Baltimore Afro-American

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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, (1889-1967)
Editor-Publisher, (1922-1967)

'Double' Standards

Officials of Local 195 of the Police Union make an interesting point in complaining about "double standards" regarding the use of lie detector tests — but the union does not take the issue far enough.

The union complains that Commissioner Donald Pomerleau gives polygraph tests to men below the rank of captain but not to captains or above. Patrolman George Hoyt, local president, and Thomas A. Rappanotti, executive director, term this a double standard.

Actually, matters are worse than that. Our understanding of the situation is that Commissioner Pomerleau has a "double, double" standard on the use of lie detector tests.

That is, where whites are concerned, the cut-off point for the tests is at the level of captain. But for black policemen, this seems not to be the case.

For certain, since the investigation into police corruption began here, at least one black officer at or above the rank of captain has been given lie detector tests.

The AFRO and its readers would like to know why Commissioner Pomerleau has this "double, double" standard on the police force.

For years the AFRO has looked upon Commissioner Pomerleau as a dedicated professional with a tough task, but a man whose interest in building a force where race was not a major influence was unflagging.

Now that he is under pressure to do something about the obvious corruption within the police force, the AFRO is shocked and concerned to learn that a blatant distinction in the treatment of officers is permitted.

Our first inclination is that no man on the police force should be above taking lie detector tests if they will help root out the corruption that helps feed the crime rate in Baltimore.

Whatever the merits of Commissioner Pomerleau's decision to have a lie detector cutoff line that appears to protect his officers unduly, there can be no legitimate reason for treating black and white officers differently.

If he won't, or can't, stop that kind of monkey business, then he should pack up and move out.

Michele Clark

(Guest Editorial from The Crisis, February, 1973)

The tributes paid to Michele Clark by her associates of the Columbia Broadcasting System and by her vast television audience were well deserved — even more deserved than most of her admirers realized.

They knew her as an exceptionally articulate, brilliant, poised and gracious lady of the television screen. Beautiful, too.

But that was not all. She was a person singularly free of racist poison. She believed in America and had faith in her country's potential for achieving equality of opportunity and color-blind justice.

For Michele Clark these were notable attributes, for she, far more than most of her generation of Negro Americans, had sound cause to hate her fellow white citizens and to question the validity of the American promise of equality of opportunity for all.

At the tender age of eight she experienced the searing thrust of a white mob's raw racism.

Miss Clark was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Clark who, in 1951, faced mob violence when they sought to occupy an apartment they had rented in Cicero, a lily-white working class suburb of Chicago.

A crazed mob not only terrorized the family and destroyed their furniture; it wrecked the 20-family apartment house.

The Clark family — there was a younger brother, Harvey III — was certainly culturally superior to the mobsters and to the majority of Cicero families.

Michele Clark, as did the other members of her family, survived the white terror.

She matured into a thoughtful, well-balanced young woman who evoked the admiration not only of her own black folk but, also, of many white people, particularly those who were privileged to work with her.

That she succeeded so magnificently is a tribute to her own inner resources as well as to the dedication, commitment and understanding of her courageous parents who dared face the mob.

Her life was brief, eventful and gratifying. It should serve as an inspiration to young black folk throughout this country.

Tiger Will Get You

An old African Proverb says, "Cry tiger too often, no one will come and he will eat you."

According to citizens' reports to the AFRO this week, false fire alarms had been signaled so often, firemen took their time when there was a real blaze and the house was destroyed.

Fire Department officials report an astounding figure of over 1,000 false alarms registered each month.

Have you or your friends or anyone you know cried tiger too often? Will fire consume your home and perhaps bring your family personal injury for this reason?

Help prevent unnecessary destruction by doing what you can to stop false alarms.

