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., 1849-1922. 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)

Mitchell's filibuster

Senator Clarence M. Mitchell III didn't have much chance of killing the death penalty bill with his two-day filibuster but it wasn't the political disaster some think.

Except for brief stints once Friday and once Monday when Senator Verda F. Welcome stood in for him, Mitchell carried out the filibuster without assistance until it was broken Monday night on the fourth cloture vote. The Senate then approved the death penalty bill and sent it on to the House.

If Senator Mitchell brought out nothing else by his one-man show, he spotlighted the need for leadership in the black community to make contact with their state legislators before this issue comes up for another vote.

As we hear the reactions to Mitchell's filibuster, we can agree that its timing was not geared for success, that he asked for no organized help and apparently expected none and that at a later date in the session chances of killing the bill will be better.

But there is no way the AFRO can agree with the reactions of black legislators who contend their communities aren't concerned about the death penalty law which has victimized so many of them while whites have fared much better.

Blacks should not have to go knocking down the doors of black legislators for them to fight against public killings which largely are carried out, so the record shows, according to race and income. Most blacks are executed for crimes involving whites but few whites are executed for crimes involving blacks. That's a factual part of the racist record; a record that miserably fails to prove executions serve any positive societal function.

Further, for those black legislators who seem out of touch with their community, the AFRO has trouble recalling one reputable civil rights organization, major black church group or black national fraternity or sorority which favors the death penalty. Just about every one we know of which has taken a stand is against the death penalty.

Ignorance of these community facts is hard to understand.

If in preparation for the next round, Senator Mitchell has made obvious to black leadership its urgent need to communicate its views on the death penalty to members of the legislature, then his one-man filibuster has done much more good than even he may realize.

Surprise: new sheriff

Maryland's first black sheriff has hitched on his star and gone to work after a surprise appointment by Gov. Marvin Mandel.

The sheriff's office in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, is not new to Joseph Lee Sommerville, 37, the history-making law official.

When tapped by Gov. Mandel he was serving as a deputy with the rank of lieutenant in charge of operations. He had been a deputy about 10 years and since December of 1974 had been one of the two top-ranked deputies in the office.

Former Sheriff George F. Sanger committed suicide Sept. 10.

Born in St. Mary's County, Sheriff Sommerville gave considerable thought to the proposition before accepting the post, which he says he did not seek.

He will have to run for a four-year term in 1978.

As a longtime resident of the county, Sommerville decided that his race would not hinder his being able to win the election.

He feels that way despite the fact some key Democratic leaders had pushed other candidates for the post. One who had his own candidate was House Speaker John Hanson Briscoe who is from St. Mary's County.

Sommerville joins a handful of blacks who serve as sheriffs across the country in such places as Alabama, Texas and South Carolina.

The appointment of Sheriff Sommerville was one of the more pleasant and noteworthy surprises out of the governor's office where, lately, not being backed by political organizations and bosses seems to be a plus.

Business opportunity

That Maryland Court of Appeals ruling ordering major oil companies which are refiners and-or producers to turn over stations they own and operate to dealers for operation, could hold new opportunities for black small businessmen.

Across the country there are more black businessmen in the service station business than anywhere. The unanimous Court of Appeals ruling means that a considerable number of service stations, some in choice locations, will be available for dealers to buy or lease.

The legislation calling for this divestiture on the part of the major oil companies will become effective on March 20, when an injunction against its enforcement automatically dissolves itself.

According to the Greater Washington-Maryland Service Station Association, headed by Woody Cole, plans are for an orderly transition from company-operated to dealer-operated stations within a 12-month period.

That transitional period is a short one in the business world.

Black businessmen interested in attempting to operate some of the service stations which the major oil companies will have to surrender to dealers may have to act immediately.

Even if there is an appeal of this far-reaching decision, lawyers for the Service Station Association feel the ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals will stand up.

Additionally, even before this new ruling was won, the association had been telling its members that "our future is bright." With President Carter's new energy policy, the association is even more enthusiastic about the outlook.

This new busines opportunity, with such prospects for success, may be that once-in-a-life-time one, for would-be, small entrepreneurs.

Harbor campus grows

Because mid-year college enrollments normally are small, the new Harbor Campus of the Community College of Baltimore had projected an increase of 5 to 10 per cent.

