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

Stick With Parren

An interesting phase of the expected congressional race between Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, D-7th, and City Solicitor George L. Russell Jr., will be how the Democratic party biggies line up.

Normally, any elected party member who is not an out and out scoundrel can expect official support of his Democratic Party leadership.

Rep. Mitchell has been a good congressman. In less than two years in Washington he has gained a reputation as an outspoken, hard-working, capable congressman who in due time will join the ranks of the powerful and influential.

So the question arises: how will those Democratic officials who oppose him make their case?

This will be particularly interesting where black and white officials are concerned.

Will white officials, moneymen and bosses dictate to black officials when time comes to make a choice between Mitchell and Russell?

Or will black officials go along with what seems to be a groundswell in their community for Mitchell and not allow themselves to be caught up in a game of divide and conquer?

There are complications here for the future that cannot be overlooked. Last year's mayor's race was the first time the community got hit with this split-and-defeat tactic. Except for turnout, they showed good sense of direction.

The AFRO thinks the community will show the same kind of best-interest politics this year by sticking with Parren Mitchell, no matter who runs or who supports his challenger or challengers.

Unless the community shows this kind of sense of direction, having a population majority in Baltimore is not going to mean anything politically.

Senators Should Act

The senseless mess Gov. Marvin Mandel has made of redistricting in Baltimore City can be, and should be, straightened out by city senators and legislature.

An earlier plan to reduce the number of city senators from 12 to 10, also put forward by Gov. Mandel, was adopted by the senators and approved by a special reapportionment committee.

Then, acting as if a good plan agreed to by all was too much to stomach and simply not the way to do things for Baltimore City, Gov. Mandel in his usual high-handed, back-room fashion, designed another plan that was certain to create turmoil and infighting. Some senators knew nothing of it until shortly before its introduction.

Mandel's new plan would knock out one of Baltimore's four black senators at a time when the city is half black and changing more so every year. It also would attempt to restore power to old-line conservative, machine elements at a time when their influence is on the wane.

The answer to all this is that a majority of the 12 city senators should vote for the original plan. This, in all likelihood, would win approval of state legislators who normally go along with the desires of local delegations on such matters.

Getting a majority vote should be a simple matter. There are enough votes in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts to turn the tide.

By the time the Senate meets on Monday to take up reapportionment, the senators from Baltimore City should have taken a firm position in favor of the original redistricting plan.

Why Not Expressway?

City Council president, Walter S. Orlinsky, in an exclusive interview with the AFRO last month revealed he was not opposed to honoring "my good friend Walt Carter."

Friends of the late Civil Rights leader have asked the city to rename North Ave., the Walter P. Carter Blvd.

Orlinsky and other city officials, however, say the cost of changing the name would be exhorbitant.

It is expected that Mr. Orlinsky and Director of Model Cities Council E. Mr. Irving J. Conway who is heading the drive to honor Walt Carter, will get together later this month and settle on a suitable memorial.

An AFRO reader suggested this week, that perhaps a better tribute and certainly a less expensive one, would be to have a portion of the east-west expressway designated Walter P. Carter Blvd. . .Why not?

A COMMENTARY ON YOUTH AND OUR TIMES

Adults Needed Only In Time Of Trouble?

By KING V. CHEEK JR.
(ED.'s Note: Dr. Cheek is president of Morgan State College)

"Our youth now love luxury. They have bad manners, contempt for authority, disrespect for older people. They no longer rise when their elders enter the room. They contradict their parents and tyrannize their teachers."

One would suspect that this observation was made by a parent or a school teacher in the '60s or '70s.

It was, instead, made by Socrates in the 5th Century B.C., the golden age of Greek culture.

This statement underscores the historical concern and feeling about youth.

It appears that older adults have seldom considered younger people enlightened or respectful.

In this day the question—"What is bugging our youth?" is frequently asked. In this essay a limited attempt will be made to explore this question. Any discussion of today's youth must include a description of the characteristics of the youth culture, the conditions which have promoted their frustrations and the selective responses which adult leaders must give if the crisis in faith and confidence is to be eliminated.

What are some of the common characteristics of this new breed of youth?

They seem to be more peer-oriented than previous generations; in other words, they turn to each other rather than to their parents and other adults for values and emotional support.

