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

Season's Greetings to All

★ INTEGRATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS
★ Desegregated city's swimming pools. Fort Smallwood, Sandy Park State Beach.
★ Removed Jim Crow in Housing—by U.S. Supreme Court voiding racial restrictive covenants in 1948.
★ Helped win employment of colored policemen, firemen, taxicab, bus operators, social workers.
★ All-time high of 119,218 colored voters through register-to-vote drives.

NAACP REGISTER AND VOTE DRIVE * LAFAYETTE MARKET

LATE DR. CHAS. H. HOUSTON, ESQ. Started NAACP Legal Crusade in Balto. in 1935 with Univ. of Md. Law School Cases.

HON. THURGOOD MARSHALL, 1950. Judge of U.S. Circuit Ct. of Appeals for 3rd Dist. Assisted Dr. Houston in opening U. of Md. Law School in 1935 and equalized teacher salaries in 1939 in Md. counties.

DR. LILLIE M. JACKSON, PRES. whose fearless dedicated and uncompromising leadership has maintained Balto. NAACP membership and program among largest, most active among branches in nation.

Baltimore Branch N.A.A.C.P

This Is The Baltimore N.A.A.C.P.

1935 Here Is Our Record... 1962

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WHAT OUR MEMBERSHIPS HELPED DO—NAACP NEEDS YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT

RIVERSIDE POOL AND RECREATION

1. Won five-year struggle to integrate Baltimore's Municipal swimming pools, the municipal beach at Fort Smallwood and the state beach at Sandy Point with a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on November 7, 1955.
2. In August-September, 1962. NAACP protected Constitutional right of colored South Baltimore youth 8-14 years to swim in municipal pool at Riverside Park.
   a. Jackie-Robinson NAACP Youth Council members escorted youngsters through stone throwing mobs to swim each day until pool officially closed Labor Day.
   b. Secured arrests of 17 instigators of mob violence.
   c. NAACP lawyers representing three Jackie Robinson NAACP youth leaders falsely arrested on complaint of mob leaders. Cases awaiting jury trial in Criminal Court of Baltimore City.
   d. Protested to Mayor and Governor police laxity in allowing stone throwing mobs to form daily.
   e. Acting Mayor Goodman made television appeal for law and order. Governor Tawes issued stern orders to Police Department.
   f. Renewed request for appointment by Governor Tawes of blue ribbon commission to investigate police laxity in Riverside Pool cases, as well as long continued police brutality.

HOUSING

1. Won your right to live in the home you have purchased in any section of the city.
   a. After 27 years of litigation in Maryland and throughout America, U.S. Supreme Court, in April, 1948, ruled in 4 NAACP suits that state courts cannot enforce racial restrictive covenants in deeds to homes.
   b. Freed Baltimore's colored citizens from the racial ghettos and tenement districts in which we were forced to live irrespective of our ability to buy decent homes.
2. In 1962 protected the constitutional right of Norman Clark, 18-year municipal employee, to live in the VA home he purchased for his wife and children in August at 1628 Caswell Street.
   a. Prodded police department into giving round the clock protection of Clark's family from harassment of neighbors, and arrests of two leaders of the vandalism, 90-day jail sentences for malicious destruction of property by Northern Municipal Court affirmed by Criminal Court of Baltimore City in November, 1962.
3. In October, 1960, took the complaint of Mr. and Mrs. William Watford of 737 Grantley Street to National Veterans Administration in Washington, which office ordered the Baltimore VA Office to stop giving exclusive listings of VA acquired properties in white neighborhoods to realtors who refuse to sell to colored purchasers

