OPINION!

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 JULY 20, 1974

The week that was . . .

By any standard this has been a difficult week for Baltimore. Coupled with the hot and humid 90-degree weather, residents have been busy climbing out from under the tons of garbage and trash which had accumulated since the sanitation men, (garbage and trash collectors), went on strike on July 1.

Never before have we had this kind of stoppage by people, who do the dirtiest work for the city, gaining such wide support of other city employees and the community at large.

This sympathetic mood of Baltimore in the past week was critical of Mayor Schaefer's cry of "no money" in this inflationary period. Funds had to be found to give trash collectors improved working conditions.

Other city employees, including jail guards, highway, recreation and parks, school maintenance workers and police agreed, and joined in the walkout.

When the strike was settled on Monday, the city did indeed retreat from its former adamant position of no money and offered instead a two-year package, which put together an increase providing a minimum of 70 cents an hour for workers whose pay ranges from $3.03 to $3.50 an hour.

This means that all employees represented by Local 44 will receive an immediate 25 cents hourly increase.

In January and March, 1975, there will be two other 5-cent boosts and a 35 cent increase in July, 1975.

The disputed point system, a peculiar penalty imposed only on sanitation workers for absences, is now abolished with both the city and the union agreeing to negotiate a discipline system for truancy.

There will be no reprisals or penalties against union or strikers.

So sanitation workers were back on the job early on Tuesday and the city was able to heave a sigh of relief. Other city employees followed suit.

Not so with the police department. Commissioner Donald Pomerleau has vowed that because the striking policemen violated their union contract, he has a right to suspend, transfer and fire policemen. Already, he has given walking papers to 82 probationary policemen. He threatens other dismissals.

This is further upset for a city now recovering from a 14-day strike, marked by unfortunate looting, a fatal shooting by a policeman of a youngster under questionable circumstances, as well as the demise of small businessmen in some sections of the city.

Baltimoreans would hope that Governor Mandel will show his leadership here. While Commissioner Pomerleau is correct in holding patrolmen had no right to strike, there ought to be an area of compromise to prevent prolonged labor disputes with the police.

We have had enough bad marks against the police department this year, what with the corruption trials and convictions, the continued reports of police brutality by citizens, even during the strike period.

And not to mention the department's black mark in its continued failure to hire and up grade black officers on an equitable basis and in proportion to the population.

This has been a difficult week at best. While most Baltimoreans sympathized with the trash men and other city workers, this empathy is likely to run out with bitter disputes with the police department. We've had enough of this.

What we need in the weeks ahead is further recognition of the dignity of all persons in whatever jobs they do, not only by top city and state officials, but by all Baltimoreans.

We find the demands of today's discontented best expressed in the words of this verse from the new publication by Baltimore librarian and writer, Mary Carter Smith.

It goes like this:

Damn you
Listen!
I beg you
Listen!
For the sake of God
Listen!
For the sake of devils
Listen!
Because I am a man
Listen!
The air is filled
With my voice
Please
listen
and hear
what I am trying
to say.

Our 'Johnny' Hargrove

The AFRO-AMERICAN is proud to note that "Johnny" Hargrove — pardon us — the Honorable John Hamilton Hargrove — is the new member of the Baltimore City Supreme Bench, the highest court of record in the city.

It is no surprise to us that "Johnny" Hargrove has made another step up the ladder.

The AFRO predicted so in a 1953 article when it first met him as a youngster selling AFROs in the northwest Baltimore community where he grew up. There he excelled not only as a budding businessman, but also as a volunteer and assistant physical director at the Druid Hill YMCA and as an athlete.

After study at Morgan (from 1941-43), where he was on the junior varsity team and president of the freshman class, we saw him take a year's Army special program to earn a certificate in engineering at Howard University.

We saw him go off to war and serve for 13 months in Saipan with the 2709 Construction Engineers, where he was a topographical draftsman and later in Hawaii where he corrected blueprints for army contracts.

After his military stint he returned to Howard where he continued his athletic activities as captain of the swimming team, and won a degree, (1947), in government and public administration.

Then the tide turned. His native Baltimore was in need of lawyers.

We watched him enter the University of Md. Law School where he finished in 1950, ranking in the top third of his class. That same year, he passed the Maryland bar, standing no. 251 in a group of 300.

Further evidence of his competence, his compassion and his knowledge was recognized by three separate governors.

In 1962, democratic Governor Millard Tawes who picked him at age 38 to the Peoples Court Bench when he was named to succeed E. Everett Lane.

In 1968, it was Republican Governor Spiro Agnew who named him to then Municipal Court, now District Court, where he replaced Judge Harry Cole.

