SOUTH AFRICA'S CHOICE CHANGE OR CHAOS

Racial goodwill alive but delay may kill it

GETTING OUT OF TOWN—Thousands of South Africans must board trains or other transportation to return to areas where they are permitted to live after working hours in "white" cities. Here group moves down ramp of main railway station in Johannesburg where they will board coaches marked "non-whites." Permits are required for workers who must remain in cities over night because of their jobs and living areas for them are designated.

(AFRO Staff photo by Newson)

By Moses J. Newson

PRETORIA, South Africa — One thing whites and blacks appear to agree on is that despite the way the ruling minority has mistreated the majority groups, there is a reservoir of racial goodwill to be tapped in the future — if dramatic and realistic efforts to bridge the gaps are made in time.

But it doesn't take many discussions with government officials and others — blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites — to conclude there is little agreement on what constitutes meaningful progress, how to move toward closing the gaps or how soon radical changes must take place.

Some give and some take is obvious. Critical voices are being heard even as others remain muted by imposed restrictions. There's talk about a law in Pretoria to make restroom facilities mandatory for blacks in business places. Also, talk about having sit-down cafes in Durban for non-whites. The dropping of some restrictions against blacks and whites competing in sports moves jerkily along. "Petty" apartheid laws banning use of parks, etc. by blacks are being dropped here and there. Strikes, often bloody, are being used more in the fight for better wages. Many local and national government officials are talking change.

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But as AFRO readers will detect, the people on various sides of issues often talk of change in drastically different terms when they focus on the needs, practices, possibilities—and the timing.

That reality alone could spell big trouble for South Africa in the future.

In June, Prime Minister B. John Vorster announced that as of July 1 there would be wage increases for workers paid from public funds.

Vorster asserted "The declared policy to narrow the historic wage gap systematically has been taken into account."

The increases were expected by labor observers to run in the area of 15 per cent and little closing of income gaps was seen possible.

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The South African monetary unit is the Rand. It is roughly worth $1.50 in American money.

G. Wolpert, a director of B. Wolpert (Pty) Ltd., announced in June, "We feel it is time for our African workers (coal miners) to earn more" and said there would be a hefty 25 per cent pay boost.

For the miners that meant a new weekly pay of R15, or about $22.

It is this kind of "progress" that has resulted in 48 labor dispute deaths in South Africa's gold mines since September of 1973. Four of the deaths took place during a dispute over pay at Harmony mines during the AFRO's visit to South Africa.

Harmony, which coughed up a raise for the workers after the bloodletting, has been running at a profit level of about R50 million ($75 million a year.

Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, says mine operators intend to make further pay rises in an effort to reduce the number of miners employed from nearby countries.

It is not just among low income workers where there are gaps between white and black pay.

In education the top salary qualified white males get R425 monthly while a black with a similar degree and diploma is limited to R250 monthly.

For female teachers its R370 for whites and R220 for blacks.

For male principals in secondary schools with more than 600 pupils it's R600 monthly for whites and R290 for blacks.

Also, in the education field, Dr. Daniel P. Marolen, convenor of the African Bureau of Education, that the quality of education 3.5 million black pupils get is so inferior that fewer than 1 in 1,000 pass their final year's matriculation.

The government is said to be sympathetic to the idea of closing the pay gaps for black and white doctors in public service.

One bitter black physician who asked that his name not be used, said whites now get the top going salary, coloureds and Indians get 80 per cent of that and blacks bring up the rear with 60 per cent.

A show place in Soweto, the sprawling Baragwanath Hospital, treats outpatients for 50 cents a visit and the ailments of inpatients for just 75 cents, an official told the AFRO.

He said there are over 2,000 nurses (with 25-30 whites in top supervisory posts and whites hold the top posts in all key areas of the massive black hospital); nearly 500 doctors, 3 of them black.

Soweto is thought to be Africa's third largest city. Thus for 1973, officials report the hospital registered 20,000 births, had 90,000 inpatients and 900,000 outpatients.

A black doctor termed it "a rat hole with patients on the floor and old doctors who should not be practicing." He said 10 to 15 doctors were qualifying for practice each year but not at Baragwanath.

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The churches of South Africa which, except for those like the African Methodist Episcopal, generally have operated with whites at the top, also. Some of them also have had white-black pay scales.

