What The AFRO Stands For

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

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.

Need To Get Involved

In every large urban city concerned citizens are caught up in the maelstrom, what to do about crime in the city, how to keep neighborhoods safe.

The vast majority of citizens are law-abiding and understandably concerned about a small minority who are involved in criminal violations.

What, they ask repeatedly, can we do to help?

We sympathize witr our correspondent this week who writes about the growdy fellow passengers on a bus.

Last week an AFRO reader wrote about what he termed inhuman care of prisoners at City Jail.

Still another reader was concerned about mistreatment of a child in a public school.

No one has all the answers, but we suggest one way persons who care about the city, persons who have faith in the city in which they live, can help.

They can VOLUNTEER their services to schools, churches and social service organizations which are begging for those who are sympathetic to their apathy for others.

They can ORGANIZE their neighborhood and church groups to carry out such assignments.

They can SPEAK out for what they believe is RIGHT and good for the entire city, even when their views may not be popular ones.

They can be WILLING to cast a negative vote when the majority is against the best interest of those they serve.

They can become INVOLVED in planning for schools, for highways, for urban renewal, for health centers, recreation programs.

They can VOLUNTEER their time to interest fellow citizens, many of whom are new to our city, to register to VOTE and help them identify the candidates for public office who have their best interest at heart.

They can CARE enough about the city in which they live and choose to rear their families to stop letting John do it and criticizing John when he doesn't act according to their standards, by taking the bull by the horn, becoming involved and doing their own thing now.

It is one thing to offer a lot of guff and dialogue in a neighborhood saloon. It is a more meaningful step to take the time to find out what the needs are, to offer remedies and to be willing to stand up and be counted — to be involved.

Independent In Politics

The AFRO-AMERICAN will take a good hard look at all candidates running for office this fall before announcing its support for any one candidate.

The AFRO believes that it owes it to its readers to look at all angles, unearth all the facts and then suggest to its readers vote for the candidates who have our best interests at heart.

We believe that we owe an allegiance to both the little people and the so-called establishment.

We believe what's good for the AFRO is good for the city of Baltimore.

We believe we should at all times have clean hands in this game of politics.

In 1920, John H. Murphy Sr., AFRO founder, wrote this credo. It still goes in 1971: —

"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."

A Bitter Pill

It seems Del. Troy Brailey (D-4th), touched a sensitive area when he reported after a personal spot check that some blacks, who have moved into jobs that place them in a position to serve the public, often are discourteous and snobbish in dealing with less affluent members of their own race.

The publicity he has received results in a flood of mostly complimentary calls to Del. Brailey, a labor leader who has gained wide recognition as a crusader on behalf of what he likes to call "the little man" and for equal opportunities for all.

An AFRO survey found that many citizens have undergone the same experiences Del. Brailey exposed.

A number of those asked to comment on the Brailey criticism quickly added that whites in similar positions continue to be guilty of the same kinds of conduct, and worse.

Regrettably, they are correct.

The AFRO hopes that the community will not become hung-up on the fact that whites do it, too, and fail to demand that both black and white workers serving the public give prompt and courteous service to all without regard to race or income.

What this newspaper and others in the community long have been fighting for is a situation in which a man's color or status will not determine the type treatment he gets when he goes either to a public agency or private business.

For the frustrated man who needs assistance, it is a bitter pill to have to swallow even more of his battered pride to satisfy the ego of the persons being paid to serve him, be they black or white.

Here at the AFRO, we are not so sophisticated that we don't understand the special hurt poor black people feel when their own people sock it to 'em.

The history of racism in this city and country being what it is, a poor black man is likely to feel more hopeful of getting proper consideration when he approaches a black person for service. The AFRO understands how it cuts him when it is not forthcoming.

The solution seems to be in impressing upon everyone who deals with the public, black or white, the importance of fair and proper treatment to all comers. Public agency heads and private business owners should insist on this.

Merry, Merry May

May comes tomorrow, Saturday, May 1. Whatever the weather, dodge between the rain drops and be merry, be thankful to God.

Lady Spring may be capricious and whimsical with her dipping to cold at night and lukewarm in the day, but when May is in sight, she makes up for it in so many ways.

No matter how drab the city may be, no matter how overwhelming these times of stress and tragedy from war and the everyday woes thrust upon mankind, spring makes the very soul glad.

Hearts leap upward to see trets in bloom in the most unlikely places of the cement jungle town.

Dandelions are precious jewels as they sparkle yellow on vacant lots or with cracks of a weary sidewalk.

