Baltimore Afro American

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

A—4 JUNE 15, 1974

Prophets of Doom

In his graduation address to students at Community College of Baltimore, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins said it clearly: —

"The urban crisis is occasioned in large part by white racism. The flight of affluent whites from the cities, the refusal of whites to associate with too many blacks in schools, in neighborhoods, in churches; bloc voting by whites; racial discrimination in employment; lack of respect for other racial groups; all of these are results of deep-seated attitudes and practices which we refer to as racism.

"It is an individual responsibility of each of you, (the graduates), who is white to purge yourself of racism. But the urban crisis is also occasioned, in part, by black racism, which is the defensive response and which will disappear when white racism is eliminated . . . .

A "Perspective" article in a Sunday newspaper speaks of the week's events, giving one the "distinct feeling that the city is walking a tight rope with a chasm of racial hostility yawning below," and argues, "race tension a building once again in city . . .

The article refers to a meeting last week of concerned black citizens who gathered to expose what they called the subtle ways which Mayor Schaefer, City Council President Orlinsky and other elected officials have attempted to discredit the administration of the city's first black school superintendent, Dr. Roland N. Patterson.

We would hope our daily newspaper writers and commentators, who profess increased tension and riots, recognize that what black citizens want when they meet together is an opportunity to determine ways to eradicate the racism which has been rampant in our community for years.

An AFRO reader who wrote us this week, put his finger on it! — He suggests that people in high places go around predicting riots because this is what they want to see so they can cover up a lot of wrongdoings.

This position has merit. If you focus on riots, you get away from what Dr. Jenkins terms, "the foreboding problems of race relations, poverty, housing, unemployment, delinquency, police brutality, criminal justice, recreation, traffic and transportation, management and administration of city government, distribution of economic and political power, all of these and more, he says, which occasion the crisis caused by race relations and poverty.

Throughout its 82-year history, the AFRO-AMERICAN has maintained that all people have the responsibility to work together to alleviate the problems in the areas where they live.

We believe, as does Dr. Jenkins, that we do not have to reconcile continued urban deterioration and decay, or that Baltimore or any other city has to be a storage place for the poor, the blacks and the unwanted.

We believe this and we have said it repeatedly. We can not afford to take the viewpoint that there is a riot abrewing and that our crises are insoluble.

We believe our city, Baltimore city, is going to survive and can survive.

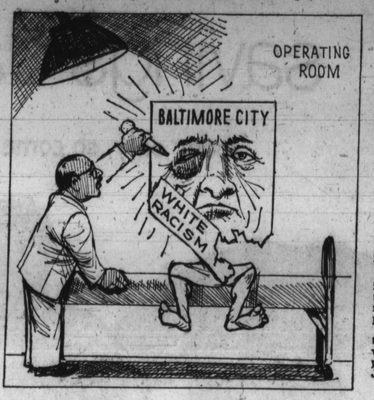
Manifestly, we can not solve all of our problems, but we can work together to alleviate some of them. One way is for black people to organize, to work together, regardless of party affiliation, economic standing, or other barriers.

Another is to develop what Jenkins calls a coalition with other ethnic minority as well as, women and youth and labor, so that we can effect change on an integrated basis. We can not afford to work in a vacuum.

And because we disagree with public offiials whom we helped to elect, is no cause for people to be prophets of doom.

They need to understand their main problem is their white racism and in the words of Dr. Jenkins, it is an individual responsibility of each white person to purge himself of this cancer, for as long as it exists, the good life becomes increasingly impossible, especially for poor people of both races.

Cure: - Remove the sore eye



A little About a LOT ____ by Madeline W. Murphy

Back Dr. Patterson or lose your educational life!

In the recent school situation, all the talk of quality education is pure baloney, especially when mouthed by politicians.

What they don't want is smart black kids clamoring for jobs.

So how do they insure that the mob won't storm the Palace? Take away the school's freedom to spend money, change the rules to make it harder to have a decent school system.

And the kids — keep 'em dumb; institute programs in behavior modification, that is, teach them to live with misery or punish them for not learning how to do it.

Then, they've taken away their hope, replaced it with mindless robots willingly bent on self-destruction. It's no mystery why suicides among young blacks have increased in alarming proportions.

Then, add confusing talk about busing, pairing, heightening confrontation so that we get "blown away." Make it an issue far beyond its importance to divert the black community from making good with what it has, for example:

A black superintendent who has dispensed with elitism in the schools; who is intent upon our kids learning how to read, write and figure again, like we learned despite segregation back before 1954!

Because with Dr. Patterson's daring reorganization plan, accountability will become a fact and hopefully drop-outs, who make up a large part of the 25 per cent young, black, male unemployed, will be the exception and won't have to be warehoused into revolving door programs that supposedly fit them for jobs where the expectancy of finding work, far outweighs the probability.