The actual increase was a spectacular 50 per cent with the population moving up from 1,320 to 1,980, an impressive increase of 673 students. The evening courses jumped by 60 per cent, up from the fall's 739 to 1,182.

These are dramatic growth figures and according to acting president H. William Hammond, the CCB educational complex now caters to more than 12,000 students, 4,600 of them in the day classes.

CCB officials like Dr. Raymond C. Bowen, vice president of the Harbor Campus, graciously credit the AFRO and its support of the school with playing a role in the institution's development.

However, we think the heart of the success story being written at CCB, including the Harbor Campus, is the planning and effective follow-through for which the college has gained a reputation.

The late Dr. Harry A. Bard, CCB president, and other officials, planned well in locating the Harbor Campus, selecting curricula, scheduling courses to make them accessible to more people and in doing a job for students who enroll.

Courses offered so that working people can take them prior to going to work or immediately after leaving their jobs are examples of CCB's reaching out to meet the educational needs of the community.

The Harbor Campus is perfectly located to offer training in some of the courses that will be big in the future. The AFRO is pleased to see the growing number of blacks enrolling there for study in areas such as oceanography and marine biology.

CCB's young Harbor Campus shows every sign of growing up fast.

The point is, it doesn't work

Washington report

Long struggle ending on Rhodesia chrome

By Parren J. Mitchell

(Mr. Mitchell represents Maryland's 7th Congressional District in the House of Representatives.)

In 1971 the Congress passed the Byrd Amendment which permitted the U.S. to import chrome ore from the racist nation of Rhodesia. By that congressional act, America was in violation of its international obligations because under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter enforcement measures against Rhodesia had been invoked.

As a matter of international law, America was committed under Article 25 of the U.N. Charter to abide by the enforcement measures. America did not, and therefore acted in violation of its often stated proclaimed devotion to international law.

In short, by importing chrome ore from Rhodesia, America acted in a lawless fashion.

Around the country, a handful of black Americans decided that we would be with our black brothers in Rhodesia so we agreed to fight against the importation of chrome ore from that country.

When we said we would do this, we were laughed at. Our critics told us that we could not beat the giant corporations which were co-conspirators in America's lawlessness. They told us that the shipping interest would run us ragged if we tried to block the importing of Chrome ore.

But, we vowed to wage the struggle, holding to the belief that that which was morally right would ultimately prevail.

In 1973 I appealed to the Baltimore longshoremen not to unload a shipment from Rhodesia which was expected to arrive in Baltimore around July 30, 1973. The brothers cooperated beautifully, as did the Longshoremen's Union in New Orleans.

The labor unions took the right position. The President of the United Steel Workers of America in no uncertain terms denounced the Byrd Amendment and the AFL-CIO went on record as having strong reservations about the Byrd Amendment.

Following our first successful effort to block shipments to Baltimore, I issued the following statement: "We serve notice to all international outlaws that our port will no longer be a haven for your cargo. We declare to the Union Carbides, to the Foote minerals, to the Englehardt Ore Base Metal Sales Corporations that we cannot act as an accomplice to a racist regime that exploits the labor and resources of Africa, nor can we collaborate with a criminal act to violate the international rule of law."

The struggle in Baltimore continued. Herb Singleton, the Longshoremen, John Guest, many others continued to organize. Our success was so great in this city that, according to a shipping company working memorandum, "all attempts should be made to unload Rhodesian cargo at east coast ports other than Baltimore."

I debated the chrome ore issue in the House time and time again, pitting myself against, then Congressman Jerry Ford and Congressman John Dent, both of whom vigorously defended America's lawlessness.

The struggle was worth it. At long last President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance support legislation to repeal the Byrd Amendment. In his testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs on Feb. 10, 1977, Vance said:

"When the Bryd Amendment was passed, it was argued that, for strategic and economic reasons, the United States needed continued access to Rhodesian chrome.

"However, it should now be clear that access to Rhodesian chrome and other minerals is not an important element in U.S. security or overall economic policy. We maintained a huge supply of chrome in our strategic stockpile, and the Defense Department's requirement for metallurgical-grade chromite was relatively small.

"Morever, passage of the Byrd Amendment did not, as it was intended, make us less reliant on imports of Soviet chrome.

"Many of those who supported the Byrd Amendment did so because of their understanding that the American steel industry depended on Rhodesian chrome for the production of American specialty steel. However, as one original supporter of the Amendment, Congressman John Dent, has said, 'Due to recent technological innovations, the United States is no longer dependent on Rhodesian chrome.

