—Bakke: a mixed bag

(Continued from Page 1)

"On the basic constitutional issue four members of the court upheld affirmative action across the board, four judges expressed no opinion, and Justice Powell adopted the view that affirmative action is proper under some but not all circumstances.

"The narrowness of Justice Powell's opinion means that uncertainty as to the validity of some affirmative action programs will continue and the matter will be the subject of continued litigation," Greenberg said. "But those who want to advance racial equality through affirmative action have a clear legal basis for doing so."

Attorney General Griffin Bell called the ruling "a great gain for affirmative action," and said he advised President Carter it reflects the administration view that universities may take race and ethnic background into consideration in their admissions policies.

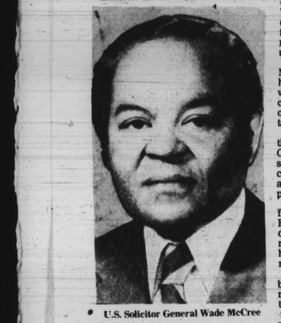
Bell said Carter "was pleased" by the ruling and added, "I think the whole country ought to be pleased.

"It is the spirit of America to ensure that everyone ought to be brought into the mainstream and that is what affirmative action is all about."

American Bar Associating President William B. Spann Jr. said the ruling appeared to reflect that organization's position that graduate schools "can give consideration to race and economic and educational backgrounds and other factors in selecting qualified candidates for admission."

Jewish groups which supported Bakke were elated over the outcome including the decision's upholding of affirmative action but not hard quotas.

The two leading Supreme Court, opinions showed that race may be considered in fashioning admissions programs if it is combine with other considerations, although one of them rejected the use of racial quotas by themselves.



U.S. Solicitor General Wade McCree

Speaking for himself, Powell said the Davis program must be judged unconstitutional because reserving 16 to 100 opening spaces for minorities made the selection depend on a racial quota alone.

But Powell said it would be permissible to consider race in combinaton with such qualities as exceptional personal talents, unique work experience, leadership potential and "a history of overcoming disadvantage."

Justices William Brennan, Byron White, Marshall and Harry Blackmun found the Davis program valid. Their position, together with Powell's made a majority of five justices favoring special programs that have appropriate guidelines.

Speaking for his four - vote group, Brennan said the difficulty of the issue — whether government may use race - conscious programs to redress the continuing effects or past discrimination — should not "mask the central meaning of the opinions."

"Government may take race into account when it acts not to demean or insult any racial group, but to remedy disadvantages cast on minorities by past racial prejudice, at least when appropriate findings have been made by judicial, legislative or administrative bodies with competence to act in this area," said Brennan.

The Powell and Brennan opinions resulted in a decision affirming a California Supreme Court judgment that invalidated the Davis program and ordered Bakke admitted.

But the high Court's majority also reversed the part of the California court's ruling that barred the university from taking race into account in the future.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices John Paul Stevens, Potter Stewart and William Rehnquist dissented on grounds the Davis program violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars exclusion of anyone on the basis of race from programs receiving federal funds.

The Davis school, like all medical schools, receiving some federal money.

Speaking for the dissenters, Stevens said the court's settled practice is not to decide a constitutional issue if a case can be settled under some law. He said there is no outstanding injunction forbidding any consideration of race, and therefore discussion of the matter is "inappropriate."

As an indication of the importance of the occasion, five of the justices read from their opinions for more than an hour to an overflow audience in the marble - pillared courtroom.

Powell justified use of race by a university under its right to have a diverse student body. The Brennan group of justices justified it on the basis of past discrimination by society.

Marshall, the court's first and only black, said the program is justified by the history of the Negro since he "was dragged to this country in chains to be sold into slavery."

"The dream of America as the great melting pot has not been realized for the Negro," Marshall said, "since because of his skin color he never made it into the pot.

"It is unnecessary in 20th Century America to have individual Negroes demonstrate that they have been victims of racial discrimination. The racism of our society has been so pervasive that none, regardless of wealth or position, has managed to escape its impact."

A spokeswoman at Davis said: "This means we will have to offer Mr. Bakke a place in school this fall."

