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

A-4 APRIL 15, 1972

1 Down, 2 To Go

The legislative death of Gov. Marvin Mandel's scheme to fix things so that the voters no longer could elect judges, except for his hand-picked ones, was a great victory for the people, especially for those in our community.

For the election year, it means one down and two big ones to go.

Congressman Parren J. Mitchell must be re-elected and Attorney Archie Williams has to be elected to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

The black community, led by the enlightened and courageous Supreme Bench Judge Joseph C. Howard, can take credit for the defeat of the judicial election scheme which died in the House of Delegates.

On the issue of keeping the right to elect judges, the black community continued to show almost solid unity. And we won.

We will not trust our fate in the important area of justice and fuller representation in that system to those who in the past, and even until this day, continue to treat us as pawns to be used when needed rather than as partners in a democratic society.

We will not have political bosses and moneymen corrupting and manipulating our community by handpicking and bankrolling the candidates they think we ought to elect, or those they think they can get the best deals from.

The fact that Parren Mitchell, in a single term, has developed into potentially one of the most powerful and respected congressmen in the Congressional Black Caucus, adds impetus to the need to retain him as our representative.

Unfortunately, in re-electing Congressman Mitchell the community is not united.

Some among us, for walk-around money or other reasons, some even more questionable, are supporting a man who already has taken time to tell a group of applauding white ladies that Mitchell and the Congressional Black Caucus were fools to boycott President Nixon's State of the Union message.

He indicated to those same white ladies, in derogatory language bordering on reverse racism, that something was wrong with talking to Black Panthers, and at a time when those of us who have been talking to them have convinced the Panthers they are better off attempting to achieve our goals within the system.

Just as Boss Dick Daley and others have learned, politicians and their organizations are powerful only as long as they understand and respect the needs and desires of their community.

They can be beaten by the people and when they desert the people, as some of our political organizations are doing, they deserve to be whipped back into line.

Fortunately for those of us who are willing to stand up for a good independent man like Mitchell, and for ourselves there are other groups, many of them white and integrated, who understand and help.

Religious leaders, labor unions, businessmen and others are helping us get our things together by re-electing Congressman Mitchell.

We must not fail.

AFRO Honor Roll

The AFRO's 1971 Honor Roll published in this edition is unique.

Four of the 15 places go to organizations. This is a record. In addition, it gives indication there is a new awareness in the community to render superior public service without thought of personal gain.

Other honorees include a high school championship basketball team and a college student who won an international fencing award.

Two educators, a judge, a minister and five women, all of whom have distinguished themselves in several areas, complete the list.

This year marks the 33rd time the AFRO has published its Honor Roll which it considers a very important community project.

It enables us to single out those persons who have set an example for others by reason of their courage, intelligence, ability, tenacity, generosity and unselfishness.

We are happy many AFRO readers nominated persons for our annual award. We regret that there are so many deserving persons we could not include them all.

We feel those we have selected are some of the finest of our citizens. We invite AFRO readers to join us in saying to them, 'well done.'

Schaefer Seeking Advice?

Any cable television committee named to advise the mayor of a large city like Baltimore would be expected to include on its roster experts in the communication field, elected officials representing the racial make-up of the city, lawyers who know something about legislation, and plain everyday people who will become the consumers.

But Mayor William Donald Schaefer's committee on cable television which he says will address itself to how the community can get involved in CATV broadcasting and programming leaves much to be desired.

Your mayor of this 10th largest city in the United States which is 47 per cent black put three councilmen on this advisory committee—all white—Caplan, Schaefer and Orlinsky. The City Council has 19 members 5 black and 14 white.

From the communications media he selected a representative from television and a beverage journal publisher from the nearby small city of Columbia.

His prestigious school representation includes an associate law professor from the University of Maryland, an engineer from Johns Hopkins, an urban center worker also from Hopkins and a music associate professor from Morgan State College.

That large communication center at the University of Maryland was overlooked as were inner city schools like Coppin and UMBC which spend their time and expertise dealing with the city.

To round off this select committee the mayor found a teacher from School No. 96 and member of the League of Women Voters, and his own front man who bears the title of educational liaison officer.