In June the Anglicans announced that for the first time next year all its clergymen in the Johannesburg Diocese will be paid the same salaries.

Dr. John Rees, general secretary of the Council of Churches of South Africa, told the AFRO the council purposely equalized salaries four years ago.

The council, which represents 11 million Christians in 26 denominations; 85 per cent of whom are black, is quite active in "reconciliation and liberation activities," Dr. Rees said.

Dr. Rees said one of the things the council does is to support 580 families of political prisoners.

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Throughout South Africa, the increasing shortage of white workers is forcing changes.

The Johannesburg City Council has been working on a plan to make available to blacks jobs for which whites no longer can be found.

One of the problems blacks run into when they want to bring pressure for better wages is that the government does not recognize black unions.

A unique situation that has indicated what impact unions with influence might have is in the garment industry, an industry that in most countries falls into the lower wage bracket.

In South Africa, it ranks high for non-white workers, mostly women, who get the same salaries as whites. Some of them make more than starting teachers and some teachers have joined the union, officials say.

The National Union of Clothing Workers, headed by Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, has been able to do much for its workers because the Garment Workers Union of South Africa has brought it under its umbrella and negotiates agreements based on rates worked out by both groups.

Garment union leaders like its president emeritus, Dr. Anna Scheepers, have gone far in boosting the effectiveness of the clothing workers, according to Miss Sarah Chitja, who was acting general secretary during Mrs. Mvubelo's trip to Geneva for a labor session that could have historic meaning for blacks in South Africa.

The clothing union has about 18,000 members and the garment industry is about 80 per cent black.

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Miss Chitja sees additional help coming to South African workers from international labor unions.

One of the things she is against would be having American and other foreign companies forced to pull out of South Africa.

"We want them to stay and pay better wages. It will not help South African workers to have fewer jobs here," she declared.

"A lot of African workers live on salaries that are hand to mouth. They have no savings. They would be the first hurt if these companies pulled out. We maintain that American and English companies have been paying better than usual South African wages."

Miss Chitja sees a new era in wage levels coming in. She termed as unsatisfactory a meeting with government officials that would create a situation where unions would negotiate firm to firm rather than on an industry-wide basis.

Only bonafied trade unions can make South Africa secure. We all are contributing to the economy and there is enough work for all with better opportunities," she said.

The garment industry is asking increases from R8.72 to R12 weekly for beginners and from R37.95 for qualified workers to R42.50. The requests range up to R50 (about $75 weekly).

Compared to recommendations that would bring workers in many categories to a level of R18 to R20 as minimums, the garment workers are in a relatively advanced position.

One of the union's major goals now is to help other unions win more clout at the bargaining table.

A section of the labor market where white unions have given their okay for blacks to move up a notch into better jobs is of involving the motor industry.

Atkinson Oates, part of the McCarthy Rodway motor distributor, has been training blacks as repair assistants—a range of semi-skilled tasks that white unionists say will permit them to concentrate on the most skilled work.

The Oates firm is training 18 workers this year at the behest of the Bantu Investment Corporation, a government sponsored agency designed to help blacks start or expand businesses.

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The government plans to sanction and finance eight training centers, with courses running five to seven months.

Andre Pons, the man who directs the training for Atkinson Oates, says the second-best repair assistant in the company once was a messenger making R12 a week. Now, says Pons, that messenger "is doing a job suited to his ability, learning over R20 a week," and when the new agreement goes into effect would be making nearly R30 weekly ($45).

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As the nine separate homelands set aside for blacks move toward independent status, funding for business endeavors and training will be important. The Bantu Investment Corporation has been set up to help in this area.

J. Nieuwoudt, general manager of BIC, said his agency has handled about R75 million since its founding 13 years ago with more loans being made in recent years. About R13 million has gone to blacks for businesses mostly in the commercial fields—shops, restaurants, etc.

Interest rates are pegged at 7½ per cent with a 2½ per cent bonus if repayment is made as stipulated.

A key reason for the big jump in loan amounts in recent years has been the development of the black homelands, Nieuwoudt, said. The loans are made only in the homelands, he explained.

However, Nieuwoudt noted that "loans to Africans have been going down in recent years" and most of the loan funds go to whites who set up industries in the black homelands.

