I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed:
"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created 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 (1888-1967) Editor-Publisher (1922-1967)

Our Barbara Jordan!

Nothing at the Democratic National Convention so moved the 4,000 delegates and alternates as did the keynote address of Congresswoman Barbara Jordan. Indeed, nothing so moved the 60 million radio and TV listeners, if early polling indicates their true reaction. She was grand, she was great, she was magnificent, she was terrific, she spoke to all America and she appealed to the best in America.

Long after most of us have forgotten nearly everything else that happened on the first convention night, we shall remember Barbara Jordan and what she said, and what she represented. She spoke for those who are not afraid or ashamed to admit progress in areas of race relations; she spoke for those who see a new South aborning; she spoke for those who are committed to using "the system" to the hilt and squeezing out of it all the rights, justice and equality possible.

She spoke for history, as she reflected the contributions of orating and fighting black women of past years — the Mary Church Terrells, the Nannie Burroughses, and the Mary McLeod Bethunes—and as she pointed to the women of the future, young and old.

For a while, she caused us to forget the then existing split in the Maryland delegation, the demonstrations for more female representation, the guessing over whom would be the vice-presidential candidate and even the every day ugliness that touches every life.

But, our Barbara was more than oratory. She showed, as always, that she had given long and deep thought to the problems of her people, her party and her nation; she demonstrated again her intimacy with the constitutional basis of our country, and she was exemplifying of the rare talent nowadays: mastery of the English language (As one commentator put it, "It was easy to see that she was brought up on the King James' version of the Bible.").

One could write on and on. If the Democratic national coming together was "Jimmy Carter's Convention," then the opening night was "Barbara Jordan's Night."

Tall (torture) ships

While tens of thousands of Marylanders swarmed into Baltimore's inner harbor this week to savor the unprecedented thrill of visiting the magnificent tall ships of Operation Sail, few were cognizant of the political-historical significance of one of the crafts — the Esmeralda of Chile.

According to very reliable sources, the Esmeralda was used as a torture center in 1973 when the Chilean military, with considerable C.I.A. assistance, overthrew the constitutionally-elected government of Salvador Allende.

Representative Parren Mitchell, along with members of the Baltimore Chile Solidarity Group describe the ship as "a symbol of total repression" and assert that there is no need for it to be here in the Baltimore harbor. We agree.

The Esmeralda also reflects the ties between the Chilean dictatorship and the apartheid regime in South Africa. Among her crew are three South African officers. Recently, Nouraddine Njoudi, assistant secretary of OAU denounced the participation of these South African officers as well as the establishment of Chilean consulate in South Africa. Other OAU sources have condemned plans to send Chilean Mercenaries to fight in Southern Africa in exchange for loans from Pretoria.

It must be noted here that the U.S. government supports both the Chilean and South African regimes.

Shortly before Secretary of State Kissinger met with South African Prime Minister Vorster last month he was in Chile where he met with President Pinochet, the head of the junta.

Like the other tall ships, the Esmeralda is a handsome and impressive craft and could be appreciated for its aesthetic qualities. However, its present and past odious function overshadows all consideration of beauty. Moreover, its utility to the Chilean dictators seems to have conveniently eluded the attention of Operation Sail organizers. It is indeed ironic that officials should invite and then effusively welcome a symbol of repression at a time when most Americans celebrate 200 years of freedom.

Petition drive moves on

For weeks now, we've been urging readers to sign the petition to City Jobs for City Residents charter change which is being spearheaded by Councilman Emerson R. Julian and Delegate John Douglass and the public response has been exceedingly encouraging. However, the goal of 10,000 signatures is still to be reached.

Last weekend teams of volunteers spread throughout the city galvanizing support for the petition drive. Meanwhile, the Baltimore Metropolitan Committee, Inc., has thrown its weight behind the effort and so has the City Coalition for Fair Taxation and Assessments, church and civic groups and others.