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—

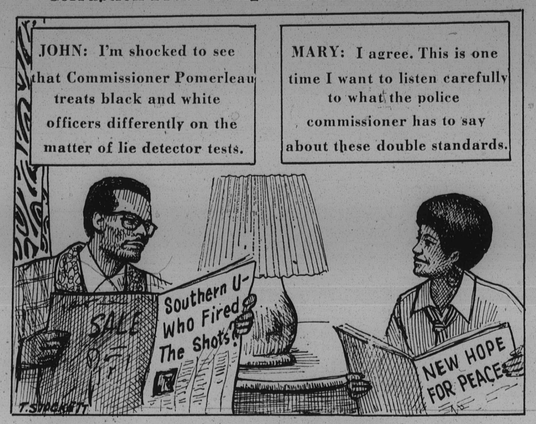
Whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured:

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

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

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

Corruption Probe Brings Out New Police Problem



WHAT 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 more than 300 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Baltimore, AFRO-AMERICAN, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

Keep The Poets

Dear AFRO:
The Poet's Inner City Athletic Clinic is a recreation program funded by the Model Cities Agency and sponsored by the Poet's Athletic Club of East Baltimore.

The program, during its short existence has made a tremendous impact on the kids it was intended for as well as the larger community.

Participants are taught basic skills and techniques of sports activities, in addition to good sportsmanship and respect for each other.

Much of the program's success is due to the leadership of Kenneth Chapman and his staff. Through their efforts, young people have had the chance to participate in an educational experience that they might not otherwise have had.

I have had the opportunity to observe the work of the Poet's on many occassions and I would hate to think of what the kids who take part in the programs would be doing if the Poets did not exist.

I think the program deserves a fighting chance to really prove its worth to the entire community. It can only do so if it has the money from Model Cities to continue doing the fine job it has done so far.

P. H. MANN

CCB Pleased

Dear AFRO:
What a wonderful article in the current issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN, (Feb. 10). All of us at Community College of Baltimore are grateful to you for your comments,

HARRY BARD
(President)

Cheers

Dear AFRO:
Carl Rowan's strong and most timely article titled, "Those Stupid Fads," was addressed to the black public, the youth in particular. I similarly hope that it reached many.

At this period where so many older people and those who are in authority have taken the path of capitulation as concern the way out methods which black young people pursue in order to "seek identity" Mr. Rowan is to be highly commended for taking this stand.

As an older person who worked with young people for many years I say "three cheers" for Mr. Carl Rowan.

NELLIE K. PARKER

End Of War

Dear AFRO:
I feel compelled to share my feelings concerning the end of the war.

Certainly, we rejoice that with the cease-fire in Southeast Asia there is the promise of peace at last in Vietnam.

It is my belief that God has struggled with us to bring us to this moment, and it is by His grace that the long resistance to peace has been relaxed and the long negotiations have become fruitful.

We are thankful to Him.

Nevertheless, may the quiet relief and ponderings of a grateful people not be treated by an indecent pride in our nation's virtue as the war ends.

I pray that God may save us from the sins of forgetting all the persons, especially the disproportionate number of young blacks and the natural life that has been destroyed during the long years of war.

Let there be no flagging of our intentions to turn our energies and resources to the long neglected divisions and injustices that have burdened our own nation.

And after years in which a pervasive despair has weakened us in resisting a tragic war, may a certain vigilance and resolve deliver us from the apathy that will weaken us for the tests of peace.

FAITHFULLY YOURS,
LORENZO C. HANDY

Thoughts Of A Viet Vet

Dear AFRO:
We, the people of the United States should all get down upon our knees and pray for those who have played with stakes higher than any poker tables can ever hold and more precious than Fort Knox gold.

Bravely, some gave their lives. Others sit in POW camps thinking of their wives. Oh Lord, give his family newer hopes, because at home someone could be giving them pure dope.

Oh yes, remember last Christmas we were so happy and gay, but to those Prisoner of War Wives it was just another day.

Americans all, we give to them a standing ovation, but has anyone offered them a small donation or did we just send them papers with a lot of quotation?

Now for many years these great ladies sat by their radios hoping to hear that their men would be coming home soon.

And to those POWs who make it back, be proud of your wives who made sure your children lived right, never doubting, "He'll be back." May God Bless You All.

MARCELL ROBINSON
Thoughts of a Vietnam Veteran

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

What Is U.S. Game In Africa?