When Orlinsky and his ilk take away Dr. Patterson's budgeting authority, they gain authority to approve or disapprove every new program.

We had better mobilize to make this referendum a stunning blow to City Council's arrogance, or we'll lose our educational life!

NRC—a mixed bag of clients: During the last session of the General Assembly, bill 1040 was passed and signed by Gov. Mandel. It further waters down the effectiveness of the Human Relations Commission. (HRC.)

As if there is still not enough work to be done to combat racism in housing, employment, trade unions, everything else in Maryland, HRC has been charged with adjudicating cases relating to the mentally and physically handicapped. Another group tacked on just like discrimination against women.

The main reason HRC was brought into existence was to make public and private state agencies and institutions stop discriminating against blacks.

Now, with its mixed bag of clients, the self-fulfilling prophecy that HRC "is not doing its job" will be really accomplished.

For with a small budget, not nearly adequate to do its main job, the director is in prime position to be blamed; and just like the Baltimore school system and its budget, the Commission will be out of commission.

The old familiar formula used in poverty programs, Model Cities, manpower training, is, promise 'em anything, pile 'em up with work, add impossible tasks while confusing them with guidelines, check their books to the point of harassment, keep 'em explaining, on the defensive, then they'll become frightened paper pushers, slaving clock watchers, shameful boondogglers, or hopefully just quit.

And we black citizens seem only able to react.

The system has its way of getting rid of us, because we've become powerful, but too programmed to know it; to use it.

What? BLACK power! That's what!

NOW and THEN ____ by G. James Fleming

Delay is what Nixon wants

Once upon a time, there was a king or a pope who was sitting to have his portrait painted. Jokingly, he said to the artist, "You know, I'm not asking for justice, I'm asking for mercy."

Just so, it seems that President Nixon, in reference to his Watergate involvements, is not asking for justice. He is asking for delay, delay, delay.

One thing stands out in the many months of pulling and heaving, charges and countercharges, and refusals to furnish documents.

Delay will play right into the hands of Mr. Nixon, in a combination of ways:

1. The American people have a way of getting tired of any one issue, or any one cause — whether good or questionable.

The present coldness over civil rights for blacks, compared with the 1960's, is a good example.

Even black civil rights leaders are now socializing with Governor George Wallace of Alabama. Most people tend to have a "short attention span."

2. We Americans have a particular inclination eventually, to line up with the underdog, to make excuses for him, and to feel sorry for him. We don't like to "beat a dead dog."

3. More legalistically, whenever one side or the other appeals to the courts, there is delay, of days or weeks, or months.

Such delay pushes the investigations and hearings further into the future; in the Watergate instances, to next November when there will be a new there can be if one-third, or one-half, or any substantial number, of new members tries to vote on evidence which they did not hear, personally.

Changed Congress will take over.

If impeachment has not been voted by the House, by January, there is bound to be countless legal questions and much litigation as to how much "due process" there can be if one-third, one one-half, or any substantial number, of new members tries to vote on evidence which they did not hear, personally.

Such litigation will, undoubtedly, run the gamut of our courts, using up more weeks and months — and deferring final decision as to the status of Mr. Nixon.

If the House of Representatives has voted a bill of impeachment before a new Congress seats itself, but the present Senate has not yet completed action on the impeachment, there will be the same legal resort to the courts, questioning the rights or proprieties of the new Senators.

All this will mean delay, delay, delay, while Mr. Nixon continues being President of the United States, with all the prerogatives and privileges of nationwide radio and TV, free travel anywhere he desires, and the influence of patronage and international manipulations.

More than once Mr. Nixon has appealed to the nation to "Let's get over with Watergate," so that the government may do more important work. Everyone who heard and saw him will remember his "One Year is Enough."

In terms of practical politics, however, the President does not want speed and expedition, if such speed and expedition does not serve his purposes.

That is why his attorney recently tried so hard to keep the Supreme Court from hearing Special Prosecutor Jaworski's appeal for more tapes from the White House. Mr. Jaworski wanted speed. Mr. Nixon wanted delay, by way of litigation on the lower level of the Court of Appeals.

Why does President Nixon want delay, regardless of what he orates on TV?

The answer is very simple:

Delay means his impeachment and or his acquittal or expulsion from the Presidency will still be up in the air when a new Congress takes over in January, this latter being a step to further delay which will mean "No final action," no impeachment acted upon by the Senate before the end of Mr. Nixon's term in January, 1977.

The impeachment process becomes "moot," is inapplicable, when a President is no longer President.

So, Mr. Nixon's real plea is not for speed or justice, not even for mercy, but for delay—delay of hours, of weeks, of months, of years.

