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178

APRIL, 1954 10c

Coming Features

As we move into the summer, the season of big conventions is at hand. Watch for **FREEDOM'S** coverage of the national meetings of the NAACP, Elks, National Baptists and others, as well as the conventions of the major labor unions. Their decisions will have great effect on Negro life and our experts will be on hand to sift their meaning for **YOU**.

NEGRO CHILDREN BRANDED!

By Louis E. Burnham

NEW YORK—The brand of inferiority is being stamped on Negro school children by the Board of Education and school officials of the largest and reputedly most liberal city of the nation, it was revealed here recently.

On April 24, at the New Lincoln School in Harlem, a community conference entitled "Children Apart," took the first steps in uniting parents, teachers and civic organizations to tackle the problems of segregation in the schools and "created inferiority" among the Negro youth of the city.

The charges set forth at the conference were startling.

For the first time in many years, under the initiative of community sponsors, the delegates sought to summarize and catalogue the major grievances which almost every Negro parent has against the New York school system.

Denied Equal Education

The essence of their findings was contained in the statement of keynoter Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, assistant professor of psychology at City College and co-director of the Northside Center for Child Development:

"One cannot expect a group to attain the full status of equality of citizenship if the masses of the children of that group are being denied adequate education in their elementary and secondary schools — if the abilities of these children are not being developed to the maximum at these crucial stages of their development and if these children are being subjected to educational experiences which deprive them of the ability to compete successfully with others."

Dr. Clark offered impressive evidence to show that during the past 20 years the educational achievements and standards of Negro children in New York schools have declined. Twenty years ago, he pointed out, Otto Klineberg of Columbia University "conducted a study of test scores of over 3,000 Southern and New York-born Negro children . . . in the New York City schools. He found . . . the longer a Southern-born Negro child remained in the New York City schools, the higher he scored on these tests."

The picture today seems to be just the opposite. Migrants from the South and the West Indies "tend to be superior in academic achievement to the native born Negro child in the 4th through 6th grades. . . . The evidence suggests further that their rate of learning declines, although their relative position remains the same,

Harlem Conference Reveals that N.Y. Board of Education Stamps 'Inferiority' on Young Generation



Readin, 'Ritin & 'Rithmetic

Is he to be penalized because of Jim Crow policies of N.Y. school officials?

the longer they stay in this school."

Two Years Behind

Most Americans will be surprised to know that the average reading and arithmetic level of children in some Harlem schools is about two years behind their grade, and that in some classes investigations have revealed no measurable improvement from beginning to end of the school year.

But these are the facts the conference exposed.

Why? Does it mean that Negro youth are "naturally inferior" as the racists among the psychologists and sociologists contend?

Certainly not! To prove this one would have to show, among other things, that the Negro youth of Harlem today are the "natural inferiors" of their parents who achieved higher standards 20 and 30 years ago.

Reasons Given

The answer is not hard to find. Part of it was provided by the "Children Apart" conference.

For instance, **TEACHER TURNOVER**: It was revealed that one Harlem class had 10 teachers during a year; most inexperienced teachers are sent to Harlem and work with little or no supervision and orientation. When a teacher feels that the pupils are "no

good" or "will never learn anything" as reported at the conference, then it's not difficult to discover the cause for the children's "backwardness."

SPECIAL CLASSES: Are Negro children forced illegally into classes for retarded children? Evidence seems to show that group tests have been used to practically herd Negro youth into these (CRMD) classes, whereas individual tests alone are supposed to be the basis for placement. The result? In school districts 10 through 14, encompassing 94th to 168th Streets, river to river, there are 35 schools with 103 retarded children's classes. The same area boasts only six classes for gifted children in three schools; but in normal situations classes for retarded and gifted children balance each other!

Standards Lowered

When population shifts create "new" neighborhoods, as has been happening constantly in New York in recent years with the expansion of the Negro ghetto and the large in-migration of Puerto Rican citizens, school administrators are faced with new problems. How do they face them? Dr. Clark pointed out:

"There was . . . no exception to the finding that in those schools in neighborhoods into which large numbers of Negro and Puerto Rican families had recently moved, that the principals and many of the teachers assumed that this fact, in itself, meant that the educational standards and curriculum had to be changed to accommodate to the assumed lower educational potential of these children."

Also, further discrimination against Negro children is seen in the "cooperative system," a part-time school and work program conducted by the Board of Education together with employers. The number of Negro children enjoying the benefits of the program is disproportionately small.

