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)

More Advice For Police

"The Commission recommends that every police agency that has racial or minority groups of significant size in its jurisdiction insure that the needs of minorities are actively considered in the establishment of police policy and the delivery of police service.

. ."Affirmative action should be taken to achieve a proportion of minority group employees in an agency that is an approximate proportion of their numbers in the population.

"Further, every police agency should insure that recruit, hiring, assignment, and promotion policies do not discriminate against minority groups. . ."

The above excerpts appear on page 110 of the 318 page report, "National Strategy to Reduce Crime," released last week.

This is the two-year study prepared at a cost of $1.75 million dollars for the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, which was charged with setting national criminal justice standards for state and local governments.

The work was done by 22 nationally known police chiefs, law enforcement officers and community leaders.

Attorney General Elliott Richardson called their study "the most important report on crime control ever compiled in this country."

We were particularly interested in the section on police departments and their failure to meet the needs of minority communities.

What the National Commission has suggested is what we have been saying here editorially for sometime about the Baltimore City Police Department under Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau.

In our editorial on July 14, we detailed the disproportionate number of black persons on the city police force and suggested the Commmissioner needed an Equal Opportunity Specialist to help him find ways and means of increasing the number of black policemen in positions of leadership, as well as on the street.

This is what the Crime Commission Report recommends too.

In defending his removal of Captain Dennis Mello from command of the all-black Western Police District, Commissioner Pomerleau talked about his record of "taking care of the black people since I became commissioner in September, 1966."

But the figures supplied by the Police Department itself as of June, 1973, show he has not cared enough for us.

Of 517 officers on the force, only 26 or 5 per cent are black.

If the Baltimore City Police Department is to employ "minority officers in "an approximate proportion of their numbers in the population," as the crime study urges, at least 55 percent of the Baltimore City officers should be black.

The other figures which appear on the wall in the accompanying cartoon also show how insensitive the Baltimore city police department is.

Of the 3,379 total members on the force., only 449 or 13 per cent are black and this is far out of line in proportion to our population.

In an interview last week with the AFRO, John Ferone, new director of the Community Relations Commission, told of meeting with Commissioner Pomerleau in an attempt to provide the police department with an avenue it could use to improve its employment picture.

We hope Commissioner Pomerleau and Mr. Ferone can get together, and swiftly.

The hiring and promotion policy of the Baltimore Police Department needs improvement promptly.

We agree with the Crime Commission study when it recommends,

"Every police agency should engage in positive efforts to employ ethnic or minority group members."

Nixon's Red Herring

President Nixon's Watergate speech Wednesday night was an obvious attempt to appeal to the most prejudiced elements in our society in an effort to find a scapegoat for the actions of his close associates and confidants.

Senator Edward Brooke, a Republican from Massachusetts put his finger on the heart of the speech when he said, "Disappointing. The President did not with any specifics answer these serious charges. The American people want facts. He gave us rhetoric. That the President could or would expiate the cries and protest for equal justice and peace of the 1960's — openly manifested — with the sordid and corruptive Watergate violations of law, surpasses my understanding."

Senator Verda Welcome of Maryland said, "My reaction was this is the same Old Tricky Dick. . . . The most ridiculous statement of all which completely turned me off was his comparison of the civil rights fight in the 1960's. To compare this point in history with Watergate is ridiculous. I feel that his tapes must be disclosed."

In his speech the President said,

"As we look at Watergate in a longer perspective, we can see that its abuses resulted from the assumption by those involved that their cause placed them beyond the reach of those rules that apply to other persons and that hold a free society together.

"That attitude can never be tolerated in this country. However, it did not suddenly develop in 1972. It became fashionable in the 1960's, as individuals and groups increasingly asserted the right to take the law into their own hands, insisting that their purposes represented a higher morality. Then, their attitude was echoed in the press and from some of our pulpits as evidence of a new idealism."

He ends this section by saying, "We must recognize that one excess begets another, and that the extremes of violence and discord in the 1960's contributed to the extremes of Watergate."

This can only be compared with the way the President went after the Wallace vote and got it. It can only be said that he realizes as an astute politician that a certain mentality in this country sees civil rights as a code word and immediately, once this red flag is waved they are willing to jump on his bandwagon and support him.

