History Month theme guideline for future

NEW COORDINATOR — Dr. Peter P. Hsegh, dean of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, center, with Dr. James Moore, newly appointed coordinator for African Studies development.

The Association for the Study of Afro - American Life and History, Inc. which originated the National Afro - American (Black) History Month observance (formerly Negro History Week) for promotion of ethnic understanding in America has selected History: Torch for the Future as a theme of February, 1979 observance.

The popular observance which has become a feature of American life was the "brain - child" of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in 1926. Dr. Woodson revered as "Father of Black History" in the United States had earlier in 1915 founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History now The Association for the Afro - American Life and History for the purpose:

(1) getting black persons to appreciate their African history, (2) making Afro - Americans knowledgeable about contributions of the black inventors and scientists to the founding, development and continuation of American life, and (3) increasing understanding of all Americans about their own "ethnic" heritage and getting all persons to appreciate black persons in the nation.

In 1978, the Afro - American (Black) History Month received statements of approval from President Jimmy Carter, governors of most of the states; mayors and presidents of city councils in most of the largest cities in America, in addition, many of the officials of smaller city governments also observe and promote Black History Month.

The 1979 theme History: Torch for the Future was chosen guideline for the 1979 observance because of the potential for bringing knowledge about blacks, and the sharing of black culture everywhere. The torch will illuminate and expand the search by many citizens for their own ethnic roots and introspection about ethnic heritage leading to fuller participation of all inhabitants in the American democracy and in the American dream.

The Association, this year produced a Resource Kit of materials to assist in the observance. The kit may be order the theme History: Torch for the Future.

One of these booklets is entitled How To Celebrate the 1979 Afro - American Black History Month: Plans, Ideas, Programs.

African studies coordinator appointed

Some people think of Africa and a plethora of images immediately spring to mind: steamy jungles, exotic wildlife and savage natives. All of them stereotypes. And according to Dr. James Moore, newly appointed to Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, all of them wrong.

"For too long a time, Africa has been a repository for outdated clichés, antiquated notions, and just plain misinformation," states Dr. Moore, chief of the guidance and counseling branch of the National Institutes of Health. He is on loan to Georgetown under an intergovernmental personnel assignment to develop and implement programs in African studies.

"Students preparing for careers in international affairs must have a balanced world outlook. Africa is no longer a sleepy backwater of international politics and as educators, we can no longer close our eyes to it as if it were going to go away. Because it won't."

Black History Museum at Howard

The Howard University Museum, containing more than 150 artifacts, rare documents and illustrations from the United States, the Caribbean and Africa, opened at noon on Feb. 10 in Founders Library.

The museum, proposed in 1913 by the late Dean Kelly Miller of the College of Arts and Sciences, will be housed in the Dorothy B. Porter Room of Founders Library.

When the university's Moorland - Spingarn Collection was reorganized as the Moorland Spingarn Research Center in 1973, the concept of a museum was revived.

The museum's inaugural exhibition will reflect the era of American slavery, the abolitionist movement, the Civil War and Reconstruction. It will include Frederick Douglass' memorabilia, and an insight into the development of two black families during slavery.

The exhibition will also include documents and illustrations to the university's formative years and its namesake, Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

Tours of the museum will be provided to public schools and community groups. Tour information can be obtained from Scott Baker at 636-7202. The museum will be open to the public Mon. through Fri. from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

President Jimmy Carter appointed A. Mason Walker Sr. along with five other persons as a member of the Small Business Conference Commission this week.

At Giant, Equal Employment is an opportunity for all of us

GIANT

Giant Food Inc. has always been dedicated to the principles of affirmative action. We have kept the doors to employment opportunities and job advancement open because that is the only way to find the best person for the job.

Over the years, our company has grown and prospered because of our people. They have put forth their best efforts because they know that hard work will be rewarded with advancement. At Giant, there is nothing to stand in their way.

We applaud the strides being made in the field of affirmative action. At Giant we practice equal employment opportunity not only because it's the law, but because it's right.

We Salute BLACK HISTORY

WAYNE REED INSURANCE AGENCY and Associates

LIFE, AUTO, HOME, HEALTH and INVESTMENTS

Service Guaranteed

One Stop Ins. Shop

4704 Harford Rd. Baltimore, Md. 21214

254-0266-67-69

There's nothing wrong with just hanging loose. But a good mind goes to waste if not put to use.

