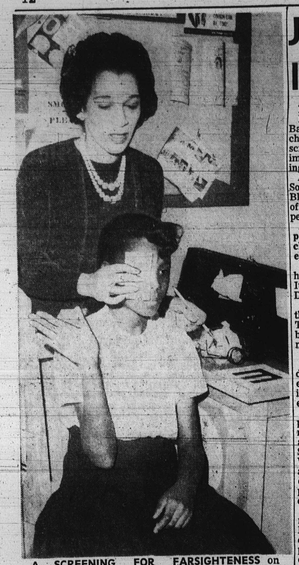
WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND



A SCREENING FOR FARSIGHTENESS on fifth grader Valle Leonard of James Mosher Elementary School, Mosher St. and Wheeler Ave., is conducted by Mrs. Gladys Elam, 829 Bentalou St., a volunteer worker in the vision screening program.

Johnny Can't Read If He Can't See

By GAREY REYNOLDS

For a number of years now Baltimore elementary school children have been having screened possibly the most important tool of their learning machine — their eyes.

According to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, about 65 per cent of what a child learns depends upon his sight.

And, says the society, 25 per cent of all school - aged children need professional eye care.

Baltimore has had a school health program since 1906. Its present director is Dr. Dale Harro.

The screening test is called the Massachusetts Vision Test kit and was developed by that state's health department in 1938.

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NOT REALLY a test, it does not take the place of an eye examination, nor does it identify all children needing eye examinations.

But, says Mrs. Ella Dubin, public health nurse who administers the screening test at James Mosher Elementary School, Mosher St. and Wheeler Ave., "it is simply a screening device used to detect those children who appear to need a professional eye examination.

"No one knows the need more than I do," says Mrs. Dubin who has been with the eye - testing division of the public health department for eight years.

She says one of six persons in the United States needs eye care.

"Parents and teachers may not realize that children are having eye trouble," Mrs. Dubin adds, until it shows up in irritation, constant blinking or persistent watery eyes during the screening test, she said.

Mrs. Dubins reports having detected serious eye troubles in children, including a case of an eye tumor.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS screening kit sells for $140. It combines a screen mounted on a portable stand and a power plant to feed light that illuminates the screen.

A house with a window and a door, and below, two Snellen charts of different sized "E's" appear on the chart.

Sitting 20 feet from the chart, are children tested for farsightedness, near - sightedness and muscle and balance.

Kindergarteners are taught to indicate the "E" as to the direction the "fingers" point. A plane model set off by two vertical lines test muscle and balance at a shorter distance, for the kindergarten children.

The screen test takes 10 minutes, and inability to identify six of four of the E's means the child fails the test.

Mrs. Dubin was quick to point out, however, failure of the test does not mean the child needs glasses or even that an eye examination is necessary.

"The child may not have been feeling well the day of the test or any number of other reasons," she said.

• • •

THE FIRST screening, usually done by parent volunteers, is checked by the public health nurse on duty before a referal is made to an eye doctor, after parents have been told.

All 997 pupils of the Mosher school have not been screened, Mrs. Dubin said.

Lack of parent volunteers to screen test is given as one reason. Another is the limited number of kits, about 20 owned by the health department, placed in the health districts for their use.

Some Parent - Teacher Associations have purchased their own machine.

But, Mrs. Dubin admits, "The program could not function with parent volunteers," who have been steadily declining in the Mosher school area. She promised a drive to recruit others now that the Christmas season is over.

Volunteers can be taught to screen test in a four - hour course.

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VIEWING THE detection of eye troubles over the years, Mrs. Dubin does not feel eye problems have become more serious.

"We're finding more of these problems because more of us are doing it," she explained.

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"Our time is concentrated in these areas now and we have better means with the proper lighting to identify the problems.

"It's astounding how many of us are in need of some kind of health care," she adds.

• • •

DR. HARRO, who as director of school hygiene, refers pupils for further eye examination, says the screening program "has had a fair degree of success."

Its success, he thinks, is due largely, to the cooperation of the Maryland Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the parent volunteers.