Cannot Compete

Again, the results of all this are disastrous. In his keynote address, Dr. Clark contended that:

"It is now no longer necessary to have specific techniques for gerrymandering schools and excluding Negro children from academic and other specialized high schools. These children are not prepared to pass the tests for these academic and specialized schools. This is a most effective form of racial exclusion. It is exclusion by damning up the sources of future intellectual functioning. These children

(Continued on Page 4)

SCANNING THE NEWS

"Attack Every Vestige"

Discrimination against Negro school children of El Centro, Calif., will be attacked by the Southern Area Council of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, at its May 1 meeting.

"We will attack every vestige of discriminatory treatment of minorities in this state until the conditions under which Negroes and other groups must live are equal to those offered white citizens," declared John H. Dial Jr., Council president.

"Mississippi of the West"

"Social equality cannot be legislated . . . and the right to refuse service is an inherent legal right," declared Mayor C. D. Baker of Las Vegas, Nev., recently when the NAACP inquired about the status of a civil rights ordinance.

Speaking for the local board of commissioners, Mayor Baker took violent exception to the charge of the NAACP that Las Vegas is "the Mississippi of the West" because of the general policy of discrimination in its hotels, motels, restaurants and other places of amusement and service.

Disparaging Our Hopes

In an "Open Letter" to Republican Senator William E. Jenner, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee, 32 Negro leaders of 15 states declared that the committee's investigation of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., was an attack upon "the Negro community of this nation."

"This organization has spearheaded the fight against segregation in the South. When your statements and those of your fellow committee members smear the fund's leadership, you are disparaging the hope and ambitions of the Negro people."

Young On Coast

Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, flew to the West Coast to keynote the annual convention of the California NNLC. High on the convention agenda were: a campaign for operating jobs in the railroad industry, an anti-depression program and a fund-raising drive.

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LAST STAND FOR 'WHITE SUPREMACY'

Colonialism in Africa Means Color Line in U.S.A.

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

Condensed from an address delivered at the Working Conference for African Freedom sponsored by the Council on African Affairs in New York on April 24, the following article is the first of two by the country's outstanding authority on Africa.

Africa and its problems have never been popular in America. On the contrary, America for the most part has conceived her best interests lay in actions and policies which involved disaster and repression for Africa and her children. Consequently we American Negroes whose frantic endeavor has long been to be Americans in every right, thought and action, have usually hastened to follow every wind of American opinion with regard to Africa.

This has not been invariably so. During the 18th Century, when many American Negroes were actually African by birth, our interest in Africa was genuine and based on knowledge and memory. We named many of our organizations "African" and we envisaged a day when the bulk of the Negro population of this country would return to the African fatherland. From this feeling came the State of Liberia.

Church Efforts

Later as there grew up in America a generation of Negroes who not only knew nothing of Africa but in addition had been taught by American schools, literature and science to despise its past and present, there arose among us a fierce distaste of being in any way associated with Africa. Nevertheless the Negro church in the nation tried to support and maintain missionary effort in Africa.

For the most part this missionary effort was too conventional and too little based on knowledge of modern scientific social uplift to be very effective; but it did spark movements toward independent African churches in South and East Africa; and it did some work in education in Liberia and South Africa, and sent black students to America.

Colleges Show Interest

There also came in the latter part of the 19th Century a renewed interest in Africa in our schools. My own little book, "The Negro," published in 1915, and Woodson's "Journal of Negro History," which began publication in 1916, helped this. African history began to be taught in Negro schools and colleges and even to be noticed briefly in white institutions. Gradually hundreds of African students were taught in our Negro colleges and many in white schools.

Also there grew the Pan-



W. E. B. DuBois

African movement after the first World War during the peace efforts which followed. This had no wide backing among American Negroes and few tangible results in the world. But the Congresses, held regularly from 1919 to 1925, did several important things; they aroused the imperialists of Europe to the danger to them of African thought and co-operation; they inspired Africans in every center where they had active leadership to organize local African Congresses. Today there are such African Congresses in every land where African movements toward autonomy and freedom are taking place: in West Africa; in the Sudan; in South Africa; the Rhodesias and Nyassaland. The contemporary Garvey movement affected the Negroes in the U.S. and the West Indies toward attempts to organize there as peoples of African descent.

19th Century Background

While, then, American Negro effort has affected Africa in many ways, yet it has not done nearly as much as might have been expected. . . . It would be interesting, but I fear disappointing, to know how far Negro students in this nation realize what is happening in Africa and what its historical and social significance is. In other groups and in other nations, the developments in Africa today are of first significance and are being watched with bated breath. Why?

