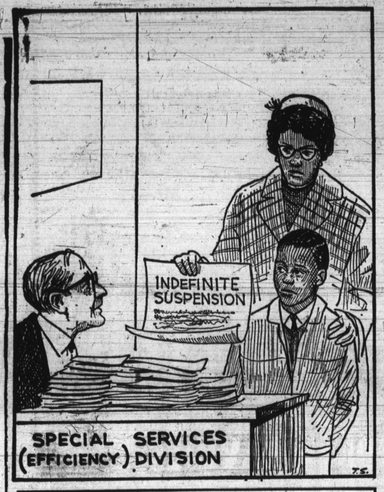
We'll Get To His Case Some Day



"Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of hate and bitterness"—MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Baltimore Afro-American

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful, and magnify our Father which is in heaven. May we stand strong and firm against despair, falsehood, rudeness, hatred, pessimism, and prejudice.—Carl Murphy, Editor-Publisher—1889-1967

Our Readers Say:

Frightening Comments On School Aid

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed but signature will be omitted if requested. Letters should be no more than 300 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Baltimore AFRO AMERICAN, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

Dear AFRO:

It has been quite frightening to me to read the remarks of Mayor D'Alesandro, Dale Anderson and other political leaders concerning non-public school aid.

Mr. Anderson, for one, states, "It is very clearly the responsibility of the state to educate children." Agreed!

Thus we have the public school system. He further states, "It is also very clearly the prerogative of every parent to send his child to a parochial or private school." Also agreed — but certainly not at the expense of the state.

Aside from the constitutional question of separation of church and state, for a government to subsidize any private or parochial school would be in effect to compete with itself.

This would undoubtedly attract new teachers to the private system; drain teachers from the public system; and encourage many parents to send their children to parochial schools not primarily for the religious benefits but to avoid the integration of the public schools.

Further, why should the parochial schools be given benefits denied other private schools? If Gilman, Park, McDonogh, etc., ran into financial difficulty would the state feel it necessary to assist them?

I should hope not.

If a private school were to fail (like any private business) the parent would then have the choice of finding another private institution or of sending his child to the existing state facilities — that is the already established public school system; so why should the parochial schools be handled any differently from other private schools?

Just as the state has the responsibility for maintaining its public school system so must private and parochial schools live up to their responsibilities or close their doors.

If this means an influx of children into the public school system, then so be it.

The state must and will then adjust to that. To do otherwise would be to sound the death knell of public education.

MRS. AARON MARGOLIS
(DOROTHY)

Study Suspensions

Dear AFRO:

In response to AFRO's February 25 article on "Indefinite Suspensions," I believe that this is a subject which should involve the Board of School Commissioners.

There needs to be a study of the number and recorded reasons for both temporary and indefinite suspensions. Principals have too few guidelines and too much power.

They not only have to deal with the students, but with the teachers and counselors who bring pressure for suspensions.

Teachers often lack training which would enable them to cope with behavior which has an emotional basis which may or may not be a true response to the teacher.

At times, students project anger for their parents on teachers who do not deserve such treatment. There are teachers who are unaware of their own arrogance, bias, and lack of understanding of students.

There do not appear to be uniform methods of suspensions on the elementary or secondary levels. Secondary schools are the least prepared to cope with adolescent behavior problems.

These schools lack social workers or uniform, well-organized programs to help students who exhibit behavior which school administrators find objectionable.

Mr. Chernak's "backlog" of cases to be reviewed by the Special Services Division is a statement which shows how students are denied rights of education. It is another indication of the failure of the secondary school program to meet needs of today's students.

Suspensions can be issued so frequently that pupils learn that the school is an institution operated by adults who really dislike them and do not welcome them.

With the 7,000 city dropouts of 1968 who rejected or were rejected by the Baltimore City Schools, the Commissioners would do well to have a written procedure and policy for both temporary and indefinite suspensions.

Such information, along with other rights of pupils and parents, needs to be put in the hands of all parents and conspicuously posted in administrative offices.