If you know someone who could qualify, the Navy knows the way to train him in one of 60 skills while he's earning decent pay. The rewards are as great as the training is demanding; while he earns, he learns, so his mind is still expanding. We also pay for room and board, plus 30 days vacation. And he'll have the opportunity to continue his education. The Navy has the answer he's trying to find, 'cause in the Navy he can make good use of his mind.

Howard Street · 962 - 2336

North Balto. — 633 - 6090

NAVY. IT'S A MIND-GROWING EXPERIENCE.

PROCTER & GAMBLE IS BUYING. ARE YOU SELLING? CALL US!

Minority Suppliers, Let's Do Some Business Together!

We buy many different kinds of products and services to operate our plants, offices and laboratories. Many of these purchases are from minority-owned companies and we would like to continue and increase the business relationships we enjoy with minority suppliers, who can meet our needs.

Some of our current needs include:

- contractors (all types)
- display and promotional material
- distributors for electrical, mill or plumbing supplies
- janitorial supplies or service
- machine shop and sheet metal fabrication
- office supplies and equipment
- plastic, glass or corrugated containers
- plastic injection molding
- printing/forms
- services such as guard, lawn maintenance, pest control, etc.

This is only a partial list. If you are interested in doing business with us, call me at area code 513/562-4010. I'm Glenn Miller, P&G's Minority Supplier Coordinator. You can also write to me at The Procter & Gamble Company, Buying Department, P.O. Box 599, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

An Equal Opportunity Company

Big discounts with Delta Super Saver Fares

Houston $126 round trip

That's all it costs when you fly a Delta Night Coach any Monday thru Thursday with our round-trip Super Saver Fares. Daytime and weekend Super Savers are slightly higher.

Our Super Saver Fares are good on round-trip flights to any Delta city in the continental U.S. There are 30-day advance purchase and other qualifications. And the number of low-fare seats is limited. But you get the same meals and service as regular-fare passengers.

See your Travel Agent for full details on Delta fares and flight reservations. Or call Delta at 768-6000. Delta and your Travel Agent accept American Express and all other major general-purpose credit cards. Have a happy, thrifty trip.

DELTA

Delta round-trip fares

Baltimore to:	Regular Day Tourist Fare	Delta's lowest Super Saver
Atlanta	$148	$ 89
Boston	114	68
Dallas/Ft. Worth	248	149
Houston	252	126
Los Angeles	414	207
New Orleans	214	128
San Diego	412	247
San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose	436	262

Super Saver Fares have restrictions on advance reservations and ticket purchase, days of travel and minimum and maximum length of stay. Seats are limited, savings vary depending on days of travel, and fares are subject to change without notice.

Delta is ready when you are®

From Brown to Bakke

Is Bakke an end to the Black Struggle?

By Paulette Y. Hammond

The Supreme Court decision of last year on the highly publicized Alan Bakke case signifies a possible turning point in the struggle for black equality. Now, the door lies wide open for every aspect of equal opportunity to be challenged by insensitive racists who will use Bakke as ammunition to justify their racist motivated actions.

Bakke's case against the University of California Medical School at Davis, surfaced after years and years of struggle by blacks who had aggressively challenged a system of segregation which had dominated their lives since the days of slavery.

The civil rights crusade of the 1950s and 60s had its roots deep in the American struggle for freedom and justice. The foundation was laid then for minorities to challenge every aspect of denial of equal rights.

The 1954 decision of Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, marked the significant era in the black struggle for equality.

The heart of this unanimous decision as echoed by the Supreme Court justices is that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." In the light of this decision, the highest court ordered that all school districts must desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

Northern and upper southern school desegregation plans were implemented, while schools in the deep south defied the court's order. In Little Rock, Arkansas, for example, President Eisenhower reluctantly enforced the court's order by dispatching federal troops to protect little black children attempting to enter all - white schools.

In 1955, the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. resulted as blacks challenged the "Jim Crow" law which ordered them to sit in the back of the buses and to rise to give their seats to white passengers who were standing. The spark of that movement was a 42 - year old black woman, named Rose Parks, who said she was tired on that December day when she refused to give her seat to a standing white passenger, thereby creating an incident that some 22 years later, has remained a legend in the history of black people.

