FOUNDED Aug. 13, 1892 by John H. Murphy Sr., 1840-1922. Published every Tuesday and Saturday by the AFRO - AMERICAN Co., of Baltimore City Inc.

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful and magnify our Father which is in Heaven:
CARL MURPHY (1889-1967)
Editor-Publisher
(1922-1967)

The first 85 years

When John H. Murphy Sr. launched the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers on August 13, 1892, he did so as a black man, free of mind and spirit, confident of self, and confident that all of his brothers and sisters who comprised Baltimore's black community of that time would walk with him.

He knew we needed institutions of our own, voices of our own and that as a people our survival rested largely on our ability to develop our own instruments of utility.

John H. Murphy Sr. offered black Baltimore an alternative — a journal of news, issues and information that rose out of black hopes, aspirations and our special condition of adversity and challenge.

That the foundation Murphy Sr. erected and his sons built upon was sound, that his product, the AFRO was viable, is not to be contested. Few businesses or institutions, regardless of ethnic origin, in this culture last even a generation.

We feel an AFRO birthday is everyone's birthday. It is the total community from which we derive our strength, our support, our permanence and it is the community to which, we are ever mindful, we must always be accountable.

Our birthday, we submit humbly, is your birthday.

The AFRO-AMERICAN, which began here in Baltimore and is still headquartered here, is now an international publication.

Long-time readers know it to be a publication that has accurately reflected their lifestyles, high-brow, mid-brow, low-brow, all brothers and sisters are as one in our pages.

Readers know the AFRO has steadfastly documented births, marriages, deaths in our community.

We have reported black triumphs, tragedies.

We have brought to the fore black achievement in the arts, athletics, politics, the sciences, in all endeavors.

We have demonstrated on our pages, thousands oftimes that education (knowledge) is one of the tools to our survival, to our power. We have insisted that students learn, teachers teach!

Loyal readers know all this. Loyal readers know even more.

They know the AFRO has dared to challenge the system when it works against us.

When the lynch mobs flourished, when sheriffs' billies were crushing black skulls, when our lives were completely at the mercy of the racists, the exploiters, the despoilers, the AFRO DARED TO STAND UP AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES SHOUT "THIS IS WRONG, IT MUST STOP!"

It is this legacy of crusade, of protest, of fighting for our individual and collective rights that is our great mission. It is our continuing mission.

With the great civil rights breakthroughs of the Fifties and Sixties, the AFRO, as did all the black press, found itself confronting an altered world.

Mass media began to pay more than scant attention to black concerns.

Television was fast becoming a communications medium that literally trapped American minds, black, white, womenver. Through TV all children were beginning to learn, see and be conditioned in new ways.

The printed word as the ultimate authority was in decline.

With a semblance of integration in our public institutions (the schools notably), blacks and whites were crisscrossing certain formerly taboo boundaries.

The black press found itself facing a new generation as familiar and dependent on the Walter Cronkites' view of the world as previous generations had been dependent on the AFROs of this land for a correct, if insulated view of the world.

TV was reaching into the ghettos and showing AFRO children a world outside; such images often diffusing and confusing community strengths, diminishing unifying elements. The black press' black talent was entering a mainstream long denied it.

Nothing was as it used to be.

Rap Brown screaming challenges on coast-to-coast TV is a memory of the news of the Sixties.

If the "bloods" can make the 6 p.m. news who needs print media? Who needs black print media? became a question.

That feeling has been in the air, we candidly admit.

But the flower children are all dead of drugs now, and the hippies turned into Charlie Mansons and Vietnam was the real war not the War on Poverty as Lyndon Baines pretended.

And by the time the Seventies rolled in, Nixon had pushed things back into a cultural perspective that was more chilling and to the point. Blacks were to be once again treated with "benign neglect."

Which about brings us full circle.

Where does this newspaper 'go" on this its 85th birthday, for celebrations are but measures of time and purpose and meaning.

Back to the basics, is our answer.

Back to the good fight.

Our people are catching as much hell as they ever caught. Our communities are dope-ridden. Narcotics is just a more insidious and subtle form of control of black people than billy clubs.

The unemployment rate among our young people is atrociously high. The majority population is moving back into our communities, buying us out, throwing us off hard-won territory.

The urban systems of education are not working for any of our children as they should.

These are realities, these are negatives.

