Baltimore Afro-American

# OPINION

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## The politics of selecting judges

Recently the Appellate Judicial Selection Commission nominated four white males to the Governor as candidates to fill a vacancy in the Court of Special Appeals.

Four black judges were among the 18 applicants. They were Robert M. Bell of the Supreme Bench; William H. Murphy Sr., District Court; Neal M. Janey, District Court and Arrie W. Davis, District Court.

Also among the applicants were two women, one of whom, Deborah K. Handel, chief of the criminal appeals division of the Attorney General's Office, is likewise highly qualified.

Raymond Thieme, a judge of the Circuit Court, Anne Arundel County and Steadman Prescott, Jr., a distinguished lawyer and former assistant attorney general, are still other examples of qualified applicants.

The four whites nominated by the Commission are: Judge E. Mackall Childs, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Sen. John Bishop, Baltimore County; Joseph Murphy, Baltimore County lawyer and M. Albert Figinski, a former judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

This list represents but three counties of the state. As such it seems designed to replace the present occupant of the seat, Ridgely Melvin of Anne Arundel County, with a fellow countian or to elevate a loser in the most recent Supreme Bench race.

The list excludes from consideration by the Governor women who are not represented on that bench and blacks who are under - represented. Additionally, it is geographically exclusive, avoiding the possibility of wider state representation.

This list raises questions, serious ones, about the absence of politics from the process.

It must be seriously considered now whether a system that was designed to take politics out of the judicial selection process is itself a sham and a farce.

In this instance, it has shown itself to be, for by any objective standard the four black eminently qualified judges, the highly qualified woman attorney general, the former white District Court judge, now circuit judge and the distinguished lawyer and former assistant attorney general had been effectively excluded from the Governor's consideration.

Given this recent debacle, we seriously question whether a judicial selection or nominating commission is necessary at all.

We have a governor who appears to be honest. Likewise, he appears to be serious about the quality of the judiciary and inclined to be diligent in seeking out the most highly qualified individuals. Governor Hughes — an honest governor — is the best way to insure the appointment of good judges.

But even then the historic wisdom of the electorate far surpasses the collective wisdom of 13 "high-minded" judicial selection commissioners with a token representation of one black member and the wisdom of a governor, even an honest one.

## No 'front' firms

The Maryland Minority Contractors (MCCA) are correct and to be commended for its vigorous protest awarding of a construction contract to a firm which claims itself to be a minority firm when MCCA alleges that the business is actually white-controlled.

The Board of Public Works awarded the contract to the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock for work on the Hart-Miller Islands dock construction project.

Great Lakes has brought in as their so-called minority contractor, F. L. Curliss, Inc., a firm owned by a Korean woman and her white husband. MCCA is on record as opposing this arrangement.

If Curliss is designated the minority firm, despite the reality of its ownership, then no black contractors will have any piece of the $32,900 million being poured into the Hart-Miller project.

This is reprehensible and we support MCCA and its efforts to get the state to reconsider this ill-advised contract award.

MCCA gets straight to the point when it says "we feel that John Curliss, Inc. is not a member of a socially or economically disadvantaged minority group and - or is not controlled by minority persons. This systematic exploitation of minority business enterprise programs must end.

## Minority business conference sets goals, strategies for Md.

By Portia E. Badham
AFR Staff Writer

Nearly 100 black businessmen and women met at the Convention Center this week to discuss and develop strategies aimedat strengthening black economic development throughout the state.

The five-day Black Business Conference, which began July 19 with a parade saluting black businesses, was sponsored by the state's Minority Affairs Office and the Maryland Black Chamber of Commerce.

The formation of the Black Chamber of Commerce came as a result of a recommendation made during last year's conference.

Highlight of the conference was a Round Table discussion Thursday morning between Gov. Harry Hughes and several members of the Black Chamber of Commerce andlegislators.

Among the items on the lengthy agenda were development of regulations to insure black business participation in the Maryland Industrial Financing Authority, rescinding of the 1983 sunset law for the state's 10 percent minority business enterprise program and availability of capital to start-up and maintain minority businesses.

Delegate Howard "Pete" Rawlings, D-40th, who participated in the meeting, called the session "constructive."

Rawlings stated that he was primarily concerned with the "unbrella bonds" proposed by the Maryland Industrial Financing Authority and how minority will fit in the program.