The President makes no mention of the fact that the fight of the 1960's was a fight to get the guarantees already given to citizens under the Constitution. He makes no mention of the fact that the Watergate violators are breaking the law while the civil rights fighters were trying to enforce the law.

The former sought ends of peace and justice, while the latter sought the re-election of the President. The civil rights and anti-war protesters of the 1960's practiced civil disobedience in an attempt to insure that constitutional provisions would be respected and obeyed while the individuals responsible for Watergate in their overzealous efforts to re-elect the President acted in such a way as to subvert the Constitution itself.

We recommend to the President and his advisors a re-reading of the Constitution of the United States, especially Article 14 which is entitled "Citizenship Rights Not to be Abridged" and Article 15, "Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens."

Rep. Louis Stokes, chairman of the Black Congressional Caucus and a Democrat from Ohio, said of the speech, "This is probably Nixon's trickiest speech." We agree.

"But The Figures Don't Show You Have"

TOTAL ON FORCE	3,379
BLACK	449
TOTAL OFFICERS	517
BLACK	26
TOTAL Lt. COL.	4
BLACK	1
TOTAL MAJORS	16
BLACK	3

TOTAL CAPTAINS	18
BLACK	2
TOTAL Lts.	99
BLACK	4
TOTAL Sgts.	380
BLACK	16

A little About a LOT

Rev. Josiah Henson—'Uncle Tom'

By Madeline W. Murphy

A trip to Ontario, Canada, is not worthwhile without seeing Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The ancient domicile of the venerable Uncle Tom of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is located in Dresden, Ontario. It is here one learns that the connotation for that Uncle Tom and the derogatory term used today is entirely different.

In his rather out-dated book, "Good-bye to Uncle Tom," J. C. Furnas, gives this modern day definition of an Uncle Tom: "a weakling or a coward, a traitor, a wily manipulator, one who engineers a race sell-out, or one who for any reason failed to speak up for his race at an important point."

The brochure one receives on visiting Uncle Tom's Cabin states: "In this house lived the Rev. Josiah Henson (1789 - 1883), whose early life in slavery provided much of the material for Harriet Beecher Stowe's Novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

"Born in Maryland, Henson escaped in 1830 to Upper Canada. In 1841, he and a group of abolitionists purchased 200 acres in this vicinity and established a vocational school known as The British American Institute for Fugitive Slaves.

"A sawmill and grist mill were built, and a considerable number of former slaves settled here.

"After emancipation was proclaimed in 1863, many returned to the United States, but Henson continued to occupy this house until his death in 1883. He is buried nearby."

All that remains of this colony, are a graveyard, a church, the vocational school, the fugitive slaves' quarters and the home of the Rev. Mr. Henson.

But it was on this two hundred acres of good land, heavily timbered with whit wood and black walnut, that a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop afforded fugitive slaves their first opportunity to learn to read and write and to learn how to be independent.

The ex-slaves were taught trades in a system of vocational education, the first of its kind in Canada.

Many of the products made were sold as far away as England, and as their revered leader, the Rev. Mr. Henson instilled in the former slaves a sense of thrift and an ability to forge history in the Reconstruction period.

And although Harriet Beecher Stowe's book stirred the nation about slavery, unlike the docile, long-suffering Uncle Tom in her book, the Rev. Mr. Henson was an entirely different human being.

Though in real life, he was brutalized, separated from his father, cheated by his masters, he finally, through frightening circumstances, unbelievable hardships and misadventures, escaped to Canada, taking his wife with him.

After this kind of deprivation, freedom for any ordinary man would have been his only goal, but the Rev. Mr. Henson dedicated his life to helping others like himself.

It was no easy task to obtain money for the Institute and to continue his mission, despite setbacks — farming disasters, shortage of money, — but the Rev. Mr. Henson did prevail.

The community of Dresden today, is white. Blacks are settled in greater numbers in North Buxton- and Chatham. All of these communities have a rich history in the movement of abolition.

Many of the families, third and fourth generation decendants of the original colony of ex-slaves, are still farming large acreages of soy beans and tomatoes, contracted to nationally known canneries.

Yet, there is the feeling in these settlements, that white Canadians view them as their resident historical oddities; for few are seen in the main stream of city government business and trade in Chatham, the largest city in Kent County. They, in fact, are ghetto-ized, colonized.

