Baltimore Afro-American

OPINION

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Bell's new job

Robert M. Bell, has served as a District Court judge since 1975, and his administration of justice in that post has been innovative, exciting and humanistic.

Judge Bell has dared to dispense justice in the face of often strong opposition, consequently he has won our admiration as a champion of those who bring no powerful background of influence or support to court.

His decisions have been legally precise even as they open the doors of justice wider.

His nomination to the Supreme Bench by Gov. Harry Hughes we feel is admirable, and is in recognition of his [illegible] as a young jurist.

Congratulations are in order of the day for Bell and support for him at the polls when he stands for office is a necessity for all of us.

Bob Bell is a native son who has shown our young people the proper road to travel. We wish him the best.

John Douglass demurs and so do we!

We are pleased with the Bell appointment but displeased with Governor Hughes' limiting himself to the selection of one black in filling vacancies to the Bench.

In a public letter released Thursday, Jan. 3, Del. John Douglass voiced sentiments with which we agree.

Said the East Baltimore political leader: "Although the promotion of Judge Bell to the Supreme Bench recognized his hard work and dedication, he is the only black to be appointed and only replaced Judge Joseph Howard.

"That means that only five of the 23 judges on the Supreme Bench are black, less than 25 per cent and a mere pittance in a city that is 60 percent black and in a court with a caseload overwhelmingly black.

"There are...black lawyers eminently qualified to serve on the bench including David Mitchell, who was nominated, yet the Governor has passed up the opportunity to increase the number of black judges."

Shortly before the Douglass statement, Edward Smith, president of the Monumental Bar Association, had been similarily critical of Hughes' refusal to appoint more black judges.

There is still time for Hughes to move beyond this judicial status quo presently being maintained and improve the racial and sexual balance of this important level in the judicial process.

We are extremely disappointed that the governor must be so reminded.

Morgan— the bottom line

We think Sheldon Knorr, commissioner of higher education for Maryland, should rethink his ideas on the merger of state owned universities into some kind of monolithic entity under the control of the University of Maryland.

"Cost accountability" or "elimination of waste" and "duplication of services" or "streamlining" the "chaotic" condition of our state schools are words we hear frequently when people in Annapolis look at campuses like Morgan State University, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Salisbury State and Coppin.

Language that has been, experience has shown us, buzz words and rhetoric camouflaging, what has been a fiercely burning desire among state education officials to once and for all end autonomy of all predominatly black institutions of higher education in the state and any other supported institutions which do not dance to the University of Maryland's tune.

The state officials involved have always been white and they have, to paraphase Jimmy Carter on another subject, "lusted in their hearts" to one way or another to bend state-supported schools like Morgan to their will.

Dr. Knorr's slide rule, perhaps, tells him that a merger bringing Morgan into the fold so to speak, is the wisest course and of greatest benefit to the taxpayers. At least we assume that is his operating premise, though we would not be surprised if it were not.

To us, whatever Knorr's rationale, it sounds like something we have heard from the bygone days of "Curley" Byrd until now.

At this juncture we would much rather hear how Dr. Knorr intends to use his office to enhance Morgan State University and ensure that its present degree of autonomy is maintained.

In December, representatives of the Coalition of Alumni Residents and Associates of Maryland Historically Black Colleges and Universities, told the State Board for Higher Education, which Dr. Knorr serves:

"In 1977, the District Court in its second supplemental order quoted the Court of Appeals and stated: "The process of desegregation must not place a greater burden on black institutions or black student opportunities to receive a quality public higher education.

"The desegregation process should take into account the unequal status of black colleges and the real danger that desegregation will diminish the educational opportunities for blacks."

The black alumni official further stated that "the only way to ensure equity of graduates is to enhance the historically and predominantly black colleges and to desegregate the white institutions."

A position with which we feel quite comfortable.

As talk of merger gets louder as the year begins we recommend that Dr. Knorr and Higher Education board members also think through this process quite thoroughly.

The bottom line as far as we are concerned and as far as our community is concerned (as we presently read that sentiment) is that Morgan State must stand as it has stood since coming under state sponsorship, semi-autonomous and independent of College Park.

To consider any other direction to our mind would be intellectually unwise and politically disastrous for those who would so pursue.

