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., 1860-1922. 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)

Plight of UMES

Two sharply divergent recommendations regarding the future of the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, suggest that UMES is facing some kind of drastic action.

The Maryland NAACP called on the State Board of Higher Education to recommend to the General Assembly that UMES be merged with Salisbury State College under an arrangement that would leave UMES as the surviving institution.

At the same time legislative budget analysts were recommending that UMES be closed because it is losing students to Salisbury State College and "evidence leads to the conclusion that the continued operation of UMES cannot be economically justified."

According to the budget analysts, costs of operating UMES nearly tripled in the past six years but the student enrollment climbed just 10, from 950 to 960. Salisbury reportedly had a cost jump of about the same ratio noted at UMES but saw its enrollment jump over the six-year period from 1,538 to 3,100.

These two institutions are just 15 miles apart.

At a time when Maryland faces a cutoff in federal funds because desegregation at the college level has been too slow to satisfy the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the General Assembly should take a close look at what is happening here.

Is there a signal for the legislature in the report of the budget analysts which notes that UMES students might well be accommodated at other black colleges without the requirement of large capital and administrative expenses?

Is there something racial about that kind of thinking which has contributed to the plight of UMES today and to the desegregation picture cited by HEW?

Are these various elements tied together by the fact that it is the budget analysts, state education officials and the General Assembly who have set the stage through previous recommendations for the "close UMES" ones that became public this week?

In other words, hasn't the fate of UMES been dictated for some time now by the same budget considerations and competitive educational situations sponsored by the state agencies and other bodies, including the General Assembly, which once again are about to lower the boom?

City jobs for residents

Mayor Donald Schaefer and his Administration are on good ground in acting to defeat proposed legislation in the General Assembly that would prevent Baltimore City from imposing job residency requirements.

Although Mayor Schaefer has not supported the view of the AFRO and leaders like Councilman Emerson R. Julian that all city jobs in the future should go to city residents, he has looked with favor on the hiring of Baltimoreans where possible.

In arguing against the proposals to outlaw residency laws, city labor commissioner Jeffrey A. Austin maintained that Baltimore wants to retain flexibility.

Should the General Assembly pass legislation aimed at preventing Baltimore City from limiting city jobs to city residents the AFRO feels the federal courts surely would rule against such a restriction.

The Supreme Court already has upheld the legality of residency laws. In both Philadelphia and Chicago the validity of residency laws have been upheld.

Importantly, the Supreme Court agrees with the AFRO in maintaining that residents of the city would be more interested in its welfare and thus promise to make better employes.

A significant aspect of the vote taken on last year's residency legislation in Baltimore City indicated something we don't think the local politicians paid enough attention to.

First off, not many people voted on the question, but its poor position on the ballot plus lack of promotion contributed to that.

In the second place, of the blacks who voted on "city residency for city jobs" 75 per cent favored it. Among white voters, 37 per cent of them favored city jobs going to city residents.

With 40 per cent of all city voters being black, and the percentage likely to be higher in the next election, there is every reason to expect city-jobs-for-city-residents legislation to be passed next time around.

If 75 per cent of all registered blacks vote for the legislation along with 37 per cent of all registered whites (or the same percentages of a fairly representative turnout) the legislation will pass.

Those politicians and leaders who have decided Baltimore voters simply don't want such legislation have ruled themselves into a false sort of relaxation from which they will be rudely awakened when the proposal comes up for vote again.

No to death penalty

Attorney General Francis B. Burch, who wants to be governor, believes in the death penalty and is pushing bills that will take a larger toll among blacks and poor whites than middle and upperclass whites.

Under questioning in Annapolis, Atty. Gen. Burch conceded that the package of death penalty bills submitted by the Mandel Administration, and supported by him, does not deal with the "types of crimes you would expect a wealthy person to commit."

That's straight talk from a public official.

But then Burch resorts to the old, standard, political doubletalk in trying to sell the lie that the state's public defender system has done away with many of the traditional inequities that resulted in poor people being executed while wealthy ones escape the gas chamber.