"He added that consequently, and because the 'the existance of the Amendment might hamper American diplomatic initiatives,' he will now oppose the position he has held since 1971 and support and vote for repeal of the Byrd Amendment."

"When the United States Government will fully and with total absence of concern for the human suffering involved enters into collusion with a racist government that oppresses people solely because their skins are black, then we in the black community in America can never be safe."

Now and then — by g. james fleming

'Affirmative Action' in trouble

The Bible says that if a man's donkey falls in a ditch on the Sabbath Day, it is all right for him to break the Sabbath in order to get his animal out of the ditch.

Just so, it seems to this solumn, that if an applicant to law school or to medical school decides he has been refused admittance, in violation of law, he should be expected to bring suit.

Blacks have used this device and this right in past years. Now, it is whites who are turning to law and, unfortunately, it is blacks who will suffer most and be denied higher professional education, if the suing whites win.

First, it was the DeFunis Case (Marco DeFunis versus the law school of the University of Washington); currently it is the Bakke Case (Allen P. Bakke versus the medical school of the University of California at Davis.

These lawsuits have put whites in one corner, with "affirmative action" programs and blacks in the opposite corner. The DeFunis Case also aroused new anti-Semitic feelings on the part of some blacks, since DeFunis is Jewish by religion and was joined by several Jewish organizations against the University of Washington, when he contested his non-admittance to law school while some blacks, with lower undergraduate credentials, were admitted.

There should be no surprise at these suits, on both personal interest and constitutional grounds. There should be no surprise, either, when similar suits are brought later against the admittance of women to some programs and institutions, for which some males feel themselves better equipped. Refuge in the Constitution and the Supreme Court works both ways.

All this is not the end of the problem. The real problem is how to find ways in which a society, after centuries of sinning, can correct its direction in regards to the once-oppressed segments of its population.

"Affirmative action" is one technique and when done expertly well, should not discriminate against anyone.

This question faces every dominant and ensconced people: "How can a runner, going in the wrong direction, get going in the right direction, unless he is allowed to change course?" More important, "How is a runner, who is not allowed to start a race with his competitors, ever to catch up unless he is given some advantage to balance his earlier disadvantage?"

Blacks, whether in education or employment, will therefore have to continue fighting to change past historic discrimination, and the results of such discrimination, and press for every advantage, in order to catch up.

Blacks of this day will also have to imitate their grandfathers: They will have to pray for, and expect, the best, but plan for the worst. There are signs that "affirmative action" may be on the way out.

One way to face the future is to beat the system at its own game and to be and do what some other minorities have been and done. It should not be unpopular or insulting for black students and for black pioneers in industry and business to pledge themselves to excel, and to live up to their pledge as much as possible.

There are countless numbers of black young men and women who do not, or should not, need any favors. Nothing is wrong with them that extra hard work, putting first things first, cannot cure.

It may even become necessary for black communities to establish "cram courses" or "cram" schools to do for black high school graduates what "cram courses" do for all law school graduates, black and white, men and women, in their preparation for the bar examinations. There are similar programs for young people aspiring to enter West Point and the other service academies.

No one should expect blacks to be supermen but, for our own sakes, we must stand on our own two feet as much as possible — supporting our organizations and institutions, organizing ourselves politically, strengthening our business enterprises and, where we are students, acting as if being students is the most important thing in the world.

Affirmative action is in trouble. Perhaps the time has come for blacks to design an alternative.

A little about a lot — by madeline w. murphy

Idi Amin and people who made him

With all the public outcry against the brutality, vengefulness and barbarism of Field Marshall Idi Amin, self-proclaimed president-for-Life of Uganda, we must review how this mad man was elevated to the position of fear and terror that he now holds.

Last week, when he held power over the lives of white American missionaries, businessmen and flight personnel of Uganda Air, who were ordered to await him at Entebbe Airport, more thundering, it seemed, was the outrage of the U.S. and the press, that this black man dared to wield such deadly power.

And in the general moral posture of President Jimmy Carter against atrocities and denial of human rights, it is interesting that in denouncing Uganda and Amin, he had only singled out the Soviet Union and Uganda for his public rebuke.

And even then he saved his most precipitous salvo for Idi Amin when he stated that Amin had "disgusted the entire civilized world."

