What The AFRO Stands For

Equal justice, not only in theory, but in fact before courts of the city and 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 systems, except those constitutionally authorized.

A black owned and operated taxicab company.

A black owned and operated bank.

A black majority on Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners.

Our New Congressman

Twenty years ago the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper tapped Parren James Mitchell for its 1950 Honor Roll.

Thus it was a special day for the AFRO, as it was for the Mitchell family and his other well wishers, when Rep. Mitchell took his seat in the House of Representatives Thursday as the first black congressman from Maryland.

The 1950 AFRO Honor Roll cited Congressman Mitchell for his unselfish service as a plaintiff in the NAACP suit that resulted in his becoming the first of his race to take courses on the College Park Campus. The University of Maryland had wanted to set up an off-campus course in sociology for him.

Rep. Mitchell always was a go-getter. He had to be. He didn't join a lot of organizations at Morgan State College because after school there he worked from 4 p.m. until midnight at Social Security. After that he would study.

Since, he has been a fighter for civil rights, human dignity and a better break for the little man.

Now he is joining in Washington his brother, Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., chief of the NAACP bureau and fondly regarded as the "51st Senator" for his effective lobbying work.

The Mitchell brothers promise to be some sort of team in Washington. The AFRO expects they're both going to be heard from a lot more as time passes. More than that, the AFRO is betting they are going to be involved in spurring progress.

That is the tradition of the family. And as the AFRO and other Marylanders discovered 20-odd years ago, Parren J. Mitchell doesn't mind sticking his neck out and pushing when he thinks he's on the right track.

We think the entire nation soon will find out that Maryland has provided for him something special in the person of the new congressman from the state's 7th Congressional District.

Right To The Door

Baltimore set a new record in the number of blacks it sent to the General Assembly. The voters showed their maturity in selecting candidates on all levels in last fall's election.

Even more significant last week many of these same voters showed they understood that politics do not stop by putting a person in office but by following the candidate all the way in to the door.

For the first time in the recollection of one of the legislature's long-time doormen, the largest number of blacks that he had ever seen were on hand for the swearing-in ceremonies.

Spectators ranged from senior citizens to concerned teenagers who wanted to see the Legislature in action and to prepare themselves for the time when they would become voters.

Redistricting Plan

Despite the handicap imposed on it by Baltimore's City Council and voters, the committee assigned the task of drawing up a Council redistricting plan, probably will do a good job.

The problem is the Feb. 1 deadline of producing a plan for Mayor D'Alesandro to pass on to the City Council because figures are slow in coming from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. This situation was not helped when Mayor D'Alesandro sponsored a limited recount here aimed at getting a new citywide recount.

But whatever the legal complications of the deadline, they will be taken care of. It is the plan itself that is important.

Two things are encouraging about the prospects. First, there is the committee leadership, and secondly, the courts are always there as a last resort for citizens to use, if necessary, to assure that the plan finally adopted is a fair one.

Dr. Harry A. Bard, the erudite president of Community College and the man who chaired the committee whose work led to the present Council boundaries, is chairman of the present study. Some of those who worked with him before are back again.

Black citizens who have expressed concern about Mayor D'Alesandro's failure to better balance the committee of 15-odd members, do have three extremely aware and politically experienced representatives on the body in the persons of Dr. G. James Fleming of Morgan State College, Councilman Emerson R. Julian, D-4th, and Marshall W. Jones Jr., former elections board member. Marshall Bright, of the NAACP, will add the voice of a concerned layman.

No doubt there will be efforts to shift blocs of voters here and there to help some candidates or organizations. The committee, and later the City Council, will have to guard against this sort of horse trading. They must protect the right of each voter to have his ballot count for as much as every other voter.

The committee and Council should meet their challenge in such a way that will assure this will not become a matter for the courts to settle.

Charities Fail Blacks

Black people are becoming more and more insistent in demanding discrimination be ended in the collection of membership on decision making boards.

Both the Community Health Council's criticism of the United Fund and the attacks of Lloyd J. Bailer on the seniority system at Bethlehem Steel are signs of the black articulation.

Dr. Eugene Byrd in his criticism said that black people are contributors to the United Fund and CICHA but are not receiving adequate community funds.

