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

Rudeness Not Answer

AFRO City Editor Elizabeth M. Oliver reported in this newspaper on Tuesday the inside story of what happened in the Maryland Penitentiary on Monday where dissatisfied inmates held guards as hostages until officials agreed to listen to their grievances.

Running throughout Editor Oliver's story is this thread — there is gross rudeness on the part of some high public officials and prison officers charged with the job of rehabilitating prisoners.

Further, some police officers and firemen called to stand by while fire raged inside the Pen and plans were formulated to arrange a truce, showed even less regard for the black press and others. They were far from calm and tactful, used abusive language and gestures.

Notable exception — Seventh District Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, who is credited with doing a yeoman job. He was on call when unrest developed Sunday at the Md. House of Correction at Jessup, and was ready and willing to listen again on Monday at the Baltimore city penitentiary. Largely through his efforts there was no confrontation.

At the time of the Attica disturbances (Dec., 1971) this newspaper said editorially, "In this law and order age, we need more politicians (officials), in a position to push for better treatment of prisoners, more emphasis on rehabilitation, improved training and pay for institutional personnel and fewer nearly-white staffs for mostly black inmate populations."

And that means patience, understanding and concern. There is no room for rudeness.

What is needed is this kind of concern which came over the police radio at 2:49 p.m. Monday at the height of the Pen disturbance: 'A to CCi: Tell CCi his secretary wants to know what to do about his 2:30 appointment.'

As Editor Oliver pointed out, this is what the inmates are all about. They need somebody to listen.

They want public officials to do for them what CCI's secretary did . . . take the time to care, regardless of the circumstances.

New Day For Colts

For the past 25 years, AFRO sports editor Sam Lacy has fancied himself a Black Knight standing sentinel before Righteousness Castle. But, as with all humans, signs of senility are now detected in his work.

After a recent ride into the Forest of Disenchantment, he returned with lance poised and determined to pierce the armor of "status quo" promised by the new ownership of the Baltimore Colts. That, the Black Knight complained, only can mean a continuation of total lily-whiteism in the executive panels of the city's professional sports.

Sensing that Lacy remains the old polemicist, unable to see other than subterfuge and deceit in the front-office hiring practices of Baltimore football, baseball, basketball, hockey and the like, the AFRO sought out a younger, more virile soothsayer to forecast the behavior of the new Colt regime.

The result was a far more cheery outlook: One, possibly two, white-collar jobs; a more equitable distribution of fringe benefits to black athletes, ready elimination of the double standard in handling off-the-field assignments, an awakening to the need of color in the coaching ranks, and immediate abandonment of the preposterous notion that there is only one quarterback capable of directing the Colts.

With due respect to Sam Lacy, the "younger, more virile soothsayer" deserves attention. For a long time, the gypsy palmist was a Howard Street neighbor of the Colts.

Hymie Has Forgotten

(Guest editorial by Beverly Bruce Havard)

Mr. Hyman Pressman's latest attack upon Judge William H. Murphy once again illustrates the persistent, systematic attempt by negative forces within this city (state?) to discredit our black community.

Mr. Pressman is merely a spokesman, an oral manifestation of the simpering racism which lurks beneath the cowardly smiles of sneaky bigots.

This group effort, and it IS a group effort, is characterized by its relentless determination to undermine the effectiveness of black leaders whom we respect, select and ELECT.

Judge Murphy is a fine human being, an exemplary judge and a proud black man. He has remained steadfast in his refusal to participate in the nightmare, the travesty of human dignity which so long permitted the quality of justice to be measured by skin color and economic circumstance, rather than the "American Dream" of equal justice for all, under the law.

It is ironic that while many of his own people, throughout the world as well as here in America, still suffer racial injustice — Mr. Pressman wastes his God-given talents by perpetuating those same injustices upon his fellow humankind.

It is frightening that while the infamous ovens of Europe still echo a chilling witness to the world, of the horrible legacy of man's inhumanity to man. . . a warning to those who would tolerate intolerance . . . there are those among us who remain deaf.