(This week's column is written by John Guess, a brilliant young black man who is a legislative assistant in the Washington Congressional office. We must provide an opportunity for our talented young men and women to be heard.)

Parren J. Mitchell

By JOHN GUESS

It has only been a short six months since Congressman Mitchell sat before the press corps of Baltimore City to voice his support of the decision made by Baltimore longshoremen not to unload cargoes of chrome and nickel cathodes from the racist, illegal government of Rhodesia's Ian Smith. At that time, he committed himself totally and unequivocably to fight any aid, direct or indirect, to the Rhodesian regime.

Because this illegal regime practices one of the most brutal kinds of racist and economic discriminations imaginable, the United Nations Security Council called for an international boycott of Rhodesian products in an effort to weaken the economy of that breakaway British colony.

The rationale was that as the sanctions weakened the Rhodesian economy, the Smith regime would be compelled to loosen its stranglehold on the black population.

The logic was correct. The Rhodesian government admitted that its economy was faltering. The full effect of the sanctions, however, have hardly been felt. The Rhodesian economy does indeed survive.

If anything, the stranglehold on the majority black population has grown tighter.

How were the Rhodesians able to survive an economic boycott by the rest of the world? In September of 1971, the United States Senate passed the controversial Byrd Amendment, which, in effect permitted the United States to import Rhodesian chrome and other metals deemed critical to the U.S. economy or defense needs.

Our government then joined South Africa and Portugal as the only violators of the UN sanctions. South Africa and Portugal violated because they are fraternal brothers with Rhodesia. The three of them are the symbols throughout the world of white supremacy. They violated because a strong Rhodesia reinforces a strong base for black subjugation.

They support Rhodesia out of necessity.

But what of the United States? Is it in our interests to support a racist dictatorship?

Maybe the question should be, "Just what are our interests in supporting Rhodesia?" Clearly we receive no goods from Rhodesia that we cannot acquire from other free markets. I bring this question before you because of reliable reports that the State Department has recently rejected a request by the land-locked government of Zambia for aid in ending its dependency on white-ruled Rhodesia to export copper.

The Zambian request follows the Smith regime's decision on Jan. 9 to close its 400 mile border with Zambia in reprisal for alleged incursions by African nationalists guerillas from Zambian territory.

After coming under increasing pressure from South Africa to ease tensions in the area by reversing its decision, Rhodesia re-opened its borders on Feb. 4.

Zambia, however, chose to keep its borders closed, declaring that it would not use Rhodesian trains or roads to export its goods until white-rule in Rhodesia ends. The aid now being sought by Zambia is crucial if the country is to break its economic dependency on the Smith regime.

I again ask the question, "Just what are our interests in supporting Rhodesia?" Are our interests to support the freedom of all people throughout the world, or are our interests to support human subjugation in certain parts of the world?

The U.S. made agreement with Portugal to pay for the use of a military base in the Azores. It is estimated that the agreement bolsters the Portuguese economy substantially, thus, helping the Caetano government to continue to oppress Africans in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, I ask you, "Are our interests to support the freedom of all people throughout the world, or are our interests to support human subjugation in certain parts of the world?"

During the 92nd Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate failed to take action on a Congressional Black Caucus bill introduced by the Honorable Charles Diggs, that would impose American wage standards on U.S. corporations in South Africa.

This legislation was designed to increase the per capita income of those Africans working for American business. Additionally, it would have dis-associated this country with the slave wages that are an inherent part of apartheid. I again ask you, "Are our interests to support the freedom of all people throughout the world, or are our interests to support human subjugation in certain parts of the world?"

Clearly the above actions belie an overt racism in foreign policy that will only be destroyed if the African constituency in America forces the congress to change current policy.

Africa's interests are undoubtedly the same as those of black America. For in the final analysis, whenever the United States government willfully and with a total absence of concern for the human suffering involved enters into collusion with a racist government that oppresses people solely because their skins are black, then we, in the black community of America, can never be safe.