A study by Del. John Douglass and Dr. Cleveland Chandler indicates that about 25 per cent of all municipal employes live outside the bounds of Baltimore City. Consequently, millions of city payroll monies which are derived from city taxes are taken to the suburbs and are spent in neighborhoods that are already affluent.

Undoubtedly, if more city workers lived and paid their taxes in Baltimore the city would be in better financial shape. It seems only fair to require that these and future city workers reside in Baltimore. However, while such a requirement can be mandated, these workers can only be exhorted to take a more active interest in Baltimore's problems.

What they must realize is that this proposed amendment could, if approved, have the economic effect of lowering the city's overall tax rate. The ultimate impact could be the same as that which they seek in the counties: improvement of schools and other essential services.

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).

"Barbara, The Dynamic"

Now and then — by g. james fleming

Roy Wilkins and other headlines

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is more important than any one man or one woman. Some years ago, even ardent supporters and admirers of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois had to recognize this simple truth.

This truth still holds in the present-day hackle in the NAACP! The whole organization (NAACP) is more important than Roy Wilkins, its 75-year-old, hard-working and inspired executive director, who wants to continue holding his present post beyond January, 1977. In any fair confrontation, our vote must be for the NAACP.

It is too bad that, during the last five years, at least, the organization has not been able to structure a retirement system that would automatically make retirement mandatory at a given age and, perhaps, optional at some earlier time.

As Mr. Wilkins himself has pointed out, perhaps there might also be a retirement age, or a limit of years served, applicable to the members of the several boards of directors of the NAACP, including the national board.

Just as the entire NAACP must have priority over any one of its employes or members, just so is the fact that Roy Wilkins is not just "another member" or "another employe" of the NAACP. He is one who has given almost a lifetime of brilliant service to the organization, and a full lifetime of militance to all matters for racial advancement. The NAACP grew, rather than declined, under his over quarter-century leadership.

Wherever "give and take," "understanding" or "compassion" can settle the present hassle, it ought to be brought into play. Other factors besides Mr. Wilkins' age, and other arrangements of leadership besides the present, may be found applicable and workable.

We hope that Mr. Wilkins, too, will put the entire NAACP first in his considerations. He may conclude that retiring in January, 1977 (or now) will allow him to groom his successor, to enjoy the position of elder statesman, and to wear the unusual crown of one who did not help to destroy (by aggressiveness) the very thing which he had so gloriously helped to build.

Black people have been objects of terrorism for so many centuries, that it is difficult to understand why or how some blacks can applaud highjackers and other present-day terrrorists.

Or, put another way, it is difficult to see how some black Americans can be condemnatory of Israel for its masterful rescue of some 100 Israelis and other Jews in Uganda last week. It was a magnificent deed of daring and commitment.

As Jews have long learned, what they do not, or cannot, do for themselves seldom, if ever, gets done.

As one reads about the reaction to the Uganda delivery, it is notable that most of those condemning the Israel counter-action, did not say a murmuring word in protest against the high-jacking.

If this column could have had its way, the Democratic candidate for vice-president would be Peter Rodino, representative from New Jersey and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee during the Nixon impeachment hearings.

Geographically, he is well-located, his being a Roman Catholic would balance Carter's being a Southern Baptist, and his urban orientation would give Carter strength where he is weak. Rodino also has had long experience in national government and he knows Washington.

P.S. This column is being written on July 8, so we can only wait and see what the Democratic convention does.

A little about a lot — by madeline w. murphy

Progress not due to 'reverse bias'

Marco De Funis, a white law student at the University of Washington, in 1974, charged that he had been victimized by "reverse discrimination" because his application to law school had been rejected while several blacks were accepted with lower scores and academic qualifications.

And although his case was not considered by the Supreme Court because he had subsequently been accepted into law school and was about to graduate, similar cases are in the works.

The DeFunis case openly encouraged white backlash toward desegregation, cloaking it in the deceptive phrase "reverse discrimination."

