

MILTON R. BRANSON, principal of Lombard Junior High School, congratulates Miss Doris Simmons, 8A7, (right) who topped 35 other Lombard students in a spelling contest. Second place winner, Miss Vondalee Lewis, 8A7, looks on.

Miss Alice Cooper crowned 'Miss Coppin'

Among the Coppin Week activities, was the crowning of Miss Alice Cooper as queen of the student body to reign until May of 1964. Miss Cooper is a sophomore and an active member of a number of campus organizations.

Also taking place on the campus during the celebration was a play "Moonlight Mikado" by students in the course in children's literature, directed by Mrs. Jean Shamwell.

The Women's League, a campus organization, conducted its annual Parent Night program.

THE PROGRAM had a three-part arrangement: a panel of Baltimore City School experts—Mesdames Marian Jones, Kathryn Frisby, Mae Cornish; Charles Mason and Clarence Gittings—discussed "The Desirable Teacher Image".

A second part was a demonstration by students of the development of the image through campus guidance and activities. Dr. Joseph Durham and Mrs. Flossie Dedmond were commentators.

A third part of the program was a presentation of the Student Mother of the Year, Mrs. Mary Campbell, mother of senior student Philoma Campbell.

Pearl McCants presided.

THE COPPIN Dancers did a specially choreographed number.

A reception followed.

Mrs. Louise Perrin, college counselor, coordinated the activities.

Ending the Coppin Week celebration was a recital by the College Choir directed by Henry Freeman.

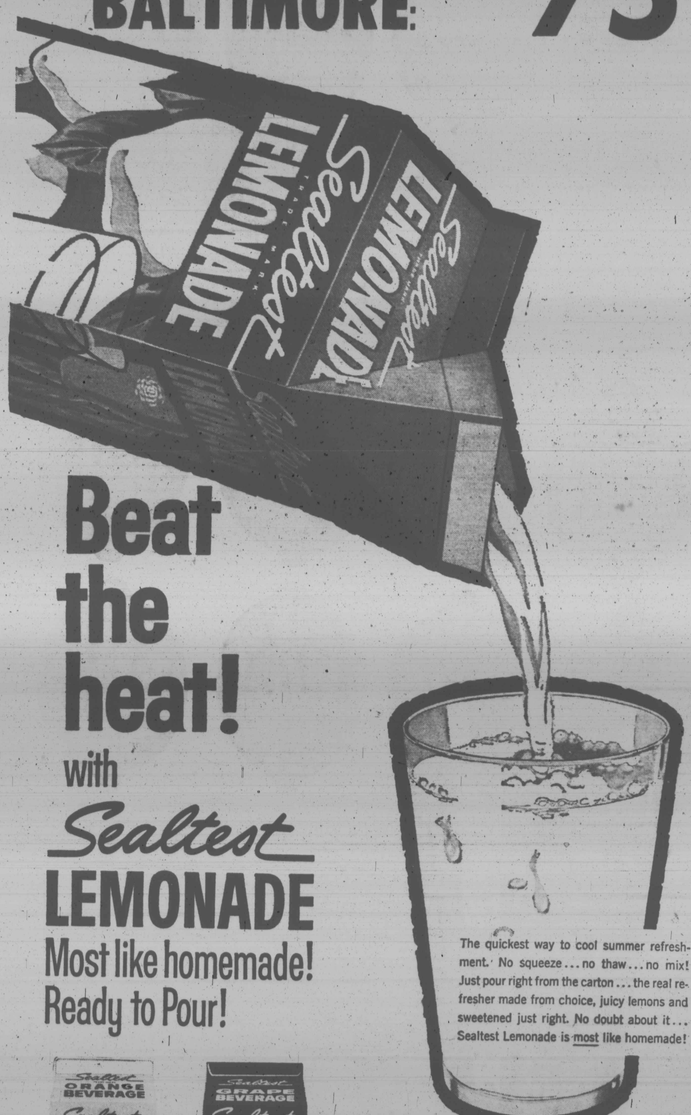


BON COEURS CLUB benefit supper dance at Famous Ballroom on Sunday evening was the place where these photos were taken. Proceeds will go to support sit-downers in Maryland and Alabama. **In top photo, Mrs.** Leona Felton, club president, is shown with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Anderson. Lower photo, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Parker, who were among the guests.



THE EDMONDSON High School junior prom was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Friday. Among those celebrating were (left to right) Misses Rebecca Williams, Brenda Wicks, Unice Farabee, Lorraine Wicks and Tondolyon Lentz.