We'd like to see the statistics that make Burch say such a thing.

The Mandel package includes murder where several deaths are involved, the killing of a policeman or prison guard, death to a kidnap hostage, paid killers and for slayings committed during a rape, robbery or arson attempt.

One of the worst kinds of killing in this country is caused by drunk drivers — who include a considerable number of middleclass and above people.

Despite Burch's testimony, there does not seem to be conclusive facts to show that the death penalty is an effective deterrent to crime.

States without such a law don't seem worse off than those with the death penalty.

And countries without the death penalty have lower rates in the covered crimes than does this country.

The death penalty is not an answer.

Public protection

The Maryland Public Service Commission is about to perform a real public service.

The PSC is auditing the books of gas and electric companies to determine if they are reaping "windfall profits" during the bitter cold this winter has brought.

PSC Commissioner Michael D. Barnes is correct when he says there is a natural and inevitable concern on the part of the public that regulated companies with virtual monopolies, might be profiting unduly from the public's hardship.

Refunds will be recommended if it is determined that excessive profits are being made, Barnes said.

To have the PSC do its job and see that the public is not ripped off because of the emergency is a step the public can appreciate.

Planned destruction gets closer

Now and then — by g. james fleming

Black employment in state government

Delegate John W. Douglass gets our salute for updating and expanding his study of "Black Employment in Maryland State Government . . ." — showing how whites and blacks are distributed in the several major job classifications and agencies.

Agency by agency, 37 in all, he and his two associates, in figures, grafs and narrative, show the racial picture of employment. They compare the utilization of blacks to the percentage of blacks in the state's population — 21 per cent: In whole numbers the state's employees are:

Total employes 50,335
White employees . . . . . 35,766.
Black employees 14,150

While blacks constitute 28 per cent of the state's work force, this percentage is misleading. When different agencies and job levels are examined, the percentage distribution is revealing and shows that, in most agencies blacks still occupy most of the lower-level and lower-paid positions, except education and welfare services which, historically, have been heavily staffed with blacks.

In eight job categories, according to Douglass et al, blacks are found as follows, by percentage:

1. Official and administrators 8
2. Professionals 17
3. Technicians 16
4. Protective service workers 26
5. Para-professionals 46
6. Office and clerical 25
7. Skilled craft workers 22
8. Service-maintenance 57

Examined department by department, there are some departments with fewer than 11 per cent of blacks. For example, by percentage:

1. Legislative department 6
2. Natural Resources 3.5
3. Agriculture 4.7
4. Economic Community Development 10.2
5. Budget and Fiscal Planning 10.3
6. Finances and Revenue 7.5

Delegate Douglass adds:

"Also significant is the fact that in the departments where blacks comprise fewer than 11 per cent of all employees, there are no black administrators."

This highest of all job categories is the category "in which blacks are represented in disproportionately small numbers."

It is generally admitted that blacks and women are underrepresented throughout the state service — not only in paid employment, but also on boards and commissions. If this is to be corrected, those concerned, first of all, must be armed with the facts and figures.

The 55-page "Black Employment in Maryland State Government . . ." furnishes the figures, programs and clarifications, thanks to Delegate Douglass and to Jacob N. Lima and Yolande P. Marlow, both of the School of Urban Studies and Human Development, Morgan State University. The Maryland State Department of Personnel also helped.

Incidentally, the data do not include employees of the University of Maryland. It should be noted, also, that some agencies may not agree with the classifications in the study. It is known, for instance, that one agency with no black administrators, according to Douglass, claims that it does, indeed, have black administrators.

What next, after this study? In way of recommendation, the authors write:

"During the course of the present analysis, it became clear . . . that in order to make measurable progress in areas of critical policymaking positions for blacks, certain agencies which were the most severe violators should be targets for recruitment efforts in lieu of attempting to bring about general improvement simultaneously in all departments . . .