He is convinced eye screening should begin at early an age as possible and continue each year for school-aged children.

Early discovery and treatment of eye trouble can prevent further loss of vision as well as prevent lasting psychological damage, it is felt.

• • •

A LIST OF free or partial pay eye clinics in the Baltimore area follows:

Baltimore City Health Department's Eastern District, 620 N. Caroline St. and Western District, 700 W. Lombard St.

Baltimore City Hospitals, 4940 Eastern Ave.

Baltimore EENT Hospital, 1231 Madison Ave.

Franklin Square Hospital, Calhoun and Lexington Sts.

Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1831 E. Monument St.

Lutheran Hospital, Dukeland Ave. and Lanvale St.

Mercy Hospital, Calvert and Saratoga Sts.

Presbyterian EENT Charity Hospital, 1017 E. Baltimore.

South Baltimore General Hospital, 1213 Light St.

Sinai Hospital, Belvedere and Greenspring Aves.

University Hospital, Lombard and Greene Sts.

MRS. GLADYS ELAM, 829 Bentalou St., screens the eye muscle and balance of kindergarten pupil Leon W. Johnson of James Mosher Elementary School No. 144 Mosher St. and Wheeler Ave. Mrs. Elam, who has a child attending the school, is a volunteer worker in the vision screening program.

$55,000 bail for 5 in holdups

A matron and four men were placed under bail totaling $55,000 in Western Municipal Court Tuesday afternoon pending a hearing the coming Wednesday on a series of gunpoint holdup charges.

They are:

Mrs. Annie May Young, 43, 1100 block Poplar Grove St.; Louis R. Jackson, 38, 2300 block Pressman St.; Joseph L. McCoy, 26, 2500 block Madison Ave.; William R. McKee, 29, 3700 block Columbus Dr., and Robert E. Miller, 37, 3000 block Walbrook Ave.

Police have charged that they are believed to be remaining members of the "shotgun bandits" gang, which terrorized storekeepers for months, prior to the arrest and conviction of three men last October.

The three convicted at that time drew sentences totaling 80 years in the penitentiary.

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THE MATRON and four men are accused of using shotgun in the charged holdups, which netted about $4,000 over a period of several months, police said.

Western District Patrolmen Charles Rout and George Manders, working mostly on their own time, brought about the arrests and charges against the five defendants.

Following a tip on a complaint from one of the convicted men in the penitentiary that the ring leaders of the gang were still free, and some further information relative to a getaway car that had been used in the holdups the two officers said they learned after considerable tedious investigation who had owned the car.

Police said this information led to the arrest of Mrs. Young. After questioning her they arrested Jackson. Then, the arrests of the other two men followed.

Mrs. Young faces a burglary and robbery charge. Jackson has 12 charges against him. McCoy faces four robbery charges. McKee is charged with two robberies, and Miller is charged with two robberies and one attempt.

AFRO executive on special study group

Howard H. Murphy, AFRO business manager, has been appointed to the special committee created to investigate unemployment in three special categories.

The committee, appointed by Gov. J. Millard Tawes this week, will be expanded to 10 members. A chairman will be named later.

A ten - member supporting group was also named to assist the special committee.

The group will investigate unemployment among out-of-school youth, ages 16 to 21, workers displaced by automation and mechanization, and older workers between the ages of 40 and 65.

Governor Tawes took the action in wake of the controversy stirred by the layoff of 2,500 workers when the Martin Marietta Corporation lost several government contracts.

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OTHERS ON the special committee include:

Dr. Wilmer V. Bell, director, adult education, Department of Education; Mrs. Catherine L. Beachley, supervisor of guidance and research, Washington County Board of Education;

Paul Wolman Jr., attorney; Chauncey R. Tatum, public relations supervisor, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland; George Brown, labor specialist, U.S. Department of Labor, and William J. Culbertson, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

EEOC reports caseloads in '61 double prior years

"During the course of the year, this agency has handled a total of 83 complaints, which is more than double the average number of cases handled on a per-year basis over the past four years," **David L. Glenn, executive secretary, Baltimore's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, began a report this week to Mayor J. Harold Grady of his agency's this statement.**

The EEOC report came as a result of Mayor Grady's recent directive to heads of city departments for a listing of their agency's accomplishments and activities during the past year.

