Baltimore Afro-American

OPINION

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Wake up black America!

The most crucial civil rights battle in more than a decade has developed in Washington over extension of the Voting Rights Act, one of the most effecive civil rights laws ever passed.

At stake is not only salvaging and extending the Voting Rights Act to 1992, including its application to the 1990 reapportionment process, but also holding on to the other civil rights programs, laws, and gains which resulted from the civil rights offensive during the 1960s.

The ultra - conservative forces, now aided and abetted by some white groups who were a part of the liberal white - labor - church - black coalition which supported the Civil Rights Movement 15 years ago, are aggressively attempting on all fronts in a concerted effort to dismantle and abolish civil rights programs and repeal rights laws that were born out of great pain, suffering, and supreme satisfaction of many.

It took years of lunch counter sit - ins by courageous black students, freedom rides in spite of burned buses and physical violence, marches to Jackson, Mississippi to Monigomery, to Selma, and other protest demonstrations before the conscience of white America was pricked. A sensitive President, Lyndon B. Johnson, responded by throwing all the power of the Federal Government behind "fulfilling the rights of that other separate but equal America — Black America.

Now, the racial and political climate in this country has changed drastically and adversely.

Black Americans can no longer look to an empathetic President for understanding and support. Black Americans can no longer expect strong and firm political leadership and help from a Hubert H. Humphrey-led Democratic - Republic an coalition of liberal members of the Congress. Bona fide liberals in Washington have become an endangered species.

Black Americans have been told bluntly by President Reagan that "government is no longer the strong draft horse of minority progress . . ." Therefore, we, under the Reagan Administration, can no longer look to the Federal Government for what Vice President Humphrey described .

Black Americans can no longer rely upon the financial support of liberal white friends, both Jew and Gentile. And Black Americans can no longer depend upon the support of the rank-and-file membership of labor and the white church.

Middle - class black Americans who have been busy enjoying the social and economic gains from the civil rights breakthroughs of the 1960s, please take note. Those gains are now in grave danger of being subverted.

Black leadership, which has, in some instances, become preoccupied with turf - protection, image - building, and ego - fulfilling devices, please wake up to the crisis now at hand.

Black America, we are now in a political war for our own survival.

The battle lines have been drawn. The poor, the oppressed, and blacks are on one side, and on the others are the vast resources of the Moral Majority, the John Birch society, the Ku Klux Klan, a majority of the U.S. Congress, and all of the Executive branches of the Federal Government.

The first major battle front is the Voting Rights Act.

President Reagan has misgivings about the Act, and has requested recommendations from his Attorney General by October 1. We can expect those recommendations to justify conclusions already reached by the White House.

On Capitol Hill, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is the same southern politician who lead the walkout of Dixiecrats at the 1948 Democratic Convention while a young, outspoken political novice, Hubert Humphrey, then Mayor of Minneapolis, spoke of the Democratic Party moving "out of the shadows of state rights into the sunshine of human rights." That politician was Strom Thurmond, who has declared his opposition to the Voting Rights Act, which must come before his committee for public hearing.

So, Black America, a war has been declared by the other side, the ultra - conservative forces which have taken over Washington, our nation's capital.

The time is now for black leadership to regroup, to unite, and take the offensive.

The time is now for black ministers, educators, businesspersons, athletes, sports and entertainment celebrities, community activists, and heads of social and civic organizations to communicate, cooperate, collaborate in preparation for political warfare.

The time is now for black America to develop a new mobilization strategy.

In this spirit, and for these reasons, we, therefore, implore our leaders to convene a summit meeting to pool our resources, review our plight, the methods of our enemies, our own goals, and develop a new political war plan.

Black America, the crisis is upon us, the political war is about us! We must rise from our launches and act now!

Black America, we must begin TODAY a massive write - in campaign in support of the Voting Rights Act. We must express our support for the Rodino - Mathias - Kennedy bills to extend the act in its present form of another 10 years.

Black America, young and old, we must gear up for the biggest, most extensive voter registration and voter education campaign in the history of our lives.

We must prepare for the 1982 congressional, state and local elections in order to "throw the rascals out" who have voted in the U.S. Congress against our interests, as well as in the state house and city halls throughout the country.

Black America, we must renew our memberships in the NAACP and National Urban League and send additional funds of support, because the time is now for us to begin carrying our own load, paying our own way.