Teachers are very articulate and clear about their rights.

The Board of School Commissioners needs to become more articulate and clear about the rights of pupils and parents.

(Mrs.) MARION M. BANFIELD
(MRS. GILBERT L.)

Recipes Helpful

Dear AFRO:

I have enjoyed reading the AFRO-AMERICAN, especially your food recipes. The reason these recipes are so wonderful is because anyone, no matter how low her income, can fix different and tasty dishes.

Why not extended this section of the paper to take in home decorating?

You could publish ideas from your readers on home improvements under $5.00.

Since you have helped to feed us decently, how about helping us to live the same way?

MRS. HILLARY BOOKER

Free Calls To GIs

Dear AFRO:

As an individual, I feel as though "Uncle Sam" or the Government of the United States, should let parents of sons, wives of husbands, fiancees of fiances, call their loved ones at a very minimum rate.

Many of their loved ones are stationed in far distant overseas posts and far distant posts in the United States, but to reach them they must undertake a costly telephone bill.

I sincerely oppose this and I am sure others do.

I feel as though these calls can be made by the soldiers or their loved ones without being billed either for an overseas call or a call in the United States. As an individual, I also feel that if Uncle Sam has the power to take our husbands, sons, and fiances away from us and put them to war, temporarily or permanently, he also has the power to establish a system whereby phone calls should be free to them.

It doesn't matter how many letters one may write, nor does it matter as to how many letters one may receive, there is nothing like hearing the voice of the one you love. It is this one contact that means the world to you, it reassures you that your loved one is safe, at least momentarily.

As an individual, who is married to a soldier currently stationed in Korea, I hope and pray that Uncle Sam or the Government will seriously look into this matter.

MRS. PATRICIA PARROTT COX

Prisoner's Thanks

Dear AFRO:

I'm writing this note of thanks for the article your paper carried on me in your Feb. 15 issue. Thank you very much.

ROBERT GALLOWAY WHITE
180[illegible]

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. White pled the case of discriminatory policies against inmates serving life terms in Maryland Penal Institutions to State Senator George Snyder. White, formerly on death row, is serving a life sentence.

On 'Indefinite Suspensions'

An honor student at Lemmel Junior High gets into a hassle with another over a seat in a German class. This is the honor student's first infraction.

What happens then is that the child is sent home on an "indefinite suspension," and the concerned mother gets an official run-around when she seeks to get information about the case.

Sidney N. Chernak, assistant superintendent for secondary schools, agrees the specific case "may look like harsh treatment," then adds the rather obvious, "but the suspended pupil could have avoided the whole thing."

The danger of meting out harsh treatment under such conditions opens the school administration to questions.

How flexible are its rules?

Are there teachers and principals who take advantage of the "judgment" ruling to mistreat certain pupils?

Does the fact that Lemmel is overcrowded, as pointed out by Mr. Chernak, have anything to do with how quickly a teacher or principal will send a child out on "indefinite suspension?"

If such cases must be reviewed by the special services division, which Mr. Chernak says has a "terrific backlog," is there a serious administration failure here which works an extra burden and penalty against pupils?

Mr. Chernak says when a child gets an "indefinite suspension" he is likely to be out of school for "several weeks."

Is this fact part of the "judgment" teachers and principals make when they consider an infraction by a pupil?

Even for the worst type crimes and criminals, there are established fines and sentences plus enough leeway to make the penalty fit the infraction.

The Baltimore School system is falling far short of that flexible and fair criteria. The fact that its special services division can't give a pupil an immediate review, is in itself, a short coming.

The AFRO's "judgment" after looking at this situation, is that it is a problem which deserves high level attention — now.

These are the type things that make communities demand decentralization of school systems.

Fort Smallwood Again!

Baltimore City should drop its plans to get rid of Fort Smallwood.

Every year the proposal crops up again. It is a bad idea for which there is no justification at all.

When one looks at what it costs Baltimore to operate this recreation facility, for families who like to swim, picnic, relax or try fishing there, it is hard to understand why some of our officials want to abandon it.