"So that greater success can be guaranteed in the future in increasing the number of black administrators and professionals in policymaking positions, the authors recommend that all future efforts be concentrated in three major departments . . .: The governor's and lieutenant governor's office, the Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning and the Legislative Department.

"These departments were chosen because they are control agencies; they set major policies for the state and other departments and a large number of their employees are appointive.

"Further, a good example could be set by gaining compliance in the governor's and lieutenant governor's office. Their example would undoubtedly encourage other departments to follow suit."

This column adds: More effective political activity, more blacks voting, more black political unity, together, will also lead to a better "break" for blacks in state employment, in Maryland and all other states where there is a substantial black population.

Washington report

A better way to utilize Continental Can Company

By Parren J. Mitchell

(This week's column was written by Jerry Lymas, special assistant for projects, to Congressman Mitchell. Jerry is a graduate of Morgan State University and the University of South Carolina Law School.)

It is obvious by now, that Governor Mandel considers the use of the Continental Can Building by the State of Maryland to be one of the top priorities of his administration.

The governor is adamant about his decision to use the Continental Can property for a correctional facility despite the excellent alternate proposal drafted by City Warden Gordon Kamka, which requires $1 million in new monies as compared with the $26 million in new monies necessary to convert the Continental Can property.

The governor also has received other cost effective plans for increasing bed space, and is aware of reliable statistics that project a decrease in the prison population by 1985.

Therefore, we must assume that since the governor is not concerned about saving money for the taxpayers of Maryland, and since Mayor Schaefer is hesitant to oppose the governor's plan, despite the fact that it would significantly affect the quality of human environment in East Baltimore and cause tremendous psychological damage to the young children, there must be some compelling reason why the governor is so interested in the utilization of the Continental Can building by the State of Maryland.

Since the governor feels it is in the state's best interest to use this property, then I strongly recommend a more productive use of the building as opposed to a correctional facility. I am pleased to note the Governor's concern for crime in our state and therefore, I recommend to the governor and the Maryland General Assembly, that Maryland become a pacesetter in crime prevention by attacking the root causes of crime, and thereby significantly erasing the need for erecting more and more correctional facilities.

The State of Maryland could utilize the $25 million it would save, by using the Kamka Proposal, and commit $10 million to provide a state-operated business venture in the Continental Can building for the unemployed youth of East Baltimore.

The remaining $15 million could be used to expand the Maryland Model Ex-Offender Program . . . a program which has already proven to be extremely valuable by exceeding the program goal for job placements.

The above proposal if enacted by the Maryland General Assembly would significantly reduce the number of second offenders and would give teenagers a meaningful and substantive option to crime.

The state would not only provide a better utilization of the taxpayers' money, but more importantly, would develop some of Maryland's valuable untapped human resources, increase the number of tax paying citizens, add a much needed boost to the city and state's economy, and reduce the crime rate of Baltimore and the State of Maryland.

The Maryland General Assembly has the unique opportunity to amend the governor's proposal, and provide a more productive use of the Continental Can building.

If they are willing to seize this golden opportunity, they will give the State of Maryland a Model Crime Prevention Program, which would have a significant impact upon crime prevention in the other 49 States.

Finally, I call upon those of you who voted with me on Nov. 2 to observe carefully the actions and positions taken by those interested in becoming the next governor of Maryland.

Some of them are in positions now to help enact this more productive use for the Continental Can building.

A little about a lot — by madeline w. murphy

A greater need than Jesse Jackson talk

"Growing Up Forgotten," by Joan Lipsitz, a recently released study of adolescence, funded by the Ford Foundation, sheds a great deal of light upon the problems of minority adolescents in public schools.

Ms. Lipsitz writes: "Until the impoverished minorities can see that educational effort on their part will result in the kind of advancement they seek, in the form of real job opportunities and real equality with the major culture, schools and especially schools for adolescents, will continue to be an institution fraught with frustrations and failure."

Further along she adds, "However well meaning whites may be, they lack the social perception to penetrate the mass of white racism that permeates the American school but is almost imperceptible to them . . . Nowhere is the effect of white supremacy more pervasive and debilitating than in the American school."