They question and are highly critical of authority. Who is in charge and why? is a question often asked. Authority as a source of truth is no longer blindly accepted.

Thus the college, the church, government and often parents are all viewed as members of an establishment or system to be distrusted. "Never trust anyone over thirty" for many has become more than simple rhetoric.

Although it is debatable, many adults would consider the youth of today to be more permissive than those of previous generations.

Responsibility has not yet been blended with freedom. A demand for an end to in loco parentis rules is not thoroughly understood since they desire the freedom as well as the protection.

Adults appear to be needed only when their young are in trouble.

Related to the above is their desire for an early end to adolescence and supervision. This characteristic is best viewed in student demands for more liberal social and academic regulations—co-ed visitation, co-ed dormitories, non-compulsory class attendance and many others.

The young—both students and non-students—appear to be more oriented toward participatory democracy.

They insist on being involved in the decision making process.

They not only want to be included among those who decide, but they also understand that the locus of power resides in deciding who decides.

It is allegedly by some that the youth of today are brighter, more intelligent and better informed in general than previous generations.

More than seven million full and part-time students are in higher education.

Fifty per cent of college age students now enter college and they are drawn from all segments of the population—not just the elite.

These represent only a sampling of the many characteristics attributed to today's youth.

However we describe them it is generally believed that the youth culture of today is different from that of yesteryear.

If we ask how it happened we might be wise to begin by looking at the way of life we have created for ourselves and for them in a modern society.

We must examine the conditions and values older adults have created and continue to perpetuate and the responses we have given to expressed frustrations of our youth.

We must first remember that the young of today are not dominated by the same forces which shaped the life styles of their elders. Theirs is a new and different world.

They have known only phenomenal scientific advancement and its contradictions—the search for life on other planets and the threat of annihilation of life on this one by war and environmental pollution.

As Arthur Schlesinger Jr., put it: "One can understand. . .why the contradictions of our society weigh so heavily on the young.

"The contradictions between the righteousness of a secretary of state and the ruthlessness of a B-52;

"Between the notion that violence is fine against simple folk 10,000 miles away and shocking against injustice in our own land;

"Between the equality demanded by our constitutional structure and the equality demanded by our social structure; even between the accepted habits of one generation and the emerging habits of the next, as when a parent tipsy on his fourth martini begins a tirade against marijuana."

The contradictions which are seen by youth in our society are not new. But there is a heightened awareness and lesser tolerance of them. As opposed to the past, they are now revealed to the young in living color on the TV sets and in the movies.

The mass media often confront the young with the harsh truths and realities of life before they are prepared to digest or understand them. The result is often a deep skepticism and cynicism.

It is true that the young people of today are more permissive than those of previous generations, we might look for answers in the home, the school and in other institutions controlled by adults. We might find there permissive environments and attitudes which generate the life styles reflected in today's youth.

There are the parental attitudes that children should not be disciplined or deprived of their freedom. Because the young are restless and unable to tolerate frustration and delay, their demands are readily accepted.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Our Credo

I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employes—those are trimmings.

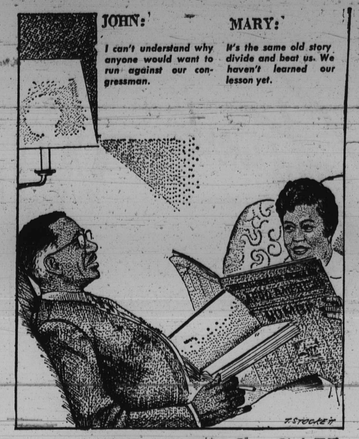
A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God, and in the present generation. It must always ask itself —

Whether it has 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 injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920



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.

Tragedy Of Vietnam

Dear AFRO:

OK! — you've performed well in the unfortunate case of William L. Morgan. You reported the gruesome details of the crime.

You wrote about Mrs. Barbara Brooks' ordeal as a hostage, you told us of Patrolman Edward Malecki's bravery.

I do not in any way intend to minimize her plight or the patrolman's courage but a newspaper's duty, once sensationalism is served, should be to present facts not readily available the moment a crime's committed, that moment when things and people are functioning at boiling temperature.