Washington ____ by Parren J. Mitchell

The sugar quota

The House of Representatives has killed off the obnoxious sugar quota subsidy. I led the floor fight to terminate the sugar quota for the Union of South Africa. The burden of my argument on the House floor was as follows:

Mr. Mitchell of Maryland. "Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this Amendment is clear. It seeks to terminate the South African sugar quota.

"Since 1962 to 1973 we have subsidized a regime which is perhaps the most blatantly racist on the face of the globe.

"During the time span 1962-73 we have subsidized the racist regime to the tune of $66 million — that is the difference between the world market price and the amount of the U.S. sugar subsidy to the Union of South Africa.

"It is time for us to terminate this incestuous relationship. Opponents of this amendment will argue that we have no right to interfere with the internal problems of any sovereign nation.

"This is a specious argument. More than 390 Members of this House voted to voice our opposition to the Soviet policies in the emigration of those of the Jewish faith. Was this interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign body?"

My Argument Continues:

"Others will argue that there are clearly discernable cracks in the apartheid wall of South Africa, and if we are but patient, apartheid will fall, sooner or later.

"Perhaps we did suffer from the illusion that apartheid in South Africa was crumbling, but recent events should dispel that illusion.

"The regime in South Africa is becoming more repressive. The labor strikes have resulted in more oppression.

"Notice the punitive, repressive sanctions which can be imposed against newspapers whose stories "threaten the peace and security of the nation."

"Take notice of the Affected Organizations Act, directed mainly against the churches which receive funds from America, or England, or Germany.

"No, my friends, the sad truth is that the Union of South Africa is becoming more, not less repressive, in its attempts to preserve and perfect a rigid system of apartheid.

"Finally, you will hear the argument that the subsidy to the Union of South Africa is good for the American consumer.

"This is rubbish. Only about one-twenty-fifth of South African sugar exports actually comes to the United States.

"For this country, South Africa represents another variation of the 'American dilemma.'

"In South Africa, American ideals about self-determination and racial equality are sharply with our extensive economic interests and our perceived strategic interests. The result is what we call a 'nonpolicy' but what is in effect a policy which effectively buttresses the status quo."

I garnered 150 votes for my amendment, the highest count ever on this issue, but not enough to win.

The issue was resolved by the House vote of 175 yeas for the Bill and 209 nays against the Sugar Quota Bill.

On June 8th, I received the following letter from the Washington Office on Africa:

"Dear Representative Mitchell:

We wish to express our sincere thanks to you for taking a leading role in trying to revoke the sugar quota for South Africa. We are particularly grateful that you pressed for a recorded vote, so each Member of the House had to take a stand on whether the United States would continue to provide a subsidy to South Africa.

"It is discouraging to see the success South Africa is having in convincing moderates in the United States that things are really changing in South Africa. Now the South African Ministry of Information has gone so far as to hire an American law firm in Washington to lobby for U.S. support for South Africa.

"So we must work all the haarder to press for maximum pressure from the United States for real change in South Africa. And even the small act of opposing the sugar quota for South Africa contributes to this pressure. Perhaps we will have a chance to increase this opposition if the House Agriculture Committee brings out a new version of the Sugar Act.

"Thank you again for your sincere and skillful work in support of political change in South Africa.-

Sincerely,
Edgar Lockwood
and Christine Root."

I am always grateful to get such a letter.

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 the AFRO-AMERICAN, Aug. 13, 1892).

Our man, Sam Lacy

J.D. Bethea, writing in the June 9 issue of the Washington Star News, does a piece entitled "Frustration? Sam Lacy . . . Has Lived It."

He observes that our veteran sports editor a 32-year AFRO employee, has "the recognition afforded fine journalists," and 'the respect of fellow writers.'

Aw shucks, we knew that all along.

At the end of the interview, Mr. Lacy gives this insight to what the AFRO is all about.

Mr. Bethea writes: "With his years of experience and talent, one wonders why Lacy has stayed at the AFRO, writing his weekly column, instead of moving on to a large daily publication. For him, the answer seems simple:

"The AFRO gave me an opportunity to work when white papers wouldn't even answer an application. I went to the Evening Star. I went to the Washington Post. I went to the old Daily News in Washington, too.

"At the Post, I was told that the only vacancy was doing high school sports and they didn't think I'd be interested. It was the same dodge at the other papers. Same thing in Baltimore.

"I'm a widower now. I live alone. My kids are on their own. I earn well, the AFRO doesn't miss a pay day and I have profit-sharing.

"Gaining recognition now is pleasant, I guess. But it bothers me, too. I'm doing nothing now that I wasn't doing 30 years ago. Recognition came a little late in life for me."