Black America, sound the alarm. Ring the bell. Blow the siren! We're in a political war for survival. Without federal help, we now must mobilize to save ourselves. Wake up, Black America! Black America, wake up! We're at war!!!

MADELINE MURPHY

Let's look to each other

It is commendable that members of Baltimoreans United in Leadership Development (BUILD) have reached agreement with Baltimore Federal Savings and Loan Association.

As background history on that particular institution, it must be stated that Cherry Hill, the first black community with brand new homes, contributed greatly to the financial solvency of that institution right after World War II. That bank had a virtual monopoly on mortgage loans granted to home buyers in that community.

Subsequently, most of those mortgages were sold to an out of state concern and this signalled the demise of exploitation in loaning money to black communities in the form of mortgages.

As so often is the case, blacks help to develop white institutions such as small furniture stores, neighborhood groceries, savings banks, but soon are forgotten when they are considered too much of a risk or not in neighborhoods where high exploitation can increase profits. Yet if it were not for the poor to exploit, there would be no rich.

But to carry this a step further, one must question why there has been a vacuum in the development of black banks in this city.

I make reference to Ideal Savings and Loan Association and Advance Federal Savings and Loan.

The former, established in 1920 and reactivated in 1961, has had an admirable record in lending money to inner city residents, but at the same time, has also been a bank of last resort.

That is to say, blacks do not deposit much of the $900 million they have spread about in white institutions. The greatest culprits are fraternal, social and church organizations.

Yet these groups become indignant when they are unable to get mortgages. Where they think the money comes from is a mystery.

When the black community talks about building for leadership development, it also must talk about supporting its own institutions; its own base where money, stays in the black community; where those institutions offer jobs and training to our own people. (It is time we get mileage out of the more than $80 billion blacks spend nationwide on consumer goods each year.)

Therefore, it should be embarrassing to us when we must go begging or demanding to get some of our own money that goes out into the suburbs, from white institutions who deny loans to our own people.

IT IS PARTICULARLY DEPLORABLE that for some five or six years, the black community has not been able to develop a commercial black bank, with all black directors and share holders.

The Reagan administration has made it plain it expects black people to pull themselves up by their bootstraps. Not so subtly, Mayor William Donald Schaefer recently congratulating Glenn Doughty on his unprecedented loan from the city corporation of $1 million, bemoaned the silence of Baltimore's black business community in appeals for support of the "Shake and Bake" project.

Thank heavens, Doughty had the pride to hire a black lawyer. (It will remain to be seen, however, how long that $1 million stays in the black community through black contractors, architects and consultants.)

Not to argue the merits of the recreational venture, however, one must be aware that the impatience of Mayor Schaefer is a signal to us we must develop more leadership in business where we are.

In addition, the last minute appeal to rally the community to pay pledges made in September of 1980, to save radio station WEAA, is another indication that in the success of its most recent appeal, they also are on fragile ground without continued support from the black community.

In this crisis, the dollars suddenly surfaced, but why must we need crises to keep our institutions alive? Why must we have to desperately shake an evidently sufficient money tree?

The effort we expend in begging the white community for help could wisely be spent to bolster our black banking institutions, in savings drives to make us more independent, in boycotts that would develop an independent financial base.

That BUILD failed to boycott the white banks; to withdraw the millions of black dollars already languishing there, reinforces the idea perhaps to the white banks also, that the plantation syndrome is still alive and well.

Threats evidently worked with Baltimore Federal, but once we slacken in our demands, rest assured business will return as usual, for this pressure follows a long line of such protests and pressures over the past 30 years.

We must learn from our Southern cousins, who have supported black institutions for their very survival to do it well, we must do for ourselves.

During the next four years, in our own enlightened self-interest, we had better look to each other, begin to monitor each other, become serious about buying from and supporting our own black institutions as well as our black professionals.

PARREN MITCHELL

Congress and rent control

The Reagan administration continues to parrot the theme: "state and local governments should have more control over the federal funds they receive ... local governments must be given flexibility."

Members of Congress also are playing the same tune, namely, that the local governments must be given maximum flexibility in the use of federal funds, that block grants are best.

Local Control! Local flexibility! Local decision making!