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

1. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore enacted public accommodations ordinance in June, 1962. Result of:
   a. Intensive "sit-ins" and "freedom rides" by CORE and Civic Interest Group aided by sustained NAACP Legal defense of 263 arrests since August, 1961.
   b. NAACP and social workers' picketing of Regional Convention of Child Welfare Conference of America at Lord Baltimore Hotel, April, 1962.
   c. Cancellation of large conventions scheduled at Baltimore Hotels in 1962 by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, National Technical Association, Inc.
   d. Long continued community-wide efforts of many organizations and citizens to abolish inhuman practices in public places.
2. Drafted and had introduced first civil rights bills in State Legislature, 1950-56. Backed subsequent bills introduced.
3. Now supporting triple bills proposed by Governor's Interracial Commission to ban discrimination in public accommodations, housing and employment for enactment by 1963 Maryland Legislature.
4. NAACP's Legal Defense of 349 arrested "sit-inners" and "freedom riders" cost $7,000 since August, 1961. Trespass and disorderly conduct convictions of 11 Baltimore students on appeal to U.S. Supreme Court; 181 convictions on appeal to Court of Appeals of Maryland; 80 dismissed on technicalities, remaining cases postponed awaiting decision of U.S. Supreme Court.
5. Seven-year NAACP picket line at Forde Theatre begun in 1946 eliminated racial segregation in Baltimore's only legitimate theater in 1953.
6. In 1959 won a 10-year struggle for the repeal by the Maryland Legislature of the state law which provided for racial segregation on buses, railroads and boats within the state.

EMPLOYMENT

1. Jackie Robinson NAACP Youth Council's picketing of Gas and Electric and C. & P. Telephone Companies in 1961-62, aided by the NAACP Ministers' Committee, led to the employment of 62 new skilled workers, including meter readers, telephone operators, clerks, typists, etc., at an estimated total annual income of $250,000.
2. Helped spearhead passage of Equal Employment Opportunity Ordinance in Baltimore City Council, 1957. Enforcement powers added in June, 1960.
3. Directed complaints and presented complaints to E.E.O.C. against Municipal Recreation Bureau's refusal to appoint qualified colored recreation center personnel to white recreation centers, though they stood highest on list. Commission made its first finding of a violation of the law in this case. Municipal Recreation Bureau ordered to stop this discriminatory practice, 1957-58.
4. NAACP suit against Enoch Pratt Public Library in U.S. District Court of Maryland in 1939 opened employment to colored librarians.
5. NAACP Labor Committee, Troy Bradley, Chairman, won long fight for right of colored firefighters to be admitted to the firefighters union in 1961. Efforts to eliminate racial discrimination in upgrading and promotion of firefighters resulted in the appointment of the first colored lieutenant in 1962.
6. Seeking upgrading and promotion of greater number of qualified colored police officers and the elimination of discrimination in all divisions of the police department.
7. Seeking enactment of State FEPC in 1963 Maryland Legislature.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING

1. NAACP's 1962 City-Wide Non-Partisan Register and Vote Campaign placed 6,000 new voters on the books, and 4,000 voters who had moved, changed their addresses so they could vote on November 6th; resulting in an all time high of 119,000 registered colored voters.
2. Jackie Robinson NAACP Youth Council's intensive registration efforts and get "out the vote drive helped insure the election of one of their own, their former president, Clarence Mitchell, 3rd, to the House of Delegates, who - as the "civil rights candidate" - led the Fourth District House of Delegate Winners.
3. NAACP began its non-partisan registration activity in the summer of 1942 after the "March to Annapolis," which placed 11,000 new voters on the books.
4. An intensified NAACP registration campaign in 1957-59, led by ministers under the leadership of Rev. John L. Tilley, directed by Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, with cooperation of Afro-American Newspapers, placed 30,000 new voters on the books. Said the Baltimore Sun, April 15, 1959: "As will be noted, the white total has increased by only 1,500, the Negro total by 31,000. In other words, the whites did little more than hold their own while the Negroes were increasing their potential voting strength by 45 per cent."
5. NAACP's intensive summer drive in 1960, resulted in a gain of 20,000 new voters.
6. Now renewing registration efforts to increase number of registered voters for the 1963 Municipal election. REGISTER TODAY! IF YOU HAVE MOVED, CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS TODAY AT SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS OFFICE.

