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 AUGUST 3, 1974

No Mandel 'forestall'

Governor Mandel has named Delegate Alan M. Resnick and Assistant Attorney General James L. Bundy to fill two of three vacancies on the District Court of Baltimore.

The seats became vacant after Judge Benjamin L. Brown resigned to become Baltimore City Solicitor and Judge John R. Hargrove was elevated to the Supreme Bench. The third vacancy caused by the death of Judge E. Paul Mason Jr. has not been filled.

A daily paper observer views the appointment of Judge Bundy, who is black, as an indication that the governor "can forestall complaints from the black community that he had overlooked it when making judicial selections."

But the Evening Sun's Annapolis writer, Jeff Valentine, is entirely wrong. The black community has every reason to continue complaining because:

1. Governor Mandel's appointment of Mr. Bundy is merely replacing one black judge with another.

2. The District Court is still overwhelmingly white. Only 3 of the 22 judges are black, (Judge Solomon Baylor and Judge William H. Murphy Sr. are the other two jurists).

3. The District Court (formerly municipal and police courts), has 87 percent white judges dispensing justice to a population 54 per cent black.

As we said in this space last month, if Governor Mandel is to catch up and avoid complaints from his black constituents, he would have to name only black judges to fill all existing vacancies.

Specifically, Mr. Mandel can start redeeming himself and truly "forestall" complaints from black voters, if he fills the existing vacancy on District Court of Baltimore City with a black lawyer.

Further, there are two openings on the Special Court of Appeals created by the last Legislature. On this 12-judge court, all the jurists are white. Adding two black judges to this court would be a plus.

The same is true for the existing vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. All but 4 of the 21 judges here are white.

In selecting a successor for Judge Joseph L. Carter, who retired, Governor Mandel would do himself proud if he added another black person to sit on this bench where he would join the Honorable Misters Harry Cole, Robert Watts, Joseph Howard and John Hargrove.

And on the state's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals, Mr. Mandel has another opportunity, a vacancy which must go to a Baltimore lawyer. Should he select a black judge, he will eliminate this court's white-only tag.

Matter of fact, as he looks ahead to another term in Annapolis, Gov. Mandel should pledge himself to seek and find black lawyers to appoint to the 38 District Court seats in other sections of the state, where there are no black judges; and to the 56-Judge Circuit Courts outside of Baltimore City, where there is only one black appointee, James H. Taylor of Seat Pleasant.

It is time for minorities to catch up, Gov. Mandel, himself a member of a minority group, has a keener understanding of how important it is to give a fair shake to minority constituents.

We'd like to see him go down in history as being the chief executive of our state who took the leadership in eliminating inequities in court appointments by truly affirmative action—appointment of black judges on all courts.

Steadman's Aaron Goof

We think Sports Editor John F. Steadman's majority-group culture got the best of him when he wrote in Sunday's News American that the change of position Atlanta Braves' superstar Henry Aaron takes on becoming a manager "is based only on his desire for personal honor."

Steadman, who joined the pack in downgrading Muhammad Ali when he took his legally correct stand against being drafted into the Army, goes on to claim that it is "in some narrow racists' minds" that baseball is painted "as being against a black man in such a role (manager)."

What we think most opened-minded people hear Hammering Hank Aaron saying is that he still does not want to manage, that he would not be interested in managing if some other black breaks the barrier, but that he feels so strongly about seeing this discriminatory baseball practice ended that he'd take on the task if offered the opportunity.

Court house candidates

As long as public-officials refuse to appoint all qualified citizens to public office, there will be a need for minorities to get themselves together, seek support of other minorities and run for office.

This is one reason why we applaud our fellow citizens who formed a coalition to run for citywide Court House clerkships in the September 10 primary election.

Up until last year when Paul L. Chester fought the bosses and ran for clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, there had never been a black person in charge of a single court in the Baltimore City Court House.

The candidates running on the coalition slate seek to make further inroads.

As they contend, there is no earthly reason why all Court House jobs, whether they be appointed or elected, should go only to white residents in our city.

State's Attorney Allen

Baltimore City State's Attorney Milton B. Allen is in a national competition to share a $3 million grant offered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

An arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA will award monies to those communities which conceive innovative programs to help crime victims, witnesses and jurors.

State's Attorney Allen proposes a model program for prosecution of rape which has as its primary aim maintaining anonymity for victims with as much fervor as prosecuters normally pursue their efforts to convict suspects.

Anybody who has attended a rape trial can understand the necessity for identifying ways and means to develop such a model program.