To take this ridiculous notion a bit further, some bandwagon-jumping blacks harp unpon the fact that some of our black institutions should have a sprinkling of whites to combat this so-called reverse discrimination! This would be a move that would narrow our areas of exclusive training, influence and domination, while whites continue to discriminate against us, wholesale.

Now after increased minority admission into law and medical schools, Harvard medical school professor Dr. Bernard D. Davis, and others, have suggested that many professional school faculties have been deliberately easing blacks and other minorities through in order to graduate larger numbers, goading public acceptance of DeFunis' argument that slows down the meager advances of minority students in white professional institutions.

In addition, an insidious outcome that would perpetuate the lie is to grant blacks degrees and then cause wholesale failures of the bar and other licensing examinations that are designed to further prove these misconceptions.

None of this is new, only the semantics have changed, for many years ago black educators were accused of being awarded compensatory Ph.D's from Columbia and New York Universities. It was alleged that they were eased through the system out of a combination of white guilt and racism, so that blacks would return to black institutions in the South warding off any large black student influx into white Ivy League colleges. The very ones, today who accede to the ridiculous accusation of reverse discrimination, were tarred with the same brush!

Nevertheless, black professional students today, if they indeed are at the bottom of the class, have their counterparts in whites who miraculously become bailiffs and pass examinations. Some of the malpractice suits that scream incompetence attest to this fact, as well as the number of incompetent white lawyers and some judges who flood the courts.

However, our aim in life, as blacks, should be to excel in whatever we do not so much to prove that we measure up to whites, but because our own people require the best that we can offer.

In addition, we have too many historical references to blacks who performed excellent in all fields. And though they suffered harsher restraints, they made lasting contributions to humanity.

Nevertheless, there must be something wrong somewhere that has brought about the prevailing myth among our own black professionals that "we just ain't ready." If this is so, isn't it the job of the black professionals and community leaders to encourage and help our young people quality to excel?

Here in Baltimore, we had a young man, Roosevelt Duncan, inter-campus coordinator at the University of Maryland Baltimore campus, who for five years among other things, developed and operated a campus-wide academic assistance program for retaining minority professional and graduate students.

He created a campus-wide committee that was responsible for uniform desegregation, formed a consortium with other state colleges that was funded with $1.3-million from HEW, to insure enrollment, retention and graduation of minority students from high schools to and through graduate and professional schools.

He conducted surveys of public and private schools to develop a profile of minority student distribution and then developed "testmanship" seminars for minority students for the Law School Admissions Test.

But as of October 1975 he was peremptorily pushed aside, his job responsibilities dwindled and by June 30, he was no longer with UMAB.

In light of these accomplishments, it is not hard to discover what impelled the administration to ease him out.

The idea of desegregation is merely given lip service; effective programs are unwelcome because they successfully thwart the tactics that perpetuate the self-fulfilling prophecy that we cannot acheive, that we are academically inferior, that we are the cause of some spurious "reverse discrimination."

Because the chancellor, assistant to the chancellor, chairman of the board of regents are intent upon using the lies of "reverse discrimination" and academic incompetence to keep us out, they will become bolder and more comfortable without having someone monitor racist attitudes, biased tests, unreasonable demands upon students. Without men like Duncan to encourage and help minority students to overcome academic weaknesses, the ranks of professional blacks will ultimately be diminished.

Evidently, Roosevelt Duncan, the irritating burr under their saddles, did his job too well, and you can bet that without community pressure, there will be no comparable replacement.

People are reading

Books most often requested at the branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library this week are listed below. If the one you want is not immediately available, the librarian can suggest another which you might enjoy.

NONFICTION

JUDY, Gerold Frank (MI.420.G253.Fy)

A MAN CALLED INTREPID, William Stevenson (D810.S8S78)

FICTION

RAGTIME, E.L. Doctorow
LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR, Judith Rossner
MISTER GOD, THIS IS ANNA, Fynn
CLARA REEVE, Leonie Hargrave
SHOGUN, James Clavell

On a wide circuit

Liberia under Tolbert

By George M. Daniels

NEW YORK — When Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger journeyed to Africa last May, one of his less publicized stops was Liberia, the smallish West African nation that for years has prided itself on being democratic, peaceful and non-revolutionary.