But suddenly, the theme has changed. This past Wednesday, as the U.S. House of Representatives debated the HUD appropriations bill, Representative Charles Wilson (D-Texas) offered an amendment which would deny HUD Section 8 funds to any local political subdivision which has enacted a rent control law.

For far too many years, local legislative bodies have almost been dominated by the real estate interest. I recall all the times, years ago, when Baltimore City Councilmen would tell me, "Oh! We cannot do that, it would hurt the local real estate interests." In far too many cities, for too many years, the local housing court acted as an extension of the real estate lobby, protecting it by almost always finding the tenant at fault.

We, in Baltimore, know how the real estate interest used scurrilous tactics in an attempt to make sure the rent control issue was defeated in a referendum vote. The people prevailed in that struggle, only later to be defeated by a court decision. We recognize the stalling tactics used by some members of the Baltimore City Council on a pending rent control bill.

The District of Columbia has used rent control and Section 8 housing to protect low and moderate income people and to provide housing. Congressman Charles Wilson is an opponent of the D.C. rent control law and is a landlord in Washington, D.C.

On July 13, 1981, representatives of the National Tenants Union lobbied Capitol Hill in a fight against the proposed Wilson Amendment. The NTU issued a statement which set forth the issue very clearly. The statement said:

"We believe that rent control is a local issue and that the Congress should not usurp the rights of communities to enact legislature that addresses their own housing situation. The Reagan administration was elected promising to stay out of local affairs. They have stated their opposition to these moves, and have expressed their belief that rent control is strictly a decision for local governments. This issue is not a question of partisan politics, but is simply an issue of local decision making, and the provision of housing."

Local control! Local flexibility! Local decision making! "No, not when this applies to rent control laws," says Representative Charles Wilson.

LETTERS

Can city handle Angels?

Dear AFRO:

Now that the City of Baltimore is about to be honored by the presence of the very famous Guardian Angels, I just can't wait to see how they'll be accepted. Will it be as heroes or as a vigilante group?

The police and city hall officials have been yelling for community groups, civilians and other volunteers to help prevent crime. Well, my dear readers, now they have it on a silver platter.

The Angels are very professional in what they do, but will they be allowed to operate? Will the Angels be abused?

The police would have more help than they would know what to do with if they would change their nasty attitude towards people who desperately want to help.

Who would want to live with the stereotypes the police brand their help with, such as informer, snitcher, fink, stoolie and police pimp? That is sufficient to turn anyone off.

However, at first most police in the rookie stage are elated by their accomplishment. They are eager to go out and risk their lives to protect the public. Most of them want to be the best they can be.

Most police also want to raise in rank and make a career out of law enforcement, but before a police person is off Probation, he or she is hit with the reality that law enforcement is measured by the 'Powers that be.'

The ever present possibility of being suspended or being arrested themselves if involved in a forced shooting, is too humiliating for any law enforcement officer to have to endure. The final result is the younger police officers are leaving the department for more appreciative careers, the older officers have nowhere else to go, and the powers-that-be sit tight.

Although I'm sure the Angels are aware of the gross thanklessness of their effort, the indifference of the police system, etc., I feel justified in writing a vote of confidence for many folks I've talked to and express gratitude of many senior citizens who wish the Angels God speed in their endeavor. So be it.

"Vigilantes"? Huh! It is a dirty word. Maybe the powers-that-be may find a loophole in the law since this is a time of change - deputize the Angels!

JOSEPHW. GRIFFITHS

The Angels' potential

Arrival here of New York City's crime patrol, the Guardian Angels, can be good news.

The Angels are indeed colorful and when viewed objectively can work to the good of any city with rampant street crime.

The Angels concept is a simple one and an effective one. Street patrots of disciplined, young teams trained in martial arts walk through neighborhoods where muggings, purse snatchings and harrassment of the elderly and women is continual.

By their very presence they can, as New Yorkers will attest, deter predators who prey on the most vulnerable.

When they must intervene, they can make citizen arrests of perpetrators of street crimes.

The Angels have begun recruiting volunteers to work the streets of Baltimore.

Since street crime is heaviest in our neighborhoods, we are hoping that there are enough brave, concerned young people in Baltimore who want to do something to enable their brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers to walk the streets day or night without terror.

