I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed:
"W[illegible] d these truths to be self-evident; that all men are c[illegible] equal."

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. — 1929-1968.

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)

Jobs for city residents

This will be the biggest weekend yet in the drive to collect 10,000 signatures to petition to referendum the City Jobs for City Residents charter change.

Weight the Baltimore Metropolitan Committee, Inc. throwing its weight and the drive launched by Councilman Emerson R. Julian the campaign now seems assured of the needed signatures before the late July deadline.

But it still will take a lot of work by scores of volunteers and supporters.

As Dr. Julian said at a press conference on Wednesday, this is a citywide effort with support coming from Hampden, the City Coalition for Fair Taxation and Assessments and others.

A study by Del. John Douglass and Dr. Cleveland Chandler has shown that about 25 per cent of all municipal employes, including most of the better paid ones, live in the suburbs.

That same study showed that if more city workers lived here and paid their taxes here, Baltimore would be better off financially.

The Supreme Court, in upholding the right of cities to require employes to be residents, noted that people who reside in a city and work for it are likely to be more interested in its welfare than non residents.

Too many Baltimore City residents come here only to make a dollar. They are not really interested in Baltimore's problems. In fact, many of them fled to the suburbs so they wouldn't have to face and help overcome the problems.

They are interested in keeping down their tax rates in the counties and in having good schools, teachers, firemen, policemen, sewage services, roads and other essentials where they live and raise their families.

The charter change will not affect employes who work in private industry. But for those who ask questions about it, far more county people work on private jobs in Baltimore than city residents hold tax-paid county posts.

Big cities all over the country are coming to realize they can go only so far in enriching the counties at the expense of their own residents. It's something the mayor should think about when he starts laying off city employes.

Baltimore voters who want to do something to help their city should make sure they sign one of the petitions this Saturday or Sunday.

Anyone who would like to help collect signatures may reach Mrs. McKinnon by calling 383-9281 or contact Dr. Julian by calling 945-6036 and 233-8227.

Let's get this job done this weekend.

Police layoffs

One of these days the police department could be forced to take its cutback lumps just as other agencies must do but the AFRO is pleased that Mayor Schaefer and Commissioner Pomerleau have worked out an arrangement that will prevent the city's losing 102 new officers at this time.

Pomerleau had announced that drastic step would be necessary in order for him to remain within the budget given his department by city officials.

He had pointed out that the crunch for street policing might not come until next spring but also had expressed the hope the fired policemen could be taken back in about nine months.

Crime is one of Baltimore's major problems and the police department has been making some important headway in reducing it. To the extent crime is reduced, to that same extent Baltimore's ability to succeed in many of its other potentials is enhanced. The quality of life for all Baltimoreans is made better when crime is kept under control.

The AFRO, which has been fighting for a better racial balance on the police force, estimates that recent classes have stood slightly above 15 per cent black. That shows some concern for the present imbalance although it is not nearly enough.

When it looked as if 102 new officers and trainees were to be dropped, the racial imbalance picture stood a good chance of being worsened in the process of laying off and rehiring.

As outsiders, we still find it interesting to note how city officials can do what is necessary financially when they want to, even when they have been crying publicly about how empty the till is.

Under such circumstances the Baltimore City image with state officials and other employes who have to bargain for increases continue to carry a smudge.

But the bottom line on the new outlook for policemen is that at least 28 have been kept on and the city is bending over backward to assist those who won't be able to join the force immediately.

Mayor Schaefer and Commissioner Pomerleau deserve credit for giving this potential threat to the health and future of Baltimore priority attention and action.

Mitchell moving up?

Once it was learned that the committee named to select a successor to the NAACP's Roy Wilkins would not necessarily limit itself to a young man, as at first had been indicated, there was no surprise at discovering that our own Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. was under consideration.

At 65 Mitchell, veteran chief of the NAACP's Washington Bureau and legislative lobbyist for the civil rights organizations, probably stands next in the retiring executive director in respect among NAACP members and supporters.