We would think Dr. Knorr would have more than enough on his hands in eliminating the racial discrimination so rampant within the present University of Maryland system as regards both students and faculty - thus satisfying court requirements regarding desegregation — for him not to have time to dally with proposed mergers that work against our community's good.

We would think the state might better look at the millions it may soon release to Peabody Conservatory, again a predominantly white institution, and wonder whether that money might not be better deposited in the sorely strained treasury of MSU.

Much rethinking has to be done before merger of state schools can be honestly approached.

On the evidence thus far we insist that Morgan not be tampered with in any way until the state gets its larger educational house in order which will take until the millenium as it were.

Job security first

Some news writers are saying "we" have an Iran crisis. Well, the biggest crisis most of us have is getting a decent job.

If Carter is really worried about the hostages' lives, he would let Panama send back the shah.

If Carter worried about "national honor" he would stop paying our tax money to the CIA and the Pentagon. The whole world hates them.

If Carter wants "national security," he can guarnetee job security. He could nationalize Chrylster for starters.

If Carter worries about our liberties, he can get the FBI away from our mail and off our phones.

If Carter is afraid of an energy crisis, he can nationalize oil and build trains.

It beats getting killed in Iran.

BLAINE COLEMAN

Madeline MURPHY

All about money, honey

By Madeline W. Murphy

So much we read or hear in the news and from our leaders strains their credibility.

Therefore, it is against the background that the following cynical assessment of Iran was made by friend Nate, invincible arm chair sage.

Nate asked, "How come this happened at the right time?"

"Right time, what d'ya mean, Nate?"

"Well, Carter's popularity was next to nothin, NOW look at it."

"Well?"

"I think he and Kissinger and Rockefeller dreamed it all up."

"How come?"

Nate lit his pipe, taking his time, eyes gleaming at my impatience. He blew out a cloud of smoke, gazed heavenward, as if taking a cue from you-know-WHO sighed, looked at me like I was an idiot and finally began his patient explanation.

"Well, he said "it's like this. I figger Carter knew from his CIA that the Iranian students was real restless. He knew full well that they hate the shah, right? But he let Henry the K and Rockefeller jive him about how sick the shah was with the idea this could unify support behin' him, no matter what happen."

"You mean", I asked, "he wanted to agitate them more? I can't believe that!"

"Oh yeah? Well," Nate asked "why'd he let the shah into New York like he did? Even when he was better off in Mexico? We was better off with the shah in Mexico, wasn't we? The embassy people was better off too, wasn't they?"

"Yeah."

"Well, then what happen when the students took them hostages— Carter's popularity went up din't it?"

"Yeah."

"It's still up, ain't it?"

"Yeah."

"OK then," Nate took a long draw on his pipe, crossed his legs, and sat back, his case closed."

"But what good does it do to be more popular and at the same time, cause such problems with OPEC and the rising cost of oil and all that?"

Nate looked so disdainful that I had to drop my eyes. "Dummy, ain't you never heard of EXXON? D'you see them profits? Ain't Rockefeller in charge of EXXON?"

"Ah hah! You think there's a conspiracy to raise prices, don't you, and make Carter popular at the same time?"

"Right on: It's all about money, honey!"

"And now, "I continued, "Carter doesn't have to deal with windfall profits while plants shuttdown, or unemployment or inflation or investigating even chastising the profitable oil barons in the United States, because he's got everybody talking, praying, and waving flags about the hostages. Sorta divide and conquer, rightly! He's too busy 'ministratin' to defend his office even in a'lection year."

"Aright now," nodded Nate, "Keep on talkin'."

"Then nobody has really to look hard at the shah either do they? Nobody has to investigate his reign of terror or even if we did, we wouldn't let him back to stand trial because he might really tell how Carter, Rockefeller and Kissinger were really his partners in crime against the people, and that would make the Khomeini look good."

"You got it kid!"

Nate puffed for a while, satisfied his message got through.

But he was thrown a bit off guard when I asked, "What about the Ayattolah Khomeini, couldn't he have done the same thing without Carter?"

"Yeah, but he had to have a reason. Carter gave him the shah in New York."

"I'm confused," I said.

"Ain't we all", Nate replied.

"But isn't this kind of like Watergate and Nixon's Committee to re-elect?"