"It's important that these regulations not inhibit black participation," he said. "We need to look at how this whole process will be administered."

Rawlings added, "The governor was very encouraging sout his involvement in these issues. The success or failure of the meeting will depend on his legislative package."

Members of the Black Chamber of Commerce have formed a permanent committee that will meet with the governor on a regular basis to discuss the state of black business.

The conference also featured guest speakers including John Gloster, well-known economist and venture capitalist who heads Janus Associates, a Washington-based consulting firm.

Gloster, who spoke at the July 21 breakfast meeting, discussed financial leveraging.

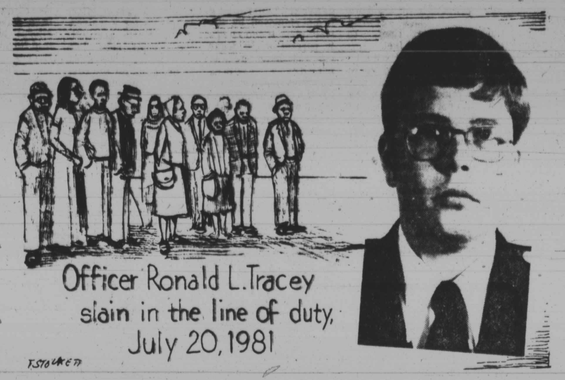
He stated that minority entrepreneurs must maximize their own financial leverage by finding different ways to acquire capital rather than depend on federal support.

The best cure is for blacks to form their own banks," he added.

Several school students also participated in the conference which included Kids Industrial Tours (KIT Project). Students The tour included Parks Sausage Company, Lee - Dico Company

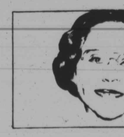
Several school students also participated in the conference which included Kids Industrial Tours (KIT Project. Students The tour included Parks Sausage Company, Lee - Dico Company and Bianchi Enterprises, all minority-owned firms.

## Ending senseless violence: a city-wide priority!




### MADELINE MURPHY

## Is civil disorder stalking us?



In his stirring keynote address to the National Urban League convention, Vernon Jordan stated one third of those on welfare, who used food stamps, who would go without the necessities of a meager existence, were black.

He listed numerous programs that were being discontinued and cut out in the Reaganomics of this Congress affecting the survival of blacks.

We know, as he stated, a far higher rate of unemployment victimizes blacks than whites and we had a far lower income even when times were good.

And so, in reading the labor information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics about unemployment in 1980, we may well be sitting on a time bomb not unlike Brixton, Birmingham, London and the other 27 British cities. Cities that were not the object of racism alone, but of unemployment as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pursues her economic cut backs—a system not unlike that of President Ronald Reagan's.

Here also are those who comprise the other two-thirds, who also are being affected by the cuts in social programs.

We are being deceived by the official figures of unemployment in this country that do not take into consideration the "unofficial" figures.

Left out of the classification of the unemployed are those who want a job now; those who are not actively seeking work; discouraged workers, who have given up the search for work because they feel work was unavailable; involuntary part-time workers, who are usually underpaid, without benefit of union, health or pensions.

The cumulative unemployed rate therefore would be more like 13.3 percent in 1980, double the official rate.

This means 14 million people were really unemployed and the figure is rising steadily.

When one considers the CETA public service jobs have been phased out for youth, and even then the higher percentage of those with PSE jobs were whites, it is not surprising to see black youth had a two and a half percent higher unemployment rate than white youth.

The official bureau of labor statistics figures were 36 percent for black youth and 15 percent for white youth.

When the unemployment figures for 1980 are broken down according to age, race and sex, one finds that white adult males fared best, followed by white female adults, black female adults and black male adults in that order. In this regard, black teen-agers had a rate five times that of the official unemployment rate for the country as a whole.

Even worse, during 1980, 20 to 25 million workers were unemployed at some time during the year—one out of every four workers suffered some period of unemployment.

Among the hardest hit nearly three times the official unemployment rate of 7.4 percent, were auto workers. Construction workers suferered 8.8 percent for women and 14.7 percent for men.

The apparel and retail trade suffered enormous unemployment rates in 1980. In this group, parttime women workers, who make up one quarter of the work force, were increasingly exploited. Out of every three parttime workers, two women who had to, incidentally, live full time lives!