Until recent years, in fact, Liberia had often been ridiculed for its ultra conservatism and its aloofness from the radical changes that have been sweeping much of Africa for more than two decades. Nor did being a staunch ally of the United States set well with other African states, especially since Liberia was getting so little in return.

What Kissinger saw on his brief visit to Liberia, however, was not the old Liberia but a new Liberia on the threshold of a remarkable change, all of which has come about since the advent of William Richard Tolbert, the country's 19th president, and only its second in a quarter of a century.

For almost 30 years President Tolbert had lived in the shadow of William V. S. Tubman, who ran the country, some say, with a "dandified despotism" from 1944 until his death in 1971. From the time Tolbert became vice president in 1951, he had little executive responsibility and was best known for his work with the Baptist Church. It was Tubman who told what to do, if anything, and where to go, if anywhere.

Today things have changed and President Tolbert has pointed Liberia in a new direction and on a course more compatible with the political, social and economic realities of Africa.

In the five years since Tolbert has taken over, many of his actions, and the rapidity with which they have taken place, have greatly highlighted basic differences between him and his highly revered predecessor. But there are similarities as well, as there have been with all of Liberia's former presidents.

Practically all of Liberia's former presidents have been deeply religious men. The one exception, it is said, was Edwin J. Barclay who preceded Tubman. Though Barclay was considered not-too-religious, Tubman was Liberia's leading Methodist layman. He supported his church not only with his private wealth, but placed his prestige and power behind it. He personally built a luxurious parsonage, including a bar, for Mount Scott, his home church at Cape Palmas where he was born.

But neither is Tolbert, a hard-core Baptist, a slouch when it comes to religion. During his years under Tubman, some say Tolbert spent more time working for his church than for government. A non-drinker of harsh beverages, and a non-smoker, he was once president of the Baptist World Alliance.

Like Tubman, religion is the core of Tolbert's life. But here the similarities of the two men begin to fade. Tubman was often regarded as a procrastinator who rarely made rapid decisions. Fearful of flying, he always traveled abroad by boat. He rarely visited other African countries, was intensely afraid and distrustful of Communism, abhorred capital punishment and loved pompous ceremonies and formality.

On the day Tolbert ascended the presidency he wore a leisure (swearing-in-suit instead of top hat and tails; he toured his capital in a Volkswagen instead of the Tubman Cadillac and sold his predecessor's $2 million yacht. And in one day he signed as many as five death warrants, including that of a first cousin.

President Tolbert has also established relations with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and, in an effort to boost solidarity and goodwill, he travels to other African countries at the drop of an invitation.

One of Tolbert's stickiest problems though is that of corruption, which previous governments partially tolerated because they either lacked the resolve or the political clout to do anything about it. During Tubman's 28 years as Liberia's titular leader, corruption became almost commonplace. Only a new administration, some day, could have brought about some, but not all, much needed changes. Though corruption is still said to exist, it has been diminished to some extent.

In addition, Tolbert has dismantled Tubman's four competing security services, purged a once corrupt police department, shaken up a drowsy civil service that was barely limping along and is vigorously pushing for increased concessions from foreign-owned businesses, such as improved working conditions and higher pay for some 16,000 low-paid workers at the U.S.-owned Firestone Plantation, the country's chief employer and the world's largest natural rubber plantation.

Most Liberians at Firestone are lappers who earn less than $2 per day and live in one or two room slum houses that have neither plumbing nor electricity. Tolbert wants these conditions changed. Tolbert also wants Firestone to abandon its slowness in Liberianizing its executive staff. Of about 160 upper bracket executives, only 79 are said to be Liberian. The others are U.S. and European expatriates whose salaries are said to sometimes double that of Liberian executives.