But A forlorn alley suddenly becomes beautiful as a spindly, undernourished shrub miraculously sports white blossoms cenlered with pink.

And, how about youngsters jumping rope, singing silly songs handed down for generations, Lord knows how or from hence? And, the melodious calls of the lowly citizen sending out a cheery, "Good Morning; pretty day isn't it?"

Therefore whatever the weather, it's good to be alive. Forecast for today (Friday) and the weekend are cool breeze; delightful showers for May flowers; Westerly winds up to 25 miles to scatter Mother Nature's gay array of petals; starry nights going from crystal clear to fragrant cloudy, wet and drowsy; daytime temperatures from hi-may 70's to low 80's, alternate sunshine and rain. Merry, Merry May is here.

Lexington Market

In the current controversy over license permits for the city's Lexington Market, an official is quoted as saying that everything is fine and the market has no real problems.

We think the spokesman had tongue in cheek.

One big problem is Lexington Market is all white. All of the stall owners are white even though over one-half of the shoppers are black.

There is a lot wrong with Lexington Market. It begins at the top with its management, the Lexington Market Authority authorized by the legislature in 1945.

And it goes right on down to the management and to the stall owners.

If the substantial number of black people who support Lexington Market spend a little five-minute day or a week, we wager there would be a change.

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;

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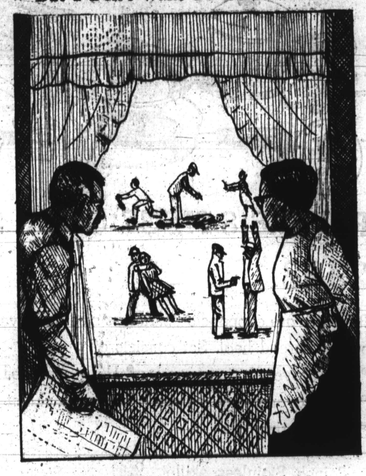
John H. Murphy Sr.
—1920

'But I Don't Want To Be Involved'



OUR READERS SAY

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.

Praise For Mrs. Murphy

Dear AFRO:

Mrs. Madeline Murphy is to be complimented for her article, "Together Traits of a Mayor; Public Entrepreneur," which appeared April 17. It was timely, and it also looks as if I shall have two friends running for the mayor of Baltimore, Russell and Mitchel splitting our votes, but it more than one white man it will be interesting race to see, for reasons that most brainy individuals won't be so interested in or looking for.

In this period of my life, I feel sometimes, it makes no real difference on who becomes mayor, black or white, and I have my reasons. Some are: much of politics is not real honesty, and most politicians will not go all out opposing dishonesty in many shapes and forms. Many have related me in the past eight years, "Why have none of your political friends given you a position Rev. McGuire?" One of my answers has always been, "They are really afraid of me. I am too truthful for them. The thief on the cross was more popular with the people than Jesus."

Mrs. Murphy did well to get these words from James V. Cunning- "To energize and involve the citizens of the development of the city." Some of the games that politicians play has taken much of my energy and involvements to various truths and developments in our state and federal governments, and the author of the book said, "All games are deceitful." I was not surprised to read in the April 24, issue of the AFRO these words, "We're Worried About Marvin," speaking about the governor.

I can take my knowledges, experiences, and the book, "The Adjusted American: Normal Neuroses in the Individual and Society," by Snell Putney Ph.D. and J. Putney, Ph.D., and combine. Mrs. Murphy's article with the complimented article, "It's Not a Man's World," by Mrs. Bernice S. White of the AFRO, and give many truths that most politicians and most people will not understand and if they do, they will not accept or put forth the effort for action. Mrs. Murphy really hits one of the nails on the head with these words, "the lack of concern for the involvement of the citizens; and the low tolerance for openness, for accepting criticism and listening."

I say with all my mind and heart to the AFRO and Mrs. Murphy, keep James V. Cunningham's "Seven Marks of a Public Entrepreneur," before the eyes of the politicians and the people during all political campaigns, for God's sake. These Seven Marks again is bold letter, and let as many as possible be blessed with the God-sent knowledge.

* * *

I am introspective enough to say, that I, the Rev. G. S. McGuire, have the "Seven Marks" from birth, and I'm giving God credit for the gift, and it is one of the reasons why most politicians, some ministers, and most people fear me. "The truth can be stranger than fiction," and can cause people create new ideas; have fresh insight, farsight and logic; imagination; not fear in losing; believe strongly in a calculated-risk; be easily dedicated; really unselfish; take criticism, and have enough curiosity, which is the base for progress?