In the mayor's own words the committee is appointed, "to study and make recommendations on Cable Television . . . to explore thoroughly the present state of the CATV industry and the applicable laws and regulations, and to make recommendations to me. This includes suggested legislation if needed."

In naming his committee we suspect the mayor overlooked on purpose persons who have some working knowledge of cable television, FCC laws, franchises and the like.

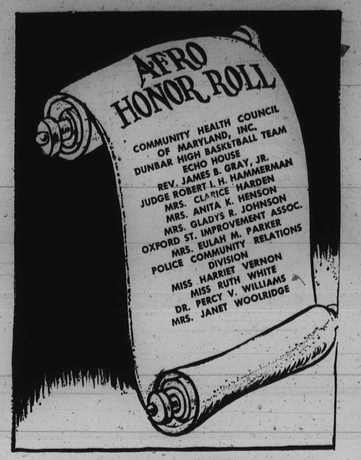
As the White House, through its Office of Telecommunication Policy presents its latest plan on how cable television will grow in the 51 through 100 largest markets (including Baltimore), such organizations as the National Cable Television Association and the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters are meeting in an attempt to work out a solution with the White House.

Baltimore will need all the brains it can muster to keep the city from joining the long line of communities which have ended up letting outside forces control this profitable industry.

Hope lies not necessarily in our mayor but truthfully in the Federal government which is telling these cities with undeveloped cable and television markets what they can and can not do.

Exploding technology has made cable television something everyone will come in contact with—for today cable television means not only the transmission of television signals but control of alarm systems, word transmission and response, emergency police and fire hook-ups to name a few.

Cable television will soon make some impact on everyone's life. Mayor Schaefer has named some good people to this committee, but there is need for him to tap additional persons who can provide expertise and input to make a meaningful start in this important endeavor. Otherwise, it appears, he's picking friends not seeking advice he needs.



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.

Need Parren Mitchell

Dear AFRO: — As I watched the film about the late Dr. Martin Luther King on television some two weeks ago and observed his leadership plus the sufferings of so many thousands as they endeavored to obtain equal justice and dignity for all people both black and white, I was forced to think about the coming Congressional Election in the 7th District between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Russell.

Keep in mind that during the King Era of man's inhumanity to man when black people were treated worse than dogs, there were these "good whites" who loved to state, 'I like colored people, and some of my best friends are colored.'

On the other hand, it was these same people who blooded our heads, spat in our faces, locked us in crowded jails, and robbed us of our dignity as human beings.

Reflecting upon all of this, I find it difficult to understand how a few black political clubs and groups in Baltimore are able to endorse Mr. Russell surrounded with and financed by some of these same "good whites" who still ignore our struggle for freedom and justice then strip us of our dignity.

As one tries to make a real objective effort to come up with some basic conclusions on why these groups have taken this position, numerous reasons come to mind.

One has to ask:

1. Do they really support Mr. Russell out of deep moral convictions?

2. Do they support Mr. Russell because Mr. Mitchell has done a poor job in Congress?

3. Do they support Mr. Russell because they feel he will do a better job than Mr. Mitchell in Congress?

4. Do they support Mr. Russell because he is able to pay walk around money?

5. Do they support Mr. Russell because they have been bought with money tainted with deception.

Looking at Mr. Mitchell's record in Congress, no one can truthfully say that he has not performed well and that he has not made the effort to serve the people well in the 7th District.

All voters in the 7th District both black and white should feel proud of the job Mr. Mitchell is doing and the effort he has made to remove corruption from politics.

Personally, I am proud that Mr. Mitchell had the courage to:

1. Walk out of the meeting with Mr. Nixon.

2. Expose the treachery at the Social Security Building.

3. Show concern about high prices and rents and consumer products.

4. Have Thanksgiving dinner with some of the unfortunate convicts.

5. Find the time to meet and deal with the problems of ordinary little people such as you and I.

6. Speak out against wrong doing no matter who is responsible.

7. Become emotional when he feels the cause is just and strives to make it right.

I find it easy to face any man in my support of Mr. Mitchell and indeed to face our young people who are pleading to my generation, "do not sell us out."

It should be suggested that Christ and his Judas, Caesar, his Brutus, and some of our black friends, their Mr. Russell.

We, as people, have certainly been ignored by our President, forgotten by our Governor, and who can say what the stance will be of our Mayor?