In the 19th Century there had been completed in Europe a system of industry and world commerce which many considered perfect. It envisioned comfort, ease and luxury for the white people of Britain and France with more or less participation by other European nations and by the U.S. This European culture rested on the free land, hard work and low wages of colonial peoples in Asia, Africa and other areas. With the food and other materials which this low cost of production enabled Europe to import, her industrial leaders could manufacture and sell the goods which they wanted and other goods which they could force colonial peoples to buy.

At the same time the white workers in Europe and North America could be paid a fairly high wage, could work under increasingly better conditions, and enjoy the right to participate in government so long as they did not threaten the colonial system. This was in many ways an ideal arrangement. The smooth comfort of London in the day when I first saw it in 1892; the magnificence

of Paris; the well-trained servants, the well-dressed people; the elegant horses and carriages; the uniforms and jewels; the art galleries, parks and monuments. This was the height of European civilization.

The only people who were uncomfortable and unappreciative of this splendor were the poverty-stricken, ignorant and sick, yellow, brown and black serfs who furnished cheaply the materials which this great world used and enjoyed.

The unsophisticated might have thought that these serfs would have revolted forthwith. But, no. They were weak, unorganized, silenced by religion, and threatened by the armed force for which the well-paid white workers of Europe were taken out of industry and sent as soldiers to make that industry safe for white people. Poets like Kipling called this "The White Man's Burden."

World War I

So in the dawning of the 20th Century there was no effective revolt among the colonial peoples. But curiously enough the dissatisfaction and revolt came from white nations of Europe who were bitterly envious and dissatisfied at the share of the loot in Asia and Africa which they were getting as compared with France and Britain. Germany especially wanted a larger share of colonial labor and materials and this was the cause of World War I.

This war had three totally unexpected results: It aroused the depressed colonial peoples, when they were asked to fight for their own continued enslavement; secondly, it precipitated revolution in Russia, a nation which had long been a subordinate part of Europe under control of France and Germany; thirdly, it smashed in 1929 to 1936 the whole industrial and commercial system which it was fought to preserve.

Revolt in Africa

Before European civilization could restore its power and organize anew, Germany and Italy got a new idea of a new Imperialism which they would lead instead of Britain and France. The war was therefore

renewed under the name of the Second World War. This had two extraordinary results: the independence of Russia, China and India, formerly the larger part of the colonial area whence European civilization had obtained its cheap labor, free land and much of its food and clothes and other indispensable materials.

Thereupon the U.S. determined to force Russia back into dependence on West Europe and to restore China to the colonial area and to join England, Belgium and France in making Africa the center of a new colonialism.

But struggling and later free India had secured by migration a small foothold in Africa and that fact, together with the ideas planted by the Pan-African movement and the resulting African Congresses lighted fires all over Africa. I saw the beginnings of this at the last Pan-African Congress, held in Manchester, England, in 1945.

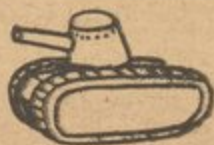
Colonial Center

Meanwhile the black unions from Paris called a new session of the Pan-American Congress and invited me to preside. I did so. There I met many Africans, among them Nkrumah, now prime minister of the British Gold Coast, the first independent Negro state in the Empire; and Jomo Kenyatta, who was later accused of leading the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya. Also present were men from Nigeria which is on the threshold of independence; and from South Africa where the battle for a Free Africa is centering.

Thus the center of the fight for maintaining and restoring colonialism is moving today from Asia, where Europe and the U.S. are losing, to Africa, where they are organizing a determined last stand for making the color line perpetuated in the modern world. Surely this is a matter in which American Negroes must be interested, for if colonial serfdom is maintained in Africa the color line will not disappear in Afro-America. How then does the battle line in Africa stand today?



GABRIEL D'ARBOUSSIER, left, and Mamadou Konate, leaders of the powerful African Democratic Rally, anti-imperialist movement of the black Africans in the French African colonies, are shown at an airport in French West Africa. Dr. DuBois will discuss the Rally and other liberation movements in an article in the May issue of FREEDOM.



Western 'Culture' in Africa

SCANNING THE NEWS

LABOR Bitter Brew

The mask was torn off discrimination in the New York brewing industry early in April by the resignation of General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens as chairman of a committee charged with enforcing a no-discrimination pact in the industry.