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MR. GLENN'S report continued:

"Of the 83 complaints, 76 involved charges of racial discrimination, three involved religious discrimination, three charged discrimination on the basis of national origin and ancestry, and one alleged discrimination because of age.

"While the majority of our complaints, approximately two-thirds, involve private employers and/or labor unions, unfortunately about one-third of our complaints continue to be lodged against city agencies."

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THE REPORT to Mayor Grady then listed these cases which EEOC successfully settled during the past year:

1. Classified Municipal Employees Association — "This particular case, which reached the stage of public hearing, was finally settled in April.

"We now have knowledge of the fact that the CMEA, which denied colored city employees membership, has now accepted them into membership.

"We are now awaiting an interim report from CMEA to determine the extent of compliance with our agreement."

2. Baltimore Firefighters Association, Local 734 — **"This case, which was settled by commission order in June, also involved a remembership policy; civil strictive membership policy on the part of the Firefighters Union.**

"Even though we are aware that colored firemen have been accepted into membership in Local 734, we are at the moment awaiting an interim report to determine the extent of compliance with our order."

3. The Read Drug and Chemical Co. — "This case, which began in 1958, involved a number of charges against the Read Drug and Chemical Co., namely that the company had a racially discriminatory policy in terms of wages and fringe benefits.

"This case was settled as of January of this year (1961) and the company is now in compliance with our law in these respects."

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MR. GLENN'S report noted also that EEOC had contracted with the Department of Social Relations of Johns Hopkins University, to carry on a study to contrast the post - graduate employment experiences of former students of Morgan State and Carver Vocational - Technical High Schools.

The purpose is to determine to what extent Baltimore employers are utilizing the skills of high school graduates and to determine whether colored students find it more difficult to gain employment in job areas where they are fully trained and qualified."

The report revealed that a number of conferences were held with employer groups, including major commercial and savings banks and local contractors, and that gains toward fair employment practices have been demonstrated on the part of such employers.

"Finally," the report concludes, "this agency can report a positive change in the attitudes of employers with whom we have had contact, relative to acceptance of the concept of merit employment.

"We feel this is attributable, in part, to the fact that this agency now has power to enforce its decisions, and also to the fact that the educational programs of the agency are beginning to bear fruit."

'Speed-up' sought in hospitals

A sub-committee of the Committee on Medical Care of the State Planning Commission has called for a speed-up in the integration of medical schools and the opening of internships, residencies and hospital staff appointments for colored physicians.

Of the two medical schools in the State, Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland, only the latter admits colored students.

The committee said:

"In view of the great need for physicians generally throughout the nation in the future, the subcommittee felt that all intellectual resources should be developed and not restricted because of race or because of sex."

It also noted that the general inability of colored physicians to secure internships, residencies and staff appointments at hospitals in Maryland serves, to deter many otherwise qualified colored students from entering medical training.

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"Leadership responsibility for correction regarding internship, residency, and hospital staff appointment opportunities rests with a number of people and organizations," the committee said.

Under this heading, it listed the Hospital Council, hospital medical staffs, hospital trustees, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and the State Department of Health.

It suggested that the department should bring together representatives from each of the groups to discuss the problem collectively, and issue a joint report on possible action to correct the situation.

• • •

The statements of the committee were embodied in a report which also called for the enrolling of 92 more first year medical students by 1971 so that the state can do its share toward meeting the national need for physicians.

To accomplish this, the committee called for the establishment of a two-year school of basic medical sciences.

When the student finished the two years, he would then move to one of the two Medical schols in the state as a third year student.

The committee said the students could be absorbed by these schools because of the large number of medical students who drop out in the first two years, and because the third and forth year classes can be enlarged since they do not require costly laboratory space.

March of Dimes on

The New March of Dimes campaign opened on Jan. 2 and will climax on Jan. 30 with the traditional Mothers' March, reports former Senator George L. Radcliffe, state chairman and John W. Stewart, Baltimore director.