The curse of prejudice has remained even though the University of Toronto, newly interested in Black history of Ontario, has begun to pirate memoirs, books and art objects long held dear to the citizens of this historic area.

As in the U.S. the fact that black history is left out of the textbooks and that which is written is so unrealistic, has made similar problems for blacks in Canada.

Despite all the hard work done by the Rev. Mr. Henson and the British American Institute, Uncle Tom's Cabin is owned and operated by whites.

Perhaps this problem in Canada should show us the fault in black America, where we push for black history in our schools, but do not retain control over the visible, tangible history of our past, and evince no interest in preserving these symbols of our heritage.

One can look at Mt. Moriah and Orchard Street and St. Mary's old church buildings, to the William Moore Foundation; for evidence of our failure to recognize and support the visible roots of our heritage.

Would that we heed the closing words of "The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly A Slave, Now An Inhabitant of Canada, As Narrated by Himself," Boston: Arthur D. Phelps, 1849: " . . . and I will conclude my narrative by simply recording my gratitude, heartfelt and inexpressible, to God, . . . for the prospects opening to my children, so different from what they might have been; and finally, for the cheering expectation of benefitting not only the present, but many future generations of my race."

Shouldn't our children and their children, be given the opportunity to see, to touch and to feel the proofs of their great heritage. We, in this generation, can make Rev. Henson's dream a reality.

Dr. George A. Wiley

Welfare recipients, social workers and thousands of others across the country this week are mourning the tragic death of George A. Wiley. To simply say that Wiley's sudden departure from this earthly world is tragic is a gross understatement.

It was a cruel blow. At 42, Dr. Wiley had devoted most of his adult life to working to help others, and only a few months ago gave up his work with the welfare organization to expand his activities to include others he felt needed assistance in getting the things which may have made life easier for them.

As one speaker at the memorial services held in Washington for the stricken activist said: "Wiley was a man who helped the needy defend themselves against the greedy." No better eulogy could be fashioned.

A robust, striking physical figure, tall and stately, Dr. Wiley was a good swimmer and enjoyed the outdoors. So it was ironic that he met his death by drowning while on a boating outing with his children.

Such is the course of fate, and none of us is able to explain why.

In remembering him, however, it must be said that he did his best to improve the lot of the downtrodden. He spent his time in the streets where the action was, yet carried his views to the kings. Admirably, he never lost the common touch.

With his education, a B.S. from the University of Rhode Island, a Ph.D. from Cornell University, and further post-doctoral studies at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), he might well have chosen any job he wanted, but Dr. Wiley elected to work with the people.

And with the people, and for the people, he made his mark. The National Welfare Rights Organization and those who followed his leadership in the new organization, the Movement for Economic Justice (MES) fondly remember him as "a down-to-earth man who loved everybody."

Dr. Wiley joins such distinguished leaders as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Whitney Young, whose brilliant careers also were cut down at an early age.

We sorrowfully join thousands of others who mourn Dr. Wiley's loss. He will be greatly missed, not only by those who worked so hard to help but by the entire nation.

AFRO Credo

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.
(Dec. 25, 1920.)

(From The Papers of John H. Murphy Sr., who founded AFRO Aug. 13, 1892).

Pregnant Article

I was delighted to see our Planned Parenthood story in the July 21 issue. ("You Don't Have to Be Pregnant Unless You Want To.") We have had a great deal of favorable comment around the Agency.

We appreciate your valuable help in putting the facts about Planned Parenthood before the public.
(MRS.) THOMAS MASSEY JR. —
(Associate Director, Information and Education Department, Planned Parenthood of Maryland Inc.)

80 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, 1893)

Afro Line

..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. Remember to include your name, address and telephone number along with the question you want answered. Then watch for the answer in the AFRO LINE each week because this is where the action can be found.

QUESTION: I am 22 years of age and a full time student and part time worker at the University of Maryland. As a result of the harassment and ill treatment I encountered with the police Saturday, I strongly feel that the department primarily consists of para-professionals or it is racist oriented and automatically if one is black, he or she is guilty point blank.

I was going about attending my usual course of a Saturday's work on July 28 when this incident occurred. While shopping, I was arrested due to mistaken identity and found guilty because I was black. I wish not to make a federal case out of this. I merely want my record cleared. I demand an immediate apology.
G. C. M.

ANSWER: A spokesman for the Police Department's public relations office told the AFRO Line an investigation is underway.