His explanation for the decline in black loans was that "the areas could be overstocked by small businesses."

BIC includes experts on its staff to help provide services to businessmen and Nieuwoudt said many of those working with blacks are from his cadre of black staffers.

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Firm supporters of the homelands theory that almost no black sees as a solution, include Dr. J. J. S. Weidemann, director of economic research for Bantu development, and his deputy, G. T. Richter.

They "categorically agree" with the homelands idea and point out that the government's commitment is such that it channeled R516 million, 14 per cent of the national budget, into their development in 1973-74.

Blacks and whites in South Africa can work together as a people but there is a political conflict among blacks, and they also have tribal, cultural and language differences, Wiedemann said.

The decision to develop separate states, he said, was to make it possible to let each group develop into a full state with political and economic independence.

Asked about the income gaps and variancies in the standard of living for whites and blacks, Weidemann suggested "it is not absolutely correct to compare it directly.

"It is not to my mind correct to say there exists a gap for which someone must be blamed," he added.

Weidemann says that of the 43 sub-Sahara African nations only 12 have a higher per capita income overall than do South Africa's blacks.

"That is why we are proceeding to the independent states. We plan to prepare the black's economic base," he said.

* * *

Looking at the gaps that remain after stating that black incomes have moved up 30 per cent against 18 per cent for whites since 1968, Weidemann observed, "Everything you disapprove of, I disapprove of.

"In the past we neglected to make sure the motivations of blacks was in the direction of economics.

"We're trying our best to overcome that burden."

He observed that in 1948 there were only 5 black economic graduates in South Africa, which led him into saying South Africa now has more black college grads than all the remainder of Africa together.

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As might be expected, another strong supporter of homelands and separate states for the races and tribes, is L. E. S. deVilliers, deputy secretary, department of information.

"There's no way to solve our problems without taking into account that whites are not the only ones with different cultures," he offered.

"The policy of apartheid (racial separation) makes provisions for the development of all the sovereign nations. A political entity without economic viability is nothing."

He says government priorities are to develop the separate nations, bring about massive education and consolidate the borders.

"The unpleasant part is having to move people about. That gets played up abroad but not in context," the information deputy said.

"There's a lot to be done. Not everything is smelling like a rose but we resent that things are blown up out of proportion. We don't live in a utopia but we still don't want only the bad side told.

"Almost everyone who believes in separatism has one concern, that there be speeding development.

"Criticism of the homelands have already come but one can take the negative view of anything if he wants. Twenty years after the Brown decision you could say nothing has happened because desegregation has not been successful."

De Villiers said the government's intent is not to make labor pools for the white nation out of the homelands.

He said if differences between races and tribes are ignored there would be wars as in Europe, Nigeria and Kenya.

"We can't see the day when all the blacks will get together and say we are one big black nation in South Africa," the government information officer said.

His remark about the forced movement of people catching world attention was highlighted a few days after the interview when a survey by the African Publication Trust released a survey in London showing an estimated 3 million blacks in South Africa have been or currently are being uprooted by the government and deposited in the homelands or in reserves.

"The report, entitled "Uprooting A Nation," termed the uprootings "a particularly gross and inhuman aspect" of the South African situation.

That the homelands as a depository for people can be viewed in a negative way by government officials, as well as blacks and outsiders, was suggested when A. J. Raubenheimer, deputy minister for Bantu development, said on June 10 that white South Africans had better face the fact that more blacks would be coming out of the homelands to find jobs in the "white" cities.

Other chiefs than KwaZulu's Chief Mongosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, the most outspoken homelands leader, raise questions about the separate states they rule. As part of them some also extoll the homeland virtues.

In June at a Pretoria conference Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana wanted answers to such questions as why concessions made to white industrialists who invested in the homelands through loans from the BIC were not also extended to industrialists who negotiated directly with the homelands governments?

BIC chairman J. Adendorff suggested it was an "inopportune time" for the questions but threw light on the independency of the states by declaring:

"While the South African government is providing these concessions it is their choice through what channels they are made."

Another complaint came from Prof. Hudson Tsawisi, chief minister of Gzankulu, who said his homeland is not a viable territory and its financial dependence on "handouts from the Republican Government make a mockery of the concept of self-government and independence."

