Baltimore Afro-American

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful, and magnify our Father which is in heaven. May we stand strong and firm against despair, falsehood, rudeness, hatred, pessimism and prejudice.—Carl Murphy, Editor-Publisher—1889-1967

'Til The Driver Comes'

The Pressure's Off

Elsewhere in this newspaper there appears a sparkling news article by AFRO writer Paul Evans in which he profiles Dr. Thomas Fraser, new Acting President of Morgan State College, as "a studious, unpretentious scholar."

It is fortunate, we think, that since the Board of Trustees of the school were faced with the dilemma of choosing a successor to the eminent Dr. Martin D. Jenkins within a very limited time, they could find such a person within the Morgan family — one competent to administer, accomplished enough to be limited in ambition, and independent enough to occupy the president's chair in a manner which should leave the permanent chief a free and unfettered hand when he is appointed.

The sum total effect of Dr. Fraser's interim appointment is that it takes the pressure off the board, and permits it to do the job of selecting a new president with care, deliberation and the long-range view for what is best for Morgan and the Baltimore community.

Many people — students, alumni, friends — of Morgan are deeply interested in the future of the school. These people deserve to have their institution led permanently by the best man possible to obtain.

They deserve also to have the board free from any undue political pressure from the governor or anyone else as to whom is to be the permanent president.

Until that man comes along — or until the board goes out and finds him — we are satisfied from all we know about him that Dr. Fraser will do a creditable job of holding the institution on a steady course.

Mandel Supports Tydings

Gov. Marvin Mandel supports Senator Joseph Tydings in his sponsorship of the District of Columbia Crime Bill.

Athough he had not studied all the details of the legislation, Gov. Mandel told reporters, "I think Senator Tydings has made his position very clear on that bill in supporting it, and I think he is doing the right thing."

Gov. Mandel said that after hearing the arguments pro and con on the controversial aspects of the bill, including preventive detention and no-knock, he felt that Sen. Tydings' approach is the right one.

In supporting Sen. Tydings on this issue which is not popular among many voters, Gov. Mandel is seen moving toward open backing for Senator Tydings, who has been an effective senator, against George P. Mahoney, who could prove a November problem for the Democrats if he got through the September primary.

The Lewis Case

We are impressed with John H. Lewis Jr., recently nominated by the local citizen's group to be the first black man to serve on the school board of the county.

The reason for our attitude is not that we have seen Mr. Lewis, not even that anyone has told us much about him.

What we admire from our distant vantage point in Baltimore is the way he talks — the way he replies to what we consider and know so well, the tendency of racist-minded people to use any weapon to discredit black people who threaten their bastions of lily-white power.

Many men who have risen to the heights, at some time in their youth did some foolish and careless act for which they were ashamed.

If they could not ever have paid for their pranks and had them forgotten, they could never have contributed further to society.

Mr. Lewis, from all appearances, is a man who for a decade has lived a constructive and worthwhile life in the community, after having made a slip or two while a teen-ager.

He has paid the price for those mistepes; therefore, it is reasonable for him and us to conclude that those who now dig up these old charges do so for ulterior motives.

Do these motives have something to do with Mr. Lewis' citation of another "crime" for which he ironically and eloquently condemns himself, "that of being born black?"

If so, the governor ought to ignore them and hurry up and confirm Mr. Lewis.

'Bunch For Lunch'

The AFRO is far too polite not to welcome the 29th anniversary convention of the Frontiers International, Inc. to Baltimore.

Many of our friends are among the conventioners, and we do hope they have a productive meeting and that they enjoy being in our city.

One particular item, acknowledged in the yearly report of the conference, caught our attention. It was that the organization is especially interested in recruiting younger members, and that it has suffered a net loss of eight chapters since the last report.

welcome address made to the convention. Welcome Address made to the conventioners by Dr. T. Andre Pitts, general convention chairman, we are not surprised at the seeming lack of interest many younger blacks have for the organization.

Even though on the back cover of the official program there is an attractive print of two black people underscored with the slogan, "Black Is Beautiful," nowhere in Dr. Pitts' remarks does he seem to be aware that this great city has any black tradition worth mentioning.

While he points out to the conventioneers the historic glories of white Baltimore — even the exotic foods — he does not mention once that here is the place where the great black leader Frederick Douglass worked as a shipcaulker and laid his abolitionist plans.

Nor does he mention historic Sharp Street United Methodist Church, one of the oldest black congregations in the nation, to which Frederick Douglass and his Baltimore-born wife belonged.

