THE 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

JULY 16, 1968

Stop Apologizing

Queen Victoria's great Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, said something almost a hundred years ago which is applicable to the conduct of the City of Dallas, Texas, and of the U. S. government last week.

Disraeli said, "Apologies only account for that which they do not alter."

No amount of apologizing will alter the damage done — seemingly on an inevitably periodic basis —to American prestige and reputation by such events as the refusal of a white waitress in Dallas last week to sell an African diplomat and colored American citizens a glass of beer.

No amount of apologizing will alter the insidious psychosis of revulsion to skin color that is still harbored by so many of our fellow citizens.

How trivial the request for a glass of beer! How paper-thin the bulwark we erect in front of our declarations of equality and justice for all! So thin that a powerless but honestly straightforward waitress can rip it to tatters before the world.

The woman who asked Ambassador Albert S. Mohale, "Can't you see that you are black?" is not to blame.

The society that defaults in its obligation to immunize some of its white people against carrying the racist disease is to blame.

The events of history are the most compelling and irrefutable facts we as men know.

It is historical fact that we once burned at the stake persons believed to be witches. But do we today permit this fact to compromise our understanding that this was wrong, senseless and evil? Do we continue such desecrations?

It is historical fact that the possessor of black skin was considered to have been a socially reprehensible being. How long will we permit history to compromise our present knowledge that this is a most superficial characteristic of some humans?

History accounts for the humiliating discriminations we visit upon persons of color, but the present circle of leadership in our society — government, the church, business, fraternal and other such organizations —is the power center with the capability of altering it.

We must hear what another wise man has said: "Don't make apologies —make good."

Nigerian Unity Needed

Nigeria is a land wealthy with natural resources located on the southwestern edge of the African continent where the land mass makes a curve southward.

If, as it is often said, the continent resembles a skull, Nigeria lies where the right ear would be.

The country has approximately 57 million people, and is the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined.

If you divided Nigeria into four equal parts, the area that calls itself Biafra (or the Eastern sector) — the province attempting to secede from the rest of the country — is about one half the size of one of the four parts.

It has roughly 12 million inhabitants — about one fifth of the total population — and 7 million of these belong to the tribe known as the Ibos.

Ibos are the leaders in the breakaway effort. To Nigerians they are much like some white Anglo-Saxon Protestants seek to be in this country.

They consider themselves of finer racial stock, wiser, more honorable in dealings and curators, so to speak, of the country's standards.

Ever since Nigeria became independent of British rule in 1960, Ibos have attempted to settle themselves and their enclave apart from the rest of the country.

Some say it was Ibo intrigue within the Nigerian Army which led to the assassination of Nigeria's distinguished first Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

The latest ploy being used by Biafran leaders to serve their chauvanist ends is the claim that the central government in Lagos is systematically starving them.

On the contrary, there is evidence from reputable Nigerians as well as other persons close to the situation that if starvation is being experienced, it is because Biafran leadership is too stubborn to accommodate itself to reasonable security measures being taken by the national government.

The Red Cross has collected considerable food from other sections of the world earmarked for Biafra; the central government has set forth procedures whereby it may conduct a cursory inspection of this food in order to prevent contraband runners from sending in war material to the Biafrans.

But Colonel Ojukwu, leader of the rebels, has refused to accept the food if it cannot be shipped directly into his region without coming through the central government.

And he is the official who accuses the national government of starving his people. The propagandists in his favor somehow overlook his blame on this critical matter. But then most of Biafra's supporters are nations interested in its riches.

It is obvious to outside observers that same thing is being attempted in Biafra that met with so much success in the Congo. International intrigue artists are playing a role in keeping the country divided so that they can continue to exploit it.

We are certain that we do not understand all the many nuances of conflict between Nigerians, but we do understand one thing:

In nationhood, as in relations between individuals, there is strength only when there is unity.

The leadership in Biafra should put aside personal ambition and tribal chauvanism for the sake of the future of the country which could become the spiritual, political and economic leader of all Africa.

Score One For Poor

Ever since Resurrection City began experiencing its problems with mud, group divisions, marshal militancy, etc., etc., concerned persons have been anxious to discern events which could be considered victories for the poor.