For the time being Mr. Wilkins has given the organization another delicate problem with his decision to fight to remain in his post until the NAACP meets next summer in his hometown of St. Louis. It had been expected that Mr. Wilkins would retire as of Jan. 1, 1977.

Older officials like Mr. Mitchell and Gloster Current, director of branches, probably stand a better chance of moving into the top slot if Mr. Wilkins retires Jan. 1.

If a compromise is worked out that keeps him in the post until next summer, it also probably would include bringing in a younger executive director-to-be who would work with Mr. Wilkins for several months until the St. Louis session.

AFRO correspondent Larry Still reported from the Memphis convention that Mitchell did not enter the running for the top job but was listed by others who would like to see him take over the organization.

Mitchell, whose family in Baltimore has been in the forefront of the civil rights movement here and nationally, may not be actively seeking the post Wilkins is about to vacate but we have no doubt he would answer the call if challenged to assume the mantle. We know he would do a good job were he to become executive director.

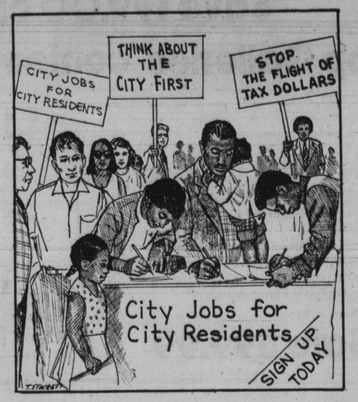
AFRO credo

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.

DECEMBER 24, 1920)
(From the Papers of John H. Murphy Sr., who founded the AFRO-AMERICAN, Aug. 13, 1892).

It's time the city helped itself



A little about a lot — *by madeline w. murphy*

Young man with a proposition

Recently, a young woman who had requested help in funding her proposal, recounted that she had gone to see a young black executive who brashly suggested that if she'd "act right" there would be no problem in getting her program funded.

Many other young women have had similar stories to tell.

And it appears from their accounts and the alleged tax supported pecadilloes of Elizabeth Ray and Congressman Wayne Hays in Washington, D.C., that the fabled show biz producer's couch has proliferated into government, business, federal agencies and all manner of professions, both secular and religious, not necessarily for the betterment of the state, the church or the nation.

To take the Hays welfarism to the extreme, it has been rumored that private "rakes" use their mistresses as secretarial business tax deductions. In addition in some public offices where the boss has hiring authority over a large clerical force, "harems" are the rule rather than the exception.

Where some men still fanatically protect their daughters, (no matter how old) as Daddy's "little girls" yet move to the office to copulate with their "girls" Friday and imprison the good ole "girls", properly known as wives, in a stifling, protected environment, to trot out from time to time as the well groomed charm on their bracelets, women's lot through the ages shows little improvement.

It is these same depraved characters who stand by the office rule: "put out or get out" who also penalize prostitutes, hookers, and call "girls" for the very decadence they privately encourage and who use the nomenclature "girl" as an outward sign of their debasement and exploitation of women.

It is deplorable that too few women — daughters and wives — recognize the damage wrought by being viewed and used as chattels.

Many are helpless, unable or unwilling to break out of this trap of sexual exploitation — the basest, most ancient form of enslavement.

Moreover, the D.C. scandals have a great deal to say about how some males use sex as a weapon; how they define women only in terms of their sexual relationships with them.

Despite birth control, abortion, etc., predictably it is still the male who remains unscathed and more corruptly liberated than the female as he brandishes his sexuality.

Sadly, in some cases, because of job scarcity and increased women's work force, sexual payola means the difference between starvation and a full dinner pail.

Consequently, the suppressed rage and frustration of some women, whose abilities and talents are thrown away because they neither care to be reduced to sex objects nor become technical prostitutes, is understandable.

Against this background, one wonders about the young woman with the proposal.

Will she ever learn if either she or her proposal have merit outside of a motel room?

Someone said that whenever or wherever a man and woman meet it is primarily a sexual encounter, at the first fleeting moment of eye contact, or no longer than the time it takes to look each other over.

Yet women have the human right to accept or reject a proposition, without forfeiting the opportunity and right to make a living or contribute their best abilities to society.