Nor does he say that here, through the spare work of the local NAACP and the then young Thurgood Marshall, Esq., now U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, were started some of the nation's most significant civil rights cases.

Nor does Dr. Pitts seem to think it was worth his time to inform his guests that in this city there are an unusually large number of elected and appointed black officials in Council and on boards and commissions; that the second highest elected official in city government, George L. Russell Jr., is a black man.

Nor does he allude to one of the finest state colleges in the country, Morgan State College.

Nor does he seem to think it was worthwhile to mention that here are located some of the finest restaurants food for preparation and sal eof soul food.

And, evidently, he was not aware that here in this city is located the home of one of the largest and oldest black newspapers in the country, the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Nor did Dr. Pitts feel compelled to note that here are numerous viable black civic and community programs conducting yeomen and innovative programs for the betterment of all people.

No wonder, we say, young blacks are not joining the Frontiersmen when the mentality of a leading "Yokefellow" is so whitewashed.

No wonder young blacks call the organization the "bunch for lunch."

Which Way Should We Go?

One of the ironies of the present day civil rights struggle is that many people who claim the greatest desire to see the black man attain full citizenship and economic independence are also the most patronizing toward the black community and the most misguided.

Down through the years, the vast majority of people of liberal persuasion, blacks and whites, advocated integration of all public facilities, particularly in education, housing, employment and politics, as the means of solving the problems of inequality. The thrust of the argument gained sufficient momentum to bring to bear the full weight of the Federal Government in accomplishing this end, in education, housing and employment insofar as the rules and regulations were concerned.

But somhow just about the time things were beginning to hum in this direction, these same people changed their battle cry. They began to urge black people to go the route of racial separatism, ignoring the fact that this is the same goal the old Ku Klux Klan had been advocating for years under the guise of segregation.

Oddly, many black people have fallen for this scheme. It is far-fetched and without a solid foundation for real progress, economically or politically. One of the separatist movements strong points is what they call "black capitalism," in which black people are urged to establish their own businesses to serve their own people. This is good, but good only if black people use the revenues from this suggestion which, in essence, says reject work and investment in white industry.

Of course, we need and should strive to establish our own businesses. We have been advocating that for years, long before any political schemer dreamed of the phrase "black capitalism," but if we are really going to advance economically in this country we cannot confine our businesses to ourselves or in our own areas of operation. The effect of such an operation will be furtherance of racial polarization and a black economic ghetto, walled off from the rest of the city's economy, and squeezed out of existence when the pinch comes.

We need black businesses in our own communities, yes, and more of them, but we also need businesses that will cater to everybody. Only when we can produce and sell and provide services for everybody with the money to buy them will we grow strong economically.

Black employment will increase to a minor degree with the opening of new black businesses and we must strive to hire our own children, provide jobs for our neighbors and do the work our neighbors require, but it is silly to think that black businesses can absolve all of the black employment problems.

We also must work within the economic mainstream, wherever the best opportunities present themselves, while at the same time building our own business structures.

This is not to say, and we hope no one gets this idea, that black people should not own their own businesses. As we pointed out earlier we have been advocating just that for decades, and we think there are many black people with the capital and know-how to make big inroads in the business field.

What we are trying to caution against, however, is the thought that black business is the solution to the city's or nation's economic problems that confront black people. It must be remembered that any business operates most profitably when race is not a factor.

Any businessman sells his wares to those who will pay the best price, and any other consideration is bad business for the businessman.

Our Readers Say:

The Other View

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed, but signature will be omitted if requested. Letters should be no more than 300 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

Dear AFRO:

Our organization would like to go on record as being vehemently opposed to the decision by you and the School Board in the matter of Miss Olga Bawden's demotion and transfer. We categorically deny that Miss Bawden was in any way culpable for the total situation at Eastern High during her one year tenure as principal.

We feel that this action unjustly holds an administrator responsible for acts of misconduct and unlawful behavior perpetrated by others. We believe that this action encourages further student disorders and disruptions by other schools whenever any group decides that they do not agree with established policies.

To hold Miss Bawden responsible for such actions constitutes a threat to all legally constituted policies that are executed by properly appointed officials. We see a great and tragic precedent in this most significant and negative action by you and the Board or School Commissioners because it emphatically states that the same fate will await all administrators of schools who become entrapped in the agonies of social revolution through no fault of their own.

We acknowledge and respect the fact that Miss Bawden in her wisdom has acquiesced to your decision, but our organization cannot, in good conscience, accept the validity of what you have done.

In conclusion, we exhert you and the School Board to reconsider the precedent made by this case in the light of the inestimable damage it will reak upon the welfare of the entire educational structure in Baltimore.