Stevens declared he resigned because the committee he headed was being used as a front to cover up the brewers' reneging on their agreement to hire Negroes. Also involved was the AFL Brewery Workers Joint Board. The agreement was made last summer with the New York Urban League after a Harlem community campaign which threatened boycott of beer unless Negroes were given jobs in distribution and production. Companies involved are Ruppert, Schaefer, Schlitz, Liebmann, Guinness and Piel.

Both the brewers and the union have urged Judge Stevens to reconsider his resignation, and the six breweries issued a joint statement promising to increase job opportunities for Negroes.

This development came after the Harlem Brewery Workers charged that both industry and management had "reneged on their promises to submit concrete proposals for the hiring and retaining of Negroes in the field."

Make 'Em Pay

In the U. S. District Court at Roanoke, Va., two Negro brakemen sued the Norfolk & Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, charging discrimination. The petitioners, Sam H. Clarke of Christiansburg, and Robert Coles of Roanoke, have been with the road since 1913 and 1920 respectively, and charge that the union and railroad made agreements which classified Negroes as "non-promotable." As a result they cannot get on seniority lists, although white men with half their seniority are regularly promoted. Their suit is for \$115,000 damages and a court order directing the end of the bias.

LETTER

POOR ILLINOIS BELL!

Dear Editor:

In its fight for another increase in telephone rates, the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. has now shown concrete evidence of its need for the increase: In the first quarter of 1954, the company's net profit after taxes was just over \$8 million. Anybody who does not sympathize with the company should bear in mind that he is free to start his own telephone company any time he does not like the way Illinois Bell operates.

Incidentally, I am speaking only to exercise my right of free speech as the telephone business is none of mine because I can't afford a telephone. It would be nice to have one—to start a phone chain-call campaign with the slogan, "No More Koreans!"

Vera Turner
Argo, Illinois

African Council Says U.S. Foreign Policy Hinders Drive of Africans for Freedom

By John H. Jones

NEW YORK—A committee to and the African people of Kenya who are fighting for their lives and for liberation from British oppression was set up by an all-day conference in Harlem, April 24. Called by the Council on African Affairs, the conference's general aim was support of all African liberation struggles.

Highlighting the proceedings was the call of Paul Robeson, Council chairman, for the boycott of the N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun because of a column by Robert Ruark slandering the Kenya Africans.

Robeson also warned that "if American soldiers go to Indo-China tomorrow they will go to Kenya." This view was also expressed by Kumar Goshal, Indian journalist who saw Kenya as "the next trouble spot" where U.S. foreign policy will find excuses to intervene to protect imperialist interests.

Aid Plan Adopted

The adoption of a plan to establish the Kenya Aid Committee was the main action of the conference.

The plan was presented by Edward L. Nelson, organizational director of the Council.

Its immediate aims are to:

- Raise the sum of \$5,000 during June-August for the Kenya Africans.

- Send dried milk, vitamin pills and first aid supplies to Kenya.

- Contact the Kenya Committee of London, England, to serve as the distributing agency of the funds and materials collected.

The London Kenya Committee is headed by several prominent Kenya Africans, including Peter Mbiyu Koinange, London Representative of the Kenya African Union, and Columbia-trained founder of the Kenya Teachers' College. He is also son of a chief now imprisoned by the British.

The Kenya Aid Committees will be organized throughout the nation. A series of monthly forums and open air meetings will seek to arouse public sentiment in support of the peoples of Kenya and the aid campaign.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted by the conference called for:

- Full self-government for every colonial territory of Africa.

- No foreign military bases and forces in any section of Africa because they are "an infringement on the sovereign rights of peoples and a provocation to war."

- No technical, financial, or military assistance to governments engaged in the suppression of African's just demands, "as in the case of Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia, or So. Africa."

- An end to "further imperialist domination in Africa..." such as the attempt of South Africa to annex Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, South-west Africa and the forming of the white supremacist controlled Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

- The "release of Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders, the withdrawal of British troops, and the disbandment of all volunteer police and auxiliary



DR. W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, seated, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, listens intently as chairman Paul Robeson calls for action to force apology from Scripps-Howard columnist Robert Ruark. Ruark lamented that imperialism's defeat in Africa would mean returning the continent to the "stewardship of savages."

military forces in Kenya."

- Meeting the demands of the Kenya Africa Union "for the restoration of civil liberties, abolition of racial discrimination and the granting of democratic suffrage and just governmental representation to the African people, the provision of trade union rights and a subsistence minimum wage for African workers and the immediate release of all Africans against whom no specific criminal charges exist."