EDUCATION

1. NAACP filed suits in the Baltimore City Court and the Federal District Court in February and June, 1953, to desegregate the Western Female High School and the Mergenthaler School of Printing. This resulted in the desegregation of Baltimore's public schools by action of the Board of School Commissioners in June, 1954, one month after the Supreme Court Decision on May 17, 1954.
2. 700 colored students, as of 1961, were in desegregated schools.
3. McDonogh School, private military school for boys, prodded by NAACP lawyers, announced policy of desegregation in 1958.
4. Won in Maryland Court of Appeals the desegregation of all departments of the University of Maryland after series of suits, beginning in 1935. Leading private colleges and universities now integrated.
5. Won in U.S. District Court of Maryland in 1939 the equalization of teachers' salaries in counties of Maryland with annual increase of 1½ million dollars to colored teachers.

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL PROGRAM

The Baltimore Branch has secured 309 completed and partially paid $500 Life Memberships since its revival in 1935, and has an office operating daily.

The consecrated, unselfish, volunteer service of the president, Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, the Board Members and general membership is responsible for this report of progress toward full citizenship rights.

SOME OF THE ARDENT MEMBERSHIP WORKERS

Left, Rev. E. D. Mendes, pastor of Israel Baptist Church, plaintiff in Baltimore NAACP's Racial Restrictive Covenant Suit filed in 1937. He continues to support this great cause and helped make possible the Supreme Court Restrictive Covenant Victory in 1948. Right, Willie Hubbard, Israel Baptist Church, NAACP Captain. They reported highest number of members, 376 in 1962 Membership Campaign among churches.

Jackie Robinson NAACP Youth Council pickets the Gas and Electric Company for equal jobs, 1961-62

NAACP LAWYERS COMMITTEE—Represented Sit-inners Without Fee. Left to right—J. Franklin Bourne, Tucker Dearing, Leonard Karpelman, Mrs. Jeanine Jackson, Archie D Williams, Mrs. Eleanor Crawford, Donald G. Murray, Paul S. Crockrell.

Jackie Robinson NAACP Youth Council greets Jackie Robinson at the Airport, August 1962, after his election to baseball's Hall of Fame.

NAACP EXECUTIVE BOARD

CAMPAIGN LEADERS—Left to right: William Hubbard, Mrs. Edith Allen, Mrs. Virginia Jones, Mrs. Ida Russell, Joshua Brown, Dr. Lillie M. Jackson (standing). Seated: the Rev. Gentry McDonald, pastor of Morning Star Baptist Church in Catonsville.

Troy Bradley, Chairman of the NAACP Labor Committee. Right, Lt. Charles Thomas, recently promoted Firefighter.

THEY REVIVED BALTO. NAACP IN 1935

EXECUTIVE BOARD BALTIMORE BRANCH NAACP

PRESIDENT
Dr. Lillie M. Jackson

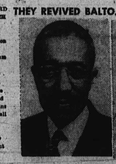
SECRETARY
Rev. J. Octavius Graham

TREASURER
Dr. Charles R. Watts

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Rev. William W. Payne
Rev. Marion C. Wood
Mrs. Mary E. Mackins
Mrs. Augusta T. Chiesli
Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs
Rev. J. R. Butler
Rev. Arthur J. Payne
Rev. Harrison J. Bryant
Dr. W. A. Boyum

