Baltimore Afro-American

OUR 80TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Founded Aug. 13, 1892 by John H. Murphy Sr., 1840-1922. Published every Tuesday and Saturday by the AFRO-AMERICAN Co. of Baltimore City Inc.

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. — CARL MURPHY, Editor-Publisher 1889-1967.

Bare Cupboards-Ballot Box

The most powerful motivation for a citizen to register to vote and then to go to the polls Nov. 7 is the fundamental belief that a democracy can only flourish with full participation of its citizens.

Election Day, Nov. 7, 1972 is the day when all citizens exercise the right to vote, a right which black citizens throughout the United States have shed blood and tears to obtain. In Baltimore, we have full citizenship if we take the advantage. We also have the advantage of being able to tip the scales for any candidate we choose.

However, most important now is this fact, that our citizens need jobs. Many cupboards are bare. Many families wonder where the next meal will come from. The job picture is critical for most of us.

The ballot box is linked with the bread box since all citizens must work for a living. Your vote today also has influence on tomorrow's employment picture.

Our biggest job between now and Nov. 7 is to register to vote.

The books close Oct. 10. Registering to vote is crucial. A small number of votes can decide between the cold and awful fact "if ye shall eat or if ye shall starve." Sadly, this stark situation is at this moment a dark and gloomy picture. The votes that may solve the Empty Cupboard problem may be absent because these citizens will not take the time or effort to register. Will your vote be the one missing to decide who wins?

Hog-Tie You To Register ?

A little About a LOT

Project Equality Pinpointing Hypocrisy?

By MADELINE W. MURPHY

Recent news reports that the Jewish Council has withdrawn financial aid, in the amount of $5,200, from Project Equality, points up the continuing contradiction between the preachment of church and synagogue in relation to their practices.

In reviewing the active membership of Project Equality, one sees the Friends, the Episcopal Diocese, the United Methodist — Baltimore Conference, Union Baptist Congregation, Unitarian Universalists, YWCA — Greater Baltimore, and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, including parishes, schools in addition to churches, as the main contributors — the latter paying the lion's share in contributions.

Project Equality is a national ecumenical program which attempts to use moral and financial power of churches and private institutions to get them to deal only with those companies which hire black people and other minorities.

Since next to the federal government, the churches are jointly the second largest consumer in America, Project Equality explains in its brochure: "Fair employment practices is a moral issue and to knowingly spend where discrimination is practiced is to subsidize discrimination."

John R. Burleigh III, executive director of Project Equality, has been working untiringly on many fronts to see that the Project Equality creed is being executed.

This has taken him into many areas which are closely connected to church interests and preachments: the Board of Directors, United Fund; the Maryland Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; an Ad-Hoc Committee for Affirmative Action in Construction (of federally and state funded office and educational buildings); the Organization For Just Housing; the Community Health Council; the Walter Carter Memorial Fund and Activists, Inc.

This kind of dogged determination and commitment holds the feet of members of Project Equality to the fire.

It is not surprising therefore, when the issues involved in discrimination in housing, education, health, etc., become joined into an inter-locking web of church related racially discriminatory practices, that many of these churches withhold support from Project Equality.

Much of what the Jewish Council has said about withdrawing funds can be also attributed to the Presbyterians, the United Church of Christ — Central, Atlantic Conference; the Lutherans — Missouri and Maryland Synods.

Leon Sachs, executive director of the Jewish Council has said, "The Baltimore Jewish Council is still 100 per cent in favor of the purpose of Project Equality. Our reservation is their attempt to enforce the laws against discrimination which is the work of local, state and federal agencies."

Mr. Phillippe of the Presbyterian Church talks of priorities among blacks which "rate higher."

As a black Presbyterian, I can see only dying black churches, not revitalized ones and therefore can only wonder where the black priorities are, or whether Mr. Phillippe's characterization of Project Equality's weakness: "administratively weak, in both organization and personnel" should be the Presbyterian church's evaluation of itself.