QUESTION: We are interested in obtaining a public play area for our young children. We have been informed that such a program exists within the recreation and parks jurisdiction.

We recently asked the owner of the lot in the rear of 2200 McElderry if it were possible to use it for this purpose. The owner assured us the use of this lot for a children's recreation area would be granted if the city would sponsor the program at no charge to the city. Right now it is a dumping ground.

If there is anything you can do to assist us, we would certainly appreciate hearing from you.
B. L. A.

ANSWER: Douglas S. Tawney, director of Department of Recreation and Parks told AFRO Line the vacant lot is jammed up against the back yards of people. We have not had any success in developing a playground in this particular type of area.

AFRO Line suggests residents interested in improving their neighborhood sore spot continue dialogue with Mr. Tawney.

QUESTION: As you know the Neighborhood Youth Corps Out-of-School program has been fighting for its survival for the past few months. We just couldn't stand by and watch hundreds of kids being put out on the streets with no jobs or training.

We appealed to the Mayor to save this program even if it meant cutting the staff. Apparently, it did no good, because this program is now in the process of being phased out due to his decision.

It's becoming increasingly clear that some of our elected officials only respond to certain issues around election time. This includes the Mayor, City Councilmen or Councilwomen, members of the House of Delegates and the State Senate, whether they be Black or white, young or old, rich or poor, etc.

We now have another deplorable situation at hand. One of our staff members happened to be reading the want-ads in a Washington paper. It seems that the Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources can't find qualified people in the City of Baltimore for certain positions it has open. These ads were run Aug. 7.

I have yet to see these ads in any of the local papers. I'm writing this letter on Tuesday, August 7, 1973 so I wouldn't be surprised if they appeared in the local papers later on this week.

Here we have a staff of 49 people being laid off and the Mayor's Office is advertising jobs in Washington, D.C. Newspapers. How can Baltimoreans apply for jobs they don't know about.
B. S.

ANSWER: Mrs. John Bereska, an administrative officer for the MAYOR WAS QUICK TO RESPOND TO THIS QUESTION ABOUT CLASSIFIED ADS.

"I was notified Monday by Len Ivy, the head of CAA (Community Action Agency) that these classifieds had appeared in a Washington paper.

"I immediately contacted Mrs. Marion Pines, director of the Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources, and she assured me the ads would be stopped as of Monday and the person responsible for them would be reprimanded.

"It has always been the policy of this office to see that Baltimore City residents held Baltimore City jobs. Where we can not find a qualified Baltimorean to fill the job, we ask the job candidates to move into the city.

"We don't know how the ads got in the Washington paper; they shouldn't have."

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro-American

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

The Watergate Mess

Dear AFRO:

From the testimony of the Watergate hearing it would seem that high officials in the White House used naive individuals to carry out tasks which they did not wish to perform themselves.

For example, some men were naive in actual age and years in service to the government as exemplified by Dean, Magruder and Strachan.

Others were not naive in years, but in the newness of their particular positions as exemplified by Gray, Kalmbach and LaRue.

These naive men regret the deeds they were asked to perform, but in reality they are not to blame since they were "used" under the egis of false facts and the forces of high positions to equal integrity of purpose.

It is unfortunate that those who gave the orders show no remorse. They refuse to wallow in Watergate and justify their actions by ostrich positions.

One can only hope that the instigators would fully realize how many lives have been ruined. This indeed is the real tragedy of Watergate.
ELISSA WARD JOHNSON

Bon Voyage

Dear AFRO:

The condemnation of Israelis who intercepted Arab airliner over Beirut is peculiarly interesting as to the speed in which it was lodged — at about the speed of the airliner itself.

And perhaps faster than the speed of light — that is, before the light of the facts was revealed as to why it was intercepted.

I'm satisfied it was done on the grounds of sound intelligence to avert a possible catastrophe.

All concerned must be thankful there weren't any casualties — only a couple hours delay. Bon voyage! after all.
B. J. SMALL

August Birthdays

Dear AFRO:

After reading the accounts and history of the AFRO, and the resulting request to inform the paper if your birthday comes in the month of August, I take this opportunity to recall the birthday of one Charles H. Webster.

The AFRO so kindly listed Mr. Webster among those prominent Baltimoreans who died in the year 1968. His birthday was August 25, only twelve days after the four-page original "AFRO" was founded.