JOHN B. HALL, President
Principal at Northern Senior High, called today to relate an incident in which she was called a "liar" by a teacher, Mr. John Jones, in front of many faculty members when she stated she had tried several times to establish good rapport with other teachers.

Dr. Bell has now issued Mr. Jones a transfer to another school on the grounds of the needs of the school system because Mrs. Liebman protested to Mr. Bell in the form of a letter which detailed the incident and the name calling by Mr. Jones.

Although she told me you advised her to file a grievance on the basis of the situation prior to the decision to transfer, it now seems that Mr. Jones is filing a grievance through the Teacher's Union to protest his transfer from Northern High School.

Mrs Liebman wants our legal support during the grievance proceedings against the transfer, therefore, I told her we would support her in any way possible.

JOHN B. HALL
President Public School Administrations and Supervisors Assoc.

Grateful Lady

Dear AFRO:

I would like to publicly express my appreciation to the people who contributed to making my victory celebration a success: National Beer, Mr. Tomassi, Carling Metropolitan Sales, Mr. Hardnett, Horn and Horn Caterers;

Also Hue Chemicals and Sales, Gino's Incorporated, Mrs. Riley, Mardell's Enterprise, Mr. Mardell, The Duel Tones, Mr. Lee White, the Coca Cola Co., Leonard Lober and Carling Beer.

MISS CAROLYN JONES,
Miss Black Baltimore, 1970

Thanks Expressed

Dear AFRO:

The summer school parents, staff, and pupils join us in expressing our thanks for the news coverage of the summer program at Elmer A. Henderson Elementary School No. 101.

Sharing activities with the community promotes interest in a learning situation for our children.

This summer we are involved in many exciting experiences, enjoyable and profitable for each one of us.

Thanks again for visiting with us. The article and pictures were rewarding.

Principal
(Mrs.) BEATRICE WRIGHT,
Curiculum Coordinator
(Mrs.) BEATRICE PAYNE
Parent-Liasion Worker

Not Involved

Dear AFRO:

In the July 11 edition story, 'Secret Love Letters In Court Bring Freedom,' I am listed among witnesses summoned to help Rodney Evans prove his case.

Yes, I was his former mother-in-law, but I want it known I was not in on the case. I did not have anything to do with the case. I wasn't supposed or anything. I had nothing to do with it.

If my name was given in the court records it was done without my consent.

MRS. KATHERINE [illegible]

AFRO Credo

A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God and in the present generation. It must always ask itself —

Whether it has kept the faith with the common people;

Whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured;

Whether it is fighting at get rid of slums to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustices and prejudice, or compromise.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.—1920

WE Stand For

Equal justice, not only in theory, but in fact before the courts of the city an state.

Adequate black representation on all public boards and commissions of Maryland cities, counties and the state itself, including colleges and universities.

Extensive and untrammeled black political power.

Equal job opportunities in fact as well as theory.

Equal housing opportunities in fact as well as theory.

Black judges on all benches of the city, county and state court system.

Open and free elections of judges, except those constitutionally authorized.

A black owned and operated bank.

Political Notebook

Tydings Needs Help In Primary

By MAX JOHNSON

Maryland's fast shaping U.S. Senate Democratic primary head-knocker between the youthful Sen. Joseph D. Tydings and the aged George P. Mahoney stands to reveal how far this state has slipped toward polarization.

Early indications are the slip has been a slide — and further along that currently popular road than might be suspected at cursory attention.

Actually — the somewhat liberal Sen. Tydings needs all the help he can get, despite some persistent proclamations to the contrary.

He needs the solid support of Maryland's black voters at the polls Sept. 15 — regardless if there should be inclement weather.

• • •

George Mahoney has long been the darling of the state's ultra conservatives and white backlash voters.

This has been true though in a long series of perennial trips toward the altar of political success — he has found himself in the role of best man but never the groom.

In short — he has won primary races before.

There are few valid indications that he doesn't pose a dangerous threat in the upcoming one.

While it's a four-man Democratic primary — the conservatives and ultra conservatives have no place to go but to Mr. Mahoney.

One of the other two candidates is a political novice — and the other is of little danger.

• • •

The point on polarization in this state should bring a grim reminder.

It was just six years ago back in 1964 that Alabama's segregationist Gov. George C. Wallace polled 43 percent of the Democratic vote in Maryland in its Presidential primary.

That was the time he ran for the state's convention votes against the then Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, a stand-in for President Lyndon B. Johnson.