'Miss Addie' and 'Miss Georgie'

Mrs. Ralph J. Young and Mrs. W. Deaver Boston, Sr., had two things in common. Both were pioneer women who spent a lifetime of dedicated service to others. Both were eulogized at St. James Episcopal on Thursday.

Mrs. Young, 81, "Miss Addie" to many, was a physician's widow who was known as a devoted homemaker who had the kind of understanding and sympathy so necessary for the wife of an active and busy family physician and civic leader.

Those who knew Dr. Young before his death in 1968, can recall that often it was Miss Addie's pleasant voice which answered the call in the middle of the night, who roused herself to prepare him to go out and administer to the needs of the many patients he served in East Baltimore — at all hours of the day, nights, Sundays, and holidays.

She enjoyed her role as homemaker and supported her husband's numerous endeavors to improve the health care for his fellow citizens and to work with them long hours in their civic and community groups.

He could not have done so without her loving encouragement.

Mrs. Boston, 91, 'Miss Georgie,' to many former students and friends, was a pioneer in education.

Back in the early days, before there were showers in the then "colored" public schools, there was a campaign to install them in William Alexander School No. 112 at Calhoun and Laurens Sts. When they were, 'Miss Georgie' was the first supervisor.

Later, she entered the classroom and served as a teacher in the heart of what is now known as inner city, Schools Nos. 103, 88 and 126.

As a special education teacher she is remembered for her concern for young people in whom she had great faith.

More importantly, even after her retirement in 1962 she had active and meaningful input in the community and was a helpful and willing participant in a broad spectrum of civic and church activities.

Many of today's adults have fond memories of 'Miss Addie' and 'Miss Georgie,' as patient, kind, good neighbors who gave generously of their time and energies in inspiring and helping their fellow man.

81 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)

State college fees up

The Board of Trustees of State Colleges approved increased fees for 5 of the 6 state colleges at its meeting last Friday.

Biggest increase — $250 a year — was imposed for Morgan, which already has the highest fees in the entire state college complex.

This means that a student entering Morgan this fall will have to pay $1,990 if he lives on campus, and $50 more than last year, or $690, if he commutes.

No other state college tuition approximates Morgan's except Frostburg ($1,910 for campus; and $646 for commuters).

Towson was upped only $50 in both categories. Fees for campus residents are just $1,685; and $585 for commuters.

Bowie's $1675 tuition for campus students was increased $15; and Coppin's $520 went up $30.

The natural question — why on earth the marked increased tuition in predominantly black colleges — Morgan, Bowie and Coppin at a time when students they serve are strapped to meet existing costs?

Is the state board's action designed to price black colleges out of the reach of the poor black and white inner city students who would normally go there?

The AFRO has asked these questions of the state board members and college presidents and hopes to have their answers in upcoming editions.

We'll refrain from any conclusions until we hear the rationale behind what appear to be unfair increases for black state colleges.

UNDERGRADUATE FULL-TIME MARYLAND STUDENTS FEES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ON CAMPUS AND OFF CAMPUS

COLLEGE	RESIDENTIAL 1973-74	RESIDENTIAL 1974-75	INCREASE	COMMUTER 1974-75	COMMUTER 1973-74	INCREASE
BOWIE	$1675	$1690	$15	$570	$570	$0
COPPIN				$520	$550	$30
FROSTBURG	$1880	$1910	$30	$646	$646	$0
MORGAN	$1749	$1999	$250	$649	$699	$50
SALISBURY	$1550	$1550	$0	$560	$560	$0
TOWSON	$1635	$1685	$50	$535	$585	$50

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Readers Rap On Many Issues

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.

African Liberation Day

Dear AFRO:

On May 25, 1974 I attended the commemoration of African Liberation Day (ALD), in Washington, D.C. which drew roughly 10,000 black folks to celebrate Mother Africa's struggle for freedom and to show her our solidarity.

It was a truly beautiful thing which I believe had a profound consciousness raising effect on direct participants and viewers, all of whom become more aware of the universal oneness of all black people's struggle.

The importance of all this was highlighted by the love-inspired comrade letters to us from our people in Southern Africa, who are still struggling against the racist imprisonment of colonial imperialism. The enthusiasm of our people in D.C. seemed as pervasive as the very atmosphere.

Yet, upon returning to Baltimore I've seen nothing of that enthusiasm reflected in the pages of the AFRO-AMERICAN — no coverage of African Liberation Day. All I've seen was a previous article telling of the coming of ALD, and this at the last page of one of the many sections.

But I'm still searching, plowing through all the debris about who murdered who last Saturday, and who got raped the night before last, and the woman rumored to have died from a sick "deep throat" style sex act. Maybe I haven't looked well enough.

B.R.