Contributions are needed by the National March of Dimes Foundation to finance widening attacks on crippling birth defects, arthritis and polio.

"Your Dimes Will Do It Again" is slogan of the drive.

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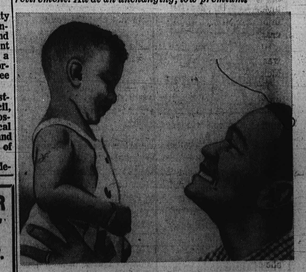

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...Woman's Work Is Never Done

By George W. Collins

She led three lives.

No, this isn't a confession of a female spy who has retreated to the safety of the simple life.

Rather, it's a look at a charming young mother who, for the past three years has been busy as a cloak and dagger operator.

She is Mrs. Carole Riley, who until last Friday, was a legal secretary by day, exciting girl singer by night, and wife and mother in between times.

However, due to the heavy toll extracted by the long hours, the pert triple threat has temporarily retired from the role of the 9 to 5 career girl.

• • •

BEFORE SHE deserted the office of a downtown law firm last week, Mrs. Riley's 20 - hour day began at 6 a.m.

By the time she departed from her 3017 Hanlon Ave. home for work at 8:45, breakfast for her musician - chauffeur husband, Abraham, and three children had been served.

The children — Abraham 3rd, 12; Yvette, 9, and Miriam, 7 — were packed off to Gwynns Falls Elementary School 15 minutes before the recently retired secretary would tear into the "therefores," "wherefores," "thereby," and other ambiguous phrases of legal terminology.

• • •

SECOND LEG of the long day began when the budding recording star (her first record, "Cadillac Lover," was released six weeks ago) returned home at six.

Getting dinner and taking care of the mountain of household chores carried her to 9 p.m. when she donned the role of a third life — nightclub singer, which lasted until 2 a.m.

"When the singing engagements were limited to weekends, it wasn't so taxing," Mrs. Riley recalled.

"But when country club, dance hall, and private gathering engagements started flowing in on week nights, too, I had to let something go."

The career - girl title was it.

• • •

THE NATIVE Baltimorean and Douglass High graduate came to thrive on work and more work quite by accident.

"My daughter, Yvette, was stricken with spinal meningitis when she was four," Mrs. Riley said.

"Nursing her back to health was an exacting and demanding task. When she recovered a year and a half later, I was a nervous wreck.

"My doctor recommended a hobby. Since I always liked and wanted to sing, I chose singing," said Carole in recounting the start of her now - blossoming singing career.

SECRETARY — The housewife - turned secretary, took a hurried call from her lawyer - employer before "retiring" last week.

HOUSEWIFE — Mrs. Carole Riley, in one of her three lives, serves dinner to husband and children, Abraham, Miriam, Yvette and Abraham III.

Evidence to date indicates the attractive mother made a wise choice which shows promises of leading to a profitable career.

The soft - voiced singer said she prefers ballads, although "Cadillac Lover" shows she has a way with rock and roll tunes, too.

According to Elzie Street, who handled the recording and distribution, the bouncy tune is a hit with young music lovers.

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A NEW release, this one a ballad, is scheduled to hit the airwaves next month, he said.

Carole is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, and one of eight children—two girls and six boys. The family resides at 1906 Poplar Grove St.

Asked which of her multiple lives gave her the greatest satisfaction, the singer smiled:

"Since I have become somewhat of a side - walk lawyer, it would have to be secretary. Now I can file income taxes and draw up various court action proceedings. It was very interesting and exciting."

In addition to boundless energy, Carole said two other persons were key factors in her once three - sided life — Mr. Riley and Mrs. Mae King.

• • •

IT WAS MR. RILEY'S job to make beds and fix lunches during the wild scramble to get the family out of the house on time each morning, Carole said.

"He would do everything but wash. He left that for me because he used bleach for everything," she smiled.

Mrs. King did and still takes care of the children when both parents were away by day and working by right, the now mother - entertainer said.

And what if restlessness sets in after such a long run of beaver-like existence?

"I'll get a part - time job. In fact I already have one in view. Meantime, I'll be singing," is Carole's formula to combat possible boredom.