In many instances, women have been forced into parttime work, because of lack of dayeare for their children. Thus the employers reap savings in labor costs, no over time or fringe benefits.

And, in this bleak labor picture, we have not even discussed the new poor who have striven for middle class status, who no longer collect unemployment and who are now unable to buy even the gas to look for work.

These along with the two thirds of those who receive some form of Public assistance—food stamps, tuition grants, sharing wages of their youth, who had been trained or employed in various CETA programs, are part and parcel of the tinder box we have witnessed on television, beamed from the British Isles.

However, somehow these groups, some of whom voted for Reagan, are beguiled by a theatrical president with good communication skills, cue cards intact for every occasion, but who on the other hand, has had little compassion for these growing, dispossessed people.

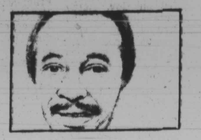
Poor people cannot eat bombs, anti-personnel weapons, or even qualify for the highly technical, yet montrous, arms and war machine.

It is time for all of us who know how the escalating hardships will affect poor people to join with unions, neighborhood organizations and churches to pressure our Congressmen to develop an economic policy that addresses these major issues.

We must counteract the Moral Majority with our own Political Action Committees geared to influencing the outcome of the 1982 elections.

Unless something is done about the seeping unemployment in all job categories, the civil disorders in Great Britain will be stalking us this winter.

### PARREN MITCHELL



## Don't choke on Coke!

This past Saturday, I had some time to talk with Rev. Jesse Jackson regarding the "Coca-Cola Selective Patronage Campaign."

The Coca-Cola Company, in addition to Coke, produces and distributes other products, such as Minute Maid orange juice, Hi-C drinks and powdered mixes. Its total worldwide sales for 1980 amounted to $5.9 billion. Last year it showed profits of $422 million after taxes.

Jesse Jackson is attempting to organize a selective patronage campaign against this powerful corporation. Why would David want to take on Goliath?

Here are the arguments he raised with regard to the black community and the Coca-Cola Company:

1. **Black America's Investment in the Coca-Cola Company**

Black people account for 14 percent of Coca-Cola's national market and 25 percent of its market in the 50 key market cities where 68 percent of the nation's blacks reside.

Black people bought $480 million of the soft drink, Coca-Cola, alone in 1980.

2. **The Coca-Cola Company's Investment in Black America**

**Board Membership**—The Coca-Cola Board of Directors has 18 members. Not one is black. A promise that black representation would be forthcoming has not been kept.

**Bottler Franchises**—Coca-Cola has 550 bottler franchises nationwide. Not one is owned by blacks.

**Fountain Wholesalerships**—Coca-Cola has 4,000 fountain wholesalerships. Not one is owned by blacks.

**Advertising**—Coca-Cola spends $1.69 million on domestic advertising. Less than $500,000 is spent with black newspapers and magazines. Coca-Cola offered to increase this amount by only $25,000 for nine magazines - $2,700 annually for each, and by only $50,000 for 225 black newspapers - $222 annually for each.

**Venture Capital Company**—Coca-Cola has not kept its promise to create a venture capital company to aid black entrepreneurs beginning in the Coca-Cola business, in recognition of the difficulty black business persons face in getting started.

**Banking Program**—Coca-Cola's minority banking program was found to be totally inadequate.

Despite continuous recommendations and prodding from PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), Coca-Cola, as recently as July 8, 1981, presented a program providing only $10,000 to be deposited in one bank, and only $154,000 to be spread among eight other banks - an average of $19,250 per bank.

**Philanthropic Gifts**—Coca-Cola offered a philanthropic budget for blacks as follows: 10 percent of a mere $2 million.

This, from a company that grosses $5.9 billion worldwide and $3.3 billion in the U.S. Blacks contribute 14 percent to its total sales domestically and 25 percent in the top 50 black markets where 68 percent of black people live.

PUSH challenged Coca-Cola to endow chairs at black colleges, give to the United Negro College Fund and provide research grants to black colleges.

I have reported this situation to Reverend Marion Bascom to see if he believes that we here in Baltimore should become a part of this selective patronage campaign.

How can we "have a coke and a smile" when apparently the Coca-Cola Company offers no real reciprocity to black America?

It is sinificant that this campaign is being planned. As the President and the U.S. Congress show more and more contempt toward blacks by eroding or eliminating federal programs from which we derive benefits, it is increasingly clear that more black pressure must be brought to bear on the private sector.