Fourth District Councilman Emerson R. Julian, who is opposed to the moves, notes that Baltimore last year spent $30,613.61 on the park and took in $24,315.04. Thus the city put out of pocket only $6,298.57.

Baltimore wastes more money than this on a few officials who take trips to learn nothing or on consultants who study problems for which answers have already been found.

Is it because relatively few white families use Fort Smallwood that the city wants to turn it over to the state or to Anne Arundel County?

Inner city churches and other organizations, in addition to the many family groups, still find Fort Smallwood an important recreation facility.

And while on the subject of keeping Fort Smallwood, responsible officials should ready their plans now to see that the grass is properly cut and the other facilities are in good order for the approaching season.

More On Bus Fares

The Metropolitan Transit Authority has, for the time being, saved students and children from a 10-cent boost in fares, from 15 to 25 cents.

At the same time, the MTA approved the 5-cent hike in adult fares, from 25 to 30 cents. Adults have been paying this fare since Nov. 1.

The Baltimore Transit Company, plagued with financial troubles and facing almost continuous complaints about service, is not expected to appeal the MTA decision.

But the matter is not likely to rest here.

BTC can be expected to seek to win a reduction in taxes to the city and/or some type subsidy for the students it carries to and from school.

How far it can go in either direction of course, may depend in large measure on how strong Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro will push his efforts to bring the BTC under public ownership.

As the AFRO has held throughout the fare dispute, a 10-cent increase in student fares would have been a crippling blow to many families.

County students who must use buses to and from school travel free. If it appears BTC is not going to be able to maintain its discount rate for students, some other arrangement will have to be made.

For the time being, the MTA decision probably is the best that could have been reached under the circumstances.

Undoing Of Dr. Cobb

There was a period in the development of the colored race in America during their fight for first class citizenship that if any youth, through the benefit of family background or through other financial connections was able to acquire some kind of formal education, he was looked upon as one of God's anointed.

To say, "I am a college boy" was a badge of distinction.

The rest of the world held such claims in such awe that even those who never attained such privileges made sacrifices and considered themselves fortunate to be able to count a college boy among their acquaintances, especially if there was a marriageable daughter in the family.

The word "dropout" became a term of derision.

But today, thanks to the blessings of the GI Bill of Rights and the easy acquisition of scholarships for any and all who have the time and the wit to attain them, education is no longer in such regard on the social market.

The tragedy is, that students themselves, have lost respect for the institution of learning.

Now conditions are such that a great number of students seek more the approbation of their fellow students for their militancy and interest in crusades than as studious individuals who will someday make a mark in life for their ability to apply what they have learned in college.

While the commotions being raised in top flight universities all over the country have been filling the headlines for this semester, perhaps many have overlooked what is taking place in our own Howard University where Dr. Montague Cobb has become the first significant educational casualty of the raging times.

The students, through the medium of protest and strike, have forced the institution to remove Dr. Cobb from the position of head of the Department of Anatomy, a post which he has held with distinction since 1927.

If the students of George Washington or American University or even Johns Hopkins had gone on strike to aid the dismission of one of their distinguished black professors, colored people all over America would have raised holy hell, crying that they just did it because he was a colored man.

But when we do things like this to our own, we look the other way as though nothing happened.

But we just can't go on doing these stupid things without eventually paying for them in the long run. Every time a leading citizen is dragged down, the whole race is the loser.

Last fall, the target for the cost of student peace was the ouster of Dr. James Nabrit the president, who had distinguished himself in the fight for civil rights, having made a great contribution to the school desegregation cases, which altered the educational progress of the nation, which has not been completed yet.

Also under the student's attack is the Howard University law school. No individual has been isolated as yet, but we doubt whether any school which gave us a Thurgood Marshall, a Supreme Court Justice, could be all bad.

But let us look at Dr. Cobb a moment. Besides heading the School of Anatomy since 1927, he was also a graduate of Amherst and a member of the National Association of Anatomists and the National Medical Association.