Liberia has often been ridiculed by some African countries for being, in their eyes, a colony of the U.S., something that has embarrassed Liberians for years. Even some U.S. blacks looked down their noses at this tiny West African country of 1.5 million people that was colonized by black Americans starting in 1822.

Now, with a more aggressive political, social and economic policy that includes a whopping (for Liberia) $415 million 4-year development plan just getting underway, there's a different mood in Liberia that's beginning to counter the tragic results of years of hurt pride and neglect.

A potentially explosive and growing problem still facing Liberia, though is the overwhelming dominance of government and business by Amerigo-Liberians, the descendants of transplanted U.S. slaves who went to Liberia in 1822, practically colonized the "natives" and established the Republic some 15 years later. They've run things there largely their own way ever since.

"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

Charm City U.S.A.

Dear AFRO:
Mayor William Donald Schaefer and his administration are at it again, playing dirty politics with the taxpayers' money.

While they are busy making preparation for building a multi-million dollar aquarium, subway and convention center, the schools still aren't fully integrated, school-crossing guards and sanitation workers are being laid off, the urban housing situation is moving about slowly and unemployment and crime problems aren't getting any better.

All the taxpayers are receiving is a lot of alibis about the living conditions in Charm City. Are we really living in "Charm City" or "Schaefer's Little Fantasy Land"?
KARL SCOTT CROSBY

Urban Services program

Dear AFRO:
This is in reference to the July 3 letter from Irvin J. Conway about the Urban Services program.

I think Mr. Linwood Ivey has failed our community. He had the great opportunity to help a large group of black grass-roots people, but he went into the old white man's game.

There are about 90 people who have worked in the Model Cities program for over five years and are doing a great service to the community.

Mr. Ivey now comes along and he is vamping the program and placing all of the grass-roots people in lesser positions. He has changed job specifications and Model Cities people have had to take Civil Service tests.

The Model Cities program was set up to upgrade poor people. The few who were upgraded will be set back now with Mr. Ivey's plan.
EDWIN J. KING

No sixthday cheer

Dear AFRO:
As a nation and a people we have celebrated our two hundredth birthday by presenting numerous patriotic events with splendor and pride. We should be proud because this nation has come a long way. As a people, we should seriously consider our present conditions of life for all Americans and what the future holds.

Black Americans and poor Americans, no matter their ethnic groups, cannot have the same enthusiasm during the period as those who are more fortunate and living well. Those who struggle and without hope are asking these crucial questions:

1. When we are denied equal opportunities, who speaks for us?
2. When we face unequal justice in the Courts, who is there to defend us?
3. When we are the last hired and first fired, who stands up for us?
4. When we are relegated to the poorest schools, homes, and jobs, who cries out for us?
5. When we are denied promotion after proving our job performance, who fights for us?
6. When our basic needs are ignored by Government, who grieves for us?
7. When our shortcomings are publicized and our contributions go unnoticed, who shows compassion for us?
8. When we give our lives defending this nation and what she stands for, who weeps for us?

Reflecting upon the conditions in our cities and nation, I wonder what Abraham Lincoln would write today if he were alive. It seems to me that present circumstances would force him to write these words:

"Two hundred years after our forefathers, we have brought forth a nation, conceived for the rich, concerned about the affluent, controlled by the powerful, corrupted by the politicians and dedicated to the proposition that poor and black citizens will defend her in war, carry the greater burden of her taxes and be satisfied with the crumbs from her table of plenty.

Now we are engaged in a great national struggle, where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. We have forgotten the aged, the sick, and tortured little children crying out for help. We have placed the mighty dollar and personal gain above the teachings of God and those who care for. It is unjust and improper to do this, but who really cares about those in need?

But in a larger sense, we cannot survive like this, we cannot overlook those in the valley of despair, we cannot remove the American dream.

The great men who wrote this Constitution and all who have lived and died during these two hundred years, will cry out from their graves. The world has noticed what is happening in our country and it is aware of the inequality in our free society.