Brother Jesse, you have a good idea. I hope we will all jump in to help out.

## LETTERS

Opinions expressed by columnists and in letters to the Editor DO NOT necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.
THE MANAGEMENT

### Defending Madeline

Dear AFRO:

"Meshuggener" a reply to Ms. Michele Dear's letter of July 18, 1981. This letter is in support of Ms. Madeline Murphy's editorial of June 27, 1981, "Dealing with the Meshuggener."

Let it be known that the jews have not been the only humans to suffer on this earth. There was an American Indian holocaust, 13 million were killed. There was an African holocaust in which 50 million died.

Ms. Dear should spend more time looking at Zionist integrity and morality in the troubled Mid-East.

Since Israel is an American welfare state ($3-4 billion in aid), it should be easy to explain why it is necessary to take tax dollars to oppress the Palestinians and blacks in South Africa.

Zionists have openly embraced South Africa. The South Africans have received their nuclear weapons from the state of Israel!

Jewish-American interest run counter to the interests of the oppressed and poor worldwide.

Further, Jewish militarism cannot be condoned. What goes around comes around and surely the Arab world will remember Zionist adventurism.

JAMES EDWARD JONES
Transafrica, NAACP, Society of African Civilization and History

### In praise of 'Angels'

Dear AFRO:

The Denwood Neighborhood Community Club is keeping an open mind about the "Guardian Angels."

Some of the reasons for this decision are: Some of our residents have been victims of violent crimes, daylight assaults and robberies. More and more our residents are becoming afraid to even attend neighborhood meetings, especially our senior citizens.

According to the calls we receive from persons outside the Kenwood Neighborhood Community Club, the "Guardian Angels" are needed at the Inner Harbor's parking lots and the Equitable Trust Building, located at the Inner Harbor.

Assaults and attempted assaults on the employees in that area (especially the females) are numerous. Even those employees who have to catch the bus to and from that area are frightened.

The Guardian Angels are needed at the Inner Harbor bus stops, because mostly females are being propositioned at those bus stops.

For your information, the Kenwood Neighborhood Community Club had approached the Eastern District Police Station officials just last year, to talk about forming some sort of group to protect our citizens.

This proposal was brought to our Kenwood club by some of the "young adults" in this area, who were concerned about the safety of their parents and other residents of the Kenwood Community.

ZATELLA GILES

### G. JAMES FLEMING

## Block grants to states frightening to blacks

The year 1981 is not 1871 or 1921, or any of the other years before the historic Supreme Court anti-discrimination decree of 1954. Indeed, there have been lots of change, for the good, in the United States, beginning with the New Deal, but — and it is a BIG BUT.

But, our country has not changed so much that black people can avoid being frightened when they hear President Reagan extolling his plan to bypass cities and recipient institutions and funnel all federal grants-in-aid directly to the state governments.

If the president has his way, all federal aid will be in the hands and under the power of the state hierarchy, to decide what monies the urban areas will receive for such programs as housing, education, social welfare projects and other people-centered services.

This scheme is akin to the old "trickle down" theory as it existed up to and through the Hoover administration. This is the deluding practice, which for nearly a century, allowed the white power structure of the separate-but-equal states to build extensive universities, medical and engineering schools for their white young people and totally, or only tokenly, to provide for the parallel educational needs of the black young people of the respective states.

These separate-but-equal states (Never, never equal in fact!) counted and included their black population as the basis of securing per capita and other federal grants.

They never, however, expended or distributed these funds or any other funds to give blacks equal or adequate educational institutions and opportunities.

Simply stated, the University of Maryland, the University of Mississippi, the University of Alabama, and the others, together with technical and specialized schools, were built substantially with the funds siphoned off from dollars intended for blacks—at least from funds made possible by the presence of blacks in the population of the several states.

In Maryland, one can recall that for a long time, while the University of Maryland was expanding and gaining respectibility in national educational circles, the state of Maryland was spending little or no monies on higher education for blacks, until 1939.

One exception is Bowie, which has evolved into a teachers college and is now a full-fledged state college. The history of Princess Anne, now the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, only points up the pattern.

Under "block" grants, nowhere did the respective state governments provide for blacks, equally or at all, in education, parks and recreation, health care, and in countless other areas which were commonplace and well-supported for whites.