Mr. Webster was a long time employee of the original Housing Authority of Baltimore City and the first and only black man on the electric crew of the Authority.

In the days prior to his death, Mr. Webster was very industrious and known to the residents of "Sugar Hill," as "Mr. Fix It." Also, he had a part-time position overseeing the custodial operations of the AFRO office.

As a former AFRO employee, I solute you for added services that we as blacks can't receive in the local media. Here's for continued success in keeping the presses rolling and meeting the late City deadlines.
JOHN T. BAILEY
(Former Advertisement Employee)

From Columbian

Dear AFRO:

What a pioneer was John H. Murphy Sr., (AFRO founder), and what a legacy he left to all of us.

I enjoy and learn so much from the AFRO and each week eagerly await its Tuesday and Friday deliveries from Mr. Nathaniel Hoff or and his son. (Mr. Hoff always stops to chat and share some pertinent news, a plus for me!)

And thanks to Mrs. Pinnie Ross, our gal in Columbia, we can also read of doings here.

So, from a Baltimore-Columbian, many happy family returns on the event of the AFRO's 82nd birthday and the 93rd birthday of John H. Murphy Jr.
VERA I. WILSON
Pres. Columbia Council of Women

Likes Camp

Dear AFRO:

Thank you for helping me come to Camp King's Landing this summer.

The food is fixed in a way we can enjoy it. I like swimming, archery, horseback riding and special programs which are planned so that we can have more fun together.
CHERYL WEBB

CEDA Pleased

Dear AFRO:

Thank you for assisting the Community Enterprise Development Association (CEDA) public relations effort to reach prospective clients.

The enthusiasm you showed, in keeping the public well informed about CEDA's efforts, is worthy of a special note. The AFRO-AMERICAN could serve as a model to newspapers anywhere.

The Outreach staff at CEDA extends a special thanks to Fletcher Roberts for his concern and cooperation.
LEONARD A. BLACKSHEER
(Executive Director)

1963 March Should Not Be Forgotten

By G. James Fleming

Few voices and few writers have called attention that this month, August marks the tenth anniversary of the "March-on-Washington" — that most successful show of unity by blacks ever held in the United States.

Many high school and college students do not even know of the March-on-Washington or of its significance.

If blacks were Irishmen or Czechoslovakians, there would be a thousand balls and demonstrations, on and around August 28, to mark the tenth anniversary.

But, let us not forget, the 1963 "March" was outstanding, significant, useful and historic as the August-September issue of the "Crisis" (magazine of the NAACP) so well reminds its readers.

Those of us who were part of that experience will never forget it.

Above everything else, it represented UNITY, in capital letters.

Some 250,000 people, mostly black, marched silently shoulder to shoulder and then gathered at the Lincoln Monument in protest and in petition as the President of the United States, the Congress and the world looked on.

These 250,000 came from every corner of this nation and its outlying parts. Blacks working or travelling in Europe and Africa also flew in.

Some 30,000 white people — young and old, northerners and southerners, rich and non-rich, in and out of military uniform — also marched.

And the marchers carried countless, colorful banners, all calling for fair employment and for more freedom, justice and civil rights for black Americans.

Of all the kinds of people who attended that "March" this writer was touched most, and remembers clearly, the large number of pregnant women.

I asked one, very large with child, why she had come "all the way from Oklahoma by bus."

Rubbing her stomach, she replied, feelingly, "I am not here for myself, but just so that this one will have a better life."

Standing out also, were the heads of eight or ten of the largest religious organizations in America.

They led the parade — Jew and Gentile, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Greek Orthodox, African Methodist and United Methodist.

Archbishops, bishops, rabbis and moderators, they sat on the platform, together they spoke.

Together, also were the top executives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the National Urban League and the Congress on Racial Equality.

Together also were the national heads of the Masons, Elks, Pythians, the Greek-letter societies and all the other black-oriented organizations.

There, too were all the leaders of liberal labor.

It was a beautiful, sun-shiny day.

Now and Then

White Washington was worried (frightened), as it expected disorder in large measure.

All policemen — thousands — were on duty and 22,000 federal troops were nearby.

One armory had 3,500 beds waiting for those who would be arrested.

But, there was not a single arrest. No disorder, whatever.