I also wonder whether Mr. Sachs classes private schools, private recreation centers, private welfare agencies as similar duplications of effort better handled by "local, state and federal agencies."

Isn't it really true, on the other hand, that Project Equality pinpoints the hypocrisy of church groups and that by their withdrawal from Project Equality, these churches show no real commitment to change?

Is there really any boundary line between where church involvement ends and citizen involvement begins?

What do they see as the line of distinction between ministry to the whole state of the church and the inner church circle of the favored few?

And finally in this regard, where are the black church groups, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the Baptist Convention, the Evening Baptist Conference, the black private agencies, NAACP, the Urban League, all of whom have so much to gain from membership in Project Equality?

Or are they so guilty of dealing with businesses which discriminate, are they so oblivious to the rewards to their congregations, their members, of equal employment opportunity, that they ignore a church-related organization like Project Equality?

When one hears so much about how the black community should become unified, it would seem that the place to do it would be in an organization whose main purpose is to change words into deeds!

"It is one thing for this nation's churches and synagogues to preach brotherhood and racial justice.

"It is another thing for those same religious institutions to take positive and concrete actions to end systematized discrimination in American life." So states the opening paragraph of the Project Equality brochure.

It becomes increasingly clear that black churches and black agencies must actively — financially — support Project Equality so that we are no longer dependent upon other groups to do our work for us.

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.

We Must Register To Vote

Dear AFRO:

We as residents in the Northwest area of Baltimore are upset and almost frantic with Election Day just a little more than a month away and so many of our citizens not registered to vote. The deadline is Oct. 10. Should we wait until then and maybe sleep it or should we go now and be sure we are on the books?

When we casually ask "are you registered to vote," the answer is usually, "No. Not yet. I have plenty of time." Then, when we inquire as to the date of the last minute, these careless citizens say either they don't know exactly or reply "sometime in November." They do not even know exactly when Election Day is. (Nov. 7) much less whom to vote for, if they do become registered.

The problem is we should make an all-out effort to get EVERYONE ON THE BOOKS NOW. Everyone should be aware that jobs, democratic rights and everything in our world today hinges on Nov. 7 Election Day.

WORRIED CITIZENS

Reminder For Nov. 7

Dear AFRO:

Since this is election year in November, I would like to remind your readers that Governor Lester Maddox of Atlanta at the time when he was Governor and when he had a restaurant in Atlanta, refused to allow a black to eat in his restaurant.

He said he would rather give up his restaurant, I think he did.

President Nixon's older daughter, Tricia, wrote a letter to Maddox complimenting him on Maddox's refusal to allow blacks to eat in his restaurant.

Tricia is now Mrs. Cox.

Hoping that your readers will take this letter in the booth at voting time.

(Mrs.) DENA CAPLIS

Taking Candy From Baby

Dear AFRO:

It is a fait accompli for the Maryland State Department of Labor under the supervision of John W. Parrot to put the brakes on the employment agency that was importing black women from the West Indian Islands under conditions that might fall in the category of a confidence scheme.

To charge a person $350 or more on the promise of a job that doesn't exist is like 'taking candy from a baby.'

The economics of nations need strengthening as well as international relations.

The state Department of Labor deserves much credit in laying open a practice that could have led to additional permanent trouble economically and sociologically.

MIRIAM L. WINBORNE

About Senior Teachers

Dear AFRO:

Dr. Roland N. Patterson has finally stripped down the Department of Education employees to his satisfaction.

How does our system of education stress the need to study to reach high goals when it is evident that some people can reach their goals without long hours of study, without sacrifice, and without postponing things of pleasure?

Robert Eden Elementary School No. 20 had two senior teachers.

These teachers were appointed at the same time and have both received superior ratings.

One has a Master's Degree in education and has initiated numerous successful schoolwide projects, tutors children and helps teachers in any way asked.

The other senior teacher has some credits beyond the mandatory Bachelor's Degree, and has headed several projects with children in some classes.

The departmental financial straits made it necessary for No. 20 to have only one senior teacher.