The reasons for this anxiety have been somewhat questionable, since in the main those expressing concern wanted the poor to hurry and close shop, and then to move on out of the District.

There has been little concern as to whether or not the victories were real or imagined.

But recently the Poor People's Campaign did score an authentic victory.

They secured from Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman a commitment that representatives from SCLC would be consulted on priorities to be used in spending $870 million not yet used by the department.

Now, presumably, persons have seen and experienced the ravages of poverty first hand will be able to tell Agriculture that it should concentrate on making food stamps available in the cities, for instance, rather than moving massive surplus supplies into rural enclaves; on money for seeds rather than securing loans for farm equipment.

We can think of no other circumstance whereby SCLC representatives would have been invited to give their views on how Agriculture could better serve poor citizens than as a part of the resolution of the campaign demonstrations.

Whether or not the poor are now satisfied and will be prepared to close down the protest, this common purpose being established between them and the Agriculture Department is indeed an authentic, 14-carat victory.

More like it are needed.

Can GOP Trust Nixon?

The further along the presidential campaign proceeds the more obvious it becomes that the Republicans ought to choose someone older than Ex-Vice President Richard M. Nixon to carry their banner.

In commenting on the Russian seizure of a U.S. troop-carrying plane in the Kurile Islands Nixon jumped the gun to begin spurting a hard line against the Soviet at the same time that the whole matter was being quietly but expertly handled at the White House.

The American apology and almost immediate release of the plane by the Russians left Dick fuming and spurting over nothing.

Without bothering to check his source material thoroughly, Nixon publicly accused the Johnson Administration of being responsible for an 86 percent crime increase since it has been in office.

LBJ defenders immediately countered by citing the fact that during Eisenhower (and Nixon's) time in the White House, crime increased by 98 percent.

Again Dick was left posed in midsentence with mouth open and accusation mark gleaming from his eyes.

It is understandable why Nixon fears he might make a fatal mistake in a debate with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. He'd rather wait around and make the big mistake against a Democratic nominee.

Meanwhile, he's out bungling the explanation of why he holds membership in a lily-white club. He wants us to believe he is in it so he can work toward changing its policies. If he's done anything along the latter lines he's been both deceptively quiet and completely unsuccessful.

If Republicans tie themselves to Nixon's type of shenanigans and wait for him to blow the game when the Democrats put on the pressure — sure he will, again — they run a double risk in their White House bid.

For with all the candidates in the race today there is a chance the next House of Representatives will name the new President.

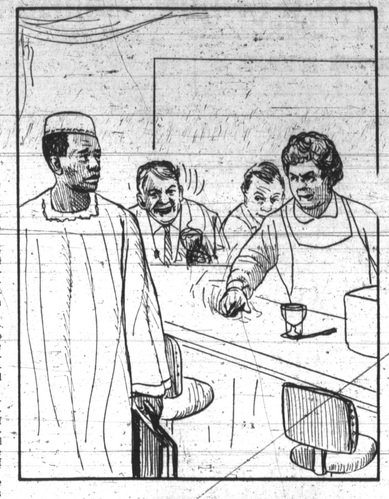
We have heard the Republicans bragging about how much money they have in the till for the congressional races and how sure they are of winning enough seats to capture the House — and thus be in a position to name the President if anyone fails to get the required number of votes.

But we see of late that the polls show the Democrats looking better and better in the congressional races.

Even the die-hard Republicans know one thing from the Goldwater debacle —getting delegates and getting votes enough to win the Presidency are two different things. Presidential losers hurt congressional candidates, too.

Can the GOP—or the nation — trust a man who is afraid he'll make a campaign mistake?

'Don't You Know You Are Black?'



Wilkins Speaks • By Roy Wilkins

Churches Take A Crucial Step

The announcement of 17 New York church groups that hereafter they will spend their funds only with firms that do not discriminate in their employment policies puts some muscle behind the usual prayers for racial justice.

Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish groups have united to form Project Equality. Upon the conviction that true religious stewardship involves not only how we budget our money, but also where we spend it." The aim is at three areas of business: general manufacturing and services; insurance, banking and real estate; and construction.