It is tragic that one whose own ancesters endured the oppressive heel of tyranny should now permit himself to become the tool, the voice of tyranny. I would remind Mr. Pressman . . . "We walked together, long ago . . . when Egypt-land was full of woe."

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

Help AFRO Clean Blockers

Baltimore City anti-litter law now in effect, an aid to workers in 38th annual AFRO Clean Block drive. Help them keep the city clean.

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.

Letter From W.D.S.

Fellow Baltimoreans: In this time of inflation, most cities, like you as individuals, are faced with financial problems.

Baltimore is no exception!

This year, while we will be hard pressed, essential services such as education, police and fire protection, recreation, and health and hospital care, will be maintained at the highest possible levels.

The Fiscal 1973 Budget requires a 21 cents tax increase for a new City Tax Rate of $5.86. This is an increase of only 3.7 per cent, substantially less than the rate of inflation.

The new budget, as adopted by City Council, relies on Federal Revenue Sharing to provide $10.5 million dollars.

This measure has passed the House of Representatives, and I will do everything in my power to promote its adoption by the Senate.

If Revenue Sharing does not become a reality, however, we will be faced with the possibility of a substantial reduction in services.

Baltimore City is moving forward and we will continue to improve the quality of urban life.

Downtown is coming alive again.

With the help of the Inner Harbor and Charles Center Renewal Projects, we are creating new jobs and additional tax base.

Neighborhoods are renewing their pride and identity and everywhere I go around the city, I sense a new enthusiasm.

Baltimore can move forward at an even more rapid pace. I ask your help and cooperation to make it so. —

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
(Mayor of Baltimore.)

Most Beautiful

Dear AFRO: The most beautiful tribute I've ever heard or seen was the one given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Harris, who lost their only son so suddenly and so tragically. Inscribed on the floral wreath at the top of his head were these words: "To Bunky - Thanks for 20 beautiful years."

And he was — a beautiful young man of 20 — peaceful, always smiling — always helpful. It was an experience for me, my son, and his many friends to have known no other like him. — MRS. PHYLLIS THOMPSON (Mother of Tal Thompson), One of "Bunk's" many true and loyal friends.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Above letter refers to Arthur J. Harris Jr., 20-year-old Hampton Institute student, and former honor student at Northwestern High, who was shot to death in 2600 block Forest Park Ave., last Monday evening.)

For Road Gangs

Dear AFRO: As a taxpayer and hard working law abiding citizen I'm getting fed up with the grievances of the prisoners. Don't they know if they behaved like human beings they would not be in an institution in the first place?

Bring back the road chain gangs and keep them occupied.

Mrs. MERILEE MARTIN
5016 Brynmawr Terr.

Gum Chewers

Dear AFRO: I am a concerned black woman who has had the occasion to visit many offices and notice that among the black receptionists and typists one of the most unlady-like habits which is the popping and chewing of gum.

I feel that this habit is detrimental to the person and also leaves a very bad impression with the individual who has visited the office.

— MARY JANE DATES

A little About a LOT

Concern, Camp Or Potential Garrison?

MRS. MURPHY

By MADELINE W. MURPHY

Following the civil disorders in Baltimore in 1968, after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, a summer camp program was being hotly contested in the Community Action Commission. It was called the Domestic Action Program (DAP) sponsored at that time by the Department of Defense (DoD).

Black members of the commission were concerned that a military program for poverty-stricken youth might develop into a Youth Movement similar to the German youth movements in the thirties where young children would be brainwashed to conform to an unjust society, which at the same time would ground them in military codes and training.

Although the Community Action Commission (CAC) was successful in blocking funding for the program as a direct part of the CAC budget, the then Mayor D'Alesandro III, intercepted $30,000 of the summer OEO earmarked youth money and funded a DAP program under the Bureau of Recreation, which became Camp Concern.

The emphasis of this program, as the CAC saw it, even though the military disagreed, was to channel young blacks into the military, or at least make the military an appealing career choice, and in addition, develop a domestic army which would overlook the root causes of poverty, thus curbing ghetto riots.