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2 Welfare posts pending

The filling of an expired board of the State Department of Public Welfare was still pending at AFRO press time.

A spokesman in the Governor's office said no definite date had been set for announcement of the new appointees to the posts, scheduled to be filled by June 1.

Gov. J. Millard Tawes is on a European tour and is not expected to return until June 6.

There has developed much public attention urging that the Governor name a second colored member to this vital board, which supervises training schools and welfare activities throughout the state.

Although 70 percent or more of its administrative work affects colored citizens, this board has long had Howard H. Murphy, AFRO business manager, as the lone representative of his race.

The board's expired term is that of Dr. Sanford V. Larkey, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, who reportedly will not be reappointed.

THE VACANCY occurred with the recent resignation of Herbert R. O'Conor Jr., who has been named by Gov. Tawes as state banking commissioner.

The terms of two other members, Dr. Alvin Thalheimer, chairman, and Sam Eig, expire June 1 also, but they have been reappointed, according to reports.

Monday is the closing date for receipt of applications for the open position of director of the state Department of Public Welfare.

This is a $17,500 position whose vacancy was created with the death last December of Thomas J. S. Waxter, veteran director of the agency.

A spokesman in the State Commissioner of Personnel's office said policy forbade revealing how many applicants were on file for the position.

WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS COLLEGE: 170 graduates. Commencement, May 27; speaker, Dr. Will W. Orr, president, Westminster College. Baccalaureate, May 26, Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the Chapel, Boston University.

Dr. Clark to address Morgan graduates

Commencement exercises of the 96th session of Morgan State College will be held Monday, June 3, 6 p.m. in the W. A. C. Hughes Memorial Stadium.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and research director of the Northside Center for Child Development in New York City, will deliver the address.

The degree of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science will be awarded to approximately 347 candidates for graduation.

Baccalaureate services will be held, June 2, at 6 p.m. in the Carl Murphy Auditorium. The Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, minister of the New Shiloh Baptist Church of this city, will deliver the sermon.

THE COMMENCEMENT weekend will open on Saturday, June 1, with the annual Alumni Day.

Class reunions will be held, beginning at 3:30 p.m. in the McKeldin Student Union, for the classes of 1898, 1913, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938, 1948, 1953, and 1958.

The annual alumni buffet dinner will be held at 5:30 p.m., in the Memorial Refectory.

On Sunday, June 2, the the Dean of Women's Reception for Seniors Parents, Faculty and Friends will be held from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. in the Truth House Sunken Parlor.

COMMENCEMENT DAY activities will begin with a breakfast for parent of graduates, hosted by the dean of women, Mrs. Thelma P. Bando, and her staff, at 9:30 a.m., in the Memorial Refectory.

Reserve officers commissioning ceremonies will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the Carl Murphy Auditorium.

An invitational dinner for recipients of honorary degrees will be held at 8 p.m. in the Memorial Refectory to conclude the commencement activities.

In the case of bad weather, the commencement exercises will be held in the Carl Murphy Auditorium.

Meredith on 'Meet The Press;' Wilkins on 'Eyewitness' tonight

James H. Meredith, the courageous Air Force veteran whose admittance to the University of Mississippi last year spurred segregationists to bloody rioting, will appear on the "Meet the Press" television show Sunday at 6 p.m.

The NBC show seen on Channel 11 here can also be heard half an hour later on WBAL radio.

Tonight (Friday), Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, will appear on the CBS "Eyewitness Report" television show at 10:30.

FDA AGENT HELPS TO GUARD NATION'S HEALTH

By WALTER DEAN

William Jones, 34, 4313 Elderon Ave., is a Food and Drug Administration inspector who works diligently to protect the nation's health. He works out of the FDA office at 103 Gay St.

On a typical day, Mr. Jones, as one of the more than 700 inspectors throughout the United States, may inspect:

1) a ship, food factory, or warehouse for sanitary conditions.

2) inspect a drug factory.

3) investigate an injury complaint associated with a food, drug or cosmetics.

4) collect samples of products for laboratory analysis.

5) supervise the reconditioning of seized goods under terms of a court order.

6) or, testify in federal courts in contested cases.

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THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, a federal agency, watchdogs the food, drugs and cosmetics which enter the United States and which are involved in inter-state commerce.

FDA, like most other federal agencies, came in to existence because of a specific need.

Congress, at the turn of the century, was shocked by reports of filthy conditions in the preparation of foods and drugs, deaths from cosmetics, poisonous dyes on candy, narcotic sirups for babies and "cure-all" medicines.