Did they do the logical thing and keep the most qualified person?

No, they demoted this person to the position of classroom teacher.

Granted, the students in this person's class will be richer for having had this teacher, but a good senior teacher can help far more children than can a classroom teacher.

Meanwhile, the least qualified person maintains the position of senior teacher.

Dr. Patterson stated in his news conference of Aug. 25 that he has put better-trained senior teachers in the elementary schools. Did this one slip by???

MARY MC GEE

Our 80th Anniversary Year

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NOW and THEN

Colleges Still Victims Of Racial Bias

By G. JAMES FLEMING

Call it a "mind-set," or a "racial block," or "race prejudice." By whatever name, it persists and shows itself in all areas of American life. Some call it "racism," better still "institutionalized racism."

This racial mind-set, as of 1972, seldom has the crude, ugly manifestations of 30 or 40 years ago. Laws and the current civil rights etiquette have driven such crudity underground. In political life, the clout of the black vote has forced politicians to find more acceptable ways of carrying on their old practices.

At college-opening time this week these sentiments have been coming up over coffee and in corridors. For instance, new teachers have asked about new buildings at a place like Morgan State College, old teachers have been pointing out that "these four new buildings have been long overdue and they are inadequate even before they are opened."

One oldster pointed out one new building that "was first proposed as a field house to accommodate fullgrown indoor track meets but, somehow, it ends up being just another gym, with a few more seats and perhaps space for mini-track. In addition, its groundfloor drainage is inadequate, it is reported. This is also true in the case of the art gallery. There it pours even if it is not raining."

DR. FLEMING

"The new $3-million library was conceived as an 8-story affair, but it will have only four stories until the great white fathers decide we can have the other four 'in the second phase'", was the testimony of another voice.

Still another recalled that "when Soper Library was enlarged in the 1950's, the two new wings were to be three stories high, but the State cut them down to two stories each, but added the third story two or three years afterwards."

Criticism of the new McMechen Business and Economics Hall is plentiful: The building is six stories high but the second story is unfinished and there are no ways to walk up or down between the first and third floors, and no way to walk between the fifth and sixth floors. Such travel must be done by the single, not always dependable elevator.

"Sometimes the discrimination is in waiting, waiting." These brain stormings went on, "it took the college over thirteen years of annual appeal before it was able to get legislative financing for a foot bridge over Cold Spring Lane, with all that traffic, and about fifteen years to secure its Little Theater."

Someone shouted, "If you don't think the same old racial discrimination is being waged against blacks and those institutions predominantly black, just visit Towson State College or the University of Maryland in Baltimore County, not to mention the University of Maryland at College Park."

"Examine their buildings, then compare what you see with those at Morgan, Coppin, or Maryland State, now the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore.

"Examine the furnishings; rugs or lack of rugs; ampleness of equipment; spaciousness or lack of it; contrast the presidential offices."

A feminine voice added: At Morgan and other predominantly black institutions, the state builds for yesterday; at the white schools it builds for tomorrow."

She continued: "Our new education and psychology building (to be ready next year) is already two-thirds too small."

Someone "in the know," where buildings are concerned, happened to be present. He explained: "After Morgan makes its proposals and approves blueprints, all these can be cut back or cut out by the State Board of Architects, the Board of Public Works, or even the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges. Then, there is the State legislature, usually unfriendly to both blacks and Baltimore City.

"Somewhere along the line," he continued, "we get 'done in'; somewhere, in people's minds, blacks don't need things quite as good or quite as large, as those for whites. Some of these people don't even know they are racially biased."

For instance, some one added, "Sometimes black colleges are told they can only use prison-manufactured furniture, while the white schools can secure the best from wherever they can find it."

(In West Virginia a predominantly black State college did not get its roads paved and lighted until it had become substantially white, with a large number of white coeds).

There may be another side or several other sides.

A quiet one, at last, questioned: "Aren't these examples of being short-changed the fault of the black colleges and the black community, especially the political leaders?"