As a prologue to this activity, the Pentagon had already launched Project 100,000 which it claimed would "salvage the poverty-scarred youth of our society for military service and later civilian life" . . . "the greatest contribution to the war on poverty."

On the surface, to anxious inner city mothers and fathers of obstreperous idle boys and girls, from the ages of ten to nineteen, Camp Concern, with its swimming, fishing, soft ball, basketball, volley ball, boxing and cooking, would be just what the "doctor ordered!"

Under the surface, Camp Concern might well be the first step toward divesting black youth of their rights, and shoving them into the military.

Since the initial DoD interest in the "poverty-scarred" youth, four years later, DAP funding for Camp Concern at Bainbridge, Holabird and Fort Meade has been funneled through HEW, under Title IV, directly to the Bureau of Recreation, which continues to operate the program year found.

From its original funding of nearly $130,000 ($30,000 intercepted CAA funds) it has grown to $353,000, 25 per cent of which is paid by the Department of Social Services, HCD (Housing and Community Development) providing $3,000 for transportation.

The original enrollment of 500 boys and girls, 10-19 years of age, per week for a six-day week, has been increased to 1,100 each week. Over an eight-week summer period this amounts to 8800 and over a 50-week year, 55,000 youth. Over a long period of time, at this rate, every underprivileged kid in the inner city will have been touched by the military, directly or indirectly.

Captain James Smith, director of Camp Concern, states that the emphasis of this program has been on health, counseling, employment and recreation. He maintains that the military establishments have acted only as hosts to the camping program since Camp Concern itself provides 106 staff persons and at this point in time is a quasi-autonomous unit of the Bureau of Recreation.

I say at this time, because Captain Smith sees the implications of military brainwashing of black youth and unlike programs in other sections of the country the Baltimore Camp Concern has not moved into the areas of arms demonstrations, police demonstrations, marching instructions and military discipline lectures, military training films and active recruitment of the 16 to 19 year old campers.

But with the continual troop withdrawals from Vietnam, the move to keep draftees out of Vietnam, a volunteer army in the making, the Pentagon and the Nixon Administration would be hard pressed to fill the demand and supply of a standing domestic and international army, without a sustained program of indoctrination of potential "volunteers."

Even more insidious than this, is the funding structure of the DAP programs. According to research done by George D. Corey and Richard A. Cohen, in their article, "Domestic Pacification," Society July-August, 1972, "Most funding comes from a variety of government sources. Participating departments include, Labor, Transportation, Agriculture, Commerce and Health, Education and Welfare. Agencies which also assist range from the Civil Service Commission to the Office of Economic Opportunity."

"The danger is clear and present. Who or what policies govern the governing? Without such checks in government, programs of social control such as Domestic Action are free to proliferate."

"Even more alarming, from a social policy point of view is why and how such a program came into existence. Domestic Action seems to have emerged out of a program vacuum.

"Those parts of the federal government which are responsible for the health and welfare of the civilian population — principally HEW — have failed to supply the country and specifically ghetto areas with the resources its young people need — resources like sufficient educational opportunity and adequate job training.

"At the same time the government has not been able to reduce the number of the poor. As their numbers and consciousness of the need for some type of ameliorative programs grew, the problem became a crisis. Riots increased and delinquency escalated.

"The Department of Defense stepped in."

Messrs. Corey and Cohen conclude: "Finally DAP threatens the very basis of the distinction between the military and civilian sectors of American society. As the military gradually absorbs the functions of other executive departments, unnoticed by the public, the specter of an American society even more responsive to militarily defined priorities becomes frightenly immediate."

Need we snicker about the spectacle of a King Richard the First and creeping fascism? We better wipe the grins off our faces and begin to actively participate in a change of leadership in November — our stake in that change means survival!