The black community heartily concurs, for it still seethes over Mayor William D. Schaefer's role in illegally and ruthlessly ousting Dr. Roland N. Patterson, whose administration showed his undeniable concern for the education of black children.

But no matter how comforting the gospel litanies of the Rev. Jesse Jackson fell upon anxious ears of confused parents and students, we cannot overlook the calculated mixed bag of simplistic solutions and racism that underlay his recent visit to Baltimore.

For on the heels of the huge education budget recently submitted, to be drastically cut, what more propitious moment could there be than to have Jesse Jackson ride into town, as a knight in shining armor, on a $2,800 (tax supported) white "Trojan" horse ready to exhort "Less is best."

Because while he diverted the multitudes, the school administration quietly dismantles social services, psychologists, reduces funding for exceptional children — those who are emotionally disturbed, with learning disabilities — cutting back many other essential services.

A kind of "Maximum disequalization" one friend calls it, that pushes support more and more toward elite schools like Polstaff, Chinquapin, Mt. Washington, Western, Poly and, after refurbishing, City College, where new criteria for entrance will develop an elite quota system among the more affluent families.

And on the other side of town, poor whites and blacks will have less spent per child on their education — not unlike Sowete blacks in South Africa.

Meantime, there has been a quiet reversion to centralization as regional offices are either merged or abandoned. And so no matter how much lip service is given Operation PUSH for Excellence, control will become more remote and parents, no matter how hard they try, will be immobilized, unable to have a voice in the schools to evaluate or protest the rape of supportive services.

In addition, Jackson's much heralded visit reinforced the time-worn bromide of making the victim responsible for the troubles society foists upon him — pulling oneself up by his bootstraps that ignores the futility blacks face trying to get ahead in a racist society that never has intended to guarantee equality of opportunity. (Look at City Hall!)

Like Barbara Sizemore says, "Correcting the system is a little bit more than wearing shirts and ties and taking hats off."

Finally, if we believe as Lipsitz that adolescence was invented or discovered in America . . . its principal purpose being to prolong childhood . . . that adolescence was added to childhood to prepare youngsters for a labor market that no longer exists, what changes then must educators make in teaching them?

What a relevant progressive school administration should also ask is: What efforts do we make to enrich the autonomy of the individual? to nurture his precious singular gifts? to refine and hone our teaching edge so sharply and creatively that the droves who avoid the classroom will return eager to learn? to help them find the real purpose of education?

Most importantly, how do we then shift education from its role as a great blending machine that turns out hamburgerized robots into dynamic tools that fashion inquiring, logical, gainfully employed leaders?

How do we prevent them from glutting an already overtaxed unemployment line?

If the truth be known, shifting to this kind of radical revolutionary train of thought would ultimately link groups like blacks, Indians, Spanish speaking, poor whites to coalesce — a frightening thought — to identify the culprits who are shafting them daily and impeding their ability to function in society.

They might gain enough unity to throw the rascals out.

Against this background, Schaefer's transparency, bordering on the desperate, is merely holding the line until '79!

Poet's corner

Dropout

I can't read or write,
I'm not that bright.
I can't count to a thousand and one,
But I do have lots of fun.
I walked in a store to buy some flour,
Couldn't read and got gunpowder.
I once had to write a composition,
But instead I went fishing.
I wanted to be a movie star,
But without reading, didn't get far.
Well, I realize I'm a big fool,
I shouldn't have dropped out of school.

MARIA JONES
8th grade, Northern Parkway

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).

"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

What NAACP does

Dear AFRO:

It is almost unbelievable that after 68 years of NAACP activity and service at the national level and 40 years at the local, we find so called "intelligent" Baltimoreans who are ignorant of the established goals and methods of the oldest, largest and most productive civil rights organization in the world.

The NAACP constitution states that our purpose shall be to improve the political, educational, social and economic status of minority groups; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of racial discrimination and to take all lawful action to secure its elimination.

To achieve our goals, we have successfully used the tools of education, moral persuasion, demonstrations, boycotts, political pressure and court action.