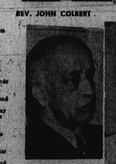
AUDITOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mrs. Edith Allen
Rev. Marion C. Bascom
Prof. J. Peter Bond
Mr. Troy Bradley
Dr. J. R. T. Cooper
Mrs. Pinella Clark
Mr. Oliver Coleman
Mr. Upton Crawford
Mr. Ulysses Dorsey
Mrs. Herbert O. Edwards
Mr. Henry Gardner
Rev. Lorenzo Green
Rev. Albert H. Hammond
Mrs. Pearl Hardman
Mrs. Pauline L. Holloway
Mr. Willie Lee Hubbard
Rev. T. J. Kea
Rev. Sandy McDonald
Rev. Edward D. Meade
Mrs. Blanche Murphy
Mr. Ulysses Murphy
Mr. Wilder Leroy Pinder
Mr. Henry U. Owen
Mr. George W. Rayland
Mrs. Furman Revell
Dr. Pauline Rowe
Dr. Bernard Christopher Shaw
Rev. Vernon L. Crosfoh
Rev. Sidney Daniels
Mr. Ching Dean
Mrs. Emma Hoar
Mr. Joseph Lanham
Mrs. Francis Hall
Mrs. William Hercom
Mr. Ulysses Hawthorne
Mr. Willis Hubbard
Mrs. Virginia Jones
William Johnson, Jr. Law
Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Jr.
Dr. Cyl Hughes
Rev. Walter H. Felgo
Dr. Vernie Pennington
Mrs. Elinor Powell
Mr. Ida Russell Russell
Brian Winfield Russell
Mr. Thomas J. Smith
Mrs. Gladys Travis
Mrs. Johnnie Thompson
Mrs. Mattie Turner
Mrs. Ethel Watts
Mrs. Hela Mae Ward
Rev. Nathaniel Wade
Rev. Isaac L. Williams
Rev. James H. Weaver
Mr. Clay Wagnell
Mr. Ulysses Wagnell
Dr. Pearlie Smith
Mrs. Florence D. Saunders
Rev. Mrs. Lillian Thomas
Mrs. Mae Thomas
Mrs. Ethel Tyler
Mr. Alan J. Wattles
Mr. William R. Watts
Rev. Frank L. Williams
Mr. R. Brook Williams
Mr. Sylvester Wright
Mr. Raymond A. G. Young



REV. JOHN COLBERT

DR. CARL MURPHY



DR. GEORGE B. MURPHY

FATHER GEORGE BRAGG

REV. SIMON WILLIAMSON

The late Rev. Simon Williamson, of the Faith Baptist Church, which he found sent $100 every year for the maintenance of the NAACP office. Since his death, the church and the Rev. M. W. Felgo have continued.

REV. GARNETT WALLER

NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

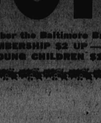
COMPLETED IN 1962

DR. JOHN T. COLBERT
A.M.E. MINISTERS' WIVES' ASSN.
DR. JOHN BRAXTON
DR. RAYNER BROWNE
PARKS SAUSAGE COMPANY
THE REV. W. W. PAYNE
POINSETTIA NOVELTY CLUB
VIVIAN GARTH ALLEYNE MEMORIAL BY THE V.A.G's CLUB

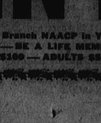
BEGUN IN 1962

CHI WIVES
DOUBLE-DECKER PINOCHLE CLUB
ME-DE-SO WIVES
MRS. MAUREEN MICHELSON
MT. PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH
MR. FRANK W. PHILLIPS, SR. (In Memory Of)
VETERANS' MEMORIAL ASSN.
CORNERSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH
WE MOMS' CLUB
THE MERIDIANS, INC.
MR. BERNARD MORTON
EVERGREEN PROTECTIVE ASSN.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND (Second Life Membership)
MASTER BEAUTICIANS
N.W. UNITED PROTECTIVE ASSN.
TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH
WAYLAND BAPTIST CHURCH (2nd)

Dr. Arthur J. Payne, Dean of the Ministers Living, who in 1935 Came Together and Decided to make an active branch of the Baltimore NAACP, through the Legal Defense Committee



ARTHUR J. PAYNE



LT. HIRAM BUTLER

H. J. BUTLER Pres. Colored Lt. in Police Department - Cleaning a fight started in 1935.

JOIN NAACP

Remember the Baltimore Branch NAACP in Your Will
MEMBERSHIP $2 UP — BE A LIFE MEMBER
YOUNG CHILDREN $100 — ADULTS $500

OFFICE: 1234 DRUID HILL AVE.
OFFICE OPEN DAILY 9 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.
SATURDAY FROM 9 TO 1 P.M.