In this crime, subsequent investigation reveals that William L. Morgan is a Vietnam veteran, considered 100 per cent disabled!

Our eyes need to be opened to what Vietnam's doing to our men. We are losing more than material things.

American youths are losing their lives, being maimed for life, and many are returning with crippled minds to face challenging emptiness and frustration.

Morgan's future is dismal. He broke laws and will surely pay for his crimes. He won't be the last to suffer in a system whose by-products are broken lives.

We are a nation of statistics. We boast about our affluence but there are still too many deprived millions.

—B. J. SMALL

Let People Decide

Dear AFRO:

After reading Moses Newsom's (Jan. 15, 1972) article about George Russell's chances of defeating Congressman Parren Mitchell, I just want to say that I thought it was an excellent piece of journalism.

I really do want to know why people like Senators Welcome, Dalton, and Blount want to see PJ out of Congress? Are they aware that under new re-districting that Judge Russell now lives in the SECOND Congressional District? Why doesn't he take on Congressman Long?

Parren is a good man. I would really hate to see him leave Congress. What I would like to see are Senators Welcome, Dalton, and Blount getting to work in Annapolis and letting the people decide who should be their Congressman.

JOSEPH KROME

On Stop-Frisk. . . .

Dear AFRO:

Black people are understandably resentful of the proposed stop-and-frisk section of the governor's gun control bill. Perhaps they would feel a little better to learn that a white teenager from a wealthy suburban family told me last year that he had been stopped on the Beltway by police, made to get out of the car he was driving and frisked (for drugs, I think it was).

White people don't like to be frisked either — or harassed — as the American Civil Liberties Bulletin will attest. As I remember the newspaper accounts of the two incidents, the victims in both were white.

We may have to have the stop-and-frisk part of the bill to cut down the present high rate of incidents (and I agree with your letter-writer who would extend the frisk to include knives), but be assured that some whites too are concerned for civil rights and the human dignity of us all.

(Mrs.) DOROTHY OGLE GRAHAM

WASHINGTON REPORT

Must Protect People With Low Income

By PARREN J. MITCHELL
M.C., House of Representatives, D-7th Md.

REP. MITCHELL.

There is a strong likelihood that the Mitchell provision in the economic stabilization legislation protecting the earnings of the low-income and working poor is not being administered as initially intended.

Last week this writer learned that standards other than those established by the Bureau of Labor statistics might be used to determine the income level of exemption from controls.

The only information available on Friday from the wage board was that persons below the minimum wage (approx. $3,325 annum) would be exempted.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said its latest data, the spring, 1970 cost studies, established $6,970 as its low level income for a family of four per annum.

Since there was a considerable difference between the minimum wage level and the level provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we pursued the matter.

A high level source in the cost of living council advised that the level was not being given out; that it would be $1.97 per hour or above.

We were advised guidelines would be out this week and would be forwarded to the banking and currency committee before being sent to the press.

Assuming that the negotiations resulting in the approval or disapproval of wage increases were public, we inquired about this; but have not yet received any transcripts, summaries or other public document.

Apparently, there is a legal question as to whether the proceedings are public because the council is exempted, or may be found to be exempted, from the provisions of the freedom of information act.

So far, there also seem to be no established procedures which would assure that the poor and working poor are not harmed by contracts disapproved by the wage board, and are available to the public.

This writer recommends that inquiries be made to determine if the Mitchell amendment is being administratively implemented so as to protect far fewer low income persons than intended, and whether in all of its deliberations the wage board is taking the poor into account.

I have sent telegrams to President Nixon, Wright Patman, chairman of the house banking and currency committee and to the wage board urging that the Mitchell amendment to the Economic Stabilization Act be implemented so as to protect low income persons.

Cong. Henry Reuss and Cong. William Ryan have joined in this effort.

The wage board, in all of its deliberations must take into account the working poor.

Is Gov. Mandel Trying To Silence Community?

By VERDA F. WELCOME
(State Senator (D-4th)

Anger followed astonishment in Annapolis this week when the Governor presented the General Assembly with a reapportionment proposal which differed from that agreed upon by the Baltimore City Legislators.