Too often victims are treated with disdain by lawyers in their zeal to free their clients. In far too many instances victims are subjected to the type of cross-examination and processing by law enforcement agents they end up being reluctant witnesses.

Check lists, such as outlined in the preliminary draft of the Allen plan, appear to be an innovative device which should earn the Baltimore state's attorneys office a share of the prize money.

We hope so. There is much to be done in this sensitive area of rape and other related criminal assaults.

We'll be 82, will you?

On August 13, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper will be 82 years old. The editors are looking for AFRO readers who will be marking their 82nd birthday the same day.

Announcement in this edition details how the AFRO would like to turn the tables and salute its readers.

In addition to the 82-year-olds, we want to hear from other readers who will be 80 or over during the month of August.

If you are celebrating in our birthday month, follow instructions in the news story in this edition on page one. We will be waiting to hear from you.

Smile

An ant can pull 10 times its own weight. So keep your eyes on your picnic baskets this summer.

Washington report — Parren J. Mitchell

HEROIN—a big TRAGEDY in our community

(Mr. Mitchell represents the D-7th District-Maryland in the U.S. House of Representatives)

In 1970, there were 53 narcotic related deaths in Baltimore. That number rose to 81 in 1971, before falling to 55 in 1972, the last year where complete statistics are available.

By and large, these deaths were the result of either heroin or methadone abuse.

And although the numbers might appear small at first glance, they only tell a part of the tragedy that heroin has brought to our community.

The victims also include those who have survived, but whose lives have been wrecked by addiction.

They include those who, triggered by heroin usage, have experimented disastrously with other dangerous drugs.

They include those who have been assaulted or robbed by addicts who stole to pay for their habits. And finally, the victims also include the parents, relatives, and friends of the addicts.

There is no way around it; heroin is a community problem.

As black people in America, we have long been concerned with the horrors of heroin. During as recent a period as 1968-1972, we saw the narcotics adult population in the United States double.

As white communities became aware of the fact that heroin was finding its way into their communities, via high schools, we watched the spread of it and other drugs into our elementary schools.

No way around it; heroin addiction is an ugly human and community tragedy.

As we witnessed the flow of illegal heroin into the country jump from under five tons to around ten, and as we experienced an increase of 60 per cent in the number of violent crimes committed, we continued our protests to our state, local and national officials.

Surprisingly, around 1967-1968, we began to get some action.

In light of our complaints, but more than likely directly the result of increased white addiction, the Nixon administration launched a drug prevention program. Underfunded, it has been a half-hearted effort at best.

There were other efforts as well. Special police forces were established; tougher narcotics laws were passed by State Legislatures (such as the much publicized New York law); and longer sentences began to be handed out.

In most cases, these were not enough to effect the level of heroin addiction; in far too many cases, the only result was to punish the addict.

It was not until the government began to attempt to stop the international flow of heroin that we began to feel some relief in the heroin problem in the black community as well as the white.

These efforts culminated in an agreement between the United States and Turkish Governments in 1971 to ban opium production; heroin being an opium derivative.

There is little doubt that the ban has made a positive and substantial contribution toward eliminating the heroin menace.

There has been a dramatic decrease in both the quantity and quality of heroin, and a corresponding decrease in the number of heroin addicts.

The Drug Enforcement Administration reports a reduction in the estimated heroin addicts by more than 60 per cent over the past two years.

Correspondingly, the number of heroin overdose deaths and drug related criminal activity has shown a marked decrease. All of this progress can be directly related to the cessation of opium production in Turkey.

Our concerns about heroin in the black community should again be great.

On July 1, 1974, the Turkish Government announced its unilateral decision to resume cultivation of opium poppy; the same opium poppy that originating in Turkey fed the infamous and now dormant French Connection, which in turn supplied 80 per cent of the heroin that reached this country prior to the Turkish ban; the same opium poppy that feeds the captured veins of thousands of young black youth and has led to human misery and suffering, destruction of families, and slavery to the criminal elements of our society.

In response to this action, Congressman Charles Rangel introduced House Concurrent Resolution 490, which urges the President to initiate immediate negotiations at the highest level of the Turkish Government to prevent the resumption of opium production.