That, too, was the year Sen. Tydings won office — but his liberal tendencies had not then been so widely displayed.

• • •

It should be recalled, too, that two years later in 1966 when Mr. Mahoney won the Democratic nomination for governor and ran in the general against the Republican Spiro T. Agnew, the-mouthy Wallace had high praise for him.

He said just prior to that election: "Look at the election in Maryland. "They nominated a man for governor of Maryland who had won five times and finally he ran with the right platform and won.

"He used the same slogan, 'A Man's Home Is His Castle,' we used in Maryland in 1964, and he came out against all of that so-called civil rights stuf."

Maryland voters, a majority of them, became alarmed at the Mahoney slogan which they considered racists, however — and joined black voters to defeat him behind Mr. Agnew.

Civil disorders in Baltimore and other areas of Maryland since the Wallace high percentage in 1964 and the Mahoney scare in 1966 have heightened polarization.

One doesn't have to be an astute observer to note this.

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There are two other points of interest in the Tydings-Mahoney campaigns.

Despite denials — a powerful association is floating campaign funds into Maryland in knock off Sen. Tydings because of his stand for gun control legislation.

They don't necessarily want Mahoney — but they see him currently as the lesser of two evils.

Possibilities are high that srould Joe Tydings lose in the primary — they would jump to the Republicans' J. Glenn Beall Jr. in the general election Senate race.

• • •

Then — there arises another not readily understandable factor as viewed by the general public.

Maryland's Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel has yet to give Sen. Tydings an opening endorsing pat on the back.

The governor is quite well aware of the conservative and ultra-conservative elements of strength in his party.

One close at home example is that Baltimore's politically strong Democratic 1st and 6th Districts have already rejected the senator.

If Dale Anderson, county executive had his way — his Baltimore County would do the same thing.

That may yet happen — for that home county of Mr. Brewster was barely carried by him in that 1964 race with Wallace.

So — Sen. Tydings can hardly be considered in free for this primary.

The man needs help.

Perspective

Mr. Nixon's Arithmetic

By DAVID E. SLOAN

I wonder how good was President Richard M. Nixon in mathematics courses when he was in school.

Evidently neither he nor Vice President Spiro T. Agnew did very well in the subjects that require conclusions to be reached as the result of statistical information.

Not many people, I believe, highly talented in such arts as rhetoric and composition are.

This, I suppose, is the reason so many lawyers can stand up in court and draw some of the wildest conclusions from data that, say, an economist would shudder at.

The reason I am convinced that both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew are poor statisticians is that it took a gubernatorial win by ace racist George C. Wallace of Alabama to help them draw proper conclusions about the relative importance of Deep South votes and black votes.

If either of them had consulted the latest Yellow Almanac, they would have found that in the five states which still may safely be classified as Deep South," there are, according to the latest census figures, only about 15 million people living there.

These states include Alabama with 4 million; Georgia, with 3½ million; Louisiana, with 3¼ million; Mississippi, with 2 million; and South Carolina, with 2½ million.

Now, of course, almost half of the people in that 15 million are black people.

Add to this picture that the total black population of the United States is about 25 million, and it takes no genius to figure out that black people living in the Deep South, not to mention the others living outside the area are more important to please than that scrawny 7½ million whites who may be described as the owners of wealth and power in the Deep South.

• • •

But the Wallace win seems to have clarified the picture for the President.

Even though Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is now making a very sophisticated political apology for the Nixon edict removing tax exemption from the private schools used as dodges to the Supreme Court desegregation orders in the area, the fact is that the Administration which through Agnew, had been trying to win friends and influence the Wallace crowd now has lifted the tax exemption.

Thurmond says it was Nixon's way of pressuring the Supreme Court from having to rule on the matter and possibly setting unreasonable quota systems even for the so-called private schools.

This sounds even weaker than some of Labor Department's black Arthur Fletcher's arguments that all the while the Nixon Administration has been doing a "bang-up job on fair job treatment for blacks.

In addition, as all the newspapers have noted, Mr. Nixon's Attorney General, name of Mitchell, has suddenly filed numerous suits to enforce school desegregation right in the heart of Old Dixie.

And I hear that when Prince Charles and Princess Anne were over here to visit David Eisenhower and his wife, the President's daughter, some of the young people invited to and who did come to the big dance at the White House that night were black youngsters—people like the children of Senator Edward W. Brooke, R.-Mass., and black friends of Washington's Mayor Walter Washington.

Funny how 2 and 2 may not make 4 to Mr. Nixon, but he does seem to be able to grasp that George Wallace and 25 million + or — is a make something he can do without.