Nate sucked his teeth while looking balefully at me and shot back, "Who says anythin's changed, kid?"

Curbing joblessness through legislation

By Rep. Parren J. Mitchell

This week's column was prepared by Ms. Patricia Ives. Ms. Ives is an employee of the Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, and is presently serving as a Fellow with the House Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy, which I Chair.

For the nation's disadvantaged, unemployment continues to be a depressing problem in good times, as well as bad. So far government attempts to reduce employment among Blacks and Hispanics, teenagers, Vietnam veterans, ex-convicts and older persons have fallen woefully short. Efforts have been directed primarily at increasing private sector unemployment of the disadvantaged rather than creating new public service jobs. This approach is fine, if it works. However, for it to work, more must be done by government to increase private sector employment of disadvantaged persons than has been done to date.

Back in 1971, Congress created the Work Incentive Program (WIN) to encourage private employers to hire and train welfare recipients without dependent children. This program has been extended to January 1, 1980, and now covers welfare recipients with dependent children. Under WIN, employers engaged in a trade or business are allowed a credit against their tax liability for training or employing welfare recipients and work recipients and work incentive registrants. However, employers have been discouraged from training or employing welfare recipients and work registrants by the profusion of rules on who is eligible for tax credits, and in what amount, and the WIN program simply hasn't worked very well.

In 1978, we established two additional programs that provide incentives to business firms to train and hire the disadvantaged unemployed. Now, if only they would! The new programs are (1) the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program and (2) the Private Sector Initiative Program. They are aimed at meeting the needs of those in our population hardest hit by unemployment and underemployment.

In the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program employers can claim a tax credit for every qualifying worker equal to one-half of his or her first year wages up to a limit of $6,000, and one-quarter of wages paid in the second year.

The Private Sector Initiative Program provides cash payments direct by to the employers. Companies can choose either method.

Other proposals such as the Youth Employment Act of 1979, H.R. 4465, are being considered. This legislation would authorize $400 million annually, under the WIN program, to provide up to 50,000 new jobs or training positions for persons who are parents under 22 years old, and in the "aid to families with dependent children" program.

Unhappily, few business firms have taken advantage of the incentives we already provide them to hire disadvantaged unemployed persons. This is puzzling to say the least. It is puzzling because so often we hear business leaders say that "dead-end" public service employment is not the answer to high employment among Blacks, Hispanics and other disadvantaged; that the answer is employment in the private sector.

The Programs we have passed to date may be flawed, however, in that they all require business to take the initiative in hiring disadvantaged persons. We also must put into effect programs that put the responsibility on unemployed disadvantaged persons to take the initiative in the hiring process. To this end, I am hopeful that in the next session of this Congress, we can examine, two new job programs which are under consideration. One is a Youth Investment Program (YIP) for recent and new entrants into the labor force. YIP would provide disadvantaged youngsters with means to increase their human capital, and thereby to enlarge their work and career opportunities. Under YIP, every teenager, a time of his or her own choosing between his or her sixteenth and twentieth birthdays, would be issued work or training vouchers totaling $1,560. I envision 39-page books, each containing 40 coupons, and each coupon worth $1 or more. The books would be issued automatically upon showing a birth certificate and social security card. Each coupon would be marked by a social security number and an expiration date.

Youngsters could use their YIP coupons to pay for vocational or business school training, or to subsidize on-the-job training or other employment. They would turn over to schools and employers one coupon for each hour of training or employment that they got. Coupons would be returned to the Treasury for tax credits or cash. As now, wage rates and school tuition costs would be determined by the market place and collective bargaining. Coupons would be turned over to schools and employers only after the cost of tuition or the wage, as the case may be, was established.

The second program which is under consideration is an Employment Benefits Program (EBP) for older disadvantaged gericans. This program is a natural extension of YIP. Under EBP, every person who has exhausted his or her unemployment compensation benefits would be given a work or training coupon book covering 520 hours at $1 or more per hours. The coupons could be used to pay for training or to subsidize re-employment as the coupon holder sees fit. Like the YIP coupons, these EBP coupons would be returned to the IRS for tax credits or cash.

I estimate that together YIP and EBP would cost only $3.7 billion per year. This is less than two-tenths of 1 percent of current Gross National Product. It is a small cost to pay for what could be enormous benefits.