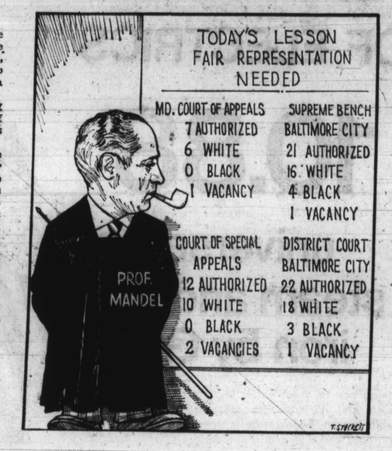
The resolution further stipulates that if the negotiations prove unsuccessful, then the President should exercise his authority to terminate all economic assistance to the government of Turkey.

I strongly support this legislation.

It is vital to the black community. Equally as important is legislation that I co-sponsored, H. R. 15949, that prohibits the extension of export-import credits to Turkey until the President reports that Turkey is cooperating with the U.S. in the curtailment of heroin traffic.

The menace of heroin must be eliminated. I will continue my efforts in the Congress to make sure that every available mechanism, domestic and international, is used to combate heroin addiction. The black community demands nothing less.

He can improve the record



Now and then — by G. James Fleming

Joy and sadness from Washington

In many, many quarters there was great joy last week when the Supreme Court ruled against President Nixon in the now celebrated tapes case.

The Court had unanimously decreed that even a President must abide by the law of the land and, in this case, must surrender potential evidence in the criminal trial of others.

And the President, his blustering subdued, had said, for the first time, that he would obey the Court.

In 24 hours, however, there was sadness and disappointment among many millions when the same Supreme Court took "a giant step backwards," to use the dissenting words of Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall.

In another, certain-to-be-celebrated case, the Court held, in a 5-4 decision, that Detroit could not desegregate its all-black schools through cross-district busing between the city and its nearby suburbs.

Thus, Detroit's crowded, inferior all-black schools are left without any means of desegregation, since most of the whites, once living within the city's borders, have fled to the countless developments in the suburban areas.

The court declared that its 1954 decision, in the Brown Case, provided only for rooting out discrimination in each of the established school districts, and did not require the courts to authorize desegregation across district lines — except in very unusual circumstances.

The Detroit decision gives the green light to all the bigots who have wanted to return to the days of "separate but equal," when so much was separate and nothing was equal.

It will affect, not only Detroit, but Richmond, Va., Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many lesser known cities, where the urban school population is already 60-90 per cent black, due to the white flight to residences outside the city — often on expressways built and maintained by the taxes of the people left behind.

The NAACP, which was joined by the city of Detroit in this case, will not stop the fight for quality education for all people. When public schools are ghettoified, it is too easy for those with power to discriminate against, and cheat, the ghettoed children.

In a few years, shorter, (we hope), than in the case of the dissent to Plessy v. Ferguson, the entire court may take the now dissenting stand of Mr. Justice Marshall, that the states and the courts have the jurisdiction to correct racial segregation, even if such revision of school districts means crossing municipal lines.

The gods most times work in a mysterious way. The decision in the Detroit case may call a halt to those forces which have been pushing for "metropolitan government" as a way to stop the political rise of blacks in our major cities.

There was no joy, either, as the White House forced Alvin Arnett to resign as the national director of the poverty program (OEO).

Thus, President Nixon continued his campaign to dismantle the greatest anti-poverty thrust ever made by this nation.

The President has had an obsession against this effort, because he looks at it purely as "welfare" and he seems to believe that all such programs give too much consideration to blacks.

Mr. Arnett wanted to make the program more effective, to do even more to help the poor pull themselves up, Mr. Nixon said "Nyet."

PRIDE AND DELIGHT — There were grounds for pride and delight in the performance of several members of the House Judiciary Committee.

Indeed, one could not help being impressed with how seriously all the members took their historic mission and how they sought to be able to face themselves when they look in their mirrors down the years. Four stand out:

Baltimoreans could not help but be proud of Paul S. Sarbanes, son of a Greek immigrant, who demonstrated, so much, what a trained, disciplined mind can, and should, do.

Not hindered by racial discrimination, he could reach Princeton University, be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and become a Rhodes Scholar — and he showed it!

The chairman of the committee, Peter Rodino Jr., stands out for his calmness, his leaning backwards to be fair to all views and their exponents, and for his keeping his committee from disintegrating into verbal shambles. Photogenic Representative Rodino will long be remembered.

Charles Rangel, representative from New York's Harlem, acquitted himself with maturity, polish, stability and the ability to hit the nail right on the head.

Extra-special kudos must go, however, to Barbara Jordan, the first black member of Congress from Texas since the Reconstruction.