Because of racial isolation and resulting economic isolation black people are in desperate need of financial and community services. The United Fund has been found lacking in its sensitivity to these concerns.

There are only two black members on the United Fund board, the honorable George L. Russell and Raymond Haysbert. The other 43 members are white.

The internal pressure has not been as strong as desired, said Dr. Byrd.

The dissenting opinion of the only black member of the three man fact finding commission at Bethlehem Steel revealed the opposition of that company toward implementation of federally recommended changes to remove seniority barriers to the progress of black workers.

Fostering an archaic and stifling unit seniority system not only prevents black people but also white citizens from achieving job mobility and consequent economic self-improvement.

It is mandatory that blacksare adequately represented and consulted on decisions that directly affect the course of our lives.

Being minority does not preclude the lack of power.

We must continue to fight as the active minority for we are the only ones capable of changing both the blatant and subtle forms of racism.

In order to prevent violence and massive disruption, and to foster progress, organizations such as the United Fund, CICHA, and a corporation such as Bethlehem Steel must become more responsive to the needs of blacks.

Progress will be accomplished only if our entire community acts in a positive manner to change and accelerate decision-making structures to ensure not only participation but power in policy decisions.

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 to get rid of slums to provide jobs for everybody;

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

P. H. Murphy, Sr.—1920

Regrets Annapolis Vote

Dear AFRO:

My telephone has not stopped ringing since Friday, Jan. 15 when the votes were cast against Sen. Julian Lapides for chairmanship of the City Legislative Committee.

This letter is being sent to inform the public of our heart and soul bitter disappointment in our elected Senatorial representatives from the 5th District in casting votes which failed to represent the people and only represented themselves personally.

We heard their cry and answered when they campaigned with the slogan, "We will bring new leadership to Annapolis." We believed them and expected them to vote for us as constituents and citizens and not to vote otherwise.

The opposite did occur when Senator Rosalie Abrams and Senator Clarence Blount cast their votes for segregationist, Sen. Bertereili, who is unable even to bring needed funds for necessities of life into Baltimore City. Berterelli has voted against Civil Rights Legislation and has introduced bills in Annapolis against the welfare of black citizens.

Black citizens should keep their eyes open, read, write, watch and vote as if your life depends upon it for the sake of our children. Also we must watch our representatives in Annapolis and register our thoughts in whatever they do. We must not leave them misguided or comfortable when they betray the voters confidence.

Congratulations to Senator Verda Welcome (D-4) and Senator Joseph J. Stoneck (D-1) who voted for Sen. Julian Lapides and against Sen. Berterelli (D-1).

MRS. ANNA CLINKSCALES,
President,
Leaking Park
Improvement Association

"Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of hate and bitterness." — MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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

"Mr. Mitchell From Maryland"

LETTERS

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, Maryland 21203.

Time To Build Ships

Dear AFRO:

As a visitor to the port of Baltimore from the hinterlands, I saw a cause of one of this great land's problems — one which has a great effect on the black man and one which you as residents would hardly notice. I would like to call this problem and a solution to your attention because you do something about it — publicize it if nothing else.

Go to your port and look at the American ships — all run-around and fat at the American cars. If our cars were as antique as our ships we would all be driving 1946 cars.

The only time this country buys ships is when it's in a big war and trying to build millions of other things.

It's a big cycle — and when the cycle is down you know who is on the bottom. I am told that the American fishing fleet is even more obsolete.

Now is the time — when we are getting out of the Vietnam mess, to build new ships. Many people are out of work.

Some people will say that we don't need a lot of new ships — but since when has that been a criteria for doing things?

It will put people to work. It will help level off the vicious feast or famine in American ship building.

WASHINGTON A. BROWN

Black Majority

Dear AFRO: The Baltimore City School Board is in dire need of a majority of black commissioners. Black children attending the city schools have been neglected for years.

Partiality in the schools has been evident and has been allowed to continue.

The Citizens Concerned About Urban Education should conduct an investigation of the problems existing in many of the predominately black schools.

At one time, parents were unaware of the problems that existed in the schools; many still are. But, more and more parents are being informed of the inequality in education here.