He continued with a number of other questions:

1. "If the white colleges are getting more of what they want, and better items, could it be that their leaders have just been smarter than ours?"

2. "Could all I've heard mean that we blacks have not played our political cards well, or do not know how to play them?"

3. "Can it be that teachers and administrators have been so much interested in larger salaries and longer vacations for themselves that they have neglected the general welfare of their students?"

4. "Or is it that blacks have been so accustomed to one-quarter of a loaf that, when they get one-half or three-quarters, they are too shouting happily to know they are still being short-changed, cheated?"

5. "Could it be that some of our key college figures are so afraid of the white power structure that they settle too soon for too little, and do so without ever screaming out to the public for help?"

6. "Why, for instance, did not Morgan fight against the establishing of the Catonsville branch of the University of Maryland? It must have known that, with more of the University of Maryland in the Baltimore area, there would be less inclination to build up and expand Morgan?"

One veteran professor, neither young nor old, "broke it up" by observing: "These white folks own everything and run everything. They will give us just as much or as little as they want us to have, when they feel like it."

ANOTHER MATTER: Last week, in alerting our readers to the vacancy on the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, we mentioned some front-runners. Added to the list should be Arthur Murphy, experienced lawyer, former assistant attorney general and presently on the staff of Governor Mandel.

The others mentioned were District Judge John Hargrove and David T. Masslin, chairman, State Parole Board.

Of course, the governor may pull a surprise by elevating either Judge Harry Cole or Judge Robert B. Watts, both presently on the Supreme Bench.

Schaefer's Okay On This

Mayor Don Schaefer's continuing effort to keep Baltimore City moving was reflected in his decision to pounce upon the opportunity to urge the Social Security Administration to locate a key portion of its ever-expanding complex in the city.

The expansion could mean as many as 10,000 new jobs in the $5,000 to $11,000 range by 1990. In addition, the federal government might be interested in an arrangement on 20 acres of urban renewal property that would result in taxes being paid into city coffers.

It is to the discredit of Baltimore County that Dale Anderson, county executive, does not want low-income people to live there and thus is not interested in having the Social Security expansion.

The mayor has no choice but to be interested in low and middle-income jobs. The city needs jobs for its people. Ten thousand jobs could mean much to Baltimore City.

However, this is not a one-way street. Baltimore is offering Social Security a choice location near the downtown area with good transportation facilities already available or soon to be.

Baltimore City has its arms wide open and the Social Security Administration would be wise, we think, to take advantage of this opportunity to continue to be part of a major city that is not giving up on the future.

In addition to Mayor Schaefer's concern for the overall progress and development of Baltimore City, we think we recognize in his quick bid to welcome 10,000 new modest-income workers another example of his personal interest in people and their welfare.

AFRO supporters got another insight into this interest the mayor shows when he took time to have a personal word with [illegible] block captain at the closing c[illegible]onies of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper's annual Clean Block Campaign last Sunday. Many of the young people were pleasantly surprised that the mayor remained throughout the program to pay them a personal tribute for their efforts to help make Baltimore a cleaner city.

$10 Million

Don't Flush It

This week the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted $6 million to the city of Baltimore for the construction of a pyrolysis waste disposal and recovery plant which Rep. Paul Sarbanes (D. 4th) calls "an innovative approach to the critical problem of disposing of the 1,850 tons of solid waste material generated by the city of Baltimore every day."

Rep. Sarbanes stated that 65 localities had submitted proposals for the grant money but the Baltimore proposal had "an extraordinary amount of careful planning and thoughtful preparation."

Mr. Sarbanes also explained that the pyrolysis system which Baltimore will install, "burns waste in an oxygen deficient atmosphere and will handle Baltimore's waste at a rate of 1,000 tons a day."

A Swedish firm called Multrum Clivis AB has a new system for recycling waste from both the bathroom and kitchen which they claim "provides the only way of recycling biological waste at the source without harming the neighborhood."