Chief Buthelezi easily seems the most outspoken of the homelands leaders and he says of KwaZulu: I do not participate because I think the homelands are good but because I have no option if I am to serve my people."

The chief says people must be uplifted where they are but "it makes no sense to say our people in the cities ever will come to the homelands.

"The government has not produced sufficient evidence to convince me they are sincere.

"Prime Minister Vorster and me, we talk of two different things when we talk of independence.

"The government deliberately destroyed politics in this country ... you could see fear in people's eyes."

Some of the first legislation in his homelands has been aimed at improving education, "trying to undo some of the damage."

* * *

Asked about blacks who criticize him as part of the system Chief Buthelezi says, "I've been able to articulate to the powers the views of all black people, not just the Zulus. My conscience is clear.

"The government's impatience with me has resulted in its trying to unseat me (an opponent was discovered to have received considerable funds from government sources). The Bureau of State Security interferes with my operation. That's proof enough for me."

See more on South Africa Next Week.

MEN DOING THINGS — The Rt. Rev. Frederick James, AME bishop, meets with wealthy Soweto businessman Richard Maponya, who owns grocery store and co-owns bus line. Bishop James has built a printing plant in Cape Town area. At right, Norman Hansio, light skinned black, is supervisor of masonry work on large construction being done in Durban by the Crelim Construction firm. Of 200 men on job, blacks number about 180 and include duo at work above Hansio.

BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL is a massive complex for blacks in Soweto and handles around 20,000 births a year. It has nearly 500 doctors, only 3 of whom are black. Non-affiliated doctors cheap at hospital.

(AFRO staff photos by Newson)

CLASSROOM in Soweto shows some of students in situation less crowded than that reportedly existing in some rooms where 60 or more pupils seek to get an education. Facilities often are in-say whites get top salaries, coloureds and Indians get 80 per cent of that and blacks get 60 per cent. Here Dr. John Jeffers, at the hospital since 1950, checks on a patient. Medical care is extremely ferior to what whites have. Blacks still have to pay for some books while whites don't have that burden.

Clean Block Opens with 117 blocks- 1,254 workers

Next meeting
Friday, July 12
11 a.m.
McCulloh Homes Aud.
Dolphin and Druid Hill

The second AFRO Clean Block planning meeting was held today (Friday) at McCulloh Homes Auditorium to work with captains on problems in their neighborhoods.

Representatives from Rodent Control, Sanitation, Department of Public Works and other city services were on hand to answer problems.

Clean Blockers hope that the strike is settled soon and regular trash collections are resumed.

Captains are required to attend the weekly meetings or send a representative to give a regular report on progress.

Blocks showing the most improvement will receive free tickets to attend movie parties to be held August 7, 14, 21 at the Mayfair Theatre through the courtesy of JF Theatres.

A special treat of a free skating party will be for 200 workers showing most improvement in E. Baltimore at the Eastside Roller Rink, July 17.

TRASHBALL CONTEST

All $1 winners so far in the AFRO Trashball Contest will receive their cash prize as well as record albums at each weekly meeting.

PROBLEMS

Brench Lynch, of 1000 Bennett Place, has trash in their back alley and the city refuses to take it. Try and get it piled in one place. We have referred your complaint.

The 2100 block Boyd St. reports their trash men make more trash.

The 1000 blk. of Brantley reports they have been waiting three years to get their trees trimmed. They also have problems with stray dogs and people breaking pots and stealing flowers as they go through the block. Shame.

Willard Moore, 3800 Bonner Road, reports a serious problem with rats in their yards.

Michelle Stokes, 3900 Cottage Ave., reports they have garages in back of Cottage and Shirley Ave. that need to be torn down.

Lovie Torain in the 1200 N. Central Ave. has an old house in her block that needs to be boarded so that people won't throw trash in.

The 3900 blk. Fairview has a problem with older teenagers standing on the corner until early morning. They need more police patrols in the area.

The 3900 blk. Norfolk has the same problem with noise at night and parents allowing children to roam streets at night. They also have a problem with absentee landlords not keeping their property up.

Check for $2,500. was presented to AFRO Clean Block Director last Friday at opening meeting. Left to right, Mrs. Ida Peters, Linwood Ivey, head and Mrs. Elva Edwards, associate director combined Model Cities-CAA agencies.