We, parents, ask why there are so many unqualified teachers in the predominately black schools; few reference teachers (music, physical education, art, speech, librarians, etc.); insufficient traffic guards to aid the children when crossing streets; insufficient materials and supplies; and many other questions.

Is it because the black school board commissioners are also aware of the existing problems in the predominantly black schools that is causing Dr. Thomas Sheldon, the superintendent, to pretend he wants to resign?

Is Dr. Sheldon causing the disturbance to get rid of them?

A black school board majority will show concern for the black children and insist upon equality in education.

— MRS. L. E. WILLIAMS

AFRO Yule Stories

Dear AFRO: The December 26, 1970 issue of the AFRO was excellent. Many black publications do not and cannot relate significant events to their black readers.

Efforts to relate the special meaning of Christmas to black folks are made easier by referring to Carl Murphy's "The Black Baby of Bethlehem," David E. Sloan's "A Right On Yule to You," and Bettye Moss's "New Citizens Department."

These articles clearly related the birth of Jesus to blacks, and pointed out that for black folks there cannot be a white Christmas, snow notwithstanding.

I feel that these articles should appear at every Christmas publication of the AFRO. — (Mr.) KISER D. BARNES, Supervisor, Community Relations, Md. Commission On Human Relations.

C.O.RE., Target City

Dear AFRO:

I am writing this letter with a sense of responsibility and also a sense of pride. You see, there seems to be quite a bit of controversy involving the Congress of Racial Equality and the Target City Youth Program in what is allegedly a dispute between the two organizations.

However, from the viewpoint of a Target City printing graduate, I see that controversy has been directed toward the wrong adversary in implicating Target City.

The Congress of Racial Equality is a worthwhile organization for Baltimore but it has stymied the purposes and effectiveness of another worthwhile organization — the Target City Youth Program.

CORE, by suggesting foul-play on the part of Target City, has created overt confrontation and controversy with the people of Baltimore.

Thus the real issues have become known and are very clear:

1) Will CORE, because of some deny jobless young men and women in Baltimore the privilege of obtaining job training, earning good wages, having a chance to live decently, or 2) will CORE release all of these oppressed accusations on their part, unfilled and give them back to the people through the local Target City Youth Program?

I think it is plain to see that Target City is not engaged in any dispute with anyone but is merely trying to stay alive to keep people alive.

It therefore becomes the duty of every citizen of Baltimore to stand behind the hard-working staff of Target City and to support them in their attempt to re-open the doors that lead out to success through learning and honest effort.

DENTAL R. CORNER

In Appreciation

Dear AFRO: The underprivileged children of Christmas Park Community (N.W. Balto.) community expressed their thanks for a wonderful Christmas celebration and treats with special appreciation.

"We" the Park Heights Community Inc. are thanking you for your cooperation and generous donations that made this Christmas Party possible.

NORMAN CARROLL, P.M.
Chairman

Political Notebook

Congress Redistricting Jumps To Attention

By MAX JOHNSON

Now that Maryland's first black Congressman Parren J. Mitchell has been duly sworn in office — there arises the threat of whether he can be kept there.

At point is the sticky issue of congressional redistricting — a chore that faces the state's General Assembly this year.

There must be a realignment of boundary lines of Maryland's eight districts — to make them more equal population-wise.

While the state's population has increased from 3.1 million in 1960 to 3.92 million in 1970 and assures retention of its eight districts — there looms a devilish image.

It is the always present dangers in redistricting of deliberate gerrymandering.

And gerrymandering is usually aimed at diluting the black vote.

Unless considerable wisdom goes into the coming redistricting — Congressman Mitchell's chances of re-election could be hurt badly two years hence.

Fair representation for the black community could be wiped out.

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First off — the thing is starting off wrong.

Baltimore's veteran Sen. Verda F. Welcome is the lone black member of a 11-member committee just named to draw up and propose redistricting legislation.

The committee includes five state senators, four members of the House of Delegates and two members of Gov. Marvin Mandel's staff.

The Assembly members were recommended to the governor by the president of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

They are faced with a monumental problem — one the Assembly couldn't solve ten years ago.

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Let's look a bit closer at the knotty situation.