- The United Nations to "take action to protect the people of Kenya against genocide."

A message to the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress hailed them "for the courageous and heroic struggle which they have waged in the face of fascist-like repression by the Malan Government."

Recognize Common Enemy

The message further hailed the scheduled "Congress of the People" called by the African

National Congress to frame a charter of freedom for all who live in South Africa.

It declared: "We in the U.S., who like you fight against the vicious code of white supremacy, recognize our common enemy as the arrogant, selfish interests who now threaten to plunge the whole world into war rather than yield freedom to people who they have been accustomed to regard and exploit as inferior human beings."

Robeson warned the people of the U.S. that the fate of the African peoples "affects your welfare." Pointing out that previously Dr. W. E. B. DuBois had told the conference that 80% of the world's cobalt comes from Africa, Robeson noted that "this is the stuff that makes the bomb that can end it all. So then Africa must be important to us all."

He also added: "The U.S. now controls Africa through the imperialism of Wall Street interests. The mine workers of this country understand why

Africa's freedom is so important, for when the mining bosses get slave-mined copper from the Congo it means a mine closes in Montana."

Last Stand in Africa

The Council chairman admonished the delegates to "see to it that your organizations support the Council's work." The imperialists of the world, Robeson further charged, know that they are "losing out in Europe and Asia, and intend to make a final stand in Africa." He declared that the U.S. government and ruling circles, in their drive to take over the last interests of world imperialism, will not hesitate to continue the slaughter of Africans fighting for their freedom.

"What we oppose then is the foreign policy of the U.S., which seeks to further enslave the people of Africa," he said.

Robeson bitterly attacked Robert Ruark, Scripps-Howard columnist for his vicious slander of the Kenya Africans in the N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun of April 23. Ruark, lamenting the increasing failure of the British terror campaign in Kenya, said that if the British are forced out the land would be left to the "stewardship of savages."

"I would like to see the World-Telegram off every newsstand in Harlem until Robert Ruark takes this rotten slander back" declared Robeson.

Africans Freedom Subversive

Dr. W. A. Hunton, the Council's executive secretary, denounced the current drive of the U.S. government to outlaw the Council under the McCarran Internal Act of 1950, which would brand it a "Communist front organization," force it to register with the Attorney General, disclose its membership and source of funds, and label its literature and mail.

Dr. Hunton related the Council's long fight in support of African peoples' liberation. He pointed out how it has compiled and made public information exposing the imperialists' terror against the Africans. He showed how the Council has constantly exposed the penetration of U.S. capital into Africa.

"We deny that this is subversive," Dr. Hunton declared. "On the other hand we believe it is in the best interests of all the people of our country to support the African people in the fight for freedom."

"The time has come in world affairs today," Dr. Hunton declared, "when we Negroes and others in this country will have to take their stand on the great issues coming to a head in Africa."



Negro Children Branded

(Continued from page 1)

by virtue of inadequate elementary education, can not compete academically with other children on the high school level. Under these conditions the child can blame no one but himself and his alleged and created inferiority."

In a recent study of 50 northern high schools, less than two-tenths of one per cent of students meeting college requirements were Negroes, and there is reason to believe that in New York City the ratio would be smaller!

Must Stay On Track

These, then, were some of the findings of a conference that promises to be a landmark in the development of an all-inclusive movement for democracy in education in New York. Reports do not indicate whether aside from one remark attributed by the press to Domestic Relations Court Judge Hubert T. Delany, the conference addressed itself to a question which is an important key to the success of any campaign launched on behalf of the children of Harlem. Judge Delany is quoted as saying (N.Y. Amsterdam News, May 1, 1954) that:

"... The group must not be thrown off the track by people and city government officials who call them 'Red' in an effort to block the segregation study."

There can be no doubt that, as the delegates to the "Children Apart" conference proceed to carry out their program city officials will prove once again that there is a positive correlation between bigotry and anti-communism. It is to be noted that a large number of the teachers fired or suspended by the Board of Education on spurious "loyalty" charges were teachers in Negro and Puerto Rican communities who were well-loved by children and parents because of the pains they took to see that their pupils received every educational advantage they were entitled to.

Permanent Setup

While such teachers are discharged, any teacher is permitted to harbor any misconception, disrespect or hatred for Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews or other minorities and remain in the school system—so long as he pledges "loyalty" to a blind, unreasoning campaign of anti-communism.