NOW and THEN

'72 Democrat Convention Memorable REO

Dr. FLEMING

By G. JAMES FLEMING

I was present at the 1948 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, when Hubert H. Humphrey, almost single-handedly, forced an unprecedented, cutting, civil rights plank into the platform.

Because of Humphrey's insistence, Alabama and other southern states took a "walk" out of the convention and refused to support Harry Truman, the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Humphrey was tremendous in those years. He was not "just a politician."

His heart was in the right place, and he followed fearlessly the dictates of his heart—first as the little known mayor of Minneapolis and later as a member of the Congress.

Humphrey was also a trail-blazer, an innovator. He saw, before many others, the challenge of the masses to their government; he spoke early for governmental aid to the cities; he was a fore-runner in "the politics."

All these qualities were reflected, not only at the 1948 convention, but also in his many contributions to Americans for Democratic Action, and in his total quality of life.

It may be, indeed, that this very kind of quality has been responsible for Humphrey's missing the Presidency in three attempts.

Or, it may be that he suffers from a "blind spot" which prevents him from looking out for himself as zealously as he has looked out for others.

Wilkie, both generally accepted as topmost among recent candidates.

Then, too, there were aspirants such as William Jennings Bryan, Estes Ketauver, Alfred E. Smith, Thomas E. Dewey, Robert A. Taft, and Norman Thomas.

This years' non-winners lengthen the list.

Perhaps in a paraphrase from Milton, it may be said that "They also serve who aim for the Presidency but miss their goal."

We feel fortunate that we sat up last Friday night long enough to hear the acceptance speech of George McGovern, Democratic Presidential aspirant.

Although he spoke between 3 and 3:30 a.m., his message came through more clearly and incisively that this writer had ever experienced him before.

It was not only what he said, but how he said it—how convincing he was, how committed to seemed.

What he expounded, he really seemed to believe: He makes a definite impact, even if one cannot agree with every detail of his agenda.

Last week we also found more data as to the McGovern voting record in the Congress. He need not be ashamed of this record. Even ADA gave him a score of 94, following the last congressional session.

The vice-presidential aspirant, U.S. Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, "comes through" immediately, and his selection must be considered a "plus" for the judgment of McGovern. Eaggleton is strong where McGovern is weak.

He is from a big, industrial city, St. Louis, where McGovern is from rural, Mitchell, South Dakota.

He is from the political important Roman Catholic communion, while McGovern is a Methodist; he has long, close civic and political association with blacks, while McGovern has had much less (St. Louis' population is 45 per cent black).

Eggleton's voting record is also outstanding.

In addition, he has been a fighter

All these thoughts haunted me as, very sadly, via TV from Miami, I saw Humphrey withdraw from the race for nomination, just as in 1960 he had withdrawn after the West Virginia primary.

But, he is still in the Senate, and he still has many [illegible]rs of fight and leadership ahead [illegible] him. And history cannot ignore him.

Viewing the number of "also-rans" at the Democratic National Convention, leads one to recall the many candidates, down the years, who have aimed at the Presidency but failed to make it.

Some of these have been frivious entries, but most have been no better or worse than the men who have become Presidents.

Some have been "ahead of their time," some have been "too good" for the voters; still others were from the wrong section of the country; most lost out because there is only room for one President at a time.

Without delving too far back into history, we find among the "also rans" Adlai Stevenson and Wendell for the rights of the residents of the District of Columbia, in his position as chairman of the Senate's District Committee.

The nation had the opportunity to know Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, black, beautiful and efficient, as she presided over several sections of the Miami convention, in her role as the permanent vice-chairman of the convention. Never before had a woman so served!

Mrs. Burke, a 39-year-old lawyer who looks like 22, is also a candidate for Congress from Los Angeles. (We'll be surprised if she does not make it).

There will be at least three black women in the next session of the House of Representatives.

Of the 450 black delegates, several nominated candidates or seconded nominations, or announced the vote of their delegations.

A key person was Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, New Jersey, chairman of the platform-drafting committee, who is credited with an A-1 job.

Two other mayors present were Chares Evers, of Fayette, Miss., and Howard Lee, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. There might have been others.