If YOU Ask ME

BY BETTYE M. MOSS

People, places and things

Junko Tamai is 16 and a junior at Hachinoche Higashi Senior High School in Japan.

She understands some English. When words fail her, she responds the way most of us do when we're pleased or perplexed — she smiles and nods or shakes her head.

For the past week Junko has shared our home and participated in the activities of the teenagers in our household. We've had fun using her Japanese-English dictionary to communicate.

Junko, who lives in the fac northern section of Japan, right on the Pacific Ocean where weather is cold and snow is not unusual, is one of ten Japanese teenage girls visiting Baltimore as a guest of the YMCA of the Greater Baltimore Area for the next four weeks.

The group arrived at Baltimore Friendship Airport last Friday after an overnight stop in Seattle, Washington.

They were greeted at Friendship by the YMCA host families with whom they stayed, for their first week in the States.

The girls and their adviser (father of one of the girls) leave Sunday for the YMCA's King's Landing Camp, in Calvert County, for the next two weeks.

There, they will engage in the regularly scheduled activities of the camp.

Also, they will receive English instruction for one hour a day (Their only knowledge of English has come in school).

During the two-week period in camp, they will make a trip to Washington under the direction of A. P. Moss, camp director.

Following camp, they will return to Baltimore to reside with another YMCA host family.

This will be followed by a two-week tour of other American cities with overnight stops

On Wednesday evening, the Japanese visitors and their hosts and hostesses had a cookout and get-acquainted at the the YMCA's Black Rock Family Camp as guests of Director and Mrs. Art Eckenrode.

On Thursday morning, the visitors received the keys to the city from Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro in City Hall.

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Cuff note: Arrangements for the visit were made through the Y's World Service program and the Youth Exchange Service International, sponsors of the student tour.

In addition to Junko, others in the group are: Tokuji Izumi, adviser, Yuriko Izumi, Yukiko Ashizawa, Noriko Kamitsumi, Rie Komai, Keiko Morikai, Yumiko Murakami, Etsuko Ogasawara, Michiko Takahashi and Masumi Yamane.

Their other hosts have been Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Sevier, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dugger, Mrs. Catherine Hecht, Salvatore R. Valenziano, Robert W. Summers, Mrs. Linda Hunt, and Donald E. Ayers, all of Baltimore; Robert French, Cockeysville; Herbert A. Davis, Sparks, Md.; Mrs. Pat Darragh, Ellicott City, Mrs. Douglas Ford, Upper Falls, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. David Sims, Ellicott City

• • •

Cuff note: While we waited at United Airlines gate for our Japanese visitor mentioned above, we watched other arrivals from the West Coast.

Real tear jerker was the reunion that beribboned army man had with his wife, two small daughters (dressed alike in pink), and his mother.

There were tears in their eyes and others of us who stood and watched him embrace his family, almost in disbelief, cried with him.

This writer would have given anything to have caught the scene in a photo, but the photographer accompanying us was already on the plane with the Japanese guest.

Ever stand in an airport and watch people Most interesting pasttime in the world. Honest Try it sometime.

• • •

More people moving about: Mrs. Edward Williams (Liz), and daughter, Debbie, are visiting relatives and friends in Ga., Tex., and Tenn.

Mrs. Frances Henderson and daughter, Susan, should be in from California and other points west by the time you read this.

Out on the West Coast, there was reunion with her son, James T. Wood, who is in medical school there and with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leeland Jones Jr., of Buffalo, also in California to visit their son, Jackie, in law school at U. of Southern California.

Our Rachael and Junko, Japanese visitor—

More about people, things

Good news: Mrs. John E. Stokes (Marietta), is out of the hospital and doing well. When we called on Wednesday, she was up and out for a brief spin.

In Lutheran Hospital (Room 204 A), is Mrs. Charlotte Mason, this newspaper's Eastside writer and a city teacher.

She entered Friday, shortly after returning from the NAACP convention. She'll be in for several days for tests.

Doing nicely, thank you, is Miss Daphne Allen (Chee), junior at Forest Park High and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bynum of 918 Whitmore Ave.

She's recovering from injuries suffered in that auto accident in June.

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Orchids to members of the Whatcoat St. Neighborhood Association of which Mrs. Fannie Carr is president.

They're not sitting down and feeling sorry for themselves because the building in 1100 block Whatcoat where the nursery school is held has been condemned.

Instead, they've buckled down, are working hard to raise funds to restore the building so children in the area can continue the meaningful program.

A week back, the group sponsored a tea. This week, it's been a rummage sale. Watch there's more in store. You can't keep determined women when they set their mind to a project!