And now last month Democratic Governor Mandel selects him for his present post.

Judge Hargrove goes to this new assignment from the District Court system where he served with distinction as chief administrator under Chief Judge Robert F. Sweeney and was co-architect of the new court system created in 1971 to replace the old police magistrate and other related lower courts.

In an AFRO interview not too long ago, Judge Hargrove confessed he was glad he changed his career and settled on being a lawyer because he said, "It would enable me to keep pace with the times."

We are glad too because in our opinion, Judge Hargrove is a man who can be both juror and counselor to people and who can administer the law fairly because he has grown up in the city which has denied justice to many poor people, both black and white, and therefore he has a keen understanding of the importance of fairness, patience and judicial temperament on the bench.

We venture another prediction that "Johnny" Hargrove—The Honorable Mr. Hargrove—has a long judicial career ahead.

Gov. Mandel's chance

It is unfortunate District Court Chief Judge Robert Sweeney elected not to select another capable black jurist, the Honorable Solomon Baylor, to replace Judge Hargrove after he was promoted.

Judge Baylor, like Judge Hargrove, has the temperament and stability needed for this assignment. In addition, only 2 of the 22 present District Court judges are black, Judge Baylor and Judge William H. Murphy Sr.

It would have been a plus for Judge Sweeney and for Governor Mandel who named him, if Mr. Sweeney had picked a black judge instead of one of his friends, Judge Edward Borgerding.

Governor Mandel now, however, has 3 openings on the District Court bench. The fact that he had the wisdom to select Judge Hargrove for the Supreme bench would indicate he sees the necessity to equalize the minority representation in the courts, as he fills these vacancies. And, further he can rectify the black mark which Judge Sweeney gave the court by bypassing Judge Baylor.

In fact, because all of the courts where vacancies now exist are not representative of the population, Governor Mandel should not name any more white judges until the number of black judges is substantially increased on all levels.

Since then, the ball has been carried by HEW and the court's coercive action against the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore.

At present, the referee is measuring the yardage to determine if the Baltimore City School Board has earned a first down with its school desegregation plan.

If its plan is rejected as inadequate, then HEW may (1) request specific amendments that would make the plan acceptable; or (2) file suit against the School Board itself or (3) request the court to devise a viable plan.

At the same time the NAACP quarterback, Attorney Nathanjel Jones, and his staff, are in a huddle to decide whether to rush, pass or kick the ball if we secure possession, or if we should protest the referee's decision if the School Board is awarded another 'First down.'

The NAACP never drops the ball. We are currently awaiting HEW's decision before making our next move.

(Mrs.) ENOLIA P. McMILLAN
(President,
Baltimore Branch NAACP)

Editor's note: This letter is in reference to the editorial, entitled, "Don't drop the ball." (July 6), in which the AFRO urged Baltimore's NAACP to get busy and get together a workable plan for desegregation in Baltimore City public schools and file it in federal court.

Not our ball yet -- NAACP says

Dear AFRO:

The NAACP is not in possession of the ball. All games must be played in accordance with valid rules. Meaningful school desegregation is the goal. A viable plan is the ball that moves us toward our goal.

Following the passage of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the failure of HEW to force compliance therewith, the NAACP carried the ball to court and subsequently made a touchdown as evidenced by U.S. District Judge Pratt's injunction against HEW which was filed Feb. 16, 1973.

Since then, the ball has been carried by HEW and the court's coercive action

Now and then ——— by G. James Fleming

The STRIKE and Mayor Schaefer and Chief Justice Earl Warren

Regardless of when and how the sanitation strike ends, Mayor William Donald Schaefer will have lost "face" — lost some of his image as "mayor of all the people," as one always fair, as one untouched by racism. He has also lost something in "style."

In this strike the mayor has appeared fumbling, if not bumbling, for one thing. Next, he has seemed to be "looking down" on the sanitation workers.

Worst of all, his early threat that the garbage collectors would be fired, if they did not return immediately to their jobs, has been interpreted as being racist because most of the collectors are black.

Many times this observer has heard the charge, "He did not make this kind of threat to the striking school teachers," meaning a substantial number of the teachers are white.

Average pay of $142 is not the lowest pay in Baltimore, but it won't buy much milk and meat, or allow decent housing for a family. It does not encourage honest labor, especially such hazardous labor as garbage collection.

Just as important, however, is the fact that sanitation workers are like the little oil-producing nations. Regardless of who looks down on them, together they can stagnate and, ultimately, bring a city to a halt. They can bring a community to the brink of a health disaster.