Our political leadership grows ever more sophisticated. Our economic development is coming out of the crawling stage. More of our young people are finishing colleges, trained in profitable and non-traditional disciplines.

There are moves abroad in the land to strengthen black family life. There is a sense of rediscovery of our culture by our young people who are coming to know that "Starsky and Hutch" and all similar cultural garbage is somebody else's mythology.

These are the positives. We dare talk of 'Bojangles' Robinson, as a possible cultural hero. We are looking into our past so that we better understand our future and our direction.

After the shock of Nixon telling us nothing had really changed we are into a period of reformation and consolidation of victories.

This newspaper, on this particular birthday, is working its way as are all black institutions toward continuing refinement and improved services to its constituency.

We will continue the heritage of protest, we will use the appropriate technology of communications, we will reflect our people as they are and mirror their greatness, we will continue the good fight independently.

For 85 years the AFRO has been a journal of news, ideas and information serving the needs of Americans in a special condition.

That tradition continues.

Happy birthday, each and all.

Their dream keeps growing

Washington report
"A new philosophy for the LEAA program

In 1965 Congress enacted the law Enforcement Assistance Act (LEAA) initiating a limited Federal effort to encourage state and local governments to improve their law enforcement and criminal justice system.

However, the Omnibus Grime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 created the LEAA program as it is known today. This 1968 legislation introduced the concept of block grant funding and presented the first major involvement of the Federal Government in state and local criminal justice systems.

The basic Act has been amended five times.

The Crime Control Act of 1970 introduced the concept of earmarking a part of LEAA funds for corrections program.

The Crime Control Act of 1973 increased the Federal share to 90 per cent in the block grants, but required the state and local 10 per cent share to be cash rather than services.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 added an entirely new and wide ranging set of responsibilities to LEAA's basic mandate.

In September 1976 the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Act of 1976 gave the LEAA the responsibility for providing payments to certain surviving relatives of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

On October 15, 1976, the Crime Control Act of 1976 extended LEAA's authorization through fiscal year 1979, provided for increased court involvement in the block portion of the program, established a new community anti-crime program and made numerous changes to the basic operating procedure of the agency.

In April 1977, Attorney General Griffin Bell created a Department of Justice Study Group to review the present LEAA program. The Study Group presented the final report to Attorney Genral Bell on June 23, 1977, and he shared a copy of the report with members of Congress on June 30, 1977.

The recipient state and local governments from the inception of the LEAA program, have utilized the LEAA funds to purchase helicopters, mini-tanks and other war-like equipment, ostensibly to control mass violence in America's urban cities.

The LEAA Program has never directed its vast resources to the "root causes of crime," and if Attorney General Bell implements only the recommendations made to him by the Department of Justicee Study Group, then we will only see some cosmetic changes in the LEAA Program.

Therefore, because of the urgent need to adopt a new program philosophy for LEAA, I sent the following letter to Attorney General Bell regarding the review of the LEAA Program conducted by the Department of Justice Study Group:

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave., between
9th and 10th Streets
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Bell:

Thank you for sharing with the members of Congress a copy of the review of the LEAA program conducted by the Department of Justice Study Group.

I would strongly urge that your first priority in revamping the LEAA program be the adoption of a new program philosophy, which would emphasize the funding of people oriented programs as opposed to hardware acquisition programs.

As a representative of an urban congressional district, which has a majority black population, I would encourage you to insure that LEAA specifically address the needs of the black community.

The inordinate rate of unemployment in the black community, especially among black youth, creates an environment that robs black men and women of their manhood and womanhood and forces them to participate in criminal activity in order to just survive.

The additional fact of the extremely high percentage of blacks currently incarcerated, creates a prima facie case for LEAA to initiate people oriented programs for urban communities with large concentrations of black and minority people.

Therefor Mr. Bell, I recommend the following to you as examples of how you may attack the root causes of crime in the urban community through the LEAA:

1. Direct grants to black colleges, such as Morgan State University in Baltimore, to conduct research, develop solutions and provide human relations instruction to urban law enforcement agencies.

2. Direct grants to community development corporations within the urban city, which would give the people most affected by crime an opportunity and the means of attempting to solve their community's crime problem.

3. Earmark more funds for ex offender programs, which would provide counseling and job placement services.

4. Direct grands to community youth centers to give urban youth a viable alternative to committing criminal acts for recreation.

5. Direct grants to the urban city government specificially for an urban jobs programs for teenagers in areas with a high crime rate and high unemployment rate among teenagers.