She was tremendous in every way. Every time she opened her mouth, she spoke sense; showed that she had done her homework, and brought back to mind all the great black outspoken women of the past.

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)

A little about a lot — by Madeline W. Murphy

With pen and paper, you're not helpless!

The news from Energy Czar Sawhill that the cost of all fuel is going to rise considerably, makes you wonder where the consumer will get the money, especially with the reluctance of big city mayors and manufacturers to grant wage increases.

Our recent experiences with labor disputes point up, on the one hand, the money crunch, and on the other, the meanness and contempt these power corrupted people have for the poor man — an ever widening range of workers.

All the forecasts, dismal at that, of economists like Herbert Stein, economic advisor to the President, shaft the common man, particularly when one hears from Stein that, we consumers are directly to blame for inflation!

(Who spurs us on to get a new model; to buy now, pay later?)

In all of the pontificating, President Nixon is on a see-saw as to what to do about it, first there are controls, remember the Phases? — then there are no controls; first there is talk of tax credits for big business, then there is talk of raising the consumer's taxes; prime lending rates escalate so that people can't borrow, can't build, can't buy.

And the less said about food the better, when you see the relationships between the anthrax epidemic among cattle in the southwest along with the drought, and scarcer beef and higher prices.

From the astronomical rate of 709 per cent in Chile to three per cent in Egypt, inflation has spread throughout the world, rising higher in Western free enterprise nations, whose industries depend heavily on imported oil for energy needs.

The paradox is that while American oil companies in their advertising propaganda stress the theory that profits are being plowed back into finding additional resources in this country, so that they won't have to depend on "outside" resources, these same companies are multi-national, reaping untold profits from Arab holdings.

In addition, we find that electric companies are also hiking prices, yet defiling major waterways with "nukes" — nuclear power plants — in order to ease the energy requirements of you and me, and at the same time, we are warned by Sawhill to BUY energy conserving automobiles and appliances.

(The vicious circle is complete, the Stein line becomes true. Yes, massah, we is the culprits who cause inflation.)

As the public service and atomic energy commissions become more industry prone, more sympathetic to higher prices, less willing to control higher profits of these companies who monopolize these resources, maybe it's time for the people to band together to take control of resources that rightfully belong to all of us.

It's time to end the blame-placing between Congress and the President.

It's time that you begin to let your gripes about this inflation be known to both your congressman and the President.

Flood them with letters and telegrams. Send them your marketing tapes every week.

After all, at this writing, we aren't completely helpless, so long as we have pen and paper, and an English tongue in our heads!

Jerry, stay out of it

(From Washington Star-News, July 28, 1974.)

If anyone needs a friend, it is Richard Nixon now. And if anyone could be said to owe him unswerving loyalty, it probably would be Gerald Ford, whom the President, in an act without precedent in the history of this nation, plucked from relative obscurity and placed in the second highest office in the land — at a distance often called "a heartbeat away."

And yet it is disturbing to find the vice president — at a time when some of Mr. Nixon's most constant supporters are having the most agonizing doubts — proclaiming his patron's blamelessness in ringing terms.

"I can say from the bottom of my heart that the President of the United States is innocent," Ford told an audience at a Republican rally in Indiana the other night. "I've watched the proceedings unravel . . . I've read the testimony. I've talked to people who are involved in the House Judiciary Committee."

Well, each man to his taste, as the French would say. We begin to think that Jerry Ford's situation is a good deal more complicated than he, himself, seems to understand. Less than a simple heartbeat — hearts being extraordinarily strong — separates him from the White House now. Instead, there lies between him and it the very real possibility that through the impeachment process Mr. Nixon, before many months have passed, will be out.

If Ford is to stand ready to assume the leadership of the country assured of its people's trust, he should keep his own counsel on Watergate, his eyes and ears open, his mouth shut.

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro American

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Readers Rap On Many Issues

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed, but signature will be omitted if requested. Letters should be no more than 200 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Maryland 21203.

Back to college at 35

Dear AFRO:

In my experience tempts readers to return to college but they are still not quite sure they have what it takes, I believe my pointers may serve as a guide.

For the most part, college classes are homogeneous groups composed of young people who generally share the same attitudes and interest. Yet my best classes have been those in which there was a true exchanging of ideas among people of different ages and races.

It is true that students who return to college in their middle years are more highly motivated, acquire better grades, drop out less frequently, and go on to graduate school about twice as often as do the younger undergraduates.

There are some young students who are serious about college. There are those who seem to have no thoughts of their own, who never enter into classroom discussions, who cut classes indiscriminately. But, in my experiences, such students have been in the minority.