Meanwhile, existing programs of tax credits and training subsidies through WIN and the Targeted Jobs and Private Sector Initiative Programs must be implemented aggressively. They can make a great contribution toward reducing unemployment among the disadvantaged. Where are the business leaders who want to alleviate chronic unemployment?

LETTERS— More crumbs from Mayor Schaefer

Dear AFRO:

Recently Mayor William Donald Schaefer announced the approval of a $1,200,000 grant to Baltimore from the Federal Government.

As a past member (for 5 years on the Board of Recreation and Parks) I was pleased that the money was for the improvement of city parks, however, I was dismayed when he said that a million dollars would be spent on Patterson Park and the balance of $200,000 only would be used at one inner city park—Lafayette Square. What about the several other inner city parks in need of renovation?

In the Mayor's inauguration address much was made of pushing people oriented-projects in contrast to just buildings. That statement also pleased me, but when I consider that out of $1,200,000; $200,000 will be used to help improve only one inner city park while several others are neglected and the balance used on Patterson Park—I wonder.

I wonder if we are supposed to feel grateful for the crumb that has fallen our way from the table of plenty! I agree in this instance with the statement that I have heard several times over the past few years— yes, Mayor Schaefer is good for the people of Baltimore City - the white people.

I sincerely hope that the mayor will re-consider the distribution and allocation of this grant.

RUBYE C. GILL, president, Maryland League of Women's Clubs

Secrets about the Shah

Dear AFRO:

The way things are now going the hostages in Iran will still be imprisoned this time next year. Our president has finally found what makes the American voters happy and that is protecting the shah of Iran.

For some reason we have never read in the American newspaper the exact details of what the Shah did to make the people of Iran so unhappy with him.

Just how many innocent people did he have murdered? Just how many people did he have tortured? I think that I probably have to subscribe to some foreign newspapers in order to try and find out what is going on in the real world.

It seems that the Shah was in good with many of our past Presidents, but I am not certain that the record of many of our past presidents could stand a real investigation.

It seems that in most of the countries that the U.S. has control leaders come to power who are quite corrupt. Even in Germany (at least after W.W. II) the black market was big business.

The people of Cuba didn't accept communism over our dictator because our man was so humble and honest. I think that it is time that the American voters started to take stock of what our government does over seas as well as in the U.S.

BILL J. BLOOMER

AFRO welcomes letters

The AFRO welcomes letters from its readers. Letters should be brief and must bear the writer's name and address. All letters will be given consideration for publication

Progress in housing

Dear AFRO:

I am writing to express my appreciation of your coverage of the recent Lakeview Towers dedication. The AFRO's December 22 article truly captured the warmth and spirit of that occasion, marking the significant progress of Baltimore's housing-for-the elderly program.

M.J. Brodie, Commissioner, Department of Housing and Community Development

1980 viewed with fears

By G. James Fleming

The thoughts, predictions and fears of 1980 are rampant. It appears that the fears are predominant. Fears that unemployment will increase in the United States; fears of racial upheaval; fears of more Iranian-type seizures of American hostages.

With fears of rising unemployment goes the fear of escalating inflation, the erosion of the American economy (Chrysler's plight is a forewarning). If there are not enough jobs to go around, there will be mounted competition for those jobs that exist, and one group will put itself against other groups. It is not far-fetched to predict that in such dog-eat-dog situations, white males will rise up against women and blacks, as in past pre-civil rights decades, and union workers will turn their wrath on non-unionists when they (the union workers) have not themselves deserted their union.

In any return to raw racial discrimination, and with the Ku Klux Klan in the re-ascendancy, it is expected that blacks will not drop dead. They will fight back, even if it takes resorting to guerrilla warfare. When asked where they will get the arms, young blacks reply, "From the same places the guerillas of Zimbabwe got theirs . . ."

Of course, white people won't drop dead, either; "whitey" here meaning the power of government, from the Supreme Court down. For, it must be remembered that government which can give more freedoms, can also take them away, by the same methods and through the same channels. The growing conservatism of the nation, including the Congress, makes official retrogression easier.

Reference to whites also means the power of the decision-makers in business, industry and labor—those who support political parties, those who create jobs or eliminate jobs, those who manipulate supply and demand, and those who decide where different segments of the population shall live.