(Editor's Note: The Washington AFRO-AMERICAN frontpaged the event, '5,000 celebrate African liberation movements,' in its May 28 issue. Unfortunately, while the Baltimore AFRO carried advance stories of the event, it did not carry the followup. The Washington AFRO's story of the event is reprinted in today's issue. We thank reader B.R. for calling oversight to our attention.)

Correction centers

Dear AFRO:

In reference to the Community Corrections Centers which are now in full operation, we the members of S.A.N.D. Inc., a drug organization meaning (Seekers of a New Direction) feel as though these centers will serve a more constructive purpose in preparing an ex-offender for resocialization in their Socio-Order.

The majority of the members of S.A.N.D. often look forward to a completely different outlook of "rehabilitation" than what is now being experienced.

One prime factor pertaining to these Community Corrections Centers is that they will provide a more concrete and desirable relationship between an ex-offender, his families and his loved ones.

We think these centers will perhaps increase the velocity of prison reform in some aspects. What do you think?

LEONARD ADAMS, President;
CHARLES FREEMAN, secretary.

Black unity

Dear AFRO:

It is very important at this time in our History that black people begin to forge a structure for real black unity. I have been to meetings with elected officials, and their divisiveness is just a small example of the disunity that exists in the total black community.

The Baltimore black community needs a UNITY MOVEMENT based on UNITY WITHOUT UNIFORMITY i.e. A BLACK UNITED FRONT, now.

JELEDI MALIK SHABAKA
(Chairman, Baltimore Congress of Afrikan People)

Quality needed

Dear AFRO,

Since the main purpose of schools is to educate children, it seems that the easiest and surest sensible plan for HEW would be to provide quality education for all schools.

A pupil is not particularly learned because he is bussed from one end of town to the other.

A student is not particularly learned because he is "fed" into a certain school.

A pupil is not particularly learned because he is allowed to remain in his present situation.

But — a pupil is particularly learned when he is particularly taught and trained in what properly fits his needs.

If equal time, frustration and expense is given toward qualified, satisfied and prepared teachers as has been given the publicity of our conscience-stricken lawmakers (Brown vs. Supreme Court, etc.), one need not be concerned about the law of the land.

Our "every sufficiently, qualified pupil" should be this country's concern.

(Mrs.) LORETTA L. TAZWELL

Mr. Seabron

Dear AFRO:

I cannot begin to express my sincere gratitude to the many people that called, sent cards, and offered prayers for my husband, Tommie Seabron.

There are no words to really let you know how much our family appreciated your concern. In these times of crime and violence, it is wonderful to know that people still care.

We sincerely thank you and hope that you will continue to pray that my husband, Tommie Seabron, will fully recover from injuries sustained in line of duty on May 16, 1974.

(Mrs.) MATTIE SEABRON,

(Editor's Note): Mrs. Seabron is the wife of Thomas H. Seabron, 44, a civilian community relations specialist with the Community Relations Division of the Baltimore city police department. He suffered gunshot wounds of the abdomen last month during the holdup and robbery of a Harford Rd. inn. Doctors at Johns Hopkins operated 12 hours to remove a bullet which injured his liver, small intestines and colon. He required 33 pints of blood during the operation.

Mr. Seabron was moved from Intensive Care on Monday. He is now in Room 18 in Halstead section at Hopkins. He is reported sitting up and in satisfactory condition.)

No line-by-line control

Dear AFRO:

In 1970, when a proposed City Charter Amendment sought to create fiscal restrictions over school funds, I spoke out against the proposition.

At that time it was defeated on the ballot by a two to one margin. Since the subject is likely to be on the ballot again this year, it is important to restate the case for the opposition.

Article 59 (a) of the present Baltimore City Charter gives the School Board:

'The power to apply the funds appropriated for each of the above purposes (5 categories) among the several items making up to the total of the appropriation for that purpose, as it may determine (writer's italics).

As is clear, the present Charter does not give the Department of Education complete independence with its funds.

First, the Department must live within its allocated budget, finally determined by the Board of Estimates and City Council.

Secondly, the Department is not permitted to transfer funds from any one of the five categories - educational supplies and equipment, maintenance and operation, administrative expenses, miscellaneous and salaries - to another, without special permission.

It should be noted that if the Baltimore City Public Schools were a fiscally independent school district, the department would have a great deal of control over its funds. Its budget could then be set by the school board and there would be free transfer of monies, without categorical restrictions.

Most Baltimoreans would agree that the present system, whereby the school funds are part of a comprehensive city budget, has advantages over a fiscally independent school district plan.

It would, however, be wrong to move to the opposite extreme whereby line by line control within a category is possible on the part of legislative or administrative bodies. It is just such tight control that led the reform Commission in 1898 to write into the new City Charter:

After mature deliberation the Commission decided at the beginning of their work of preparing a new Organic Act for the City of Baltimore, to be governed by certain well-defined and recognized principles relating to municipal government. . . . .