When the sanitation workers are supported by other public employees — teachers, jail guards, zoo keepers, et al — such joint action is devastating against their employer.

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The mayor stands out weakest in his failure to lay the city's case — in this instant — at the feet of the governor and the state.

The weak position of the city reverts, also, to its past agreements with other labor unions — agreements which mean that any increase in wages for sanitation workers will throw open other contracts (such as the teachers') to renegotiation.

The rest of the state must be made to remember that Maryland, as a whole, would be mostly a rural, forgotten land, if it were not for Baltimore (and the Washington suburbs).

The state needs to bear a larger share of the city's burdens.

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EARL WARREN — The death of Earl Warren, history-making chief justice of the United States, should remind us all how absurd it is to hate all the people of any race. In any campaign against "whiteys," how can anyone include Justice Warren?

He was not born a liberal, and his early background did not make him one. During World War II, as a Californian and a public official, he was part of the anti-Japanese-American thrust. Once, he was against the one-man-one vote effort.

But, Earl Warren's life reminds us that human beings can change and grow. Justice Warren showed capacity for growth. He was a broader, more concerned, more deep-thinking man, in his Supreme Court years, than in all his years before.

Nothing about him tells us that Justice Warren was a lover of change, for change's sake. But, also, he was no slave to precedent.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) had shackled succeeding court decisions to the "separate but equal" concept for well over half a century; it was hallowed. Earl Warren made "separate but equal" a thing of the past.

There is also much to learn from the manner in which the revered Chief Justice demonstrated that patience may be a social asset.

It was his vitalizing patience which won unanimity from his eight colleagues for all the giant-step civil rights decisions of the 1950s and 1960s. He forged the Warren Court.

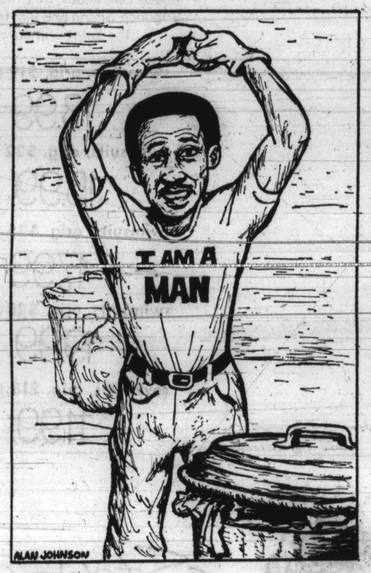
If the United States is still dragging its feet on school desegregation, for instance, such foot-dragging is a reflection on America, not of Justice Warren.

Earl Warren, like John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor, and John F. Kennedy, help to keep black people from destroying themselves hating all white people.

In addition, there are the other millions, down the centuries, who softened the brutality of slavery, or taught slaves to read, or aided the Underground Railroad, or started schools for ex-slaves, or marched and picketed, or championed black causes before the nation's courts. Earl Warren reminds us

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Press schedules compel Dr. Fleming to write his column several days before publication date. This issue's column was prepared before the Baltimore City police strike was called on the heels of the on-going sanitation strike).

Sanitation workers win!



A little about a lot ——— by Madeline W. Murphy

Let 'em eat cold bean sandwiches

"How would you like to have cold bean sandwiches as a steady diet?" my father would ask whenever we would complain about the food.

"That's what they give people in jail," he'd add, when we'd say there was no such thing.

"We thought it was bread and water."

"No," he'd reply solemnly shaking his head, "cold bean sandwiches." Every word was emphatically pronounced with finality.

And so we'd meekly clean our plates. (Who'd want cold bean sandwiches?)

Over forty years ago, beans were our staple diet on Saturdays and usually the leftovers were served on Sunday mornings with codfish cakes . . . Boston baked beans with molasses and a carmelized curl of flitch (streak o' lean) on top.

The big brown pot-bellied crock bubbled all day in the oven. Its' fragrance welcoming us as we hit the door after a crisp autumn football game, warming our bones even before we sat down to eat.

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It was more than traditional, it was also economical to have the same weekend meal — Boston baked beans and brown bread — all through the fall and winter weekends.

But today, though the tradition might remain, the cost of baked beans within the last year's inflation, has made this kind of weekend meal a luxury.

And so the picket signs about a 259 per cent increase in the cost of beans epitomizes the dilemma of people who live on below-standard wages and fixed incomes.

The lowest men on the totem pole are the sanitation workers, whose take-home pay is just above the poverty level for a family of four, yet half the amount on which the same size family can live in adequate comfort.

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And in spite of this wide disparity, I remember a few years back a survey was taken to find out what workers' attitudes were about their jobs.