In times of economic strain and stress, the pressures on these power-wielders are ceaseless and threatening and they are more liable to give in, than not.

Blacks and women again become the last hired and the first fired; unions find ways to skirt seniority commitments; elected judges take on the coloration of their constituents; and constitutions bend to accommodate "practical" interpretations.

There are fears that Iran is only the beginning of more taunts of the United States; more challenges. Not really the beginning, of course.

Cuba was an earlier edition of Iran and, since Iran, U.S. embassies in other countries have been attacked, although with less serious results than in Tehran.

The cartellization of the oil-producing countries, and their price-fixing threats to American industry and transportation, is another type of "squeeze game" against the United States.

The picture of this country almost pleading with little Iran will not invite the respect of other nations, nor their fear. It is a question of which nation or which people will be next in calling "the bluff" of America, from the taunter's point of view.

The rest of the world has also seen a breakdown of American diplomatic machinery and knowhow. It is still a puzzle why and how the U.S. embassy in Teheran could be caught so unprepared with, seemingly, all secret documents intact. Where were the shredding machines? Where were the stoves or fireplaces that would burn up other papers? Where were the destructive acids? Where were the protective, or the retarding, electronic devices? Indeed, where were the informers among the militant students? Perhaps the moguls of the diplomacy of their fathers.

Despite its overwhelming nuclear capability, can the United States remain a super power, when it cannot—almost cannot—protect itself, defend itself in the modern type warfare, against a new type of enemy? Or, will it be again, that world wars are often sparked in small countries?

By Elizabeth M. Oliver
City Editor

FOR ALL WE KNOW

SORROW AND TROUBLE seem to ride on the wings of the night and most often during what we call the happiest time of the year, the Yuletide holiday. Is it that celebrations make human beings unmindful of the nearness of danger? Or is it that some Devil wishes to mar happiness and bring the unfortunate more disaster?

STRANGELY, trouble comes late at night or just before dawn but whatever the time, it is up to more fortunate persons not to question but to help. A group of us responded to mercy calls during the holidays, calls for food clothes, heat and light.

As usual, the Gas and Electric Co. went right away to turn on gas and electric so that Christmas Day would not be so dark and dreary.

NEIGHBORS , FRIENDS and churches responded with food and clothes and in some cases cash dollars. It was wonderful to see how quickly they came up with what was needed and regardless of how cold or how late the hour, these kind citizens came to the rescue.

THERE WERE four cases which came to our attention. One was a grandmother who was alone in the house with a small grandaughter who had pneumonia. The house was ice cold. The hour was 1 a.m. when the AFRO watchman got the call. I immediately called the lady who told me of her plight. She was crying and so worried about the child. There was no answer on the NAACP phone. It was after 1 a.m. soooo.

WE GOT A CAB, got an electric stove (heater) from my brother and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Graves brought a heater from their home. We got in their car and delivered the heaters to the grandmother. It was 3 a.m. when we got back home . The temperature was below freezing at that hour.

IT WAS SUNDAY morning. About 10 a.m. I called Emergency Fuel hoping some oil could be taken to the lady but regulations do not allow you to call a truck and put in fuel or deliver coal or wood or the like. Regulations say the family must go to an offoice on week days and fill out an application.

I EXPLAINED that a person who has no money can hardly get to an office to go through red tape and if there is sickness in the home, that's a terrible burden, to have to leave the house, leave the sick ones alone and go stand in a line somewhere to get help. Then too, I reasoned,a person could freeze to death or go into double pneumonia while waiting day after day for help.

A GENTLEMAN named Mr. Folkes said he would go Monday morning and hand carry an application to the grandmother. That was good.

HOWEVER, I find that in case of emergency food clothes, heat and illness, what is needed is immediate action and I always felt the NAACP should have a hotline around the clock to do as many of our people think. "SUPPLY ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING OUR PEOPLE NEED REGARDLESS OF THE DAY OR THE HOUR.

GET UP out of bed like Dr. Lillie Mae Jackson used to do, go to the needy and see what's wrong and meet the need. When a person is desperate, the need is RIGHT NOW, not tomorrow or next week or as they say, a week or ten days later.

I WISH TO THANK the churches which responded to my call in the wee hours and got together plenty food and clothes. I know there must have been many such cases during the holidays since there are hosts of citizens who are always ready to help.