How many people will believe with their hearts, that the kind of political leaders that will ever get behind the real problems, will be men and women who really have the true spirit of God in them? "No man can say trat Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." (1-Cor. 12th chap.)

Mrs. Murphy, I compliment you again, and don't forget about the nature of politics that I had awakend in me from Dr. G. James Fleming, when I was in his class at Morgan Evening State College.

Mrs. Murphy, we can't demand the "Seven Marks," to be in the souls of anyone, and don't be heart-broken when the next elected mayor and city councilman fall short of the "Seven Marks." "The truth is like a bitter pill," at times. The greatest mistake that I think at times, is that most people think that the most educated and legal minded people, make the best political leaders. "Thou treasure, is what's in thou heart."

The Rev. G. S. McGUIRE

Crossing Guards Cited

Dear AFRO:

I was reading my favorite newspaper, the AFRO, recently and saw the crossing guard contest announcement. It made me think about old memories.

I, too, was a crossing guard at Franklin and Schroeder Sts., in 1955. I worked nine years without missing a day until I became sick and had to stop.

I loved my work, sometimes I think and ask myself "What is a crossing guard?"

I often think of her as a mother, one who looks and takes care of her child. As a crossing guard, she is in the street taking care of hundreds of children with faith, and fellowship. She is organized with certain agreed ways of doing things. She realizes the children are like a half-blooned rose, with a little sun and rain, a bright star high above in the sky.

Best of luck to all crossing guards who are entering your contest. This is the first time they have been put in the spotlight for the public to see and appreciate their work.

As a retired worker, I thank the AFRO, for its interest in them.

Mrs. GRACE M. DAWKINS

John L. Tilley

Dr. John L. Tilley who died this week was a Baptist minister whom we remember best for his role with the Baltimore FAIR.

Under his direction, the city saw a register-and-vote campaign in 1957 which put 16,000 new voters on the books in a five-month period.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley was not a flamboyant person. Rather, he was a quiet and dignified man who believed that Christianity meant helping your fellow man now, not in the hereafter.

His was the calm voice of the liquor protest hearing.

His was the impressive figure at a public gathering as well as in the pulpit.

John Tilley was a tower of strength to our community. He will be missed.

On Sen. Mitchell

Dear AFRO:

In reading the article Mitchell Rally Attracts 7,000. I think the show was nice except for the insult made by the Mitchells. I for one would have never gone to see the Dionne Warwick Show, and a few thousand of people wouldn't have gone either. I am quite sure, due to the fact that the public was unware of the show being a political affair. Also, I am wondering if the Civic Center Committee was aware of this.

(Mrs.) HAZEL ASHBY

POLITICAL NOTEBOOK

Peace, It's Wonderful

BY MAX JOHNSON

MR. JOHNSON

Richard Milhous Nixon must still be smarting from the glaring effects of that earlier peace demonstration this week in his front yard — despite his apparent attempts to play it cool.

In the vernacular of the streets — they put a hurtin' on him.

Spelled out loud and clear was his continued pussyfooting with the Vittnam debacle — a mess he promised four years ago when he was campaigning for office to clean up fast.

A lot of trusting Americans took him at his word and elected him President.

* * *

Those demonstrators pinpointed this more forceably than ever — lending solid validity to their actions.

That they came peacefully by the hundreds of thousands and left just as peacefully — certainly must have added to the President's sting.

Had they done otherwise — they would have given Nixon firm grounds for more of his ready rhetoric.

As it was — the demonstrators pointed up an irritating long festering blister on the American face of things that has now reached the dangerous boil stage.

Even the blue-noted Nixon avid supporters were left speechless — and those who did find tongue came forth with shallow saundings.

* * *

But — the Nixon luck prevailed again.

Those thousands of peace demonstrators had hardly cleared Washington before the tide turned in his favor.

* * *

Another batch of anti-war demonstrators descended on the nation's capital — this time with a planned exhibition of positive belligerence.

They woke up Spiro Agnew.

Peace — it's wonderful!

* * *

It was some 30-odd years ago that a short, roly-poly man with a constant smile made this virtually a household saying among thousands of citizens of both races.

He used it as a greeting — and also as a departing gesture.

He built a depression-spawned religious cult through the mid 30's, through the early 60's into an almost unbelievable following of thousands from Baltimore up the eastern seaboard.

Remember Frederick Edwards, who became internationally known as the Rev. M. J. Divine — and more affectionately known by his followers as Father Divine?

Well, he didn't originate the call for peace — but, peace, it's wonderful was his.