U.S. Census Bureau figures for 1970 reflect in round numbers these population differences in Maryland by congressional districts:

1st — 461,000; 2nd — 497,000; 3rd — 384,000; 4th — 372,000; 5th — 708,000 6th — 497,000; 7th (Congressman Mitchell's area) — 432,000; 8th — 398,000.

To work with some sort of norm — it would appear that something around 490,000 per district would be ideal.

Should this hold — just to look at the 2rd and 4th Districts, which lie in major portions in Baltimore City, shows need of considerable beefing.

Further additions may be found advisable for the 7th — major portions of which are also within the city.

Of the three — the 7th has the biggest black population, around 45 percent or more.

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This population has been increasing in all three districts.

Issue to be watched is to what extent whatever new boundaries proposed will proportionately decrease the black vote in one or more of these districts.

Baltimore City is the hub of the black community in Maryland.

The city holds the power structure of black politics in the state.

Congressional redistricting will be undoubtedly the toughest problem facing the Assembly this session — and may well require an extended special meet.

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Let's take the situation a step further.

Sen. Welcome is not only the lone black representative on the redistricting committee — she is the only woman on it.

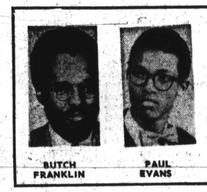
And she is surrounded with some shrewd political minds.

I repeat the way I see it — the whole thing has gotten off to a sour start.

There should have been at least another black face on this initial committee.

I just don't like crumbs — especially political ones.

Evans And Franklin



BUTCH FRANKLIN — PAUL EVANS

By BUTCH FRANKLIN

It really doesn't seem long ago when the Nation of Islam was the most talked about in the black community.

The Muslims, with their flaming rhetoric and common-sense appeal, put every black man under a psychological umbrella that allowed us at least another alternative to the "man's" inhuman system.

When the Muslims pointed an accusing finger at the Christian religion in general, and the black preacher in particular, they touched an omnipresent sore deep in the depths of the black soul: Jesus Christ, the Muslims said, was a white man.

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How could any man, they would argue, worth is dignity, worship a god of the slave master. After all brothers, weren't we baptized just before we were sold in the auction?

No self-respecting Christian, worth his salt would want a heathen slave. He obviously wanted us to serve him in heaven. Unfortunately, an odd combination of events, coupled with a rigorous life style: no tobacco, no liquor, no extra women, and no pork, contributed to keep their vocal minority small.

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Whatever we may say about the black Muslims and their ideas, every black man had to deal with the fact that the leader of his religion was white. New groups of young blacks followed the muslims and claimed that in spite of the fact that Jesus was supposed to be white, He was not even a revolutionary.

The black churches were silent for a while to these attacks from black Nationalists and Muslims. The church did play the most important role in the Civil Rights movement, but its ideology and leadership, especially among the young was lagging.

The irony of the church was that young blacks still felt that black ministers have the greatest potential for reaching the people in the community.

The ministerial lag was evidenced by the absence of "Afro" and dashikis among the clergy. Four years ago, you could look at any gathering of youth and if there were a minister among them, he stood out, a suit among a sea of dashikis.

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Slowly, the consciousness among the ministers began to change. Ministers began to grow "Afros," and even wear dashikis (a sure sign that the style was beginning to be accepted in the community). Young black ministers, many still in the seminary, began to rethink the role of the church and its theology in the liberation of the community.

The change in the ministers came about after a proper evaluation of the Christian sects and denominations in America. It didn't take much research to discover that the financial establishment of the various denominations suported various segregated businesses, (including heavy investment in South Africa) and Christian layman in particular, were predominantly a prejudiced group.

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The response among the young black clergy has been to incorporate a black theology and style of worship in their churches.

This may include more traditional songs, sung, in jazz idiom. The Rev. Jesse Jackson, of Operation Bread Basket in Chicago, a dashiki clad minister, has a jazz band in his church.

It may include a black Christ and black Mary on the Christmas lawn, or a painting of a black Christ hanging in the church.

Perhaps the most eloquent expression of new forms to come out of this has been the "Christian Black Nationalist" movement under the Rev. Albert Cleage, pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit.