The exclusion of black citizens from state-supported medical schools, law schools, and engineering schools ended only as a result of court decisions or threatened lawsuits.

It is because of the historic record under "block" grants, from the post-Reconstruction Period to the New Deal, why present-day blacks are not enthusiastic about Mr. Reagan's "New Federalism," a cornerstone of the "block" grants plank.

Since blacks are largely city dwellers, they have other cause to be wary of "block" grants, because these allotments of taxpayers' monies would leave the crowded cities, with the white, black and Hispanic poor, at the mercy of the state legislatures, most of which are anti-city, anti-poor, anti-black, and anti-welfare.

Every big city mayor is trembling over the prospects of this bypassing of the cities.

In Baltimore City, public housing and urban renewal (including Harborplace) would be a different story ("Nothing to write home about"), if the city could not petition for, bargain for, and receive direct money grants from the federal government and its several departments.

The Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, which have enabled hundreds of thousands of poor students to enter college, and which grants were paid directly to the participating colleges by the federal government, would be endangered, as to priority, emphasis, and scope, if they had to be screened through the state bureaucracy or the state and county political machines.

One of the answers to the Reagan-sponsored "block" grants is for the teeming millions in our cities and counties, throughout the country, to expand and promote their political potential, so "the black vote" (often a myth) may become ever more real and useful, powerful and protective, for the good of the whole. In other words, blacks and other minority groups discriminated against must develop more political clout and more coalition in their own best interests.

### By Elizabeth M. Oliver
CITY EDITOR

CLIFTON HARRIS, Local 202 president, National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, writes (and we are glad to oblige): "I wish you could make a corrected statement about the headline on the gift of $200,000 to the NAACP.

"The correct statement should read: Local 202 of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees submitted a resolution to the District II Convention (held in Baltimore) that it would approve that $200,000 be given to the NAACP. This resolution will be submitted to the National Executive Board for their approval.

"We of Local 202 believe in the NAACP and we hope that the NAPFE National Board will take this action or any monetary action to help out the NAACP during this crisis. Local 202 does not want to give the impression that our recommendation carries as a mandate."

Mrs. Enolia McMillan, Baltimore NAACP president wishes that everyone realize none of the NAPFE proposed gift would come to the Baltimore Branch.

SOLD OUT and no more tickets are available for the Aug. 8 dinner honoring warden Howard N. Lyles. The event is set for the White Oak Room of the Cross Keys Inn with attendance by reservation only.

Sponsors are members of the Carter Foundation, Dr. Wepatannah W. Carter, president. Sen. Clarence Blount gives the keynote speech followed by greetings and citations from community leaders, co - workers and friends of the honoree.

Dr. Harold A. Carter, vice - president, is pastor of New Shiloh Baptist Church where Lyles is a staunch member.

THE HONOREE (handsome Howard N. Lyles) is the newly appointed warden at the Maryland House of Correction. The evening with a full dinner and fanfare will be one long remembered.

PRAISES go to Mayor Schaefer, his committee, the AFRAM committee and all those who have labored so hard to make the three - day fantastic fair worthy of the admiration of millions across the nation.

CLEVE BRISTER, co - chair of entertainment and the Sunday parade, reminds us that Police Dept. figures last year registered one - million AFRAM visitors.

THIS YEAR the Family Concept will be very attractive to the vast interracial audience with the Guardian Angels arriving Saturday evening as a pleasing note.

LOCAL TALENT, the best that can be found anywhere, will do their own thing.

EVERY INCH of space is taken up with booths, Cleve reveals, and you'll enjoy church choirs, browsing through a large tent with handicrafts, jewelry and everything else enchanting for sale, hundreds of other features.

EVERY media in the nation will be on hand to tell the story. Even Louise of the TV Jeffersons is coming along with other folks from California to Maine.

CONGRESSMAN PARREN J. MITCHELL is the keynoter for the Sunday 2 p.m. Awards Program sponsored by the Special Inaugural Committee, the Women's Political Caucus, Elected Officials of Maryland and the Hilton Hotel.