According to an advertisement in the magazine SWEDEN NOW, the Multrum Clivus System "saves the unnecessary use of clean water and diminishes the risks of subsoil water reservoirs being contaminated by leakage from pipes and tanks."

According to these Swedish engineers we would no longer need large costly investments in sewage systems and treatment plants and new land could be made available for home and recreational facilities.

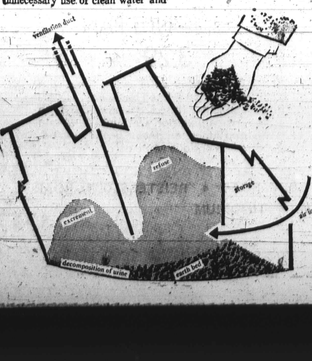
The Multrum system is patented in most countries, says the Swedes, and will soon be licensed for local manufacture and distribution all over the world.

A look at the drawing taken from the magazine and the explanation given as to how the system works makes a lot of common sense.

In both systems, the Swedish and the Baltimore one, the waste heat and other residue will be recycled for further use. This is good.

But, the Swedish system has taken away the constant use of clean water to flush waste material down the drain.

There was no cost estimate given for the Swedish system but we do know that the Baltimore one has $6 million from EPA and $4 million from the State of Maryland—that's a $10 million flush down the drain.



The "Multrum" container recieves excrement and kitchen refuse in two separated chambers.

The anaerobic decomposition is brought about by sucking air through the heaps from channels running along the container.

The decomposing material travels slowly down the container to the storage chamber. The exit air containing CO_2 and vapour goes up the ventilation duct. The heat for evaporization of the water is produced by the decomposition processes or by an electric heating pad in the bottom of the container. Fermentation processes which lead to smells are suppressed and the exhaust is practically odourless. The end product is a fertilized humus, free from pathogenic organisms and ready for use in vegetable- or flower-beds.

Multrum
Clivus AB

Normalmstorg 1, S-114 46 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel. 08-21 20 27

Major Speaks to the People

The ABC Of Baby Sitting

By MAYOR JAMES A. WATKINS

ALWAYS BE CAREFUL

I. When You're Asked to Serve as Baby Sitter

A. Be Business Like—Be Ready to State Clearly:

1. Day you're available
2. Hours you may work
3. Experience you've had (infant, six-year-old, etc.)
4. Pay you consider fair

II. Get Specific Information

A. Save time and prevent misunderstandings later by getting down details.

1. Parents' name, address and phone number (business phone number, if necessary) 2. Number of children and ages
3. Escort and transportation that will be provided to and from job. (Even if you live only a few doors away, escort is desirable.

III. Be Cautious

1. Don't accept, if you don't know person calling.
2. Ask who recommended you, then check back.
3. If in doubt about person calling, ask your parents (they may want to call Police).

IV. Be Prepared for Job

A. Prior to first job with a family, plan for advance visit.

1. To get acquainted with child
2. To learn about duties and arrangements.

V. When You Go on the Job

A. Leave note for your parents—Tell Them...

1. Name, address and phone number of child's parents.
2. Time expected home.

B. On arrival at child's home, get complete instructions from parents—insist on specific details.

1. Places where parents can be reached—Get phone numbers, names and addresses of people parents will visit.
2. Name and phone number of family doctor, perhaps also trusted neighbor or friend.
3. Instructions for handling incoming phone calls (have pencil and paper at phone).
4. Information about locking doors and windows—(lights to be left burning).
5. Action to take if door bell rings.

MAJ. JAMES H. WATKINS

6. Bedtime rules for baby—older children.
7. Special instructions (diapers, baby's bottle, bedtime snacks, children's use of TV or Radio, "lights out," etc.).

C. When baby's parents return, report any unusual happenings. Accept escort to your home as planned, however, if a parent is to drive you home but appears to be intoxicated, insist on calling your own parents to make other arrangements.

Clip And Save

Here Are Helpful Phone Numbers

MAJOR WATKINS, Police Community Relations Division, has a new number now that his department is in the new police building. It is 396-2710 or 396-2712.