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." (From the AFRO-AMERICAN, April, 1895)

A little About A LOT

By MADELINE W. MURPHY

Those of us who remember the days of the birth of Community Action and Model Cities programs with their attendant citizen groups — Anti-Poverty Action and Community Resources committees, the Coalition of Civil Rights Organizations — will have no problem in discovering the reason for the demise of these agencies.

For had these citizens groups been effective, had they had the cooperation of the leaders of these programs, had they had their way in developing effective community participation (meaning: early, vocal political involvement of the poor and black) much of the flak about defunding would not be heard.

Fortunately, we had Parren J. Mitchell as an activist director, when community participation in CAA was at its height, when even then many insecure upper echelon black job holders preferred to go along with the program.

But, the late Walter P. Carter should be a constant reminder to us of how this complacent leadership let us all down, because too many job security conscious Negroes were not willing to risk total commitment to poor blacks to help Walter achieve greater social, political and economic gains for all of us.

We are therefore victims of the duplicity of black leadership.

Sadly enough, we have allowed many of the leaders of these programs as well as members of commissions, councils and advisory boards to be hand-maidens of the establishment, for they have cut off whatever gains blacks have made in creative programming.

They have gone along with program cuts, without a fight. They have allowed federal guidelines to dictate how money should be spent, without a peep. They have assumed the paternalistic role of speaking for, rather than speaking with the poor and black, without understanding the strength of a united front.

Because poverty programs have avoided political involvement of the very poor and black, they have become domestic pacification programs, mainly keeping the ghetto "cool," and at the same time immobilizing job holders and emasculating black grass roots leadership.

The end result has been that most programs are carbon copies of the very state and city agencies that should be hiring blacks, that have the responsibility of fighting racism.

When the letter rallying people to a meeting Friday night, spoke of "malign" neglect, meaning benign neglect, the slip of pen was an apt description.

Neglect has come about from evil speaking, slanderous, manipulative city officials, but also from leaders in the black community who have stood by while programs were being cut, refusing to deal with the problems of racism and civil rights, which after all are the real reasons blacks are poor.

For example, if City Solicitor George L. Russell were to admit that racism exists in the Fire Department, black people would be guaranteed their right to meaningful jobs and upward mobility, as well as proving that having black appointed officials are well worth the pain and sacrifice of political involvement.

Black people sorely need black spokesmen who will not only admit unequivocally that racism exists and is the cause of poverty, but who will also do something about it!

In the absence of such leadership the incentive to aspire, the hope for change, the political organization of the very poor and black are killed — a condition made to order for the racist establishment of Nixonites.

If we intend to solve the problem of poverty, we shall have to begin making contributions of black money, formerly spent on parties, dances and fine living, to develop black programs which we control, so that we become masters of our own destiny.

As long as we remain mendicants, beggars, for the crumbs at the table of the racist establishment, we shall be manipulated, co-opted and ultimately starved to death as a race of people.

Zambia Finds Way Against S. Rhodesia

By G. JAMES FLEMING

The black press has said very little of the courageous and brilliant stand taken by the African republic of Zambia against the militarily and economically stronger Rhodesia (formerly Southern Rhodesia).

A real struggle has been going on between the racist, white-dominated Rhodesia and the independent black-run Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

In a nutshell, it is this: Rhodesia is as anti-black and racist as our Mississippi, at its worst. As a result, some Rhodesian blacks have crossed into Zambia and formed guerrilla bands which occasionally attack their homeland, in the fight for black freedom.

Zambia unofficially, has been sympathetic to the guerillas.

In a counter measure, Rhodesia has closed its border with Zambia. But here begins another story.

Zambia is landlocked. It has no outlet to the sea. Usually it cannot export its products to the world except through Rhodesia. With the Rhodesian border closed, it was supposed to fall to its knees and do whatever Prime Minister Ian Smith's lily-white government forced it to do.

But it did not happen that way. Zambia stiffened its backbone; brought its best brains together; turned to other African countries and found a way to by-pass Rhodesia.

Zambia had something to barter and bargain with.