Florynce Kennedy, black woman's liberationist, pinpointed the reason for this unguarded denunciation when she stated, "If a black person is in charge of a country, he isn't supposed to be in charge."

Her declaration that "Sovereign governments are in the process of killing people all the time" is well documented, especially in the Phillipines, South Korea, Chile.

But last and not least, unchecked and gingerly handled are the tyrannical apartheid rules of Smith in Rhodesia and Vorster in South Africa.

But the racist tirades, saber-rattling, the dissembling of pertinent information in the Uganda crisis merely divert one's attention from the "Frankensteins" who created this monster.

For the British, in 1961, a year before Ugandan independence, elevated Amin, an illiterate, well-trained terrorist, who had learned all the tricks of British colonialism, to an officer's commission that placed him in a position of power.

In addition, Israel, until her ouster by Amin in 1972, had assumed all military training in Uganda since 1956.

According to Hyman Lumer, author of "Zionism — Its Role in World Politics" ,Israel also supplied a number of planes and purportedly aided in the overthrow of President Milton Obote's government by Major General Idi Amin.

Also, it was Amin, reports Winston Berry, editor of the weekly newsletter, United Nations Report, who sought Israeli aid.

He writes that " . . . While the Uganda government in the United Nations followed the Organization of African Unity in its policies toward the Middle East conflict, Amin insisted that his junior officers be trained in Israel. He insisted that the Israeli instructors and advisers be retained by the army and air force."

Then with the subsequent praise that Amin heaped upon Hitler's slaughter of six million Jews (and last year with the incident involving the rescue of Jews at Entebbe Airport) Lumer's judgment that "this only serves further to show the kind of elements with which Israel's rulers are prepared to ally themselves" might well pertain to Britain, the CIA and West Germany.

And now that the monster has run amuck, the old adage remains true that he who rides the tiger, eventually winds up in his belly.

High blood, children

By Otto McClarrin

Pediatric research has revealed that children, like adults, can be afflicted with high blood pressure, the head of a new clinic at the University Hospital in Baltimore has reported.

"The new thing in young people is this primary hypertension," Dr. Edward J. Ruley, head of the Special Adolescent Hypertensive Clinic, said.

"In the past, their hypertension was thought to be due to another cause, such as kidney, lung or heart problems.

More than 90 per cent of the children at the clinic, some as young as 10 years old are being monitored and treated for high blood pressure in the three-month-old program.

And doctors say it's the same kind of high blood pressure that affects adults and can lead to strokes, hearing, lung and eye diseases.

Dr. Ruley said the clinic has found blood pressure in excess of 150 over 100-quite high for children. He said in some cases the child is put on medication.

"We have to balance the side effects of medicine against the harmful effects of hypertension," Ruley said, noting that use of drugs brings on side effects of tiredness, sleepiness and dizziness.

In an apparent effort to diagnose the problem early, some specialists are suggesting routine blood pressure tests for patients as young as theree years.

This comes after a number of clinics across the country have discovered children with hypertension.

Ruley said the ailment, which is most common among males and blacks, was not detected in the past because doctors "weren't looking for it."

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

Jackson coverage commended

Dear AFRO:

Your coverage of the events for the two-day visit of the Rev. Jesse Jackson to the Baltimore City Public Schools is indeed commendable.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson saw examples of excellence displayed by our students, staff and parents at the convocations planned. The artistic performances of our students illustrated the skill and the commitment to excellence on the part of teachers, principals and parents.

In addition, the sensitive involvement and decorum of the student audiences of the Baltimore City Schools reassured anyone who was present about the potential of our youth and about the audience training that had been developed by their teachers.

We are asked why Jesse Jackson was invited to the city. Some people feel that the oratory was hollow and that nothing will happen in our school system as a result. My personal answer always is, "Well, if that is the way you feel, then nothing will happen on your part. Too bad that your vision is limited and that you don't see beyond the visit."

In sum, the Rev. Jackson's remarks made us face what we already know but need to hear often.

— Our social system, indeed our community, has many defects brought about by racism, selfishness, greed, bigotry and lack of self esteem — and our children are marred.

— Our world, indeed our community, our homes and our schools need a firmer grasp on those ethical values that help one stand tall, think independently and move self toward achievement.