The spectacular event at the Hilton Hotel downtown will present over 100 magnificent citations to the following persons:

HUMANITARIAN AWARDS AND CIVIL RIGHTS AWARDS:

Sen. Rosalie Silber Abrams
Sen. Aris Allen, M.D.
Del. Raymond E. Beck
Clarence Bishop administrative assistant to Congressman Mitchell
Sen. Clarence W. Blount
Del. Troy Brailey
Sen. Tommie Broadwater
Del. Joseph Chester, Jr.
Del. Frank M. Conaway
Del. Walter R. Dean, Jr.
Del. Isaiah Dixon, Jr.
Del. John W. Douglass
Del. Nathaniel Exum
Donald B. Gaynor, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
Ned Graham, Pres., Greater Northwest Baltimore Coalition
Charles Hagel, Presidential Inaugural Committee
George Haley Esq.
Raymond Haysbert, Pres., Park Sausage Co.
Jack Hunter, Pres., National Academy of Television, Arts and Sciences
Del. Lena K. Lee
Mrs. Suzanne McCarren, M.S.I.C. state representative, public relations
Councilman Kweisi Mfume
Cong. Barbara Mikulski
Sen. Clarence M. Mitchell III
Cong. Parren J. Mitchell
Del. Margaret H. Murphy
Northwestern High School ROTC Flight
Dr. Elizabeth M. Oliver, City Editor, AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers
Franklin Perdue, chairman, Perdue Chickens
Del. Wendell H. Phillips
Del. Howard P. Rawlings
Councilman Norman V.A. Reeves
Steven Sachs, attorney general, State of Maryland
Douglass B. Sands, director Md. State Office of Minority Affairs
Mayor William Donald Schaefer, Mayor of Baltimore City
Ms. Elaine Simon, representative, Johnson's Products
Councilwoman Rochelle "Ekki" Spector
Sen. Verda F. Welcome
Del. Syvania W. Woods
Del. Larry Young
Dr. Louise Young, Dr. Harvey Webb, William Boucher III, Dr. Darryl Gray, Tony Hawkins, general manager Harbor Place; Attorney Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Dr. Vernon Dobson, Victor Frenkel, Baltimore Contractors;

Bishop Monroe Saunders, Deputy Commissioner Bishop Robinson, Attorney Anthony Robinson, Dr. John R. Bryant, Father Maurice Blackwell, Mrs. Hilda Ford, Rev. St. George Cross.

Dr. A. C. D. Vaughn, Dr. John Crew, Dr. Leo Pickett, Clarence Mitchell Jr.

Judges Milton B. Allen, Robert B. Watts, Benjamin Foreman, Solomon Baylor, John R. Hargrove, William H. Murphy Sr., William H. Murphy Jr., Robert M. Bell, Archie D. Williams and Mable Hubbard.

Dr. Uthman Ray, Allen Quille, Willie Adams, Jerry Lymas, Enolia McMillan.

Louise Johnson, General Chairperson, (301) 539 - 2200
Delegate Margaret Murphy, Co - Chairperson, (301) 362 - 6314
Delegate Walter R. Dean, Jr., Hospitality Chairman, (301) 542 - 0700

Members of the families and friends of honorees will be present by the score.

THE WILLIAM J. AND MARTHA A. TAYLOR family has been holding family reunions for the past eight years with this year's ninth year affair here July 24 - 25 - 26 at the Quality Inn on Rte. 40.

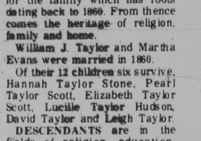
What a grand occasion this is for the family which has roots dating back to 1860. From thence comes the heritage of religion, family and home.

William J. Taylor and Martha Evans were married in 1860.

Of their 12 children six survive, Hannah Taylor Stone, Pearl Taylor Scott, Elizabeth Taylor Scott, Lucille Taylor Hudson, David Taylor and Leigh Taylor.

DESCENDANTS are in the fields of religion, education, medicine, government and food service, agriculture and homemaking.

The family has a scholarship fund and has established a $1,000 memorial at Virginia Union University honoring the late Rev. W. E. Taylor Sr., the second child of William and Martha. Rev. Taylor was a great community leader in the Northern Neck of Virginia and pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Tucker Hill, Va. for 50 years.



WARDEN HOWARD LYLES
guest of honor

The family theme for 1981 is Our Family United and Growing. Among activities which continue through July 26 are a picnic at Patapsco Park; Saturday breakfast and a 6 p.m. banquet, both at Quality Inn. Sunday family worship and communion at 11 a.m. and dinner concluding.