The smartest thing in Miami happened the day after the convention closed, at the first meeting of the new National Committee. It resulted in a black member, Basil Paterson, New York state senator and lawyer, being elected vice-chairman of the powerful committee.

Although the committee had elected a white woman chairman—the first woman, it was about to bypass blacks and elect a white vice-chairman, also.

It was then that Mayor Evers, bitingly, reminded one and all of the "new politics."

Many faces became red, Evers nominated Paterson, and he was elected by acclamation, the first black in such a topmost position in the Democratic National Committee.

NOT A MAN'S WORLD

Flip Wilson's Geraldine Is An Individual

MRS. WHITE

By BERNICE S. WHITE

In last week's article, we referred to statements made by Dr. Jeanne Noble, Professor at New York University, at the recent Black Women's Caucus in Pittsburgh.

She took a good hard look at the black woman of today and came up with some interesting observations.

Rather than lose the substance of her statements through trying to summarize them, this column reprints these excerpts which deal with the effect of education on the black woman.

Dr. Noble says, "A consequence of our education has been the alienation between the college graduate black women and the so-called "mass-women"—the domestics, the welfare mothers.

"Somehow, since so many of us were reared in working class homes, education meant that we were enabled to rise above it—move up, out and away from the ghetto life.

"In other words, college education for black women, more than men, has meant an alienation from the masses of blacks. I don't know why it is that, black college men seem better able to relate to the brother on the streets than we to our sisters in the ghetto.

"Perhaps it is men forget class when they play pool or stand at a bar.

"Whatever the reason, one of the most painful consequences of an education appears to be an inability to relate to the sisters who we need—the poor ones. Perhaps it is an linterplay of our sexual rigidity and desire for so-called good manners and other materialistic things that keep us apart, but the truth is that masses of black women consider us phoneys, useless and downright "stumbling blocks" in black liberation.

"As one sister said to me in the beginning of maximum feasible participation of the poor and our paths had crossed: 'Lord, Dr. Noble, you use so many high-faluting words I have to bring six women to your office hoping that between us we can understand you. I quickly changed my communication pattern."

More excerpts: — "Sociologist Hobson writing in March 1971 Tuesday Magazine touches upon this in a discussion of Flip Wilson's Geraldine. She, like many black women, I'm told, became uptight over Geraldine.

"What was Mr. Wilson trying to say about black women? Was he putting them down? Demeaning them? Or just what?

"Along with many other black women, my reaction was a spontaneous gut one. Oh, no, not again!

"Why can't black men and women get their thing together and why, oh why, must they always air their differences and problems in public?

"Still, I found myself watching the Flip Wilson show over and over again—always waiting for the moment when Miss Geraldine Jones would appear in Pucci sheat, shocking pink Mary Janes shoes, auburn wig sleekly styled and shoulder bag swinging.

"I began to realize that she fascinated me. Then I began to digest the hard fact that I liked Geraldine. Really liked her. So like many others (millions?) I became a Geraldine watcher.

"While I'm as tired as the next person of analytical dissection and motivational probing, I found myself doing it with Geraldine Jones.

"Now—with every black person I talk to, the reaction is always the same. Geraldine Jones is someone we all know.

"Geraldine Jones is real. She is that black woman whom many of us have tried to ignore and deny for a long time—there was and is a Geraldine Jones on each block where black people live—from the so-called grass roots to the so-called bourgeois block.

"Geraldine Jones lips and strides along all our blocks and communities. Geraldine knows what it is all about. Herself. Her man, Killer. Her wants and needs. Where she is going.

"And the one thing that Miss Jones has going for her is that total self-confidence in her womanliness and her blackness. For Geraldine, 'What you see is what you get.'

"The weight and meaning of that catchy phrase is not easily caught or fully appreciated by us. For most people to be 'what you see' is impossible. We live in a society of disguise, pretense, and falsity.

"To be a Geraldine Jones is equated with commoness, radicalism, boat rocking, and, worst of all, unsophistication.