THE SUFFERING today is greater than we have ever seen before.

WHO KNOWS how many persons die of deprivation,hunger, malnutrition or exposure . I notice that the number of deaths has increased since winter weather arrived. We can expect many of the deprived and needy to pass away silently . The persons who are in greatest need can hardly raise a hand to even ask for help and soon they have passed away.

THROUGH INQUIRY I find there is no way to know the number who die of hunger, malnutrition or cold.

MAY WE ASK that each person check his neighbor on each side and see how they are during the extreme weather. That way no tragedy can occur without someone attempting to help.

THAT BRINGS US to the frigid conditions in the schools. We know that some youngsters go to school to get out of their dark and cold homes and they go to school for the breakfast that is served in some cases. Nothing to eat at home. We are informed that one elementary school which does not open its doors until 7:30 a.m. has a line utside of little children waiting ... almost before it gets dayight.

YOU SEE, the majority of us do not know what is happening to the poor although we do know times are harder than they have been in many years.

PRINCIPAL DOROTHY BENNETT tells us she has known cases where the little ones have nothing except what they do get at school under the merciful Title One Program, breakfast and lunch. Now you know there should be heat in the school room, if nowhere else in town. There are over 160,000 school children in this city.

AND HOW can they study with coats , sweaters and boots on. Some youngsters sit still, sleep and suffer silently inside. Shouldn't we take better better care of our fellow human beings than that ?

IT IS TRUE we have welfare agencies whose allowances for the poor come from taxpayers' money but we still need to be watchdogs and look around us to spot the cases and lend a helping hand.. NOW.

WINTER IS SURE TO COME down on us with snow, deep freezing cold and miserable conditions.. in a few days.

IT WOULD BE comforting to know that each neighbor would check during the snowy night, regardless of how late, to see if the people he or she knows are warm, not hungry and that the little children next door have some warm food in their tummies before going to school. Just a thought.

AND, Let's see what can be done about more heat in the schools.

More letters— That faculty -Billingsley meeting

Dear AFRO:

I was misquoted and misinterpreted in your article of December 22, 1979 on "Morgan Faculty Votes 'No Confidence' in President Billingsley."

The article stated: "Dr. Gray said the meeting was called to discuss others, but that the Faculty Senate Resolution of 'no confidence' in the administration was introduced despite the fact that such a matter would normally be taken up only after prior notice that it would be discussed."

That statement was inaccurate. The resolution was properly on the agenda. The discussion about prior notice referred to the Faculty Senate's meeting not the Faculty meeting. The faculty meeting was not called specifically to discuss 'other matters.'

I did not state that the vote of no confidence would "severely weaken" Dr. Billingsley's administration. I did suggest that the significance of the vote was uncertain. Why uncertain? Because the faculty did not call for President Billingsley's resignation. Instead, immediately after the no confidence vote, the faculty voted to authorize the Faculty Senate to meet with the president and mutually resolve whatever problems exist.

To fully understand the 'no confidence' vote, some circumstances surrounding it must be disclosed:

1) In passing the no confidence resolution, the Faculty Senate abridged principles of due process and violated the Faculty Constitution.

a) The no confidence vote on December 5, 1979 was taken at a special meeting called for the purpose of solely considering a Faculty Resolution which was a response to the Byrnes Committee Report on Higher Education.

b) All of the members of the Faculty Senate did not receive notice of the Special Meeting and many were unaware of not only the Resolution on the Byrnes Committee Report, but were also unaware of an impending vote of no confidence.

Most of the few Senators who were notified also were unaware of an impending vote on a 'no confidence' resolution until the Senate went into secret session for that purpose.

Two faculty members, not Senators, were asked to leave the meeting. This secret session and the request for faculty members to leave violated the provision of the Faculty Constitution which mandates "open meetings" for all sessions.

c) Furthermore, the Faculty of the University was unaware of an impending vote by the Faculty Senate on a resolution of 'no confidence'. Many learned of the vote on a television news program that evening, even though the Senators consented to silence about the vote until disclosure could be made at the proper time.

d) President Billingsley was unaware of an impending vote of 'no confidence' on December 5, 1979 and was afforded absolutely no opportunity to appear and to be heard on his own behalf. Faculty members were not afforded the opportunity to appear and speak for or against the resolution.