THE MIRACLE of the old family tree which has been made into an altar will be repeated as a highlight of the entire enchanting three days. Phyllis T. Hay of Baltimore is one of the contact persons.

'TWAS a very merry occasion when the Baltimore Howard University Alumni put business aside for awhile and went for an outing at the home of Gerald and Gwendolyn Smith.

The finalized plans for the presentation of the renowned Howard U. Concert Choir at Lake Clifton High Sunday Nov. 1. At that time five local Howardites will be honored for community service in their professions and the community.

ONE PERSON, not a Howardite, will also be honored.

Chairperson for the event are Gwendolyn B. Buckson, Mamie C. Woodford is Alumni president.

After the planning session came barbecue of all kinds, and other delicious dishes and card playing.

Present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Banfield, atty. and Mrs. Dwight Pettit, Atty. and Mrs. Gerald Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Maxwell Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. O. St. Clair Franklin, Dr. Frank Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Sheffey.

Mesdames Yvette Murphy, Bennie R. Simpkins, Mildred A. Whidbee, Thelma C. Ashe, Luella Armstrong, Mamie C. Woodford, Weida Alston, Thelma P. Bando.

Misses Winette Sherrard, Elizabeth Johnson, Ethel Howe, Gwendolyn Biddle, Wendy Smith, Gloria Richardson, Messrs. John Evans, Gary Rodwell, William A. Brown, William Dutch and William Curtis.

Guests were Mesdames Patricia Page, Katherine Perry, Miss Melvena Sherrard, James H. Murphy. From the D.C. alumni office was Harold McKeid.

FARM FRESH produce at affordable prices will be available to the city consumer every Sunday from now until October, when the popular Baltimore Farmers' Market returns to Market Place.

Local farmers begin selling produce at 8 a.m. and will remain in the area next to the wholesale Fish Market between Baltimore and Lombard Streets until they are sold out.

EVERY CONCEIVABLE type of seasonal fruit and vegetable, from apples to zucchini, will be sold at direct to consumer prices. Herbs, plants, cut flowers, crafts and jellies will also be available at reasonable prices.

### Tony Brown's Journal

## Blacks reject Reagan self-help message

Although most blacks want to be self-sufficient, the media image and perception of the black community by most whites and many other blacks is to the contrary.

The recent NAACP convention in Denver is a case in point. The news that the leaders of the colored people's group tried to use the media to get across was that they were in the forefront of a struggle to save blacks and the poor from the wrath of a racist president. But the point that was actually made was quite different.

The news that surfaced was not that Ronald Reagan is not going to save blacks with more poverty programs, but that blacks are not willing to save themselves from poverty programs.

The stereotype of lazy blacks, interested only in their own selfish interests, angry and disinterested in the country's future was reinforced once again.

"If some sneering white man had said that blacks can only exist off the surplus of wealth produced by white people, his charge could be safely dismissed as racist. But that in essence is what the NAACP implied by its adamant resistance to Reagan's message.

"It suggests that the self-image of American blacks is terribly feeble and uncertain," wrote Joseph Sobran in the New York Post.

Delicately, President Reagan told the 5,000 NAACP delegates they were spending their $140 billion non-productively outside of their communities, namely with white people.

"In most neighborhoods what really brings prosperity is when the income of that neighborhood is then multiplied by turning over several times within that community.

"I must tell you in the black communities in America the turnover is less than once before the dollars, those $140 billion, go out into the community at large. And that has to be changed."

But Benjamin Hooks, NAACP director, and Margaret Bush Wilson, NAACP chairman, were too busy insulting President Reagan to pay any attention to helping themselves.

"Executive director Hooks is a seasoned farceur at these performances," wrote R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr. in the Washington Post. "If the future of black America was not hanging in the balance, I, too, might enjoy the farce and the joker's stage acting.

Somebody needs to tell blacks to stop begging and help themselves. And I'm glad that Ronald Reagan did so. The black leaders of racial integration are always proposing another room addition to the welfare estate and their grants from the Federal government top the list.

Moreover, the NAACP spent $3 million with whites in Denver and avoided the black neighborhood and businesses of Five Points. The "civil rights" group did the same thing to the black community in Liberty City in Miami last year.

"Much of the black leadership is not in the business of leading blacks, but of extracting what they can from whites, and their strategies and rhetoric reflect that orientation," Dr. Thomas Sowell, a black economist noted.