Among my memories, also, is the D.C. policeman who, reacting to the perfect order, said to me: "I have never heard so much 'Excuse me, please' and 'Beg your pardon' and 'Yes sir' and 'Yes ma'am.'"

Then this officer added: "I don't see why they made me get up at 5 o'clock this morning to come out here."

Even in the long lines, waiting to use the scores of temporary toilet facilities, there was no show of impatience or losing of temper.

Television was there and did a magnificent, all-day, job of covering the "March," so did radio, so did the newspapers.

Coast to coast, Americans were reached and moved. Even those who first turned on television or radio to see or hear the worst, and to scorn, remained viewing and listening, in awe and praise.

The father of the "March-on-Washington" idea was there — A. Phillip Randolph, who had first proposed this tactic in 1941 and, by such threat won from President Franklin Roosevelt the first Fair Employment Practice Program in America via Executive Order 8802.

Martin Luther King Jr. was also there, still revered for his leadership of the Montgomery bus boycott.

What Dr. King said at the end of the "March," stirred America as few mere words have ever stirred it, as he proclaimed, "I have a dream," an appeal to be repeated in many languages all over the world.

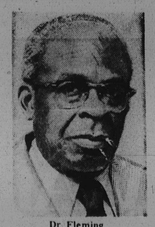
As a result of the "March," Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Law and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, to be followed by several other Civil Rights acts. The whole tempo of black progress increased.

The "March" gave the lie to the world that blacks gathering together had to deteriorate into civil order.

It also gave the lie to those who were sure that only a baker's dozen of us would come to Washington or that no whites would join the demonstration.

Most important, however, as the "March" is recalled and celebrated, was its show of unity among blacks and their organizations, its show of strength, its show of purposefulness.

The 1963 March-on-Washington should never be forgotten.


Dr. Fleming

Some Creative Alternatives For Baltimore Harbor Land Use

(Reprinted from Focus, published by Regional Planning Council)

A study of land use potentials along the shoreline of Baltimore Harbor, commissioned by the Maryland Environmental Service, has recently been completed by the Regional Planning Council staff.

The report, An Evaluation of Baltimore Harbor Land Use Potentials, assesses current patterns of land use and makes recommendations for optimal development around the harbor, in terms of water quality and of human environment.

Inspired by the successful approach of Baltimore City's Inner Harbor Project, the report singles out thirty-two specific locations, referred to as "concept areas," for development along the waterfront.

The ultimate objective is to create a balanced harbor community which could fulfill a number of goals:

To increase the economic productivity of the entire area;

To improve the appearance of the harbor and make it more accessible to the public;

To enhance its environmental and water quality and

To fully integrate the funtioning of the Baltimore Harbor and the Chesapeake Bay.

Among the many suggestions offered in the study, several are of particular interest.

For instance, the 200-acre Masonville site, now operated as a sand and gravel processing facility, lends itself to potential development as a park, complete with restaurants, hotels, shops, theaters and possibly the inclusion of a commercial marina.

This tract looks across the harbor to Fort McHenry National Monument, and beyond Locust Point to the skyline of downtown Baltimore.

With its potential access to the Harbor Tunnel Throughway, the site might be a good candidate for a major theme park.

Its splendid view of the waterfront, the sea and the ships could provide an ideal setting for a bicentennial theme, particularly in conjunction with nearby Patapsco State Park.

Baltimore City is currently studying this concept and its overall potential as a thriving center for tourism.

Another proposal from Baltimore City planners is an exciting idea for the redevelopment of lower Middle Branch.

Implementation would feature continuous strip of open space functioning as a shoreline park, one easily reached from the north and south via Hanover Street, Russell Street and Waterview Avenue.

The park would consolidate city-owned parkland and open space extending from the present Patapsco State Park, through Baltimore County's Southwest Area Park, across the city boundary, through Browning Park, Swann Park and city property adjacent to the Hanover Street Bridge near Port Covington.

Such a facility would meet the longtime need for an attractive recreation area accessible to the residents of all of South Baltimore, including Cherry Hill.

Aesthetically, the city's image would gain a whole new perspective for motorists entering the city from the south.

A breathtaking view of the water would be a daily pleasure to be shared by out-of-town visitors and residents alike.

RPC planners would like to see present Inner Harbor development plans carried further.