The Guardian Angel idea is good so long as it does not turn vigilante and if we are to have any peace in our community then young people from the neighborhoods are going to have to give the Angel recruitment effort their support.

We are convinced the good guys outnumber the bad guys in Baltimore but nothing will improve until the good guys commit themselves to curbing crime where they live.

The Angels can be an important element in our fight against street crime and we want to see them succeed here.

Our families need all the protection and help they can get.

A hidden agenda?

For the past few months, we have all been working tirelessly to prevent the enactment of massive cuts in the federal budget and programs of importance to our constituency. This has been a demanding task, which has consumed much of our time, efforts, and resources. While our collective attention has been focused on dollars and numbers, though, a pattern has gradually emerged that may have a devastating impact on social policy and our civil rights gains of the past 20 years.

What is developing is a brazen, yet calculated, attempt by certain members of Congress to usurp the power traditionally lodged in the Supreme Court and the judicial system. Unlike past years, the conservative movement now has the votes to make this strategy work, and they are employing it on all fronts.

Representative John Ashbrook (R - OH) has introduced legislation that would limit federal court jurisdiction over desegregation. Three of his bills, in particular, would "extinguish court efforts to require attendance at a particular school of any student because of race, color, creed, or sex."

Senators Orrin Hatch (R - UT) and Don Nickles (R - OK) are preparing an amendment to limit the enforcement power of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Representative Paul McCloskey (R - CA) is drafting legislation to weaken Executive Order 11246, the Presidential directive which prohibits discrimination in employment and requires federal contractors to take affirmative steps to hire women and minorities.

And the list goes on. All of these, or at least variations on the themes, have been offered before, but supporters have rarely been so optimistic about their chances of passage.

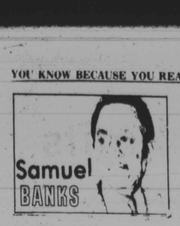
Some have noticed an initial glimmer of this in the recent Congressional vote on abortion. Senator Jesse Helms (R - NC) successfully offered an amendment before the full Senate prohibiting the use of federal funds for abortion when the life of the mother is in leopardy. As the House had already approved this provison, it will become law at least until the end of the fiscal year.

But the move caught most of us by surprise — although there had been a lot of talk about the issue, few were prepared when it actually appeared.

Also critical in this list of social issues is the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. National Urban League President Vernon E. Jordan Jr. testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, a salient demonstration of the importance we have attached to it.

Three key issues have emerged in the debate regarding the act: the requirement of pre - clearance of electoral changes in covered jurisdictions, the provision of foreign language assistance, and the imposition of a discriminatory purpose test on voting discrimination claims. Although the Administration has yet to announce a position on the Voting Rights Act, Congressional opposition in some quarters has been fierce.

SARA S. MORAN



Samuel BANKS

The NAACP and Reaganomics

By Dr. Samuel L. Banks

It is indeed summer time, but the living is decidely hard and precarious for 31 million black Americans. The socio-economic "Frankenstein" known as Reaganomics or supply-side economics as conceptualized by David Stockman," executive director of the powerful and influential Office of Management and Budget, has now become a pulverizing reality for blacks, Hispanics and the nation's poor.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 72nd national convention in Denver, Colorado confronted, frontally and decisively, the malodorous and pestilential Reagan socio-economic juggernaut.

Margaret Bush Wilson, chairperson of the NAACP Board of Directors, and the Reverend Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, among other notables, were eloquent, forthright and courageous in making known to President Ronald Wilson Reagan and the nation that black America would not sit idly by while he and his teckless and insensitive functionaries dismantled a half-century of social programs designed to serve human needs.

While President Reagan was treated with courtesy and civility by the 4,000 NAACP delegates, it was demonstrably clear that President Reagan and black America are on opposite sides in terms of vital and necessary human programs.

The time has come, as the NAACP convention demonstrated, as regards the Reagan administration, to separate the wheat from the chaff. Behind the facade of a sonorous and resonant voice and exemplary execution of the actor's craft, there is stark and painful reality of blatant and raw support of defense agenda over a human agenda by the Reagan administration.

A determination, in fact, has been made to attempt to balance the budget on the backs of 31 million black Americans and the nation's poor. The truth of the matter is that monies deleted from social programs are simply being transferred to the defense budget.