He preached it in his usually short sermons. He wrote it in his many essays of sorts — and he lived it to a marked degree for a leader surrounded with all sorts of comforts.

* * *

I first met the Rev. Mr. Divine as a cub reporter for these newspapers back in the early 40's — when one of his many Peace Missions was located beside St. James Episcopal Church on Arlington Ave. here near Lafayette.

There developed a friendly relationship that was to stand down through the years — with many discussions, almost always with the underlying theme of peace.

The little roly-poly man with tre pleasant face passed on in 1965 — and history has yet ti record the full effects of his leadership.

It is ironic that while he grew to prominence primarily during the war years — that Vietnam would follow his passing.

* * *

It almost seems as though he lived and preached in vain.

For the peace he so constantly called for was peace, not only among neighbors and among men, but peace from wars — wars without general understand reason.

* * *

Wars primarily for the sake of East mess.

Wars — such again as the Middle East.

Had the Rev. Mr. Divine been living today — it's a safe bet he would have been along with hundreds of his followers in that first batch of peace demonstrators who journeyed to Washington earlier last week.

He would not have been among the second group — for he was a peaceful man.

ODDS and ENDS

By PAUL EVANS

MR. EVANS

Good reading — January 4, 1970, was the date of the high society fling given by Leonard Bernstein and his wife in their New York apartment to raise money for the Black Panther Defense Fund.

Then, "radical chic" was the "in" thing among New Yorkers of the moneyed set.

Tom Wolfe, the author was there, whereupon, he immediately sped back to his typewriter to give an account of high society's flirtation with fantasy.

He how new bolk: Radical Chic and Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers.

Another MUST is Evers By Charles Evers, mayor of Fayette, Miss. and a candidate for that state's governorship.

* * *

Perplexing reading will be gleaned from: **The Beginning: Berkeley, 1964** by Max Heirich.

The Flithy Speech or the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley during the middle sixties is credited as the cradle of the American college student' revolution of later years. Mr. Heirich tells how and why that movement was generated and spurred.

* * *

Excerpts from an address given last Wednesday at Johns Hopkins University by retired NBC television news commentator, Chet Huntley, noted:

Observing the American racial climate, he said,

"It is referred to variously as our racial problem, the black problem, racial problem, the black problem, the problem of the inner city or the problem of the poor.

"I submit that it might be more accurately called the white problem . . . the problem of the white majority to cleanse and purge itself, at long last, of the final trace of racial bigotry."

* * *

Huntley predicted: "Once the last trace of racism is cleansed out of . . . the white majority . . . black youngsters should have less difficulty receiving education equal to that supplied to others.

"In 1966, when the first riots and demonstrations occurred in the North, we realized suddenly that bigotry does not always come with a Southern drawl.

"What the black man seeks in this country, North and South alike, is human dignity...status, if you like."

* * *

Concluding he sensed, "To be sure . . . a black man may very well squander that dignity, throw it away or abuse it; but he must be permitted to do that on his own . . . just as we should while men do do. We dare not assume that he never had human dignity in the first place. That is morally wrong and it is scientifically inaccurate."

* * *

On the expansion subject of treatment of whites toward blacks, blacks toward whites, white toward whites and blacks toward blacks, the rhetoric is deafening.

I deplore the recent study done by Del. Troy Brailey in the AFRO and in a daily newspaper that purports that blacks generally are discourteous to each other once they have reached a particular status.

* * *

Why is it that blacks and whites continue to attribute to black people the worst of everything all the time?

We do such a good job of destroying ourselves as human beings by attributing so many probias and traits to each other as blacks, those whites who dislike us have half their work done.

* * *

We are a human people with mixed racial strains reaching back to the dawn of the human race.

We are related in ont way or another to every people that has inhabited this planet. We have some of the characteristics and personalities in one way or another of every group that has ever existed.

* * *

Living in America as slaves and then as second class citizens for so long has made us arrogate to ourselves—with the help of whites—fears about ourselves, hates and intra-racial prejudices that are unjustified.

* * *

When will the message to us as a people finally penetrate our skulls FIRST and then the minds of whites SECOND that behind our skins, beyond our blackness, we are the same underneath?

We must use our black skins to our advantage as a diverse people and not let it become a blind hindrance and an excuse for dividing our strength.

Unite For Mayor

Dear AFRO:

Why can't it be so that the Baltimore voters, politicians, as well as the little man, all join in a big team to support one candidate for mayor.

Personally, I think it is a shame, especially since we have seen what can happen already in one political campaign, that more than one person has decided to run for this office which will certainly split the vote of our community.