He fought to change racial practices of the NMA and broke down segregation in the Veterans Administration and many other organizations in the health field where his voice was respected by virtue of being a national board member of the NAACP.

It takes time and character to build men of Dr. Cobb's stature, both within their profession and out. We can ill afford to have youngsters going around tearing them down just for the hell of it.

Our men of professional competence must be retired with some degree of honor and self respect, not summarily ousted with a pack of jackals yelling at their heels.

Thoughtful

Dear AFRO:

How thoughtful of you to send us the photos taken by your photographer at our Jan. 19, 1969 Open House! (4200 Edmondson Ave. Medical and Professional Building.)

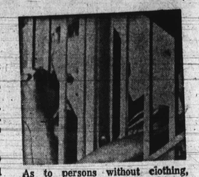
Indeed, we would like to display the pictures in our lobby and we most certainly are going to do so.

And thank you again! Why? We can't thank you enough for your newspaper's coverage, which certainly made our black community aware of our new venture and historical step forward.

(Mrs.) DORIS SMALLS BRIGHT
Community Relations Liaison
4200 Edmondson Ave.

Afro Line

AFRO LINE, a new AFRO community service, will help you solve problems, whatever they may be. All you have to do is write a post card to AFRO LINE, AFRO, 628 N. Eutaw St., P. O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203. In addition to stating the question you want answered, include your name, address and phone number. Then watch for the answer in the AFRO LINE each week because that is where the action is.



Question — I am a resident of the Murphy Homes and involved in a sewing project. We have VISTA volunteers to work with us and the ladies are willing to come to class but our problem is sewing machines. We have tried various sources with no success. — Mrs. Johnson.

Answer — Can anyone help by donating sewing machines to the Murphy Homes Sewing School? Phone Mrs. Johnson, 637-6863.

* * *

Question — The duplex at 5327 Wesley Ave. is owned by a landlord who lives off the premises. Neighbors are concerned because the lattice work under the front and sides of the porch have fallen down and newspapers and debris have collected under the porch.

Topless trash receptacles in the backyard encourage rodents. The neighbors are not proud of the appearance of the property. The owner refuses to help. Please help us. — Mrs. A. P.

Answer — As of Tuesday, Feb. 25, Baltimore Housing Inspectors were on the way to the property to check it out. A notice will be sent the owners.

* * *

Question — Our Ladies' organization has a complaint that some Penitentiary inmates are held in unheated cells and are without clothing. Also, we were informed some are denied privilege to worship.

Does such barbaric treatment exist? We want to make a visit to the Pen without announcement and see for ourselves as citizens, what conditions exist. — Mrs. A. M. M.

Answer — No impromptu visits can be made since this is a maximum security institution. Warden Preston L. Fitzberger says visitors are welcome but only after he either talks with your ladies' group by phone (637-2135) or receives your request in writing.

The Pen has no secrets to hide but men there could be in various stages of dress or undress and ladies walking around, however sincere in their inspection, could be embarrassed. So that's out. You can only see various areas like dining room, chapel, shops, etc. and on a planned tour.

No one is confined to unheated areas, Warden Fitzberger says and he will explain this and other things you may have heard.

As to persons without clothing, these men may be under psychiatric treatment in a hospital area, confined on the advice of a physician or psychiatrist, because of mental illness.

Some suicidal tendency prisoner may make attempts to take his own life and while under medical treatment may have to be without clothing or in a vacant room for his own good. In a prison there is a good bit of immotional instability but the warden assures no inhumane treatment is ever used.

Prisoners under special punishment regulations may request a chaplain or minister to come to them.

Protestant and Catholic chaplains are on fulltime duty and there is a schedule of church services. On call, but not paid by the state, are a Rabbi, 7th Day Adventist and Christian Science ministers.

Persons who want Black Muslem minister are free to make the request and the clergyman of that order will be made welcome.

* * *

Question — At a downtown department store a friend of mine who had made a purchase was accorded abominable treatment by authorities and store detectives. She was treated as a criminal yet not told of any charges and held an hour or more before they decided to let her go. — Miss C. J. B.