Approximately $45 billion dollars will be transferred to the defense budget in the course of the year. It is estimated $1.5 trillion will be spent for the defense agenda by 1985. Notwithstanding the fact we have already achieved what the late Winston Churchill called a "balance of terror," we continue to stock nuclear weaponry and other armaments for, in effect, overkill purposes.

The NAACP, to its great credit, performed an extraordinary service not only to black America, but the entire nation, given the doleful reality of a "balance of terror," in calling for an affirmation of a human agenda and equality of opportunity for all citizens.

Another national contribution of the NAACP convention, as indicated by Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, Reverend Benjamin Hooks, Mrs. Coretta Scott King of SCLC, Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, Vernon Jordan of the Urban League and Reverend Jesse Jackson, is the systematic and almost punitive dismantlement of social programs will hurt more whites than blacks.

The depth of suffering, however, in view of the historic institutional racism and exclusion, will be greater for black America. Black Americans, Hispanics, the nation's poor and rational and humane white Americans must be insistent and assiduous via the ballot, communications to President Reagan and the members of Congress serve the needs and aspirations of all 227 million Americans.

A classic example of the double-talk and obfuscatory behavior of President Reagan was shown in his glittering generalities to the NAACP convention germane to the priceless and fundamental right of all citizens to vote. Nonetheless, he refused to affirm his support for a 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act; particularly Section 5, the pre-clearance portion.

The Voting Rights Act has resulted, primarily in the South, in 1.5 million black voters being added to the voting rolls. In 1964, a total of 2.8 million blacks in the South were registered to vote as contrasted with 4.1 million blacks in 1981.

The NAACP national convention has ended, but the visceral and necessary work must go forward in the communities represented by the 4,000 delegates and their supporters.

The human agenda of uplift and human opportunities as demonstrated in unremitting opposition of the elimination of vital socio-economic programs, resistance to the dastardly and reprehensible Ku Klux Klan, the emancipation of urban schools from planned shoddiness and programmed failure, elimination of drugs and crimes, particularly the appalling levels of black-on-black crime, and, in general, forgin as in times past, a sense of caring and community.

The NAACP has set a firm and inspirational direction for black America to follow during this period of crisis and towering travail. Each of us now must be about our way to make certain that the socio-economic storm passes over.

It is ironic that 15 years ago, Samuel F. Yette, his absorbing and incisive book, "The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America" traumatized the nation when he set forth the proposition that the United States had reached a juncture whereby she had to determine whether blacks and poor people could continue to coexist in a highly technological society.

Yette, to be sure, was prophetic and the program of Reaganomics provides pulsating and believable pertinence in terms of an obvious and discernible socio-economic constriction and restriction of black America. The forthcoming reapportionment by state legislatures, dominated by suburban and ural legislators, will provide another onus for black America.

In a prefatory note, Yette states: "To the hope and determination that the conclusions implicit in this book will not come about, but rather that my country— the United States of America—will reverse her present course toward repression and national suicide and will achieve, instead, a true birth of freedom, mercy and justice for all."

Samuel Yette is now, 15 years after the publication of his "The Choice," a distinguished professor of journalism in the School of Communication at Howard University. However, his devoutly wished and hoped for "true birth of freedom, mercy and justice for all" has not become a reality for 31 million black Americans and the nation's poor.

The ubiquitous and urgent message which animated, buoyed and pulsed the 4,000 NAACP delegates to convention assembled must now become the rallying focus for black America: "Ain't going to let nobody turn us around." Stated another way: We shall et be moved by anybody.

By Elizabeth M. Oliver
City Editor

HERE ARE TWO STORIES, really nice:

ONE is by Dr. N. Louise Young who tells of her early days as a doctor and Provident in its infancy. You'll see more on Provident in the AFRO's coming GOING ON 90 EDITION and you'll learn to appreciate our only hospital more.

TWO is about an unusual person, Ocean City's Mayor Harry Kelly, who for the 4th straight year has entertained inner city youngsters at a delightful week in that Atlantic Ocean resort.

OCEAN CITY welcomes all people, regardless. You could not find better treatment in the shops and diners.

Mayor Kelly told us one summer how his children came home from college doubting that there is a God.

HOWEVER, he said, with tears of joy in his eyes, "When they saw once again the flight of the seagulls and the sunset on the ocean, they began to believe again."