They suggest extending the development area to the south and east to include the Fells Point, Boston Street and Canton sections, as well as the north edge of the Locust Point Peninsula between Federal Hill and the Locust Point North Terminal, adjacent to the South Baltimore residential community.

The proposed extension would create small public open spaces along the shoreline that might be connected by walkways between the Inner Harbor Project at Federal Hill and Fort McHenry at the end of Locust Point.

Eventual extension of Inner Harbor redevelopment could someday encompass the upper Middle Branch and Camden Station areas south of the present Inner Harbor West Project.

The report highlights the suggestions of a successful harbor area businessman, Kalevi A. Olkio, who recently proffered an imaginative concept for the Fells Point section which would capitalize on the international character of much of this historic area.

Such development might well offset the loss of housing inevitable with the proposed extension of Highway I-83; the disruption itself could provide the impetus needed for redevelopment of the Fells Point waterfront.

Mr. Olkio recommends that the city develop an international visitors' center to serve the needs of passengers and crews arriving daily on ships from foreign ports.

The center could include a variety of shops stocking merchandise sought by foreigners, as well as offering sports and recreational facilities, car rental agencies, hairdressers, barbers, dentists and doctors.

Space could also be allocated for offices for foreign consulates and a multi-lingual information bureau.

In addition, the Fells Point shoreline could be developed by private interests with a fisherman's wharf containing commercial space leased to tenants interested in promoting the wares and attractions of ethnic diversity.

An entertainment area could feature performers from all over the world, reflecting the variety of flags flying from ships at anchor in the harbor.

Complementing this ethnic harbor flavor, the entire Broadway section, from the Johns Hopkins to the foot of Fells Street, could be developed as an ethnic showcase for Baltimore's historic national groups. The streets could be lined with exotic boutiques and specialty shops carrying imported goods and a bevy of ethnic eating places with a unique variety of cuisines.

Suggestions designed to encourage the growth of business and industry around the harbor pinpoint Fort Holabird, Marley Neck, Locust Point, Fairfield, Sollers Point and Canton as likely areas for development.

At Fort Holabird, for instance, a proposal is under consideration to release 240 acres held by the federal government.

In anticipation, the Baltimore City Planning Department has prepared several alternative plans for an industrial park creating new sites for port-oriented industries along with a public park within the complex.

Another suggestion calculated to stimulate business growth in the Fort Holabird section calls for the establishment of a foreign free-trade zone which would allow American import-export firms to make use of tariff-free materials and components from abroad.

Only the end products are subject to a tax at the time they are transferred from the zone for marketing in the United States.

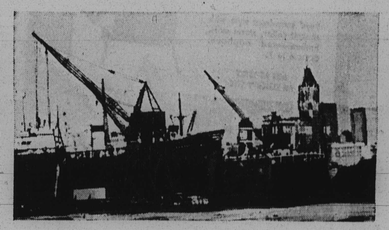
The myriad of proposals offered in the report represent a broad range of land use ideas.

One which would give a sense of continuity to the harbor's military past is the upgrading of facilities at Forts Smallwood, Carroll, Armistead, McHenry and Howard to form a "Ring of Forts" around the harbor, served by excursion boats from the Fells Point-Boston Street area.

Another innovation hinges upon the proposed release by the federal government of the 240-acre Fort Holabird tract.

The RPC staff study suggests that superior long-range results will be obtained by a coordinated approach to land use planning for the Baltimore harbor.

The recommendations and options described in the report evolved through the cooperation of planners and public officials from Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, Baltimore City, Charles Center-Inner Harbor Management, the Maryland Port Administration and the counsel of Roger Holtman, a Baltimore landscape architect-planner.


SHIPS at anchor in Baltimore Harbor.

If You Ask Me

By Bettye Moss

New deputy grand master of Maryland's Prince Hall Masons is James T. Dorsey, the west Baltimore businessman and Community College of Baltimore trustee.

Mr. Dorsey was elected earlier this month when the fraternal group held its annual session here at the Willard W. Allen Temple. It was the 126th.

He succeeds Elmer T. Hawkins of Chestertown, who died Jan. 18.

Memorial Services for Mr. Hawkins and other deceased brothers were conducted during the three-day meeting.

Samuel T. Daniels was reelected grand master for the 13th consecutive year.

Benjamin Waters of Nanticoke is the new senior grand warden, succeeding Mr. Dorsey.