The root causes of crime must be addressed in the black and urban community, and certainly, it is very clear that unless we move toward more people oriented programs, planned by citizens most affected by urban crime, the LEAA will continue to receive very low results for money spent in urban areas.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to share my thoughts on the LEAA program with you and I trust you will give my recommendations on attacking the root causes of urban crime, careful consideration.

Sincerely,
Parren J. Mitchell
Member of Congress

More sophisticated equipment and larger prison is not the answer, but more people oriented programs, staffed by personnel who have a genuine concern for their fellow man and woman, is the only answer.

Now and then — by g. james fleming
Standing behind Vernon Jordan

Down the years, one of the cliches of the power structure has been "We don't know what you want" or "Your people are not united on anything."

That cannot be said about the black leadership of reference to the Carter administration. Not only has the executive director of the National Urban League spoken loud and strong, telling President Carter what he has done so far is "Not Enough!" — but Banjamin L. Hooks (NAACP), Jessie Jackson (PUSH) and the editors of the leading black newspapers have closed ranks with Mr. Jordan.

It must be very clear to Mr. Carter and his key operatives the leading spokesmen for black America are of the same mind.

Mr. Jordan and his counterparts are not ungrateful for what the President has done. They know he has appointed blacks in new high places and he, too, has been loud and clear as to his national policy reference to blacks and other minorities. Mr. Jordan and his backers know several other things, however:

1. They know when blacks have acted too satisfied they have been forgotten, and whites have claimed, some honestly, that "We did not know you were not satisfied." In the 1970s, blacks are not taking any chances. They are going to be sure white America knows "we are not satisfied."

2. They (Jordan, et al) and the rank and file of blacks know their greatest gains have come when they have stood up and been counted; when they have marched (250,000 strong in the "March-on-Washington"); when they have walked together in places like Montgomery and Selma and even after they have confronted authority in the big cities. Mr. Jordan was indulging in the 1970s' version of these past confrontations.

3. Those who have spoken up to the President also know Chief Executives have said the right words before and even taken the first right steps. Sadly, outside of Washington and the city conglomerates, their liberal polices have most of the time been ignored. Take, for instance, the matter of "fair employment" in field offices, in the border patrol and and on numerous projects which have held on to being lily-white.

4. They (Jordan and the other leaders) know they must remind the second and third tiers of federal administrators that blacks played a foremost role in electing the President and, therefore, in placing many of them in their present key jobs. At the same time, Carter must be nudged to "knock heads" to insure that his will is carried out by his palace guard.

Blacks are unified behind the sentiments of Vernon Jordan and it is this unity which is of the utmost importance. Not all blacks would have packaged the Jordan sentiments in the same language, however. Some of those people who only heard the electronic verbiage wished for more acknowledgment that Carter had done "something"—more than any other President, perhaps.

Other blacks recognized that black voters were, more or less, fenced in, since they have nowhere else to turn, politically, than to the Democratic Party—to Carter and his kind. Still others say "it must not be forgotten that Carter has been in office only six months."

Chuck Stone, president of the National Association of Black Journalists, was even more caustic than Jordan in criticizing Carter when he addressed his organization in Baltimore last week.

He, as well as Jordan, Hooks and Jackson have special constituencies to whom they must address themselves, as the Urban League head said so well. This constituency relationship President Carter understands, for he, too, has a set of constituencies.

Most significant for the purposes of this column is the fact this time the black leadership is united on the essentials. "Not Enough, Mr. President," is the respounding chorus from black America.

A little about a lot — by madeline murphy
The need for the black press

Underlying the hoop-la and bunting of parades, anniversary cakes, mayoral proclamations and plaques, just below the surface is the all consuming question: What is the relevancy of the black press?

And this question, though sounding frivolous to some is accompanied by the negative answer that creeps into conversations among a broad section of the black community.

It deals with the superficiality of sensationalism as a means to attract readers and the more serious wonder of scattershot new stories that have great potential for follow-up, in-depth reporting, that oftimes have investigatory potential.

Some discount the importance of the role of the black press in the political, social and economic evolution of its readers. This is especially so when the unfinished agenda of social issues is either ignored, slanted or muzzled into lethargy or inaction by white media.

Yet is is a fact that at this sesquicentennial of the black press and the 85th anniversary of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper, there are over 400 black publications including magazines and special periodicals in circulation today.