University President David Saxon said at Berkeley: "The decision is one that will require careful study before its implications are clear."

Some civil rights leaders and educators, including the Rev. Jesse Jackson, decried the ruling and urged blacks to rise in protest.

But most stressed he fact that the court had approved the principle of "affirmative action" racial balance.

"The bottom line was the reaffirmation by the Supreme Court that race may be taken into account in fashioning remedial programs," said Nathanial Jones, chief counsel to the NAACP.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, said his organization, "can live with" the ruling "for the time being."

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D - Md., chairman of Congressional Black Caucus, said the ruling was not "a death knell for all affirmative action programs" and urged President Carter "to make a strong statement reaffirming his commitment to affirmative action.

The ruling even satisfied a Senate opponent of minority quotas. Sen. William Roth, R - Del., said the decision "recognizes that affirmative action programs which require quotas violate equal justice under the law."

President John Ryor of the National Education Association said his 1.8 million member organization was "pleased that the majority of the court endorsed the constitutionality of affirmative action programs taking race into account."

Dr. John A. D. Cooper, president of the Association of american Medical Colleges, agreed. He said medical schools must now find "an acceptable weight to be given to race as one of the factors in the admissons process."

But Dr. James Prestige, an official at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., called it a "sad day for minorities" and said the ruling "is going to come back to haunt black Americans and other minorities."

And Jackson, director of Chicago - based Operation PUSH, likened the ruling to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South at the end of the post-Civil War Reconstruction period.

"Black people again will be unprotected," he said.

"We must not greet this decision with a conspiracy of silence. . . we must rebel."

Jackson urged demonstrations against universities and companies that discriminate against blacks.

Some school officials running affirmative action programs said they found guidance in the ruling.

Dr. John Eubank, dean of admissions at Memphis State University, said the ruling did "not preclude compensatory programs but merely says that you can't use race as a sole criteria."

"It sounds supportive of what we are doing," said Dr. Roy Nicks, chancellor of the North Carolina Board of Regents.

Ellen Cassedy, president of a women's employment program operating in six cities, including Boston and San Francisco, said the ruling would help women by upholding "affirmative action plans that seek to upgrade women and minorities."

Chan Hendrik, said the court merely struck down the strict quota system at the University of California at Davis that kept Bakke out of medical school.

"But the court upheld affirmative action, and that's the victory," Hendrik said.

But Jack W. Gravely, executive secretary of the Virginia State NAACP, said his group is disappointed in the Supreme Court's decision.

"We are very much displeased and appalled with the leading opinion of Justice Lewis Powell," Gravely said.

"We are pleased that the court affirmed the concept and power of the federal and state government to act affirmatively to achieve equal opportunity for all," he said.

NAACP attorney S.W. Tucker said the Supreme Court's opinion indicates that affirmative action programs that do not contain specific quotas will be permissible.

"I think the significance of the ruling. . . is the supreme Court didn't outlaw race as a factor in determining admission policy," Dr. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said in Atlanta. "The court said schools may continue to be aggressive in their recruitment and admission of minorities."

Julian Bond, a Georgia state senator and a longtime civil rights activist, also saw the ruling as a plus for affirmative action programs, but said in ordering Allan Bakke admitted the court had reinforced "the 200 - year - old racial and sexual quota system that has guaranteed the only the male and the pale will enjoy a monopoly on the seats in professional schools and the opportunity to engage in high income and prestige professions.

"Justice Powell's ruling means that affirmative action is alive and well, if wounded," Bond said. "Today's decision means the proponents of affirmative action must still convince too many Americans of the necessity and worthiness of such programs."

Dr. Emmett Burns, field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi, called the ruling a "great victory" for blacks. He said the decision "appears to be a winner for both sides, but it is a greater victory for us.

"I think the scale of justice is more tipped in our direction because anyone as Bakke similarly situated would have to go through that long legal process to get into medical school if he were denied initially, but for us, race is being considered in universities, in employment, in terms of our denial of opportunity in the past, and it is now constitutionally permissable to do so. It is a great victory for us," Burns said.

Marshall's Bakke dissent

In light of the sorry history of discrimination its devastating impact on the lives of Negroes, bringing the Negro into the mainstream of American life should be a state interest of the highest order. To fail to do so is to ensure that America will forever remain a divided society.