This being the case, we should send Mr. Mitchell back to Congress and elect men of his stature and integrity to other public offices. — ISAIAH E. WHITE

Tax Exemptions

Dear AFRO: The Department of Assessments of Baltimore City has received a directive from the State Department of Assessments and Taxation that the owners of certain classes of tax exempt real property must file reapplication forms which will be reviewed in order to determine if the tax exempt status should be continued.

Within the next week the Department of Assessments of Baltimore City will mail a reprint of the Property Tax Exemption laws and the necessary applications, which must be completed in duplicate and forwarded to Room 703, Saratoga Municipal Building, 222 E. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md. 21202.

The classes of tax exemptions to be reviewed include churches, synagogues, parsonages, graveyards or cemeteries, war memorials, hospitals, asylums, charitable, fraternal or benevolent institutions, non-political women's clubs, educational and literary institutions, veterans' organizations, historical and other societies, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and other camps. — JOHN G. ARTHUR

Leaders Fail

Dear AFRO: Our leaders fail on admittedly sticky problems of unemployment, pollution, poverty, war, crime, drugs, prejudice, garbage disposal, etc. Maybe they can help with a postage stamp that sticks! — B. J. SMALL

Children Of God

Dear AFRO: The revolutionary Children of God have been around for a long time. Their spiritual ancestors go back from Abel to the Prophets, along with Jesus, and His bearded, long-haired, barefooted Disciples, and His followers from then until today. They are waging a spiritual uprising for the truth, Jn 17:17 and are going to the youth instead of waiting for the others to come to them.

Beginning with coffeehouses and communes in California of 1968, they were the heart of the Jesus Revolution that is now sweeping the world. Presently their are thousands of full-time labourers for Jesus, who have established hundreds of colonies such as the Baltimore Colony, located at 2259 Park Hill Ave. where Rev. Nicholas R. Munson is pastor.

Such distant places as Vietnam and Israel, and most of the major cities and countries of the world have been reached with the sample of God's love and message.

The Children of God have made headlines for their unusual witnessing at marches, demonstrations, picketings, sit-ins, vigils, and court cases for preaching the gospel in unexpected places to surprised audiences.

The Children of God have dedicated their lives to getting God's message out.

They welcome visitors and give all a sincere scriptural welcome, "Come and See". Ps. 66:5a — Rev.

NICHOLAS R. MUNSON II

NOW and THEN

Even a High School Rates 'Front Page'

By G. JAMES FLEMING

DR. FLEMING

On the local front of politics, what may happen even to a historic and needed high school may be as important as what is happening on the broader, national front.

City College — Baltimore's celebrated secondary school of years past — is on our mind and the reason for our first-paragraph observation. This is the high school whose graduates, for many years, were ready to enter the second year of college upon their graduation.

We can understand why Baltimore's blacks fought City College as it was — to such an extent that we mixed up a "fair" and "open" admittance policy, which was to be desired, with little or no admittance policy at all.

Some, because City had meant so little to blacks, under a segregated school system, failed to see its value as a renovated institution.

We opposed City College with so few blacks, even after the Supreme Court had handed down its 1954 decision. We were so bitter that we supported a proposition to change, and lower, the school's standards, if such lowering meant more black bodies at the famed academy.

Regardless of anything else, we wanted to hear many black boys and young men say "I go to City."

What black Baltimoreans settled for was as if they were saying, "Black boys can not meet high standards, and never will be able to do so."

So City College was converted into a school that is not flesh, nor fish, nor fowl. In trying to serve "whosever will," it has ended up serving none well.

Under its new dispensation, it has lost attraction for hundreds of superior black and white minds. Both are now trying other schools.

Just as important, it has frustrated hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young blacks who failed even the new City College, when they might have achieved notably in another of our high schools. Some of these failures were pushed into City just so their parents could say, "My son attends City."

The experience of City College is similar to practices everywhere in dealing with the different demands and needs of young people.

Rightfully, we have historically been concerned with the Johnnies who can not read. So much so, it sometimes appears, that we penalize or forget the Johnnies who can read.

As one example, school and college systems find money to pay experts to give extra help to those who are falling behind. No money (or very little) is spent on those who happen to be unusually bright, those who are ahead of their years, intellectually.