Baltimore Afro-American
Feature Page
THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, 13

Protests Have Become A Symbol Of Our Times

By Samuel Hoskins

Editor's Note—Mr. Hoskins recently completed nine weeks of field assignments in the Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey areas. The following article is the first of a series based on his on-the-scene observations.

BALTIMORE

Because of his raw courage and flare for the dramatic, the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr., World War II commander of the 15th U.S. Army, was given the picturesque nickname "Hell on Wheels" Patton.

He survived the hazards of war unscathed, but died Dec. 21, 1946, of injuries suffered in an automobile crash in Mannheim, Germany.

His colorful deathbed observation was, "Ain't this a hell of a way to kick the bucket?"

The heroic spirit of old Gen. "Hell on Wheels" flared brightly in a Richmond, Va., Hustings courtroom on a sultry afternoon late last summer.

• • •

THE COURT CASE was one of the countless legal skirmishes in the almost seven - year - old battle between the State of Virginia and the NAACP.

The witness was Mrs. Sara Patton Boyle, a relative of the General, who has been in something of a war with the segregationists since 1955.

Testifying in behalf of the NAACP, she said:—

"Since becoming a member of the NAACP, I've been subjected to various pressures and social 'deep freezes.' I've been able to do what I do only because I come from a crusading family which believes the worse thing that can happen to people is not to stand up for principles."

• • •

MRS. BOYLE, WIFE of a University of Virginia Professor, defined the pressures and "deep freezes" as cross burnings on her lawn, nocturnal visits by ambulances with instructions to "pick up the dead and mangled body," social ostracism, insulting letters and after - midnight telephone threats of bombing.

The court hearing and testimony are symptomatic of the impact of the struggle for civil rights on human relations in the Old Dominion.

As in previous years, the rights fight still is spearheaded by the NAACP. The difference now is many other organizations have joined the fray.

The widespread support for the Sit-down and Freedom Riders Movement has resulted in a statewide desegregation ferment.

The result is that in Virginia today to protest racial inequities is to be in vogue. The picket sign has become a badge of respectability and a symbol of moral and spiritual status.

• • •

ALSO, AS IN previous years, the most bitter opponents of desegregation in any form are the politicians.

This opposition started in 1954 when then Governor Thomas B. Stanley repudiated his initial acceptance of the U.S. Supreme Court's school ruling and bowed to the Byrd machine's decree of "massive resistance."

Today, two administrations later, except for certain Southside pockets of resistance, "massive resistance" in Virginia has "kicked the bucket."

A tacit admission of M-R's death was made, last Aug. 26, by 73-year-old Senator Harry Byrd at his 38th annual apple orchard picnic in Berryville.

• • •

THE SENATOR, who is credited with being the father of "massive resistance," accused the Federal Government and the NAACP of discriminating against Virginia in the school desegregation effort.

"They made the whole drive here in Virginia to crush us down first," Byrd alleged.

He added, defensively, "Virginia resisted the Warren (Chief Supreme Court Justice) Court integration decision in defense of principles on which it believes this nation was founded..."

• • •

BYRD'S APPLE orchard speech followed by three days the ruling by Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis that Prince Edward County may not use public funds to support private segregated schools as long as public schools remain closed.

Background: The county padlocked its schools in 1959 to avoid a court order to desegregate classes.

Since then, 1,400 white children have been taught in a so - called private school, but which was financed mainly by tax money from the county and state. Over 1,600 colored children of the county have been without schools.

The Prince Edward case probably did more to solidify the drive against school segregation in the state than any other occurrence since 1954.

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IT PUT THE 8,000 - member Virginia Teachers Association squarely behind the effort to aid the locked out pupils and, consequently, in active opposition to school segregation.

It made school segregation in Virginia an international issue, which possibly influenced Federal action.

Point: Upon his return from a 26,000 - mile, 32-day trip around the world, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, VTA executive secretary, reported:—

"I was asked a hundred times how if America is a democracy and believes in public school education for all, can the city of Richmond close its public schools?"