As all our readers know, Zambia has one of the largest depositories of copper and is one of the world's principal suppliers.

To Rhodesia, it pays $25 million a year for its shipments of copper on the Rhodesian railroad — a handsome sum that the railroad cannot afford to lose.

Rhodesia was sure that Zambia would "take low" in order to have the use of its railroad. But Zambia had other ideas.

President Kenneth Kauda, of Zambia, immediately stopped shipping Zambia's copper through Rhodesia. He made arrangements with Zaire (formerly the Congo), Portuguese Angola, and Tanzania.

He used other trains and trucks, and still got his copper to the world.

He outsmarted the Rhodesians. Even Ian Smith is reported to say that it might have been "the wrong decision" to close the borders against Zambia.

President Kaunda did not only get mad (with Rhodesia); he acted smart. He even found a way to continue on useful terms with South Africa, thus allowing his country to import some $65 million of needed mining machinery.

Incidentally, South Africa, racist as it is, also holds that Rhodesia blundered and created new problems in closing its borders to Zambia.

All of this reminds this writer of an early (7 o'clock) Saturday morning seven years ago, when he was given an audience with President Kaunda in his presidential office.

We (Mrs. Fleming accompanied me) inquired about Zambia's situation with Rhodesia and South Africa and we learned of the thinking of this brave, courageous and practical political leader, clad in distinctive olive drab.

We also learned from President Kaunda, as we did from other Zambians, of the peculiar labor problems in the copper mines.

Down the years as a colony under England, all key positions in the copper mines had been held by whites — Englishmen, Greeks, Italians, and others. When colonialism was ended, Zambia found itself in a "bind." Whites were in control.

Everytime the new independent government tried to open employment to black Africans, these whites would threaten to walk out of the mines, thus shutting them down. It has been a ticklish situation, since copper constitutes 95 per cent of Zambia's foreign exchange.

The climax, economically, was Rhodesia's closing its borders.

President Kaunda and Zambia deserve the backing and support of the United States, as a government, and of the American people, especially blacks.

We can begin by becoming acquainted with this new nation of about five million black people, located in South Central Africa and somewhat larger than our Texas.

It is bordered by Zaire, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Botswama, South West Africa and Anzola (Portuguese).

Although most Americans know, and are ecstatic, about Liberia, Nigeria and Ghana, Zambia is no second-rater. It is rich in minerals, including zinc, cobalt, gold, vanadium, manganese, and coal—in addition to copper.

It is also strikingly beautiful. And this writer will never forget boating along its Zambesi River, seeing schools of hippopotami, and then standing in awe before its Victoria Falls—falls that are three times the width and more than twice the height of Niagara, according to the World Almanac.

Most of all, however, is the calibre of the new Zambia leadership, which finds ways to "stand up" to countries like Rhodesia and finds outlets to the world, by "not just acting mad, but being smart."

'NOW' and THEN

DR. FLEMING

AColumn of CHOICE

Good Things Happening At Pimlico

By MARION BANFIELD

Baltimore has schools an programs operating for better human relationships in varying degrees.

Since November, 1972 Pimlico Junior High School has been involved in a series of approaches to improving relationships within the school.

Mrs. Dorothy Carter, head of the guidance department, has been getting training and using her skills with groups for several years. She knows what it's all about.

Because of her sophistication about the benefits of discussion she has called on agencies outside of the Department of Education to help.

None of this could have taken place without the support and faith of the principals of the school.

Mr. Carol Wagner was a real "community man." He is now area director.

Mr. Samuel R. Billups, the principal since January, 1973, joins students and parents for a few moments every Thursday morning.

Mrs. Clarice Tilghman, seventh grade counselor, has brought the enthusiasm for which she was known at School 95 with her as she involves students with Pimlico.

Every Thursday morning from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 29 students have met in their own sessions and then joined the parents who were meeting in their own group. Students, parents and some faculty and administrators have met jointly from 11 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

It has been fascinating to sit as group leader for the parents and find both groups coming to the same conclusions.