And we must constantly remind ourselves of the reasons the black press mushroomed from one publication in 1827, to this phenomenal figure and if those same reasons exist today.

According to Dr. Lionel C. Barrow Jr., Dean of Howard University's School of Communication, there were four major reasons for the early black press: to perform a watchdog function; to answer attacks published in the white press; to present a view point different even from that of liberal whites and to be a carrier and preserver of black culture. The latter is still the urgent on-going function of today's black press.

There is still much to be done in the way of improved quality of production; in investigating; in reducing crime coverage to the inner pages; in reporting, writing and editing. But in consideration of the racist obstacles black media have to overcome, at a time when white dailies have had to merge, reduce size or go out of business, the survival of the black press is remarkable.

But it is at this moment that we must turn inward and ask ourselves how we will instruct, interest, incite the more sophisticated reader, who wants to know and learn more about his or her world, his or her place in it, who needs to be well armed to fight the racist hatchet jobs done on our institutions. What will be our agenda in the next ten, 25, 50, 85 years, tomorrow?

And this is the unique place of the reader, the contributor to letters to the editor, the columnists, the editor.

Most of all, if the black press must remain uncompromisingly our spokesman it must get constant feedback from its readers — a prodding, questioning of its emphases. It needs the support of its readers for its survival, as well as that of all black people and their resolve to prevail.

Because it is your quarter, it also your vested interest, your voice, your obligation to help the black press remain constant to the four reasons of 1827 that still remain that make a black press vital to the free flow of ideas.

Dr. Barrow reminds us that Tarzan and Shirley Temple's good old South are still seen on TV, and the conservative press is still apt to depict lazy black men as the major recipients of welfare and to condemn black crime without any consideration of its cause — white racism.

"The press is still apt to bring in screaming front page headlines the 'slit throat' story of Attica and bury the truth the next day and thereby reinforce the rationalizations for white racism."

But only with the reader's vigilance, concern, in concert with the editor's, only everyone's participation in the give and take, the posing of questions and solutions the rousing demand for the news we need and want, the news that grabs us, makes us soar to new heights, makes us more informed, will we retain that small piece of power that inevitably brings about social change — the pen mightier than the sword.

Poet's Corner
Blackout in New York

Blackout in New York with fighting
and shooting
Gave those who don't have, a good
chance for looting.
A whole lot of people got arrested
that day
I'm one of the lucky ones who did
get away.
I passed a lot of hurt people lying on
the ground
With a whole gang of nosey folks
standing around.
Some folks cried out while some let
out screams
So much concern for the hurt ones,
it seems.
There's no place to put them, the
policeman said
Then take things they stole from
them instead
Those who got arrested while
muggy and hot
Screamed, "Go ahead and arrest
me, but I need what I got."
When the lights went out folks ran
like animals with greed
Tearing down and fighting and
stealing what they need.
Some folks didn't want some things
they stole
So they sat up side markets and
these things they sold.
Ever stop to think what this world
would be about
If lights over this entire world went
out?

HARRY BOLDEN

"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

Clarity from Billingsley needed

Dear AFRO:

Rational and thoughtful citizens who care about the orderly progress and development of Morgan State University must have a sense of disquiet and unease over the recent revelations regarding high echelon staff changes (i.e., vice presidents) and the role and function of the Morgan State University Foundation Inc., germane to its working relationship with Dr. Andrew Billingsley.

It appears that a critical need of Morgan, as it seeks to consolidate and fulfill its new institutional mission as a university, is stability.

The current institutional growing pains of Morgan raise serious doubt regarding the fundamental mission and direction of the university.

I believe that it would be very reassuring and helpful to the broader community to have Dr. Billingsley, upon his return from Southeast Asia, to provide a public forum in which he clearly outlines where he plans to take Morgan and what is required to accomplish the task.

Unfortunately, the Board of Regents, in its public pronouncements, has been inconsequential.

It may be helpful to Dr. Billingsley and the Board of Regents to understand that Morgan State University is a public institution and the public has a right to be kept informed.

To date, the university has done an abysmal job of keeping the public informed.

SAMUEL L. BANKS
Coordinator of Social Studies
Baltimore City Department
of Education

Dropping Ged at CCB

Dear AFRO:

We are quite distressed at the decision of the Community College of Baltimore (CCB) to drop the GED course which has been in existence for the past eight years.

We believe this decision is short-sighted and not in the best interests of either the community or the college.