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The Rev. Mr. Cleage teaches "the Black Messiah" was not the traditional "lamb of God" taking away the sins of the world and promising eternal life; instead he was a "revolutionary black leader" a member of the Zealots, an activist group that spurred the succession of rebellion against Rome.

These new interpretations of Christianity could be welcomed in the community. Religion is interpretation, and for blacks to accept unchallenged, the interpretations of a group that has systematically sought our destruction, is for us, contributing to our own destruction.

Let us think of Christ as black, with woolly hair and brown eyes. After all, you don't really believe He was blond with blue eyes, do you?

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 can be found.

QUESTION: After reading your Friday edition (Jan. 15, 1971.) I am convinced that there must be printer's devil at work at the AFRO. Or how else can you explain that the page one photo of the new state legislators failed to identify the person who was the largest figure in the picture? Please identify him correctly and explain.

—JAMES JOYCE

Answer: We can't explain. The devil did it. Of course, we're happy to note that the person who was not identified was Isiah Dixon, the very fine legislator from Baltimore's 4th District. Our face is red.

QUESTION: My 14-year-old son, who was skating with other children, was stopped by a policeman who searched and handcuffed him before driving him to the Northwestern District police station. The officer said he picked him up on suspicion of burglary but he was later released and not charge. I intend to file a complaint but can you inform me of the procedure policemen are expected to follow when dealing with juveniles? —I.P.

ANSWER: If you are not satisfied with the procedure and the outcome of the situation you are right to file a complaint with the police department.

According to Capt. W. F. Rochford, Northwestern, a general outline of the regulation includes: requirement that the parent be at the station as soon as possible after the juvenile has been taken to the station; a parent is entitled to be with the juvenile during the entire process unless his presence creates such a problem that his presence interferes with the investigation; and, a juvenile is handcuffed depending on the situation, the size of the youth and the reasons for his arrest.

QUESTION: I have been to the Probation Department for the past 10 years asking for support for my four children and get very little help. Why can't I get help for my family? My husband has a good job, drives a car and has his own apartment, but I have to see that our children are cared for. Is there any way you can help me before I lose my mind? Every time I come to court for a hearing I have to take the day off and that's money I need to keep alive. Is it true that liens are being levied against fathers who are delinquent in support payments? — Mrs. J. H.

ANSWER: First of all, there is a law which became effective July 1, 1970 which permits the court to pass a lien under which the employer of a delinquent dad may take deductions from his wages. This money is forwarded to the probation department for disbursement to the defendant's family. If the company of the defendant's place of employment is unwilling to make the deductions on a voluntary basis, the court will place an order.

Mr. Cummings, Assistant Director of the Probation Department, suggests that you come to the Probation Department, Family Service Division, Rosin 119, in the Courthouse. The department is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The possibility of a lien being placed against your husband's wages can be discussed with your probation officer. If you still do not understand the lien procedure, Mr. Cummings stressed the open-door policy of his office; explore that avenue.

Question: I have all my tax records. Can I file without my W-2? Mrs. L. Palmer

Answer: No, a W-2 withholding statement from each job held during 1970 should be attached to your return. Failure to do so delayed the refunds of many taxpayers last year.

Question: I was out on strike last spring. Do I have to pay tax on the strike benefits I received then?

Answer: Yes, strike benefits are taxable, unless the facts clearly show they were intended as a gift.

Morgan Student's Conviction

Dear AFRO:

As President of the Student Union of Morgan State College, I am directly concerned with the welfare and well being of all Morgan Students.

This gives me motivation and justification to make the following assertions: I believe the hap-hazard conviction of fellow student Irving "O Chicki" Young was perhaps the paramount injustice of the decade.

It appears the good "Rangemen" Court of Baltimore has pulled off another Casey Jones spectacular. Not only was Mr. Young railroaded out of the racist courtroom on Calvert and Fayette Streets; but the good Judge Sodere, upon waking up from a little doze, stated that there would be no retrial or appeal.

This is absurd. The good Assistant States' Attorney, Capian, produced as state's evidence, a lily white state trooper, who had never seen "O Chicki" without his full bushel of hair and board. The state trooper, in fact, had not seen him in 18 months, yet through some act of sorcery, he was miraculously able to identify Mr. Young.