I do not believe that the Fourteenth Amendment requires us to accept that fate. Neither its history nor our past cases lend any support to the conclusion that a University may not remedy the cumulative effects of a society's discrimination by giving consideration to race in an effort to increase the number and percentage of Negro doctors.

It is plain that the Fourteenth Amendment was not intended to prohibit measures designed to remedy the effects of the nation's past treatment of Negroes. The Congress that passed the Fourteenth Amendment is the same Congress that passed the 1866 Freedmen's Bureau Act, an act that provided many of its benefits only to Negroes.

As has been demonstrated in our joint opinion, this Court's past cases establish the constitutionality of race - conscious remedial measures.

Beginning with the school desegregation cases, we recognized that even absent a judicial or legislative finding of constitutional violation, a school board constitutionally could consider the race of students in making school assignment decisions.

Only last Term, in United Jewish Organizations v. Carey, 430 U.S. 144 (1977), we upheld a New York reapportionment plan that was deliberately drawn on the basis of race to enhance the electoral power of Negroes and Puerto Ricans; the plan had the effect of diluting the electoral strength of the Hasidic Jewish Community.

We were willing in UJO to sanction the remedial use of a racial classification even though it disadvantaged otherwise "innocent" individuals.

In another case last Term, Califano v. Webster, 430 U.S. 313 (1977), the Court upheld a provision in the Social Security laws that discriminated against men because its purpose was "the permissible one of redressing our society's long standing disparate treatment of women."

We thus recognized the permissibility of remedying past societal discrimination through the use of otherwise disfavored classifications.

Nothing in those cases suggests that a university cannot similarly act to remedy past discrimination.

While I applaud the judgment of the Court that a university may consider race in its admissions process, it is more than a little ironic that, after several hundred years of class - based discrimination against Negroes, the Court is unwilling to hold that a class - based remedy for that discrimination is permissible.

In declining to so hold, today's judgment ignores the fact that for several hundred years Negroes have been discriminated against, not as individuals, but rather solely because of the color of their skins.

It is unnecessary in 20th century America to have individual Negroes demonstrate that they have been victims of racial discrimination; the racism of our society has been so pervasive that none, regardless of wealth or position, has managed to escape its impact.

The experience of Negroes in America has been different in kind, not just in degree, from that of other ethnic groups. It is not merely the history of slavery alone but also that a whole people were marked as inferior by the law. And that mark has endured.

The dream of America as the great melting pot has not been realized for the Negro; because of his skin color he never even made it into the pot.

These differences in the experience of the Negro make it difficult for me to accept that Negroes cannot be afforded greater protection under the Fourteenth Amendment where it is necessary to remedy the effects of past discrimination.

In the Civil Rights Cases, supra, the Court wrote that the Negro emerging from slavery must cease "to be the special favorite of the laws." We cannot in light of the history of the last century yield to that view.

Had the Court in that case and others been willing to "do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship, what it did . . . for the protection of salvery and the rights of the masters of fugitive slaves, we would not need now to permit the recognition of any "special wards."

Most importantly, had the Court been willing in 1896, in Plessy v. Ferguson, to hold that the Equal Protection Clause forbids differences in treatment based on race, we would not be faced with this dilemma in 1978.

We must remember, however, that the principle that the "Constitution is color - blind" appeared only in the opinion of the lone dissenter. The majority of the Court rejected the principle of color blindness, and for the next 60 years, from Plessy to Brown v. Board of Education, ours was a nation where, by law, an individual could be given "special" treatment based on the color of his skin.

It is because of a legacy of unequal treatment that we now must permit the institutions of this society to give consideration to race in making decisions about who will hold the positions of influence, affluence and prestige in America.

For far too long, the doors to those positions have been shut to Negroes.

If we are ever to become a fully integrated society, one in which the color of a person's skin will not determine the opportunities available to him or her, we must be willing to take steps to open those doors.

I do not believe that anyone can truly look into America's past and still find that a remedy for the effects of that past is impermissible.

It has been said that this case involves only the individual, Bakke, and this university. I doubt, however, that there is a computer capable of determining the number of persons and institutions that may be affected by the decision in this case.