"To be simply Geraldine Jones in our unsimple, pressurized society is impossible for most of us. For to be simply anything is to be an individual."

(What's your opinion? Please write "It's Not A Man's World", P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md. 21203)

Police Major Talks With The People

MAJ. WATKINS

By MAJ. JAMES H. WATKINS

(ED'S NOTE: Maj. Watkins, one of Baltimore City's highest ranking police officers, is director of the Department's Community Relations Division, which won a place on the AFRO's 1971 Honor Roll. He is a veteran of 22 years on the force. In his first column, he tells AFRO readers how they can help policemen protect them).

Citizens who spend a few moments daily to take basic precautionary steps can help police prevent crimes before they occur, quell disturbances before they begin; catch law breakers after crimes are committed, and greatly reduce their own possibility of becoming victims of criminal activity.

How to summon police quickly when suspicious actions are observed or heard is the First Step.

Keep this number on the phone cradle:

Dial 222-3333.

Police radio will answer promptly.

Tell what is seen, heard or suspected. Add location, where the action is or will occur.

Police cars will be quickly dispatched. It is not necessary for a citizen to identify himself. The only thing needed are the facts. Act as your "brother's keeper" and help your neighbors.

The Second Step is to give your home or business regular security checks.

All doors should contain strong locks. All windows should have good latches.

Both must be kept locked.

Don't secrete keys or keep excess money on the premises.

Provide good lighting for the home, porch, garage, steps or driveways. Never open the door to a total stranger.

If you plan to leave your home vacant or unattended for several days or weeks, inform your local police district. Leave blinds and shades in normal position, cancel deliveries; milk, bread, newspapers.

Request the post office to hold your mail. Ask your neighbors to watch your house and Call Police 222-3333, if suspicious persons, actions, cars or sounds are seen or heard while you're absent from home.

Remember the police need your help to protect your home, property, family and life.

By lifting one finger and dialing 222-3333 you can help keep Baltimore safe and secure.

HOLD UP — WHAT TO DO — CALL 222-3333, and then:—

1. Remain calm and composed in the event of a holdup. Do not resist!
2. Be identification conscious, observe the person(s) involved.
3. Call the Police first, using 222-333 and don't hang up.
4. Protect the scene of the crime, stop others from disturbing articles of evidence.
5. Don't trust your memory. Jot down all information immediately.
6. Do not discuss the hold up with anyone until questioned by Police.
7. Cooperate with your Police Department; supply all facts, make positive identification and prosecute arrested criminals.

I received this letter and although the writer is no relation to me, it is being printed in the hopes of finding his relatives. If you have any information regarding this letter, contact Major James H. Watkins.

"Dear Maj. Watkins: I read your column in the AFRO. I have been trying to locate my relatives in Baltimore, Md.

"My uncle was named Richard Watkins Sr. His son is Richard Jr. and his wife was named Hester Watkins.

"Daughters as follows, Martha W. White, Edith Watkins, Florence Watkins.

"I really would appreciate if you can help me. My mother's name was Lottie Watkins and her father's name was Wate Watkins from Richmond, Va. He now lives in Newark, N.J. and so do I. — CHARLES WATKINS.

(ED'S NOTE: Maj. Watkins will be glad to answer questions. If you have a police problem, if you do not understand a police action, or if you want to know more about Community Relations Department, write Major Watkins, c-o AFRO-AMERICAN, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md., 21203, and he will answer your questions in his column. You do NOT have to sign your name).

QUESTION: I read in Friday's AFRO where the police invaded two homes and caused quite a disturbance. What is wrong with the police? Who is at fault, the officers who are supposed to uphold the law or the people involved? In both cases, there were a dozen police cars on the scene. H.J.

ANSWER: I can not comment on these two cases, both of which are still under investigation. Look for the answers in a forthcoming column.

Something For Everybody

Dear AFRO: The U.S. Office of Management and Budget has recently issued the 1972 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, a work intended to inform the public of the various U.S. government assistance programs which are in effect.