* * *

I am deeply concerned that many of the persons who decide to run for this office do it out of personal gains and not what they can and should do for the community, black or white.

Mrs. BERNICE E. THOMPSON

Ebbtide

The tide came gloriously in
I stood watching, along the shore
Watching white men in do. We dare not
Were washed away to sea
The wind came from the west
And brought some clouds and gulls
With it could get away
And see what's out there
The tide went rolling out
Not yet am I a groom
My lover seaward sailed,
I chose to stay at home.

PAUL D. McALISTER

In the Spotlight

A Baltimore area 1969 graduate of Morgan State College now is studying to become a veterinarian so that he can help make the people of Africa become more independent.

Donald Ford, in his second year at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, also figures on helping animals and man in the Mississippi Delta of the United States.

"When I receive my veterinary medical doctor degree in 1974," says Don, "I hope to go to Africa and work with diseases which are passed from animals to man."

Well, he didn't originate the call for peace — but, peace, it's wonderful was hit.

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Donald Ford.

In the Spotlight this week is

who are different."

He says the role of the veterinary profession today is primarily one of disease prevention — controlling the spread of infectious diseases among animals and from animals to people.

like tre Mississippi Delta. In both cases there is a nted for better animal production to make the people more independent, and more veterinarians to keep the animals' healthy."

He has held these views for some time, including his four years of undergraduate work at Morgan State.

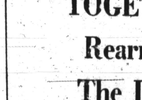
He found, though that competition is keen among applicants for admission to the Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. For every one like Don who is accepted, there are five others who are turned down.

By the time he receives his doctorate, Don will have completed more than 3,000 hours studying such subjects as anatomy, biochemistry, physiology.

"Veterinary medicint," Don says, "has gained a tremendous pharmacology, surgery, radiology, dermatology, ophthalmology, and neurology." ("Veterinary medicine." Don amused of prestige over the last few decades. The training in medical schools and veterinary schools is essentially the same — it s the patients

TOGETHER Rearranging The Dust

By MADELINE MURPHY



MRS. MURPHY

In the history of black people', lighskinned black person has long been a puzzle and a dilemma in the struggle for liberation.

It is the end product—cynically designed—to divide and conquer and yet in the history of black peoples liberation it has been a constant reminder of the trickery slave masters devised, which has boomeranged on them.

For example, my mother's white skin unwittingly became a camouflage to find out things in the system which black-skinned sisters would not have uncovered at that time, 33 years ago.

* * *

When I was in the last year of high school, she became incensed that I was not able to take up typing in our segregated high school.

So one day she stormed into the superintendent's office complaining about the limited curriculum.

Looking at her pale skin and flashing blue eyes, the superintendent whipped out the curriculum of the white high school—and crooned, "See there, Mrs. Wheeler, you are mistaken. We offer a complete secretarial curriculum in the high schools."

Whereupon mother flashed her steely eyes, and through clenched teeth, snapped, "That is not where my daughter attends school, you have proven my point. The white schools get all the benefits and our schools get nothing!"

* * *

Not only did the curriculum offer secretarial courses, it also offered foreign language courses including Spanish and German, as well as the French and Latin (only two years for us and four years in the white school) offered in our separate but "equal" high school.

The superintendent, caught in his racist stereotype, could only flush and sputter. Immediately, he instructed his secretary to revise the curriculum in the black high school to match that of the white school, but only in the area of secretarial typing along with my classmates, one of whom four years later, taught typing and shorthand in the Business Education Department of the black high school (Happy Mother's Day, Tom!)

Although they claim to have integration today, many of us even by subterfuge, cannot guarantee that courses of study will not be modified nor eliminated, when schools become totally black; that all benefits do not still redound to the predominantely white schools.

* * *

What makes this problem more dangerous is that tract systems, quasi-tract system, (whatever you call them), will continue to encourage administrators to discriminate against black students.

Either by prejudging their aptitude and vocations; or by limiting the variety of choice of curriculum, by transferring or placing white and black teachers in black schools who are not committed either to equal treatment or to equitable distribution of quality education all the while compounding a low self-esteem.

They are insidiously aware of the apathy of parents and of their own ability to manipulate the PTA.

In the precious time, energy and money it has taken to devise a plan to relieve overcrowding in the public schools, I am reminded of a friend's description of her house keeping: "Oh, I don't house clean, I just rearrange the dust!"

Is this in fact true of the public schools?

Are they so inundated by the dust of antequated methods, by mountains of bureaucratic junk that they just rearrange it?

