

examination. I have given a number of them. Its purpose is to analyze the weakness of both the student and the teacher. If this examination were not given to all the colored students in the seventh grade in 1935, the teachers or the principals of the colored schools or I, as supervisor could still determine in what subject these children were deficient so that they would not have any possible chance of passing the high school examination from the teacher's knowledge of the student's general classroom work and his ability to do it. I would not ask the teacher to discourage such deficient children from taking the examination. I would ask the principal to encourage all to take the examination who had a "ghost of a show."

I testified that there are two recommendations before the Negro child can get into the high school. I recommend to the Superintendent and I suppose he passes that recommendation on to the Board. My recommendation alone would not be sufficient to entitle the child to admission to high school. On cross examination I testified that I did recommend some colored students who had *take* examination and failed. By that I mean some who fell below the standard set out by the Board of Education. In 1935 the standard set by the achievement test was 260. I recommended that all who had scored above 251 be admitted for *for* free education in the Baltimore City High Schools. What we did was to lower the passing score finally established. I have never recommended anyone who has not met the minimum passing score in any examination since 1926. It is true that automatic recommendation follows passing the examination, automatic failure to recommend follows not passing the examination."

DAVID W. ZIMMERMAN,

having been previously qualified, resumed the stand and testified as follows. "I gave this achievement test in my school in January, 1935. Some of my children failed this test. Those who failed remained in the same grade, but there was some reclassification within the sections

of the particular grade for instruction purposes. We gave another examination in June. It was prepared, to the best of my knowledge, by the principals and teachers. The children who failed the achievement test were not precluded from taking this test. If a student failed the achievement test and passed the test in June, he would not be precluded from being promoted to high school. He would have had six months in which to improve his grade standing.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The children who took this uniform examination in January took it with about one half of the year's work completed. We gave another examination in June to determine whether or not the student was to be recommended to high school. Essentially it is true that we would not recommend for promotion anyone who had not passed the June examination, "but I do not recall the exact facts in our school". — We based our promotion primarily upon the final examination, together with the January test. That is, we use that as more or less of an "aid". I do not recall promoting anyone who did not successfully pass the June examination.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

In recommending a pupil for high school we take into consideration the examination in June, the test given in January, the students class room work and our general knowledge of the student. In 1935 it was possible in our school for a child to fail the June examination and still be promoted to high school. That was not true in 1936. Then the final examination was the sale basis for promotion. In 1935 we did not have a countywide examination in June.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

If a child passed the examination in January of 1935 and failed in the June examination, in all probability he would be retained in the same class. I have a record of some such pupils.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The reason we would hold such a child back would be because the mark on the final examination was so low that we did not deem it advisable to promote him. It would depend upon the score in the achievement test—how high it was in comparison with the final examination that we gave. We may have promoted some who made a score of 9.5 in the achievement test and failed in the June examination, if the latter failure was not by a very large margin.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

I do not recall definitely whether we had a child who failed the June examination and still was promoted after having passed the January examination.

DR. FRANCIS M. WOODS,

a witness of lawful age, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows. "I am director of the colored schools in Baltimore City. The only requirement set up by the Baltimore City Board of Education for admission into the eighth grade of a student from Baltimore County, or any other county, is that the student must have a report card signed by the principal indicating that the seventh grade has been completed. If a student came to me from Baltimore County with a report card like that of the petitioner, (Petitioner's Exhibit No. 1), marked "Promoted to the Eighth Grade" and signed by the principal, she would be admitted to our eighth grade. We would require nothing from the other officials of Baltimore County unless she were applying for free tuition. In that event, we would require a statement from Mr. Herschner. However, if she or her parents were paying her tuition, we would require nothing more.