This is the act of being valued as a PERSON, that overrides all other claims.

Regrettably, however, many women workers in D.C. today have been painted with the same brush, after the revelations of misconduct of a few, with insinuating glances and the smirking passwords "can you type?"

How closely related to racism is sexism where the mere idea of female sex objects inflame a false male superiority, relieving males of the unfounded fear that women might replace them, given a fairer chance, equal pay and a moral climate in which to work.

How demoralizing that with all the work of equal rights for women, the struggle has been merely been diverted to a more subtle, age old debauchery that tips the balance of power, as usual, toward some unscrupulous males.

The moral degeneration exposed by Watergate that spawned the idea — "do anything you're big enough to do, but don't get caught" is even more pervasive today, and cries out for moral men and women to rectify and redeem this immoral society.

Washington report

Debt collection problems includes public harassment

By Parren J. Mitchell

(This week's column was prepared by Miss Faith E. Thomas, an intern this summer in Mr. Mitchell's Washington office. Miss Thomas is a Summa Cum Laude 1975 graduate of Morgan State University and recently completed her first year at the Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.)

DEBT COLLECTION REFORM

The Term "debt collector" or "debt collection" usually rubs most of us the wrong way.

Particularly in black, poor, and other minority communities, there are few people who have not experienced or heard accounts of late-night harassing phone calls or even calls to neighbors, friends, relatives, and most importantly employers. These calls usually threaten arrest or other legal action.

In fact, recent investigations by the Congress into past practices used in debt collection show that it has been common for collectors to employ such tactics as notification of an individual's relative or employer, usually without the consumer's knowledge. Such actions have the affect of overshadowing personal reputation as well as jeopardizing the all important "credit rating."

Unfortunately, too often those who are forced to endure such harassment and intimidation do not even owe a bona fide debt, rather the problem is the fault of a computer or a clerical error.

Because of the flood of correspondence members of Congress have received describing the harassment to which consumers are subject to at the hands of debt collectors, a bill has been introduced to curb unfair actions.

The bill to which I refer is the Debt Collection Practices Act, H. R. 13720, which was introduced by Congressman Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), chairman of the Consumer Affairs Subcommittee of the House Banking, Currency, and Housing Committee. The purpose of the Bill is to "amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prohibit abusive practices by debt collectors."

At present, there are thirteen states which have no laws regulating debt collection practices. Further, attempts to regulate debt collection in the remaining thirty-seven states are largely ineffective. Therefore, Congressmen Annunzio, Mitchell and others feel that there is an urgent need to regulate these practices at the Federal level.

One section of H. R. 13720 which would have a strong impact on illegal practices in debt collection is entitled "Communications in connection with debt collection." Among the prohibited practices are communication with the consumer at unreasonable hours, and continuous, unrelenting communication.

This section expressly indicates the hours which a debt collector may contact the consumer regarding payment of the debt (neither before 8:00 A.M. nor after 10:00 P.M., nor at any other unusual or inconvenient time, without the prior consent of the consumer or with the permission of a court), and the frequency with which such communication may be made (no more than twice during a seven-day period, without the prior consent of the consumer, or with a court's permission).

The same section also provides that communication with the consumer or his spouse may not be made at the place of employment more than once, nor with any other third party at any time, without the consent of the consumer or the permission of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Another section which is of considerable importance is that which provides that "no debt collector may harass or intimidate or threaten or attempt to harass or intimidate any person in connection with the collection of any debt."

Violations include the use of violence or other criminal means to harm the physical person, reputation, or property of any person; the use of abusive or profane language, the publication of a list of consumers who allegedly refuse to pay debts, the advertisement for sale of any debt to coerce payment of the debt, any communication to acquire location information about a consumer if the debt collector has such information or does not reasonably believe that such person has access to such information, the making of harassing or threatening phone calls or visits to the home or place of employment of a consumer or his spouse, or calling any person repeatedly or constantly.