Ways To Celebrate The New Year

BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
Feature Page
DECEMBER 29, 1962 13

The celebration of the New Year, is one of the oldest customs in the history of mankind.

Although it is celebrated at different times and in many different ways around the world it represents in its basic idea, the beginning of a new life.

It is a time for resolutions and amendments. A time for rejoicing at leaving behind the worries and unfulfilled dreams of the passing year and even of a lifetime.

The celebration of the birth of the New Year dates back to before there was even a year as we know it now, and as of yet no one race or nationality has been credited with its creation.

• • •

THE CHINESE are perhaps one of the oldest race of people who have traditionally celebrated the new year. Even in this day and time, the Chinese New Year festivities are very much the same as they were thousands of years ago.

A visit to Chinatown, San Francisco, would take one back through many centuries. For the American Chinese still celebrate the New Year with extravagant and elaborate ceremonials.

The ancient Germans, who believed that a year consisted of two seasons, summer and winter, celebrated New Year around the middle of November at harvest time.

The summer's hard work in the fields was finished. It was a time for feasting and merrymaking.

Neighbors chatted and plans were made for the next year. If the crops had failed, there was a new hope that the New Year would be better and prosperous.

• • •

IN THE Zululand of South Africa, a rhythmic beat of drums hails the New Year, as tribal warriors cover themselves with the flesh of a bull or ox, to assure great strength and prosperity during the coming year.

On New Year's Day, the American Cherokee Indian, builds a big fire in which to burn all the old clothes. Huts are cleaned and new clothing is worn. Prisoners are pardoned and for three days there is feasting and festivities.

To many people the New Year represents a new lease on life, doing away with the old and greeting the new.

With the notion that with the New Year came a new period of life what had passed was to be forgotten and cast aside. For the future therefore new resolutions had to be made.

This being a period of promises and solemn vows concerning the conduct of the next year life.

• • •

THE New Year's gift, as still practiced by the French, Persians, and Spanish, probably began in ancient Rome, when the gods were presented with gifts.

At this time the individual prayed that his new year would be filled with happiness and prosperity.

The Persians presented a friend with an egg, symbolizing the beginning of a new life. The Easter egg is a carry over of this idea.

The glove at one time was a popular New Year's gift as also is a box of candy, a new calendar or a book.

In the early Roman era, it was customary at New Year's Day to visit the senator responsible for the safety of the district where one lived. This was a custom also practiced by the Chinese and the English.

It was introduced into America by the New Amsterdam Dutch, who taught the New Yorkers the custom of calling upon friends to wish them a Happy New Year.

• • •

MANY churches will conduct "Watch Night" services. A custom which originated from the Hebrew Passover.

Church bells and chimes will ring at the dawn of the New Year, a custom which originated in England long ago.

According to one authority, "It was customary to ring muffled bells just before twelve o'clock, and at twelve to remove the wrappings and permit the bells to ring out loudly. This symbolized the thought that the old year was weak and feeble, that the new was strong and powerful."

The ringing of the church bell usually meant that a member of the community had died. The bells on New Year's was apparently the signal of the death of the old year.

Others will make noise with drums, horns and pistols to escort in the new year.

• • •

EVERY country, district, area, race and nationality celebrate the New Year in a different way.

A popular custom in the United States, is a feast of black eye peas on New Year's Day. It is believed that the black eye pea will bring good luck if eaten at this time.

New Year is a time of much activity. There will be parties and entertainment of all types.

But still the basic element remains —a desire for better life.

BALTIMORE'S FAMOUS CHRISTMAS TOWER

Yule Tower

Notwithstanding the general neglect or refusal of American literature and American art to respect the traditions as to the honorable participation of a representative of the darker peoples in this notable event, yet there are instances where such recognition has been accorded but has attracted only limited attention or none at all.

A case in point is the celebrated "Christmas Tower" of the Emmanuel Protestant Church at Cathedral and Read Sts. in this city.