Heading the list was their desire to be treated as human beings; salary ranked seventh in importance.

When one considers how sanitation workers, who are in the main black, are treated by supervisors, by the people they serve and yes, sometimes by union representatives; how they are necessary evils, (most people would just rather they did their job, on time and fade into the scenery — as one man interviewed griped, as he scabbed his garbage to the dump, "This is a hell of a thing to have to do and it stinks)!"

And when one considers how they have not only to stand the stench, to suffer injury, sometimes being maimed, or mangled by the claws and compression of automatic trucks, exposed to the extremes of weather, you begin to realize how punitive the point system is.

With eight points for eight absences despite 12 days sick leave a year, a man can get fired. Add this to poverty level pay and this treatment harks back to colonial brutality of cutting off a finger, or a hand for minor infractions.

The poor black, underpaid, overworked, are the ones in the system who suffer most from inflation; who become the last hired, first fired; who remain the scapegoats in a city whose leaders callously raise their pay, earn more profits, try to make Neighborhood Youth Corps kids scabs; but who choose to let 'em eat . . . beans at a dollar a can!

WASHINGTON

Summer Reserve Training

By Parren J. Mitchell
(D-7th District-Maryland)
U.S. House of Representatives

When the contrived energy crisis first broke, I recommended to the Secretary of the Army that summer reserve training be confined to the states in which the reserve units were located as an energy saving measure.

I made a similar recommendation to Maryland's General Warfield. My recommendation was rejected by both officials.

My suggestion came because black reservists report cruel treatment when they train in non-urban areas in southern and border states. The Army Reserve always tries to cover over these bad situations. Typical complaint is contained in this letter received June 28 from a reservist in Arkansas: —

"On June 4, 1974, six black enlisted Army Reservists participating in annual training with the 448th Army Reserve Field Depot of Forest Park, Georgia attempted to enter the Pines Restaurant in Texarkana, Ark., but were advised by a deputy sheriff for the city of Texarkana not to enter the facility.

"The deputy sheriff stated that he could not deny us the right to entry, but that he could guarantee us that there would be trouble if we entered.

"After some discussion and having been so warned, the black enlisted men decided for our own safety that it would be advisable to return to the Depot.

"The white enlisted men (approximately ten), excepting two, chose to enter the restaurant.

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"On June 5, 1974 three of the six black Reservists confronted the Batallion Commander to explain the situation and to request that action be taken to protect all of the men of the unit.

"Later, I was summoned for further discussions with the Batallion and company commanders and the first sergeant.

"It was my opinion that if one member of the unit was endangered, then the wenare of all of us was endangered.

"To protect the men of the unit, I suggested that the restaurant be placed "off-limits" to all personnel associated with the 448th Army Reserve Unit. The request was denied.

"The responsible officials, after meeting with the post commander, decided that the issue was 'too sensitive.'

"So the black enlisted men were told in essence, we're sorry that you were humiliated and insulted, but we can't do anything about the problems of Texarkana.

"The denial of the request to place the Restaurant off-limits was probably based on the fact that many of the white members of the Unit patronized the establishment.

"The so-called leaders were not, in my opinion, willing to render a decision which would have proven unpopular among the majority of white troops. Are these the kind of men that should be leading our country's Armed Forces? I think not.

"Perhaps some consideration ought to be given to the termination of operations at Red River Army Depot. That suggestion may be a little extreme, so may I suggest that steps be taken to direct that Annual Army Reserve Training be conducted at the Armed Forces facility closest to the Unit Station.

"Not only would the Army save energy, but the possibility of having to render unpopular decisions would be minimized!

"Of course, there are those who would argue that the country's security would be jeopardized because adequate training cannot always be gotten at the facility closest to home.

Well, as a "veteran" of five years I can say with certainly that annual training is nothing but a rip-off, and a waste of everybody's time.

"Most Reservists, particularly the Vietnam War legal draft dodgers, would agree."

For obvious reasons, I have not disclosed the writer's name. Of course, I shall have the Army and the Justice Department investigate this situation, but I feel that there are "Texarkanians" all over this country.

So, next summer, black Army Reservists will be humiliated, but summer training will continue and the good old U.S. Army Reserve will pretend that the humiliation of blacks in uniform really did not take place.

Perhaps the slogan should be, "Save the Gas so that Reserve Commanders can save face."

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).

Smile

Most people would have no qualms about the meek inheriting the earth if they would only stay meek after they get it.

Baltimore Afro American

A-5. JULY 20, 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.