An important feature of the Debt Collection Practices Act is that it includes both civil and criminal sanctions. For violation of the act a debt collector may be civily liable to his victim for any actual damage sustained as a result of the collector's violation, for an amount not less than $100 nor greater than $1,000. In addition, a violator may also be criminally liable in an amount up to $5,000 or subject to imprisonment up to one year.

I hasten to add that those who are legitimately in the business of debt collection need not worry about the provisions of this bill. The Debt Collection Practices Act should not impact fair, reasonable collection practices. What the Act seeks to accomplish is to prohibit those illegitimate practices employed that have so rampantly plagued consumers, especially the black community.

Now and then — *by g. james fleming*

Baltimore at Democratic Convention

Outstanding in the Maryland delegation to the Democratic National Convention — all now pledged to Jimmy Carter — is the fact that the delegation has a black woman as vice-chairman.

She is Phyllis B. Douglass, of the Third Congressional District, who is also an assistant professor of education at Coppin State College and a veteran worker in past political campaigns.

Only two black women were elected to the 42-member delegation. The other, as was to be expected, is Senator Verda F. Welcome of the Seventh Congressional District. Altogether, Baltimore City will have seven black delegates at the convention. The others are: Earl Banks, director of athletics, Morgan State University; State Senators Clarence Blount, Robert Douglass, and Clarence Mitchell, and Delegate Isiah Dixon.

From the rest of Maryland there will be only one black delegate: The Rev. John Coursey, of Ashton (Montgomery County).

There are also a number of at-large delegates from the city, including Atty. Dwight Petit and Clarence (Du) Burns. Lillian Lewis is an at-large delegate from Prince George's County.

How many black delegates will be seated, nationwide, is not known at this writing. All reports hold, however, that there will be fewer than in 1972. The convention will be held July 12 through 15.

In Baltimore, the election of Phyllis Douglass, first as a delegate and, next, as vice-chairman of the state delegation, is significant and offers some lessons.

Mrs. Douglass has never held political office before, but her political credentials are first-rate. She has served others as a volunteer and she has had outstanding apprenticeships.

She supported and worked for Paul Sarbanes in his first race for the House of Representatives; she campaigned zealously for the Third District's Joseph Curran and John Carroll Byrnes in their contests for the State Senate; she was in the front lines for Milton Allen for state's attorney, William H. Murphy, Sr., for District Court, for Paul Chester for clerk for the Court of Common Pleas, and Joseph C. Howard for the Supreme Bench.

She was also "in there pitching" in Hubert Humphrey's bid for the Presidency, and she managed her husband's (John J. Douglass) attempts for elective office.

Mrs. Douglass entered the campaign for convention delegate as an independent Democrat, in a district which has only a 27 per cent black population, and where no black has ever before won election, although several have tried.

MRS. PHYLLIS B. DOUGLASS
Vice chairman, Md. Delegation
Democratic National Convention

After she had filed, she was invited to join the Carter ticket and to work precinct-to-precinct for Paul Sarbanes, candidate for the U. S. Senate, and for John Carroll Byrnes for the House of Representatives. Soon other candidates also felt she could help them, for one office or the other.

She was wanted; she did not go begging to be carried.

Mrs. Douglass had something else going for her. She campaigned in all parts of the district — especially in those neighborhoods where 73 per cent of her potential supporters live. She did not "write off" the white voters.

She told her audiences that her first interest was in the welfare of black people — especially women — but that she would represent all the people of the district. She added that those interests would be best served by electing Jimmy Carter to the White House and Sarbanes to the U. S. Senate, and Byrnes to the House of Representatives, and by electing her as a delegate.

This approach paid off. Out of 57 candidates, she emerged in third place, outdistancing several "name" politicians. Her total vote was 10,300.

Baltimore has certainly not heard the last of Phyllis Blanks Douglass. With a district-wide base of operation, there is no reason why she should not move next to City Council or the State Legislature, or to some high federal position.

Or, since she has wide experience in education, urban affairs (a master's degree from Morgan), and in African affairs (including trips to Africa), we would not be surprised if this native Baltimorean and mother of three, would say "yes" to an offer of an ambassadorship to some African country.