The plan agreed upon would have provided each of the four Black Senators, Clarence W. Blount, Robert L. Dalton, Clarence Mitchell, and myself, with a majority of Black voters in our district.

The two Senators which the city will lose would have been eliminated by pitting Sixth District Senators Harry J. McGuirk against Senator William L. Hodges, and East Baltimore Senator Joseph A. Bertorelli against Senator Joseph J. Stazak.

Likewise, the City must lose ten delegates. Under the plan agreed to by a majority the members of the House of Delegates from the City, a Gay Street District would have pitted Floyd B. Adams, Joseph A. Chester, and John J. Douglass against each other for two seats.

Troy Brailey, Lloyd Randolph, Kenneth L. Webster, and Walter R. Dean, would have run for four delegate seats from the Druid Hill area.

Lena K. Lee, Hildegardis Boswell, Isaiah Dixon, Frank M. Conaway, and Calvin A. Douglas would have had to fight it out in West Baltimore for four House seats.

Last weekend, apparently, a decision was made in the Executive offices to make some changes in this. Some City Senators were called and asked if they would accept modification of their district, but not all were called.

Senators Julian Lapidas, Rosalie Abrams, Clarence Mitchell and myself knew nothing about the changes until shortly before the session opened Wednesday, when the plan was presented.

The altered plan places Clarence Mitchell and myself in one district where we must fight for one Senate seat. It retains a safe seat for Senators Blount and Dalton.

The fourth seat which was to have been a predominately Black district has been eliminated.

Instead, two districts have been designed in southwest Baltimore so that Senators McGuirk and Hodges will no longer be running against one another.

The district which was to have encompassed the Druid Hill area under the first plan has been shifted to include the Black areas of the Fifth District although the delegate distribution remains the same.

Some changes were also made elsewhere in the state aggravating some other delegates.

Some Baltimore and Harford County legislators are unhappy about changes in their plan.

Some Eastern Shore Legislators have also expressed dissatisfaction.

The redistricting plan was presented to the General Assembly in the form of an Executive Order. It must be acted on within 45 days. An Executive Order cannot be amended.

To alter it new legislation must be submitted and a majority of votes garnered to support it. This will be very difficult since many legislators are satisfied with the Governor's plan.

Some hope at the possibility that it can be done may be found in the tendency of the Legislature to kick up its heels this year as displayed in overriding several Gubernatorial vetoes.

One of the people most hurt by the shift in plan is myself. I am extremely disturbed both at the change that was made, and the manner in which it was done.

Such indirect dealings can only lead to distrust. If, as the Governor claims, it was due to faulty staff work, I hope steps are taken to eliminate the possibility of a repetition in the future.

We shall all be watching, with great interest, the progress and affect of this altered proposal in the State Legislature.

NOW and Then Our Politicians

Afraid Of Fighting Crime?

By G. JAMES FLEMING

DR. FLEMING

Are black politicians afraid of the crime issue?

The answer is "yes," according to a member of the House of Delegates, John W. Douglass (D-2d), who has taken us to task for the piece here on January 8, captioned "It Had to Be: Black Voices Against Guns."

Delegate Douglass and Delegate Lena K. Lee (D-th) both asked for "equal time" to the same column.

In that piece we noted that it was high time that "leading black voices" were raised for stiffer anti-gun laws. We did not back any particular law, but we did commend Delegate Frank M. Conaway (D-5th) and Irving Conway, president of the Civic Interest Group, for speaking out, for preferring even frisking if it would control the continued wanton killings.

Del. Lee called to say she had "another side" to present and she was invited to submit it in writing. Later, however, she changed her mind in the spirit of "for the time being".

Next, Del. Douglass wrote to show that this column "erred in crediting certain persons with taking the initiative in attacking the crime problem." Del. Douglass continued:

"What little momentum that has developed has come as a result of my urging. On December 15, 1971, I sent a letter to 22 black elected officials exhorting them to join with me in developing a master strategy to end this rampant crime wave. I called on them to join with me at a meeting to determine what our strategy should be."

Unfortunately, for Del. Douglass, to use his words, "Few showed up at that meeting, and only a few have chosen to speak out against this scourge and menace. It is my firm conviction that Black politicians are afraid of the crime issue."