The jury, consisting of 8 colored folks and 4 whites, all alleged handwriting experts, deliberated for one and one half hours and returned with the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Although Mr. Young had numerous character witnesses and other things in his favor, they were no match for the good colored and white folk that convicted him. You see, Irving "O Chicki" Young was a black man.

The court procedure of Mr. Young's trial closely depicts the shady goings-on in Shorty Long's and Pigmeat Markham's "Here Comes the Judge." However, I believe the time has come for black people to stop laughing and realize that the winds of racial injustice are now a reality.

KENNY "BALTIMORE" BEVINS,
President Student Union,
Morgan State College.

LT. COL. RAYMOND A. JACKSON pinned with insignia by his wife, Ella, shown with their sons Randall, 7, and Michael, 9.

Lt. Col. Raymond A. Jackson, recently received his new silver oak-leaf insignia from his wife, Ella, and Col. Charles C. Pixley, First Army surgeon, following promotion to his present rank at First Army headquarters, Fort Meade, Md.

A 1955 graduate of Florida A and M University, Colonel Jackson is chief of training in the surgeon's office. He has served two 12-month tours in Vietnam, earning several combat decorations.

He has been chief of training in the First Army surgeon's office since 1968.

Colonel Jackson received a bachelor's degree in biology from Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University in 1955. He was commissioned through the school's ROTC program.

After piloting a helicopter ambulance during his first Vietnam tour (1964-65), he returned to the combat zone in 1967 for a year's tour as commander of a helicopter ambulance unit.

While in Vietnam he earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal, 32 awards of the Air Medal, and Republic of Vietnam's Cross of Gallantry.

Colonel Jackson is the son of Theodore Jackson of Wabasso, Fla., and the late Mrs. Jackson. He and his wife, Ella, reside on Gardner Loop at Fort Meade with their sons, Michael, 9, and Randall, 7.

File Real Estate Complaints Promptly

Dear AFRO: A June 1970 report cited the Maryland Real Estate Commission for a lack of aggressiveness in exercising its powers against discriminatory practices by licensed real estate brokers.

Since then, a number of meetings and correspondence have taken place between the Human Relations Commission: G. Nelson Sigler, chairman of the Real Estate Commission; and John Jewell, secretary of the Department of Licensing and Regulation, under which the Real Estate Commission now operates.

The Real Estate Commission has responded to some of the recommendations and allegations contained in the report in a positive manner. Others were denied or are still the subject of conversation.

However, one important attitude maintained by the Real Estate Commission continues — that is, the complaints of discrimination are a very minor portion of the total work load of the Commission.

They conclude from this that discriminatory practices by brokers and salesmen are not a real problem in Maryland, and that therefore this is not a matter of top priority for their concern.

The Commission on Human Relations, however, maintains that the small number of complaints received is more likely a result of the lack of awareness by the minority community of the legal avenue of redress that is available through the Real Estate Commission, as well as a lack of confidence that this Commission will aggressively take action in this type of complaint.

For this reason we urge all individuals and housing groups, should they become aware of discriminatory practices by a licensed broker or salesman to immediately file a complaint with the Real Estate Commission of Maryland, State Office Building, 301 West Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

We also request that plaintiffs notify the Maryland Commission on Human Relations so that this agency can continue to monitor the actions of the Real Estate Commission in this regard. — THE STATE HUMAN RELATIONS COMM., Treadwell O. Phillips, Executive Director.

Blind To Changing Times

Dear AFRO:

The Baltimore Alpha Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. would like to go on record as strongly voicing protest against armed school guards.

In view of the many possible repercussions from such a step, we feel that extensive thought should be given the possibility of implementing some other alternative.

We are well aware of the fact that something needs to be done to thwart the mounting frequency of assaults and terrorizing incidents that are happening in and around our schools but we do not feel that armed security guards will solve the problem.

A recent news article quotes Robert Marshall (D. 4th District) as saying, "is the past teachers had guts enough to handle youngsters."

We don't concur with placing the blame on teachers. This is a problem of our society.

Somewhere along the line society has failed to meet the needs of our new breed of youngsters.

Society has failed to promote the sense of respect, the values, and the ethics that will build rather than destroy.