Consequently, we have seen a more enlightened and sensitive public opinion respond with corrective legislation and fair court decisions in the areas of employment, public education, housing, transportation, criminal justice, recreation, etc.

The NAACP is not a welfare agency, even though we have at times contributed cash as was done for the Mississippi woodcutters and to put up cash, required but denied by some southern governmental units, necessary for participation in the federal food stamp program.

Locally, the Baltimore branch had to discontinue its contributions to gas and electric cut-off victims and renters facing eviction because as the word of our assistance spread, the number of persons referred to us by the Salvation Army, the Department of Social Services and the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers increased beyond our ability to dole out the relief.

Primarily, it is the job of the NAACP to decrease and eventually eliminate discrimination and injustice, and to promote equality of opportunity.

Where existing laws are not being implemented, we work with the proper agency. Where discrimination is being practiced, we assist directly or refer our clients to the proper agency (many of which we had a major part in creating).

Last week (which was a typical week) we assisted 19 people in the solution of their problems.

The NAACP Positivie Action Program is designed to assist citizens in taking advantage of the existing, hard earned opportunities. Yes, we write letters to legislators at the city, state and national levels seeking support for favorable legislation or defeat for the unfavorable.

We work with such groups as (1) the Baltimore Urban Coalition, which is seeking to assure us of our full share of contracts and jobs in the construction of the new sub-way system, (2) Concerned Citizens for Juvenile Justice which prepares and fosters legislation to insure justice for our youth, (3) Boy Scouts of America, which is engaged in constructive activities for our boys, (4) Local and State Departments of Education in efforts to promote excellence in attainment and performance, (5) The Baltimore Urban League and the A. Philip Randolph Institute in our effort to promote voter registration and education — last year our joint effort resulted in the registration of 9,852 persons.

Let's face it! In a democracy the purse strings are controlled by our elected legislators and executives. If they lack the ability or the will to establish a viable energy program, or a fair tax system that adequately provides for the educational, economic and social needs of our citizenry, or methods of eliminating waste and luxury in government, shouldn't we demand more from our elected officials?

The press has the unique opportunity of encouraging citizens to make their desires known by letter, telephone or telegram.

Parren J. Mitchell should not be the lone voice crying in the wilderness of despair for relief for those engulfed in a sick political and economic system.

We write letters and send telegrams to elected officials, governmental agencies and businesses.

Are you making your wishes known? If not, why not?

The Baltimore branch wishes it could supply cash, food, clothing, etc. during this emergency, but we would soon be unable to pay our rent and gas and electric bills and would be forced to close shop.

We have neither the space nor staff to distribute donated food and clothing.

The AFRO-AMERICAN has more space, a larger staff and use of its paper to inform the public.

An around the clock answering service is of little value, unless one can provide the services which are needed.

Only government and business have the ability to hire a significant number of the unemployed. Moreover, with the help of the NAACP conditions have changed so that it is no longer necessary to get out of one's bed at all hours, because an around-the-clock commissioner is authorized to release all persons who appear to be good risks.

We are NOT a social service agency.

ENOLIA P. McMILLAN,
President
Baltimore Branch, NAACP

Another 'dream'

Dear AFRO:

I, too have dreams.

I have a dream that one day, the education of our children will have top priority in this city and every other political entity.

I have a dream that class sizes will be small enough for each student to have the individualized, personalized assistance necessary for his or her success. I have a dream that, in this city and elsewhere, there will be available textbooks, suitable for each reading level in the various subject areas.

I have a dream that when budget cuts occur, the deficit will be balanced by deleting funds from other line items, that are not as essential to our future; such as art projects, decorating fire plugs, maintaining various obsolete buildings and boats which are seldom visited, and the like.

If we have enough money for anything at all, it should be adequately appropriated for education; for, how else can we build our cities, ameliorate our social ills, make technological and humanistic advances, or even, understand each other!

I have a dream that teachers will not be deluged with tasks that have no end and responsibilities that reduce his or her efficacy as a teacher.