It is for we the people, through people power, to force those with wealth and those who represent us, to observe our rights under the Constitution. It is rather that we take action now, that from those who wrote this great document, and the millions who lived and died defending it, may rest in peace, knowing full well that the true spirit of the Constitution still prevails.

If we fail in this resolve, then this government of the powerful, by a selected few, and for special interest groups, will continue to pervert our constitution and our nation, and all average Americans will perish from the earth."

I would urge that each of us, no matter our race or status, reaffirm the faith of our founding fathers and the true meaning of the Constitution.
ISAIAH E. WHITE
Principal

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.

King bust unveiling missed

Dear AFRO:
It was a disappointment to myself and I believe to many more, who read the AFRO-AMERICAN. There was no mention in the Tuesday May 30, nor the issues of June 3 and 5 of the unveiling of the bust (head) of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

I wonder why? Dr. King was one of the most courageous civil rights leaders. He was a man respected and loved by many, white and black. Yet, the only black news media in Baltimore, did not carry, photos or news items of the June 27 affair. After the unveiling of the supposed to be bust of Dr. King, the sculpture proved to be just of his head and out of proportion in all respects, nose, lips, forehead.

Surely the sculptor did not have a photo for guidance or was the work done through imagination, as to what Dr. King looked like? Mr. James Lewis the sculptor and director of Gallery of Art, in sculpture, at Morgan State University, I am sure could have produced a head more to the liking of Dr. King. In fact this work should be re-sculptured. Why did not the head of Dr. King come close to resembling the photo of Dr. King on the program cover?

As I walked through the crowd, there were many voices and murmurs, all saying one thing, "That thing looks nothing like Dr. King," others were saying, "Why'd they ask us way out here to see that, no likeness to Dr. King."

There were many cameras and I was sure the affair had excellent press coverage. Our white news media did give a photo of Dr. King and Congressman Mitchell shaking hands, but gave couple coverage to the Bicentennial and as Delegate John W. Douglas stated "Blacks have little to celebrate."
VIVAN F. WILLS

Young beat — *by larry young*

Common sense--not so common

(NOTE: This week's column was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Harold A. Carter, pastor of New Shiloh Baptist Church and author of "Prayer Traditions of Black People.")

As I listened to and viewed the television presentation, entitled Man To Man, with Mr. George Collins as host, this past Monday night, July 5, I was moved by the remarks of the sanitation workers interviewed. With the possibility of a strike facing Baltimore City, workers were asked questions: "Do you want to strike? Aren't you making enough money? Would you go out and seek another job?"

What impressed me was the sound common sense that came from one of the workers.

"I must seek to hold the job I have. A man like me cannot easily find another job. I barely have a high school education. The first question they ask you now when you seek a job is, how far have you gone in school? Have you finished college? Do you have a trade?"

Imagine, a sanitation worker speaking like this. It raised in my mind the question, what has happened to this same kind of common sense that ought to be molding the lives of black young men and women? What has happened to the old proverbs black families once indoctrinated into the lives of their children?

Do you remember the proverb, "If you make up your bed hard, you got to lay in it." Nothing is profound about this statement. It is just sound common sense. But alas, common sense is profound, especially when a generation of people seem no longer willing to listen or obey.

In essence the sanitation worker was saying, a man must sleep in the bed that his mind, his training, his abilities provide for him. I wonder how many sisters and brothers really heard his words.

Another proverb states, "A hard head makes a soft behind." When my mother stated to me this line, she came as close as ever to using provocative words. Yet, God knows, the message came through. A whole lifetime of learning and instruction are wrapped up in this package.

The message is clear! We all must listen to somebody! No one makes it successfully through life opposed to listening and to learning.

Why is it our children today are unwilling to listen, to learn? Are we as parents at fault? Is it a problem of our times, our way of life? Is it a symptom of the permissive generation? All of these factors are at fault, I'm sure. Nonetheless we must return to some basic sanity, where our growing sons and daughters will know that tomorrows are determined by todays. "A hard head still makes a soft behind!"