For too long have we been complacent with our obsolete ideals and blind to changing times.

Our youngsters are crying for help and guidance. Are we to respond with gun carrying guards?

Do we resolve violent acts by retaliation?

As leaders, it is up to us to help set standards and guides by which young people could respect and follow. Is armed security guards the only recourse? We should hope not.

(Mrs.) THELMA B. COX, President

PAGE OPPOSITE

Julian Hits Proposal To Give State Aid To Private Schools

Dear AFRO: Recently, the Kraushaar Commission released a report favoring state aide to private schools. Even though I now have a child in a local private school and have had another to be graduated from this same school, I feel compelled in good conscience to express my vigorous opposition to the enactment of any aid enabling legislation in this area.

It is absolutely beyond my power of comprehension to understand how our state can seriously even think in this direction when public education, to which the first duty is owed, each day is becoming more and more direly in need of additional funding.

If it is to survive, as a viable institution, such thinking is not only ludicrious, it is very suspect and hypocritical to the Nth degree.

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How in good conscience can this be consistent with the recent refusal by a committee headed by Senator Harry Hughes to recommend complete funding for public education in Baltimore.

Who in heaven's name is any poorer than whenBaltimore City?

Inasmuch as Gov. Marvin Mandel is a resident of this city, I would like to know how can he with any semblance of purity in heart ignore our plight and yet show so much compassion for private education?

What strange results politics can bring about.

I was taught from boyhood and I've always tried very hard to believe, despite this belief being at times put to the very acid test, that the hallmark of democratic government was to provide the greatest good for the greatest number.

Public schools, in my opinion, try to do just this.

Private schools, on the other hand, cater only to a certain segment of the population, those who utilize such facilities by choice.

It's a privilege one exercises by sending his child to a private school. I brook no argument by those who would say it is a right to send their child to a school of their choice, but I do strongly argue with anyone who would say that the general public should be called upon to support his gentry-like whim.

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What we are seeing here in the final analysis should be scutinized deeper than just on the surface.

The particular inflationary characteristics of present times make it inevitable this $14,000,000 cost now being spoken of will rise and rise.

We will, if we remain docile and allow this proposal to go through, be guilty by our own doings of opening Pandora's box to our deepest regret.

We will then never to be able to close the lid again.

Finally, I further see the distinct possibility of us in the future being shackled with two systems of education as a responsibility. One public and one quasi public or quasi private, one of which or both of which will, to the detriment of many, many children, be grossly inferior.

EMERSON R. JULIAN; M.D.
City Councilman, 4th District

NOW And THEN
The Young and Politics II

with G. JAMES FLEMING — DR. FLEMING

There is evidence enough that young Americans are no less interested in political activity than are their elders, and that, when the circumstances are right for them, they can become very enthusiastic and involved.

Last week this column recalled such enthusiasm and involvement in the historic presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, John and Robert Kennedy, and Eugene McCarthy, and the more recent local campaigns of Parren J. Mitchell for Congress, and Milton B. Allen for state's attorney.

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But, the record also shows that young people—just as so many of their elders—can also be lethargic, that they are attracted, largely, to the glamor campaigns, that they are inclined to insist on "Simon pure" politicians, and that when they cannot have things their way, they may even decide to "cop out" on politics; even to boycott elections.

These musings began as 18-21-year-olds started registering to vote in New York and several other states where they have not enjoyed the suffrage before.

The young as voters are also with us because the Supreme Court recently ruled that to bar 18-21-year-olds from federal elections is to violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

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What will attract these young people into being politically active citizens and what will keep them enthusiastically involved in politics?

It seems that the major political parties, themselves, will have to retool, so as to be more acceptable to millions of the high school and college-age—millions frightened over war, millions deeply concerned about our poverty in the midst of wealth, millions who see no mutually accommodating frontiers to which they can escape the frustrations of the urban places.

These younger entrants into the political world are also members of a society confused over the use of marijuana and other drugs, over religion, and over family relations.

Most of all, from what they say, they are disillusioned because of the "sad" state of politics, the self-serving use of office, and the abuse of power—both at home and abroad. Younger Americans do not have much respect for the rank and file of professional politicians.