ROY WILKINS

In construction alone, more than 70 billion dollars were slated for spending in 1968, with a large share going for labor costs. It is in the building trades that colored persons have encountered the most stubborn obstacles to their employment and upgrading. Several years ago, construction of a hospital annex in the heart of Harlem was halted by mass picketing. Similar picketing halted a Cleveland, Ohio, project. The work force, visible to black passersby, was almost lily-white. Contractors shrugged their shoulders, unions talked about "qualified" workers and city officials sputtered.

Under the new church group policy, the complicated process by which the city finances building projects could run into trouble if churchmen instructed their banks not to buy municipal construction notes or bonds. The refusal to make church funds available for discriminatory construction work could either improve colored employment or restrict building.

Reviews of portfolios

• • •

ARCHBISHOP Terence J. Cooke of the Archdiocese of New York said its annual purchasing—centrally, amounts to 16 million dollars. To this would be added the Archdiocese's building funds. All the participating groups spend money for schools, hospitals, retirement homes and other activities in addition to their central purchasing. The Protestant National Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee and 15 other organizations have not made estimates of their totals.

Firms will be asked to sign a pledge to open job opportunities at all levels and submit to periodic inspection of their employment practices. In recent years some denominations have reviewed their portfolios of investments for the purpose of bringing pressure on companies in which they own stock to give wider job opportunities to colored applicants.

The church action comes not a moment too soon. The racial unrest in the nation may be attributed to many causes, but the blocking of employment and upgrading is certainly among the basic, underlying reasons.

Gap gets wider

The gap between colored and white median income increased between 1947 and 1966 by $600 — from $2,200 to $3,000. The country gets richer, but the colored citizen, although gaining a little, falls further behind the whites. This hardly makes for a calm mind and a temperate, judical consideration of the why's and wherefore's and of the contemplated long-range improvements.

Statistics are often confusing and boring, but a glance at them sometimes explains simmering discontent. In 1966, only 9 percent of colored people, against 27 percent of the whites, were in professional, technical or managerial jobs. In the low-pay category of service workers were 16 percent of the colored, but only 6 percent of the whites. Below the poverty income level were 20 percent of the non-whites, but only 6 percent of the whites.

So, the churches are on the right track. Colored under-employment as well as unemployment are keys. A shift of only 7 to 10 points in the non-white high-bracket and low-bracket incomes would create a whole new racial picture. And a welcome measure of racial peace.

To Be Equal • By Whitney M. Young Jr.

Why Urban League Falls Into 'Militant' Category' Also

There is a word game being played in the press and elsewhere about civil rights leaders and organizations. The game consists of labeling sofe as "moderates" and others as "militants." It's a game anyone can play —and nearly everyone does.

WHITNEY YOUNG

But it's a meaningless game, and even a misleading one. Regardless of the use of these labels, I don't know of anyone in the movement, who is "moderate" in the sense of willing to compromise the rights of colored citizens or in not feeling intensely about the problems of discrimination and poverty.

Look at the Urban League, for example. It often gets stuck with the "moderate" label simply because it doesn't shout and screamy or throw bricks and Molotov cocktails.

But it is an action agency whose 90 affiliates see about 600,000 low income black people every year, helping them to solve problems and bring about change in their lives.

The League's basic position is that it seeks to develop "ghetto power" by organizing the black community to defend its interests through better social services, jobs, and community unity. That's what its annual conference in New Orleans at the end of this month, will be planning for.

But because it doesn't try to scare white people with violent-sounding slogans, it is not considered "militant."

Support Students

Black college students are considered militant. Their sit-ins and other demonstrations at campuses all over the country have forced college administrations to change many discriminatory rules.

But the Urban League is the only major organization working with these students. It has a special summer program in which about 50 black student leaders will be working in about a dozen Urban Leagues around the country helping to organize ghetto residents. By the end of the summer these young people will have developed the skills and the know-how to become really effective community leaders when they graduate.

We hear a lot about separatism these days, too. There is a lot of wild talk about wanting a separate state. But there are already seven all-black cities in the United States. I have yet to hear about one of these fire-eating "militants" moving to one of them.

Hobson City, Ala., for example, has a black mayor, black police, black administration —but during the day many of its residents are 30 miles away working for white people in Anniston. And the Urban League is the only agency I know of which is in there, helping the people of Hobson City. Action, not talk, is what makes us militant.