Police common sense

Dear AFRO:

I am stunned by the asinine technique which were employed by Baltimore City police persons—the so-called "Job Action," that is, the ticketing of motorists on technical traffic violations—in order to call attention to their need for a pay raise.

This technique will inflicted undue burdens upon Blacks and poor inner-city residence.

Let me make two points clear: (1) I am pro union and (2) It is a fact that rising income is always necessary to meet the perpetual rising cost of living.

However, I am emphatically opposed to the technique used by our police in attempts to achieve their goal. My reasoning is very elementary. In fact it falls into what my parents categorize as "common sense."

Common sense brings to mind that it was only a few days ago that gross hostility existed between police and community in the inner city.

It was not too long ago that the police were commonly referred to as "pigs." Many people of goodwill invested honest efforts, untiring hours, and lots of money in a massive attempt to bring about wholesome police - community relationship.

Common sense should tell us that blacks and poor inner city dwellers can least afford to take a day off in order to go into traffic court to defend themselves against technical traffic violations.

Statistics tell us that blacks and poor people already pay higher auto insurance premiums than their counterparts.

We know, too, that in most instances conviction of traffic violations subjects the persons to having "points" charged to their driving records. Points on one's driving record subject the motorist to even higher auto insurance premiums.

Common sense ought to tell our police persons that all of the above burdens which the community will suffer as a consequence of their ill-advised "job action" has the potential of doing irreparable damage to our already shaky police-community relationship.

My advice to the police is "don't blow it." And if the police insists on following the course of issuing tickets on minor technical charges, I would like to know from them whether they still want me to proclaim from the pulpit that "the police are our friends, lets support them!"

(Rev.) OLIN P. MOYD
Pastor, Mount Lebanon
Baptist Church)

Increase in salary

Dear AFRO:

A working man's salary is not going to produce the results that money would be intended to create. To fight inflation the only option that we have, is to keep wages fairly steady, and to keep prices down.

Our best Harvard economists have not the slightest idea why the stock market crashed in 1929 and the resulting depression.

President Hoover could have stopped it but he wouldn't: Hoover was a brutal and cruel man to stand aside and be unmoved by so much suffering and hopelessness.

President Roosevelt knew what had to be done and wasted no time in addressing himself to the fix that we found ourselves in.

There is now evidence that legislative bodies dedicated to the proposition of keeping the Black man in his place is now the Frankenstein monster that no weapon seems able to kill.

Do-nothing politicians preached hatred, and did nothing about the standard of living for all of the people until it is now catching up in a way that the solution can not be small increases in salary.

We must plan far into the future to succeed. Priorities must be determined and dealt with.

We must not forsake quality for production as we have in the past and furthermore it is not too late for what is needed to be done.

We all know that Penn Central went broke, as well as Lockheed, as well as Rolls Royce; and it now seems that Volkswagen might share their fate.

Our last three wars and various bungling have cost us a shameful amount of billions of dollars; plus our space junkets and secret help to friendly dictators.

So no matter how much money we make, strangely it never seems to be enough.

If our teachers and police and sanitation workers, and jail guards, all get the salaries that they claim that they deserve, will Baltimore become a little more secure, or shall we go on like the Titanic crashing into an economic iceberg?

Our city can shortly become as bankrupt as Lockheed or Penn Central; and I have been wondering what will it do to our standard of living.

PAUL D. McALLISTER

Liked editorial page

Dear AFRO:

That was a satisfying editorial page on July 6. I loved "The Fourth of July 39 Years Ago" with its quotations from Thomas Jefferson (the greatest of the remarkable, insightful and inspired group of Founding Fathers) and the warm gratefulness for his life and work.

Indeed, he should be venerated by all liberty-loving Americans. Should you publish "Bannaker's great and immortal letter to Jefferson?" Maybe

Sports rowdies

Dear AFRO:

It is my contention that sports attendance has never needed, nor will it ever need, an added attraction from rowdy individuals who are in attendance at our ball parks.

One's cognizance of a particular sport can, and will, enable that individual to find excitement in many aspects of that sport.

These repulsive acts of streaking, fighting, the throwing of objects, the shouting of obscenities to players and running on to the field, all exemplify that these individuals are not sports fans at all.

They, these individuals, are immature and sick individuals who shouldn't be permitted the continuance of these acts.

Consequently, it is my suggestion that severe legal punishment be initiated and publicized, to deter these individuals from interrupting any and all sports events.

Needless to say, the gratification that is attainable in attending a sports event should never be jeopardized by anyone at anytime.

MARVIN L. CHEATHAM SR.