Marion Barkley of Salisbury, succeeds Mr. Waters as junior grand warden.

Reelected were: Ronald D. Scott, grand treasurer; and Frederick T. Hicks, grand secretary.

Mrs. Bernice White, the friendly school crossing guard (Presstman and Druid Hill), is grief stricken this week.

Her only son, Philip Lawrence White, 37, 2000 Walbrook Ave., is dead.

Many may remember Mr. White was the World War 2 and Vietnam vet who was 100 per cent disabled when a shrapnel pierced his lung.

He was an honor graduate of Douglass High and onetime AFRO news carrier when the family lived in the 500 block Laurens St. Remember?

Sympathy cards will reach his mother if addressed to 2433 Woodbrook Ave., and to his widow, Lillie Mae Butler White at 2000 Walbrook.

In the mailbag: Announcement of a family affair in honor of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. West Sr.

Affair is Sunday, August 26 from 2 to 4 at the home of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Henderson, 6715 Wissahickon Ave., in Philadelphia.

Unique wedding invitation reads as follows:

"Sharon Dru Bouldin
and
William Everett Knox
will be united in marriage
Sunday, the twenty-sixth of August
Nineteen hundred and seventy-three
at six o'clock in the evening
Heritage United Church of Christ
Liberty Heights and Dennlyn Road
Baltimore, Maryland

"We invite you to join the celebration, witness their vows and be our guest at the reception which follows at the Hollyday Room at the Village of Cross Keys.

"If you are unable to attend, we ask your presence in thought and prayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy E. Bouldin."

Visitors in our midst this week: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Patterson (Charlene), and their son, John, of Richmond, Ind., where Mr. Patterson serves on the school board.

We met them first at the national school board meeting in Miami a couple of years back.

Cuff Note: Their son is 20 and attends Indiana University.

People moving about: Baltimoreans who vacationed with L'Etoile Variety Club spending three days in San Francisco, 8 days in Hawaii and 2 days in Las Vegas were Messrs. and Mesdames Russell Banks, Leon Bates, Kiel Farmer, Remus Gibson, Ernest Soden, Robert Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenwood Edmonson and their children, Eileen and Neal of Washington, D.C. also traveled with them.

Also, Mesdames Marjorie Cooper, Eliza Diggs, Mildred Gambrill, Geneva Graham, Eunice Holmes, Josephine Maxwell, Evelyn Payne, Anita Pope, Elaine Williams and Misses Louise Marshall, Eurkie Smith and Mildred Williams.

Officers of the 30-year-old club are, Mesdames Margaret Gibson, president, Bernice Farmer, secretary, Ethel Scriber, vice president, Beulah Lokeman, business manager, Margaret Soden, sinking fund and Miss Catherine Montgomery, treasurer.

Members are, Mesdames Ruth Bailey, Ruth Braxton, Claudia Fleet, Elizabeth Mason, Beulah Williams, Armanella Banks, Eliza Diggs and Miss Marie Pettigrew.

More people moving about: Seeing the Daniel Murphys (Bernadette) off to Los Angeles Saturday morning (where he is taking a new job), were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William Straughn, Miss Shelly Brown and his dad, John H. Murphy 3rd.

Also on that flight: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Underwood (Agnes), and their daughter.

And, Mrs. Bernard Christmas (Vashti), was there bidding bon voyage to her son, Bernard Jr.

The following is by Esther Hedgepeth and appears in the current issue of AM-O-Gram, the monthly published for, by and about co-workers and friends of Good Samaritan Hospital out Loch Raven Blvd. way.

God is like Ford. He has a better idea.

God is like Coke. He's the real thing.

God is like Pan Am. He makes the going great.

God is like Pepsi. He's got a lot to give.

God is like American Oil. You can expect more from Him and you get it.

God is like Dial Soap. Aren't you glad you know Him? Don't you wish everybody did?

God is like Alka-Seltzer. Try Him, you'll like Him.

God is like Bayer Aspirin. He takes the pain away.

God is like Hallmark cards. He cared enough to send the very best.

God is like Tide. He gets the stains that others leave behind.

God is like VO5 Hair Spray. He holds through all kinds of weather.

God is like a Mattel Toy. You can tell He's swell.

God is like Frosted Flakes. He's grrrrrreat!