Strange Bedfellows

The so-called militants have strange bedfellows. When they talk of self-imposed segregation, all they are doing is saying what Bilbo and other white bigots used to say. Racists still want to keep black people out of the general society.

But this is old, old stuff. About 150 years ago white racists wanted to ship colored persons back to Africa, and some black people at that time were willing to abandon dreams for equality and go.

But in 1831, a group of colored citizens met in New York and issued a statement which stands today as the essence of the black man's rights to freedom and equality. "This is our home," they said, "and this is our country. Beneath its sod lie the bones of our fathers; for it they fought, bled, and died. Here we were born, and here we will die."

Black people want to be included in this society, not shut out of it. America is for all of us, of whatever race or color, and we are all militant when it comes to demanding our full rights.

Senate Bill 3028

As a result of civil disorder in urban areas the institutions that have become most insecure in their outlook are the leading insurance companies of the nation.

Experts reveal that it is next to impossible or prohibitively costly to induce companies to underwrite risks of loss on property that may conceivably be damaged or destroyed in future urban disorders.

Obviously, if predominantly colored communities are to progress, their individual residents and businesses must become attractive as insurance risks at reasonable rates.

A partial answer to the problem is pending U. S. Senate Bill No. 3028.

Among its provisions is one which would permit the government to guarantee to the insuring company a certain percentage of its loss occasioned by damages due to civil disorder.

This is a good bill and a necessary one.

AFRO READERS SAY

I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it — Voltaire on Helvetius

Food For Nigerian Children

NEW YORK — On July 3, The New York Times carried a full page story with graphic display of the harrowing experiences of the victims of the Nigerian conflict.

The article predicted that approximately 1,000,000 people will die by the end of August and approximately 3,000,000 people will die in the next six months unless the situation is arrested by an emergency food airlift of at least 20 times the small amount now getting to these victims.

Sure, we have problems of our own, with undernourished children in Mississippi and elsewhere. Sure we would like to see this slaughter stopped and sincerely pray that it will be. But in the meantime there is the spectre of imminent death.

As a black American I am outraged by the seeming indifference shown these suffering millions by our government, on the ground that it might offend the Nigerian Government to give direct help.

Perhaps it would —but then there is the press report of poisoned food sent through Nigerian government sources. This may or may not be true but it is a very real fear in the war zone and, in view of the course of this war, it cannot be ruled out.

For too long this war has been little publicized, almost as though by ignoring it, it might go away. And now it has come to this.

Perhaps it was too painful to admit to ourselves that blacks can be so wicked to each other. Well it won't go away and unless we show some interest in these victims, I am very much afraid their doom will be sealed.

The general attitude on the part of many people, that attempting to help starving people would interfere in the internal affairs of an independent nation, is ludicrous.

The United States did not hesitate to "interfere" with the Berlin Airlift and, when a few hundred whites were being held hostage in Stanleyville a few years ago, it did not hesitate to launch a mercy mission.

Is it because these victims are black that they do not care very much?

I appeal to you as an American of African descent to ask the United States government to launch the same kind of massive airlift of food to the victims of this vicious little civil war.

We must show that we care about our fellow black men's plight no matter where they are or what the political implications.

The United States government, as we well know from documentation during the Poor People's March, is throwing away food or letting it rot in storehouses. A nation as indifferent as this one to its own hungry citizens cannot be expected to take any massive affirmative action on behalf of others unless nudged.

I have been told by the United States Mission to the United Nations that the Department of State, Bureau of African Affairs in Washington, has from time to time sent some food to the Nigerian victims.

Obviously, from the latest report, it is not nearly enough nor is there any evidence that there is much more than a token amount being sent now. No matter how one feels about the merits or demerits of this war, one thing is for sure. Many, many people will die of starvation unless there is an emergency food airlift directly to the people who desperately need it NOW.

There is little time for political considerations while children are dying. One has only to look at those pitiful photos of emaciated dying children to think of Korea.

Let us write profusely to the above-mentioned Federal agency for immediate help for these victims while at the same time hoping for and perhaps working for a political settlement of this war.