The first day of college, I wondered if I would ever be regarded as a classmate by these young people. Within a few weeks, I learned that most of my fears had been groundless.

The students' acceptance of me stemmed from my acceptance of them. If they wanted to be long-haired and bearded or barefooted and bra-less; that was their concern, I felt.

In one of my classes a woman who was about my age, greeted me eagerly. "oh good," she said, "another senior citizen. I understood her relief at seeing someone like herself. But I didn't want to be accepted only by older students my age.

I wanted the young people to regard me as a person, too, and not just a symbol of a generation past.

About a month later, one of the younger students said to me, "too many of my friends accept the blanket assumption that everyone over thirty is all wrong, even though they may never have had any contact with a parent or teacher. Having you in class has helped me to realize that older people can be as open minded as younger ones.

One boy said to me, "why don't you stay home where you belong?" This professor marks on a curve and I'm failing his course because of your high grades."

I have at times been guilty of raising the class average and frankly, there are times when I find myself putting too much emphasis on grades and not enough on what I am learning.

Aside from working towards a degree and making friends among the younger generation, there are other advantages to being an undergraduate at 35.

For one, I participate in the cultural life of college. I have also gained and increased understanding of current social problems. My Social Science class invited a number of radical guest speakers to explain their positions to us.

Though I didn't always agree with the lecturers; I certainly understood the views better as a result of hearing them speak.

Not for a moment have I regretted my decision to go back to college. Being a student has expanded my world and enriched the lives of my family.

By preparing myself for a career in a worthwhile profession, I have also become a more interesting and better informed person. In many ways, to me returning to college after thirty-five has helped keep me younger.

Mrs. Jeannette Anderson

Editor's Note; Mrs. Anderson is a sophomore at Morgan State College. She is on the Dean's list with 3.0 average. She is majoring in Elementary Education.

Soft-pedal?

Dear AFRO:

"Show and tell it like it is, Man!!" That's today's thing. And so I wonder about Baltimore's recent spell of looting and burning.

What hanky-panky took place in the dark rooms of newspapers which gave us photos of children in the act of looting, but inexcusably failed to show parents and adults across the street cheering and encouraging the children, and beckoning to them to bring over the goodies?

Was it deliberate and premeditated, so as not to become involved?

Was it to soft-pedal, and not make waves? — B. J. SMALL.

Truly within

Dear AFRO:

The time is growing short. "And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved." The Acts 2:21.

To anyone who really desires it, Jesus Christ will appear the second time. He will appear within us as soon as we call Him to come and abide in our hearts.

"Know you not, that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" Cor. 3:16.

We will then become one with Christ and in a way we will be Christ for the kingdom of God is truly within.

ELISSA WARD JOHNSON

Racism is criminal

Dear AFRO:

In the light of the slaying of Mamma King and the attempts on the lives of other family members, we realize that we must reflect upon the forces responsible for that evil.

Although the trigger was allegedly pulled by a black man with a history of mental disorders, we must insist that the racist sickness of this society is the criminal.

Racism itself is a form of madness and the racism that saturates our country on every level and in every institution—schools, churches, industries, the armed forces—makes for increasing madness.

Racism not only drives mad its carriers, white people, it will also cause some of its victims to break.

When we marched on July 4 in Raleigh, N.C. against racism and repression, we were also marching against the violence that they produce.

The march was even larger than expected (10,000), as brothers and sisters united in dedication to Mrs. King, her fallen son, and the millions of victims of racial violence in our history—Indian, Black, Hispanic, Asian and white.

We ask all people of goodwill to join with us as we strive to unite the community against racist and political repression. B. D. HOLT. (Baltimore Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression)

Student leader explains why U. of M. Law Dean must go

Dear AFRO:

State Senator Blount in a recent statement charged acting and former Dean William P. Cunningham (U. of Md. Law School), with "running an elitist, academically aloof institution, rather than one which is geared to meeting the public need of the day."

Senator Blount asked for the immediate removal of Dean Cunningham, due to the aforementioned allegations. Contrastingly, the Maryland State Bar Association's section on legal education and admissions through Mr. Ronald L. Spahn and Frank Goldstein, stated that the status quo must be preserved until a new dean of the law school can be appointed.

Futhermore, they stated that Dean Cunningham "has performed his duties with ability and dedication."

The issues involved here are quickly formulated: (1) Does Senator Blount speak with forked political tongue with a mindful eye toward his upcoming election (5th D. Balto)?