DENNIS HILL, the Police Department's Public Relations Division chief has a new number, 396-2012.

Because of the difficulty citizens have in locating various governmental agencies the following is a list of agencies and their telephone numbers. Please cut out and save for future reference.

For these City services, call the new "HOT LINE" number of the Customer Service Division of Public Works:

539-5151

Abandoned Vehicles
Bulk Trash Pickup
Clogged Sewers
Dirty Alleys
Dirty Yards
Garbage Collection
Muddy Water
Sanitary Enforcement
Sewage Line Problems
Slippery Conditions
Street Lights
Street Repair
Water Leaks

To reach these Baltimore City agencies and services, ask for the indicated extensions of the City Hall number:

752-2000

Alcoholic Treatment—2756
Bad Food Complaints—501
Birth Certificates—832
City Jail—2731
Community Relations Commission—2107
Dead or Sick Animals Removal—2901
Death Certificates—832
Defective Sidewalks—872
Food Poisoning—501
Food Sales Permit—795
Mayor's Stations
Govans—2871
Northwest—631
Stewart Hill—620
Medical Assistance Program Information—318
Minimum Wage Commission—2284
Model Cities—2296
Neighborhood Cleanups—516
Rat and Insect Control—2151
Rent Court—2820
Stray Dogs—2901
Transit and Traffic—2561
Water Bills—571
Weights and Measures—796

Direct any questions or problems concerning the following Federal, State, or City services to the indicated phone number:

Ambulance Service — 685-2440
Animal Bites — 222-3333
Automobile Tags — 768-7000
Community Action Agency — 752-6911
Consumer Protection Division of State Attorney General's Office (for action on matters pertaining to questionable business practices) — 383-3700
Drug Abuse Counseling Center — 383-2415
Emergency Parents Board — 823-8383
Employment Service, Information for State's Employment Security Administration — 383-5600.
Fire Department — 685-1313
Forestry Division — 889-9330
Gas Leak—685-0123
Health and Welfare Council (Referral Service) — 685-0525
Housing Inspection — 727-3400
Income Tax, Federal — 962-2590
Income Tax, State — 383-3010
Information and Referral Service on the Aged — 685-0525
Job Information — 383-8468
Legal Aid — 539-5340
Passport — 962-2710
Poison Control Center — 342-0600
Police Emergency — 222-3333
Police Community Relations — 685-1600
Post Office — 962-2492
Public Schools — 467-4000
Rumor Control Center — 837-1188
Selective Service System — 962-3948
Social Security Information — 944-5000
Social Services — 234-3000
Traffic Court — 837-4656
Tuberculosis Association (Free chest X-ray) — 685-6494
Veterans' Benefits Inquiries — 962-4686
Voter Registration — 539-6900

ATTENTION!

This page is important.
Please save for future reference.

New Sports Complex.

Dear AFRO:

Perhaps one of the City Fathers should explain to the taxpayers of Baltimore City the urgency of a multi-million dollar recreational facility which is to be located within several blocks of the Civic Center and only minutes away from Memorial Stadium, both of which, in some ways, are a mere duplication of purpose.

Perhaps someone should explain to the taxpayers the priority this venture has over dirty streets, decaying, bombed-out neighborhoods, rat eradication, insufficient health centers and neighborhood playgrounds, lack of quality education, under-staffed police and fire departments, poor correctional institutions, lack of courtroom facilities, and a general nonchalant attitude toward the services and leadership which government should provide for its citizens.

And perhaps, just maybe, one of the City Fathers can convince us that our need for football and baseball supercedes our need for housing, education and sanitation.

It would appear quite difficult to cheer while being robbed, gunned down or raped.

GORDON R. AYERS
1602 Roundhill Rd.
Baltimore, Md. 21218

It's NOT A Man's World

Now Women Can Take Any Job

By BERNICE B. WHITE

The barriers to women's employment in various professions are coming down. Now the problem remains of encouraging women to apply for the positions, counseling girls and women for new professions, and recruiting women for appointments to various boards and commissions.