In the meantime our people are dying by the thousands every day.

As the International Red Cross or the World Council of Churches helpful, but only the massive aid of the United States government perhaps in conjunction with the United Nations can, at this critical point, be truly effective.

That will take a lot of nudging by our most prominent citizens and the rest of us.

SHIRLEY WASHINGTON

(Editor's Note: The U.S. government has thus far given $1.2 million in food and money for Biafran relief. The problem is much more in the delivery than in the availability of foodstuffs.)

TODAY'S NEGRO

And what is the Negro today?
Is he the son of Cush?
Is he the child of Job?
Is he descendant of the son
Who laughed at his father's nakedness?
Some would say, Yes —
The Negro today is the Teuton
With inborn gutteral strength
He is the suave Italian
With a flair for gesture —
He is the shrewd Jew
Oppressed but rising.
He, too, must stretch forth his hand,
For he is chosen.
He is the Ethiopian, proud and regal;
He is the Indian observant and quiet,
Cheated out of his rights.
He is the master craftsman,
Excelling in strength,
He is the lawyer — taxed with juggling
Laws to fit two separate groups
He is the teacher, presenting Democracy
While babies in Birmingham are bombed
The Negro is the white man tinted black
Conceived in the same manner,
His blood course in the same,
He has stretched forth his arms
And is chafing under the lash of his brothers!
And Uncle Tom sits on the steps
Muttering "Taint right, chillun; taint right."
While, O yes, they are tramping—
Two by two, young, virile, brown,
Black, ginger-cake, high brown, yellow
And some lily-white.
In their eyes is the imprint of a vision!
And what is that moving before them?
A flag! dipped —dipped in blood!
Dripping and unfurled —held by God
Moving — bidding followers on
On with the freedom march.

MRS. DAISIE H. ADAMS
Gastonia, N.C.

Thoughts Of The Founder

Any man who endeavors to steer a straight course as he sees it is bound to make mistakes, simply because he is human; but with all his mistakes, he accomplishes much that is worthwhile both to himself and to his country.

John H. Murphy Sr.
Sept. 4, 1915

Strength For These Days From The Bible

Beware of covetousness, for a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things which he possesses.—(St. Luke 12:15)

The Weather

July 17, 18, 19 — rain
July 20, 21, 22 — unsettled
July 23 — cloudy and humid

JULY						1968
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	-	-	-

		Sun Rises	Sun Sets
Wed., July 17		4:45 a.m.	7:27 p.m.
Thurs., July 18		4:46 a.m.	7:26 p.m.
Fri., July 19		4:46 a.m.	7:26 p.m.
Sat., July 21		4:48 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
Mon., July 22		4:49 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
Tues., July 23		4:50 a.m.	7:22 p.m.
First Quarter	July 3		7:43 a.m.
Full Moon	July 9		10:18 p.m.
Last Quarter	July 17		4:12 a.m.
New Moon	July 25		6:30 a.m.

Afro Credo

I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employees — these are trimmings.

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 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 to get rid of slums, to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise.

The AFRO-AMERICAN must become a bi-weekly, then a tri-weekly, and eventually, when advertising warrants, a daily.

It has always had a loyal constituency who believe it honest, decent and progressive. It is that kind of newspaper now and I hope it never changes.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

—Model Cities

(Continued from Page 24)

pile many pressures."

Under the Model Cities setup, the EOC has to approve the petitions of the candidates for the elections.

The deadline tomorrow for candidates for the elections underscores the urgency for a settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Carter noted that validation procedure is to start Thursday on the petitions that have been submitted to the field offices.

MR. CARTER called the response of candidates as "a good turnout, but not an overwhelming number."

Candidates had to file petitions with 50 names in order to be considered for the posts on six area councils that will run the Model Cities effort.

"It's not a large number considering that it represents 100,000 people in six basic areas that will be affected by the program," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter stated that he was "moderately optimistic" concerning a solution to the dispute between the EOC and the Policy Steering Board. "They may come up with some interesting alternatives."

Carter said, in reference to the EOC's plan of action in tonight's meeting.

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—Small businessmen

(Continued from Page 24)

heart of People's Capitalism, the system under which this nation has prospered and will continue to solve its economic problems.