Both need special and extra attention.

This writer refuses to accept any hint that a high school of academic excellence will turn out to be all-white; or, stated another way, that there are no blacks who can "hold their own" in such an institution.

Even if the latter were the case, it would be Baltimore's challenge to remedy the situation as the years go by.

There is nothing to stop the black community from organizing special programs to strengthen those young people who are weak in one area or another.

Much is orated about blacks' "taking over the cities." Are these cities, if and when taken over, to be bereft of good and excellent institutions?

Are we ready to be satisfied with cities that are just wastelands, with all the best creations of the past, closed, down-graded, or moved, or destroyed?

The cities that are worth taking over should be living cities; they should become even better than the cities we know.

One way to insure this, is not to lose any of the worthwhile institutions we now have.

Black political leaders of the city, and other black leaders, have an opportunity here to help reconstitute City College as the kind of special education institution it was.

However, we are speaking of an institution not living in the past but in the present and future. They (the politicians) can support the movement to rebuild "City."

If we pout and remain embittered over the City College of segregation days, we may lose the kind of school we'll need in another generation.

We have not continued mad with department stores, hotels, restaurants and taxi companies because of their past. We owe City no less generosity of spirit or its equivalent.

There is something selfish in this appeal, as we have already hinted.

Just as our nation has become great because it has given the largest number of its people an opportunity for maximum education, just so, we also know, that no people can produce the great and unique leaders in science, inventions, art and public affairs, unless those specially endowed also have an opportunity suited to their talents.

Such opportunity must be geared to the needs and wants of those who choose to take the hard route of application, industriousness, and willingness to do more than "just enough" — those who are willing and equipped to go the second and third miles.

City College, whether all men, as at present, or coed, can serve a new Baltimore well, if we give it a new lease on life.

AFRO CREDO

I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employees—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 kept faith with the common people;

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

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

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

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

PAGE OPPOSITE
Baltimore Afro-American

A-5 APRIL 15, 1972

A Column Of CHOICE

It Doesn't Matter Whose Fault It Is

By MARION BANFIELD

MRS. BANFIELD

My Jamaican friend, Mrs. Jean Andrade, was given a tour of Baltimore last week. The drive from Goucher College, where her daughter, Janet, is a freshman, gives a wide view of this city. Sometimes I was proud of what she saw. At other times, I was angered by the slovenly debris or the dilapidated structures in which people had to live.

First, I'd like us to think about some of the debris which litters our neighborhoods. I know all about absentee landlords! However, the landlords did not put candy wrappers, empty food papers, and miniature bottles, pieces of school paper and newspapers on front lawns, backyards or alleys.

There is a lazy contentment with dirt and lack of good neighborliness that allows a bachelor to put his garbage in an uncovered can when he knows that the neighborhood animals enjoy his scraps. The fact that he is a tenant is not an excuse for dirtiness.

Tenants know rules about landlords being required to furnish garbage cans with covers. When garbage and trash are carelessly allowed to litter a neighborhood, it doesn't matter whose fault it is.

Every dirty piece of property makes a neighborhood ugly. Ugliness is depressing whether one is a tenant or property owner.

Merchants in the 3800 block of Liberty Heights Ave. can expect organized community pressure to clean up that block.

Apparently, these merchants have shown no respect for customers, passersby or the city in which they prosper. Our young and old citizens seem satisfied to shuffle through the sidewalk debris and deposit their cash with these insulting tradesmen.

Some of us are tired of this disgraceful dirt spot and resent both the merchants and the city administrators which permit such dirt simply because the area is primarily for black people.

As for Mondawmin — that's a sadly declining shopping center. Management doesn't bother to enforce the signs asking that cars not be parked against the walkways.

Consequently, trying to get groceries into your own car or even to walk into the mall is a hazard. From the crowds who manage to shop there, one would assume that merchants could spend enough money to place more trash receptacles around.

Whereas, some shopping centers keep a person and a broom cleaning during all shopping hours, Mondawmin is not noted for an active cleaning staff.

Some of the worst areas for citizen carelessness are parts of the Park Heights area. It's no wonder that there is a lot of trouble in this area.

Who is giving any leadership in just basic, decent, cleanliness?

Who is there with a paper strewn lawn who doesn't know dirt is ugly?