• • •

More people moving about: The President Emeritus of the Maryland State Beauty Culturists Association, Inc., Mrs. Virgie Watson and President of the Master Beauticians Association, Inc., Chapter No. 74 Mrs. Janie G. Sanders flew Eastern Saturday for a two-week stay in Houston Texas.

They are there for the one-week institute and one-week convention of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc.

Other Master Beauticians members attending are Mrs. Bessie Prettlow, one of the past presidents; Mesdames Lydia Starks, Lillian Jackson, Flossie Brown, Marie Steen, Ivory Powell, Hattie Smith, Marion Wade, Phyllis Stevenson, Miss Betty Brown, Juanita Monroe, Mattie Hawkins, Mary Steeves and Mr. Walter Hopkins.

Mrs. Rosetta Tilghman, one of the past presidents, is the organization delegate.

Hardly a week goes by that our newspaper office does not have young visitors who go on a tour of our plant.

• • •

It was so on Thursday morning. The latest visitors were from Cherry Hill Elementary School No. 10.

Usually, there is a bright-eyed kid among the visitors who stands out. On Thursday, the person was eight-year-old Letha Stewart.

She smiled after we finished the lecture, she smiled and said, 'I buy the AFRO every week.'

• • •

Some of my best friends are white department: On a television show this morning a newsman identified Dr. Thomas P. Fraser as a "white man heading a predominantly black institution."

You see they never learn. Dr. Fraser may look white (and a lot of us do because their treat grandpas courted our great grandmas), but we're not.

For that TV newscaster's info: Dr. Fraser is black. Honest!

It's NOT A Man's World

MRS. WHITE

By BERNICE S. WHITE

The recent report of the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities is one each citizen should read.

Entitled "A Matter of Simple Justice," the report calls upon President Nixon to provide leadership in aiding women in achieving their full constitutional and legal rights.

The Task Force revealed that its research and deliberations show that the United States lags behind other enlightened, and indeed some newly emerging, countries in the role described for women.

The President was warned that "unless there is a clear indication of Administration concern at the highest level, it is unlikely that significant progress can be made in correcting ancient, entrenched injustices."

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The task Force recommended that the President:

1. Establish an Office of Women's Rights and Responsibilities, whose director would serve as a special assistant reporting directly to the President.

2. Call a White House Conference on women's rights and responsibilities in 1970, the fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the suffrage amendment and establishment of the Women's Bureau.

3. Send a message to the Congress citing the widespread discriminations against women, proposing legislation to remedy these inequities, asserting women's constitutional rights, and prompt State action as a corollary, and calling upon the private sector to follow suit.

4. The executive branch of the Federal government should be as seriously concerned with sex discrimination as with race discrimination, and with women in poverty as with men in poverty.

5. The President should appoint more women to positions of top responsibility in all branches of the Federal Government to achieve a more equitable ratio of men and women Cabinet and agency heads should be directed to issue firm instructions that qualified women receive equal consideration in hiring and promotions.

Of some 1,300 presidential appointments so far, only 18 have been women, and none are at the Cabinet level or the Supreme Court.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., which maintains a Talent Bank of women qualified for high level policy-making positions within the Government, has been contacted only twice by the White House for resumes of women to be considered for positions.

The report called upon the President to further demonstrate a "national commitment to basic changes that will bring women into the mainstream of American life.

Such a commitment is necessary to healthy psychological, social, economic and political growth of women.

PAGE OPPOSITE

TOGETHER

The New Economics And The Old Politics

By PARREN J. MITCHELL

Parren Mitchell

Economic policy is probably the single area of activity in which the actions of the Federal Government most directly affect the lives of most people.

Constitutional Law may be very important, but it is fiscal policy which puts meat on the table, or fails to do so.

Consequently, economics is a topic very much in the center of interest at election time.

Unfortunately, this popular interest is clouded by a degree of popular confusion about the issue involved.

This confusion, fed by the complex jargon used in some economic discussions, allows many politicians to dodge the problems with vague murmurs about "fiscal" and "fings" and "productivity."

• • •

Beneath all the mumbo-jumbo with which some economists have made their craft seem dark and mysterious, there is one very simple idea: there is some level of total economic activity which is "right" for a given labor force and stock of machines and buildings.

Too much activity will lead to tie-ups in production and rising prices: this is called inflation.

Too little will lead to a rise in unemployment as businesses lay off men; this is called recession.

Inflation and recession both hit the poor particularly hard.