Then there was the man who visited Las Vegas in a $7,000 Cadillac and returned home on a $50,000 bus.

"I am a man of peace; God knows how I love peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace."
Hungarian Freedom Fighter Kossuth

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro-American

A-5 JULY 10, 1976

Non-voting City Employes

Dear AFRO:

As a taxpayer, residing in Baltimore City, I feel that anyone employed by the City of Baltimore's Administration, not those who merely hold a job in the city of Baltimore, but those on the payroll of our administration, should be required to be an active voter in Baltimore City as well as reside within the city limits.

It seems that we have quite a few stupid people in this city who believe we have to go out of the city to find the intelligence to run our administrative positions, while taking our tax dollars in doing so. These intelligent people, so to speak, are paid by our tax dollars. They live outside the city limits and have no use or interest in our city, but only for the paycheck that supports them.

The circumstances that keep these people working in our City Administration and living outside our city are plain enough. They reside elsewhere rather than in Baltimore City, receive our tax money as salaries, but do not pay city taxes. These people receive billing from the residential area in which they live, therefore pay those taxes, yet this is one main reason why we are losing money.

Layoffs, are one answer. But how about utilizing the layoff where most needed. Let the people who do not reside here in the city of Baltimore and are not registered voters be the first to go. Let's get people in there who will be helpful in the administration politically and be able to support our city economically using their tax money to pay taxes for our city.

CHARLES C. BUTLER

Maryland KKK

Dear AFRO:

The article in the June 20th edition of the Sunpapers about the KKK in Maryland was very informative and at the same time, was very sad. This band of societal losers are obsessed with the urge to find someone to blame as compensation for their own failures. They are to be pitied.

However, this neurotic organization must not be taken lightly. In this Bicentennial year it continues to bring shame to our State and our nation, with its mandate of hate and violence. The KKK is a detriment to any hope of justice and equality. Any movements, whether it be in the White House, Annapolis or in city politics, that influences oppression of blacks and minorities and perpetuates the spirit of the KKK, must be dealt with in a serious and steadfast manner.

In this 200th year of the birth of our nation there is not a more appropriate time for churches and extended communities to band together to stop the terrorism meted out by such hate groups that are bent on preventing any segment of our society from exercising any influence in government and society.

DEACON AMERICUS ROY

Paid Home Makers

Dear AFRO:

Recently the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that a mother's services to her children have monetary value. In the U.S., time devoted to work usually has been compensated in dollars and cents: the major exception has always been household work. This, therefore, is a landmark decision for women of Maryland and may now permit more precise monetary evaluation of the services of a mother-homemaker to her family. At a time when the family structure is coming under close scrutiny by various segments of society, we hail the precedent setting decision on the economic value of a homemaker-mother.

The Maryland Commission for Women was pleased to have had the opportunity to testify at the hearing before the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Recognition of the homemaker's contribution to the family is vital if we as a society are to raise and maintain the status of the woman who chooses homemaking as a full time career.

Shoshana S. Cardin,
Elaine L. Newman

Ralph Young School

Dear AFRO:

Surfacing and overshadowing all of the many emotions connected with sadness as Ralph Young Boys' School closed its doors permanently on June 30 was that of gratitude and appreciation. It is most consoling to look back and remember the many persons who extended a helping hand, gave a few hours, contributed a few dollars, uttered a word of encouragement and said a few prayers for us here at Ralph Young School.

Such this type of support did not just begin in the 1975-76 school year, even though my association with the school began then. For a school of such a nature to have been successful and to have survived from 1969 until now, the same type public support must have existed all along.

Unfortunate as it is that the school will no longer exist in its previous form, the service that it has rendered will be personified in the more than five hundred boys who completed their junior high school years here. Surely a school having a zero per cent drop out rate and 97 per cent daily attendance rate must have rendered a service.

So to all the community people, educators, public officials, the Archdiocese of Baltimore and City officials and offices who support Ralph Young Boys' School through the years, I express sincere gratitude for giving some of the young men of Baltimore the opportunity to attend such a school. From the educators directly to you, who are grateful, I express their thanks.