Del. Douglass closed his letter: "In the future, I would appreciate you giving credit where credit is due."

In the meantime, the Mandel gun control law is before the General Assembly, and several blacks (individuals and groups), continue to oppose the section on "stop and frisk."

In the meantime, also, blacks continue to die nearly every day, victims of guns mostly in the hands of other blacks.

Perhaps Delegate Douglass has something.

Perhaps black politicians, and those who make their living directly from blacks, are afraid to fight against crime and criminals — until they, themselves, are victims.

Legislators may not be outspoken about crime, but they certainly find their tongues when it appears they may be reapportioned out of their legislative seats. They are hollering. Progress: The election of Senator Clarence Blount as chairman of the city's Senatorial Committee. Now, some of the Senator's vote last year can be understood.

Is it true that bumper stickers are out saying "Russell for Congress"? This column had a call reporting just that. Or, is it wishful thinking?

The most important school case since 1954 will undoubtedly reach the Supreme Court from Richmond, Va. In that city the U.S. District Court has directed that a new school district be created in order to avoid all-white and all-black schools.

This new school district will cross city and county boundary lines and will be composed of the city of Richmond and Henrico and Chesterfield Counties — both counties being suburban havens for whites who have deserted the city; who have fled.

In the new district, each school will have 70 to 75 per cent white pupils; there will be no school with a majority of blacks.

This kind of division means that both blacks and whites will be fighting the new arrangement.

For instance, many Richmond blacks are of the opinion that the Maggie Walker High School, for instance historically black, means a great deal to the black community — as a cultural force, as a center of entertainment, etc.

And what will be the fate of all the "extras" now part of such high schools: drum majorettes and cheer leaders, choirs and glee clubs, football and basket teams?

Some join Baltimore's W. Eugene Scott, recently named to the Board of School Commissioners, Dr. scott says he is opposed to the open enrollment policy for high schools because such a policy drains too many of the top-level and leadership-type students away from the black community.

The Richmond case is worth watching, not only by parents and students, but by nearly everyone interested in the power struggle between the state and federal governments as to what rights and power each state may retain.

This case could catapult Gov. George Wallace into being a front-running Presidential threat. It will be a real test of the Burger Supreme Court.

It's NOT A Man's World

By BERNICE S. WHITE

MRS. WHITE

Many mature women who want to return to school or work after a period devoted to homemaking are voicing a desire to refresh and update rusty skills learned 10 or 20 years earlier.

Due to the changing needs and interests of these women, many college and university programs are inadequate, unsatisfactory, and follow the traditional 4 year pattern, considered by some to be outmoded.

In 1936, the President's Commission on the Status of Women recommended a renewed comprehensive program of continuing education geared to the individual woman's needs.

Support of continuing education programs for women developed across the country.

University and college officials began to review current curriculum offerings to discover what education was available to mature women.

As a result, courses for women are being offered across the nation in ever increasing numbers.

The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor has released a revised edition of "Continuing Education Programs and Services for Women."

It lists almost 450 programs known to be in operation in 1971 offered by colleges, universities, and other organizations.

Maryland listed nine college programs with four located within the Baltimore area.

The following programs were listed: Community College of Baltimore - Encourages mature women to return to school by providing counseling and permitting enrollment on a part-time basis in degree programs. Offers job preparation in numerous areas of special interest to women including mental health technology, dental assisting, and occupational and physical therapy.

Coppin State College — Offers an educational program for parents of children who participate in the Head Start program administered by the Department of Early Childhood Education. Also permits high school graduates to enroll in evening and summer courses as non-matriculated students.

Essex Community College — Encourages adult women to resume their education by offering a Wednesday morning guidance class, group and individual counseling, and mini-courses (for one credit) scheduled when their children are in school.

Goucher College — Permits older women to enroll on a part-time noncandidate basis for 1 year while deciding whether to become degree candidates; provides educational advice to such students during the trial period. The Alumnae Association conducts a Wednesday morning series of noncredit courses open to the public.

GREENBURY Talks Trash

(ED'S NOTE: Greenbury, an honest barber with good, common sense is the central character in this new AFRO column. This is the fifth in a series).

What can we do about people and trash. . .every time I look around in my neighborhood it's all over the place.