In the 1,051 programs described, there appears to be something for almost everybody. As pointed out in the introduction, the programs may be applied for by "a State or States, territorial possession, county, city, other political subdivision, grouping, or instrumentality thereof; any domestic profit or nonprofit corporation, institution, or individual." Federal agencies are the only exceptions.

The anticipation of almost every need has resulted in a myriad of programs ranging from "Beekeeper Indemnity Payments" and "Jellyfish Control" to "Child Welfare Services." Here is sampling of what the new Catalog has to offer.

Any disabled veteran is eligible for hearing aids, glasses, medical supplies, etc. He can make initial contact at the regional field office in the Federal Building at 31 Hopkins Plaza. (p. 756)

A person who owns and occupies a home in a residential urban renewal area is eligible for a grant up to $3,500 to rehabilitate his property. He should contact the area Housing and Urban Development office in the Mercantile Bank and Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza. (p. 400)

One who is located in a "high risk" area and cannot obtain theft insurance on his business or home should contact the Federal Insurance Administration in the area HUD office.

For reasonable rates, he can get coverage up to $5,000 on his home and up to $15,000 on his business. (p. 352)

An unemployed head of a household with at least one year's work experience is eligible for a grant for occupational training under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Contact can be made at the local branch of the State employment office at 1100 N. Eutaw Street. (p. 508)

If a person wishes to attend college but is financially incapable, he should contact the Director of Financial Aid at the college of his choice. Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, he may be eligible for a grant up to $1,000 per year. (p. 254)

If one is interested in doing research in the humanities, he may be eligible for a grant of at least $500.

He should get in touch with the Director, Division of Research and Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506. (p. 661)

Although most of the programs are intended for public or non-profit organizations, a substantial number of them may be applied for directly by the individual citizen.

Among other things, the Catalog's program descriptions contain the objectives of the program, uses and restrictions of use, eligibility requirements, application procedure, and information contacts.

The Catalog can be obtained for $7 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. — STREPHON M. JOHNSON

Editor's Note: Mr. Johnson is reference librarian at Morgan State College. Among his duties at the college is to maintain the government document collection.)

A COLUMN OF CHOICE

Dr. Crew And Team Perform Real Service

MRS. BANFIELD

By MARION M. BANFIELD

The Task Force on Special Education, under the chairmanship of Dr. John L. Crew Sr. has done a great service to this community.

Not only has it examined special education, it have pointed out problems in a clear enough manner for us ordinary citizens to understand.

It has made recommendations which we as citizens need to bring before our City Councilmen and State legislators.

We need to learn to read reports which are available to us and support the staff of the Department of Education in getting money for the education of our children. We can learn enough to support efforts to get money and know what we are talking about.

The Task Force pointed out that there are about 197 pupils (136 elementary and 61 secondary) in the specific Learning Disabilities Program (SLD).

Anyone who deals with students will agree with the Task Force which "considered this number to be alarmingly low . . . and, to seriously doubt the quality of this program."

In considering physiological (something with the body) and environmental disabilities that affect pupils, professional opinion from Kennedy Institute and other professionally competent persons estimated that probably 9,500 pupils need help in a SLD Program.

The Task Force recommends administrative changes and use of expertise in nearby institutions such as the John F. Kennedy Institution, University of Maryland and other institutions for consultative help in developing a diagnostic and evaluation system for potential SLD pupils.

Further, the Task Force "estimated that about 9,500 pupils within Baltimore City need programs which are designed to deal with emotional handicaps and or behavior problems."

It is recommended that Highwood and Bragg School programs be overhauled.

Recommendations for trainable children are to eliminate some of the present schools and combine several training facilities into a single building.

It is obvious that Dr. Patterson, the new superintendent, is bringing about major improvements for children.

Because money is needed to develop programs, parents will have to take time to come to meetings where they can learn about efforts that principals and teaching staff are making to develop a better quality of education for children.

Parent-liaison workers have a tough time getting parents to meetings. Yet children continue to need understanding from home which parents do not naturally possess.