In 1963 the battle for equal rights continued as blacks organized for one of the largest demonstrations to the nation to dramatize their demand for equality. An immense crowd listened on that hot August day, as Dr. Martin Luther King echoed his vision of an American free from bigotry:

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." The battle for equal rights did not conclude on that day in August, because in succeeding months and years, there were other marches, demonstrations and murders. The long hot summers of 1963 and 1964, erupted with riots throughout the U.S.

In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was signed into law, and blacks began to see some progress after years of struggling to overcome racial obstacles.

Blacks in many southern states who were prohibited from voting, are now able to vote; fair housing laws were passed enabling blacks to purchase homes in any geographic jurisdiction in the country; affirmative action programs were implemented in government agencies and private industries provided the opportunity for job advancement and equal opportunity in employment; and, educational grants and loans were made available so that blacks could enter colleges and universities where they would otherwise be unable to afford the cost.

In 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act was signed into law which gave the Civil Service Commission statutory authority to see that all personnel actions in the federal government are not only free from discrimination, but are actively and affirmatively oriented toward equality of opportunity.

Now, in the light of the Bakke decision, how will all of this affect blacks? The Bakke case involved a special admissions program at the University of California medical school which reserved a quota of 16 places for minorities each year. Two categories of applicants existed, and different standards were used to evaluate minorities who did not compete against the other applicants.

Thus, the court held that Bakke's rejection by the medical school was a violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, since it was discrimination on the basis of race. Reverse discrimination!

Herein lies the weapon which could conceivably affect the years and years of struggling by blacks to achieve racial equality.

Justice Lewis Powell made it clear that a law can give preference to one group, up to a point, but when you have virtually weeded out the other groups, he said, you have exceeded the constitutional limits. "Preferring members of any one group for no reason other than race or ethnic origin is discrimination for its own sake," wrote Powell.

The court also held that using a quota system to remedy past "societal discrimination" was not permissible at the expense of other individuals, such as Alan Bakke. Thus, the meaning of Bakke is that although race can be taken into account in an affirmative action admissions plan, a plan which sets aside a specific number of places for minority candidates is unconstitutional.

The court's opinion caused concern among blacks and prompted various civil rights groups and the Justice Department to file amicus briefs against the Bakke case. The decision that quotas based on race are illegal, overlooks the fact that oppressive racial conditions continue to pollute our society.

In the aftermath of Bakke, blacks fear that their civil rights will be threatened and that affirmative action programs will not be vigorously enforced by employers.

Since the road has been paved for white employees to file reverse discrimination cases, employees may feel less obligated to provide special opportunities for minorities. In this realm, upward mobility programs, designed to advance and upgrade the skills of minority employees through training and education, may be seriously threatened or eliminated causing unskilled minorities to remain in low - level dead - in positions.

Programs of career counseling and training may be eliminated and colleges may begin questioning whether they may need a special admissions program effort at all. Should these situations occur, minorities would not be entering into the professions in any appreciable numbers. While minority employment in meaningful professional positions showed some increase during the early '70s, the Bakke decision threatens to reverse this trend.

The foregoing are merely possible effects which the Bakke decision may have on affirmative action programs. It is too soon, however, to measure with any accuracy the effects that Bakke may have on the years and years of struggling by an oppressed group. But we can be sure that conditions are not improving.

Recently, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall warned that anti - blacks "in every phase of American life are still laying traps for us." He urged black Americans to train themselves to be better than the whites they go up against in government, politics or business.

As we celebrate Black History Month, let us reflect back over the gains of the past years and measure them quantatively against the gains of today. And, if we are truthful to ourselves, we will admit that we are at a standstill or we may possibly be losing ground.

We as black people must recharge our batteries and once again aggressively challenge a system which is threatening the very fibre of our existence.

If we can devise a system of unity among black people, then we can bring about change. And in the words of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, "No one has a greater self - interest n the victim for getting up, while the victimizer does not perceive it to be in his self - interest to help the victim to rise. And in this relationship between slave and slavemaster, I have never known of a retired slavemaster."

Douglass home open for visits

During the observance of Black History Month, the National Park Service is encouraging visits to the "Cedar Hill" home of Frederick Douglass at 1411 W St., S.E., Washington.

The home is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily throughout the year. A National Park Service ranger conducts visitors on tour.

It is noted that "Douglass' voice was a powerful weapon in the black struggle for equal rights in this country; and that his home was often used as a center for blacks and whites to discuss important issues of his time."

On permanent exhibit there are his personal books, household furnishings and gifts from such persons as Harriett Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who gave Douglass the desk from which she penned her famous book.