This noble work is rightly referred to as Baltimore's most beautiful structure. It is, for artistic reasons, itself worthy of a full article; but at this time attention may be called only to three of the sculptured figures on the tower.

These represent the traditional three Wise Men or Magi, who followed the Star to Bethlehem.

This tower is a gift of the late Mrs. Ida Perry Black, in memory of her husband, H. Crawford Black, who died on Christmas Day, 1916.

It is commonly referred to as the "Christmas Tower," because on it are placed several sculptured figures of personages prominent in the "Christmas Story." Among these figures the largest are representations of the three Magi.

IT MAY be said that, strictly speaking, the visit of the Magi is not a part of the Christmas Story. To be exact, the Christmas festival commemorates the Nativity — the birth of the Christ. Just how much time elapsed between the Nativity and the visit of the Magi is not stated in the Bible.

In the church calendar, the event is commemorated by the Feast of the Epiphany which is celebrated on the sixth of January — twelve days after Christmas.

The Epiphany (from a Greek word meaning, to show forth) is celebrated as the occasion of the first manifestation of the Messiah to the Gentile world.

Nowithstanding, tradition has fixed this date at twelve days after the Nativity, popular custom has linked the two events together — and in art, the Adoration of the Shepherds (which is supposed to have occurred on the morning of the Nativity) and the Adoration of the Magi, are frequently combined in one representation. They are thus combined on this tower.

The architect was Woldemar H. Ritter of Boston, and the sculptor of the many beautiful and delicately modelled figures was John Kirchmayer, of Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Truly, as has been said, it is a gift of the Old World to the New for the architect himself, evidently of foreign lineage, if not birth) and the sculptor have brought to this noble work the spirit and the sincerity of the religious atmosphere which pervades the sculptor's home, the seat of the Passion Play; the whole executed with a skill and patience almost unparalleled in these days.

IN CONFORMING to that spirit and sincerity, the architect and the artist have placed on this tower — as the most conspicuous element of the Christmas Story — the Three Wise Men or Magi; and following the tradition, have depicted them as kings — one of whom represents a colored person.

Nevertheless in the account of the ceremonies attending the dedication which took place June 27, 1920, I find no mention of the racial identities of these kings; and, since these figures are placed rather high, and since probably few in the assemblage knew the traditions, it is not unlikely that the matter of racial identity was not noticed; for while the features of the young king are frankly African, they are not exaggeratedly so —and differences of color are of course entirely absent from the granite out of which the statues are carved.

Drive Safely

Inept driving practices and poor vehicle maintenance habits show up quickly when blizzard conditions prevail, Paul E. Burke, executive director of the Maryland Traffic Safety Commission, said today.

"Stalled vehicles can tie up traffic movement for hours," he observed.

"Engine failure, lack of tire chains, faulty windshield wipers and weak batteries spell trouble not only for the owners of these defective vehicles — but worse, time is lost and patience is severely tested for scores of fellow motorists who have tried honesty to prepare for the onslaughts of old man winter."

Burke continued, "sloppy driving habits quickly get the guilty driver into trouble when swirling snow drastically cuts visibility, when deep drifting snow cannot be negotiated because of failure to carry tire chains, and when icy roads send the too-fast driver careening into a ditch at a curve or into another vehicle at an intersection."

Large sums are spent each winter by the state and municipalities in keeping highways and streets open for travel, the official pointed out.

"Tons and tons of sand and salt are required to minimize the dangers of packed snow and ice," he added. "Long hours are put in by highway maintenance crews who man the snowplows, but in blizzards it's often difficult to keep ahead of the storm.

"A few negligent drivers here and there, who should have been equipped or else have stayed at home for the duration of the storm, can blockade or disrupt the efforts of the dedicated snowplow crews who are trying their best to make the roadways passable."

A danger that many public officials are deeply concerned about in blizzard weather is that which will arise if any emergency vehicle — fire truck, snowplow, rescue squad or ambulance — is tied up by delays traceable to stalled cars.