Answer — An official of the store assures us that your letter is being answered. He also says the store has no color line and adds, "Thank God that's over," in respect to policy of discrimination it once had.

Further, the spokesman advised in living up to the highest of standards, the store will not tolerate mistreatment of customers at any time or for any reason.

Political Notebook

Nixon Stumbles With Morton

By MAX JOHNSON

President Richard Milhous Nixon and his Republicans have stumbled over one of the biggest party blunders of all times.

Mr. Nixon has named Maryland's Eastern Shore Congressman Rogers C. B. Morton as national chairman of the Republican Party — replacing Ray C. Bliss.

Here is something almost too riddiculous for comment — but the danger of the thing makes some necessary.

To begin with, a party chairman has the vast primary chore of building and holding a party together.

In this instance it is a sagging minority Republican Party.

By no stretch of the imagination can a black citizen visualize Mr. Morton filling the role of GOP builder.

President Nixon, if he were to use sound judgment in this respect would fire the aides who put the idea in his HEAD.

* * *

The black community is already wary of the Nixon Administration, and the new direction of the Republican Party.

His appointments to date have left much to be desired. Actually, what he hasn't done with such opportunities borders on a spiteful neglect of the black community in national affairs here at home.

Foremost — there stands his glaring failure to retain a black citizen in a top level cabinet post.

Let's go back, however, to Congressman Morton and the incredibility of his role as chairman of the GOP.

What this is likely to do to party members in the black community could be near chaotic.

Congressman Morton, it will be recalled, has been a constant enemy of civil rights legislation. He hasn't been known to favor any noteworthy progressive legislation, for that matter.

Yet, he represents Maryland's Eastern Shore, one of the state's poorest and most racially discriminatory areas.

* * *

Congressman Morton, it will also be recalled, just last year went on record as opposing rodent control legislation. A measure designed to speed the clearing of rat-infested city areas to make them some degree more liveable.

Much of the black community, including black Republicans, are forced by circumstances not of their making to live in such city areas.

It's going to be difficult, indeed, to visualize Mr. Morton building any GOP strength among these people — or even solidifying those already in the party.

Congressman Morton, to refresh your memory, also voted against increasing funds for the anti-poverty program in Nov. 1967, the Civil Rights Act of 1968 — open housing, final passage of the Act, the Food Stamp Program and proposed less restrictive anti-school busing amendments in Oct. 1968.

Yet — President Nixon repeatedly has said he wants the confidence and friendship of the black community.

The Morton appointment gives concrete reason to be increasingly wary of the President's motives.

Actually, as I see it — the Nixon naming of Mr. Morton as GOP chairman is a direct slap in the face to all black Republicans — including Massachusetts' Sen. Edward W. Brooke.

* * *

Of course, there could be another side to this thing.

Maybe President Nixon still feels that the black community is lost to him — despite whatever courtship tactics he might employ.

This, of course, isn't true at all — or at least it wasn't before the Morton thing.

But — if this is the Nixon thinking, maybe he is bent on building an all-white Republican Party, something launched on a minor scale by Barry Goldwater in his presidential campaign.

Should this be the case, maybe Mr. Nixon is thinking in terms of strong recruitment in the South, assuming that much of the northern industrial areas hold little sweetness for the GOP.

If such is the President's thinking — then he has an ideal man in Congressman Morton.

Mr. Morton attraction could hardly appeal to other than some of the less progressive southern-type thinking.

Mr. Morton is a very large, jovial sort of individual who invariably brings to my mind the age-old caricature of the southern plantation owner, spring water and a bottle of bourbon.

* * *

A lot of people in Maryland, it is quite possible, may be glad to get rid of Congressman Morton.

But it is extremely doubtful that they would have wished for him this appointment.

The Republicans are in enough trouble as it is with the black community — and have been since the Goldwater debacle.

It's frightening to visualize what Mr. Morton is likely to do with the GOP — and the country's two party system.

At point is one big glaring question.