Where are the mothers who ought to be teaching their children not to litter?

Some of the teenagers who hate this neighborhood in which they live need to join with adults in a clean-up campaign.

We do not need to wait for northern college students to come and clean up some of our easily removed dirt.

If the young and old in the Park Heights area join in cleaning up debris, there will be a lifting of spirits that will reveal pride that is there but needs to be developed.

Folks moved to the area to improve their living conditions. Money, or rather the lack of it, was the most serious problem in this neighborhood. With the lack of funds to fulfill dreams, discouragement easily took over.

It will be interesting to see a group band together in a burst of civic pride to remove debris which makes so much ugliness.

On the positive side, there are always those who choose to make their civic contribution a positive, helpful one. That's why we have to be so grateful for people like Naomi Camper.

She is the perrenial president of the For-Win-Ash Garden Club. The garden club has given exhibits at Mondawmin, but now they have launched a new venture.

They are supporting a beautification plan for Mondawmin Shopping Center. New plants and flowers will be set out. It is up to the rest of us not to throw empty cups and papers into the pool and planting areas.

It is up to Mondawmin merchants to see that there are enough trash containers about and enough personnel pushing brooms instead of sitting down talking. The security can enforce some of the signs, encourage good habits and help make shopping a pleasure.

Mrs. Janie Graham is the president of the Forest Park Neighborhood Organization which is on a campaign to restore Forest Park's beauty. State Senator Clarence Blount attended their March meeting. Already, members have reported some improvement in situations that needed attention for months.

Mrs. Virginia Hayes thought it would be a good idea to involve teenagers in a program employing them to clean up lawns and sidewalks. Homeowners would contribute a fee for these regular services.

This would be particularly helpful to aged persons and women. Teenagers would supervise their own work. Mr. Joseph Henly is to begin implementing the plan for teenage work program and business.

While some of these civic endeavors are developing, voters ought not to have to call on government representatives to have our laws enforced.

Mayor Schaefer ought to hold heads of departments responsible for enforcing rules to insure civilized urban living.

Meanwhile, young and old have the choice of personal responsibility for cleaning up our neighborhoods or groaning about the spread of slum dirt. It's easier to groan.

Ed. Note: The AFRO's annual Clean Block Campaign opens next month. The AFRO is looking for concerned people to affiliate with this worthy project. Interested persons should write AFRO Clean Block, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

IF YOU Ask ME

By BETTYE MOSS

MRS. MOSS

Sunshine, please, to Provident Hospital (Room 5017A), for Mrs. Mary C. Spellman, Morgan State College assistant dean of women.

Lucky Baltimoreans are those social workers who suffered only minor injuries when the car in which they were riding was wrecked by a teenage driver, Saturday, 40 miles north of Nashville, where they had attended the Black Social Workers Confab.

John Manning, Rosewood State Hospital, was the driver and owner of the 1972 auto.

Mrs. Edith Brandt, U. of Md. School of Social Work student, who is expecting shortly, luckily suffered only face injuries. She did not lose her baby.

Other lucky passengers, Mrs. Henri Ann Daniels, and Mrs. Frances Backles, both with the Department of Social Services. Neither was seriously injured.

They say if you live long enough, the things you worried and cried about yesterday you can laugh about another day.

The thought occurred this week.

Back in 1953, the town was in an uproar. White citizens in the area of Bentalou and Pressman St., were objecting to location of the new Carver High at that intersection.

At the time black residents lived no further west than Fulton Ave., so it was considered a white neighborhood.

Today, of course, the area is all black and of course the school is there.

Seems only yesterday, but it was three years ago that parents (mostly white) of Western High students were protesting that location of an annex at Howard and Centre St. would be a hazard.

They pointed to 'unsafe' downtown streets, lack of sufficient transportation and the usual things people hide behind when they really are objecting to too many of us.

This week, get this, this week, parents of Western High, and students too, appealed to school officials to keep the Howard St. annex. They said the old school structure provides them the best education, and the downtown site is ideally located, near libraries, art museums etc.

What a difference a day makes!

Here in our office this week, we thought we had problems when we discovered a page one headline in one of our 13 editions had the word transposed and made no sense.