"I urge that the citizens of Anne Arundel County give wholehearted support to this constructive community action plan. I pledge that this country's government will do everything in its power to assure its success."

• • •

EDMOND J. ROUHANA, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Small Business Administration in Washington, lauded formation of the GO committee as the first step in what he foresees as a broader economic development program involving joint effort of the city and county.

Mr. Rouhana, who is a resident of Bay Ridge in Anne Arundel County, made these points in support of his recommendation for such a broad economic development program:

1. Annapolis is a burgeoning community with many opportunities for small business development.

2. Anne Arundel County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country, threatened with becoming a "bedroom" county for people working in Washington and Baltimore. It has a vital need for a program designed to provide "home-grown" jobs, and this effort should be conducted on a joint basis with the city.

3. The Greater Annapolis area has much to offfer industry and business leaders, science, research and technological organizations and similar activities which contribute to economic development.

4. Annapolis boasts the most pleasant portion of the Washington-Baltimore-Annapolis triangle, where recreation facilities are superb; where some of the finest educational institutions in the country are within easy reach, and where excellent present transportation is available through Friendship Airport and a fine network of highways is already existent.

5. A well documented and carefully thought-out economic development plan will enhance the area's ability to attract industry, deal more effectively with the host of Federal agencies, which can assist in economic and social development, and most impt-o-t-a-n-t, open up tremendous opportunities for development of small business generally.

6. New businesses have a better opportunity to succeed when they are established within an area whose economic future is well planned. "Where such plans have been formulated, financial, management and technical assistance is more readily available.

• • •

AFTER A briefing session with officials of the Small Business Administration at the first meeting of the committee, Harvey Ennis, local masonry contractor, was named chairman of the committee.

The Rev. Rufus S. Abernethy and Francis A. Pindell were named vice-chairmen, while Joseph L. Moore serves as secretary. Mrs. William H. Richardson is publicity chairman, and George Phelps, membership chairman. Kermit H. Vermilyea and W. Everett McLaine are members of the executive body.

Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Vermilyea, Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. McLaine formed a nucleus for a woman's auxiliary.

Citizens who attended the meeting on Wednesday night included:

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. George Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Ables, Rev. and Mrs. Rufus S. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Everett McLaine, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Turner, Mrs. Genevieve Walsh Bears, Coy Dudley, Richard Edwards, Robert J. Browns;

Also Dr. Samuel P. Massie, Guy Womack, Irvine W. Smith, James Dorsey, Edward Calhoun, William E. Wright, Leroy Eliot, Dee A. Mack, William M. Fowlkes, George Paterson, Wilbert Fuller, Edward Pinkney Jr., Edward Pinkey Sr.

And Charles N. Bland-ford, Charles C. Harris, Francis A. Pindell, John Makell Sr., Michael Boston, Edward D. Moore of Colonial Bank and Turst Co.

Also Father James A. Horan, George Phelps Jr., Golden T. Bond, Dr. Wiley W. Crawford, G. Franklin Pettigrew, William E. Tongue, William Miller Jr., Thomas Bennett, Gordon T. Boyd, George Jenkins, Gus Leonard.

—Provident

(Continued from Page 24)

being temporarily housed in a two-story brick building which has been leased for the Center's use from St. Pius the 5th Catholic Church.

Following the floor plan of the building, as you enter, on the 1st floor is a receptionist's window where patients can be directed to the various clinics.

To the right is a large room where patients are interviewed and screened by Center personnel and social workers.

To the left of the window is a corridor that leads to medical facilities which include two treatment rooms, four examining rooms, an emergency operating room, dentistry screening room, and nurses station.

On the second floor are the administrative offices, social service department, a training area, and a central supply area.

The laboratory facilities and employee's locker area are located in the basement.

COMMENTING ON the extent of the care patients will be given, Dr. Talmadge Pinkney, project director of the Center said:

"In cooperation with Provident Hospital and other medical facilities we are able to provide the full gamut of operating specialties.

"Patients received preliminary care and treatment here. For example if someone comes in we diagnose the case and treat them here if possible.

"If we find, however, that the patient is in need of more extensive care such as major surgery, we refer them to Provident or some other hospital."