Concord Baptist

Dear AFRO:

The Men of Concord Baptist Church find an ordinary "thank you" entirely flat and inadequate as an acknowledgement to the way the AFRO's Pam Widgeon presented our 37th Annual Men's Day activities to the Afro readers.

The Rev. Matthew R. Silver joins me in thanking you most heartily for helping to make our day a spiritual and financial success.

HARLOW FULLWOOD JR.
(Banquet Chairman and trustee)

others of your white readers may not have a copy.

Madeline Murphy's piece really had "a little about a lot" in her optimist's statement following Mrs. King's tragic death. "The daily challenge is to devote each day to each day's problems, addressing ourselves to the poor we see, the hungry to be fed, the naked to be clothed, without looking for any other assistance except our love and willingness to be part of the family of mankind and to share what we have. A revolutionary concept that must catch on."

The political side was well represented by Dr. Fleming's always competent analysis, this time on the races for the State Senate, and the lead editorial, urging that a reasonable alternative plan for desegregation of the Baltimore schools be filled immediately, if not by a group such as the NAACP, then by a parent or a group of parents.

Finally, and probably best of all, was the inspiring poem by Rabbi Judah Mintaz.

Thank you, AFRO.

(Mrs.) MARY-CUSHING NILES

Senseless slayings

Dear AFRO:

The tragic and senseless slayings in Atlanta in the Ebenezer Baptist Church on June 30 unfortunately reminds us once again of the callous disregard of the preciousness and sanctity of human life.

Our instinct is to try to build and to grow with each tragedy we encounter, but time and again we fail to perceive the meaning for all mankind of the litany of assassinations and other horrors in our time when death was brought to countless numbers whose lives were devoted to the creation of a decent, humane and just society for all people.

And now the King family must again face the awful burden of untimely death.

The Baltimore Jewish Council deeply deplores the horrible and irrational murders of Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr. and Mr. Edward Boykin.

As a people who have experienced all too often the miserable stench of terror, we renew our commitment to strive with those who seek the cause of freedom and justice so long epitomized by the King family.

JACK FRUCHTMAN JR.
(Associate Director)

DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR it does not have to be a terminal illness

Dear AFRO:

In various articles dealing with the teachers' strike and the recent "Report Card" written by Michael Olesker, the term dysfunctional behavior has been repeatedly viewed with negative overtones. Dr. Patterson has been given ownership of the term as if he has suddenly added it to the English language.

Prior to and during the teachers' strike, dysfunctional behavior had been evident. Attempts were being employed to, in some way, alleviate the symptoms.

A newspaper article stated rather negatively that Dr. Patterson spoke as if the teachers were suffering from some "rare disease" called dysfunctional behavior.

Let us continue that medical analogy a step further. When a doctor finds a patient suffering from a disease, the first things that are usually evident are the symptoms produced by that disease.

Assuming the doctor recognizes the symptoms, he can then give the disease a label and begin to prescribe for his patient.

Being the astute diagnostician that he is, Dr. Patterson recognized the symptoms and labeled them.

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Let us look closely at the symptoms of dysfunctional behavior as described by our AMA, the NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science.

Order of listed symptoms is not necessarily their order of appearance in the "disease" itself.

1. 'Being Aggressive'
2. Blocking
3. Self-Confession
4. Competing
5. Seeking Sympathy
6. Horsing Around
7. Seeking Recognition
8. Withdrawal

SYMPTON: Blocking—interfering with the progress of the group by going off on a tangent, citing personal experiences unrelated to the problem, arguing too much on a point, rejecting ideas without consideration.

SYMPTOM: Being Aggressive—working for status by criticizing or blaming others, showing hostility against the group or some individual, deflating the go or status of others.

SYMPTOM: Self Confessing—using the group as a sounding board; expressing personal, nongroup-oriented feelings or points of view.

SYMPTOM: Competing—vying with others to produce the best idea, talk the most, play the most roles, gain favor with the leader.

SYMPTOM: Seeking Sympathy—trying to induce other group members to be sympathetic to one's problems or misfortunes, deploring one's own situation, or disparaging one's own ideas to gain support.

SYMPTOM: Horsing Around—clowning, joking, mimicking, disrupting the work of the group.

SYMPTOM: Seeking Recognition—attempting to call attention to one's self by loud or excessive talking, extreme ideas, unusual behavior.

SYMPTOM: Withdrawal=acting indifferent or passive, resorting to excessive formality, daydreaming, doodling, whispering to others, wandering from the subject.

In looking at the above symptoms, it must be remembered that some symptoms appear at varying progressive stages of the disease. Let us examine some evidenced symptoms.