New AFRO Clean Blocks

3800 Norfolk Ave. — Karen Shuler, captain; Donna Larkins, co-captain; and Ruby Shuler, advisor.

Workers: Chris Fowler, Angelene Myles, Veronica McClean, Jerry Larkins, Kevin Larkins, Stephaine Larkins, Mitcheal Larkins, Enid Larkins, Towanda Larkins, Natalie Snuler, Randy Johnson, Eric Shuler, Aaron Shuler, Timmy Queen, Linda Queen, Kenny Hill, Maurice Franklin, Tonya Reed, Ricky Reed, Monica King, Sally McCamey, Teresa Trowler and Brother McClean.

1300 Argyle Ave. — Rosalyn Hannah, captain; Robert Perison, co-captain; and J. Heggie, advisor.

Workers Catherine, Bobby, Rosalyn, Charlene, Michael, Ronald, Terry, Harry, Hilton, Mrs. M. Jackson, Mr. J. Heggie, Dollyrol, Mrs. Louise, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Carter, Denise, Fred, James, Tammy, Connell, Ernest and Scottie.

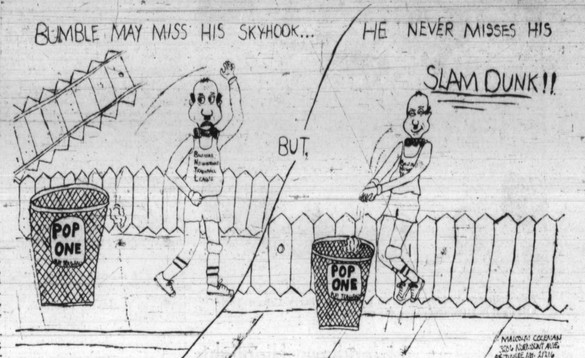
1000 Bennett Place — Brenda Lynch, captain; Maurice Upscomb, co-captain and Elizabeth Briggs, advisor.

Workers: Nadlae Hudson, Stacey Laster, Shirley Banks, Terry Harris, Harry Holmes, Gregory Jones, Brian Laster, Sharon Holmes, Keith Rulfin, Dorthea Laster, Cora Lee, Cynthia Laster, Maurice Lipscomb Jr., Linda Holmes, Jinie Laster, Anthony Grady, Timmy Grady, Deborah Grady, Ronald Nelson Walter Roger, Maria Wicks, Linwood Cromwell, Theresa Wicks, Gary Jones, Belinda Jones, Fawntez Williams, and Saryell Lynch.

2600 W North Ave. — Bernetha Woods, captain; Nancy Staten, co-captain; and Sis Minnie Mitchell, advisor.

Workers: Bernetha Woods, Nancy Staten, Sis Minnie Mitchell, Mrs. Elizabeth Durnam, Edward Woods, Mrs. Staten, Charles M.C. Louis, Tonya Cooper, Anthny Cooper, Mrs. Bertha Bullock, Mrs Fannie Welch and Miss Lelia Carter.

$1.00 winner AFRO Trashball Contest



Music Notes

PARK CONCERTS

The final concerts in the Bureau of Music's daily series of 18 "Promenade Concerts" featuring the Park Concert Band under the direction of Gerald Eyth will culminate in the Festival of Music on Wednesday, July 10, at the Stadium.

Patricia Bruchalski Contralto is guest soloist this week. The program will have offered from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. at the following locations:

Monday, July 8 — Janney Kresson Playground, E. Fayette and Janney Sts. off of 100 block Kresson St.

Tuesday, July 9 — Concord Apts., 4500 W. Belvedere Ave.

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FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL

The Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folklife will be broadcast live from Washington on WBJC-FM on Saturday, July 13 from noon to 9 p.m. and Sunday, July 14 from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Coverage will be anchored by folk musician Oscar Brand.

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F. A. N.

On Friday July 5, from 8-11 p.m., the Fells Point Gallery at 811 South Broadway, will present Boccherini Guitar Quintets in E. Minor and D. Major.

The 5 member group features Laura Norris on violin, Tony Norris on guitar Emily Knap on violin, Sharon Myer on viola and Tiziana Potts on cello.

This musical performance is open free to the public, and is made possible by Funds for Arts in Neighborhoods (F.A.N.).