My concern with the quadrant system, the tract system or any system espoused by Baltimore City's Acting Superintendent Keyes:—

Will black children going through Baltimore City public schools attain a competence which will fit them for competition in a hostile white world?

Will limited open enrollment policies reinforce segregation which at this point is synonymous with second class education?

Charlie Silberman in his book CRISIS IN EDUCATION, The Remaking of American Education, said:

In an era of radical change such as the present, no approach is more impractical than one which takes the present arrangements and practices as given, asking only "How can we do what we are now doing more effectively?" or "How can we bring the worst institutions up to the level of the best?"

These questions need to be asked, to be sure; but one must also realize that the best may not be good enough and may in any case already be changing . . . We need (need) to work on two levels simultaneously: a level of short-run reform, where one works within the existing system, and a long-run concern with the transformation of the system."

A longer run concern in the transformation of the system for black people may mean more than a change in the control of schools must have precedence over the presently monolithic bungling of an all too expensive system, whose end product is under-educated graduates and misdirected educational processes.

Community control means systematic planning, thorough organization built upon the increasingly high frustration levels of disillusioned parents. It means hard work, study planning and active recruitment of disciples which will be just the beginning.

For such a plan, to be workable, we must have skilled dedicated, untiring endership and broad based community support.

Inevitably, this must come about, so we may as well begin now. I'm ready, are you?

NOW AND THEN

DR. FLEMING

The Decline Of A City

with G. JAMES FLEMING

"Sixteen Reasons for Boston Decline" was the first headline this observer saw in a long weekend in the Boston area. A sub-head asktd: "Why has this city, once a world leader, fallen so far behind?"

Many people in Boston were inquiring, just as people in New York, Chicago, Newark, Baltimore and three-score other cities have also been asking, in one way or another.

An investigator for the Boston Evening Globe concluded that his city "badly needs a broad-based, citizens' third force" as "the voice of still concerned people, a united voice shocking the government and politicians out of their complacency, demanding action, but also achieving it . . ."

* * *

The reporter (Ian Menzies) pointed to the lack of competent civic leadership in Greater Boston and failure of the Boston business and legal communities, in particular, to match the level of civic progress provided by their counterparts in some other major cities.

Why is there this lack in Boston? Why? Why?

And, is what is true of Boston also true of your city, too — whether the city is Baltimore or Birmingham, Newark or Norfolk, Detroit or Denver, or even sime small town?

One Globe reader made an attempt to give answer to the question "Why" so far as Boston is concerned:

This activist in a variety of civic and political organizations, former president of the Boston Junior Chamber of Commerce (Bernard Borman), may prove provocative to "Now and Then" readers also.

Asks Borman: "Why should Boston . . . have so much difficulty keeping pace with the 20th century?" "Why should Boston be the dirtiest city in America and perhaps the Western world?" Why "do we tolerate our paralyzed and disgraceful public elementary school system?"

He also questions failure in operating the once outstanding transportation system, the non-existence of a good park system, the "worst zoo in the world," etc. etc.

How to explain "the mess" in which Boston finds itself, according to Borman, may be summarized, as follows:

Borman, may be summarized, as follows:

1. "AGE . . . Since our society began here, the decline of our society may be beginning here . . ."

1. "ETHNICISM — In spite of its beautiful mixture of peoples from various nationalistic backgrounds, Boston has not been a melting pot, and "has not outlived the effect of the Brahmin-Irish battles of the late 19th century . . ."

3. "LIMITED EXPECTATIONS — . . . The result of generations of disrespect for government and poor performance by it are that people simply no longer expect any sort of service from government . . ."

4. "CORRUPTION — Lack of respect for government, lack of respect for strangers as part of society, entrenched ethnicism, indifference and ineptitude, could only produce one result — corruption.

Naturally, a government that is corrupt cannot be expected to perform miracles in dealing with the ever-increasing complexities of urban America. . . ."

5. "THE ALIENATED VOTER — Ultimately, a sense of frustration about improving our society through our government results at all levels in the population.

"We simply begin to feel that nothing we can do will make any difference. This feeling is emphasized in Boston far exceeds anything anyone I know has ever witnessed elsewhere."

6. "INSTITUTIONALIZATION — Non-involvement as a mode of political life is the result not only of the 'alienated voter concept but also of something I call 'institutionalization' which is fairly unique to Boston.

"In the business sense, Boston is a city of major business institutions.

"Large insurance companies and large banks predominate, but there are Gillette, the major retailers and the mutual fund industry, too. One rarely meets a young man in business for himself . . ."