All the old sayings that conveyed so much of life's common sense were not negative, many were positive. How many remember the one that taught a lesson on human relationships? "Where your rights end, another person's begins!"

This proverb certainly taught a generation to mind their own business. Simplest language, the proverb taught us that the world does not owe us anything, rather we owe the world.

It is tragic how today's generation has turned this saying all around. There is the belief that the world owes us everything — a monthly check, food, housing, good timing and whatever else our heart may delight. Such a belief is degenerative to any people, especially if they would be a great people.

The sanitation worker knew this and stated the following when asked whether he wanted to go out on a strike: "No, I can barely take care of my wife and family now, I'm a man and want to take care of all my obligations. That's why I am now working two full-time jobs a day!" He was common sense in action!

Perhaps the greatest of all those lines our forefathers and mothers used to mold great men and women was, "Where there is a will, there is a way!" These lines spoke to a generation of black sons and daughters, economically and socially impoverished, but spiritually rich. The old folk knew that if the children could "see" the vision, one day the vision would become a reality.

Parents, we must not let our children succumb to the notion that shopping centers, television and good living make a life. These things are fleeting and by themselves do not satisfy the human heart.

The sanitation worker spoke about fulfillment, college and university degrees, trade and skilled vocations, knowing that life is fulfilled only when we can take our rightful place in the commonwealth of humanity.

Common sense is not so common these days. Yet I still believe, when used, it is greater than all life's voices, in guiding, molding, liberating and securing a great people.

Salute of the Week

2nd Lt. AUDREY B. SUTTON

"Super soldier → quite a person."

Words of LTC Grace M. King, battalion commander in the U.S. Army Reserve, as she describes this week's honoree, second Lt. Audrey Louise Sutton.

Pelile Lt. Sutton won the Super Soldier award recently when she made the amazing physical training score of 496 out of a possible 500. This was the highest score in the entire first WAC Basic Training Battalion, including both men and women.

Lt. Sutton, has been a member of the Army Reserve for three years and stands a mere 5 feet, 1 inch tall and weighs 108 lbs.

She told the AFRO: "When I was in undergraduate school I had a tremendous desire to go into the regular Army.

"The opportunity was presented to me through what is called, Civilian Acquired Skills, a new program started by the Army Reserve to get women in based on their civilian skills."

A graduate of A and T State University in Greensboro, N.C., Class of 1968, Lt. Sutton holds a B.A. degree in sociology.

She won a scholarship to the University of Maryland, which involves training additional persons seeking their master's at the university.

Our honoree is currently the director of the Morely Street Community Mental Health Satellite of the Waller P. Carter Center.

She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the National Association of Social Workers.

In addition, she is a field instructor for the University of Maryland, which involves training additional persons seeking their master's at the university.

A native of Winston Salem, N.C., Lt. Sutton is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine N. Sutton, a retired cigarette blender and the late Ernest Sutton.

She has two sisters, Mrs. Delores Mc Connell, housewife, and Mrs. Ernestine Stevenson, nurse and two brothers, Leon Sutton a factory worker; George Goodwin, an electrician, in Winston Salem and Bobby Sutton, a teacher in Atlanta.

A view of the OAU summit

By Sam Uba

The next 12 months could be the most trying period in the history of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). That seems to be the view of most of the delegates and observers who attended the thirteenth summit meeting of the organization, which has just ended in the Mauritian capital, Port Louis.

Although the conference was able to go through the 21 resolutions prepared for it by the Council of Ministers, the consensus of opinion is that it was far from being a successful or memorable meeting.

Seven of the 70 resolutions approved concerned South Africa. One urged member states not to recognize the Transkei, which becomes independent in October, or any of the other Bantustans (the so-called South African Homelands) when they become independent as promised by the South African government.