The superiority of certain schools is due to involvement of parents in daily school programs, classes and meetings.

Choice is to support the efforts of our schools in getting parents and teachers working together or to let teachers carry the burden of children without intelligent as well as affectionate support from home.

Many new programs are being used to help children.

The programs can be made effective if parents will take time to accept the efforts of school to bring parents up to date on new trends for getting today's children ready for tomorrow's world.

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.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

Prison Riots The Price

By PARREN J. MITCHELL
(Member of Congress D.-7th)

April 17, 1968—Six prisoners killed; 77 wounded in a riot by 400 inmates in a Raleigh, N.C. prison.

Louis E. Woltson, "The penal system in our great nation is a convincing case of dismal failure and this is confirmed by knowledgeable people in this field."

August 21, 1968—Five convicts shot to death when national guards and police charged through a hole blasted in a prison wall to rescue nine guards held by 350 rebelling prisoners at the Ohio State Penitentiary.

Russell G. Oswald, former New York Corrections Commissioner, "Society has done damn little in ending poverty and illiteracy that provide the seeds of unrest and problems that lead people to prisons."

September 26, 1969—One inmate killed and 46 injured in rioting at the Pendleton Indiana State Reformatory.

Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, "Prison conditions are almost universally deplorable and have a dehumanizing effect."

February 16, 1971—Twenty-six injured when guards opened fire on 600 rioting prisoners in Raiford Florida State prison.

Rep. William R. Anderson, "The U.S. system of corrections is a total national disgrace."

August 21, 1971—Three convicts and three guards killed in California's San Quentin prison.

Carl T. Rowan, "Prison reform is just an empty promise, though we admit to abuses and indignities and promise change, it turns out to be mostly lip service."

December, 1971 — The biggest and bloodiest in a wave of prison violence, Attica New York, 10 guards and 30 inmates killed.

Norman Carlson, director of U.S. Bureau of Prisons, "The problem of inadequate and brutalizing prison facilities extends far beyond the state level, into each county, town and hamlet in the nation, reform and modernization at this local level must be the No. 1 priority for state officials."

July 16-17, 1972—Riots at Maryland House of Correction and the Maryland Penitentiary.

The 1968 Maryland State, Study Commission, described the Maryland penitentiary as antiquated and inadequate—the state's correctional facilities, like most others in the nation remain overcrowded, understaffed and permeated by inmate tension."

Will we learn? Will we act? Can we afford to pay the price in human destruction?

Following the Maryland Penitentiary riots a guard said that working there had turned him into a violent man. "I've never been the type of person who loved violence, but I love it now. . . I guess if I had had the kind of violent mind I have now when I was growing up, I'd be in there."

During the crisis, an inmate said, "I am doing life plus twenty, it don't matter, throw one of them (hostages) off the fire escape to show we mean business."

Will we heed the sane and sobering words in the following letter written September 21, 1971?

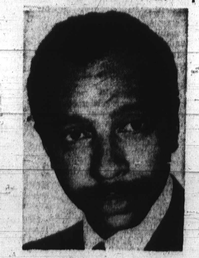
"Sirs: I must respond to those "outraged" readers of your article on prison visiting and reform.

"I am the widow of a man who was murdered one year ago, and I can satisfy their wondering about how I feel in regard to privileges and humane treatment for prisoners.

"To punish, to dehumanize, to emasculate, to wreak other popular forms of civilized vengeance upon those convicted of crimes does not lessen by a single degree my pain and loneliness, nor does it ease one problem of my life.

"The caging and animalistic treatment prisoners receive in most prisons only assure me that our children will continue to live in a world filled with violence and hate, a world in which they, too, might someday be murdered.

"A person who is not possessed of human dignity, self-respect and self-love cannot react to society except with hatred, selfishness and brutality.



REP. MITCHELL

"For God's sake—and ours—let us get on with the task of prison reform.

MARY L. EHRLICHMANN,
Minneapolis, Minn."