After much ligigation and hulaboo, the Food and Drug Administration became a separate unit in 1927 and since 1933, it has been under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The principle duty of the Administration is to assure that food, drugs and cosmetics are made and sold safely and honestly.

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"AMERICA HAS the best food and drug laws anywhere in the world," said George Sooy, head of one of the department's District Offices at 103 S. Gay St.

Mr. Sooy, a Rutger's College graduate, began his career as a food and drug inspector soon after graduation in the 1930's. He moved up to his present position through the ranks.

In contrast, Mr. Jones is a neophyte. He has been an inspector for only a year.

"I really like it," he said. "Here, the opportunities are unlimited. You only have to apply yourself to make good."

And Mr. Jones must apply himself everyday to the challenges of his job. His territory is 45 miles of waterfront, which includes Baltimore, Cambridge and Salisbury. The latter two cities are, he explained, subports to Baltimore.

The size of the territory, which is typical of the territories assigned to the inspectors, affords Mr. Jones little time for "extended" coffee breaks.

"We put in a day's work," he cracked.

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THE AFRO accompanied Mr. Jones as he made an inspection tour of a warehouse loaded with thousands of bags of sugar and another warehouse which contained both African and South American coffee.

A food and drug inspector uses a large variety of "tools" for his work. These tools include cameras for recording purposes and an ultra-violet ray lamp for detecting particles not visible to the human eye.



"SEE THAT. A rodent's been there. You can't see it with the naked eye. That's why we use this 'black' light," said William Jones, inspector, as he examines load of sugar for entry into the United States.



COFFEE IS another product which William Jones inspects. The sample he has in his hand is from Africa. Mr. Jones found the sample relatively clean and free of insects.

"This lamp," said Mr. Jones, "is the consumer's best friend."

Hooking the lamp to a portable battery case, he demonstrated why.

Flashing the 'black' light, as the ultra - violet ray lamp is called, on what appeared to be clean, cloth bags of sugar, Mr. Jones found evidence of rodent excreta.

"See that," he said as a tell-tale spot shone under the 'black' light. "A rodent's been there.

"There's another one. You can't see it with the naked eye. That's why we use this black light," he said.

* * *

AFTER PERUSING the shipment and finding a large number of bags damaged by rodents, Mr. Jones said: "This shipment looks bad. Look how many rodents have been here. Each bag will have to be examined."

Demonstrating the customary thoroughness of the food inspectors, every bag of that shipment of sugar, some 76,000 bags in all, will be examined.

The damaged bags will be sent back to the refinery and there the sugar reprocessed under the personal supervision of a food and drug inspector.

When a shipment has been rejected by the Food and Drug Administration and an agreement has been made to correct the deficiency an inspector watches the procedure through, every step.

"We don't take any chances," said Mr. Jones.

"For example, when this sugar is sent back to the refinery for purification, no ones has to tell us that it happened," said Mr. Jones. "We know that it was done because our inspectors will have watched every step."

IN ANOTHER warehouse Jones examined a few bags of coffee. To sample the coffee beans, Mr. Jones used another handy gadget, an instrument which is mischieviously called a "thief."

The "thief" is designed to separate the strands of the burlap bags so that coffee may be taken from the bags.

After the coffee is withdrawn, the pointed edge of the "thief" merely pushes the strands of the bag back together, thus sealing the bag, again.

Mr. Jones was checking the coffee to estimate the percentage of coffee that was insect-ridden or damaged in any other way.

"See, this coffee is pretty good," he said. "In order for us to reject it, one out of every eleven beans must have been damaged by an insect."

There are many reasons why a given product may be denied permission for entry into the United States by Food and Drug Administration agents.

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FOR EXAMPLE, candy from one country was refused entrance through the Baltimore ports because of short-weight.

Cassia, which are long, thin barks of wood which is made into cinnamon, were refused from another because the cassia was insect-ridden and molded.

Sugar from one was shipped under unsanitary conditions and desiccated coconut from a fourth contained too much bacteria.

Mr. Jones said that "sometimes brokers who are responsible for the products in this country will try to throw you off track."

Mr. Jones told a story of how one broker acted when he found out that his load of food stuffs might not pass the FDA inspection.

"He approached me and said, 'Look, I have been in this business for a long time and this load looks pretty good to me,'" the inspector recalled.

Mr. Jones examined the cargo thoroughly and found evidence that the food stuff should not be allowed in the country without corrections.