Don't know, Greenie, sometimes I thinks people just don't care.

Yeh, with all the new fangled bags and boxes to put stuff in why they got to leave it thrown all over the streets?

Maybe the san-ee-ta-shun department do it and the wind.

Naw, man, don't make no excuses for them and don't give me that stuff about people driving through the neighborhood and out the windows.

Well, it's true, ain't it?

Sometimes, man, but most of the time it's the people who lives there who leaves it out. . .like my brother across the street. . .he never ties the top of his plastic bag. Before the men come pick it up the dogs has it all over the street.

What can you do, Greenie, what can you do?

There's a law, you know. People can be fined.

Yeh, but I don't want to report my brother and get in trouble with the law.

He ain't your brother if he leaves his trash out and makes the neighborhood look back.

Yeh, and then they say we're lazy and dirty when it's just one or two brothers makin' the mess.

And sisters, too. There are some careless sisters leavin' stuff for the trash man.

I wouldn't want to be a trash man, would you, Greenie?

I don't know. . .sometimes it gives you a chance to meet some nice people and it's a regular, steady job.

You meet people through the trash?

Sure, you can tell whether them that lives in the fine houses are as fine as they make out they is. Cause they is some of them that leaves the trash all loose and stuff.

Greenie, my nephew lookin' for a steady job, think he like it?

Don't know, friend, don't he live over on Aisquith St. in one of those nice neighborhoods?

Yeh, how you know?

I was just over there visiting a church the other day and saying to myself how shameful it was peoples in nice houses like that throwing trash out even on Sunday.

Maybe if he was a trash collector he'd help the neighbors keep the place up.

Might try it, friend, might try it.

Certainly are some dirty peoples in this town ain't they?

Yeh, and cleanliness should begin at home. . .everyone's complaining need to look at theirselves first.

You're right, Greenie, you right.

Baltimore AFRO-American

THE STATE OF THINGS

By VAL HYMES

If the first week of the 1972 legislative session is any clue to the rest of the 90 days, it will be a grinding, grueling session with more pressures than ever before, especially from the man upstairs.

And the pressures on legislation and legislators have changed since the good old days when there were easy choices between "good" bills and "bad" bills.

Those pressures, which seem particularly intense this year, can reshape a bill so that it is unrecognizable to its sponsor by the time it is passed, or defeated.

Even worse, the voters may never know what influences were brought to bear in the passage of that bill, or what promises were exacted to defeat or pass another, perhaps completely unrelated, bill.

For all the folks back home in Baltimore may know, that little ole local bill might have been part of a gentlemen's agreement to support a major State-wide measure.

Defiance meant, on more than one occasion last year, that local bills were held up in committees—or at least those were the charges against the leadership.

In the old days, one phone call to a political boss could deliver a bloc of votes. Today, there are few, if any, real political bosses with clout, but the cudgel is wielded by more influences, although usually with a velvet touch and a hypodermic needle.

The 400 lobbyists who will show up in the lobbies of the State House this year are experts in their fields, often personable and attractive, and many are lawyers with a professional kinship to the attorney members who comprise 40 per cent of the Assembly.

They represent everything, from beer to churches, detergents to slots, and the 1900 law says they must file with the Secretary of State if they "promote, advocate, influence or oppose—directly or indirectly—any matter pending before the General Assembly, the Legislative Council or any member. . ."

That could mean an enthusiastic or indignant constituent too, but the point is that most legislators like to see an informed, helpful lobbyist around to help explain some of the 3,000 bills and budget items.

When the budget is on the griddle, the unofficial, but equally prevalent, bureaucratic lobbyists go to work for their agencies. And their best fiscal experts are about evenly matched in committee debates with the Governor's Budget Department hatchetmen, so the legislator must do his own homework.

It was all so simple in the good old days. Bills were lobbied by former officeholders, hometown politicians or just plain political hacks sent down to "take care of that bill." In fact, they used to say that old legislators never die . . . they just become lobbyists.

The events occurring in Annapolis during the first days of this session indicate that some members of the legislature would prefer almost any form of lobbying to the buttonholing and scorekeeping they blame on Governor Mandel's aides.