With a man of the Morton-type thinking head of their party, what sort of outlook is there for black Republicans by way of party advancements, favors, etc.?

By any stretch of the imagination —the outlook must now be gloomy, indeed.

This is the way I see it.

8 Morgan professors to lecture at Penn

Eight Morgan State College professors have agreed to lecture at the University of Pennsylvania on "the Negro in America" in an effort to increase the awareness of the history and culture of the black American.

Willie Howard, director of special projects at Morgan, has announced a series of eight lectures Wednesdays at 4 p.m. during the months of March and April.

The lectures will be open to the Philadelphia community through the Morgan-Pennsylvania Cooperative Project.

The Morgan professors and their topics will be Drs. Harry Jones and Philip Butcher, Negro Literature; Dr. John A. Sweeney, African Music; James Lewis, African Art; Drs. Benjamin Wauarles, G. James Fleming, Thomas Crimps, and Walter Fisher, Negro History.

Dr. Alfred J. Rieber, chairman of the History Department at Penn, announced that various committees are studying different types of programs in Afro-American studies. The attendance at these lectures will be used as one measure to gage the interest of Penn students.

The exchange of lecturers is just one phase of the Morgan-Penn Project. Students are also involved, as well as cultural events and exhibits.

Some 10 Morgan students have been invited to study and work in the health sciences at the University of Pennsylvania this summer to determine their interest in any of these professional fields.

* * *

The professors and the titles of their lectures are:

March 5 — "African Influences in Folk Music of the Americas" John A. Sweeney, Associate Professor of Music.

March 19 — "The Language of the Blues" Harry Jones, Professor of English.

March 26 "Paul Robeson and the Movies: A Problem in Black Identity, Thomas R. Cripps, Professor of History.

April 2 "Black Politics" G. James Fleming, Professor of Polititical Scence.

April 9 — "Some Neglected Black 'People' in American Literature" Philip Butcher, Professor of English.

April 16 — "The Negro as Capitalist: The Career of Madam C. J. Walker." Walter Fisher, Associate Professor of History and Director of Library.

April 23 — "The Negro in Colonial and Revolutionary America." Benjamin Quarles, Professor of History.

April 30 — "The Search for an Aesthetic in African and Afro-American Art" James E. Lewis, Professor of Art.

Weapon charges laid to Morton

A well-nown west Baltimore businessman and former magistrate was charged in central district municipal court Thursday morning on four counts of carrying a deadly weapon.

Charged was 54-year-old Bernard Morton, of the 2400 block Druid Hill Ave.

Police said Morton was arrested in the 2000 block Pennsylvania Ave. Wednesday night after he illegally passed officer Norman Curtis in his automobile.

Officer Curtis said in his report, that Mr. Morton "crossed over the double line, passed my vehicle improperly and went through a red light at Presstman St. and Pennsylvania."

He stated further in his report, "I gave chase and got the Cadillac about two and a half blocks up the street."

Upon searching Mr. Morton, Officer Curtis reported he found three loaded revolvers on his person. And in the rear of the blue hardtop Cadillac he found a loaded rifle he said.

According to the report, Mr. Morton had a loaded .22 caliber standard derringer in his overcoat pocket, a loaded .38 calibre Colt Cobra pistol in a holster in the middle rear of his pants, and a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol in his pants pocket.

A .30-30 Winchester rifle was found in the trunk loaded with six rounds plus one in the chamber, police said.

Judge William Hudnet ordered the hearing postponed until today (Friday).

Represented by Milton Allen, Mr. Morton was released on his own recognizance.

Mother of 5 wrote numbers for kids' sake

Mrs. Cora Lee Lemon, 2500 block Lucille Ave., on Tuesday in Criminal Court admitted that she had gone into the numbers game to help support her five children.

Judge Charles D. Harris fined the 34-year-old mother, a two-time loser, a total of $1,500. He said he would suspend a three-year prison term providing the fine and court costs were paid.

The mother calmly took from her purse a large roll of money and peeled off the money due in large and small bills to the deputy sheriff.