Also, there is President Abraham Lincoln's favorite walking cane, a gift from Mrs. Lincoln. There are many historical items and gifts that remain in the home.

HARRY'S AFRO HUT (UNLIMITED)

Salutes BLACK HISTORY

NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY

(Open 9:30 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Closed Tuesday)

ATMOSPHERE FOR CONVERSATION

4656 York Road

(Off of Coldspring Lane) Baltimore, Md.

435-9234 or 435-9235

"Let Us Take Care Of Your Total Beauty Needs"

Baltimore Federal's Six-Month MoneyMaker Certificate... short term, high yield, absolute safety.

As an investment, it really adds up.

Baltimore Federal's Six-Month MoneyMaker Certificate makes a lot of sense.

You invest $10,000 for only six months and earn an exceptional yield. It's a safe investment because there's no fluctuation of your investment principal, and accounts are insured up to $40,000 by an agency of the U.S. government.

Of course, a lot of financial institutions offer six-month certificates and the interest rate varies from place to place. And that's the biggest reason to come to Baltimore Federal. They pay the highest interest rate allowed by federal law.

If you have a six-month certificate at another financial institution you should check Baltimore Federal's current rate before you renew. If you're considering investing in one for the first time, you should do it now. Either way, you're putting your money in a proven winner.

And the MoneyMaker is only one of many available savings and certificate plans. Check out Baltimore Federal's 5 1/4% regular savings account. Or any of its Selecterm Certificates that, depending on term, earn up to 8% annually on an investment of $1,000 or more.

So, no matter how many ways you add it up, the answer's always the same — Baltimore Federal makes big things happen with your money!

Effective Annual Yield 10.066% subject to change at renewal

Rate effective through February 21 9.592% per annum compounded daily

SELECTERM CERTIFICATE RATES

Term	Rate Per Annum	Minimum Amount	Effective Annual Yield
1 to 2 1/2 years	6.50%	$1000	6.72%
2 1/2 to 4 years	6.75%	$1000	6.98%
4 to 6 years	7.50%	$1000	7.79%
6 to 8 years	7.75%	$1000	8.06%
8 to 10 years	8.00%	$1000	8.33%

Federal regulations require a penalty for premature certificate withdrawal.

Baltimore Federal makes big things happen with your money.

MAIN OFFICE: FAYETTE & ST. PAUL STREETS/685-7000

Charles Center, 752-3144/Inner Harbor, 685-3206/Belvedere, 435-5000/Carney Village, 668-1234/Eastpoint Mall, 282-5000 Golden Ring Mall (in Hecht's), 686-6112/Randallstown, 521-2400/Reisterstown, 833-5581/Reisterstown Road Plaza, 358-1000 Security Square Mall, 944-8282/Towson, 825-1900/Yorktowne Plaza, 666-7800/Bel Air, 879-3090/Frederick, 662-6186 Hagerstown, 582-3840/Westminster, 848-3400/Westminster Shopping Center, 848-9222/Severna Park, 647-3100 Columbia, 730-9111/Cambridge, 228-8820/Salisbury, 742-9518/Montgomery Mall, 365-2412

Don't Pass Us By

Few individuals have had a more humble entry into life than Dr. George Washington Carver. Fewer still have made more significant and lasting contributions.

Born of slave parents about 1860 on a tiny farm near Diamond Grove, Miss., Dr. Carver built a boyhood interest in plants and rocks into a 50-year career applying scientific principles to farming.

He worked his way through Iowa State College as a cook, a janitor and by taking in laundry. Graduating in 1894, he accepted the position of assistant botanist, but soon was recruited by Dr. Booker T. Washington, and joined the faculty at Tuskegee Institute in 1896.

Remaining at Tuskegee until he died in 1943, Dr. Carver revolutionized agriculture. He is heralded for creating more than 300 products based on the peanut alone. More importantly, perhaps, he taught farmers how to make the land more productive ... for themselves and for mankind.

His legacy is felt throughout the food industry today, and we at ITT Continental Baking Company are inspired and challenged by his deeds. We are proud to acknowledge him as a symbol of the many, many other black men and women born in urban or rural poverty who rose to provide leadership in science, industry, government and the arts. They give us all hope. Like Dr. George Washington Carver, they dignify life.

ITT CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY

Morton Frozen Foods • Gaylord Meat Products • Pearson Candy Wonder & Hostess Baked Goods • C & C Soda