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Just how bad is the damage caused by years of government dependency and charlatan leadership? In a television special we asked the Question in a two - way opinion poll: "Can Blacks Support Themselves?"

An overwhelming 86 percent of a television opinion poll conducted did not feel blacks place enough emphasis on self-help and too much on racism. And both guests, professional blacks, agreed the black organizational ego and how some black leaders put personal achievement above the concerns of the organizations hurt black development. In light of these problems, can blacks help themselves?

Projected figures for 1984 show a black population of more than 35 million people earning 150 billion dollars, with a gross national product that will support an economy of $300 billion. And the figures just keep growing and growing.

The bigger the American Dream, the bigger the black reality. Blacks have done a lot of things in 400 years, but when it comes to dollars and cents, going backwards hasn't been one of them.

Blacks make it and they spend it. They buy Cadillac cars, more wine, more caps and hats, more cologne and mouthwash than whites do for comparable size.

They're only 11 percent of the population, but 20 percent of the heavy users in the rice market, 16 percent of the total market in orange juice, 20 percent of the total market in Scotch whiskey.

Blacks account for 32 percent of all sales in malt liquor. They account for 40 percent of record purchases of a $3.5 billion market. And they're here to stay. 56 percent own their own homes.

As President Reagan pointed out, they make it, but they spend it — not with Blacks — but with the wrong people. That's why Hooks and Wilson were in Denver crying racism.

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

### JUST THINKING

## The dialogue was open at NUL

By Al Sweeney

There is no question about the fact that Vernon Jordan is a man with amazing resiliency.

It was about a year ago May, 1980, in Ft. Wayne, Ind., when Jordan's health and leadership hung in the balance.

When the National Urban League's 70th annual Conference was held in New York City, Jordan was recovering from the wounds of an assassination's attempt, while the vultures hovered around his sagging health and fanned all types of stories about future.

The New York meeting was filled with drama. Meanwhile, the League paraded before its delegates were presidential candidates including Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Theodore Kennedy and John Anderson.

Vernon received accounts of the meeting from videotapes that were played in hospital room, while he addressed the convention by audio - tape.

It seems like only ages ago, when the New York Hilton conference meeting was held. The presidential election has come and gone.

The black vote went for the loser, who has returned to Plains, Georgia, while the majority vote went overwhelmingly for the present occupant of the White House.

There is an old axiom in the political game — "to the victor goes to the spoils." The black vote went for the loser and less than 10 percent was found in the winner's column.

Not one of the so - called black leaders such as Ben Hooks of NAACP, Percy Lowery of the Southern Conference Leadership Council, while Jesse Jackson, armed with a $2 million grant to bolster his PUSH organization were in the loser's camp.

Only Rev. Leon Sullivan of the OIC, whose organization depended upon the Labor Department's Comprehensive Training funds, remain neutral, while some of his lieutenants were forming a religious coalition for the losing candidate.

When the new administration took over the White House, it was apparent that it owed the black leaders who led their followers into the opposition's ranks, nothing and promised even less.

So with that as the backdrop for the Urban League's 71st annual Conference.

Probably one of the largest groups to register to attend the Urban League's annual meeting were interested in survival. Most of those who came to attend the league's conference were well - heeled blacks who came in sense of urgency.

Both the women and men who were beneficiaries of the wave of affirmative action that placed in the middle class in both the private and public sector.

The conferees attended more sessions enthusiastic than any former conferees over recent years. Delegates in previous years came to drink and revel. This year the Chavis Regal swallowers came to get some answers about their future.

Jordan more or less set the tone for Conference with his Sunday night keynote with a crowd of more than 4,000 with the right words.

His criticism of the Reagan Administration was predictable.

It must be remembered that Jordan's ability to call them as he saw them over the years is not new. It must be remembered that it was Jordan who was critical of Jimmy Carter, his fellow Georgian, over a displeasure over the Carter Administration to live to its promise to the black people. He indicated that Carter had in sense had betrayed the support of the black electorate.

Jordan's verbal fireworks against Carter sent a ripple effect among the black leadership. It must be recalled that the Congressional Black Caucus followed the Jordan's bombshell into a failure to invite Jimmy Carter to address its annual dinner.

It remained for Clarence Mitchell, the former head of NAACP's Washington Bureau, to call the Black Caucus leadership for not paying homage to the office held by Carter.