Being female will no longer restrict your applications for Special Agent positions with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III announced that women will be actively recruited for the first time in the agency's history.

The Justice Department said that Mr. Gray decided to make the sharp break with the men-only tradition after discovering that there was little objection and opposition to the move among the Bureau's 15 assistant directors.

The Acting Director said he would take a vigorous approach to the recruitment of more minority group members and women. Mr. Gray is expected to establish "different physical standards" for female FBI agents, but women will otherwise be "treated equally in all respects" and assigned to the same law enforcement duties as men. He also stressed that the FBI's intensive 14-week special agent training course will remain the same and that all prospective agents, male or female, must attend the new FBI Academy at the Marine base in Quantico, Va.

The FBI wants you . . . if you are between the ages of 23 and 41; if you have good vision and hearing; if you have a driver's license; if you have a law degree or a B.A. in accounting plus one year of experience in that profession; and if you have "no defects" that would interfere with the use of firearms or participation in "raids, dangerous assignments or defensive tactics." Three female lawyers have already been named as Special Assistants to Mr. Gray.

The FBI has been accepting applications recently from a limited number of college graduates in the physical sciences or those who are affluent in languages of special interest to the Bureau, as well as individuals with three years of "specialized experience of a professional, executive, or complex investigative nature."

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) has this area created an office for the. Department's "Women's Action Program." One of the functions of this new office is that of locating women to serve on the Department's many advisory councils and committees. Women are needed from every state in the union, from every walk of life, and from every business or profession and of every race, religion, and national origin. Most of the committees meet from four to six times a year, and the members have all expenses paid.

MRS. WHITE

DHEW is the only Federal agency to have such an office which takes a serious look at the present programs and assesses how they must be altered to be responsive to the changing role of women in our society today. This writer has been designated as one of the key persons in this area to recruit women for these positions in HEW. If you are interested in being considered for such an assignment, please send a resume or vita providing the essential background information to "HEW Boards and Commissions," 3032 Mondawmin Ave., Balto., Md. 21216.

Report From Washington

We Can Not Even Get Kitchen Jobs

By PARREN J. MITCHELL

The House Appropriations Committee, Chaired by George Mahon of Texas, has taken action which would eliminate kitchen police employers from hiring civilians. At the present time, the entire work force in the kitchen police industry is almost 85 per cent Black. Eighty per cent of those so employed are Black women.

It is well known that the unemployment rate for Blacks and other females was 10.8 per cent — the largest in the Nation. Persons presently employed are recruited almost entirely from the various Employment Security Agencies. Thus this work serves as a boon for the needy who seek employment.

If the House Appropriations Committee action stands, then almost more than $60 million annually will be lost to Black workers. Of equal importance is the fact that this employment is most frequently done on a contractual basis with Black businessmen.

They negotiated the contracts in good faith. Much of the contractors costs are one time costs such as the supplies, hiring costs' and training costs.

In the event the whole of the House of Representatives should approve the action taken by the Appropriations Committee these Black contractors would be severely and perhaps permanently damaged.

While it is true the Black contractors are rightfully and contractually entitled to recover these costs even if the services cease to be required, the litigation associated with cost recovery would be an additional burden on them. Elimination of kitchen police employment throughout the Department of Defense would cause approximately 70 small business firms (the majority of which are Black) to lose their entire market and go out of business.

These companies have a legitimate claim to continuity of policy by the Government.

Along the same lines tens of thousands of poverty level employees have been trained and have taken these jobs. The hopes of these people should not be destroyed. They have a moral right to a reasonable continuity in Government policy. They should not be punished for actions they could not control.

I have sent correspondence to all of the Members of the House of Representatives urging that when the Defense Appropriations Bill is voted on the funds for kitchen police employment be reinstated. In addition, I have been designated by the Congressional Black Caucus to assume the leadership role on the Floor in the fight to reinstate those funds.