WE HAVE FOUND Mayor Kelly to be a wonderful personality.

Here's the latest on his People to People Program:

TEN INNER - CITY Baltimore youths ages 14 - 15, just returned from a fun - filled, expenses - paid week in Ocean City "that was out of this world.

The fourth annual "People - to - People" program was jointly created and sponsored by Baltimore City Police Agent Harlow Fullwood Jr., District Court Judge Dale Cathell; Chief Judge Robert Sweeney of the Maryland District Court System and Ocean City Mayor Harry Kelley.

The object of the program is to provide underprivileged children from Baltimore City the opportunity to experience a vacation from inner - city life.

AGENT FULLWOOD and Det. Harry McDonald personally selected the boys with the help of friends who work closely with various youth programs. Det. McDonald assisted Agent Fullwood with the variety of activities during the week spent at the world famous resort. (see photo Back Page this edition).

All participants of the program started the week by worshipping at the St. Paul Methodist Church in Berlin, Md. The following morning the boys were given keys to Ocean City, marlin pins and new basketballs by Mayor Kelley. In return, they sang "Happy Birthday" to the Mayor who was celebrating his 63rd birthday.

THE GROUP stayed at the Boca Grande Condominiums, eating dinner at the fabulous Phillips Crab House, Tony's Casa di Pasta Family Fish House, Pier One, and Gunning's House of Seafood. They ate lunch at McDonald's and the Pizza Hut. Breakfast was eaten each morning at the Stokes Restaurant.

ALL YOUNGSTER were entertained at an elegant cook - out at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Dale Cathell; an educational scene boat ride on Capt. Jack Bunting's "Miss Ocean City"; a "nature walk" at the world famous Assateaque Park; and went deep sea fishing aboard the Sea Horse operated by Capt. Bunting and were credited with 28 catches.

They also had a tour of the Ocean City Police Department. They received new tennis shoes of their choice, skateboards, caps, t - shirts, kites, towels and basketballs. They had skateboard and kite flying lessons, and were involved in bowling, seaside slides, swimming, indoor skating, amusement rides, and crabbing.

THE TRIP was concluded by a spectacular airplane flight piloted by J. D. Wuillen.

The program, besides its success among the participants, has met with a great deal of favor in the Ocean City business community.

Many merchants donate all or part of their services to the youngsters while at the resort. The Mayor and City Council picked up all expenses while the Baltimore Police Department furnished the supervision for the youngsters.

A special tribute to WEBB radio; the SUN; Maryland National Bank; Channel 11; Deborah A. Payne, President of Broadwater - Payne, Inc.; and John H. Branch Jr. of the Baltimore Public Schools for their contributions to the success of the worthwhile program.

HERE IS DR. YOUNG'S INSPIRING STORY:

Dr. James Carr the Administrator and Medical Director of Provident Hospital at its second location on Biddle Street, between Druid Hill and McCulloh, invited me a green freshman during the summer vacation of Howard Medical School, to grow up in the hospital. He invited me to observe, be inspired and absorb all that I was capable of at that time. That time was 1927.

THE HOSPITAL was a three (3) story converted large brick building, of about 14 rooms with picturesque, large carved doors with the name Provident Hospital carved in it at the white marble entrance.

It had large rooms with high ceilings and beautiful moldings. The building was always immaculate with white curtains at the front windows.

The former living room was the Family Waiting Room and Registration Room. The middle room on the first floor was the Record Room and Business Office and doubled as the room for the sterilizers and autoclaves.

THE WHITE tile kitchen was converted into operating rooms with a white operating table, anesthesist stool and instruments that had been previously sterilized and was wrapped in white cloths on the tables. There was a basement kitchen and storage area.

I SAW MY FIRST operation there. The surgeons were Dr. Robert Jackson and Dr. Bernard Harris Sr. who carried the patient downstairs from the ward on stretchers (there were no elevators). They slid the patient from the stretchers on to the operating room table. Having accomplished this, they scrubbed, gowned, capped and prepped the patient and then began the operation. Dr. Berkley Butler was the anesthetist that day.

DR. WESLEY GAINES was given the assignement of being my instructor mentor at that time. Nurses were assistants and prepped the instruments, etc.

THE PATIENTS rooms were on the 2nd and 3rd floors and were cheerful. There were rooms for male patients, female patients, medical patients, surgical patients and pediatric rooms, altogether there were 20 to 24 patients.