* * *

IF A broker decides to defy the federal agents and to sell his goods anyway, he is in trouble.

Mr. Jones said that a broker, in this country must put up a bond for twice the value of the goods.

If the bond is broken, the broker loses his money, the goods are confiscated and the broker faces federal prosecution.

"Only a fool would attempt it," said Mr. Jones.

Probably the most glamorous operation of the Food and Drug Administration, at least in the public's mind, is in the area of drugs.

Perhaps even the inspectors find it glamorous, also.

"From time to time," said Mr. Jones, "we are called on to take special assignments in reference to the sale of illegal drugs."

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SPEAKING ABOUT the drug traffic, Mr. Sooy declared that their greatest concern is the illegal sale of barbiturates and amphetamines.

Barbiturates are sedatives, similar to "sleeping pills." These drugs also go by such names as "red birds," "goof balls," "yellow jackets," "blue heaven," etc.

Amphetamines, better known as "bennies," are stimulants.

Mr. Sooy said some truck drivers take "bennies" to stay awake, so that they may drive, say, from Florida to New York, then back to Florida without sleeping.

But the danger is that after being awake for so many hours, the driver may pass out while driving and cause a serious accident.

Drug-caused accidents had increased to such a rate that new laws have been passed to restrict the flow of the pills.

Neither barbiturates nor amphetamines can be legally bought without a prescription.

New laws and regulations have made the drugs more difficult for truckers, or for anyone else to get.

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COSMETICS, which is a two billion - dollar a year business, comes under the surveillance of the Food and Drug Administration.

An eyelash color which caused blindness prompted Congress to include the cosmetic industry under the pure food and drug laws in 1938.

Cosmetics included such chemicals as thallium, which is considered too dangerous to use, even for rat poison.

Even today, there are certain hair dyes which cause allergic reactions. Beauticians, by law, are required to give each person a "patch" test to determine sensitivity to the hair dye.

The "patch" test is just the rubbing of some of the dye on the customer's skin and leaving it there for a few hours to determine sensitivity, if any.

The Food and Drug Administration warns against cosmetics which claim to grow hair on bald heads, remove wrinkles or frecklos, make the skin "younger," or shake the body into slimness.

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MOTHERS ARE most interested in the Administration's concern with food standards.

Mr. Sooy said that minimum standards are set for most canned goods. If the canned goods does not meet that minimum standard, the food must be labeled "Below Standard in Quality," followed by the statement "Good Food — Not High Grade."

In his rounds as inspector, Mr. Jones checks canned goods for proper weight and the proper labels.

When in doubt, he takes a few samples back to the laboratory for checking.

Mr. Jones tells the story that once he examined a cargo of tuna which, according to the label, had five pounds in each can.

Being suspicious, he took sample cans to the laboratory where the technicians found that the cans actually weighed 3.8 pounds with the difference made up in ice.

Mr. Jones said that the tins were to be sold by the pound.

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ALL DERIVATIVES or adulterations which go into a food product must be examined and approved by the Food and Drug Administration before the product can be sold on the market.

Mr. Sooy said that the Food and Drug Administration delves into the promotion and and use of food supplements.

"People spend up to one billion dollars a year in buying vitamin pills and other food supplements," said Mr. Sooy.

He said that the stores play on people's fears in not getting enough nutrients.

Mr. Sooy said that it is "nutritional quackery."

He cautions the public about taking food supplements without the consent of a doctor.

"The overdose of say Vitamin A," said Mr. Sooy, "could cause a serious eye condition."

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WHATEVER THE disadvantages there are to being an inspector is ignored by Mr. Jones, who bubbles with enthusiasm about his work.

For one, the job satisfies his intellectual curiosity and offers him an outlet for his energies.

Most of his adult life has been spent seeking new challenges and new heights to climb.

He has been in the government for 17 years. He started his career at Ft. Meade, spent four, frustrating years in the Post Office. "There wasn't much advancement in there," he said.), a year working for the U.S. Customs, which he quit for the better opportunity as a Food and Drug inspector.

* * *

HE IS currently working hard for a promotion, to win more pay.

"In a few more years, I hope to get into that $9-10,000 per year bracket," he said.

Mr. Jones is married to the former Miss Virginia Wheeler, who works at the Woodlawn Social Security Administration building. She has worked for the Social Security Administration for 18 years.

A former student at the Cortez Peters Business School, Mr. Jones' major interest, after duty, is sports.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

By RAY ABRAMS

The Planned Parenthood Association is an organization which concentrates on the well documented fact that not all pregnancies are wanted.