The GED course rendered a unique service to under-educated, predominantly black adults in the Baltimore community by providing a compact, short-term program covering all areas of the GED examination, with heavy emphasis on English and mathematics.

From our own experience with adults who had previously participated in high school equivalency programs through the Baltimore City Public Schools, we believe that our courses more directly and effectively met the needs of a wide range of persons who desired formal, concentrated classroom teaching, as opposed to individualized instruction on a long-term basis.

In addition to providing a significant community service, the GED program consistently promoted the college. During the past eight years, approximately three thousand adults have been enrolled in the ten-week course. We personally know of hundreds of these individuals who have gone on to take college courses and even complete degree programs at the Community College of Baltimore. These adults chose to attend CCB as a direct result of their exposure to the institution through the GED course.

Finally, simple arithmetic shows the number of persons enrolled times their tuition equaled teachers' salaries, leaving fifteen hundred dollars per course for administrative expenses. Although the GED course did not make a profit for the college, it certainly paid its own way. We do not understand your statement that the college "cannot afford to spend monies for this purpose."

When current financial constraints have eased, we hope the college will reconsider this unfortunate decision to drop the GED course.

GORDON PORTERFIELD
GED Instructor, 1970-1977.
ALICE M. QUINLAN
GED Instructor, 1971 - 1977

Letter to
Madeline Murphy

Dear AFRO:

I read with interest your column, "A Little About a Lot" in Friday's AFRO - AMERICAN. I want to first thank you for mentioning our national executive director, Vernon E. Jordan, for we feel that he is right and brave in speaking to the administration the way he did.

Other statements in your column were well taken and certainly point out the need for greater unity in our community if we expect positive change.

Again, many thanks and I will forward your article to Vernon.

TRAVIS W. VAULS
Executive Director
Baltimore Urban League

AFRAM 'hightlight'

Dear AFRO: —

Monday morning, August 8 during the 8:30 a.m. news report on TV the AFRAM Expo '77 festival was highlighted.

That "highlight" was two incidents of negativism.

Nothing was said of the overwhelming turnout of Afro-Americans who joined together in warm, good - natured gaiety, the spirit of unity and pride that circulated throughout the air, nor of the variety of music, foods and art displays native to the African and Afro - American cultures.

Just as I did, I am sure many people rearranged schedules and regular weekend activities to allow for attendance at the festival and I believe there were few, if any, feelings of regret for having done so.

Ms. Angela L. S. Gordon

Double standard

Dear AFRO:

On August 2, 1977, it was reported that Mayor Schaefer vetoed legislature that would permit free-standing photo shops to operate in the parking lots of shopping centers. This bill passed the City Council without debate.

On June 22, 1977, the mayor signed a bill that permits a free-standing fast-food restaurant to be constructed on the parking lot of Mondawmin Mall. This highly controversial bill passed the City Council by a 10 to 9 vote after three years of community opposition and opposition from the 4th District councilmen.

In vetoing the photo shop bill, Mayor Schaefer expressed fears they would develop into "a very conspicuous and hard-to-utilize eyesore" and should be abandoned.

What could be more conspicuous than the "Golden Arch"?

In his concluding remarks supporting his veto of the photo shops, the mayor said, "Drive-ins detract from shopping centers as established in Baltimore City, since they discourage shopping and exposure to other stores."

Does the mayor think Mondawmin is in Baltimore County?

Obviously, the proponents of the photo shop drive-ins do not have the political clout enjoyed by the triumvirate promoting the fast-food drive-in at Mondawmin.

We ask the mayor, why the double standard?

(MRS.) EMMA MICHAEL

Young beat — by larry young
Aid for school desegregation

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

HEW has informed us that their Office of Education has published in the Federal Register regulations governing special grants to school districts for three types of programs to help aid school desegregation.

These grants, authorized for federal funding by the Education Amendments of 1976, would provide financial assistance for selected projects to permit schools to plan and operate magnet schools, to establish cooperative arrangements between schools and colleges, universities and leading businesses and to allow for the planning of neutral site schools — those that are accessible to all racial groups.

Magnet schools are those offering special curricula capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds.

Cooperative arrangements between schools and higher education institutions and businesses would allow the schools to make use of the expertise of these other institutions in implementing their desegregation plans. For instance, institutions can help school districts reduce student suspensions, provide special training for teachers, aid in helping students relate educational goals to career plans and offer comprehensive guidance, counseling and other social services.