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TOWSON

Stan Kenton and his Orchestra, a name familiar to dancers and concertgoers for three decades, will be appearing at Towson State College, Sunday, July 21 at 8:30 p.m. The benefit concert, "Kenton Under the Stars," will be held under the lights at Towson's Burdick Field. In addition the nationally renown Towson State College Jazz Ensemble, under the direction of Hank Levy, will perform.

TV Notes

By Cynthia Stevenson

Lola Falana along with Shecky Greene, Rex Reed and Joan Embrey are featured this weekend on "The Tonight Show," starring Johnny Carson, July 6-7.

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Soul superstar recording artists Barry White and the Polster Sisters will join host Chip Monck to perform their hit musical selections and discuss their recording careers on Channel 11's "Speak Easy," July 6.

Barry White's sudden rise to stardom is distinguished by eight gold records in first year of recording. Nominated for several Grammy Awards, he has been named top singer, to soul artist and top newcomer by national music trade journals such as Billboard and Cashbox.

White also has produced, written and arranged hit records for the female singing trio Love unlimited and the Love Unlimited Orchestra, whose hit song "Love's Theme" topped national recording charts.

Playing such welldknown clubs as the Waldrof Astoria, the Pointer Sisters have been able to electrify audiences with their mixture of past and present song styling.

They are equally comfortable singing blues, rock or standard pop their mastery of ensemble scat singing, popularized during the '40 and '50's.

During the program, the Pointer Sisters will be featured with two musical selections' "Cloudburst" and "Fairytale."

Procol Harum, Jim Stafford, Foghat, and the Sensational Alex Harvey Band are the star performers and Tommy Vance is the host on "In Concert," Friday, July 5.

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This year one in every eight persons will be admitted to a hospital for an average stay of eight days. Will that person's medical insurance cover the bills? "Consumer Survival Kit" investigates "Health Insurance" on Monday, July 8 over the Public Broadcasting system.

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Edward Asner, Jean Stapleton, James Franciscus, George Kennedy, Glenn Ford and Gail Fisher will appear in and narrate the "Bicentennial Minutes" series during the week starting Sunday, July 7.

Gail Fisher, who co-stars in Mannix" will narrate the final "Minute" of the week on Saturday, July 13.

Miss Fisher relates how Samuel Parr of Virginia found a runaway slave and placed an ad in the Gazette that read: "A Negro man named Frank . . . about 35 years old . . .

Lola Falana

Gail Fisher

The O'Jays and Ramsey Lewis will guest star on Soul Train, this weekend.

is a little bow-legged and has been a good deal whipped appears by his back . . . Im The owner is desired to take back and pay charges."

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During the program, the Pointer Sisters will be featured with two musical selections' "Cloudburst" and "Fairytale."

Procol Harum, Jim Stafford, Foghat, and the Sensational Alex Harvey Band are the star performers and Tommy Vance is the host on "In Concert," Friday, July 5.

Originally composed of five singers, the O'Jaysbegan their career as the Mascots while in high school in Canton, Ohio. By 1972 the group was reduced to a trio but was well on its way to superstardom with the release of "Backstabber," which became their biggest hit and first gold record. This was followed by "Love Train" and a number of other top selling hits.

Having performed before on Soul Train, the O'Jays return this time with a brand new bag of songs, which include: "Put Your Hands Together," "Get Your Hooks In Me," "Wildflower" and "For The Love Of Money."

Painist Ramsey Lewis, whose piano virtuosity ranges from classic to jazz is wiao welcomed by Don Cornelius. The Soul Train gang dig the change of tempo and listen appreciatively as Ramsey Lewis plays "Sweet And Tender You" and "Love For A Day."

where to call for help....