(Principle 7) To remove the public school system from all possible political influence.

Any educational administrator will tell you that line-by-line control of the school budget by governmental agencies will be restrictive to a point where creativity is impossible.

Let's continue to require strong supportive data before passage of any educational budget.

Let's continue the protective measures of no transferability of funds from one category to another, unless there are justifiable reasons.

Moreover, let's keep in the law the requirements for audits which call attention to accountability.

But let us not thwart the leadership possibilities by administrators and public school boards through backward steps such as line-by-line control over budgets.—HARRY BARD.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Bard is president of the Community College of Baltimore.)

How special school audit distorts truth

Dear AFRO:

It is imperative that the truth be told about the Special Audit for fiscal year 1972-73 and 74 of the Department of Education's budget. This audit, prepared by Mr. Daniel Paul, and being used by some of our elected officials is led by City Council President Orlinsky, to discredit Dr. Patterson and the Department of Education.

We need to see and understand this audit for what it really is, a distortion of facts and another attempt by city politicians to take over the school system.

Now that this special audit has been completed and publicized by the media, parents and citizens should know some of the true facts.

I shall list some distortions and misrepresentations in this audit and state beside each point what is truth and fact. The audit completed by Mr. Paul:

1. Uses the Ordinance of Estimates Budget and not the Operational Budget. It is impossible for the Ordinance of Estimates Budget to reflect the true fiscal state of affairs in the Department of Education.

2. Covers only three items in the budget but omits seven other items.

3. States that the Department of Education did not spend all funds allocated but fails to mention that all contracts were frozen by the mayor and city officials which made it impossible to spend certain funds.

4. States that the superintendent had included more than 200 positions not approved by the budget but does not state that these 200 positions were funded by the State of Maryland for special education, and these were approved by the city Fathers.

It does not state that these positions did not cost the city one cent.

5. States that home visitors were not hired as approved by the budget but does not state that these positions were filled and can be found in Account No. 402.

6. States that the superintendent had included 43 middle-leveled high salary positions but does not state that these positions were individuals who served as supervisors, specialists, etc., before reorganization and were reassigned from the Central Office at the same rate of pay.

7. Does not state that the time lapse on requisitions from the Department of Education and the purchasing of items is 45 days. It does not state that 47 per cent of these requisitions may be processed in a 45-day period, but 43 per cent go far beyond this 45-day period.

It is possible for requisitions to be delayed as much as six months, not by the Department of Education, but by the Bureau of Purchases.

Additionally, it does not state that requisitions not processed by June 30 of a given school year are carried over along with the funds to the next school year. It is easy to see that the funds have been spent but have not been processed by the Bureau of Purchases.

8. Does not state that if a top level educator with a $20,000 salary resigns, retires, or dies, and this position must be replaced, the Department of Education is only allocated $7,700 which is the salary of a beginning teacher. Under this procedure it is impossible to eliminate salary problems in personnel.

These are some of the flagrant misrepresentations in this audit, but the key is that Mr. Paul failed to use the Operational Budget which will give a true picture, but rather used the Ordinance of Estimates Budget which will give a false picture every time.

Along with the devious attempt to discredit the superintendent with this audit, there are elected officials who claim that the segregation effort is the brain child of Dr. Patterson.

They have attended meetings and spread this lie and message of hate to their constitutents knowing full well that this audit came from "hell."

It seems to me that citizens, both black and white, would see these irresponsible representatives for what they are, and turn them out to pasture at the next election.

ISAIAH E. WHITE

Afro Line

AFRO LINE is an effective AFRO community service to help you solve problems, whatever they may be.

ALL you have to do is write a post card 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 telephone number.

QUESTION: There are 24 apartments in our building on McCulloh St. with two large halls that never get scrubbed.

Drunks walk in, spend the night when the weather is cold, also use the halls for a bathroom. No lock on the front door. The back door can be opened from the inside without a key, yet he, (the landlord) demands that the doors be closed at all times.

We have to do our own painting, and he raises the rent ever so often.

How can one keep children out, when they, as well as the grown-ups, push the front door open and walk through the hall, to get to the next street over?

The landlord has been told all this, but he ignores us.

Don't you think we need air for several hours a day? — T.M.S.

ANSWER: A spokesman for Bealmear Real Estate Co., told AFRO Line:

"It's a two-story apartment built by the government. It has 24 apartments in it. It has a front and back door. The front door is opposite the back door so that there is a hall that goes through.

"We are not trying to keep the door closed because we don't want anybody to have any air, which this writer apparently . . . I don't quite get what's she's talking about.

"If you leave the back door open, everybody uses it as shortcut. So, therefore, we have furnished each and every tenant with a key and requested that they leave the lock on.

"Now some people in the past . . . we just wrote a letter the other day and this is probably what upset her . . . some people prop the door open, so they won't get locked out.

"Now when you do that you get different people that don't belong in the building, using it as a shortcut to McCulloh St. Actually, the tenants themselves have complained about people in the building.

"In an attempt to make everybody happy, we put a lock on the back door, furnished a key to everybody that's in the apartment and asked them that when they go out, not to make the lock inoperative. This is an attempt to get the door closed so that those people who don't have a key and shouldn't be coming through won't have access to it."

As to the paint, the spokesman explained:

"The government built them during World War II. Everytime we have rented them, we have told them that the painting is exactly their . . . they are notified that before they ever move in.

Now we furnish paint, per gallon. Give you all the paint you need to put on the walls, but we won't put it on the walls. This is no change in policy for 30 years.

On rent increases, AFRO Line was advised:

"Last year the rent was raised and this year it was really raised less than the law allows you to raise it because the current rent is 5 per cent plus your expenses.

Our expenses are going up and the taxes are going up and costs of operating the building are going up.

"It has been a year and the rent was raised 5 per cent, which is according to the rules and regulations of all . . . in fact it's less because you can raise it 5 per cent plus your actual cost."

QUESTION: The kids were just married in February. They were trying to get an apartment.

They called this place on the phone. The man told them on the phone that he had about 88 places in Edmondson Village. They went to this place and they had to pay him $30 to seek an apartment and they don't understand anything about this.

I called this place and asked if they would give them their money back because they could get an apartment without paying someone $30 to get it.

The place is Rentex, 216 N. Charles St.—what is this all about?—MRS. G. D.

ANSWER: Charles Groesbeck, manager, told AFRO-Line: "What Rentex does is provide a service that helps people locate the information on rental vacancies, where they can obtain information on the properties, so that they can go out and select properties.

"We are an information service, where we have a flat $30 fee for one year's service, and the service itself simply involves us collecting lists of properties and lists information on all available properties through public and private means for people who are looking for apartments and houses and are having a hard time. "We help lots of people."

Further the spokesman told the AFRO-Line, "We disclose everything about our services, although there are certain misunderstandings in any business at any time.

AFRO-Line suggests the writer of this letter and others who have made similar complaints, call Mr. Groesbeck direct—385-1910. AFRO-Line has assurance that if there has been misunderstanding, adjustments can be made. Let AFRO-Line know what happened.

If YOU ask ME ____ by bettye moss

New Regional Coordinator for the Md. State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, is 34-year-old Rudolph Baker. He is a first, first.

Previous to his appointment on May 29, the post had been held by Dr. Michael Parks, who has taken a position in N.Y.

This is the first appointment of a black coordinator in the 54-year history of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Concerned Black Workers, a group affiliated with the National Rehabilitation Association, had been campaigning for some time for the department to take some affirmative action to correct racial discrimination in employment.

Mr. Baker has been involved with vocationally handicapped programs since 1964.

He has been rehabilitation counselor at Crownsville State Hospital, group counselor with the Chesapeake Association for Epilepsy and administrative and case work supervisor for Baltimore City Model Cities Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Prior to his new appointment, he was a staff specialist of statistical operations within the division's headquarters office.

In addition, Mr. Baker teaches part-time at Coppin State College and serves on the Board of Advisors of the College's Masters' Degree program in Rehabilitation Counseling.

Before entering State services in 1964, he worked as a psychiatric aide in Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium in Rockville, and also served as a psychiatric social worker in the Army Reserves for six years.

Mr. Baker earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Maryland. He is presently pursuing his work for a doctorate in Educational Administration at Catholic University.

RUDOLPH BAKER, a first in the 54-year history of state's vocational rehabilitation program.
(AFRO Photo by Norma Spencer.)

At his office, located at 2100 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Mr. Baker will be responsible for a staff of 150 persons. He was unclear as to how many of these were black, but he was very sure that the department was an Equal Opportunity Employer, but indicated that he had not been there long enough to ascertain the actual percentages.

He explained that the aim of the program is to provide rehabilitation services for handicapped citizens in the entire state. He added:-

"I am specifically concerned with those disabled, handicapped residents within Baltimore City."

How does one classify disabled people? Mr. Baker: — "Any person who has a physical or a mental disability which constitutes a substantial handicap in their employment. That's how we classify persons being disabled.

"We, of course, are primarily interested in those people who can work. The scope would not include children or people who can not reasonably expect to return to employment."

How does one take advantage of the services? Mr. Baker explained: "People can come in and refer themselves, or they can be referred by any interested party. Lots of referrals are received from doctors, legal aid bureaus, etc."

He explained, "Yes we do help people to get located in jobs and return those individuals back to gainful employment. It may be competitive employment. It may be homemakers. It may be an unpaid family worker, which is someone helping out in home or business, or someone not getting paid for working within the family.

"Or, it may be within a workshop kind of thing, where a person working in less than competitive areas gets job counseling and guidance. We have any number of services to enable them to get back into what we call gainful employment.

Mr. Baker and his family attend the St. John United Methodist Presbyterian Church in Columbia where they live. The family includes his wife, the former Dorothy Hamilton of Gambrills, Md. They have two children, Jeffrey, age 4½ and Jennifer, age 2½.

Glad you're better hellos to Miss Olive Caulk, the housing exec. She is doing nicely at her Bentalou St. home after a stint in the hospital.

Improved at University Hospital, where she had surgery, is Mrs. Yancy Whittaker, (Helen), the Baltimore County teacher.

Also in University—Mrs. Alvin Trent (Ethel), the Air Force supervisor, who is doing nicely after surgery.

More glad-you-are better cards to James H. Murphy, the Morgan State College executive, who was in Provident Hospital is now resting comfortably at home.

Also home from Washington Hospital Center, where she had major surgery is Mrs. Leon Bridges (Eloise), wife of the architect.

Cuff Note: Cheering her a good bit is the fact that Mrs. Bridges' is recuperating in their new Smith Ave., home, in the Mt. Washington area which they built. They moved in before she entered hospital.

Here with her during this spell is her mother, Mrs. Elesta Jones of Langston, Okla., where her late husband, D. C. Jones, for 30 years headed the agricultural department at Langston University.

Orlinsky knows

Dear AFRO:

City Council President Orlinsky is using every devious method to erode the present school administration. He and the city auditor (Paul), know full well that the recent audit was irresponsibly and blatantly misleading; thereby making it an outrageously false misrepresentation.

If this is the type of auditing Mr. Paul does, then Baltimore is indeed in need of a truly competent auditor who holds not only a C.P.A. degree but who is capable of doing a job without the obvious political pressure.

Also, we know that under guidance of Mr. Orlinsky there was and still is a move to change the City Charter to delete the authority of this school system and even to abolish the Board of School Commissioners; thereby placing our school system, under political control.

We also know why — because the tide has turned and Mr. Orlinsky realizes that black citizens shall play a predominant part in the administration of their city and its schools.

Plus, Mr. Orlinsky believes that political control is "Custer's last stand" to maintain the power for the few. Mr. Orlinsky's personal vendetta against Superintendent Patterson only shows the smallness of Mr. Orlinsky.

We judge a man by his abilities to do the job and we know that Dr. Patterson has done an excellent job for our schools for ALL children, while Mr. Orlinsky has done a biased and poor job in the capacity in which he serves.

— (Mrs.) VERA JACQUES
(Citizens For Civil Rights)

1974 Election

SPECIAL NOTE: Register to vote mail envelopes are available at the AFRO office, 628 N. Eutaw St., in downtown Baltimore, and may be picked up during business hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Monday-Friday and until noon on Saturdays.

Dates to Remember

Deadline for Filing Candidacy, candidates running in party primaries and candidates filing by petition—9 p.m. July 1.

Deadline for Withdrawal of Candidacy and Party Primary Candidates—9 p.m. July 26.

Deadline for Verification of Petitions by Boards of Supervisors of Elections—9 p.m. Aug. 5.

Last Day to Register Before Primary Election, Aug. 12.

Deadline for Certification of Candidates to Local Boards (Sat.) Aug. 10.

Deadline for Receipt of Absentee Voting Applications for Primary Election, Sept. 3.

Deadline for Pre-Primary Financial Reports by Candidates and Political Committees—not later than noon Sept. 3.

PRIMARY ELECTION Sept. 10.

Reporting of Official Primary Election Results by Local Boards of Canvassers, Sept. 19.

Registration Books Remain Closed 10 days after Primary. Reopen for Registration and other Transactions Sept. 23.

Deadline for Withdrawal of Candidacy Before General Election. Candidates nominated by Petition or Winners of Party Primary—9 p.m. Sept. 30.

Deadline for Certification of Nominees to Local Boards (Saturday) Oct. 5.

Last Day to Register Before General Election Oct. 7.

WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER: At the Supervisors of Elections, People's Court Building, Fayette and Gay Streets, Baltimore. Open daily, 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m., Monday through Fridays. You may also register by mail. Forms are available at all branches of Enoch Pratt Library, all Baltimore City department stores; all secondary public schools and at the office of the League of Women Voters, 2318 N. Charles St. Also at the following 23 Community Action Agency Centers: 1131 Harford Ave.; 1517 N. Gay; 706 N. Gay; 1809 Ashland; 125