(Mrs.) BARBARA U. ANDERSON,
Principal

Summer Job Favortism

Dear AFRO:

This letter is in reference to summer jobs for underprivilged youth of our city, just what is meant by underprivileged youth?

My 18-year-old college freshman went to apply for a job and because she told the truth about my occupation (a teacher) she was denied a job because of my income. But on the other hand, there are many youths right here in my neighborhood who are working on these jobs who have 2 parents working as professionals and still the children got summer jobs with the city.

When asked by my daughter how they got the jobs they said they lied on their applications and they bragged about lying to survive. They said the applications are seldom checked and that is how they get by. One of these is a college professor and his wife a teacher-supervisor in the city schools have 2 children working for the city in these jobs. Another, a social service worker with the city has three children employed in these summer jobs.

I, a law-abiding widow trying to buy a home, educate a child, don't own a car, and don't work in the summer, has to sit by and see my child become more and more despondent because she can't find a job so that she can help finance her college education. Oh yes, I didn't get any financial help for her education either. I wasn't "poor" enough.

How can we tell our children to be law-abiding and tell the truth when all around them they see parents who helping their children to get jobs by either lying or "knowing the right people"?

She is still looking for a summer job and somehow I believe that truth and honor will pay off in the long run. She even offered to work for one employer for a week without pay to gain some experience but because she "wasn't nice enough to him" she was denied this opportunity. She does however, continue to give volunteer work at various charities.

A DISGUSTED MOTHER

Young beat — *by larry young*

Solid waste crisis

(Mr. Young, 26, is the youngest member of the House of Delegates. He represents Baltimore City's 28th District, which encompasses the inner city.)

It is no wonder that a recent survey of mayors and city managers reveals that a majority of those polled considers solid waste management to be the most pressing problem they face. They are at the final link of the great American production-distribution-consumption-throwaway chain, and there is no one to whom they can pass the buck.

Ours is a nation which produces, consumes, and throws away more and more each year. Multi-layer packaging, built-in obsolescence, and disposable consumer products contribute to enormous amounts of waste, and sooner or later these items end up in the nation's ubiquitous dumps.

The United States annually consumes about 190 million tons of major metals, paper, glass, rubber and textiles. Of this amount, 143 million tons come from virgin resources; the remaining 48 million tons — about a quarter of the total — are obtained from resource recovery operations.

We are recycling a lower percentage of our resources than ever before in our history. Virtually all of the recovered materials are the wastes from industrial processing and manufacturing activities, rather than from products thrown into the municipal waste stream.

The solid waste stream has traditionally implied an ongoing system of exploitation and prodigality; it presupposes unlimited supplies of resources, energy and land. However, recent shortages and high costs of energy and raw materials have led people to consider alternatives to the ways we have handled waste.

Instead of pointing to the end of a material's life span, waste is can be the key to a continuous resource use, reuse and conservation.

Conservation through solid waste management policies means that citizens, industry and government must make decisions on ways of handling resources, products and wastes. Decisions can only be made, though, when people in and out of government understand the interactions among materials, waste and environment.

I want to briefly discuss approaches to solid waste management. One approach centers on reducing the amount of solid waste generated. The principal target is packaging, and the largest single component of solid waste. Packaging consumption per capita has risen 43 per cent in 12 years, with a corresponding increase in the consumption of paper, petrochemicals, glass, and metals used in packaging, as well as in the energy needed to produce those materials.

The one-way bottle is most often chosen as the target of source reduction. There are, however, countless other examples of increased use of materials in packaging. And while the packaging industry gains from increased sales, the retailer profits from decreased labor costs.

Suggested ways of implementing source reduction include: beverage container disposal laws (a return to the refillable bottle), public service advertising campaigns aimed at the consumer, and disclosure of the resource and disposal costs of a package on the package itself.

Other areas of source reduction are upgrading reliability and durability of products and redesigning products for easier repair.