For example, we are told by the Attorney General of the United States that at least 27 federal agencies have adopted regulations requiring recipients of federal funds to take "affirmative action to overcome the effects of conditions which resulted in limiting participation . . . by persons of a particular race, color, or national origin." '

I cannot even guess the number of state and local governments that have set up affirmative action programs, which may be affected by today's decision.

I fear that we have come full circle.

After the Civil War our government started several "affirmative action" programs. This Court in the Civil Rights Cases and Plessy v. Ferguson destroyed the movement toward complete equality.

For almost a century no action was taken, and this nonaction was with the tacit approval of the courts.

Then we had Brown v. Board of Education and the Civil Rights Acts of Congress, followed by numerous affirmative action programs.

Now, we have this Court again stepping in, this time to stop affirmative action programs of the type used for the University of California.

Justice Thurgood Marshall

Ivey to head Watkins defense fund

By Elizabeth M. Oliver

Voluntary Citizens support for Lt. Col. James Watkins accelerated this week when bumper stickers and petition sheets were issued.

The bumper stickers, "We want Watkins working," and the petition to be signed are available at Metro Plaza; Mondawmin.

Friends of the indicted police officer seek to put Watkins back to work pending his trial.

Meantime, West W. Ivey, brother of Urban Services Administrator Lenwood Ivey, is serving as treasurer of the Friends' Contributions for Watkins Legal Defense movement.

LEGAL FUND Raiser

Persons who wish to contribute may may reach West W. Ivey, treasurer, at 4103 Pimlico Rd., Baltimore 21215 or phone 542-3151.

The effort to help Col. Watkins in his court fight on the grand jury indictments was opened last week by Samuel T. Daniels, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons.

Other officers of the fund raising campaign will be announced at a later date.

Meantime longtime friends of the high-ranking police officer are proclaiming their support in various ways.

CHURCH SUPPORT

Last Sunday Rev. Willard W. Clayton spoke out in his sermon at Macedonia Baptist Church "to proclaim all support for Col. Watkins."

The congregation gave a standing vote of approval of their theme "We are behind him."

Also strong support has come from Freedom House with This is the "WE WANT WATKINS WORKING" petition:

We, the undersigned, living or doing business in the districts under Col. James Watkins' command, hereby petition the Mayor of the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore City Commissioner of Police to immediately reinstate Col. Watkins to the command which he held until June 10, 1978, for the following reasons.

(1) Col. Watkins has done an outstanding job for the citizens of these communities.

(2) We, the citizens, are entitled to the best police department has to offer. Until proven otherwise, Mr. Watkins is one of the best.

(3) Mandel, the governor of the state held office until his trial and conviction.

(4) As of this date, Col. Watkins is not guilty of anything.

The persons he protects us from are.

The intent of this petition is not to determine the innocence nor guilt of Col. Watkins.

Safety hints for the Fourth

Boating, camping, swimming and traveling are all part of the traditional Fourth of July 'fun in the sun,' but they also can be deadly if you're careless, warns the Insurance Information Institute.

The Institute urges motorists to observe the following safety suggestions:

—Drive during daylight hours whenever possible.

— Drive according to road and weather conditions.

— Do not exceed the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit.

— Do not drink alcoholic beverages before driving.

— Do not drive when you are tired or sleepy.

— Make complete safety check of all vehicles BEFORE starting on any trip.

— Use seatbelts at all times.

Boaters and swimmers are advised to:

— Be sure life preservers and fire extinguishers are on the boat.

— Check weather conditions before going out and take a portable radio to make frequent checks if you plan to be out for a long period of time.

— Inform someone what time you plan to go out and what time you plan to return.

—Never dive into a pool or other body of water unless someone else is present.

The Institute advises persons who plan to go camping or cook out in the backyard never to use liquid fire starter on a smoldering fire or plug electric appliances near a pool or body of water.

Safety checks should also be made of any equipment that is to be towed to make sure it is properly attached and that it is visible to other vehicles, especially from behind.

41 Aberdeen workers retire

Fourty-one Aberdeen Proving Ground employees, with combined federal service totaling more than 1,100 years, recently retired.