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These younger Americans make "politicians" and "the establishment" their whipping boys, just as these groups have mis-handled the younger generation.

The parties will have to include the new, younger voters on every level of their planning, programming, and operation. There must be no limit as to how far an 18-21-year-old may go.

This re-tooling will not satisfy some young people. To them the terms, "Democrat" and "Republican" are anathema. Either one turns them off.

So, in the offing maybe a goodly number of new third parties—organized to reflect the ideologies of different groups of young people, and lasting for a very short period or over a longer period of years. Youth is no more limited than the aged.

In addition to ideological groupings within their age group, the new voters can organize around those policies and principles that will have far-reaching effect on job structuring and pay practices that may well affect a substantial number, if not an overwhelming number, of places of employment throughout the country.

Jobs that were never before thought to be equal within the meaning of the Act are now being closely analyzed.

A case in Dallas, for example, held that the traditionally all male job of hospital orderly was equal to the traditionally all female job of nurses aide.

Cases elsewhere have also followed this principle causing hospitals throughout the country to begin changing their practice of paying their nurses aides at a rate somewhat less than their orderlies.

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As an equal pay body of law develops, it is probable that many other jobs will be found to be equal. Matters now pending given some indication of what the future may hold.

Investigations have questioned whether the work of tellers and clerks in banks, insurance companies and similar institutions are equal.

Similar questions are arising in manufacturing between selector-packers and assemblers and other types of production line jobs, including between sales clerks and cashiers and between tailors and fitters, in food service establishments between cooks and chefs and a number of other jobs, and in various types of establishments between custodians, janitors and security agents.

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The list could go on and on. Some believe that a virtual industrial revolution, junior grade, is brewing.

Employers cannot afford to take the equal pay revolution lightly for the cost of inequality in compensation practices for jobs held to be equal can be high.

Over a quarter of a million dollars in back wages is due as the result of a recent New Jersey case to compensate 230 female employees for the period during which they were paid less than male employees doing work which the court found to be equal.

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In addition, each of these women workers will have to be paid a 21½ cent increase in their hourly pay rate in order to bring them to the same level as their male counterparts.

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In addition, each of these women workers will have to be paid a 21½ cent increase in their hourly pay rate in order to bring them to the same level as their male counterparts.

Our public schools, especially, need a great outburst of popular concern—not only about better working conditions and better salaries for teachers—but also about better conditions and better teaching for children.

Why should some children have a full day of schooling every day and others only a half day? Why should the children of the poor be crowded into classes of 30 to over 40, when every knowing person agrees they should be in classes of 15 to under 20?

Why should a nation with the talent to land on the moon not be able to find ways to teach its school children how to read?

Why in a democracy, should only the children of those better off be able to get a good primary and high school education (in private prep schools or prestigious public suburban schools?)

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But, the young voters and non-voters will not rally behind the Allens and Mitchells, or the groundbreakers in other high office, unless all those persons who have moved upwards show themselves worthy of the support of the young.

If selfish, corrupt white bosses are kicked out of power only to be replaced by "selfish, corrupt" black bosses, the young voters will turn against the new bosses and will fight them, too.

For young people are committed to share in the work of creation, to build better now and for the future—better than has ever been done before.

They will not accept selfish opposition. They will not be finicky about whom they destroy, or how, because they believe that the self-seekers, the corruptors, the protectors of crime, the shedders of public education, and the salesmen of shoddy housing, are the real destroyers—destroyers both of humans and of the dream of democracy.

Speaking for the 3rd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in that case, Chief Judge Abraham L. Freedman noted that the Equal Pay Act was intended "as a broad charter of women's rights in the economic field," which "sought to overcome the age-old belief in women's inferiority and to eliminate the depressing effects on living standards of reduced wages for female workers and the economic and social consequences which flow from it."

(Schultz V. Wheaton Glass Company, 421 F.2d 259, C.A. 3, January 13, 1970).

In the Spotlight

It's NOT A Man's World

By BERNICE S. WHITE

The Equal Pay Law, which has a limited area of coverage, has done far more to eliminate wage discrimination based on sex than either the Civil Rights Act or the amended executive order.

The reason is that the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S