Black unemployment rates are, on the average, twice as high as those for whites. It was a cruel and callous decision made by the Appropriations Committee to deny further employment chances for those who need them so desperately.

Once again we have an example of the hypocrisy in Government. In a debate of welfare Chairman Mahon would be one of the ring leaders running his mouth on the Floor about people on welfare, and yet in this action he is the prime mover in drying up jobs for persons in need.

A Column Of Choice

Message For Teachers Who Care

By MARION BANFIELD

Many times I have said that teachers are the most valuable people for our country.

Somehow teachers as a whole don't recognize how important they are to the culture of our children.

Teachers should be the best paid and the most honored.

Even though the public has not taken time to analyze the importance of the teaching profession, we always have great expectations of teachers.

It is that expectation which is currently described as "accountability."

With school having started again, teachers have a great challenge.

Our youngsters arrive at school with big bushes, naturals, straightened hair, long or short hair. How many will respond to a hair style and reject the potential for influencing a young man to learn how to cope with pride and self-respect?

Some of our gum chewing, swaggering, ill-mannered children are difficult to love. Many were born because a sperm fertilized an egg. They were not born and received in love. They have lacked love too long to expect to be loved.

If you cannot love, then respect them.

Thousands of children have come to school eager to learn and in a few years have learned to detest teachers and schools.

Many of my clients describe with bitterness the rudeness, the arrogance, the boring routines of teachers. These descriptions have not decreased.

These cruel teachers crush our children. Some of the teachers are in schools attended by my clients who are poor monetarily, but not in brain power.

A mother brought 2 of her children who had failed to be promoted to Family and Children's Society in June. Those 7 and 10 year old youngsters were as eager to learn as any normal child. They loved their teenage tutor. They learned.

The little girl, aged 10, hated her teacher. The teacher was a young black woman who was a college graduate. College had been wasted on her because she never learned how to treat members of the human races.

Teachers who make children hate school are unfit for their profession.

Blessed is the teacher who inspires others to want to follow her methods of inspiring children to learn.

Recently, Mrs. Bernice B. Lewis, a teacher of many years wrote me a beautiful letter about positive attitudes toward children.

She said, "I feel as though there is so much that we as teachers can do to correct some of the ills, — just by being understanding, loving and exemplary in our words and deeds."

A teacher can find it possible to reach out to any child realizing that a child has to learn.

Teachers with faith in themselves and understanding of their great task do not let the peculiar ugliness of rebellious children defeat the goal of teaching.

Of course, you have to care about what you teach. Our ideas of what future citizens will need are ripe for investigation.

Students know when teachers really grasp their subject. Teachers can fool supervisors and parents. Teachers can't fool students.

Teachers hurt with rejection, with the ridicule, with the tormenting of some of our youth.

Teachers fail to thrive without appreciation for work well done.

Our present problem is to build a pupil-teacher relationship with enough mutual respect and caring to allow teaching and learning to flourish.

Because human relationships are so important, the workshops, seminars, lectures, and all thrusts to improve classroom relationships are basic to our school system's growth.

As other social agencies, churches, and civic groups work with the great profession of teaching, we will have a united approach to bringing forth good citizens.

Accountability is the public's way of saying, "you mold the minds of our children, and we expect much from you, teachers!"

A debt of gratitude is due the raring teachers who:

1. Do not consider a clock as measurement of a day's work.
2. Leave their own personal hurts at home.
3. Willingly share their knowledge with adult or child.
4. Win over a rejecting child or class.
5. Hold to standards of excellence.
6. Recognize that every child who fails is thrust into a sea of floundering humans, either at the edge or the middle of despair.
7. Honor every child as a growing member of the society in which the teacher lives with the rest of us.

Our choice for survival is for teachers who care about the child at whatever point in life that child is met.

Our choice for racial pride is possible with teachers who with pride and intelligence set out to help our youngsters enjoy success in school.

Next week my column will be addressed to parents.