

Mr. Pumphrey explained again that the committee was in disagreement among itself as to the proper and most advantageous disposition of Princess Anne.

No Strictly Racial School

"It was also suggested," he pointed out, "that we place all the colored institutions under a system of colored administrators, give them the money and say 'go on, educate your people,' but we couldn't agree on that either."

State Sen. Robert B. Kimble (Dem., Allegany County) sought to boil down the committee's recommendation for Princess Anne.

He inquired, "Are we taking no action on Princess Anne, simply referring it to another committee for re-study, thus postponing post-action for another year or two?"

Time Not of the Essence

Delegate Pumphrey pointed out that inasmuch as any transfer of Princess Anne would take time, the school would have to remain under University of Maryland control right now anyway, and that the committee thought it made the best suggestion in recommending that the situation be left undisturbed pending further study.

The Marbury Commission had recommended the creation of a permanent State Board on Higher Education, which recommendation was accepted by the committee except for "the detailed suggestions."

It was explained, "The committee feels that to place a board over existing boards, granting to the new board such authority as recommended by the Marbury Commission, would be to invite constant bickering and difficulties and would impede rather than promote educational progress."

Functions to Be Limited

So it recommended that the new Advisory Commission have its functions "limited to questions of State policy on public education, which would apply to the entire school system of the State."

The Advisory Commission would give further consideration to this subject.

Because it felt the teachers' colleges should be retained, the committee saw no need of establishing such training courses at the University of Maryland or Morgan State College.

Kimball Withholds Vote

This committee report was unanimously approved by the council, with the exception of State Senator Kimble, who excluded himself from voting.

He had expressed strong indignation at language of the report which said changes in the scholarship system were recommended because the present system of appointment by the Senators "invites looseness, favoritism and, possible, even probable, Injustice."

Dissenting votes on the Princess Anne issue were cast by Senator Bolton and Senator Hoff. Delegate Jerome P. Robinson (Dem., Fourth District, Baltimore) disapproved the "lack of demand" as a reason for rejecting the junior colleges.

Members of the education committee are Leroy Pumphrey, chairman; John W. Chaires, Joseph R. Byrnes, Stanford Hoff, Anders R. Lofstrand Jr., J. Otis McAllister, Bernard S. Melnicove, schools as well as to our institu- and Paul G. Stromberg.

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