On a Thursday in January, both groups decided that there were two major problems needing attention. They concluded that there needed to be major focus on improving human relations within the school. They also felt that the meetings would be more effective if interested teachers were given the opportunity of sharing in the discussions.

When Mr. Billups has joined with the group he has talked candidly, taken appropriate action where possible. He has made it clear that he has ears to hear, a mind to reason and a will to foster communication. He likes his job. He likes the students and staff of his school.

One Thursday, parents from Mount Washington school were invited to send a member of their touring group to sit in on the discussion.

Parents and students and faculty really communicate in these sessions. The group is larger than it should be, but their recommendations have been practical.

These Thursday mornings are not hot air rap sessions. Mrs. Martha Ruffin is chairing a program whereby parents can give specific service in the school and take time to study the whole school setting.

Speaking of study brings up the Pimlico Study Group which worked so valiantly with Mimi Joseph who is in England this year.

We are now reviewing that study and students are taking their responsibility for implementation of recommendations.

MRS. BANFIELD

When there has been focus on relationships within the school, there has been frankness whether the problem has been among students or between students and faculty.

Racial issues have been brought up, discussed and dealt with in an atmosphere which is clearly established that white and black students have rights.

It is agreed that students have the right to attend Pimlico Junior High School without being harassed or embarrassed by other students or by any staff member.

The unusual features of Pimlico Junior High School are the community-mindedness of its staff, Northwest Baltimore Corporation, Family and Children's Society and Jewish Family and Children's Society are cooperatively involved with the school. Mr. Billups has brought in the Community Relations Division for leadership training of students and parents.

John Wilson of the Baltimore Community Relations Commission will conduct workshops for 100 student leaders on Tuesday, Feb. 27. On Thursday, March 1, there will be morning, afternoon and evening workshops for parents and interested community persons. This is just one more indication of concern for human relations at Pimlico.

The extra strength for building a school where students like themselves well enough to like other people will develop when there are more parents and teachers sitting with the students.

Students willingly come each week. We now need a strong core of parents who recognize that discussion is a healthy form of communication to improve human relationships.

Students who see black and white parents talking, agreeing, disagreeing, but caring about Pimlico, are in a learning process unequalled by any book.

Our choice is to share in building an atmosphere of respect and personal responsibility.

Pimlico Junior High School can be the human relations laboratory for harmonious inter-group relations in Northwest Baltimore.

More Teachers Need Dedication

Dear AFRO:
Parents and citizens should be informed about some of the adverse conditions which are affecting children in our schools.

These conditions are not due to budget limitations but rather to a lack of moral commitment by some teachers to educate children in our schools aided and abetted by the Baltimore Teachers Union.

The points I shall discuss have occurred at one time or another in our schools, and principals have had dramatic confrontations with some teachers and the Union because they were not willing to sit idly by while some of the teachers made no real effort to serve children.

Let it be understood by all citizens that as these conditions occur in our schools, children are the ones who suffer and are being "short-changed educationally."

There are some teachers in our schools who feel that they should not be held accountable by anyone, and in many cases their Union has tried to support them.

Teachers must arrive daily 15 minutes before the children and leave school 15 minutes after the children. This is an agreement between the Board of Education and the Teachers Union. Parents and the general public should realize that there is no teacher so good or competent in any school who cannot follow this tight schedule daily and still be effective as a good instructor with children.

While children are requesting clubs after school such as dancing, dramatics, photography, coach classes, and a host of others, many teachers will not provide these unless they receive some form of extra pay.

And when a genuine effort is made to organize some viable programs for children or give staff training to the faculty, there may be a dramatic confrontation with some of the teachers or representatives from their organization.

There are some teachers who give more lip service than actual service to children. Teachers such as these are the first to run complaining to the Union for support.

All citizens and especially parents should demand more from us who are charged with the responsibility of training children within the schools. Parents and citizens should not permit any teacher or teacher organizations to present "the bones of education" to their children but rather some "educational meat and substance" which will sustain these children for years to come.

Children are not objects such as a piece of machinery which can be remolded at our will.