• • •

THE CENTER also has facilities for preliminary dental care. Dental pathologies are diagnosed at the center but treated at Provident Hospital or the Dental Clinic at School 95.

When installation of facilities are completed," Dr. Pinkney noted "there will be a direct hook-up between the dental clinic, pharmaceutical area, and the emergency room at the Center and Provident so that we will be able to provide complete and continuous patient care.

"The unique aspect of this project," Dr. Pinkney continued, "is that patients will be able to receive without charge continuous medical services by a team of doctors right in their own neighborhood."

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BESIDES MEDICAL services, the Center also incorporates within its operation a training program designed to take in neighborhood residents and train them as X-ray technicians, community health aides, clerical workers, and pharmaceutical technicians

Upon completion of training which will include basic high school studies as well as specialized subjects, trainees will be employed within the Center.

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ACCORDING TO Charles S. Tildon, assistant administrator at Provident, the Center is an extension of the hospital's general philosophy of the "patient first."

"Part of the reason for the shortcommings of hospital based out-patient clinics," Mr. Tildon said, "has been a lack of money to hire the quantity of personnel it takes to run these programs and also the fact that they are often tied in with the operating procedures of the hospital.

"The fact that this Center operates as a separate facility in itself using other medical facilities as supplements helps rather than hinders the project.

"Being a separate facility," he continued, "people have greater access to it and it provides an additional medical facility in the neighborhood."

Commenting on objectives of the project, Mr. Tildon said:

"In the past, fragmentation in health care has often been ineffectual and injurious to the patient. Through this project we are trying to pull together all of the the health providing agencies to give excellent and complete health care to each patient."

Biafra unwilling to receive food

ABA, BIAFRA, Nigeria (UPI) — The rebel Biafran government Monday rejected federal Nigerian terms for the delivery of mercy shipments of food for the starving thoutsands in the breakaway region.

The Biafran Information Commissioner, Dr. Ifegwu Eke, said his secessionist government would not consider the federal offer to truck food overland into Biafra until the Nigerian government agrees to an armistice in the year-old civil war.

Eke's statement was the first official reaction from the Biafran government to the federal offer, announced Friday, to open up a "mercy corridor" to get food supplies into Biafra while the war continues.

—Dr. Henry Goldstein

(Continued from Page 24)

in Maryland schools with 10 years as a supervisor in Worcester County schools and 25 years as president of Bowie.

He was retired from Bowie a year ago in 1967.

Dr. Henry and his wife, Dr. Mary Henry, a pharmacist reside at 2505 Rosedale Rd. in Baltimore.

Their three children are Dr. Irvin J. Henry, a dentist; Miss Julia Henry, a medical consultant for unwed mothers and children in Detroit, Mich. William E. Henry Jr., also of Detroit, is a social worker studying for a master's degree at Wayne University.

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Blount named campaign head for Mitchell, Howard, Williams

Former CAA Director Parren Mitchell, a candidate for Congress, 7th Congressional District; former Assistant State's Attorney, Joseph Howard, running for Judge of the Supreme Bench, and Attorney Archie Williams, running for judge of People's Court, today appointed Clarence W. Blount, general chairman of their combined election campaigns.

Mr. Blount, who himself almost pulled a political upset, astounded the professionals with his showing in the last Democratic Primary for a City Council seat from the Fifth District.

He is currently a lecturer in American Government at Morgan State College and is vice-principal of Dunbar High School.

MR. BLOUNT holds degrees from Morgan State College and the Johns Hopkins University.

He also heads such community programs as "Alpha Outreach," a big brother approach to helping inner city boys, and the Commission on Christian Social Concerns.

He was co-chairman of the Druid Branch YMCA 1968 Membership Drive, and he is Vice-chairman of the Baltimore Area Council—Boy Scouts of America, Trailblazer District.

Mr. Howard said of Mr. Blount, "He is just the man needed. He has the respect, his political acumen, his way with people, and we value his experience and ability to mold a hard working team.

"We are deeply appreciative of his efforts on our behalf in this important undertaking for the people of Baltimore and the 7th Congressional District."

The Team's Campaign Rallying call is: "Do What You Gotta Do" Elect: MITCHELL — HOWARD — WILLIAMS.

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