Another approach to the management of solid waste is resource recovery. Solid waste consists of organic waste, much of which is recoverable as energy, including paper which can be recycled or converted to energy, and inorganic waste, most of which is metals and glass. Current developments in waste recovery include burning solid waste as a fuel supplement in coal-fired utility boilers, and pyrolysis of waste to produce steam. Several foreign ventures have been particularly successful. The City of Munich, Germany, produces enough power from burning garbage with supplementary coke to light the entire city. Each new apartment building in Tokyo includes a converter to process garbage which can be burned to produce power to light the building. A Jamaican operation produces a rich fertilizer.

One drawback to recovering scrap materials such as aluminum, steel cans and newspapers, however, is the volatile scrap market. Frequently, as soon as a recycling mechanism is set up, depressed prices make recovery uneconomical.

Furthermore, there is an absence of any government-supported pricing structure in the scrap market. One method of assuring stability in this market could be to set a floor on scrap prices. Another is to eliminate freight rates which discriminate against secondary materials.

A local project in New Haven, Conn., which has resulted in some success involved putting "recycled" labor (in this case, reformed alcoholics) in the inner city to work on salvaging materials. An economically salvageable material — paper — and a market for it were found; the contract was nailed down.

This project has served as a model for other labor-intensive program proposals to recover secondary materials, particularly in urban areas with high unemployment using Federal public service job funds, one possible solution to the current labor surplus situation.

Another approach to minimizing solid waste disposal problems is improved collection procedures, such as:

(1) involving the community in actual collection by using high school pupils as collection aides during summer vacation. Their job would not necessarily be to clean up the streets but to report to the community on violations or bad practices such as open garbage cans, dangerous accumulations of waste, vermin, or illegal dumping.

(2) Involving the public with the process of collection. Sanitation departments rarely have the opportunity to involve a community in their operations, a lack of communication which precipitates neighborhood apathy.

(3) Increasing enforcement of anti-dumping laws, particularly with respect to vacant lots or demolition sites.

(4) Providing larger storage containers, located at corners or scattered around neighborhoods. Louisville, Kentucky, reports success using large roll-on, roll-off type containers positioned in strategic locations.

(5) Providing disposable containers, such as plastic bags to residents of certain neighborhoods where there is a collection problem. (Unfortunately these are particularly vulnerable to attack by dogs and cats.)

(6) Instituting more stringent enforcement procedures against landlords and building managers who permit refuse to accumulate or who do not provide adequate storage facilities.

(7) Working to develop a sturdy, effective, tamper-proof refuse container which cannot be stolen or vandalized. Containers which have been tried to date have met with limited success.

Just like clockwork, Ms. Ida Murphy Peters and her excellent AFRO Clean Block campaign staff have announced the AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS' annual Clean Block campaign. This is the oldest known non-profit urban environmental project in the country. As our AFRO celebrates yet another birthday this summer, the AFRO Clean Block campaign is definitely unique and a fine example of what this paper does in the area of public service. Have you made your contribution to the Clean Block fund? Why don't you do so today? Send checks to AFRO Clean Block, 628 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201.

Make it official

The writer's name and address must be included in all Letters to the Baltimore AFRO AMERICAN.

Those which contain printed or typed names and initials will not be considered.

All letters MUST be signed. Names will be omitted if requested.

The AFRO reserves the right to edit all letters.

Nowadays — *by bill riley*

"CONGRATULATION, MY DAUGHTER ELOPED WITH ANOTHER FELLOW LAST NIGHT — OR, MAYBE YOU DON'T KNOW HOW LUCKY YOU ARE."

Salute of the Week

(NOTE: AFRO readers are invited to nominate subjects for this column. Write Salute of the Week, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203.)

In the spotlight this week is a day care mother, Mrs. Marie Reynolds Shaw.

Mrs. Shaw has cared for 32 children in the past 15 years. She told the AFRO, "I have been a mother since I was 17 years old and I just love caring for children. Once I thought in terms of being a foster mother, but with four children of my own, I did not have the room."

She holds a certificate for successful completion of a course in Early Childhood Development, issued by the Department of Education.