Banning them from the floor and proposing identifying lapel buttons seem to have helped much because when it came time for a routine sustaining of Mandel's vetoes, the lawmakers rebelled, overriding three with cries that they will not be a "rubber stamp of the administration."

And when the Governor changed his own reapportionment plan without working out the details with some of the legislators, the uproar could be heard for miles, especially when he said he had "consulted" with them, and they said he had not.

The honeymoon is really over, they say. It's not just chest-thumping before they meekly accept the Governor's package of bills.

The proof, they add, is in the speeches made by Speaker Thomas Hunter Lowe that the General Assembly must resume its role as the "dominant policy-making branch of government," and Senate Majority Leader George E. Snyder that they should "stand up and be counted" on issues that matter.

They stood up in droves to override a veto of one bill that will weaken the power of the Mandel-headed Board of Public Works in creating new State jobs and giving raises. And reporters overheard aides promising to remember how certain delegates voted on those vetoes.

White Man's Flag?

Dear AFRO:

When Senator John Williams, R-Delaware (now retired) was pandering for the black vote in Delaware some 25 years ago, I remember my mother returning from a neighborhood political rally blood-boiling mad!

After she calmed down enough to talk coherently, she related how Senator Williams, talking to a totally black audience to show his affection for them said, "I know how you all have always been loyal to the white man's flag."

Whereupon Mom interrupted him and blasted about our coming here in slavery, devoid of country and flag, being forced in our servitude to pay allegiance to this so-called 'white man's' flag, yet all the while being deprived of its rights except when there were wars.

She said, "How many wars must the Negroes fight before the U.S. flag becomes the black man's flag?"

As we see today, the black audience then had mixed emotions to Mom's explosion—running from "don't make the white man mad, we need his jobs" to "well done, Madeline." All, however, were silent in their rebuke of the racist Senator.

This episode has always remained in the recesses of my memory, because even then when we saluted the red, white and blue in our segregated high school we mumbled our addition to the 'pledge of allegiance: "with liberty and justice for all (white people)!"

I hold no brief for Norman Carroll (Black Concepts, I fear is just a membership of one—him) but when his proposal to fly the red, black and green flag for blacks in all black schools causes such a furor, I cannot remain silent on the principle of the issue.

That is, we, like the Italian-Americans, Greek-Americans, Lithuanians, Poles, Israelis, Irish-Americans, German-Americans, are entitled to our unity, entitled to our nationalism, if through this unity and nationalism our pride in blackness (our "negritude") will move us toward a pride in our heritage. From this pride can evolve the concern for disruption in our schools, for crime in our street, for TCB (taking care of business) in our neighborhoods.

It is quite predictable that a racist organization such as the American Legion can raise its thunderous 200 per cent American voice while flouting all true Americanism with separate legion posts for black and white. Doing this in spite of the fact, that the black man has fought in every dirty war in the dirtiest jobs and in numbers (particularly in Vietnam) way out of proportion to his ratio to the total population.

The American Legion always seems more comfortable beating on us, rather than raising its voice against those treasonous racists who flaunt the confederate flag and their allegiance to an illegal government which supported slavery and killed blacks and white Americans to keep black people subjugated.

IF YOU ASK ME

By BETTYE MOSS

MRS. MOSS

On the lighter side of the news. Think you have problems? Read this:—Note in the mail this week from the Maryland Ornithological Society Inc., advises the following information of 'deep concern to all persons interested in the preservation of our wildlife heritage':—

"BLUEBIRDS NEED HELP: The eastern bluebird, one of our finest and most useful songbirds, is in deep trouble almost everywhere.

Formerly one of Maryland's more common birds, the bluebird has disappeared in recent years to such an extent that without help its very survival may soon be at stake.

Not to be confused with the very common and much larger blue jay, the bluebird is only slightly larger than a sparrow and has a bright blue back and reddish breast.

"The big trouble is that the bluebirds are unable to compete with the starlings and house sparrows that originally were brought into the United States from Europe and have now overrun most of the country in huge numbers.

"These foreign birds usurp nearly all of the natural cavities that the bluebirds require for nesting, and the bluebirds are therefore unable to raise enough young to maintain their numbers.