Those who ended their federal careers and the number of years each completed are: Rebelle DiCicco (34), Margaretha J. Touches (23), Julia E. Fedock (23), Edward B. Cummins (36), Ada E. Hall (10), Sandra E. Abbott (12), Leon C. Crockson (28), Martial D. Olson (30), and Michael J. Bagdonas (29), all of Aberdeen.

From Havre de Grace, A. Monroe Ryan (31), Eugene Richardson (33), Verna L. Ryan (24), Perry T. Scroggins (30), B. Bradford Kilmon (12), Collins E. Christy (35) and Edward I. Kelly (33).

Additionally, Harry L. Black (29) and Clarence E. Davis (30), Bel Air; Margaretta I. Walt (13) and John D. Reynolds (33), Joppatowne; William B. Frye Jr. (31), Darlington; Milton H. Burkindine (31), Churchville; Harold E. Roe (31), Abingdon; Myron T. Scotten (29), Cardiff; Howard J. Linton (28), Port Deposit; and Emma E. Karschner (32) and Harold I. Karschner (33), North East.

Also, Lester V. Bradby (33), Kenneth W. Earnhardt (27), Frank E. Russell (30) and Angela E. Riley (30), Baltimore; Thomas M. Gunther (30), Towson; Charles H. Habicht (21), Lutherville; Ray E. Turner (37), Glen Burnie; John O. Neighbours (26), Monkton; Paul R. Walke (32), Randallstown; Natalie Scholtz (36), Laurel; Catherine P. Schuler (36); Joseph Williams (32); and Rosetta L. Davis (22), Bedford, In.

NEW MOTEL CO.
Room for 2 people $9.50 and $10.00 per day. Tax included. Air conditioned. T.V.
4401 E. MONUMENT ST. EA. 7-5900

FAMILY DENTISTRY
Reduced Rates for Retires & Sr. Citizens
FREE EXAMINATIONS
10 wet. necessary for Emergency or Examinations
TWILIGHT SLEEP AVAIL.
AT NO CHARGE
ALL UNION & OTHER INSURANCE PLANS WELCOME
Because of our reasonable prices, your dental insurance may cover all or in on cost.
Call us and find out!
DENTURES/PLATES $125
Upper or lower
EMERGENCY DENTURE PLATE REPAIR SERVICE
While U Wait Relining not Avail. Necessary
Dental Lab on Premises
OPEN SAT. & EVES.
728-3577
DR. LEROY GOREN
214 W. MONUMENT ST.
Airole FREE Parking

REGULAR AND BIG MEN'S SIZES
Shirts 14½-22
Pants 28-66
Jackets 36-60
SIEGEL'S MEN'S WEAR
2105 W. Pratt St.
233-2481

WILL BUY
Old Pocket Watches, Clocks, and Furniture.
732-6613
2008 GOUGH STREET
Baltimore, Md.

UPI photo

VICTORY AND DEFEAT — At joint news conference in New York, Wednesday, in wake of U.S. Supreme Court decision in Bakke case are (L-R): Vernon Jordan of the Urban League, Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP and Rev. Jesse Jackson of PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). Hooks said NAACP views the Bakke decision as both a victory and a defeat and that preliminary analysis of the various opinions of the justices "leads us to conclude that the Supreme Court has upheld the use of race as an important factor in determining the admission policies of a university; both under the Constitution and in accordance with the objectives of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Reflections of Afro-American lifestyles, ideas, society fashion, food

OUR WORLD

On the inside
- R.S.V.P. with Marie
- Columbia Capers
- Woodlawn Highlights
- Catonsville Notes
- Weddings
- Anniversaries and more

Partyline

By Michele L. McRae and Marion Baker

A scrumptious dinner of lobster newburg and steak with many trimmings was served at a dinner in honor of Marian Jackson Downs recently. The dinner was held at the Callaway Avenue of Ellen and James H. Stovall Sr.

Mrs. Downs was stopping over in Baltimore after she and her husband, George Smith of Los Angeles, were both returning to the states after Marian's very successful singing tour in England during the month of May.