— All of us — parents-staff-community — must become more dedicated to the human values implicit in making it possible for each student to understand the concept of personal excellence and the need for academic achievement. We must not only help the student understand; we must create the environment in which he will aspire for personal excellence.

If our forefathers had bemoaned slavery and done nothing about it, perhaps the world would have been worse than it is. If we do nothing about the pursuit of excellence for all students in our school system from both an ethical and a financial standpoint, then we'll continue to bemoan educational mediocrity.

If we fail to speak out about the need for equal opportunity in 1977 in the labor unions, in business, in housing, in government and if we fail to emphasize with our students the need for personal excellence and the techniques they can pursue to develop a community atmosphere for change — indeed to make changes — then our educational mission is nothing but an academic exercise with hollow sentiments.

Jesse Jackson did nothing but share his thoughts and his philosophy. He can do nothing but speak about the slavery of dope among too many of our students, premature pregnancies among too many of our teenage students.

He can do nothing but point to the causes for lack of esteem for education and lack of motivation among too many of our students. He can do nothing but emphasize the lack of self esteem and lack of belief in human potential among too many of our students, parents, teachers, administrators.

He can only state that it takes contributions and support of the home, the church, the community, business and government to support excellence and to provide the type of environment so needed for effective human development.

Ours is the task of facing the challenges and organizing to do something about them on all fronts.

Yes, we can ridicule Jesse Jackson; we can even forget his message. Education — good education — does need more financial support. While we're emphasizing this, we can not abandon the efforts to mobilize the human resources and use them more wisely.

We can continue to blame lack of ability of students and educational mediocrity on everyone else but ourselves. Or, we can act individually and hopefully collectively — and together to make changes.

REBECCA E. CARROLL
EDITOR'S NOTE — The writer was one of the sponsors of the Rev. Jesse Jackson's recent city-paid visit to Baltimore.

Welcome praises principal

Dear AFRO:

An excellent and innovative program to improve the reading ability of students at Lake Clifton Senior High School has been initiated by Boyse Mosely, the principal of that school.

An extra period is to be added to the school day which will be devoted to reading. Not only will students who are below grade level receive additional attention, but those with adequate skills will have enrichment opportunities.

Additional teaching staff is being drawn from other programs to support this undertaking.

Reading is so basic to success with every other facet of achievement that this kind of focus is most justified and desirable.

I compliment Mr. Mosely for taking this step. The students and parents of the Lake Clifton High School Community are indeed fortunate to have such an outstanding educational leader directing this school.

VERDA F. WELCOME
State Senator
40th Legislative District

Where Anthony is

Dear AFRO:

I am writing in relation to a question which appeared in the Feb. 19 edition of the AFRO, concerning the well-known and appreciated DJ Anthony Davis of WWIN.

I have no concepts of why he isn't on WWIN anymore, but I do know where he is now.

Anthony Davis can now be heard on WEAA, 88.9 FM, the Morgan University radio station.

So, to all who appreciate good music and poetry with very informative discussion, turn to this station.

FLORENCE HICKS

Bell opponents praised

Dear AFRO:

Congratulations to Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, Senator Charles Mathias and the others who opposed the confirmation of Griffin Bell as attorney general of the United States.

Bell's credentials are similar to those of John Mitchell — legally competent, but totally insensitive to the human needs and desires and social justice.

PETER J. MORALIS

Young beat — by larry young

Is there a generation gap in the church?

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

This week Young Beat asked the Rev. Vincent Thompson, ministerial intern, New Shiloh Baptist Church, to address the question, "Is There A Generation Gap In the Church?"

Traditionally there has been a generation gap in our churches between the older and younger generations.

There was the traditional old idea that young people were to be "seen and not heard." This had the effect of running many of them away from the church because they felt that there was no place for them within the church program.

I feel strongly that this generation gap has been closing for at least the last 10 or more years within most of our churches. We have seen an upsurge in church attendance among young people within the past 10 years. Instead of them running from the church, they are now becoming more actively involved in many aspects of church life.

We see in some of our churches large numbers of young people remaining in church for long hours involving themselves in worship and programs of the church. Young people who could be out doing the things that so many of our young people get so caught up in, These young people are most often in church voluntarily.

This is a big switch when we consider that 10 years ago probably the only time many of our young people were in church for other than worship service they were being required by parents or guardians to be there.

In the New Shiloh Baptist Church, where the Rev. Harold A. Carter is pastor, New Years Eve Services for the past two years have been all night services from 11 p.m. until 6 a.m. and both years many people have remained all night for the entire services and have been active participants throughout the night.