Seeking Sympathy (see definition above)—Teachers and other educational personnel began complaining to newspapers, other teachers, and anyone who would listen to their perception of the ills of the Baltimore City public schools, not to say that ills do not exist, but more to say there was a seeking of support from others to agree that teachers were truly to be pitied for having to work in such a situation and nothing constructive was being done on their part to help alleviate the ills of the system.

Being Aggressive—Vast amounts of verbal hostility were being shown against Dr. Patterson because it was construed that because he was Superintendent of Public Instruction the ultimate blame for the ills of education lay at his feet.

He had been accused of mismanagement (budget), self-indulgence (his car), idealism (teachers morale high), and racism ("We'll make Black is Beautiful a true statement.").

Blocking—Reorganization and all its ramifications was introduced to Baltimore City Public Schools because, as a process, it was requested to deliver effectively to the children of our schools an educational program to truly meet effectively and efficiently their identified needs. It was requested to literally lay our educational resources at their door step. When ideas are rejected by the powers that be, without due consideration (a thorough understanding of the process, its ramifications, and justifications) the recipients (the children), the powers that are not, become the losers.

Horsing Around—Many teachers went on strike which in effect disrupted the social, and emotional hardships on many. The strike was viewed by many as the last straw—the point where many could endure no more—but I view it as an untreated symptom of dysfunctional behavior.

Withdrawal—This state of listless passiveness appeared after the symptom of "horsing around" when some teachers began to act indifferent about their tasks in reaction to what they felt was the very indifferent manner in which they city's political machinery had acted toward them in their plight.

Dysfunctional behavior does not have to be a terminal illness if diagnosed and then treated properly.

The educational system of Baltimore City can well be on the road to recovery if the diagnostician (Dr. Patterson) is allowed to continue to write his prescription and have it filled correctly by the pharmacist (Board of Estimates).

It is through the cooperative efforts of an entire medical staff that the patient is given a fairly good chance to recover and begins to process.

So, it must be with the educational system of Baltimore City, in order to begin the process of recovery, the cooperative efforts of all the community staff (parents, educators, politicians, children, citizens of all walks of life, etc.) are needed, that is, if our goal is recovery and not EUTHANASIA.

CAROLYN D. GRIFFIN

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.

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SPECIAL NOTE: You may also report errors in news stories, request corrections, complain or inquire about AFRO news stories and policies by contacting AFRO Line by phone or letter. Weekdays call 728-8200, Extensions 44 or 58, between hours of 9:30 and 4 p.m. and talk in person to AFRO Line service.

Your report will get prompt attention by top management of the AFRO news department.

Or, write, AFRO Line, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203 or drop in to see AFRO Line at 628 N. Eutaw St.

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QUESTION: A picture of Robert Alexander Henderson was incorrectly identified as Ronnie L. Collins in the AFRO-AMERICAN editorial on (June 8, 1974).

Ronnie Collins is the June, 1974 Bowie graduate who was advised by his Pocomoke High School counselor to forget about college four years ago. This spring he was announced a winner of both a Fulbright-Hayes scholarship and a Danforth Fellowship. He will be leaving for Edinburgh in September where he will study Comparative Linguistics at the University of Scotland.

Robert Henderson received his B.A. degree in anthropology-sociology at Bowie State's commencement exercises. Since he did most of his undergraduate work at Bowie's Evening School, 33-year-old Robert is one of the first to graduate through the evening program.

Unlike Ronnie who went straight from high school to college and now on to graduate school, Robert is a recent veteran who decided to continue his college education while working full time. "I came back after a thousand years," he said.

Robert was elected to membership in two national honorary societies while at Bowie State, Alpha Kappa Delta and Lambda Alpha.

He is presently employed as a personnel security specialist at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. where he lives with his wife.

K. KELLY

ANSWER: We're sorry about the mixup in photo identification in our editorial tribute "Ronnie Collins Did," in our June 8 editorial column.

Readers may recall, Mr. Collins was the graduate of the year we saluted because he ignored the advice of his Pocomoke, Md. High School counselor and went to college where he graduated this June with high honor.

We're glad to know, also, that the photo incorrectly identified as Ronnie Collins was that of another Bowie grad who distinguished himself and to print photos of both with correct identification.

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QUESTION: I am writing this letter to you, hoping that I can get some help for my son, age 23.

He has been in Baltimore City Jail for 9 months on court side. I am very concerned about him. He has not been given any indictment papers and no one from the Public Defender's office has seen or talked to him.

They say he is at Jessups, which is not true. When I called, they said they knew nothing about him. I have talked to Prisoners Aid, Legal Aid and they offer me no support. He is just sitting there waiting for help.