In the mail this week, we learned we're not the only one with headaches. This notice appears on page 3 of the April 1972 edition of the Maryland Bar Journal, official publication of the Maryland State Bar Association.

"ABOUT YOUR NEW LAWYERS' MANUAL PLEASE EXAMINE: Some books recently distributed were found to have missing pages, upside down pages, etc.

"Please thumb through your new MANUAL carefully. If imperfections are found as noted above, return your book to us at 905 Keyser Building, Baltimore, 21202, and we shall have the printer replace it. ACT PROMPTLY"

Hometowner making good, Richard Grant, a 1970 Morgan State College graduate, has joined the Procter and Gamble sales organization as a section salesman in Washington.

He'll manage the accounts in the Washington, area by selling distribution and merchandising support for P and G's packaged soaps and detergents.

Plus, he'll advise and assist store managers in arranging attractive product displays and in planning their marketing strategy.

A Baltimorean, Grant attended Carver Vocational-Technical High School there, where he was a member of the Maryland All State High School Choir.

He received the B.A. degree with a major in economics from Morgan State.

Remember at Morgan, Grant was a member of Yount Democrats Club and the IRA Aldridge Players, and was an Aide to the President of the Student Government Association (1969). Plus he paid his way through school while holding a full-time job.

Grant is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jackson of Norfolk Avenue, Baltimore, and is married to the former Mildred L. Vaughn of Staunton, "Va. They have a son, Randall Leah.

Another hometowner making good out in San Marcos, Tex., is Mitchell Little of Baltimore, who has just received the Gold Seal certificate from the Gary Job Corps Center there.

Corpsman Little has been with the Gary Center for nine months specializing in the Electronics vocation. He will seek employment when he returns home.

While in training, he received a high school equivilancy diploma from the Basic Education department.

Mitchell is the son of Mrs. Ellen Little of Gorsuch Ave. Baltimore.

Cuff note: Mrs. Madie E. Mitchell is still busy as a bee. Right now she's involved with Blue Division No. 1 of the Druid Hill YMCA drive.

She wants her associates to know they expected at an important strategy meeting this Saturday at 11 at the Druid Hill branch.

Income tax note: — Divorced or separated parents who plan to claim a child as a dependent on Federal income tax returns can avoid trouble by checking the guidelines.

William D. Waters, Acting District Director of Internal Revenue for Maryland and the District of Columbia (he's one of us), advises said today.

Generally, the parent with custody of the child for the greater part of the year is entitled to the dependency deduction.

There may be exceptions to this rule, depending on the terms of the decree and the amount contributed to the child's support by the parent who does not have custody.

Mr. Waters explains this special rule does not apply if someone other than the parents provides over half the child's support for the year.

Only 8 Out Of 176

White Judges Locked In Court Seats For Long Terms; Voters Are Only Hope As Gov. Mandel Names Friends

Herewith is published a list of judges on all state courts. All are appointed by the Governor except two black judges, William H. Murphy, Sr. and Joseph C. Howard, who dared buck the sitting judge principle and were elected by the voters.

It is significant to note that only 8 of the 176 are black. Terms of the majority of them will not expire until 1978 or later.

8 judges out of 176 is a disproportionate number.

In all of the state, save Baltimore City, and Prince George's County jurisdictions, the men who sit in judgment are all white.

Baltimore City's six black judges out of 45 are only token representation in a city where the population is half black.

In addition to Supreme Bench Judge Howard and District Judge Murphy mentioned above, others are John R. Hargrove, administrative judge of the District Court of Md., and Associate Judge Solomon Baylor, Supreme Bench Judges Harry A. Cole and Robert B. Watts and Prince George's County Judges Franklyn Bourne and James Taylor.

Not included in this list are judges of the Baltimore City Orphans' Court where one of the three judges, Benjamin H. Foreman, is black.

In the May 16 primary another black person seeks to buck the sitting judge principle. Archie Williams is a candidate for Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Black voters who study this chart showing uneven representation on the bench can understand the importance of voting for Archie Williams.

Even with his election, black people would still have only seven seats on the city bench which has 39 white judges.

Maryland's Governor Marvin Mandel has had several judgeship vacancies recently. To one of them, a seat on the Special Court of Appeals, he named a former law partner, Judge Richard P. Gilbert. A black candidate, James McAllister is a candidate in the May primary to unseat him.