Children left in our honoree's care range from six weeks to four years old. When the children leave her to attend school, she tries whenever possible to keep in touch. She is proud of the fact that she is still in contact with two of her first children, Tyra Dorsey and Lynn Bonner, both of whom are 15 years old now.

MRS. MARIE R. SHAW

Mrs. Shaw's hobby is raising plants with which she spends most of her spare time. Her home is literally a garden from the front porch to the back yard, including hanging plants in each window. Her large variety of plants range from cuttings to four-to-five feet tall.

As a member of Wayland Baptist Church, she is quite busy. There, she is a member of the Deaconess Board, the Sanctuary Choir and the Church School.

She is also president and founder of the Faithful Few, a group of women dedicated to cleaning and beautifying the church.

In addition, she finds time to be an active member of the PTA of the James Mosher Elementary School, No. 144 and the Evergreen Association, a neighborhood club.

Mrs. Shaw is the daughter of Wilson and Mrs. Queenie Reynolds. Her sister is Mrs. Queen Esther Hill of Columbia, Maryland.

She and her husband, Edward Lawrence, Sr., a Bethlehem Steel employee, are the parents of Stephen, a student in electronics; Maria clerk-typist; Edward, Jr., student at University of Maryland, College Park and Antoine, 7th grader at Father Charles Catholic School.

AFRO-Line is an effective AFRO community service to help you solve problems. You may also report errors in news stories, request corrections and complain and inquire about AFRO news stories and policies.

You need only to write a postcard to AFRO-Line, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md., 21203, stating the question you want answered. Include your name, address and telephone number.

QUESTION: A friend of mine became ill and because she lived alone, I brought her to live with me temporarily, or so I thought. It has now become a permanent situation and is working undue hardship on me. She has a place of her own and I even see to it that her rent and utilities are paid up to date. I have a very small place and I am not entirely well myself. Is there an agency that could place her where she has company?

T.C.

ANSWER: AFRO Line made several calls but found no agency who could help you. Perhaps, since she is a friend, you could explain to her that being there is working a hardship on you and you will continue to do the things for her that you have already done, but she must return to her home.

QUESTION: I am employed by the Department of Sanitation in the Western Yard in Cherry Hill. Because of the cutback in the budget, several persons will be laid off. Of course, most of them are black who have longer years of service. Some whites with less years of service have either been retained or transferred.

Will you please get in touch with Congressman Mitchell and ask him to send someone down to investigate the matter?

F. C.

ANSWER: A spokesman at Congressman (Parren J.) Mitchell's office told AFRO Line that Cherry Hill is not in his District. The proper persons to contact are Congressman Paul Sarbanes or one of your City Councilmen. However, persons affected by the situation mentioned above, who live in the 7th District, should write to Mr. Mitchell.

QUESTION: When was Judge Milton Allen elected State's Attorney and when did he take office?

R.G.

ANSWER: Judge Allen was elected State's Attorney in November, 1970 General Election. He served in this capacity from January 4, 1971 to January 6, 1975.

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — Meet your problems head on. Solve them yourself and get more support in the future.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — Stand firm and don't be bluffed. The threat you received is a substance.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — Before you sign any legal documents, be sure you thoroughly understand them. An Aquarian stands ready to offer help.

CANCER "The Crab" (June 22-July 23) — Do not concentrate on just one person. Move about, see and be seen; then watch your social life grow.

LEO "The Lion" (July 24-Aug. 23) — A change of scenery will be good for you. Get busy working on it.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — You are very secure in your job and at home. A little more diplomacy will keep it that way.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — You are approaching your goal to restore harmony. Continue to exercise good taste.

SCORPIO — "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — Unlike Leo you should not attempt to venture anew. Remain with what is familiar to you.

SAGITTARIUS — "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Time is on your side, so continue to play the waiting game. You will win.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — Do not start a new project until you have finished the old one. Some surprises are in store.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Your roadblock can be moved quicker than you imagine. Be cool.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb. 20-March 20) — Treat your job as if it were new. Begin by trying to be a peacemaker.

Many teenagers believe the family circle is composed of squares.

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