Among staff members were such well known physicians as Dr. Carr, Dr. Robert Jackson, Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., Drs. Bernard Hughes, Fisher, Harry McCard, William Wright, Val Fitzgerald, Ralph Young, Barnett Rhetta, Berkley Butler, Dr. Noville Coasey, Alvin LaCompte and many others.

AT THAT TIME, 1927, there were no other hospitals in Baltimore where a black physician could attend his patients.

And only three hospitals altogether admitted Negro patients. And they were admitted only in segregated large wards, at Hopkins, City and the University.

They were all addressed by their first names even if they happened to be a Bishop, Vice President of a College or a PhD.

Dr. Robert Jackson asked Dr. J. M. T. Finney to see a patient in consultation at the Biddle Street hospital. Dr. Finney was greatly impressed, but felt the building to be inadequate for a people who were 10 percent of the Baltimore population.

DR. J.M.T. FINNEY was a world famous surgeon, teacher. He was the former surgeon - in - chief of the Armed Forces in World War I and was greatly respected by the Baltimore community. He called a mass meeting at the Fords Theater and told the public that it was time for black citizens to have an adequate hospital.

It happened that Union Memorial had built a new hospital on 33rd Street and a drive was started to purchase and remodel the former Union Memorial Hospital on Division Street as the new Provident Hospital.

THE RESIDENCY program was invented and instituted by the "Big Four" at Hopkins, when it was founded. The "Big Four" included Halsted, Osler, Williams and Kelly and Finney from Harvard.

THIS PROGRAM was copied all over the United States and Europe in fact all over the World.

Provident has the honor and distinction of being the first black hospital to offer the residency system and program.

Many of the outstanding physicians and specialist all over the country were trained at Provident.

The departments of the new hospital were organized, and headed by the "Big Four" and many outstandings from Hopkins as LaLyn, Dr. George Finney and others.

Later Dr. Douglass from the University headed the Department of Obstetrics. Many physicians as Jackson, Harris, Noville, McCoasey and Butler left their offices and took a 3 to 4 year residency at the new Provident Hospital on Division Street. — N. Louise Young, M.D.

Tony Brown's Journal

Will Reaganomics spark resurgence of black activism?

America has entered a new decade, but the legacy of the seventies has followed the nation into the eighties. The country continues to be plagued with spiraling inflation, fiat money, high unemployment and diminishing international power. The state of black Americans is even more volatile.

The era of overt racism has ended through a succession of court decisions and legislative action. But new and more subtle forms of discrimination have taken the place of official barriers sanctioning segregation.

Although President Reagan insists his budget cuts are for the good of the country and not aimed at any one group, blacks, because they occupy the lower rungs of the economic ladder, will be one of the hardest hit. Again, this unfortunate reality will push the black underclass against the wall. The potential for civil unrest is certainly present. And the precedent for it is clearly established.

According to Dr. Robert Brisbane, a professor at Morehouse College in Atlanta, there have been five major protest movements in the United States. In his book, "Black Activism," Dr. Brisbane outlines the periods of black revolts in America and explains their characteristics.

"The first characteristic, the most important characteristic, is a let-down from a period of rising expectations. We are disappointed, we are frustrated. We did not achieve what we thought we had achieved. The next step in this is the marshalling of forces, usually by traditional organizations, or by one or two leaders. The demands are low key, they're not violent in action. Ultimately, as two or three years pass, the movement spreads. The demands become greater, some are apocalyptic and new leaders appear. Ultimately, black nationalism appears in the whole scheme."

In labeling these periods, Dr. Brisbane calls the first the post-revolutionary protest. It lasted, he says, from 1783 to 1813 and was initiated by Richard Allen and Absolom Jones.

The second period lasted from 1730 to 1850 and was characterized by the desire of free blacks to free all slaves. Brisbane calls it the anti-slave movement.

The third movement, 1876 to 1896, he calls the post-reconstruction protest and the fourth, the post World War I movement, from 1916 up to the Marcus Garvey era.

The fifth, the most recent revolt, was during the long, hot summers of the sixties: the King movement. And because blacks are now coming off of a period of high expectations, Dr. Brisbane anticipates the next black revolt to occur in the early part of this decade.