He calls me and begs me to help him. Each time I visit him in M Section, I become very sick, because I see him looking so lost. Please, can you help him?

MRS. EM. L.

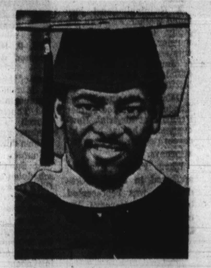
ANSWER: State's Attorney Milton Allen has advised AFRO Line he will investigate to find out why the inmate is in City Jail.

However, he advised:

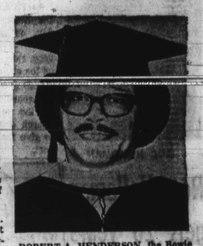
"The reason he is serving his time is for escape. He was serving five years for robbery and violation of probation. He escaped because they found him using heroin in there. He escaped and then he was tried for the escape on May 23, 1973 and received two years in addition to the time he had to serve.

"I don't know how he got in Baltimore City Jail, because you don't serve that kind of time there. He might be there, but I don't know why he would be there. The Department of Correction will send you anywhere they want to send you, but there is no pending charges against him at the present time.

"It is not true that he was never notified. He was notified and he was tried and pleaded guilty. The reason I feel sorry for is the mother. These boys never tell the mothers the truth."



RONNIE L. COLLINS, the Bowie honor grad who ignored his high school counselor.



ROBERT A. HENDERSON, the Bowie grad who 'came back after a thousand years.'

NOTICE

Editor's note: Because so many AFRO LINE readers frequently ask for numbers where they can call for help, this column this week begins listing these important numbers. If AFRO Line readers desire additional numbers not listed here, give AFRO Line a call.

HOT LINE. 539-5151 for abandoned vehicles; dirty yards; garbage collection; street lights; street repairs.

POLICE. Emergency, 222-3333; community relations, 396-2710.

SERVICE. Ambulance, 396-1111; bad food, 396-4424; animal removal, 396-0218; stray dogs, 396-0218; fire, 685-1313; defective sidewalks, 396-3168.

INFORMATION. City jail, 396-3211; transit and traffic, 396-3049; drug abuse counseling, 383-2720; job, 383-5468; legal aid, 539-5340; rumor control, 837-1188.

MAYOR'S STATIONS. Govans, 396-6084; Greater Homewood, 396-6080; Northwest, 396-0224; Steuart Hill, 396-0207.

Black banks

Dear AFRO:

In the Sunday Sun article by Weldon Wallace (July 15), the statement is made that: "Blacks who have their own businesses are mostly in retail trade, services and transportation, often operating in the periphery of the economy."

Further the article states that we Baltimore blacks "play almost no part in such vital segments of the nation's business life as manufacturing, wholesaling, finance and construction."

So where does that leave Ideal Building and Loan and Advance Savings and Loan, both of which are black owned? Has he ever heard of them.

(Mrs.) JANE DRISCOLL SMITH

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ideal Building and Advance are definitely black-owned Baltimore financial institutions. For more about them and their assets, see Money Market section in this edition.

Why? Why?

Dear AFRO:

Lawbreakers should fear martial law, but why are law-abiding people against it?

B. J. SMALL

81 YEARS AGO—"The interest 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)

REGISTER to VOTE

1974 Election Dates

ONLY 24 DAYS LEFT

TO REGISTER FOR PRIMARY

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

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

August 16 — Deadline for Certification of Candidates.

AUGUST 12 — LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS

September 3 — Deadline for Receipt of Absentee Voting Applications for Primary Election

September 3, noon — Deadline for Pre-Primary Financial Reports by Candidates and POLITICAL Committees.

SEPTEMBER 10 — PRIMARY ELECTION

September 19 — Reporting of Official Primary Election Results by Local Boards of Canvassers

September 3 — Registration Books reopened for Registration and other Transactions. (Closed 10 days after Primary)

September 30, 9 p.m. — Deadline for Withdrawal of Candidacy before General Election

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

OCTOBER 7 — LAST DAY TO REGISTER BEFORE GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 5 — (TUESDAY) — GENERAL ELECTION

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 9 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 Colvin; 1500 E. Baltimore; 211 Broadway; 109 Albermarle; 1411 Gough; 1309 Bunsen Way; 2500 Woodbrook; 1816 W. North; 1125 N. Fulton; 1031 N. Calhoun; 758 Dolphin; 1619 Druid Hill; 310 N. Arlington; 740 W. Saratoga; 1401 Hollins; 2000 Wilkins; 788 Washington Blvd.; 2416 Annar Ct.; 807 Cherry Hill Rd.

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.