Inflation is also especially bad for people on fixed incomes (Social Security, Welfare, pension plans, old folks with small savings, and so on) while recession is hardest on Black people, city-dwellers, and the young.

Unemployment among ghetto young people is always disastrously high; in some cities today it's almost 40 per cent.

• • •

Fortunately, neither of these problems is insoluble. The government can slow activity, and thus halt inflation, by cutting spending and raising taxes, while lower taxes and more spending should cure recession.

At least that is the theory, and at least to some extent it has worked in practice.

Unfortunately, the attempt to cure inflation can lead to recession and unemployment.

That is what has happened over the last year or so. President Nixon, who did not get many votes from workers, blacks, city people, or the young set anyway, decided he was going to cure inflation, and has brought on the worst recession in ten years.

Congress, predictably, has done nothing.

Worst of all, inflation has not even slowed down, no less stopped.

The basic reason for this is the war, which has been a disaster economically as well as militarily and morally.

But part of the problem has been the price wage price "spiral" which has set in where big businesses and big unions are in control; business big enough to make their own markets raise prices, forcing unions to raise wage demands to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

Then businesses raise prices even higher to maintain the profit margin, and so on up.

There are only two ways to stop a spiral: cause such a bad recession that prices will start to stabilize by themselves, or step in with direct price controls in a few key industries (Steel, for example).

Once prices stop rising, wage rates will not have to run just to stay in place.

But President Nixon, who has job security until January, 1973, has decided that substantial unemployment is really quite all right, but controls are evil, or Un-American, or something.

I am more concerned with millions of people out of work than with Republican theories.

It seem to me that the Congress ought to take the lead and fight for a different kind of economics.

Senator William Proxmire and some members of the House (but not, of course, Congressman Friedel) have been working for price controls (H.R. 17830 has just been reported out of committee).

Others have been fighting to guarantee jobs to the unemployed.

But we are going to need many more fighters to get sound economic policies.

Beneficiary is important

Civil Service employees of Aberdeen Proving Ground and elsewhere throughout the Federal Government, who fail to designate a beneficiary, may find their retirement money, life insurance or unpaid compensation, paid according to an order listed by the Civil Service Commission.

Employees who fail to list a beneficiary will have these benefits distributed in the following order: The employee's estate, surviving spouse, surviving child or children in equal shares, parent or parents in equal shares.

A beneficiary must be designated only when a worker wishes to name a person or persons not on the commission's list, or when he wishes to name them in a different order than listed.

Designations of the beneficiary for life insurance and unpaid salary are filed with an employee's agency. When an employee transfers to another agency, a new designation of beneficiary must be filed.

A designation of beneficiary for retirement contributions must be filed with the Civil Service Commission. Such a designation remains in effect until it is changed or cancelled.

A designation of beneficiary for retirement purposes is only for a refund of retirement contributions. It has no effect on the rights of widows or children to receive survivors annuity benefits.

Bad Treatment

Dear AFRO:

I was recently reading in your paper the story about "Lawyer Claims Black Panther Held Illegally."

My name is Marshall Edward Conway and I am illegally being held in Baltimore City Jail on the charges of murder and assault with intent to murder Officer Donald Sager and Officer Roger Nolan.

I am a Post Office employee and was falsely arrested while I was at work.

I was placed in Baltimore City Jail and immediately put on solitary confinement for no reason whatsoever.

I have asked the jail administration why I was in solitary confinement and in return they answered, "You're in solitary confinement for the sake of the institution."

I have been locked up for over two months now and my bail rights have been denied.

I was illegally gased with tear gas along with Charles Wyche, Larry Wallace, Clarence Melvin Johnson and Irving Young, the brothers who were illegally arrested and jailed on the Leakin Park case.

We were gased for speaking out loud protesting for decent food and our rights to recreation and other physical activities that are being denied.

During the month of May, the inmates had to riot for better conditions, such as food, mattresses, sheets and recreation.

The assistant warden simply distorted a lie to the AFRO.

He stated that it wasn't a riot: it was demonstration for the war in Cambodia. He said that it wasn't a riot over bad conditions.

The Panthers were falsely arrested for the Leakin Park murder, along with other black inmates and I, are forced to share a 5 x 8 cell in which the toilet, sink and beds are installed.

We are also forced to eat and sleep in this environment.

The only time we are allowed to come out of our cell is for a 15-minute shower.

Brothers over in the Pen who are convicted and pulling time have more privileges and recreation than the ones who are awaiting trials.

We have not committed infractions of jail regulations that justify such inhuman treatment.

The State's Declaration of Rights, Article 25, provides that cruel and unusual punishment ought not be inflicted by the courts of law.