HAVING A GAY TIME at the Guilford Elementary School are a group of youngsters who got to mingle with Santa as well as enjoy goodies made available by the Variety Club of Baltimore. Another special treat for the youngsters was the appearance of Dr. Arthur E. Watson, director of the Baltimore Zoo, who brought along some animal friends for the young ones.

Institute Teachers

Seven faculty members for the Seventh Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics, to be held at Morgan State College from June 24 through August 2, were announced this week by Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the department of Science Education at the college and director of the institute.

In addition to Dr. Fraser himself, they are Drs. Clarence L. E. Monroe, George H. Spaulding and Julius H. Taylor, heads of the departments of biology, chemistry and physics, respectively, at Morgan State; Howard P. Rawlings, assistant professor of mathematics; Dr. Beaureguard Stubblefield, associate professor of mathematics, Michigan State University - Oakland, and Paul S. Watson, curator of astronomy and director of the Davis Planetarium, Maryland Academy of Sciences.

The top level teaching staff will be supplemented by guest lecturers from other educational institutions, foundations and science-based industries.

The Seventh Summer Institute launched by a grant from the National strengthening the teaching of science and mathematics, and discovering mathematics; Dr. Beaureguard Stubblefield, and encouraging talented students in these disciplines, will this year operate on a $62,200 al location covering 60 stipends and embracing 6 subject matter areas.

• • •

THOSE SELECTED to share the stipends will not be charged tuition or fees; in fact, $75 per week will be awarded each recipient and an additional allowance will be made for dependent, up to four, at $15 per dependent per week. A travel allowance (maximum $80) will be also be granted.

This will make the seventh consecutive year Morgan State has shared grant from the National Science Foundation; they now total $447,200 and will bring the total number of teacher participants for the seven summer programs to a maximum of 422.

MOST OF THE junior and senior high school teacher - participants in the Institute offerings will be selected from Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, but some will come from outside this geographical area.

Complete application must be mailed by Feb. 15 to Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, Director Seventh Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics Morgan State College, Baltimore 12, Md.

The subject matter offerings are in astronomy, biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics and science and mathematics education (a non-credit seminar in modern aspects of teaching the different areas).

Classes for the Institute will be held mainly in Calloway and Spencer Halls on the campus; Morgan State's plant and animal house — the vivarium — will be used for instruction in biology.

Off - campus trips will be made to Maryland Academy of Sciences and Watson's Cape Sable Observatory — which houses a Fecker reflecting telescope — for students of astronomy.

• • •

VA Hospital

Much progress in rehabilitating formerly hospitalized mental patients is being shown by the Veterans Administration's expanding day care center program, according to Lee G. Sewall, M.D., director of the Perry Point VA Hospital.

One of the newer developments in psychiatry, the centers strive to provide an environment in which mental patients, who have already received extensive psychiatric treatment, can return to an active life.

Begun in 1960, the VA day care center program now has 19 centers with an average of nearly 1,000 patients.

Doctor Sewall said early statistics from some of these centers show that nearly 12 percent have been discharged to paying jobs in the community, 12½ percent have received maximum benefits from the program, and only 6½ percent have required return to the hospital.

PATIENTS spend the day at the centers, where they receive treatment and participate in activities that enable them to live outside the hospital.

Libraries, music rooms, power tools, looms, and recreational facilities are available at the centers and volunteers from the community assist the VA staff.

The day care centers have also set up several programs aimed at getting the chronic psychiatric patients employed in the community. These have been especially successful in industrial areas.

In 1960, when three of the centers were established patient visits reached about 15,000; in 1961, with nine centers, there were 34,196 visits; there were more than 70,000 visits during fiscal year 1963, which ended June 30.

Day care centers are located at the Veterans Benefits Office in Washington, D.C.; VA offices in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, San Francisco, San Diego, Hartford and Providence; VA outpatient clinics in Brooklyn, Boston and Los Angeles; VA hospitals in Albany, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, Phoenix, Oklahoma City and Coral Gables.