On May 15, Mrs. Downs appeared at Don Ceasar in concert in Bardsley and at Barnley's. She had a very satisfying performance in Tillerway for 2000 dock workers.

While visiting Caterbury's cathedral, to her surprise, she heard the Boys Choir singing the negro spiritual "Steal Away" which she recently recorded for England audiences in an effort to keep the negro spirituals alive.

Her trip also carried her to Suffolk County where she performed for 500 including the queen mother who was in attendance. Later she traveled to London where she and her husband did lots of sight-seeing.

Though her husband's work required him to return to California last week, Mrs. Downs had the desire to stop in Baltimore to spend time with family members.

Since she was on tour to England it was impossible for her to be present at the dedication of her mother's home, Dr. Lillie Mae Jackson, on June 4 as a museum. There, Marian was most anxious to view the fantastic memoriam that has been paid to her mother for her undying dedication and successful community work.

Besides enjoying a luscious dinner at the Stovall home, Marian, her family and other guests were entertained by one of the Stovall's children, Donna, with her extraordinary ballet numbers and singing, music of the piano and organ by Mrs. Stovall and other guests. Donna, recently received a plaque in dance from Western High School for her dance choreography ability and contributions. The Stovall's son, James Jr. is studying this summer in Atlanta, where he is a student at Morehouse College.

Among the guests present were Marian's sister, Juanita Mitchell; a nephew, city councilman, Michael Mitchell, Patricia Osbourne of Landover, Md. and her two youngsters, John and Denise, a friend of the Osbourne's from Washington, D.C., Aliza Tyson, Ronnie Johnson and Brenda Pendleton of Baltimore.

Knights of St. John, Ladies Auxiliary

Plans are being finalized for the Knights of St. John 61st and the Ladies Auxiliary 40th International Supreme Convention which will be held July 14 in Baltimore, with the Baltimore Hilton serving as headquarters.

The six day event is expected to draw 2,000 visitors, including representatives from Ghana, Liberia and West Africa. The Hilton will be the setting for the business sessions and many of the social activities.

In addition to the business meetings, there will be a tour of the city and the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis; a banquet and ball in the main ballroom of the Hilton; a national parade; Saturday evening, July 15 originating at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Eutaw and Dolphin Streets; and a moonlight cruise.

Mrs. Dorothy Newman, registration chairperson for the convention, said that more than 500 advance registrations have already been received, with more expected later and at the door.

Eugene Newman and Miss Fornia Plater, co-chairpersons for the banquet and ball, which will be held Monday, July 17, said that reservations are steadily being sent in.

Religious activities include a Pontifical Mass, Sunday, July 16 at 9:30 a.m. at the New Cathedral, with Bishop William D. Borders, D.C., archbishop of Baltimore, as principal celebrant. The Most Rev. Thomas J. McDonough, D.C., J.C.D., Archbishop of Louisville, Ky., and Supreme Spiritual Advisor, will deliver the homily.

A Memorial Mass will be celebrated by Lawrence Cardinal Shehan, D.D. (retired) former Archbishop of Baltimore, on Monday, July 17 at 9 a.m. at the Basilica of the Assumption Church. James T. Adams of Mechanicsville, Md., is chairperson.

Bridge Tournament

The Maryland Bridge Association will play host to the Mid-Atlantic Regional Tournament at the Hilton Hotel, June 29 - July 4.

All daily featured events provide Bridge players the opportunity to win coveted Red and Gold Master Points. Players who have not yet achieved the rank of Life Master need a minimum of 25 Gold and 25 Red Points in addition to enough Black Points to total 300.

Players from many areas of the country are expected to attend this tournament and a tremendous turnout is expected. Walter K. O'Loughlin, president of The American Contract League, and the first Baltimorean to hold this office, will be on hand to greet his many friends and fellow members, as well as to participate in a number of the scheduled events.