I have a dream that students, at every level, will have enough self-esteem, self-respect and good examples to have prime regard for the effort and love that each teacher must exert to fulfill this commitment.

I have a dream that each student will receive academic and psychological effectiveness training to become a successful parent, spouse and-or co-worker, for these understandings are not perceived by a majority.

I have a dream that all of us will find ways to bring out the best in each other, for good has been innately planted in our bones by our maker.

All of us must have optimistic, futuristic dreams and work toward making them come true. "All things are possible if we only believe."

BERNICE BRANRORD LEWIS

Inmate complains

Dear AFRO:

I am an inmate at the Baltimore Penitentiary doing six years. I am asking for concerned loved ones and people in general to please take a concerned interest in this place.

Many of us here have suffered not only mentally but physically. The conditions under which we live are very bad, not only for blacks but for whites as well.

I am wondering how the same society from which we came can just forget about us. We understand that we took the law into our own hands, but we are still men who are trying to better ourselves.

Grown men are being beaten almost to death. I have marked off dates where I have been denied medical attention, and several others also.

Please take legal action against the warden and his assistant. They are the ones responsible for the well being of the men incarcerated here.

L. J. MAZIE

Young beat — by larry young

Del. Harrison's talk stirred by 'Roots'

(Mr. Young is a member of the House of Delegates. He represents Baltimore City's 38th District.)

Today we are pleased to give you the testimony of Mrs. Hattie N. Harrison, delegate of the 45th District in Baltimore City. She is a native of Lancaster, S.C. Her testimony on the subject of the nation was presented to the House of Delegates.

We have a sinister killer in our midst. Bigotry and racism will be the killer of all our future dreams, if we aren't careful. We have witnessed a phenomena in this country that has been unparalleled in my life time.

The television version of "Roots" did a big job of mass re-education and it is purported to have been viewed by 70 million Americans, according to Neilsen's rating. Many Americans were appalled at the obvious dehumanization of our black ancestors.

I am sure many of you took the time to peek at it and some even viewed the remaining episode in full. I am also sure that some re-education took place as you viewed the story and many learned for the first time that Nat Turner's insurrection should have been more than one paragraph in our history books, if at all.

Many others learned for the first time what slavery was all about from 1776 through the Reconstruction period.

Racism, then, threatened to tear this country apart. It pitted families against each other, father against son, mother against daughter. That was supposed to cease at the end of the Civil War cipation Proclamation, but it didn't.

I believe as Carl Rowan, a famous black columnist who wrote the other day, "Many Americans refuse to admit that racism is still a virulent factor in this society; they hurl defensive cries of anger at those who dare mention it."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am afraid the spark of emotion stirred by "Roots" will be smothered by today's refusal to face basic reality.

Racism is pervasive in this state, within the walls of this State House, in every state-run institution and every state agency.

Last year the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus prevailed on the governor to sign the Executive Order. Today that order is nothing but words on a piece of paper. The attitude today is that we have "equality of opportunity" and that those of us who cry out against this blatant racism are either lazy, ill prepared or inferior and that we ought to be able to make our way, with the help of these Executive Orders and Affirmative Action Programs.

Carl Rowan, further states, "There never has been equal opportunity, so there is no basis for presuming whether equality of result would follow."

I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen if you lose the emotion stirred by "Roots," you will not recognize the sinister shadow of bigotry that is threatening to engulf us all. It appears as though we are looking at a world without us in it.

The racism belongs to somebody else, not me, not us, not this agency. "We are infinitely fair;" we hear. "we live by the Civil Service rules."

Yet no black man or woman ever gets the jobs. We hear, "I am not racist, I just can't find any black men or women qualified" or "we have looked very hard to find a capable minority contractor, and we haven't found any."

Ladies and gentlemen, racism sits with us, lies with us and rides with us and unless we are willing to do the major operation every day of our lives, it will stay with us.

We blacks today are looking for equality of results, not high sounding platitudes, executive orders of affirmative actions. Let the results justify our position and our stance.