Teachers plus their Union representatives must somehow operate at a much higher level than the regular labor unions, for indeed we are dealing with human lives.

We have one real opportunity to shape these lives; and in spite of our best efforts, many times we fail.

Some teachers feel that they are underpaid and this may be true, but at no time can one adequately pay a dedicated and committed teacher for services rendered to children under her care.

We may get more money in mon touch" from all our teachers.

If we are to have quality schools no matter their location, we must have quality teachers, quality students, quality programs of instruction and quality parents.

ISAIAH E. WHITE
Principal
Gwynns Falls Park
Junior High School, No. 91

Don't sit on it

Dear AFRO:
In reference to the lady, "Big Lucille." I would like to know why Mr. (Donald) Pomerleau (police commissioner) and Mr. (Milton) Allen (state's attorney) won't investigate the charges she has made against the police lieutenant? What is his name? Why won't they clear this up?

With all the wrong doings or charges of our police force, I would just like to read how it'll turn out.

If she is wrong she should be punished, for wrongly accusing another human being. If she is right the policeman should be punished. The sale of narcotics is wrong.

Mr. Pomerleau just pushed her aside completely. Mr. Allen just flatly said he didn't believe her without an investigation. Who is Mr. Allen to judge without proof, he is not God. This just doesn't seem right.

Hoping to read something about this matter soon. It is always good to investigate before you give up on something or someone.

The proof is happening right now in our own Police Department. These police that are suspended now for narcotics, if true, did not do this by themselves.

The Department better check their judges and higher officers also. All the poorer class people doing time for something wrong; if they had money, would they also be on the street unpunished?

A Concerned Citizen Group

What The AFRO Means To Me

Dear AFRO:
The AFRO to me is a trip into the past.

Through its pages I can journey into the lives of black Baltimoreans and relive the joys, frustrations and everyday events up to 80 years ago.

How can I do this?

Through the microfilmed pages of the AFRO-AMERICAN available at Baltimore's Enoch Pratt library.

Every Saturday morning for some time I have been browsing through the pages of the AFRO starting with the first issue of its ancestor "The Ledger" dated 1893.

It has been amusing, educational, astounding, pathetic, surprising but most of all very revealing. The differences and similarities between the lives of black Baltimoreans as seen through the pages of the AFRO are extremely interesting.

Then as now the AFRO brightly reflected the uphill battle of the Negro and was ever a staunch defender of the Negro cause.

I have only reached 1909 so far. It takes quite a while to browse through a year of AFRO's when it was just a weekly and contained about eight pages. I intend to read all the way up to at least 1950 if it takes several years.

The battle over our proper name was taken up in the very first issue of "The Ledger" in 1893. After discussing "Negro," "Colored" and a few other names we shall not mention he decided on "AFRO-AMERICAN."

This was prophetic in view of the fact that Mr. Murphy would make greater use of that name in the same newspaper a few years later.

Lynchings were an almost daily occurrence and they were reported in the AFRO with due concern over the white man's disregard for the value of a black man's life.

Then as now the AFRO editorialized with pointed barbs when it did not like in another local daily which shall go unnamed.

I was surprised to learn that such famous people as Booker T. Washington, W. E. Du Bois and Frederick Douglass were guest speakers at the graduation exercises of my alma mater, Douglass High, or "Colored High" as it was known then.

A member of the Murphy family married in 1898 and Paul Laurence Dunbar was a guest at the wedding. The price of the AFRO was especially amusing — only 3 cents per copy and $1.00 for a year's subscription.

This is what the AFRO means to me. If any one wishes to journey into the past with me — welcome, the AFRO is available.

BERTRAM MERRITT

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

QUESTION: I am writing to see what happened to my war bond.

My brother said that he left it to me and I've been getting two papers a week.

If there has been anything about it, I haven't seen it.

Has the bond been cashed?

My brother told me it was in the safety box in the bank.

Mrs. Eva Davis wants to say she doesn't know anything about the bond.

If it wasn't in the box, someone must've taken it out.

The people at the bank should know what was in the box.

His other business papers were in there and he told me the bond was there, a $50 bond for me.