Borman also blames the colleges. He continues:

7. "IV Y LEAGUE SCHOOLS — Handing civic leadership to inexperienced, institutionalized businessmen, performance. The nature of their performance might have been shaped in their relatively early years had they been offered an opportunity to cope with organization problems at the college level.

"In the Middle West, for example, the major state universities have student unions which really are sprawling student enterprises that teach students how to get things done on a volunteer basis.

"The typical Ivy League graduate has virtually no knowledge of how to get organized."

8. "EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM — We are now in the process of educating a whole generation of inadequate citizens through our decrepit educational system.

"As our urban problems become more and more complex, the flight to the suburbs and the abandonment of public education in the cities means that the city voters who must be called upon more and more to solve these complex problems will, in fact, be less qualified to do so by virtue of inadequate education and poverty. This is the most worrisome aspect of the self-perpetuating treadmill of the 60's upon which we now find ourselves."

* * *

9. "ESTABLISHMENT — Every city has its establishment. Establishment is a concept that simply means more in Boston.

"As one might suspect, no matter what degree of performance one presents, you cannot gain acceptance from this establishment unless you look like an establishment type or have been into the establishment and play by its rules.

"This same exclusionary attitude is at work in the process of political ernonym that has such tremendous impact in Massachusetts."

10. "CIVIC SPIRIT — Boston is especially noteworthy for its lack of civic spirit. Through its historical development, the city is uniquely divided into indentifiable neighborhoods. The suburbanites are even more insular in ther attitude toward the central city. With this kind of fractionaizaton t is difficult to develop requisite civic spirit."

* * *

11. NEWSPAPERS AND TV — The local media are one of the most responsible elements in tht decline of Boston.

"The lack of reform movements can be largely traced to disinterest and lack of support as the part of the media over the decades.

"A volunteer reformer soon learns he can spend all of his time just trying to get the message across to the media. The local media simply haven't had the tenacity to stay with good issues that work for good government even when they have started with them."

Borman, a practicing lawyer, also believes that one source of Boston's troubles is its "archaic" government structure — archaic both for the needs of state and local governments.

"This structure of government, true in many other states, produces "the problem of a struggling, starving core city surrounded by scores of various suburban parasites. . . .

Is Boston any different from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Newark, New York, Chicago? Your city?

IF YOU Ask Me

BY BETTYE MOSS

MRS. MOSS

Making a name for itself is the new modern dance group organized and directed by Mrs. Brenda Burley of the Department of Recreation's Liberty Center on Maine Ave.

Members of the group, all elementary and secondary public school pupils, are Gail Dunham, Jescine Artis, Alice Burley, Teloca and Tramar Murdock and Donna Reed.

They've already performed creditably at sevtral churches.

You can see them in recital on May 2 at 7 p.m. at Woodyears Methodist Church, Lanvale and Carrollton; or May 14 at the Greater Arts Festival; or May 23 at the Howard Park Recreation Center.

* * *

Down Memory Lane: Members of the Douglass High School Class of 1941 revisited their Alma Mater on Thursday to present a variety show under the direction of Mrs. Eva Williams Cick.

Entitled, "Old Black Magic," the program compared events of yesteryear with today and salutd civic and political leaders in the community.

The program was a forerunner of the 30th anniversary celebration which culminates May 28 with a banquet at Eudowdy Gardens.

T. Edgar Williams is class chairman. Others who participated in the Thursday program were: Mesdames Anna Patterson Hines, Alice Stubbs, Irene Lee Alexander, Viola Martin, Carroll Palmer and Anthony Ward and Myles Robinson.

* * *

McGuire Funeral Home in Washington was filled with beautiful flowers and beautiful people on Tuesday evening in tribute to Mrs. Dorothy Young Barrett.

Mrs. Barrett, 75, and her husband, Governor Barrett, (who survives), were pioneer Washington residents. They had marked their 55th wedding anniversary last year.

A large number of Baltimore friends of her daughter, Mrs. Glenn Tarter (Gwendolyn), including her We Wives club members, were at the Tuesday evening wake.

Requiem mass was Wednsday morning at St. Luke Episcopal Church, where she was an active member.

* * *

Cuff note: In new development

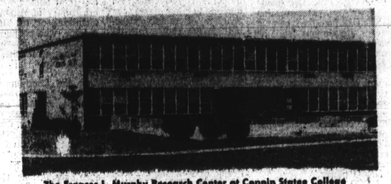
AFRO LINE is an AFRO community service to help you solve problems, whatever they may be. All you have to do is write a postcard to AFRO LINE, AFRO, 628 N. Eutaw St., P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203. In addition to stating the question you want answered, include your name, address and phone number.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

QUESTION: What has happened to the Frances L. Murphy Laboratory School on the Coppin State College campus? I passed the other day and it looked like this brand new structure was not being used. What has happened? Are school children still being trained there? — Mrs. M. G.