In a grievance filed with the Adjudication Committee of the Faculty, the lone Senator who voted against the Resolution pointed out that not giving the "Chief Administrative Officer" a chance to 'respond to the document offends my notion of fair play and substantial justice.

e) The process for evaluating the President, which is outlined in the Faculty Constitution was completely disregarded by the Faculty Senate.

2) At the faculty meeting on December 26, 1979 where the vote of 'no confidence' was taken, there was no discussion concerning the allegations of mismanagement or wrongdoing prior to or after the vote.

It seems preposterous to vote on such serious and important matters without any discussion. Furthermore, in a faculty meeting on December 13, 1979 where the initial vote try failed, the faculty approved a request that President Billingsley should respond to the allegations. He did so in a 64 page document. Yet, no discussion about any of the points in his response took place.

3) There are some faculty members who view the 'no confidence' vote as a continuing vendetta against President Billingsley by forces internal and external to the University.

4) In my opinion, President Billingsley has undertaken some actions which I disagree with, but it is normal for people in institutions and bureaucracies to disagree with management over such matters as promotions, salary increases, participation, etc.

I do not think, however, that the resolution and vote of 'no confidence' were warranted in this instance. There are more urgent and critical issues which demand the attention of the Faculty and Administration.

C. VERNON GRAY
Chairman,
Political Science Department and faculty parliamentarian, Morgan State University.

—Decade of backlash

(Continued from page 1)

Court Decision regarding the Bakke decision. Supreme Court decisions are usually a reflection of the general mood of the country, or, in other words, are often politically motivated.

One example of this was the Dred Scott decision, rendered in the years closely preceding the Civil War.

The case involved a slave, Dred Scott, who, after being taken by his master to a free area of the country, sued for his freedom. He claimed that since he once he had entered a free state, he was no longer a slave.

The court, however, ruled in favor of Scott's slave master. The reason it did so was because, at the time, there was a raging controversy over what to do with fugitive slaves.

The South was aflame with those who argued that secession was the only answer to resolving the slavery questions.

Seen in that light, it is obvious that the Dred Scott decision was an attempt by the Supreme Court to defuse the South's threats of secession. However, like most stop-gap efforts, it proved to be not enough.

The point being made is that, in the Dred Scott decision, personal liberties played second fiddle to political and social expediencies.

The same motives which prompted the Scott decision were at work in the Bakke ruling, which stated that quota systems were illegal means of practicing affirmative action.

The Weber case, which was rejected by the court, was filed expressed a grievance similar to Bakke's. In this case, a white industrial worker claimed that he was being discriminated against by an affirmative action program sponsored by his plant. The court ruled in favor of the plant, but the mere fact that such a suit reached the Supreme Court belies one basic fact about the current mood in this country.

We have obviously reached a point in our history where ideas of brotherhood and restitution take a back seat to basic questions of economic necessity. It was easy for social liberations to preach a gospel of social responsibility when this country was still the land of milk and honey, or at least cheap oil and food.

But when economic necessity becomes a factor, social concerns inevitably suffer, and the victims of society become, in the eyes of their detractors, the perpetrators of their own unenviable lot in life.

Every man is left to his own devices as the policy of retrenchment siezes the fore.

This leaves us, as black people, with no choice but to look to the eighties with trepidation and apprehension. For, so long as we are dependent upon the favorable hearts and minds of those with whom we must compete for a shrinking economic pie, we will continue to be subject to the inevitability of being shut out of the circle of wagons, or left outside the lager.

Thanks from Lutheran

Dear AFRO:

How pleased we were with the recent response to our community health quiz on high blood pressure. Events aimed at health promotion are considered a regular service of Lutheran Hospital, and it was most exciting to receive support from the AFRO in promoting this latest effort.

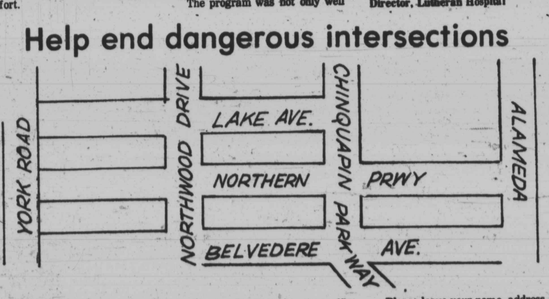
It's impossible to plan health education programs in a vacuum. Media is an essential element of any such programing for stressing the relevance to a person's good health. While we are most grateful for your enthusiastic cooperation, those who attended are even more grateful.