When it comes to the rate at which people are born into this world, the statistics are alarming. Last year, a baby was born every second.

At the rate things are going now, the world population doubles itself in less than 38 years.

On "World Children's Day" (June 14, 1961) there were 1,000,000,000 children on earth — most of them inadequately fed, without proper housing, stunted and disease ridden. Less than 13 will see the inside of a school.

Without overly emphasizing the obvious problems of the population explosion, nor getting too embroiled in the moral overtones of birth control, Planned Parenthood's main goal is to promote healthy, happy and well adjusted families through family planning.

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ONE MISCONCEPTION which has arisen about Planned Parenthood is that the organization is out to dictate the number of children people should have. According to Mrs. Annette Lieberman, community director of the association, "That just is not the case."

Expained Mrs. Lieberman to the AFRO this week, "We do not tell anyone how many children they ought to have. Family planning is always a voluntary matter. It is up to the husband and the wife, not to us.

"It is only after a couple decides to limit a family, that we step into the picture to help out."

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THE FIRST Planned Parenthood clinic was opened in 1916 in New York by Margaret Sanger — a name known throughout the world. She was a pioneer in the field of birth control. The clinic she opened was promptly closed by the police.

For the next 20 years her work went on. But so did the raids on her clinics.

There were constant religious debates in those years, as there are even now. Her efforts and the works of others were constantly interferred with by angry discrimination and many court battles over the interpretation of old laws against birth control information.

In the end, in 1936, Margaret Sanger's philosophy that "children should be conceived in love, born of parents' conscious desire..." was endorsed by the medical profession and by most of the religious groups.

But the war was far from over. Today, as late as 1963, the battles are still being fought. The enemy is not only ignorance and apathy, but the lack of government cooperation.

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THE CAMPAIGN in Maryland, its center in Baltimore, has been quite successful. Baltimore was recently referred to as "a model city" at a national convention of the Planned Parenthood Association.

"Much is still left to be done," Mrs. Lieberman pointed out, "but the progress we have made in the local community has been very rewarding. We have enlisted the aid of many organizations, professional and social, before we have approached the state for endorsement."

Last October, the State Welfare Board approved a request from the association to serve as a referral agency for Planned Parenthood. The agreement with the welfare board amounts to this:

A married welfare recipient can now be told about birth-control and directed to a clinic, not only when and if such a person requests it voluntarily, but also, the subject may be brought up by the welfare department where it is not against a person's religious beliefs.

* * *

CASE WORKERS in the department have been oriented in the subject-matter. "This started the ball rolling," Mrs. Lieberman noted.

The Health Department is now permitting public nurses to refer clients to Planned Parenthood. Some 500 such referrals have already shown up at the clinics.

The next step is the City Hospitals. Later on, private hospitals. The desire is always to reach as many people as possible, to educate them in the means and methods of birth control.

"People want the information. But they can not always get it. We have volunteers who go door to door. We have five clinics in Baltimore. We have a mobile truck which tries to get into neighborhoods where we do not have established clinics.

"It is always a case of motivating people. Giving them the address of a clinic may not be enough, but it is a step in the right direction," Mrs. Lieberman stated.

Last year the Planned Parenthood Association existed locally on a budget of $53,000. This year, some $80,000 will be needed to keep the outfit operating. All money comes from private contributions and grants. Planned Parenthood clinics get no state aid or federal aid.

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"WE DO not mind picking up the tab for giving out the information about birth control until the government steps into our shoes," Mrs. Lieberman said, when the subject of finances came up.

When she was asked as to other directions in which Planned Parenthood is thinking of moving in its constant attempt to spread its message, she said that "industry and labor unions" were untapped sources of contacts.

"We have not had much success with either unions or industry, but we will keep on trying," Mrs. Lieberman asserted.



TWO FACES OF A QUEEN — New "Miss Coppin State College," Miss Alice Sue Cooper, appears at left in her coronation regalia and at right on a motorized grass cutter as part of a beautify Coppin campus drive. Miss Cooper, 19-year-old upper sophomore majoring in elementary education at Coppin, is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Cooper, 1602 Division St. The Douglass High School graduate was crowned by out-going Miss Coppin, Miss Barbara Harris.



THE KADETS of America crowned Miss Terresa Rosando, 1812 N. Regester St., "Queen" and Jay H. Jeffers, 2900 Louden Ave. "King," of the Kadets. The ceremony was held recently in the Coppin College auditorium.