When we look at the results achieved by previous executive orders and affirmative action programs, we can only presume that somebody, somewhere had a different agenda.

It does no good to display an equal opportunity sign if those who have the authority never attempt to work for an equal opportunity for all.

The color of one's skin ceases to be a factor only in those situations and in those agencies where a major concession is made to equal opportunity and affirmative actions.

Let us use whatever emotions were stirred by "Roots" to resolve to remove all vestige of racism and bigotry from our everyday lives.

It is our resolve to assist you in whatever way possible, because we feel very strongly that none of us will be free until all of us are free. Let the results speak for us.

Finding funds for your education

By Charles E. Belle

There are many ways to pay for post-secondary refers to any formal education beyond the high school level.

Essentially there are five categories to call upon to pay for education. No matter what color you come in, scholarships, grants, loans, saving and employment are methods for funding an education.

Scholarships are awarded on the basis of academic ability and financial need. It takes some smarts, as well as desperation to deserve this choice dish. Scholarships don't have to be repaid.

Those of us in desperation for a degree at the minus levels need grants. Like a scholarship, a grant is a gift.

The federal government is one of the largest sources of student financial aid in the United States.

It allocates funds each year to schools. The schools in turn disburse the funds to their students.

The first step then is for anyone needing financial support to go to school is to go directly to the financial aid office of the school of their choice and ask for a grant.

The student will then open the many financial doors available for all students.

The very least a prospective postsecondary school student can do is pick up an application form from a high school, postsecondary school, public library or write to Basic Grants, P.O. Box 84, Washington D.C. 20044.

Basic Educational Opportunity Grants range up to $1,400 a year.

In the event a grant is not given to a student, still a direct loan of up to $10,000 is available from the government.

National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) are not repayable until nine months after you graduate or otherwise leave school.

Salute of the week

(AFRO readers are invited to submit names of persons or organizations to be used in this column. Write Salute of the Week, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md., 21203).

"It is a most rewarding experience to meet Mrs. Ruth Dorsey, a volunteer at Bon Secours Hospital for the past three years," writes Ms. Mary Lou Murrow, of the Personnel Division.

"Having suffered a massive stroke in 1972, she has overcome the resultant handicap to the extent that she can volunteer her services three days a week."

Mrs. Dorsey, a native of Durham, N.C. is the daughter of the late Inez and James Shaw. She attended Douglass High School, then located on Calhoun and Baker Streets.

Shortly after her stroke she was able to resume a portion of her chores with the help of weekly therapy and nightly exercises.

For 2½ years she worked in the alcoholism counselor's office but is currently in the clinic's business office. In the last few months she has mastered typing and among other duties, she is responsible for filing and scheduling appointments.

Mrs. Dorsey's husband, Marshall T., is retired from the Baltimore Transfer Motor Freight. He lends her a helping hand at home by starting meals which she completes. Mr. Dorsey also accompanies her on her weekly shopping trips and gives her a hand with the shopping cart.

Mrs. Dorsey's stepson is Marshall V. Dorsey. There were five grandsons. (One was the late Marshall Christian Dorsey, the Edmondson High School student who recently was featured in the AFRO, the victim of cancer). Other grandsons are Wayne, Thomas, Leonard and Ronnie.

One of Mrs. Dorsey's favorite pastimes is needlepoint and one of her grandsons sets up and adjusts the large frame to suit her needs.

MRS. RUTH DORSEY

She has improvised a way of threading her needle by inserting it in a wet sponge to hold the needle firm. Her pride and joy is a crewel work portrait of a black, brown and yellow tiger on a green background.

Mrs. Dorsey spends a lot of time puttering around in her garden and was especially happy with last year's tomato plants. She attends Gillis Memorial Church.

Mrs. Connie Greenway, an employee in the Department of Education, is the sister of our honoree.

I ASKED FOR A HARD-BOILED EGG, NOT AN EGG THAT'S HARDLY BOILED."