Dr. Pitcott said it was useless and futile to attempt to explain that schools are not closed in Richmond but in Farmville, 60 miles away.

• • •

DESPITE RESISTANCE in Prince Edward and handicaps created elsewhere in the state by the school placement board, desegregation showed an increase this school term.

Last September, a total of 30 Virginia schools — including three in Richmond, admitted colored pupils for the first time. This brought to 537 the number of pupils in 73 schools previously attended by whites only.

In the 1960-61 term, the total was 311 colored pupils in 49 schools which previously had only white pupils.

Despite the increase, colored citizens insist the desegregation pace is much too deliberate.

WHEN PROTEST BECAME FASHIONABLE — During late February 1960, the Sitdown Movement in Richmond, started by college and high school students, gained widespread public support. Shown here is the arrest of Mrs. Ruth Tinsley, wife of Dr. J. M. Tinsley, during mass picketing of Thalhimer's midtown department store.

• • •

THE REACTION of Allen Knight, 714 N. Fifth St., Richmond, radio station disc jockey, is typical.

He says: "Southern states ... haven't tried to implement the decision. In Virginia, they first tried 'massive resistance.' Now they're trying other tactics."

The desegregation ferment also has spread to the pulpit.

The Rev. Leroy Jones, pastor of Brown Grove Baptist Church, Richmond, drew a spiritual response which a generation ago could only have been brought forth by "brimstone and hellfire" oratory when he delivered a sermon on "the sin of racial prejudice."

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THE DESEGREGATION ferment also is engulfing the Virginia labor union movement.

At the annual convention of the Virginia State AFL - CIO, held last September in Norfolk, a report which urged full support for civil rights was adopted.

Delegates ignored arrangement for separation of colored and white delegates in eating, lodging and entertainment.

The convention ball, held at the New Golden Triangle Hotel, was attended by both colored and white members. A resolution was adopted to prohibit the holding of future conventions under circumstances which require racial segregation.

• • •

TWO RESOLUTIONS which seek (1) to desegregate all local unions and (2) to give full union support of school desegregation and reopening of public schools in Prince Edward County were referred to the executive board for future consideration.

The board has three colored members: O. J. Shaw, Petersburg; David D. Alston, Norfolk; and Walter Boyce Jr., Washington, D.C.

• • •

OTHER ASPECTS of the statewide desegregation ferment are evident in the following areas:—

Voter registration — The State Conference of NAACP Branches and the Crusade For Voters, a Richmond based organization, carry on a round-the-year registration campaign.

Selective buying — In Richmond and a number of other cities the campaign to use the selective buying technique to secure jobs is gaining impetus. This is particularly true in Lynchburg and Roanoke.

Segregated seating — Entertainment and sports events with segregated seating facilities generally are boycotted by colored patrons.

This is particularly true of the local appearances of the Richmond International League Team. Reaction to the jim-crow seating policy was accurately expressed by Skipp Brooks, trainer for the visiting team from Jersey City, N.J.

Said Brooks: "It makes you sick!"

• • •

IN SHORT, THE desegregation ferment in Virginia runs the gamut of human relations, influencing, molding and often guiding its course.

Documentation of this fact was supplied by a lawsuit now pending in U.S. District Court at Richmond.

Three white employees of the Railway Express Agency of Virginia allege that they were discriminated against in favor of colored employees on the agency's seniority roster.

They want the court to act in their behalf on the grounds that their rights of equal protection under the U. S. Constitution are being violated!

NEXT WEEK — In Philadelphia, the police force is the greatest source of racial tension.

Not A Club

It is difficult to see how the United Nations General Assembly's unprecedented vote censuring the Union of South Africa can serve the hopes of any people, white or black, for a world of peace and progress.

Certainly the distaste of the African nations which sponsored this vote of censure for the official policy of segregation in the Union of South Africa is understandable.

However, any movement within the United Nations by a member or group of members to drive another member out helps only those who would destroy the U.N. and the last best hope of world order.

If the United Nations degenerates into a club whose membership is determined on the basis of popularity votes such as this vote of censure, it will have ceased to be the United Nations.

—RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER