OPINION

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)

A-4 JUNE 22, 1974

"You're the ONE, my friend"

Judge Sweeney's move

It is unfortunate that Chief Judge Robert F. Sweeney, of the District Court of Maryland, acted hastily in filling the administrative judgeship post which John R. Hargrove vacates July 1.

Gov. Mandel named him to the Supreme Bench just a week ago.

Despite importuning by other judges and community voices, Judge Sweeney this week selected an old friend and longtime associate, Edward F. Borgerding.

In explaining his failure to elevate Judge Solomon Baylor, who has been on the bench three years, instead of his friend, Judge Borgerding, who has served just 11 months, Judge Sweeney told the AFRO:

"I don't want people to think I passed Sol (Judge Baylor) over. I had two of my judges tell me they hoped I would appoint Sol. Two or three had hopes I would appoint Judge Robert Gerstung and everybody else wanted themselves appointed. Of the three good men, he (Borgerding), was the one whose qualities I knew most intimately."

This insight as to how a Chief Judge arrives at a decision is interesting.

Foremost, it shows he failed to consider the need to improve the racial picture of the District Court bench, where all of the 22 judges are white except Judges Baylor and William H. Murphy Sr...

Before Judge Benjamin Brown's promotion to City Solicitor last month, and Judge Hargrove's move to Supreme Bench, the total was 4.

The District Court, created in May 1961, replaces the old municipal (police and traffic courts), and People's Court in Baltimore City. Of the 40,000 cases these judges try each year, a large proportion involves poor people, most of them black.

In a city where the population is 54 per cent black, less than 9 per cent of the judges seems grossly inadequate. AFRO readers would have felt a lot better if Judge Sweeney could justify his Borgerding appointment by saying that his background and training prepared him for the sensitive job of administering a court system which determines the destiny of the disadvantaged.

Rather, Judge Sweeney says very clearly, he knows nothing of his new appointee's community involvement, but rather can attest to his ability as a constitutional lawyer and his work with him in the Attorney General's office.

Despite his hopes to the contrary, Judge Sweeney will learn here that black residents do feel he intentionally missed an opportunity to fill Judge Hargrove's place with a black man, like Judge Baylor, who has grown up in the inner city, who has experienced the problems of being black and can relate to those who appear in court.

Judge Sweeney is quick to note that in 1972 he selected Judge Hargrove to be the administrative judge, a first black chief judge in the state of Maryland.

He points to improvement in the employment of black court employees during his administration.

But, that was yesterday.

We feel Judge Sweeney missed a golden opportunity when he ignored the suggestion to put Judge Baylor in the sensitive administrative judgeship post to succeed Judge Hargrove.

Like Judge Hargrove, Judge Baylor has spent his life in the city, has known the hardships, has worked as a messenger, porter and overcome barriers of racial discrimination to work his way through law school.

He served as assistant city solicitor and as a housing law enforcement officer before he was named to the Municipal Court in 1970.

Not only has he suffered the sting of racial discrimination, he has fought through the courts and worked with the Congress of Racial Equality and the NAACP to improve the lot of his fellow man.

When he took the oath of office in May, 1971, Judge Sweeney confided, "Gov. Mandel told me when the history of his administration as governor is written, the judgment as to his success or failure as governor would be based more on the success or failure of the District Courts than on any other aspects of his administration."

The AFRO does not think Judge Sweeney's appointment of Judge Borgerding as new administrative judge did anything to enhance the Mandel administration in this election year.

Police and community

Residents in scattered areas of the city this week have complained about police bungling and unnecessary force used while investigating incidents in crowded city blocks.

The father of two youths who were beaten by police in the Boone St. area has filed a complaint of brutality.

A resident in the Annapolis Rd. section complains a 10-year-old girl was placed in a police squad car at eight o'clock at night and taken to a station house alone for questioning, even though the mother asked to ride along.

Two teenage girls seated in a car were struck by wild bullets fired by an officer pursuing a burglary suspect in the Barclay St. area.

And, witnesses called 'brutal' attacks by policemen on bystanders attracted to the scene of two separate incidents at Mount and Pressman and in the 1600 block Warwick Ave.

The AFRO asked Major James Watkins, chief of the police department's community relations department, how situations described here might be avoided.

Should residents stop calling police for fear of being killed? Or thrown in a paddy wagon? Should they run and hide when the blinking lights of a half dozen police cars descend in their blocks? Should police officers have special, intensive training in how to treat troubled people in a hot city?

The simple fact is there is entirely too much conflict between police and citizens. Policemen charged with upholding the law too often create disorder themselves. And, of course, there are too many citizens who display hate for the officers they want to protect them.

When we reach this impasse, it is time for the community and the police department to sit down and learn how to deal with each other's concerns and alleviate these potentially dangerous confrontations.

It's your turn now, Major Watkins.

Come On Maudie! !

There could be no sound rebuttal if it is said that the sports section is the more appropriate place for this, but if more dignity is to be found here, then here is where it belongs.

For at the core of the revelation that is to follow is a man of great dignity and genuine compassion.

Admittedly, the subject has no connection with politics, diplomacy, economics, education or human rights — topics which usually contrive to fill this space. In fact, the subject is little more than a horse race.

On tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, a race called the Coaching Club American Oaks will be run at Belmont Park in New York. It is the filly (girl horse) equivalent to the mile-and-a-half Belmont, won two weeks ago by Little Current.

For reasons to be disclosed later, AFRO readers might be excused for hoping that victory will go to a tiny girl named Maud Muller.

Our equine heroine was bred and is owned by John W. Galbreath, and there should be respect and admiration — if not sheer love — for this man in all the black precincts of America.

As the owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Galbreath has long been one of the nation's most liberal employers. His building construction firm, which has raised skyscrapers in all parts of the world, is integrated in most of its policy-making positions.

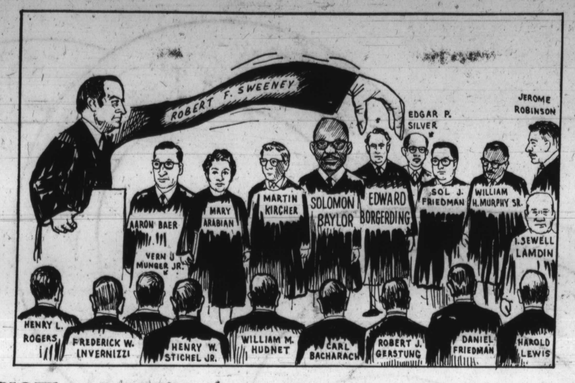
His baseball operation, which was the first to integrate its player housing on the road, once played nine blacks in the starting lineup to the dismay of 23 other clubs in the two major leagues.

It was the first to install a black person as a farm club manager when it sent Gene Baker to Batavia (NY) in 1964. And it was among the first to hire a black coach in the person of Dave Ricketts.

Aside from naming his beloved internationally-raced thoroughbred Roberto, in memory of the late Pirates outfielder Roberto Clemente, Galbreath has been instrumental in raising over a quarter-million dollars for the building of the youth city that was the unfulfilled dream of the young superstar who lost his life on a mercy mission during the 1972 Nicaraguan earthquake.

Since Little Current, the winner of the Preakness and Belmont, also belongs to him, there may be some to contend that it is time for Galbreath to share the wealth and glory with others in the glamour world of stakes racing.

But it isn't to be denied that good things can't happen too often to good people. So, come on, Maudie!



NOW and THEN ... by G. James Fleming

After Kissinger peak--down!

It is taking nothing away from Henry Kissinger to say that, after the mountain-top heights on which the world has placed him, there is only one direction for him to go. That direction is DOWN!

As the jingle says, "Whatever goes up, must come down."

Dr. Kissinger has not only gone up, but he has achieved his position with such jet-like speed, that sheer momentum compels his descent to be even faster.

His undiplomatic outburst a fortnight ago, on which occasion he threatened to resign as Secretary of State, was one sign that the "whiz kid" of foreign affairs is not infallible and that he can crack up most undiplomatically. Among professional diplomats, Dr. Kissinger has lost a great deal of face and class.

The fence-mending diplomat may also find himself on the skids because of what inevitably happens to the U.S. State Department whenever the head man, the principal administrator, absents himself so much from Washington and from his desk.

The State Department falls apart. While one section of the world, one project, receives continuous Page One treatment, the rest of the nation's foreign affairs is neglected.

Old hands (the "pros") in the department also complain that the morale of employees is considerably low, as they feel the lack of direction, as so much work must "wait for the Secretary," in spirit if not necessarily in fact.

In a period such as Kissinger's, career diplomats find themselves with declining influence, as other nations are inclined to want to do business only with the Secretary of State (The atmosphere is: "We want to talk with Dr. Kissinger, himself").

Most serious of all, affecting Dr. Kissinger's glitter, is the fact that, while he has wangled cease-fires and arranged armistices in the Middle East, he has not really brought about "the lasting peace" that both he and President Nixon like to orate about.

Arab leaders have been very frank. They have said, in one way or another, that there will be no peace since the Palestinian "guerrillas" are not bound by the different agreements forged by Dr. Kissinger.

In other words, hit-and-run warfare will be continued against Israel, waged by forces committed to wipe the Jewish state from off the face of the earth.

It might be worse if it were not for Dr. Kissinger.

Certainly, his efforts have improved Soviet-US relations, but it is impossible to see peace for Israel. Indeed, so far as Israel is concerned, it may well be a case of the operation being a success although the patient (Israel) drowns in a bath of oil.

Dr. Kissinger has undoubtedly done his best for his country and his President; undoubtedly, he deserves the plaudits he has received. But, just because he is so much UP, the principal other direction open to him is DOWN.

A little About a LOT ... by Madeline W. Murphy

Public protest resignations, a black strategy?

It has been noted that Baltimore City Mayor William D. Schaefer has held several secret sessions with the school board to strengthen his hand in dictating public school policy.

And for the sake of harmony or, loyalty, some black board members have seriously jeopardized their positions as valued representatives of parents and students by not making public disclosures in regard to pressures and conservative trends the mayor had been advocating; that have in effect forfeited $2.3 million in federal funds for public education, because the mayor has not supported a reasonably workable integration plan.

Most heads of government, be they mayor, governor or president, appoint people to boards and commissions whom they are reasonably assured will echo their opinions, will go along with most administration policy, and aides who will not dare challenge them or resign.

And even when they do resign, rarely do they reveal basic differences in policy, publicly, but cite "family pressures" or "business demands" to mask disagreement within the administration.

Moreover, in their show of loyalty they dishonor the basic precepts of democracy — the right and responsibility to differ, to criticize, to be resolute and unyielding in their principles.

However, the strategy of mass resignations as meaningful protests was tried in Baltimore, June 1968, in the poverty program, when 13 black community members (three mayoral appointees, 10 elected by neighborhood councils), a majority of the board, walked off because the choice of director, Walter P. Carter, unanimously selected by the personnel committee, was rejected by the Mayor.

The "protest" lasted three months, sparking resignations of blacks on other sensitive boards, to highlight solidarity and as a result programs were held up, paralyzed, without a quorum to fund or budget new programs.

The resignations provided a dramatic education to the public at large, and a "no confidence" vote for the Mayor and City Council.

Fully covered by mass media, locally and nationally, the protest mobilized and unified the black community, had a salutary effect upon elected officials who were forced to find other ways to appease the black community, or become more responsive to their demands.

Nevertheless, the ultimate erosion of solidarity (with the exception of two Mayoral appointees whose resignations were accepted), was a direct result of individual threats to board members, by the Mayor and City Council: a few who held jobs in third party programs; others who were accused of minor infractions of zoning laws — a campaign of general harassment; and others who were confused over misplaced loyalties.

A smart black City Solicitor, who knew their weaknesses, who could successfully use legal tactics to neutralize their protest, must not be discounted.

And it is just this dilemma that we see lately in the strengthened loyalty syndrome of black board members and public servants during times of public crises.

The desire to keep their honored positions transcends allegiance to the rights of the people, to the desire to break the racist chains that keep power in the hands of the unscrupulous — if indeed there is any desire in the first place!

As more blacks are appointed to boards, unlike the days when one black "spokesman" held 62 positions on an equal number of public and private boards, there is still no building by black board members of effective, concerted strategies, like mass resignations, (nor are there other blacks who would refuse to serve in their place) that might make this administration come to terms with the overriding problems of blacks. Few federally funded programs can operate without black representation.

Franck and Weisband in their Sunday, N.Y. Times article, "Resignation in Protest: Is it Meaningful?" write of the British use of resignation as a form of public protest in this way:

"Far from immobilizing the system, the public protest resignation serves Britain as a useful safety valve for democracy. It promotes meaningful public debate and real leadership alternatives.

"It serves to check excessive secrecy. It serves the same function, perhaps in a more civilized way, as do leaks and stolen documents in the United States.

"By far the most important benefit of the public protest resignation, however, derives from the 'chilling effect' it has on tendencies toward one-man rule."

"If past is prologue, black people on boards and in appointive positions, those who have convictions and principles, may have to organize to resign en masse, paraphrasing Viscount Snowden in 1932:

"I can no longer without all loss of self-respect remain a member of a government which is pursuing a policy which, I believe, is disastrous to the welfare of (my people) the country."

I'm only dreaming, but in 1975, wouldn't this vote of "no confidence" properly timed, be the perfect platform to rout one-man rule in Baltimore, once and for all?

A column of choice ... by Marion Banfield

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark in the May, 1974 issue of Crisis magazine wrote, "Because the future of our children is at stake, we must assume the risks inherent in intensifying the fight against the many forms of insidious racism."

Dr. Clark is opposed to racial segregation whether the segregation is white imposed or a demand of separatist blacks.

The lower status of American blacks is an historical fact of America.

As blacks we have the problem of consciously dealing with this cultural fact.

Whites have been brainwashed to believe that blacks are of a lower status.

Many of them aren't sure what status — social, intellectual or biological or any other.

First, we have to teach our children that one's social status has nothing to do with one's biological or intellectual, or ethical status.

One can be of an inferior social status but have a superior mind in a body that is in excellent health. When it comes to status as a moral and ethical human being, I doubt that whites would even suggest that they are superior.

Their mass media of TV, movies, and the printed word daily remind them of their weaknesses and hypocrisies.

If we can just get that much understanding in our own heads, we are freer to cope with Baltimore's approaching desegregation of public schools.

Whatever rhetoric, excuses, phrases, slogans or epithets that whites use, the fact remains that many do not want their children schooled with blacks.

Some whites are afraid of violence, some feel that the failure of teachers to enable our children to read and count and write is due to inborn inferiority of black children.

Other whites dread sexual attraction between black and white teenagers.

We have not held our teachers accountable for their failure to teach our children. Black parents have to learn on a massive scale that normal children can be taught to read.

The problem is that the public has not understood that we need to use a variety of methods in order to reach the minds of children.

If black and white parents will join in refusing to accept learning failure as the fault of the child and hold teachers accountable as either being effective or ineffective, there is a better chance of children learning in classrooms.

Perhaps the NAACP needs to support a court case where parents sue for damages when a sixth grade child with normal mentality reads only at third grade level after 63 months of attending classes.

Our choice in Baltimore is to instill enough pride in black children so that they will not slowly commit the psychological suicide of self-hatred.

Such a choice means that parents must do their homework of respecting and loving a child so that facing another human being does not create either a feeling of fear or hatred because of skin color or hair texture.

A choice is for teachers to recognize that September, 1974, is as crucial as 1954 in terms of preparing black and white Americans to grow up respecting each other.

Time Now To Talk Some Sense

Dear AFRO:

The current tumult and disquietude that currently permeate this city in relation to school desegregation constitutes a perilous and abysmal failure in moral, educational, and political leadership.

It is apparent to any rational, fair, and thinking person, twenty years after Brown I and II, and a plethora of Federal court decisions comprising case law, what is required in terms of the desegregation of the Baltimore City public schools.

The long and torturous track record germane to school desegregation in our nation has graphically demonstrated since Brown I, (May 17, 1954,) in spite of planned obfuscation, intimidation, traducement, and violence, that where responsible and rational citizens made a determination that the law would be obeyed, school desegregation went forward with a minimum of community disorder and disarray.

Unfortunately, as reflected in the current court order affecting the Baltimore City public schools, an amorphous and vacillatory leadership failed to effect a cohesive and unified thrust in regard to the rule of law.

As an educator and social scientist, I believe that an objective understanding of the following factors is crucial and pivotal if the racial and class abyss regarding desegregation is to be closed:

..1... Our nation, since the adoption and ratification of our Constitution, has supported the rule of law. The rule of law following the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision of 1896 required racial segregation in our national life.

The Brown decision 58 years later represented a momentous and historic toppling of the invidious and demeaning practice of "separate but equal" in our nation's public schools.

..2. The concept of forced busing to achieve desegregation. The fact of the matter is that this is a false issue. The use of the term "forced" represents a volatile and inflammatory reference.

The fact of the matter is that 40 per cent of the 48 million youngsters who attend our nation's public schools are bused to school daily. Busing is a valid tool to utilize in school desegregation. As Chief Justice Warren Burger, speaking for a unanimous court, indicated in the Swann case (i.e., Charlotte, Mecklenburg) in 1971:

"We find no basis for holding that the local school authorities may not be required to employ bus transportation as one tool of school desegregation (italics added). Desegregation cannot be limited to the walk-in-school (italics added)."

..3. The physical security of children. The public schools, serving in loco parentis, have the legal responsibility not only for the education of children, but also their physical safety during the time children are enrolled.

..4. The desegregation of schools is not predicated on an arbitrary and capricious mixing of black and white children. The overriding element is the support of law and top quality education for all children in a desegregated setting.

..5. A metropolitan plan for desegregation. Many persons who have been obstreperous and vehement in their objection to busing to achieve further desegregation in the Baltimore City public schools are strong in their advocacy of a metropolitan City-Counties hookup.

Busing in a metropolitan plan, if this plan were possible, would involve distances of 15 to 20 miles or more.

However, this is not the issue before us — the issue before us in terms of a Federal Court order is the removal of the vestiges of segregation in the Baltimore City Public Schools.

Finally, 20 years after Brown, the time has come to talk sense to the community concerning school desegregation.

The law must be obeyed, and all children must be provided equal educational opportunity.

An unequivocal affirmation of reason and human decency in support of the community's most precious investment — its children and youths.

SAMUEL L. BANKS,
(Coordinator of Social Studies, K-12)

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)

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro American

A-2 JUNE 22, 1974

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.

'Absolutely essential'

Dear AFRO: — The P.A.C.E.-8 (Political Action Committee for Education — Region 8) was formed in order to provide organized expression of our concern as parents, black and white, for quality education in Baltimore.

We have been working hard this year in an effort to bring many of our school's problems back to the community and allow for considerably more parent input into the regional administration.

This possibility for effective parent input has been the goal of Dr. Patterson's decentralization plan. Parent groups are organizing in many regions around the city — largely as a result of the regional school administration concept.

In all fairness, we feel the public should be made aware of the many efforts Dr. Patterson and his staff have made this year to bring the school administration and its policies to the community. This past Saturday morning was the third in a series of community meetings with more than 60 parents and civic representatives from all over the city.

Full and frank discussion was given to the recent city auditor's report of alleged fiscal mismanagement by the Department of Education. The technique of a city-sponsored, partial audit of only three out of twelve Department of Education budget areas hardly lends itself to unbiased objectivity!

We support the continued desire by Dr. Patterson to keep in regular contact with the community representatives through such Saturday discussions. Public support is essential for the improvement of our schools, and public support can only be achieved through honest and frequent communications with the parents and communities.

We applaud Dr. Patterson in such efforts thus far. In light of increased budget problems and desegregation requirements next year, continued communication and rational discussion is absolutely essential.

(MS.) ANN H. JACKSON
THOMAS M. WILLIAMS
(Interim Co-chairmen, PACE-8

Busing necessary tool

Dear AFRO:

The 4th District Democratic Organization of Baltimore City, Inc. is dedicated to a program of providing human and constitutional rights for all American citizens. We are aware that to perpetuate these goals, equal opportunity must be provided for all.

The opportunity for equal education to achieve one's highest capability is basic.

In the wake of many years of forced segregation in housing patterns, busing is a necessary technique to assure equality in our schools.

Since busing has been an accepted technique for centralizing educational facilities for many years, it is impossible to interpret the present violent reaction to it as anything but racial.

Therefore the Fourth District Democratic Organization emphatically supports busing as a means of securing equal education for all citizens.

OLIN P. MOYD
(Chairman, Board of Directors)

Wrong Titles.

Dear AFRO:

In the article re: the Women's Auxiliary, United Baptist Missionary Convention —

I correctly wrote Mrs. Theophira Silver as second vice president and Mrs. Bessie Mason as third vice president.

The titles were changed to agree with the program which was incorrect. Mrs. Marjorie Green. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Our apologies to Mrs. Green. Editors here presumed program was correct and changed her copy.)

Emmy award

Dear AFRO:

I was, and still am, elated over the winning of an Emmy award by Ms. Cicely Tyson for her betrayal in "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman." It is my contention that America is beginning to show some signs of bringing about racial justice.

However, let us, we Americans, not only put an end to racial injustice, but let us also put an end to economic exploitation, cultural degradation, political subjugation and racism.

MARVIN L. CHEATHAM SR.

My Fortune

It's with me when I'm all alone,
I share it with those who are dear.
Some part of it stays within my home,
But I carry it like personal gear.
It blossoms when around small children,
It's sincere but gay with the old.
It catches the eye of many a man,
Yet it's not material like gold.
For me it makes a better day,
Though you can't see a halo above,
It really makes me happy to say,
My Fortune is the gift of love.

PRISCILLA W. MARCH

The Reason

Dear AFRO:

Perhaps the reason for the sudden, numerous and unusual upheavals of government rulers by resignation and votes of lack of confidence in so many nations illustrates the fact that Christ will be the ultimate ruler and administrator of all nations as the millenial age continues. ELISSA WARD JOHNSON

Private college aid

Dear AFRO: — A note on Don and Val Hymes' recent (6-8-74) AFRO column on the Governor's bill signing: Aid to private colleges bills have not gone entirely unnoticed.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland is awaiting a federal court decision in a suit challenging the constitutionality of public aid to religious colleges in the state.

Our suit grew out of legislation passed in 1971, and we have invested thousands of hours of volunteer attorneys' time and thousands of dollars in legal expenses in the suit.

Whatever the outcome of our litigation, it is certain to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

JOHN ROEMER, III
(Executive Director)

Walk—a—thon

Dear AFRO:

The 1974 March of Dimes Walk-A-Thon was a winner! We registered 42,000 people, and we expect pledges to reach the fantastic sum of $900,000. This will be the most successful Walk-A-Thon in the U.S. for the fourth consecutive year.

On behalf of the March of Dimes, I thank you for your support. The cooperation we received was beyond description. The media plays such an important part in this event; I am certain that without your support we would have had a much smaller participation. An outstanding team effort."

RICHARD M. PATTERSON
(Chapter President)

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: On Saturday night some boys were shooting dice in the alley behind the 1800 block Chilton St., near 33rd. Three police cars came in our neighborhood. Why do they send six officers in three cars for a dice game? Isn't this causing friction and more excitement than the law violation merits? — M. R.

ANSWER: A Baltimore Police Department Community Relations spokesman told AFRO-Line:

"It's according to how the call was given out. It may say a dice game in progress and in this particular area there, maybe they felt as though they needed so many cars to block off exits, to keep anyone from escaping.

"This can cause friction to a certain degree in that particular area where we had the trouble before. Failure to send the officers could cause more friction."

AFRO-Line suggests concerned citizens in this area organize a neighborhood association and invite Major James Watkins, director of the Police Community Relations Department to speak.

QUESTION—In a recent editorial the AFRO (June 1, 1974), said, 'Carver High, created in 1956, has a rich heritage, and was one of the first technical schools in the nation to be accredited.'

You are perfectly right, except the date is wrong. Carver High has been in existence since 1925, when it was located at Carrollton and Lafayette Aves. — R. J.

ANSWER: The reader is right. The 1956 date was when Carver moved to its new plant at Bentalou and Pressman Sts.

QUESTION: I would like to join or become a member of the Catholic Church. Please tell me how to go about it, rules, etc. — E.M.C.

ANSWER: Father James McCabe of the Catholic Center told AFRO-Line that he would suggest that our reader go to the nearest Catholic church in his area. In this case, it would be St. Peter Claver, 1546 N. Fremont. He added that the church requires a period of instruction which may range from six weeks to three months, to make sure the person knows the Catholic dogma before he decides to join.

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; 128 Colvin; 1500 E. Baltimore; 211 S. Broadway; 109 Albermarle; 1411 Gough; 1309 Bunnen Way; 2500 Woodbrook; 1816 W. North; 1125 N. Fulton; 1031 N. Calhoun; 758 Dolphin; 1819 Druid Hill; 310 N. Arlington; 740 W Saratoga; 1401 Hollins; 2000 Wilkins; 788 Washington Blvd.; 2416 Annor Ct. 807 Cherry Hill Rd.

Graduate of the year

Grandmother, 67 among 1974 grads

"My children are grown and since I had time I decided to go back to school so I can better serve the people who I work with every day and keep up with modern methods. I like helping people. I feel, dress and take care of them. With this additional training, I can do a better job."

Sixty-seven-year-old Mrs. Cora Vada Newsome of east North Ave., was talking about her graduation earlier this month from Community College of Baltimore. She is the mother of 5, and grandmother of 12.

Mrs. Newsome earned an Associate Arts degree in Mental Health and plans to take additional studies this fall at Morgan State College.

She is employed as a health technician at the Rosewood State Hospital for Mentally Retarded where she has worked for seven years.

At Rosewood, Mrs. Newsome is noted for her helpfulness and her concern for patients who range from teenagers to adults. She is mainly assigned to the west end of the hospital located in Owings Mills.

She makes the 45-minute trip daily by bus.

"I can drive, but I enjoy going on the bus, plus I can use my Senior Citizen's tokens and it is much cheaper for me. The bus takes us all the way. The best thing I like about it is I can look out at the flowers. They are so beautiful."

Born in Cambridge, Md., Mrs. Newsome is the daughter of John Hicks Dean and Mrs. Beulah Dean. As a youngster she settled in Baltimore, attended what was then Dunbar Junior High and later finished Douglass High School in the class of 1929. She went on to Morgan for two years and then left to rear her children.

Now grown, they are John Mitchell, a steelworker; Miss Mae Newsome, a Morgan graduate, who is a chemist at Fort Meade; Michael Newsome, a teacher in Los Angeles; Mrs. Carol Bracey, a typist at Westinghouse; and Leary Newsome, a correctional officer at Baltimore City Jail.

"Actually," Mrs. Newsome said, it was the son, Michael, who got her started in the Mental Health field.

"He was working at Kennedy Institute here in Baltimore and was so greatly interested in mental health that, I decided I would get involved too since I had the time and the children were grown."

Mrs. Newsome is a member of Memorial Baptist Church at Preston and Caroline Sts., where the Rev. Angus Smith is minister.

HELPING mentally ill is job of Mrs. graduate of Community College of Cora V. Newsome, 67-year-old June 1974 Baltimore.

Before she began work at Rosewood, she was a member of the church's Gospel Chorus. "But now that I work, I can't make rehearsals, so I can't participate in the chorus," she explained.

Nevertheless she still finds time for some hobbies. She likes to crochet, knit, type, play the piano. "Mostly I raise flowers both inside and outside my home. I give them to my co-workers, neighbors and friends.

"I sew for myself sometimes. When my husband, William and I had a tailor shop, I used to do all the sewing," she volunteered.

What does she find most rewarding about her job at Rosewood?

"I like helping people. I feed, dress and take care of them. We have to give them medicine. It's just like a nurse."

Before employment at Rosewood, Mrs. Newsome did volunteer work with a variety of community agencies, including the Heart Fund, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis. "But I don't have time now," she said smilingly.

If YOU ASK Me ... by bettye moss

Grad note: Miss Chiquita Davidson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Davidson of Edgewood Rd., Baltimore, was among recent graduates of Swarthmore College (Pa.) She earned a degree in religion at the Quaker-founded coeducational college in suburban Philadelphia.

The youngest looking mother of seven we have met in many a day is Mrs. John Staggers (Pauline). She is a speech and hearing teacher in the Prince George's County, (Md.) schools.

Her husband is an assistant to Washington, D.C. Mayor Walter Washington and he is a speaker, who is much in demand. He appeared in Baltimore at a breakfast meeting last month.

The Staggers' children are, John, 23, who lives in Atlanta where he is with the Southern Regional council; Hall, 21, who is with TWA at Dallas Air Force; Renne, 18, Prince George's Community College, junior; Reginald, 16, junior in Largo Senior High; Michael, 15, 9th grader in Pullen Jr. High; Mark, 13, 8th grader, Eric, 6, 1st grader.

Mrs. Staggers and her husband have been married some 26 years. She hails from Culpeper, Va., is the former Pauline Vivian Green. They make their home in Upper Marlboro, Md.

GRAD NOTE: — Donald L. Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Cooper Sr. of East Lafayette Ave., was one of over 400 to receive a degree from Gettysburg (Pa.) College.

Cooper was awarded the B.A. degree with a major in Business Administration.

While at Gettysburg he was treasurer of the Black Student Union and served as a college tutor.

On the mend: Day after her Eastern High School graduation exercises, Principal Betty Williams entered Greater Baltimore Medical Center — she has voice trouble — should have had surgery by the time you read this. Address cards to Room 4121B.

Eugene Byrd Jr., the U. of Md. dental student, had gall stone surgery and is out of the hospital and back in school.

New Book: — Dr. Chester W. Gregory, professor and chairman of the department of history at Coppin State College, is the author of "Women in Defense Work During World War II."

The book analyzes the labor problem and women's rights.

An authority on black history, Dr. Gregory has written several scholarly works on the subject and has discussed aspects of black history on numerous television shows.

He is a graduate of North Carolina College and Ohio State University.

Another new Ph.D. — The Rev. Dr. Robert Avon Bennett picked up the doctorate he earned in February during commencement exercises at Harvard University on June 13.

Many know the Rev. Dr. Bennett as a Baltimorean who has made good wherever he has gone.

He is the son of Mrs. Irene Bennett and the late Robert A. Bennett. He attended Baltimore City schools, was graduated with highest honor at Kenyon College, where he was admitted into Phi Beta Kappa.

He studied at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark under a Fulbright Fellowship and then earned two other degrees, the STB and STM at the General Theological Seminary.

He was ordained a deacon and a priest in the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and served as assistant at St. James Church and as chaplain at Morgan State.

Later, he returned to his alma mater, General Theological, as assistant professor of the Old Testament.

More good news about Dr. Bennett: He has been an instructor on the faculty of Providence College, Rhode Island Summer Graduate Program; Hood Conference; Frederick, Md. and has to his credit articles on theology published in Theology Today of the Harvard Theological Review.

His book reviews have appeared in the Christian Century and the Episcopal Theological School Bulletin and the Living Church.

Cuff Note: The Rev. Dr. Bennett, his wife, Patricia, and two children, Mark and Ann, live in Cambridge, Mass. Several weeks back, they were here in Baltimore and spoke at St. James which is marking its 150th anniversary.

More good news: Walter S. Fraser of Georgetown, S.C. has been named to the "Who's Who in South Carolina."

He is the brother of Baltimore's Dr Thomas P. Fraser, long-time Morgan State College professor, who served as interim president.

In Georgetown, Mr. Fraser is a businessman, (Fraser Funeral Home), who serves as vice chairman of the S.C. Democratic Party, a first since Reconstruction. He was recently re-elected to a third term.

Mr. Fraser is a graduate of Claflin College, has been a state delegate to numerous national Democratic meetings and serves as a member of the Planning and Zoning Commission and recently was appointed by S.C.'s Governor John West to the State Housing Commission.

Driver of the Year

GEORGE GAINES cited by Baltimore Goodwill Industries

George Gaines, 55, has been named "Driver of the Year" for Baltimore Goodwill Industries.

He has been driving Goodwill trucks for 8 years and has gone 103,946 miles without an accident.

Mr. Gaines has 7 children, Mrs. Annette Brown and Zachary of Baltimore; Mrs. Azzie Hoffman, Miss Susie Mae Gaines; Miss Patricia Gaines of Connecticut; George Reuben and James of Trenton, N.J

Mr. Gaines attends Pennsylvania Avenue AME Zion Church.

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)

WASHINGTON ... by Parren J. Mitchell

(Mr. Mitchell represents Md.'s 7th District in the U.S. House of Representatives)

One of the most difficult parts about being a Congressman is to get whites to understand the necessity for advocating the cause of black Americans.

Here is an excerpt from a letter I received from a Baltimore lawyer.

"Your recent vote on busing, and your recent remarks in speeches that you have made here and there, have confirmed in me the thought that you are a man burning with hatred.

"Why do you even pretend to represent a district in the United States Congress where, for fact, you appear to have nothing but contempt for our Flag and freedoms for all races.".

Contrast that with this excerpt from a letter written by black students at a large university:

"We left with a very special respect and love for you after hearing you speak at Exchange Inc. It was really inspiring to hear someone who has made the kind of achievements in government that you have, speak to the problems and concerns of black people on such a real level.

"We as a group of young brothers and sisters, felt that you were speaking individually to each one of us and it was beautiful.

"Just as you enjoy knowing that there are young black people committed to the struggle, it is also very encouraging to us to know that there are older warriors with the same kind of courage and commitment who are, and have been, fighting just as hard in their respective areas to free black people from our oppressive bonds."

I think I shall be guided by the last letter as I pursue my job in Congress.

JUN 22 1974