ANSWER: Dr. Calvin Burnett, president of the college, told AFRO LINE this building gets a great deal of use, only from the educational research project at the school. A group of 90 elementary school children from kindergarten through 2nd grade, a reading center, and the adult education department. The center houses as well several offices, a multi-purpose room used by community groups, the college band, and college classes that can't find room elsewhere on the crowded Coppin campus. "In fact," Dr. Burnett added, "the building is overused. In years past it was used by the public school system, but now we need the space too badly."

QUESTION: I live on a circular street which is very dirty; it hasn't been cleaned in almost two years. Two years ago I wrote about it to Hyman Pressman, and after that they cleaned it for about two months, but then they stopped. Now it is extremely dirty. Can you help us, it cleaned again?

ANSWER — AFRO-LINE reported the address and the complaint to the Customer Service office of the Department of Sanitation (539-3151) and was told it would be taken care of right away.



The Frances L. Murphy Research Center at Coppin States College

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro-American

MAY 1, 1971 A—5

MRS. WHITE

It's NOT A Man's World

By BERNICE S. WHITE

"There can be no doubt that women are seeking greater opportunities for careers and a bigger share of the responsible jobs at the top."

The pressures for equality are increasing and will continue to increase during this decade of the 70's.

This phenomenon is still referred to as the quiet revolution.

But the barriers to overcome are formidable—the barriers of discrimination, myth, ignorance, stereotypes, and of women's own sense of inadequacy.

* * *

One of the most formidable barriers to women's full participation in the many professional, creative, managerial, and technical career fields is their own lack of self confidence, collectively, as well as individually.

There still exist the self-doubt, self-depreciation, built-in prejudices about the inherent inferiority of women relative to men in decision making and leadership.

When President Nixon was asked why he did not have a woman in his cabinet, it was a woman who replied that "those jobs are too demanding and complex for a woman." It had often been said that "woman is her own worst enemy" and the saying is till true.

* * *

Recent surveys of college women led to the conclusion that women are prejudiced against female professionals and regardless of their accomplishments, they refuse to recognize them as equals of their male contemporaries.

This is indeed ironic, since the women most qualified or likely to qualify for leading the way to equality for all women are themselves prejudiced against each other.

An important step in achieving equality would be for women themselves to recognize and overcome their own jealousies and prejudices.

* * *

We must begin to train our young girls in a different more enlightened way.

It is high time we stop telling girls that it is unfeminine to have aptitudes for mathematics, engineering, science, etc.

Boys are forced to face up to life early and to plan for a life's work.

Girls, on the other hand, are still raised with the romantic images of life—school, marriage, family—and they lived happily ever after. "Sez"

But Cinderella is dead!

The life styles of the American woman have changed. Women no longer work for pin money or hair dressing money.

They are working full time for a paycheck.

* * *

And with the cost of living rising daily, women and girls are forced to work out of economic necessity. Most women work because they must—not just for self fulfillment.

So employment is a reality of life for women—especially married women—in American society.

Studies show that three out of five women who are working are married, and many are economic necessity. Most women work because they must—not just for self fulfillment.

So employment is a reality of life for women—especially married women—in American society.

Studies show that three out of five women who are working are married, and many are economic necessity.

Thus, our girls should be encouraged to develop to the fullest their potential talents, abilities, and interests which can be utilized in this modern world of work.

* * *

More interesting quotes:

"It is the easiest thing in the world to say every broad for herself—saying it and acting that way is the thing that's kept some of us behind the eight ball where we've been living for a hundred years."BILLIE HOLLIDAY

"I have been discriminated against far more because I am a woman than because I am black." — Rep. Shirley Chisholm

"It is because of men that women dislike one another." La Bruyere

If you have questions you'd like to have discussed here or opinions you'd like to express, write "It's Not A Man's World," c/o AFRO-AMERICAN, P.O. Box 1857, Balto., Md. 21203.)

Miss Elizabeth Keene; and their principal, Miss M. Rosalind Allen, members of the school's Charmers club dined at Hochschild Kohn's Continental Room.

Note from Glenside, Pa., advises Miss Anna Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deaver Y. Smith, Jr., of Springside Ave., played the "Drayer"