(2) Is Dean Cunningham's presence or lack of presence crucial to the process of interviewing and choosing a new dean of the law school?

(3) Are Mr. Spahn and Mr. Goldstein merely throwing out a smokescreen or is their illusive characterization of Dean Cunningham's performance meritoriously genuine?

One can not ignore the reality of a political contest and the notoriety that must be created to bring a candidate into the public eye in an election year.

Senator Blount is a political animal well aware of the criticism mounted against him, on some fronts, for his stand on the State Scholarship Reform Bill, which was reputed to be the cure-all for the ills of the present dissemination of state scholarships.

Support of black law students made public might counteract those disgruntled segments of the community who are turned off by Blount's stand on scholarship reform.

This writer is inclined to believe that such a horse trade, in the Blount ranks, did not occur on this issue for two reasons:

(1) Dean Cunningham has proven in the past that his hostility directed at black students goes beyond his inept statements that the presence of black students at the law school can not be justified.

In 1972, Dean Cunningham saw fit to review a grade that was given to a black student because it was too high.

Dean Cunningham was not the student's instructor, nor had his opinion on the grade been solicited by the student or his instructor. Acting in his capacity as top administrator, he initiated this self-generated witchhunt.

The inference which may be drawn is clear.

The Dean did not personally agree with the determination made by his own faculty member in regard to a matter which is purely discretionary and well within the realm of a law instructor to make. As a matter of record, this event was well known to the public.

(2) Dean Cunningham has continuously resisted the mandate set forth by the Board of Regents for the University of Maryland. The mandate states that black students should be admitted to the law school, in order to remedy past racial inequities.

Dean Cunningham, both publicly and privately, has taken every opportunity to indirectly criticize a policy that has been adopted by his superiors. He has used the news media, as well as the legal community to achieve this.

Not only has Dean Cunningham resorted to back alley tactics, but he has directly frustrated the attempts of black students at the law school to feel at ease in the law school environment.

Senator Blount's constituency at the law school would gladly post similar opinions.

In conclusion, Senator Blount is not using this problem as a purely political issue. The problem does exist. Dean Cunningham does not want black students at the law school in the future, despite the regent's mandates. And, if the Dean had the power and authority he would probably eliminate the policy.

Now, is Dean Cunningham's presence necessary to the process of getting a new Dean? This writer thinks not.

As a member of the student committee for the selection of a new Dean, not one candidate has expressed a fervent desire to consult with the present dean. Non sequitur

On the contrary, most believe that some substantial changes are about due at the University of Maryland.

Associate Dean Lawrence Katz has been charged with the responsibility of beating the bush for a new Dean, while our present Dean twiddles away the hours until he can return to the happy hunting grounds of Academia.

The law faculty usually carries the law school, unless an institution is fortunate enough to have a dynamic and/or progressive Dean. Maryland in my opinion has neither.

There will be no diminution of the law program if Dean Cunningham does not return in his capacity as Dean in August. There is nothing that hinges on his presence that can not be accomplished without him.

To infer that the selection process which the Dean has no part in would be affected as a non sequitur, unworthy of even passing consideration.

Finally, what of Dean Cunningham's "ability and dedication," as put forth by Mr. Spahn and Mr. Goldstein? There was no mention of what kind of ability the present Dean has displayed.

Might it be the ability to maintain the status quo? Or is it the ability to be non committal on changing trends in the legal profession and the community?

Perhaps Dean Cunningham has the ability to be in agreement with Mr. Spahn and Mr. Goldstein on most issues. This certainly exhibits a cursory dedication of sorts.

But, what of the ability to pull together factions of the faculty of the university for positive change?

What of the fundamental fairness that a good Dean must possess when faced with a policy he has fought against and lost and is faced with implementing?

This writer contends that Mr. Spahn and Mr. Goldstein did not investigate, closely enough, the feelings of many law students, both black and white at the University of Maryland School of Law.

For, if they had, they might have found law students totally and absolutely disgusted with the performance of their present Dean.

They might have found that morale is at an all-time low.

And, they might have concluded, as Senator Blount and this writer, that Dean Cunningham must go — the sooner, the better. — EDWARD SMITH JR., (President of the Black American Law Student's Association, University of Maryland School of Law.)

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).

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In addition to stating the question you wanted answered, include your name, address and telephone number.

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

QUESTION:

It's a very sad thing, the way city employees are treated at the Medical Services Division, located at Calvert and Lexington Sts. in the Old Post Office Building in the basement.