Money for neutral site planning will help school districts develop plans for schools easily accessible to substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds.

The regulations published recently will have the effect of final regulations in granting $7.5 million to school districts during the 1977-78 school year. The required public comment period has been waived so that grants can be made in September. The money was made available through a supplemental appropriation for the Emergency School Aid Act, the federal law providing assistance to school districts undertaking desegregation.

Suppose a school board wants to initiate a community education program in its district. Who can the members talk to about assessing community needs? How do they go about forming an advisory council? What services could such a program provide its senior citizens? HEW also supplied information on where all of these questions, and others as well, can be answered: the federal Community Education Clearinghouse, which was recently established by HEW's Office of Education.

The clearinghouse, operated under a one-year contract by Informatics Inc., in Rockville, Md., gathers, analyzes and disseminates, up-to-date information on a broad range of topics related to community education. A toll-free number provides easy access to the clearinghouse during regular working hours. Requests can be made by dialing (800) 638-6698 from anywhere in the continental U.S., except Maryland. Maryland residents should dial (301) 770-3000. The public is also invited to write or visit the office at 6000 Executive Blvd., Rockville, Md. 20852.

In answering requests, the clearinghouse draws upon several hundred articles and documents which have been collected and filed in appropriate categories. A requester may receive excerpts from journal articles, descriptions of successful programs or explanations of alternative approaches to the subject.

He might be referred to a state agency that offers technical assistance or to an individual in his geographic area who has the needed expertise. If the response-referral service contains several items on a subject, the clearinghouse would send a bibliography of references for the requester to research.

In addition to answering individual requests, the clearinghouse will produce: (1) A quarterly publication, "Community Education Calendar, highlighting issues, events and important developments in the community education field. Community school officials and practitioners are encouraged to exchange information and ideas by contributing to the calendar.

(2) A registry containing the names and interest area of community educators. People on the list will receive the latest products and publications of the clearinghouse and will serve as a resource for linking requesters with appropriate contacts.

(3) A directory describing the goals, activities and results of selected projects funded by the Office of Education's Community Education Program. Projects will be chosen to illustrate the variety of settings, target populations and administering agencies represented in the federal program.

(4) A catalogue of resource material listing the most important printed and audiovisual items contained in the response-referral service.

An expanded abstract and purchase information on each item will help community educators know what is available in particular areas.

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, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md. 21203).

MS. HAZEL E. SMITH

Mrs. Hazel E. Smith, a resident of the Lochearn section of Baltimore County, has been named Mental Retardation Program director of the Highland Health Facility.

This is a residential program which serves 99 mentally retarded children and is located in the Mason F. Lord Building of the Baltimore City Hospitals.

According to John F. Monaghan, director of the Mental Retardation Administration (MRA), "Mrs. Smith has been at the MRA's Henryton Center since 1955 and was involved in Henryton's conversion to a mental retardation facility. She has vast experience in areas of nursing, education, rehabilitation and therapy."

Mrs. Smith holds a master's degree in Special Education from Coppin State College; a certificate in MRA; a Licensed Practical Nurse diploma and a BS degree in music from Morgan State University.

Mrs. Smith has published various papers on the subject of mental regardation and is an active member of several organizations connected with the field.

A native of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Mrs. Mollie Snead and the late Landon Snead.

Ali's walkout

Three cheers for Muhammad Ali's walkout on attorney Bill Murphy and the other society snobs who supposed his unlikely, uncalled for questioning of the champ's personal affairs.

Perhaps Mr. Murphy's legal success has made him walk in a class with F. Lee Bailey, but on the other hand I truly don't think Mr. Bailey would stoop so low as to do this to a fellow white person.

As your staff reporter Peter Harris quotes, "Ali has paid his dues." He has given millions to the needy, even a home to a young track star to help his family. How many clients, black and poor, has Mr. Murphy told, "brother, forget that bill for my fee?"

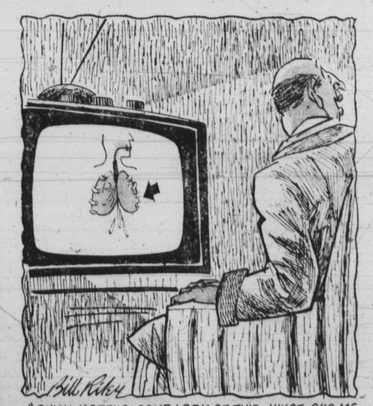
In the fifties when I attended advertisement seminars for the AFRO, whether in Johnstown Pa. or locally with intelligencia of all classes, we preached "plugs instead of clubs." Don't hit a man while he's breaking bread and sitting "down" at your table, not at least below the belt. If this is how the rules of society have changed I am glad I am out of touch.