In this same church there is a place for all people, old, middle aged or young; they all work together. The older members don't have a monopoly on things, therefore the young people are not made to feel useless or unimportant. They are not made to sit back and watch the older generation.

In New Shiloh, young people are listened to and are allowed to voice their ideas and opinions. I suspect that this is perhaps true in many of our churches. How else can we explain the back to church movement on the part of our young people?

We are seeing now in our churches young people who have a sincere commitment to the service of God. This commitment was once attributable only to the "older" members of our society.

There seems to be a new sense of priorities among our younger members. There appears to be an adherance to the passage of scripture found in Ecclesiastes 12:1 — Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

There is a move in some of our churches to include young deacons and trustees. There is a large number of young preachers serving in our churches. At one time it was a rare occasion to see a young preacher in the pulpit.

At New Shiloh alone about 13 young preachers have been produced under the ministry of Dr. Carter by the grace of God.

All of these ministers are exposed to experiences that promote their growth and are given real responsibilities. Four are now pastors of fine churches.

I attribute the closing of the generation gap to a change in thinking patterns on the part of those who have heretofore been the blockers of any active involvement in our churches for younger generations.

After all, the God we serve is the God of all people regardless of age.

In order to close the gap the generations need to continue to work together striving together to meet each need as we continue to worship a great God.

The older generation often says that the young people are the church of tomorrow, however, I suggest that they are the church of TODAY.

Behold how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Salute of the week

(L. to R.) William Hill, public relations officer; Elsie M. Williams, grand master; Flander Dunham, general chairman, and Othello Armstrong Jr., chairman of Men's Day.

(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).

The Ways and Means Committee for the M. W. Zerubbabel Grand Lodge AF and AM is being cited for its service to the community over the past 5 years.

Its many deeds to the less fortunate include delivering several baskets of food during the Thanksgiving holiday, cash donations to needy families at Christmas time and to Mrs. Santa of the AFRO.

This organization is a member of the General Grand Masonic Congress for the U.S., Canada, British West Indies, London, Nassau and elsewhere.

The committee is in the process of purchasing the building next door to the Temple in order that the youth of the neighborhood may have some form of recreational facilities. In addition, it will serve as a place where those who have nowhere else to go, may come and stay with peace of mind.

It is also the committee's intention to create programs that will involve young people in order to cut down on crime in Baltimore. Its aim is to work so that each black jurisdiction of the Masons may join together for the peace of man.

Further, it hopes to repeat giving trophies to various drum and bugle corps for the fine services which they render in Baltimore.

The committee will [illegible] fifth annual Men's Day on [illegible] 13.

Members of the co[illegible]ee include W. Flander Dunham-32, general chairman; Rt. W. Frank Bailey-32, assistant chairman; W. Douglass Smith, treasurer; W. Bernard Reed-32, vice chairman and W. William Hill, public relations.

Leaders for the group are M. W. Elsie M. Williams-32, grand master; Rt. W. Robert Brooks-33, deputy grand master; M. W. Levi Staten-33, grand patron; Rt. W. William I. Jackson-32, grand secretary.

Poet's corner

Rockets go to Mars
while hungry people and cold
Aunt Alice froze to death

Whose aunt someone asks,
does it really matter since
humanity's dead

Rats ate her face off
enjoying their happy meal
society's face

What disease is this?
such callous hearts and minds —
yes,
it's fear of caring

BARRI AKBAR SHABAZZ
(E. Watts)

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 (ML420.G253F7
WORLD OF OUR FATHERS, Irving Howe (F128.9.J5H6)
A MAN CALLED INTREPID, William Stevenson (D810.S8S78)
PASSAGES, Gail Sheeby (HQ1064.U5S522)

FICTION

A WORLD FULL OF STRANGERS, Cynthia Freeman
CARRIE, Stephen King

Like it still is

Dear AFRO:

Watching "Roots" was truly an exciting experience. "Roots" was not only entertaining, but also informative. It tried to make all of those who watched it aware of what happened then and is still going on.

If may have removed some ignorance on the parts of both blacks and whites. "Roots" was for real; it told it like it was, and still is.

Many people who saw "Roots" did not like it because it told the truth. They were afraid to see things as they really were. They did not want to upset the status quo, so they chose to sweep everything under the rug.