Describing the South African proposal for the "homelands" as "fraudulent and pseudo-Independence," the resolution gave a warning that any recognition of the Transkei would be regarded as a betrayal of the indigenous people of South Africa who have been fighting to eradicate apartheid.

Instead, the African states were urged to use all their influence to persuade other member states of the United Nations not to recognize the Transkei, and to continue political, economic and diplomatic pressures to bring about a change of the political system in South Africa.

Another resolution condemned the recent shootings in the African township of Soweto, which resulted in 176 deaths, and pledged increased support for the liberation movements in South Africa.

According to some observers, the other resolutions were hardly worth the trouble taken to draft them, because they were non-mandatory and "merely repeated old cliches." One such resolution requested member states to consider withdrawing from events at the Montreal Olympic Games in which New Zealand was allowed to participate.

One observer has noted that the Mauritius summit "could well go down as the most inconclusive, if not divisive, since the OAU was founded 13 years ago."

A Mauritian diplomat told me in London: "We planned for an historic meeting of African leaders. But I do not think you can call it that historic when only nine heads of state attended and we had such a bad press both in Africa and abroad."

As most observers see it, what emerged clearly in Mauritius was not so much what is often described as the perennial squabbling of African leaders as the attempt to make parochial Arab quarrels dominate the wider and more urgent issues affecting the whole continent.

They recall that the most serious inter-state disputes that have dogged the OAU, such as the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Algeria-Morocco border dispute, have been more Arab than African quarrels. To those are now to be added the Sudan-Libya dispute and the dispute between Morocco and Mauritania, on one hand, and Algeria on the other, over the Western Sahara, which almost wrecked the Mauritius summit.

Nowadays — *by bill riley*

"SORRY, HE JUST STEPPED OUT."

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: In the AFRO dated June 26, it was printed, "Masonic Parade Sunday 3 p.m. will witness 10,000 marchers, bands." Where were they? I made quite a few phone calls alerting different ones to be on time for this.
M.D.

ANSWER: A member of the Royal Arch Masons told AFRO Line that there was a parade indeed. In fact there were 38 units. The parade followed the scheduled route beginning at the Civic Center, west on Fayette Street to Eutaw, north on Eutaw to McCulloh, west on McCulloh to Laurens, east on Laurens to Eutaw Place and south on Eutaw to Lanvale.

QUESTION: Whenever someone in my block flushes his toilet, it empties into my cellar and the odor is unbearable. I called in a plumber and was told that the trouble was in the main sewer line. Several calls to the city have been in vain. Can you please help?
L.A

ANSWER: AFRO Line called the Customer Service Division of Public Works at 539-5151 and was assured by a spokesman there that the situation would be investigated immediately.

AFRO readers are urged to call this number for all sewage problems. You may get a busy signal or have to hold on, but be patient. This is a very busy department.

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — This week may yield very little progress in the beginning but towards the end you will begin to see that your work is not in vain.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — Show an five death degree of interest in your loved ones. Your relationship is fading.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — Look at your problems positively. This is a day of many moods and frequent changes.

CANCER "The Crab" (June 22-July 23) — When you provoke your friends they will interfere outrightly. Why not try to cater to some of their pleasures.

LEO "The Lion" (July 24-Aug. 23) — Get down to some serious planning. Consider no new ideas until you have investigated thoroughly.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — You may be called upon to do more than your share of work. Insist on the original amount of time and keep the same pace.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Don't listen to behind the scene promises. You must build on a more solid base.

SCORPIO "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — You must work to accomplish your goal. Nothing is handed to you on a silver platter.

SAGITTARIUS "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Don't worry if things seem to be moving slowly now. The main thing is that you are pleased. Some new ideas will pop up unexpectedly.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — Make concessions in your home life. They will lead to greater satisfaction and importance.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Someone in authority is hard to get along. Stay a step ahead so you will always be ready when they ask for information.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb 20-March 20) — There is a definite need for your responsibilities. If you are looking for an easy way out. Look elsewhere.

JUL 17