"The only practical solution to this problem is to supply the bluebirds with large numbers of starling-proof nesting boxes (bird houses), located in the right places, and kept free of sparrows.

"The Maryland Ornithological Society is appealing to all persons in rural areas and small towns to help in this effort by setting out and maintaining bluebird nesting boxes in their localities.

"This is also an excellent conservation project for youth organizations, garden clubs, service clubs, country clubs, etc. For best results in Maryland nesting boxes should be set out before the end of February.

"Detailed instructions telling how to make simple and inexpensive bluebird nesting boxes and how and where to set them out can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Maryland Ornithological Society, Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Avenue, Baltimore, Md., 21209."

People doing meaningful things for others: Bridges-Burke, the integrated architecture and planning firm (Leon Bridges is black and Edward M. Burke is white), is the Seattle-based business with offices in Baltimore at 5 E. Centre St.

As they did in Seattle, they are embarked on a scholarship program here to help a student complete high school and start his college training with a view to a degree in architecture.

The Baltimore program was worked out with the Urban League and a City College drafting student who will study next year at U. of Md.

In addition, Bridges-Burke is providing an internship at its Baltimore office for a student enrolled in Tuskegee Institute's Department of Architecture.

More on Bridges and Burke; They are currently working on the Greenwillow Apartments to be built as in the Upton Renewal Project.

And, they are working on a recreation center for the city a motel development here in Baltimore and an apartment project in Salisbury, Md.

Plus, they are contributing their services to the Washington community in their urban renewal development and to the Upton Planning Committee and Model Cities, Council E in development of their multi-purpose center, the Lower Park Heights community development of their multi-purpose center and the Neighborhood Family Planning Center with the renovation of their facility.

Even then blacks fought to uphold the "white man's flag."

There is much ado about nothing in this querulous argument, pro and con a black, red and green flag.

There is racism in this protest when black people yet subjugated must beg for a right which all nationalities in this great "melting pot," without being treasonous or anti-American, without governmental permission, take for granted.

There is much fear in the white establishment of what unity behind a rally to the black, red, and green might do to upset the racist apple cart by blacks if this one constitutional freedom of choice is wrested by us.

The past indeed is prologue: witness the elections of Judge Joseph C. Howard, Milton B. Allen, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, Paul Chester and Judge William H. Murphy. This kind of unity is feared.

To make a mountain of a mole hill is proof positive that repression for blacks on the street, in the Baltimore City school system will be the order of the racist's day in 1972 for "the more things change, the more they remain the same". (C'est plus le change, c'est plus le même chose.)

Yet, after all is said and done with man's true purpose on earth, to glorify God—"your flag decals won't get you into heaven anymore"!

(Mrs.) MADELINE W. MURPHY

Award note: Mrs. Marjorie S. Goldman received a 25-year award this week from the Taxpayers' Service and Collection Division of the Internal Revenue Service. Good going.

More congrats due: Up in New Jersey last week, Chief District Judge Anthony T. Augelli named three lawyers as assistant U.S. attorneys.

One of them was Baltimore-born Furman L. Templeton Jr., 29, son of Mrs. Irene Templeton of McCulloh St., and the late Dr. Furman L. Templeton Sr. (longtime Urban League executive).

Young Templeton is a Rutgers School law grad and formerly served as director of legal services for Jersey's Office of Economic Opportunity.

Visitors here on Saturday from Philly was Mrs. Herschel Griffin Gordon, a teacher and widow of Roger Gordon, long active in Philly politics.

She was in Baltimore for the funeral of D. Arnett Murphy, the veteran AFRO executive who was given last rites at Grace United Presbyterian Church.

Cuff note: Mrs. Gordon's sister, Mrs. Blanche (Honey) Watters of Bel Air, Md., is in Tokyo, Japan, visiting their brother, Douglass Griffin, a member of the Pacific Stars and Stripes staff.

Note received from First U.S. Army headquarters at Ft. Meade, Md. advises:

"The United States Army, faced with a disproportionate number of blacks and other minority leaders, has instituted a program to increase minority officer recruitment.

Columns appearing on this page express the opinions of the writers. The AFRO-AMERICAN does not necessarily agree with all opinions expressed.—THE EDITORS.

FUJI MICRO SAFETY