I will be thankful for any help.

MRS. GUSSIE VASS

ANSWER: Mrs. Eva Davis told the AFRO that Charles S. Hall, the brother in question, died three months ago, and that she was the retired gentleman's assistant.

She said the bank box was cleared out when Mr. Hall died, and that the box was located in a bank on 40th St.

Neither that bank nor another on 36th St. had Mr. Hall listed in its records.

For further information, call the bank.

QUESTION: I am a concerned student.

I would like to know could a policeman be placed on the corners of Coldspring Lane and Greenspring Ave. from 8 to 9 a.m., five days a week.

Since the Greenspring Junior High School has been built, students who live close enough to walk to school cross the streets against the light.

I feel that before school is over someone could get seriously injured or killed.

Since I am a student at Western, and I also live close by and walk, I feel it's a great necessity for a policeman to be placed on these corners.

KAREN V. PAYNE

ANSWER: Lt. Albert Lobos, administrative lieutenant of the Police Department's traffic division, told the AFRO that a written request for a policeman to be at that corner must be made to Capt. Theodore Weintraub, Northwestern Police District, Hayworth and Reisterstown Rds.

If a crossing guard is desired, a written request must be sent to Dr. Frank Bennett, Safety Director, Public Schools, 3 East 25th St. 21218.

IT's NOT A Man's World

Title VII As Amended Aids Women

By BERNICE S. WHITE

The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and gave broader enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

Title VII prohibits discrimination in employment based on sex, as well as race, color, religion, and national origin, by employers of 25 or more employees. Coverage of employers of 15 or more employees will become effective March 24, 1973.

It covers public and private employment agencies, labor unions and labor-management apprenticeship programs.

State and Local Government agencies and public and private educational institutions are newly covered, but religious educational institutions or associations are exempt with respect to the employment of individuals of a particular religion.

Employers excluded from coverage are federal and District of Columbia agencies (other than the federal-state employment service system), federally owned corporations and Indian tribes.

Specifically excluded from the definition of "employee" are state and local elected officials and their personal staff and policy-making appointees.

EEOC which enforces Title VII, has issued "guidelines on Discrimination Because of SEX." These guidelines bar hiring based on stereotyped characterization of the sexes, classifications or labeling of "men's jobs" and "women's jobs," or advertising under male or female headings.

They specify that the bona fide occupational qualification exemption should be interpreted narrowly, and that state laws which prohibit or limit the employment of women — in certain occupations considered hazardous or in jobs that require lifting or carrying weights in excess of prescribed limits, working during certain hours of the night, or working more than a specified number of hours of the night, or working more than a specific numbers of hours per day or per week — conflict with and are superseded by Title VII.

MRS. WHITE

Accordingly, these "protective" labor laws cannot be used as a reason for refusing to employ women.

The revised guidelines also prohibit excluding from employment an applicant or employee because of pregnancy. They state, among other things, that disabilities caused or contributed to by pregnancy, miscarriage, abortion, childbirth and recovery therefrom are, for all job-related purposes, temporary disabilities and should be treated as such under any health or temporary disability insurance or sick leave plan available in connection with employment.

Accrual of seniority, reinstatement and payment under such insurance or plan should therefore be applied to disability due to pregnancy or childbirth as to other temporary disabilities.

Where the employer does not have a leave plan, we suggest that the EEOC be contacted.

This law will benefit many women and increase employment opportunities since it declares that discrimination based on sex is unlawful in hiring or firing; wages, fringe benefits; classifying, referring, assigning or promoting employees; extending of assigning use of facilities; training, retraining or apprenticeships; or any other terms, conditions or privileges of employment.

Date DATA: Women Power INC, is sponsoring the annual membership tea on this Sunday, Feb. 25 from 3 to 6 p.m. at the Enon Baptist Church Christian Center. Donation is $3, which includes membership. The meeting is open to the public. Tri-chairmen are Mesdames Alice R. Matthews, Ruby Anderson and Carrie Balle. Dr. Delores C. Hunt is executive director.