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

539-5151

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

Published by: Customer Service Division, Bureau of Consumer Services, Dept. of Public Works

To reach these Baltimore City Agencies and services, dial the telephone numbers listed below:

Alcoholic Treatment	396-6066
Ambulance Service	396-1111
Bad Food Complaints	396-4424
Baltimore Answers You (BAY)	396-4870
City Hall Switchboard	396-3100
City Jail (General Info)	396-5211
Civil Service	
Applications	396-3860
Employment Verification	396-3872
Community Relations Commission	396-3141
Dead or Sick Animal Removal	396-0218
Defective Sidewalks	396-3168
Food Poisoning	396-4424
Food Sales Permit	396-3787
Housing Inspection	396-4176
Mayor's Stations	
Govans	396-6084
Greater Homewood	396-6080
Northwest	396-0224
Stewart Hill	396-0207
Medical Asst. Program Info	396-4622
Minimum Wage Commission	396-4835
Model Cities	396-4844
Rat and Insect Control	396-3049
Stray Dogs	396-0218
Transit and Traffic	396-3049
Water Bills	396-0260
Weights and Measures	396-3506

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

Animal Bites	396-4433
Automobile Tags	768-7000
Birth Certificates	383-4697
Community Action Agency	752-6911
Consumer Protection Division	383-3700
of State Attorney General's Office (for action on matters pertaining to questionable business practices)	
Death Certificates	383-4698
Drug Abuse Counseling Center	383-2720
Emergency Parents Board	523-9350
Employment Service	383-5600
Information for State's Employment Security Administration	
Federal Information Center	962-4980
Fire Department	685-1313
Forestry Division	889-6900
Gas Leak	685-0123
Health and Welfare Council (Referral Service)	752-4146
Income Tax, Federal	962-2590
Income Tax, State	383-3100
Information and Referral Service on the Aged	685-0525
Job Information	383-5468
Legal Aid	539-5340
Library	396-5431
Multi-Purpose Centers	
Cherry Hill	354-0300
Kirk	235-0005
Passport	962-2710
Poison Control Center	528-7701
Police Emergency	222-3333
Police Community Relations	396-2710
Post Office	962-2492
Public Schools	467-4000
Rumor Control Center	837-1188
Social Security Information	792-7100
Social Services	234-3000
Traffic Court	837-4856
Veteran's Benefits Inquiries	962-4686
Voter Registration	
Democrat	396-5580
Republican	396-5581

-Black Moses

(Continued from Page D-3)

dent.

"If I break a leg while riding my motorcycle, I put all those people out of work."

A Leo, Hayes definitely has his world revolving around him. He works hard and makes many sacrifices. He hasn't had a vacation in two years.

After he takes care of many people he takes care of himself, for which he's been criticized. It used to bother him when people say he spends too much on houses and cars. (He just bought a new $45,000 Stutz Nighthawk).

"Those people who say those things are too quick to judge by what they hear and not what they know. They don't know what I do with my money," Hayes said.

"I don't play tennis. I collect cars."

It's been said many times that the only way for a black person to break out in society is to be an athlete, a dancer or a singer.

"That might be true, but I've always said that people should find out what their talents are and pursue it," he said.

"We need all the lawyers and doctors we can get. People just flock to the music world because it looks glamorous. Then they get frustrated because they can't do what they want to do.

"I wanted to be a doctor, but music took a hold of me," he said.

"Music may soothe the savage beast, but doctors save lives."

position in the film is against that."

Hayes is the type of entertainer that's giving more than personal appearances. He has a deep personal commitment to help people.

He helped the YMCA and did a show at the Maryland Pen Wednesday.

In Washington, D.C. he turned out for 2,000 youngsters to help kick-off Mayor Walter Washington's Summer Youth Program at the District's Banneker Recreation Center.

"When you become successful and influential, the people are responsible for where you are, he said. "You owe them and you must give it back financially or through credibility or endorsement.

"Thats the way I see my achievement of success."

Hayes was recently presented a Citation of Achievement by the Honorable Winfield Dunn, governor of Tennessee, after his concert with the Memphis Orchestra to benefit the Hayes Foundation.

He is the sole individual investor in a government subsidized low income housing development on the Island of St. Croix. The $8,000,000 project is a model for other Hayes construction.

"I have at least 100 people dependent on me," he said. "That's why I launched those companies they'd become indepen-

Booker T. Bumble

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GIRLS
Win Cash Prizes
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Trashball
Cartoon Contest

Here's All You Do:
1. Use white paper and black ink.
2. Show how Mr. Bumble uses the DUNK, HOOK, JUMPER SHOT to put trash into the new white and orange Trashball baskets all over town.
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Mr. Bumble Contest
AFRO Clean Block
628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore, Md. 21201

What you will win.
Best Cartoon $25
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40th Annual AFRO CLEAN BLOCK CAMPAIGN

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