The 175 conference delegates adopted a series of eight recommendations and set up a

permanent committee to affect the necessary organization to carry them out. Tens of thousands of parents and children in Harlem and other ghettos are looking forward to the next move.

LETTER

REBELS, INDEED!

Dear Editor:

When I read the stories in the paper about the "rebels" in Indo-China it makes me sick. Why shouldn't they be rebels? Would any people worth their salt just sit around and let the French steal their land, exploit their great riches and treat them like dogs. Why even the French are tired of denying the Indo-Chinese people their just rights; they can't even muster an army by conscription to fight their dirty colonial war and must depend on bloodthirsty, mercenary "volunteers."

Americans ought to be the first to rally to the side of the Vietminh forces of Ho Chi Minh. We had our 1776 and our George Washington; it's time the people of Indo-China and the rest of the colonial world had theirs.

The American people ought to rise up and change the foreign policy of the bunch of bigots led by Dulles in Washington or hang our heads in shame. FREEDOM is doing its share. Keep it up.

Lloyd Vincent
Dunkirk, Ohio

ROBESON PLANS CONCERT TOUR

Paul Robeson's annual concert tour to the Midwest and West Coast is scheduled to begin the first week in July and extend through September. The noted singer and leader who has toured the nation since the Twenties, has scheduled engagements in 10 cities and on the Canadian border.

Included in the proposed itinerary are Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Denver, Seattle, Portland and Blaine, Wash. The latter engagement will take place at the International Peace Arch where some 40,000 Canadians and U.S. citizens are expected and will coincide with the British Empire Games which will be taking place in Vancouver, B.C. with athletes from all Commonwealth countries including Africa.

Robeson will also be presented in a concert at Mandel Hall on the campus of the University of Chicago, on May 8.



PLANNING ATTACK ON SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS: Shown above are three leaders in recent "Children Apart" Conference held in New York City to tackle the problem of segregation and its effects in the public school system. Left to right: Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, co-director of the Northside Center for Child Development, and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, educator.

Permanent Committee to Carry Out Resolutions of Conference

The following recommendations were enthusiastically adopted at the "Children Apart" Conference on segregation and its effect in the New York school system:

1. A permanent committee is to be organized by the steering committee of the Intergroup Committee on N.Y. Public Schools and representatives of other organizations at the conference.

2. The committee will cooperate with the Board of Education in conducting a "full and objective" study of the effects of segregation on "the educational future of young people in New York's public schools."

3. Proceedings of the conference, including the keynote speech of Dr. Kenneth Clark are to be sent to each member of the Board of Education, accompanied by a request that representatives of the committee meet with the Board to discuss the findings and ways to meet the problems posed.

4. Subcommittees of the permanent committee are to be established to deal with publicity, a speakers bureau, grievance and information services, and supervision of work projects.

5. Copies of conference proceedings will be sent to all appropriate borough, city, state officials and interested private agencies.

6. A meeting is to be requested with the Board of Estimate to discuss housing, city planning, zoning, housing construction and practices, and the problems discussed at the conference.

7. The committee will work for a fair housing practices law.

8. The committee will investigate what research has been done on the question of retarded children and intellectually gifted children of minority groups.

42 Groups Represented

The following organizations were represented at the "Children Apart" conference on segregation in N.Y. schools at the New Lincoln school on April 24:

American Jewish Congress; American Missionary Society; Anti-Defamation League; Association for Study of Negro Life and History; Brooklyn College; B'nai Brith; Brooklyn Urban League; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies Auxiliary; Citizens Committee on Children; Climbers, Business Club; and Forest Neighborhood House.

Also: Friendship House of Harlem; Government and Civil Employees Union, CIO; Government of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Migration Division; Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Council; Harlem YMCA, Harlem YWCA; James Weldon Johnson Community Center; Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; Laundry Workers Joint Board and Morningside Counseling and Mental Hygiene Service.

Also: NAACP, Educational Committee; NAACP, Legal Defense and Education Fund; NAACP, New York chapter; Natl. Council of Negro Women, New York City; and National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students.

Also: N.Y. City Department of Parks; N.Y. Public Library;

N.Y. Teachers Guild, Local 2, American Federation of Teachers; N.Y.C. Youth Board, N.Y.C. Youth Council and Northside Center for Child Development.

Also: Parents organizations from P.S. 10, P.S. 68, P.S. 120, P.S. 194 and Elizabeth Irwin H.S., Little Red Schoolhouse. Also St. Charles Church, Sarah Lawrence College, National Urban League Guild and Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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