In the list below the names of black judges are in boldface.

FIRST DISTRICT
Baltimore City
Total—23
20—White
3—Black
CHIEF JUDGE
Robert F. Sweeney
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
JOHN R. HARGROVE 1981
ASSOCIATE JUDGES
Howard L. Aaron 1973
Mary Arabian 1973
Carl W. Bacharach 1977
Aaron A. Baer 1973
SOLOMON BAYLOR 1972
Joseph L. Broccolino Jr. 1973
A. Jerome Diener 1975
Joseph G. Finnerty 1973
Daniel Friedman 1981
Robert J. Gerstung 1981
William M. Hudnet 1977
J. Sewell Lamdin 1975
Harold Lewis 1981
E. Paul Mason Jr. 1977
John A. McGuire 1975
Vern J. Munger Jr. 1977
WILLIAM H. MURPHY SR. 1981
Jerome Robinson 1977
Henry L. Rogers 1977
Edgar P. Silver 1977
Henry W. Stichel Jr. 1977

SECOND DISTRICT
Dorchester County
Total—4 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Charles E. Edmondson 1981
Somerset County
Lloyd L. Simpkins 1981
Wicomico County
Robert W. Dallas 1973
Worcester County
Edward O. Thomas 1981

THIRD DISTRICT
Queen Anne's
Total—4 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Clayton C. Carter 1981
Cecil County
Walter E. Buck Jr. 1981
1 VACANCY 1981
Kent County
William D. Gould 1981
Talbot County
John C. North, II 1981
Caroline County
A VACANCY 1981

FOURTH DISTRICT
Charles County
Total—3 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
George W. Bowling 1981
Calvert County
David A. Harkness 1981
St. Mary's County
William O. E. Sterling 1981

FIFTH DISTRICT
Prince Georges County
Total—8
7—White
1—Black
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
James Magruder Rea 1981
J. FRANKLYN BOURNE 1981
Thomas R. Brooks 1981
Howard S. Chasanow 1981
James F. Couch Jr. 1981
Edgar L. Smith 1981
Richard V. Waldron 1977
Robert J. Woods 1981

SIXTH DISTRICT
Montgomery County
Total—7 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Philip M. Fairbanks 1973
William M. Cave 1981
Richard B. Latham 1980
Douglas H. Moore Jr. 1977
Calvin R. Sanders 1980
J. Hodge Smith 1973
John C. Tracey 1973

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Anne Arundel County
Total—6 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Thomas J. Curley 1977
Robert S. Heise 1981
Vernon L. Nielson 1981
George M. Taylor 1980
Bruce C. Williams 1982
ONE VACANCY 1981

EIGHTH DISTRICT
Baltimore County
Total— 9 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
J. William Hinkel 1981
William R. Buchanan 1981
Allen E. Buzzell 1981
Edward D. Hardesty 1981
Cullen H. Hormes 1981
James E. Kardash 1981
Marvin J. Land 1981
Werner G. Schoeler 1981
Fred E. Waldrop 1981

NINTH DISTRICT
Harford County
2 Vacancies
Total— 3 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Charles J. Kelley 1981
Harry St. A. O'Neill 1981

TENTH DISTRICT
Total—2 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Howard County
J. Thomas Nissel 1981
Carroll County
Donald M. Smith 1981

ELEVENTH DISTRICT
Washington County
Total—4 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Fred C. Wright, III 1981
J. Louis Boublitz 1981
Frederick County
Stanley Y. Bennett 1981
Byron W. Thompson 1981

TWELFTH DISTRICT
Garrett County
Total—3 All White
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE
Lewis R. Jones 1981
Allegany County
Miller Bowen 1981
Melton Gerson 1981

COURT OF APPEALS
Annapolis
Total—7 All White
Hall Hammond 1985
Wilson K. Barnes 1981
William J. McWilliams 1981
Thomas B. Finan 1983
Frederick J. Singley Jr. 1983
Marvin H. Smith 1985
J. Dudley Digges 1981

COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
Annapolis
Total—9 All White
Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
(retires Oct. 28, '72
Thomas M. Anderson 1983
James C. Morton Jr. 1983
Charles E. Orth Jr. 1983
Charles Avery Thompson 1983
Charles E. Moylan Jr. 1972
Jerrold V. Powers 1972
J. DeWeese Carter 1972
Richard Paul Gilbert 1972