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: It was real strange the way the popular WWIN radio disc jockey Anthony Davis disappeared off the air suddenly without any word of his leaving. He was and still is one of Baltimore's best DJs.

His program hours were listened to by both young and old who enjoyed good music by the latest stars during the evening hours.

His self-made style of poetry was also good to listen to. Whether he was fired, forced to leave or quit on his own, nobody seems to be talking. Wherever Anthony is or if there is anyone around town who can locate him, I hope they will contact the AFRO and tell his fans the true reason of his strange disappearance. We really miss him and want to know what happened at WWIN.

We would also like to know about his future status here in Baltimore as far as radio is concerned. — K.C.

ANSWER: We have no further information other than what was printed in the entertainment section of our Jan. 15 edition:

"Anthony Davis, the freewheeling jockey at WWIN has disappeared from the air and reportedly was fired. Nobody's talking.

"Al Jefferson left WWIN the same week after 14 years. He was not fired, according to Mary Clayburn of WWIN's P.R., but is going into business for himself in the record distribution end."

QUESTION: Of all the people, I thought you would be the one to help. You gave up as easy as 1, 2, 3.

I am not a HP as everyone called me in the paper. Perhaps that is why so many untrue things were said about me.

The people at Lemmel are lying for sure. Don't you think in that long letter I wrote you that I would have told you if I had been in any kind of trouble?

I never caused any trouble for anyone the entire time I was at Lemmel. It is easy to check the records there.

My mother has not spoken to a Lemmel official about me since April. I did not expect to be returned to Lemmel. I know I am too old but I did want to be put in the 10th grade where I could at least try to make it. Did he say why I was dropped from the rolls before age 16? (Miss) T. S.

NOTE: (Our reader is referring to her letter to AFRO Line, published Jan. 29, 1977 asking for help in returning her to a school of her peers because she had been dropped from the roll at her school.)

ANSWER: AFRO Line regrets the fact that your name was mistaken for that of a boy. A check with your principal revealed that several members of your family have attended the school in question. Obviously, in his assessment he was speaking of another member of your family.

However, AFRO Line did speak with your counselor and was informed that the school records show you were not dropped from the rolls in April, 1976. He further stated:

"Your reader did not pass the 9th grade for the school year 1975-76, mainly because of attendance and her inability to keep up. She was to report to school in the fall of 1976 for a 9th grade placement.

"Because she did not report to the school then, she was put on 5000 roll, which is a non-return roll.

"I would suggest that she follow through with the suggestions offered by the principal and the superintendent."

AFRO Line has known several youth who have attended the adult classes and have become very successful. We suggest you do just that. If we can be of further help, please call AFRO Line, 728-8200.

Where to call

COMPLAINTS

Of discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, age, physical or mental disability or tension in your community, call COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION — 396-3141 or 396-3150

—of questionable business practices, CONSUMER PROTECTION, 383-3656

—on food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, radiological products, call FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION — 462-4499.

—Discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodation, HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION — 383-3680

STAR'S AND YOU

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — You will be taken completely by surprise financially. Exert every effort to recover.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — You are working on a long-standing goal. Attainment will come if you are as enterprising as you are ambitious.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — Take care you do not place valuable friendships in jeopardy. Beware of things which make you appear disloyal.

LEO "The Lion" (June 22-July 23) — Be enthusiastic and tactful about your project. Help will come from a very close friend and relative.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (July 24-Aug. 23) — Regard your setback with a little humor. You will note that half the battle of your comeback will be won.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Your association with folks of dubious character can lead to difficulties. Reassess your values.

SCORPIO "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — Sarcasm can cause your co-workers to feel uncomfortable around you. Don't make unnecessary trouble for yourself.

SAGITTARIUS "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Retain your high standards. Others will try to talk you into actions which are against your principles.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — Matters you find amusing could be another's tragedy. Be very careful what you say.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — When determining the truth, remember that no one has everything in view. Others also have the right to err.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb. 20-March 20) — Complaining does no good. While you are waiting for a decision, stay busy.