Do you think it made Mr. Murphy's ego higher to come down on someone who could buy and sell him hundreds of times?

Perhaps someone slipped a funny pill in his punch, but in any case he should leave his interrogation for the court room, and leave the other "who, what, where, when" questions to the Murphy clan that is qualified to field questions and write news that makes a great newspaper.

JOHN T.

NOWADAYS



Stars and You

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — After observing living conditions elsewhere you will find that your home is the best. Demonstrate your love and appreciation for your family. They will readily forgive and forget.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — An interesting affair with a significant meaning will occur in your life. It will involve twins. It could be newborn, a pair already known to you or you may meet a twosome.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — A talk with an old friend who has suddenly gone from rags to riches may prove profitable to you. However, you will find very little in common to talk about.

CANCER "The Crab" (June 22-July 23) — The fact that someone dislikes you doesn't necessarily reflect on you. It is human nature to be disliked by someone.

LEO "The Lion" (July 24-August 23) — After you have gotten over the criticism, you can sell anything. You are not trying to sell objections.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — Regarding strangers as your friends can be a dangerous venture. Rely heavily on what they do, not what they say.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — There is a great deal of competition for the position which you hope for. If you exercise total honesty, you will win favor with powers to be. Dishonesty will get you nowhere.

SCORPIO "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — Put a little more effort into improving your appearance. Adding a few items to what you already have will be a good start.

SAGITTARIUS "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Begin now to continue your education. If you are unable to attend a class, make an effort to study on your own.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — By reading a short inspirational piece each morning, you will find yourself becoming less irritable during the day.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Follow your hunch. It may give you a better insight on the problem which you have been unable to solve thus far.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb. 20-March 20) — Learn to think before you speak. Being too outspoken can cause you to unwittingly hurt those you love.

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: We have been trying to locate members of our graduating class. We went to our former school and found that records are not kept in the school office after three years. We were sent to the warehouse but had no success. Do you know of some way we might be able to locate these addresses? — B.AA.

ANSWER: AFRO Line spoke with a representative at the Department of Education. Her first suggestion was that you use the media to contact former students.

Secondly, try to contact the counselor at your school. She has the information, but you must remember this is privileged information and unless you can convince her of your purpose for wanting such information, she reserves the right to refuse to release it.

A third alternative is to call Mr. Robert Armacost at the Board of Education at 396-6934. He may be able to assist you.

QUESTION: I am a 61 year old widow. I live alone and my boiler leaks which prevents my home from being warm and comfortable. Do you know where I can buy a used furnace? I know there have been a lot of houses burned down. My prayer is that I don't have to buy a new one. Also the water is coming through my living room. I called one place but they charged so much and I can't pay it.—S.G.

QUESTION: I read somewhere that you should throw old hammers away. What constitutes an "old" hammer?

ANSWER: A spokesman at the Office of Occupation Safety and Health Act (OSHA) told AFRO Line that a hammer should be discarded when the face shows excessive wear, is chipped or dented or is mushroomed. One should never use a hammer with a loose or damaged handle. Always wear safety goggles when using any striking tool. Always strike blows squarely, avoiding a glancing, over-or-under blow.

*NOTE: AFRO readers with information that can help, may call AFRO Line, 728-8200, Ext. 50.

Poet's corner

Guns

Bang! Bang! The shots rang
through the night
What a way to end a silly fight
To shoot down another
Your own black brother.
Bang! Bang! went the gun. He hit
the ground
There's blood all around.
Cut down by a bullet, it's so unfair
Think of the grief his family must
share.
Somehow, someway we must end it
all
Our sons must live and grow tall
To become men strong and free
No more guns ever to see!!

GLORIA D. CURTIS

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

about phones or gas and electric services, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION — 383-2374

EMERGENCIES

AMBULANCE — 396-1111
FIRE DEPARTMENT — 685-1313
POLICE EMERGENCY — 222-3333

HOUSING, HEATING LIGHT — 234-2172 or 234-2412

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 — 962-3914