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Princess Anne, Md.
Total—4 All White
E. McMaster Duer 1985
Chief Judge
Daniel T. Prettyman 1981
C. Burnam Mace 1981
Richard M. Pollitt 1974

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Chestertown, Md.
Total—6 All White
George B. Rasin Jr. 1977
Harry E. Clark 1983
H. Kenneth Mackey 1983
B. Hackett Turner 1985
J. Albert Roney Jr. 1977
James A. Wise 1972

3RD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Towson, Md.
Total—11 All White
Chief Judge
Lester L. Barrett 1972
John E. Raine Jr. 1977
W. Albert Menchine 1975
John Grason Turnbull 1977
Harry E. Dyer Jr. 1979
Walter M. Jenifer 1981
Kenneth C. Proctor 1981
John N. Maguire 1983
Walter R. Haile 1983
H. Kemp MacDaniel 1983
Albert P. Close 1983

4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Oakland, Md.
Total—3 All White
Chief Judge
Stuart F. Hamill 1977
Irvine H. Rutledge 1979
Harold E. Naughton 1981
James S. Getty 1981
Paul Ottinger 1972

5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Ellicott City, Md.
Total—9 All White
Chief Judge
James Mcgill 1972
Matthew S. Evans 1972
George Sachse 1979
Edward O. Weant Jr. 1981
E. Mackall Childs 1981
T. Hunt Mayfield 1981
Ridgely P. Melvin Jr. 1983
W. Harvey Beardmore 1985
James W. Wray 1972

6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Rockville, Md.
Total—11 All White
James H. Pugh 1973
Ralph G. Shure 1975
Walter H. Moorman 1977
Robert E. Clapp Jr. 1983
Joseph M. Mathias 1983
Plummer M. Shearin 1983
John P. Moore 1983
Irvin A. Levine 1983
Samuel W. Barrick 1985
H. Ralph Miller 1985
David L. Cahoon 1972

7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Upper Marlboro, Md.
Total—12
11—White
1—Black
Ralph W. Powers 1977
Roscoe H. Parker 1977
Ernest A. Loveless Jr. 1977
William B. Bowie 1977
Perry G. Bowen Jr. 1977
Robert B. Mathias 1981
Samuel W. H. Meloy 1981
Samuel J. DE Blasis 1985
William H. McCullough 1985
JAMES H. TAYLOR 1985
James C. Mitchell 1972
Joseph D. Weiner 1972

8TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Baltimore, Md.
Total—21
18—White
3—Black
Dulany Foster 1975
Joseph L. Carter 1985
Anselm Sodaro 1973
J. Gilbert Prendergast 1975
Shirley B. Jones 1977
Meyer M. Cardin 1977
Charles D. Harris 1979
J. Harold Grady 1979
Albert L. Sklar 1981
William J. O'Donnell 1981
James A. Perrott 1981
Robert I. H. Hammerman 1983
HARRY A. COLE 1985
Solomon Liss 1985
David Ross 1985
Paul A. Dorf 1985
JOSEPH C. HOWARD 1984
Basil A. Thomas 1985
ROBERT B. WATTS 1985
James W. Murphy 1985
Marshall A. Levin 1977

The King Movie

Dear AFRO: I would like to thank all those for the film show on Dr. Martin Luther King.

I have children who were small when all of the things shown in the film were happening, and it brought out the facts I could never have explained to them, although I have tried before when they asked me who was Martin Luther King.

This film gave me a feeling of mixed emotions, sadness, to think how much we black people have suffered, bitterness and hatred to think that people who call themselves human, could be so inhuman.

Dr. King had love for all the people, black and white; people who dared to stand up and be counted for what was right.

Although we have come a long way, we still have a long way yet to go, for better jobs, education, housing, etc. But thanks to God and Dr. King, we are on our way and there is no need to look back. (Mrs.) BESSIE M. PELZER

78 YEARS AGO—"The interests of the Afro-American population of Baltimore are identical and any faction of the race which fosters strife to gratify its own selfish ambition should be classed with the enemy." The AFRO-AMERICAN, April, 1893