

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

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would remain under the State Board of Education.

3. Education of elementary schoolteachers for the Baltimore city schools at Morgan after Coppin Teachers College, now operated by the city, is closed in June.

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

5. Abolition of the out-of-State scholarship fund, a step which would "save the State at least \$2,000,000 over the next ten-year period."

Dr. Jenkins told the commission he found Negro students "disillusioned and cynical" because of the way the University of Maryland had handled the question of admission of Negroes.

He referred to it as "that sort of playing about with Negro education" and cited a court case last week as an example.

Declarations Contrasted

He pointed out that the Board of Regents had declared formally last October that nobody was being rejected because of race but that the reason given in court for rejecting an 18-year-old applicant to the University of Maryland School of Nursing was that she was a Negro.

"We are trying to educate certain ethical viewpoints into our Negro students, and you set the example," he said. "We hope it will not be the example of expediency shown in this case."

Dr. Jenkins said it would cost about \$2,000,000 for land and facilities for a land-grant program at Morgan. He said at least two previous study commissions had made a similar recommendation.

Advantage Noted In Location

Advantages of conducting the program at Morgan, he said, include Morgan's location in the center of the Negro population, availability of housing and jobs and elimination of the need for conducting duplicate basic college programs at two State institutions.

He spoke of the "depressing history of neglect of Negro education with the University of Maryland" and said he doubted that the university had a "sincere interest" in Negro education despite its recent activities.

He noted also that throughout the Southern pattern of segregation, except in Maryland, it was "universally" true that Negro institutions were under control of members of their own race.

Eastern Shore Need Seen

In connection with the proposed transfer of Bowie to Princess Anne he recognized a need for a college for Negro youth on the Eastern Shore. He said that since Bowie now has a large proportion of boarders, they could go equally well to Princess Anne.

He described Bowie as "isolated in an area with insufficient population for an enlarged practice school." He said the Princess Anne plant would require "little if any major expansion" to accommodate the teacher-training program.

In discussing the proposed opening of the university's graduate and professional schools and undergraduate engineering courses to Negroes, he said it was "less expensive than any other plan" and feasible.

Changes In South Noted

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

Delaware has opened graduate and professional schools to Negroes, he said.

In West Virginia, Negroes have attended the graduate and professional schools for a number of years.

Kentucky has admitted Negroes to graduate and professional work this year for the first time.

Universities of Texas and Arkansas are admitting Negroes to their medical schools.

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

The University of Maryland accepts Negroes in its law school.

"In none of these instances has there been the slightest amount of difficulty," Dr. Jenkins said.