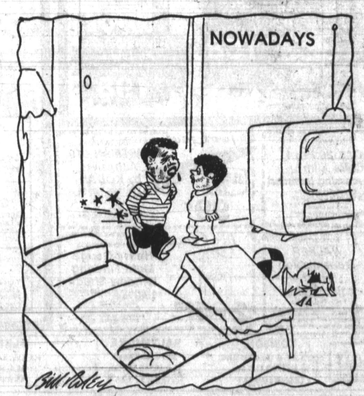
Young black people are finding out more and more about their ancestry. This instills in them a feeling, a pride in their culture and heritage.

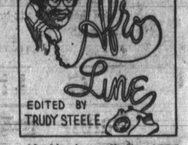
It is only through productions like "Roots" and other sources of information do we become aware of the greatness achieved by our black forefathers, who were brought here forcibly.

This is necessary to discover and maintain one's self-identity.

Hopefully and eventually, we will all accept each other as the people we are, not what we would like for them to be.

XAVIER FRANCIS BOONE





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: I overheard a portion of a statement on television with regard to short-term jobs being offered to winterize people's homes. There was something about President Carter allotting a certain amount of money for this purpose. How does one go about finding out if he qualifies for this service? — E. D.

ANSWER: The weatherization program of which you speak is in the process of being developed. For further information, call the Urban Services Agency, 396-1668.

QUESTION: Please inform me as to the disposition of the daily lottery profit. I am curious to know, since it was supposed to ease the tax burden. — E. S.

ANSWER: Tom Skarzynski, a spokesman for the Md. State Lottery, told AFRO Line:

"The state law says that all profits from the lottery go into the general fund of the state of Maryland. The budget for this fund is approximately $4 billion.

"Since the lottery has only netted $65 million this past year, you can see this is less than 1 per cent and only a small amount.

"We are a small operation, but it is our hope that in years to come we will be able to increase the state revenue enough to prevent further tax increase and perhaps show a noticeably ease in the tax burden."

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

RUMOR CONTROL — 837-1188

SEWERAGE PROBLEMS — 396-0232

TRANSIT AND TRAFFIC — 396-3049

VACANT HOUSE — 396-4176

WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION — 233-4791

EMERGENCIES

AMBULANCE — 396-4411

FIRE DEPARTMENT — 685-1313

POLICE EMERGENCY — 222-3333

HOUSING, HEATING, LIGHT — 234-2172 or 234-2402

SERVICE

ANIMAL REMOVAL — 396-0218

CRIMINAL INJURIES resulting from robberies or assaults — 523-5000

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS — 396-3168.

DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL — 383-2720

FOOD STAMPS — 234-2413, 234-2751, 234-2763

LEGAL AID — 539-5340

PENSION REFORM — 963-3914

RAPE — 366-7273

RAT AND INSECT CONTROL — 396-4416

Smile

Two, not so bright men were building a house. One kept picking up nails and throwing some away.

His partner asked, "Why are you throwing away all those nails?

"They have the head on the wrong end."

"You fool, those nails are used for the other side of the house."

STARS AND YOU

Weekly Horoscope

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — Make every effort to save during this prosperous period. A comfortable amount will increase your feeling of security.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — The good news which you have been anxiously awaiting is on its way. It promises that you will be extremely successful.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — There are far more people to care about you than you think. This will be proven in the very near future.

CANCER "The Crab" (June 22-July 23) — It is well to lend a helping hand to members of your family. However, you must insist that they stand on their own two feet.

LEO "The Lion" (July 24-Aug. 23) — Listen more and talk less. You will find that your popularity with your peers will increase.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — Folks who annoy you need to be told. Impress upon them your desire for solitude.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Go shopping for a new wardrobe. Get a new hair style. It will do wonders for your morale.

SCORPIO "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — Even though you are on the homestretch on your important project and things are getting easier, it is not advisable to let up. Remember the hare and the tortoise.

SAGITTARIUS "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — A new approach to an old project can prevent wasted effort. You will find that twice as much can be accomplished in half the time.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — Enjoy your sudden change which makes everything you touch turn to gold. You deserve it.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — It is important at this time that you be unselfish, no matter how great the sacrifice. It will pay off in the very near future.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb. 20-March 20) — Take care that your efforts are not being spread too thin. Concentrate on one or two things and let the others go.