Believe it or not 99.9 per cent of the patients who attend the clinic are given the same treatment, regardless of the nature of their illness.

A.P.C. pills and liniment are prescribed and the patients sent home for a day or two and a return slip to work. To support my statement, I was seen by a doctor there for rib injury and was told to return to work, my ribs would heal soon. Later, I went to South Baltimore General Hospital and found out my ribs were fractured.

Now I am more sure a lot of City employees have had the same type of problem but nothing is being done about it. Please print any suggestions that pertain to this condition. — SANITATION WORKER

ANSWER: Dr. William Pearce, chief physician of the Medical Services Division told AFRO-Line:—

"The letter is due to the lack of knowledge on the patient's part of what the problem is. Most injuries that we see here in the clinic are not cured by the doctor. They are cured by nature.

"It's the question of a little easence of time and tincture of patience. The proper treatment is usually rest and nothing to relieve the pain.

"I think it is perfectly true what he says, the majority do get that because that's what's called for.

"I do think that our doctors are so busy and see so many people, (they have to get it done), they see them fast; and certainly once in a while they make a mistake.

"I think in this man's case they probably made a mistake in not x-raying his ribs. However, there is no great harm done because there is not much you can do about rib fractures anyway but wait on them.

"Another reason maybe it wasn't x-rayed is because rib fractures are notorious for not showing on an x-ray on the first or second day. Usually they don't show until the third day.

"I've been the chief physician here for 9 years and I'm responsible for the medical care of all city employees. I don't see many patients myself, but I supervise it and administer it. It's my opinion that we have good, competent doctors and they do a good job."

QUESTION: I'm an inmate at Baltimore City Jail awaiting trial.

I have received some injuries in this jail which I think occurred because of poor health hazards within these jail walls. I was bitten by a mouse.

I was taken to the jail hospital and received what they called first-aid. They cleaned the bite out with peroxide and put a band-aid over the small cut and sent me back to my section.

A few hours later I began to get dizzy and have cold chills. I told them earlier that I was allergic to insect bites. They took me back to the jail hospital.

They finally decided to take me to City Hospitals where I received a tetenus shot. They brought me back to the jail and sent me back to my section.

Several days later, I was sweeping the section when I began to get dizzy. I fell down a small flight of steps and injured my back.

The took me to the jail-hospital and the first thing that they did was give me about 4 or 5 pills. They didn't even look at my back.

'Im on the medical section in this jail which is supposed to be the cleanest section in here but it has many many mice and rats running around at all times. The roaches are outrageous.

There are insects flying around at all times. There are quite a few men on this section who have open wounds. Something has to be done before someone else goes through maybe the same thing I am going through. Please held me. — L.A.

ANSWER: — A spokesman at Baltimore City Jail advised AFRO-Line that they can not investigate medical cases unless names are revealed.

However, Dr. Bernard Harris Jr., a member of the Jail Board has promised AFRO-Line he will investigate the conditions complained of in the writer's letter. Let AFRO-Line know what happens.

On the book shelf

Summertime is Ideal for catching up on your reading. What books have you read lately? What books would AFRO readers recommend for others to read?

Here are books most often requested at branches of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Library this week. Note, if the one you want is not immediately available, the librarian will suggest another you might enjoy.

For convenience of AFRO readers, classification numbers are included for non-fiction.

NONFICTION

SYBIL, by Flora Schreiber (RC58.S37)

PARENT EFFECTIVENESS, by Thomas Gordon (HQ796.G685)

IN ONE ERA & OUT THE OTHER, by Sam Levenson (PN2287.L433A33)

UPSTAIRS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, by J. B. West (E 176.2.W47)

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN BEST FRIEND, by Mildred Newman (BF637.S8N46)

SECRET LIFE ON PLANTS, by Peter Tompkins (QK50.T85)

FICTION

THEOPHILUS NORTH, by Thornton Wilder

ONCE IS NOT ENOUGH, by Jacqueline Susann

PENTIMENTO, by Lillian Hellman

WASHINGTON PAY OFF, by Robert Winter-Berger

THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon

Where To 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, 396-6218; stray dogs, 396-0218; fire, 685-1313; defective sidewalks, 396-3168.

INFORMATION City Jail, 396-5211; 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, 396-6064; Greater Homewood, 396-6080; Northwest, 396-0224; Stewart Hill, 396-0207.