The size of the huge roll was not visibly diminished, according to Norman Burke, the deputy.

Mrs. Lemon was previously found guilty of lottery violations in 1965 and at that time paid a fine of $1,000 and costs.

The most recent violation came in June, 1968 when police raided her Lucille Ave. home and confiscated slips showing 31 numbers and totaling $26 in play.

Raiding officers also told the court they intercepted the matron's phone calls while on the premises and received nearly $8 worth of plays from unidentified callers.

LOWER VOTING AGE?—Members of the Baltimore Youth Franchise met Tuesday morning in the mayor's office for the signing of a Youth Suffrage Week roclamation. They want the voting age lowered to 19. Watching Mayor D'Alesandro sign the proclamation are from left, Bruce Hoffman, Kevin St. John, Larry Young, and Mike McKeldin. Mr. Young is assistant to the Mayor's Youth Campaign.

More than nine million hours in volunteer services hours in volunteer services were contributed by over 100,000 individuals at Veterans Administration Hospitals last year.

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GIRLS' BETTER SPRING COATS
Cute young coats in many styles, single and double breasted, some with belts, of 100% acrylic bonded to acetate. Pastels, high shades. Sizes 7-14.
13.88

MISSES' WOOL BLEND SPRING COATS
REG. 24.99 $22
Natty double-breasted coat in a special blend of 71% wool, 22% nylon, 7% rayon, all Shape Flex tailored, nicely detailed even to hand-piped buttonholes. Green, beige, white or pink. Sizes 8-18.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES
3.78
Cottons, nylons, Kodel polyesters and blended fabrics in many darling styles. Solid colors, prints ... pastels, high colors. 3 to 6X.

MISSES' NEW SPRING STRAIGHT LEG PANTS
Easy new pants with side zipper, of 50% cotton with 50% Avril rayon or 50% Kodel polyester. 10-18 in the group.
1.79

BOY'S FOUR PIECE SUITS
9.88
Four pieces add up to ten outfits. Two pair of pants, lined jacket, reversible vest. 8-18.

MEN'S LAMINATED NYLON TRICOT JACKETS
7.99
Just-right-weight jackets with knit or self collar, fully lined in a handsome rayon dobby print. New spring colors. Sizes 36 to 46.

TODDLERS' & JUNIOR BOYS' SHIRTS & SLACK SETS
Short sleeved knit shirt with matching cotton sateen sucker or gabardine boxer slacks. Sizes 2-4, 3-7.
2 for 3.75

BOYS' PERMANENT PRESS DRESS SHIRTS
Jayshire Prep® sanforized soil release 65% polyester 35% cotton short sleeve. White, colors. Sizes 6-18.
2 for $3

MEN'S PERMANENT PRESS DRESS SLACKS
Side-tab Continental with hemmed bottoms. Ivy with belt loops and cuffs, in easy-care fabrics. Sizes 28-42.
2 for $9

INFANTS' & TODDLERS' COTTON PLAYWEAR
Gripper closings, built-up overalls, zipper coveralls, super-sizes in crawlers in group. 12-24 mos., 2-4 yrs.
2 for $3

MEN'S PERMANENT PRESS SPORT SHIRTS
New short sleeve shirts of 65% polyester 35% cotton, in spring plaids and solid colors. Sizes S, M, L, XL.
2 for 3.75

MEN'S SHORT SLEEVE KNIT SHIRTS
Choose fashion collar or crew neck style in solids or stripes ... some permanent press. Sizes S, M, L.
2 for 3.75

two Guys
TOWSON — Joppa Rd. & Goucher Blvd. Open Daily 9:30 A.M. Till 10 P.M.
DUNDALK — Merritt Blvd. & German Hill Rd. Open Daily 9:30 A.M. Till 10 P.M.
BALTIMORE — 2401 Belair Road Open Daily 9:30 A.M. Till 10 P.M.
GLEN BURNIE — 6th Ave. & Ritchie Highway Open Daily 10 A.M. Till 10 P.M.
COMMUNITY CCP CHARGE PLAN