"I think that unless things take a change for the better, there's every likelihood that by 1983 we will see the beginning of another black protest movement in the country. I think the forms and characteristics will be generally like those which we had in the past, but the participants, I think, will be difficult to pin down.

"I don't think the black middle class will be as deeply involved in this one as it was in the last one, the King movement. The young black middle class is more and more becoming establishment oriented."

Many black Americans thought that when the doors of legal and systematic forms of discrimination had fallen, they would automatically discover the equality of opportunity that is the birthright of all Americans. The few gains of the 60's could not eradicate the hundreds of years of conscious effort to deny blacks full citizenship.

Some blacks were grudgingly allowed entry into the middle class. But the help needed never arrived for the majority of poor blacks living in the nation's cities.

As in the past, black protest movements have grown out of a frustration over unfilled expectations. In 1976, many blacks viewed Jimmy Carter as a white messiah, who would deliver them from the bondage of discrimination and economic oppression.

Blacks saw few concrete benefits under the Carter administration. And no one thing during the decade of the 70's served to ignite black activism on a large scale.

Blacks perceive a neo-conservative trend in America and feel the nation has grown indifferent to their needs. This could precipitate the six period of black activism — the nature undefined.

Dr. Brisbane's theory on the stages of black activism is an alarming, but potentially real picture of the future.

TONY BROWN'S JOURNAL, the television series, is shown every Saturday, on WBAL-TV (11) at 12 noon, beginning in August.

MORE LETTERS

Reader angered by Murphy 'Meshuganah' editorial

Dear AFRO:

I am writing in response to Ms. Madeline Murphy's editorial of June 27, "Dealing With The Meshuganah."

Outrage cannot even begin to express what I am feeling after reading that totally biased, blind and non-factual editorial.

How can Israeli security and the bombing of a nuclear reactor even be compared to Hitler, the man who was largely responsible for the deaths of more than 12 million human beings? How can blowing up a reactor, an object, conceivably be compared with the willful destruction of more than 12 million individuals?

If Mrs. Murphy knew a little more about what she was talking about, she might know that Simon Wiesenthal, whose life occupation is seeking Nazi war criminals, continually stresses 12 million killings. Of course, Jews always will remain sensitive to the fact that six million of these people were Jewish, just as blacks often forget such things as signs in old New York that read: "No Colored, Jews or Dogs" and said only "colored."

As far as displaced Palestinians go, many were urged to leave by neighboring Arab nations and left on their own only to remain in refugee camps because their own "brother" won't even accept them.

Conditions for Palestine Arabs in Israel are far better than those in neighboring countries - even for those remaining in refugee camps. Israel has installed sewage systems, running water, electricity at no cost to the residents. Palestinian Arabs in neighboring countries have not even been provided with these "luxuries."

Yes, Mrs. Murphy, it was very astute of you to realize semites are both Jews and Arabs. But, you obviously did not know Palestinians are Jews and Arabs. That's right, before 1948 when there was a Palestine, the Jews and Arabs living there were all Palestinians.

Arabs living in Jordan are commonly referred to as Jordanians; even the Christians living there get to be called Jordanians. Does Mrs. Murphy know the difference between a nation and a country? Palestinian Arabs are part of the Arab nation. Jordan, Egypt, Syria, etc. are countries inhabited mainly by Arabs.

Mrs. Murphy, did you know there is only one small apartment building inhabited by Jews in Hebron?

Did you know Hebron happens to be one of the holiest places in the world for those of the Jewish faith? Did you know Jewish visitors are restricted in visiting this holy site out of respect to those Arabs living there because Hebron also is a holy site for those of the Islamic faith?

One last point: Israel has been attacked by her neighbors and has been terrorized on numerous occasions. I can remember, in 1963, when Russia was sending missiles to Cuba. President John Kennedy sent an ultimatum to Russia - get rid of them or we would be worse.

The reactor continued to be built with the Israeli ultimatum known.

Check your sources, better yet, a reliable source, a little closer and you will find the Iraqi threat was not a prelabrication of Menachem Begin's but one made on numerous occasions by King Hussein himself and you can find these quotes, threats in any reliable source material.

Yes, "Never Again" will they gas me, starve me, burn me, make lamp shades or soap out of me, my family or any of my people.

MICHELE'S DEAR