MORGAN HEAD GIVES PLAN FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Asks Princess Anne Shift
To Teacher-Training,
Junior-College Role

By ANNE W. HUTCHISON

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, recommended yesterday that Morgan be made the center of undergraduate education for Negroes except for training of county elementary teachers, junior-college work and engineering.

He proposed that Negroes be admitted to all graduate and professional courses at the University of Maryland and to undergraduate engineering courses there.

Under his proposals for a radical reorganization of Maryland’s program for higher education of Negroes, the teacher-training program at Bowie State Teachers College would be transferred to Princess Anne College, now a branch of the University of Maryland and the land-grant college for Negroes.

Proposal For Use Of Bowie

Bowie’s facilities would be used for the State training school for Negro youth, now the Boys Village of Maryland, at Cheltenham, or for some other State purpose.

His recommendations, presented to the commission recently appointed to study higher education for Negroes, were these:

1. Designation of Morgan as the land-grant college for Negroes with future work in this field to be developed under administration of the board of trustees of Morgan.

2. Transfer of Bowie to Princess Anne and addition of strong junior-college courses in arts and sciences, agriculture and trades to the teacher-training program, which

(Continued on Page 22, Column 5)
Morgan President asks shift in Princess Anne role

BY JACOB W. HUTCHISON
(Continued from Page 23)

would remain under the State Board of Education.

3. Education of elementary schoolchildren for the university schools at Morgan after Cop- pern_does necessarily extend to the city, is closed in June.

4. Admission of Negro students to existing curricula at the University of Maryland in courses and professional fields and undergraduate engineering.

5. Abolition of the out-State scholarship funds which would save the State at least $2,000,000,000 over the past 10-year period.

Dr. Jenkins told the committee he would be more interested in the question of admission of Negro students to the University of Maryland. He referred to it as "that part of the question with which he is most familiar" and cited a case court last week as an example.

Declarations Contrasted

He pointed out that the Board of Regents had declared formally last March that those Negro students rejected because of race that the reason given was "the intention of re-
jecting an 18-year-old applicant to the University of Maryland's School of Nursing was that she was a Negro.

"We are trying to educate certain colored students who are our Negro students, and you set the example," he said, "We hope it will not be the same of those who have been given in this case.

Dr. Jenkins said it would cost about $2,000,000 for land and facili-
ties for a land-grant college to Morgan. He said at least two previous state communities studied the problem under a similar recommendation.

Advantages of Conducting the Program at Morgan

Advantages of conducting the program at Morgan, according to Morgan's location in the center of the Negro population, availability of housing and job opportunities and the need for the Negro education at the two State institutions.

He spoke of the "depressing history of neglect of Negro education with the University in the South and" and said he doubted that the University had a "a strong tradition of Negro education despite its recent activities.

He noted also that throughout the Southern public schools and Negro colleges, except in Maryland, it was "doubled" or the Negro education is conducted in the few institutions were under control of majority of the State's Negroes.

Eastern Shore Need Seen

In connection with the question of the possible transfer of Bowie to Brunswick, he noted a need for a college for Negroes on the Eastern Shore. He said that since Bowie now has a large number of students and teachers, they could go equally well to Brunswick.

He described Bowie as "an isolated in an area with its own particular population for an enlarged practice of Negro education.

He said the cost of the plant would require "little if any more major" to expand it to accommodate the teacher-training program.

In discussing the cost of the new building, the university's graduate and professional school engineering and graduate engineering courses in Negroes, he said it was "nearly as expensive as any other plan" and feasible.

Changes in South Noted

On the point of feasibility, he said that despite the too frequent history of segregation in the South, several states and cities have modified their policies in recent years.

Delaware has opened graduate and professional educational opportunities for Negroes, he said. In West Virginia, Negroes have attended the graduate and professional educational opportunities for at least 10 years.

Kentucky has admitted Negroes to graduate and professional education this year for the first time. Universities of Texas and Arkan-
sas are admitting Negroes to their medical schools.

The University of Oklahoma is admitting Negroes to its graduate work and its law school.

The University of Maryland, accepts Negroes in its law school. In one of the few places in the South, there has been the smallest amount of legislation.

Dr. Jenkins told us that the University of Maryland accepts Negroes in its law school.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.