If YOU Ask ME — by Bettye Moss

Thinking-of-you cards, please, to the family of Mrs. Annabel Scott Jackson, 1111 Park Ave. She was the 65-year-old good neighbor who burned to death in her summer home at Oyster Harbor early Sunday.

Relatives report she was awakened by flames, tried to escape, but didn't make it. The house was destroyed, Firemen found her in the hallway.

Many knew Mrs. Jackson as the widow of John B. (Jack') Jackson, also a chemist at Edgewood, where Mrs. Jackson worked. He died a year ago (August 17.).

Rites were Wednesday morning at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

Survivors include her sister, Mrs. Pocahontas Anderson, also known as a good neighbor by her co-workers at the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Also brothers, Gerham Scott; and Robert and Charles M. Johnson, all of Baltimore.

People being kind to others: Back in May when that devastating tornado hit Central State University, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Carrington (Agnes), of Baltimore, did a thoughtful thing.

They sent out a letter to their families asking disaster contributions.

Because of the Carrington clan's response, "Rev." and Mrs. Carrington were able to forward $470 to Central State's President Lionel H. Newsom.

Cuff note: The Carringtons have close ties with Central State and reason to be especially thankful too. The Rev. Mr. Carrington's sister, Dr. Leonora C. Lane, occupies a new home on the edge of the campus.

The tornado passed over her home and that of her neighbor, Mrs. Dunlap.

If you've visited Xenia, Ohio, as we did a week back, you get a better understanding of how a tornado can come within a block of your home or across the street and wreak havoc and yet leave a nearby area untouched.

It's unbelievable, but that's typical of the freaks of nature.

As late as last month, trees near Central State had the weirdest look even though still standing, they looked as though someone had burned them in their weird positions. Honest!

Vacation notes: Baltimore city's newest District Judge James L. Bundy and Mrs. Bundy (Sarah), of Cherry Hill, are enjoying that long-awaited vacation abroad. — (London, Greece, Turkey, etc.)

They had made plans before his appointment last week (and paid their fare in advance too).

He will be sworn in on Friday, Aug. 16, at 4 p.m.

More vacationers: The Rev. Skinny Jefferson, Whitestone Baptist organist and housing inspector, is vacationing with his family in Atlantic City.

A note about this week that was: — The entire nation had a front row seat at the U.S. House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee hearings preparing impeachment articles against President Nixon. Thanks to television, too, we had an opportunity to know our lawmakers better.

For us, here in Maryland, we watched with interest Paul S. Sarbanes (D-3rd), and Lawrence J. Hogan (R-5th).

It's one thing to see Paul Sarbanes in the Mary Mervis line in Lexington Market or at a civic meeting or social gathering, but another thing to watch him as we did this week discussing constitutional questions with great perception.

Rep. Hogan, whom we know as an announced candidate for governor this fall, also had a chance to show Marylanders he is a young man with a lot of potential.

Both Sarbanes, and Hogan seemed sensitive to the seriousness of the task they had and carried themselves well.

AFRO readers got another education as lawmakers "went about building evidence to impeach the President.

They earned firsthand there are three top-notch black members of the committee who take no back seat to anybody, Barbara Jordan, Texas; Charles B. Rangel, N.Y.; and John Conyers, Mich., all Democrats.

They too, exhibited keen knowledge and know how of the problems before them.

All Americans could be proud of their performance whether they agreed with their positions or not.

Wedding bells. We used to think June was the month of brides, but judging from the invitations which have reached our office, August is beginning to be a popular month too.

This weekend, two big weddings at St. James Episcopal Church. At noon, Sharon Robinson and Arnold Lynn Ross exchange vows. She is the daughter of Mrs. Howard H. Murphy and A. Myles Robinson. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Ross. Reception follows at her parents' Montebello Terrace home in Morgan Park.

At 4 o'clock, at St. James there will be a nuptial mass uniting Lynn Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Anderson of Dorchester Rd, and Phillip Jacobs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Jacobs of Calif. Their reception follows at the Anderson's Dorchester Rd. home.

On Sunday at 2:30, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Bass' daughter, Debra, marries Robert E. Dudley at All Saints Catholic Church on Liberty Heights Ave. Reception follows at Hunt Valley Inn.

REGISTER to VOTE

1974 Election

Only 9 Days Left to Register For PRIMARY

AUGUST 12 — LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS

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

SEPTEMBER 10 — PRIMARY 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 4 p.m., Mondays through Fridays. You may also register by mail. Forms are available at all branches of Enoch Pratt Library, all Baltimore City department stores; all