Schedule of Events
Friday, June 30
1:30 and 8 p.m.
Men's and Women's Pairs
(Gold Points)
Saturday, July 1
1:30 and 8 p.m.
Smoking Open Pairs & Non-Smoking Pairs
(Both Qualifying Events with Separate Closed Consolations)
(Gold Points)
Except Consolations (Half Red, Half Black)
Sunday, July 2
1:30 and 8 p.m.
Flighted Open Pairs.
O - infinity M.P. (Gold Points)
O - 750 M.P. (Gold Points)
Monday, July 3
1:30 and 8 p.m.
Master's Pairs
100 plus (Gold Points)
20-100 (Red Points)
Non-Master's Pairs
O-20 (2 one sessions) (Black Pts)
Tuesday, July 4
Swiss Teams
12:30 and 6:30 p.m.
(Gold Points)

For additional information, contact Mrs. Bertha Stillman, Phone 358-9349.

The general public is invited to attend and kibitzers are welcome.

(Continued on Page 27)

The Love Bug strikes again

Miss Lynn Carpenter weds Carlton Coleman

In the elegant floral setting of Union Baptist Church, Miss Lynn Marie Carpenter recently repeated wedding nuptials with Carlton Maurice Coleman. The Rev. Vernon N. Dobson presided over the ceremony.

The bride who is a graduate of the Samuel Ready School and Michigan State University, received her master's degree from Atlanta University School of Business Administration. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Carpenter Jr. of Ashburton.

The bridegroom is a graduate of the Charlotte Hall Military Academy and Mount St. Mary's College. He also attended Atlanta University and is employed with the National Institute of Health. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Coleman of Washington, D.C.

Maid of honor was Miss Sandra A. Wilson. Bridesmaids included Misses Pamela W. Coleman, Tamara A. Coleman, Sheila D. Washington, Sharon R. Johnson and Mrs. Norma P. Hall.

Best man was Ulysses Faulkner and groomsmen included, Harry Bass, Harry Carpenter III, George Randall, Elmore Wright, Morgan Scott, Leon Williams, Wayne Wilson.

Flower girls were Monica Wood and Melissa Wood.

Ringbearer was Croix T. Bishop.

Music for the occasion was rendered by John Miller, organist; Miss Alma D. Garrick, soprano.

Wedding coordinator was Mrs. Loretta Bryant.

Following reception festivities, the newlyweds took off for honeymooning in Nassau. They will make their new home in Laurel, Md.

...for better and for worst
...in sickness and in health
..until death us due part

Getting married is one of the biggest steps you'll ever take in life. Rejoice and let the world know you're in love. Send a black and white glossy picture of yourself and your new counterpart along with wedding information to the AFRO and we'll print it all — FREE OF CHARGE. Mail to AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. 21201. Attention: Michele McRae.

MR. AND MRS. CARLTON COLEMAN
(the former Miss Lynn M. Carpenter)

Miss Taylor, Mr. Edwards repeat vows

MR. AND MRS. LEONARD EDWARDS
(the former Miss Adrienne Taylor)

Miss Adrienne Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Eloise Taylor Johnson and John E. Taylor, became the bride of Leonard Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards, Brunswick, N.J. in a double ring ceremony on Saturday, June 24.

The wedding took place at Emmanuel C.C. Church at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. Sidney Daniels officiated.

The bride wore a full length gown of quiana and Venice lace. The fitted empire bodice featured an illusion neckline and long bishop sleeves adorned with lace and pearls. The soft flowing skirt was enhanced by borders of lace which swept into a chapel train.

The bride wore a mantilla.

Mrs. Roslyn T. Goode, sister of the bride was matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Deborah Bennett, Carolyn Dennis, Yvonne Washington, Yvette Chapman, Brenda Edwards, Theresa Gibson, Dominique Woodward, and Sharon Edwards, sister of the bridegroom. Renee Carter, the bride's cousin was flower girl.

Author O'Connor, New Brunswick, N.J., served as best man. Ushers were Michael Dennis, Alvin Goode, Fred Rogers, Marvin Gibson, Spencer Wheatley, Tyrone Wheatley, Kenneth and David Edwards, both brothers of the bridegroom's nephew, was Craig Edwards served as junior ushers. Charles Edwards, the bridegrooms nephew, was ringbearer.

The attendants gowns were beige, apricot and peach. The bride's mother, Mrs. Eloise Johnson was dressed in beige. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Lucille Edwards wore apricot. Mrs. Beulah Maxwell directed the wedding. Soloist were Angela Brown and Berand Bragg.