The program was not only well received but interest was repeatedly expressed that such community activities continue.

Beth Dr. Johnson, director of the Rosemont Doctors Center, and I extend our personal thanks for making your readers aware of the community health quiz.

FRAN FEIKIN, Marketing Director, Lutheran Hospital

Help end dangerous intersections



Dear AFRO:

On Dec. 26, 1979 a tragic accident occurred at the intersection of Chinquapin Parkway and Belvedere Avenue. This particular intersection has a history of at least one other fatal accident and several serious accidents in the recent past.

In addition there are other residential streets and intersections in the neighborhoods surrounding Chinquapin Park which are threatened by the traffic flow on Northern Parkway and Belvedere Avenue.

What Can You Do?

(1) If you have witnessed an accident or near miss accident in the target area described above, or (2) If you have specific ideas for making the traffic flow through our neighborhood safer.

Call the NECO office, 433-7400. Please leave your name, address and phone number with Joan Di Camillo or Mike Jans and you will be contacted by a community volunteer to record your observations and suggestions.

PETE PAKAS
Chairman,
Glen Oaks Improvement Association
Chairman
NECO Personnel Committee

Blacks and the '80 census

By
M. Carl Holman
President
National Urban Coalition

Blacks and Hispanics must not be counted out in the 1980 census. Although 1979 does not have the drama of demonstrations nor the bitter passion of riots, the ghettoes are barrio bear witness to the countdown toward the 1980 census. The new census results will ultimately affect the lives of so many minorities and individuals.

The outcome of the census, whether accuarte or not, will determine where and how billions of federal dollars will be spent.

It also will have a direct bearing on how much political muscle is gained/or lost. I don't know how many students in our nation's classrooms are being told about the "undercount" of blacks and other minorities that has occurred in the past. I do know, however, that many programs are tied to population figures, and such an "undercount" can deprive these students, as well as their cities, town and counties, of the benefits to which they are entitled.

Nor do I know how many political leaders have visions of the patronage jobs they see being given to the "faithful" for their participation in carrying out the count. I do know, however, from my travels that many minority citizens are recognizing, themselves, that taking these once-every-ten-years jobs, collecting census information to assure that job training slots, jobs and-or health and housing allotments come into their communities in the next decade.

The National Urban Coalition and several other national organizations have been meeting with census officials for many months to try and guarantee the most accurate count possible for 1980. But the real battle will be won or lost in the neighborhoods and individual dwellings.

In a recent meeting with the director of the National Census, I stressed the importance of involving black and Hispanic media and grass-roots leadership in every community to the greatest extent possible.

In addition, I emphasized the need to bridge the information gap and overcome some of the ingrained reluctance or antipathy of people whose experiences have simply not conditioned them to cooperate freely with people "from the government" who come around asking questions. One way to improve the odds of getting an accurate count is to use people who are neighbors or speak the same language.

Many years ago, in preparation for another census, some of us in a southern city persuaded black students and community activitists to become census takers and supervisors. These knowledgeable recruits found entire blocks of residents who had never been counted, as well as a number of places previously believed to be unoccupied or where non-black census takers had never found anyone home.

Nineteen eighty is a critical election year. As we push for sharply increased voter registration among blacks and other minorities or try to determine which presidential candidate other minorities or try to determine which presidential candidate will best serve our interests, we must remember what will be happening in 1981.

In 1981, state legislators will be gathering to redraw congressional and state legislative districts. Though a number of factors will be at work during this process, the basic determinant will be the 1980 census figures. If redistricting decreases or erases black or Hispanic political power, it will be too late.

Fair housing delays

James E. Haynes, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. (NAREB), announced this week the Association's dissatisfaction with constant delays in Congress in securing passage of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1979.

"The new bill would give the secretary of HUD the necessary enforcement authority to more promptly address illegal discrimination in housing," Haynes declared.

NAREB represents more than 5,000 minority real estate professionals.