(Editor — Assistant Warden Harry Harper explained to the AFRO that persons awaiting trial are held under maximum security conditions such as are described above by Mr. Conway. He assured that those so held are not denied any privileges and may have routine visitors. He said the reason for treating these particular prisoners in this way may be either because they are feared or because jail authorities believe they may influence other prisoners to a disturbance.)

Afro Line

AFRO LINE is an AFRO community service to help you solve problems, whatever they may be. All you have to do is write a postcard to AFRO LINE, AFRO, 628 N. Eutaw St., P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203. In addition to stating the question you want answered, include your name, address and phone number. Then watch for the answer in the AFRO LINE each week because that is where the action is.

New Home Sales Law

QUESTION: Do you need a license to care for children in the State of Maryland?

ANSWER: Many persons who are not aware that a license is required to give the service have placed classified ads in the newspapers offering child care in their homes. We believe an advertising manager's knowledge of this law can be of value to the customer.

An ad which includes the words "State Licensed" would signify that the home meets the requirements of the State in relation to facilities, care, and environment. This certainly would appeal to a person who needs care for their child, and the additional cost would not be prohibitive for the person placing the ad.

QUESTION: What's the purpose of Maryland's new Home Solicitation Sales Law?

ANSWER: For the very first time, the buyer is being given protection against high-pressure selling tactics in the home by affording the buyer an opportunity to cancel the contract for goods or services entered into in the home and to receive a refund of all deposits and downpayments less a small cancellation charge. (At least $10)

QUESTION: What is a consumer sale?

ANSWER: "Consumer Sales" covers goods or services primarily for personal, family or household purposes which are paid for in installments. Cash transactions are not covered under the law

QUESTION: If I have three days in which to cancel, why not sign now and cancel later?

ANSWER: The law may let you do that — but why take the chance? You should not abuse what rights you have nor should you run the risk of making an error in determining your legal rights. Besides that, you will probably lose all or part of any downpayment up to the limit of $10.000.

QUESTION: What words do I use to notify the seller that I want to cancel?

ANSWER: There are no magic words required by the law. The notice of cancellation is sufficient if it indicates by any form of written expression the intention of the buyer to be bound by the home solicitation sale.

QUESTION: Can I telephone or go see the seller instead of writing him and tell him I want to cancel?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Last week, while neighborhood children were playing in a blocked off street, sponsored by School No. 100, a city lamp post fell and injured Eddie Bland who had to be taken to the hospital.

We had already reported the loose lamp post to the city but had received no acknowledgement of the complaint. — G. T.

ANSWER: Contact the Baltimore City Dept. of Lamps and Lights and protest their failure to replace the lamp post.

Also, consult a lawyer to advise you of your rights.

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QUESTION: What type of purchases come under the new Home Solicitation Sales Law?

ANSWER: All consumer sales of goods and services where credit is extended and payments are made in installments and where the sale has been initiated by the seller at the buyer's residence. Sales of insurance and farm equipment are excluded from the act.

QUESTION: Am I always covered by the law if I sign the contract in my home?

ANSWER: No, among the ways you can lose its protection are:

(1) If you sign a cash contract, or buy for cash in your home.

(2) If you charge the purchase to a pre-existing charge account or credit card.

(3) If you go to the store to see the merchandise, or write or call the store, and the salesman later comes to your home to complete the sale.

(4) If you go to another person's home and order the merchandise (here ("Party Plans," etc)

(5) When you buy the goods or services at the seller's store.

QUESTION: How long do I have to cancel a contract covered by the law?

ANSWER: Three full business days (72 hours) after the day on which you sign the contract to notify the seller of your cancellation. Business days are Monday through Saturday and do not include Sunday or legal holidays.

QUESTION: How do I cancel the contract?

ANSWER: Either in person or by mail. The law requires that you give written notice to the seller informing him of your intention to cancel the contract. Notice of cancellation is given when it is deposited in the mailbox addressed and postage prepaid. (Registered mail is suggested)

QUESTION: If the sale is to be financed over a period of time, can notify the finance company that I want to cancel the contract instead of the seller?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: If I buy in a store and later change my mind, can I get any protection from the law?

ANSWER: No. It covers sales in your residence only.

QUESTION: What type of contracts for goods and services entered into in the home come under the law?

ANSWER: Virtually every type of contract for the credit sale of consumer goods and services including such items as magazines, encyclopedias, vacuum cleaners, water softeners, sewing machines, home fire alarm systems, computer schools, home improvements, and courses in modeling and dancing.

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