Other program participants were Carl Edwards, Tyrone Harris and the Emanuel Youth Choir, organized in 1975 by the bride. Purcell Taylor was organist.

A reception was held at the Baltimore Hilton Inn following the wedding. Ms. Carol Thomas, Ms. Angela Brown and Ms. Kelvonne Ervin were hostesses.

Among the out - of - town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Odell Johnson, Mrs. Esther Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. Faye Reed, and Debbie Hildebrand all from New York. Mr. and Mrs. James Stuckey, Mrs. Gertrude Chapman, Melvin Allen Jr., Joe McDuffie, Robert Johnson, all from Washington, D.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Gary Elsey, Salisbury, Md.; Miss Karen Hatcher, Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Delgardo, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrenceh Weston, Conn.

New Jersey guests included Mrs. Martha Gordon, Mrs. Lillian Michell, Matt Bolston, Mrs. Ruth Jackson, Mrs. Geraldine Walker, Mrs. Georgia Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Al Whitehead, Mr. Esther Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Olivio Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Bel Mathis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Jefferson, Mr. Rosebuth Mathis, and William Booker.

The newly married Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Edwards left for Brunswick, N.J. Early Sunday to attend a reception given in their honor. The couple both graduates of Bowie State College will make their home in Fellsmere, Fla.

The Pacesetters

Dr. Virginia P. Redd

Dr. Virginia P. Redd has been named dean of students at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. It was announced by Chancellor John W. Dorsey. Dr. Redd, a native Marylander who received her Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, has served as acting dean of students and director of the Learning Resources Center at UMBC since August, 1976.

Dr. Redd, who received a B.A. in English from Virginia State College, and an M.Ed. in English Education from the Johns Hopkins University, served as a part-time English instructor at UMBC from 1969-70 before becoming an assistant professor of education in 1972. In 1974, she was named associate dean of students and director of the Learning Resources Center. In 1976 she was promoted to associate professor, a rank she presently holds. She is a former English teacher, department head, assistant principal and supervisor of English and reading in the Baltimore City public school system.

Dr. Redd has been involved in continuing consultancies as a National Humanities Faculty Visiter. Her work with NHF has dealt with humanities programs as they relate to basic student skills in secondary school systems. Dr. Reed, whose speciality is developmental educational programming, has worked with school systems in Chicago, Illinois; Norwalk, Connecticut; Marrero, Louisiana; Far Rockaway, New York, Stamford, Connecticut; Lexington, Massachusetts; Belle Glade, Florida; Lake Placid, America for 1978.

W. William Nicholsonne

While employed as an instructor of business and economics, and as a research associate at Morgan State University for the Urban Studies Institute, Mr. Nicholsonne compiled, edited and published a study, "Citizens Attitudes In Baltimore," for the Mayor and City Council. The project was funded by the National Urban Observatory, the National League of Cities U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Currently, Mr. Nicholsonne serves on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Concerned Veterans as Treasurer, is a National Associate Member of the Smithsonian Institute, is a member of the Caucus of American Economists, a member of the American Management Association, a member of the National Chapter of Reserve Officers Association, and is a Captain in the U.S. Army Reserves, at the April board meeting of Nicholsonnes reside in the elected chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. Nicholsonne and Associates is a management consultant firm with two subsidiaries.

Mr. Nicholsonne is married to the former Mary Ann Richardson. They have an eleven-year-old daughter, Kimberly Michon. The Nicholsonnes reside in the Nor-Northwood section of Baltimore.

tattle-tales

OUR SENIOR CITIZEN, the one who must have been a waitress at the last supper, has done it again, Dear Hearts.

According to her dictates, the every - day - people who keep that organization going under her feeble command are to be honored later at a separate Grass Roots banquet but not at the main fete with the "big timers".

Wouldn't you say the grass rooters should take this discrimination case to the Supreme Court?

But, wait! There's more:

Encouraged by overwhelming response from last week's Tattle Tale fans, local ministers are conducting a talent scout - type drive to find the replacement for the Sister who they now say must have been in the crowd when Moses was handed the Ten Commandements.

But, back to more pleasant type June, 1978 stuff, Dear Hearts.