Baltimore Afro-American

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Armistice to Veterans Day

As Americans plan to celebrate Veterans' Day next week it is imperative that they not only honor the heroes who gave the full measure of service in America's wars, but dedicate themselves to preventing the outbreak of another global war.

The next full scale war that this country engages in will more than likely involve the use of nuclear weapons and that will mean the end of human life on this planet. There is no such thing as a limited nuclear war.

Perhaps a return to the traditional focus of the holiday now known as Veterans' Day would be a start. Originally the holiday that was celebrated on November 11 was called Armistice Day. On November 11, 1918, the First World War was ended by an armistice signed in a railway car in France.

That war was called the war to end all wars and the casualties were so numerous that many people around the world hoped that another such conflict would never happen again.

Armstice Day was a holiday celebrating humanity's hope for peace. That hope was dashed by the Second World War which was even more destructive than the previous war. After the Second World War, the Korean War followed a few years later. Then the Cold War came after Korea.

Armistice Day was replaced by Veterans' Day. This was a time to honor war heroes instead of a time to honor peace. Honoring veterans is commendable and necessary, but they would have been served just as well by giving them a separate holiday and leaving Armistice Day as a time to reflect on world peace and the unacceptability of war.

Starting November 11, the YWCA's world alliance will launch a week of prayer for peace and world fellowship at their branches around the world. The YWCA is joining other religious and secular institutions in working to promote a lasting peace in the Middle East, conditions in the Third World for peace and justice, a strengthening of the United Nations and an end to the nuclear arms race.

The YWCA and many other institutions are declaring their sites as peace sites and instituting programs of peace education. The YWCA is also supporting a bill calling for the creation of a U.S. Peace Academy that was recently passed by Congress.

Many people are calling for peace on our planet and the efforts by the YWCA and others are additional things to ponder on this Veterans' Day.

The AFRO precincts

The results of the voting in about 100 AFRO precincts give some interesting insights into the recently ended campaign.

In the AFRO precincts, 64,798 votes were cast for Mondale while only 3,251 were cast for Reagan. In Prince George's County, blacks overwhelmingly voted for Mondale. The fact that 95 percent of the black vote in Baltimore City went to Mondale indicates that those urging blacks to support the president, at least as well as blacks supported Richard Nixon, fell far short of their goals.

Another interesting fact is that black people, by giving 95 percent of their vote proved to be the most loyal segment of the Democratic Party. Once again in a national election black people showed that they are a cornerstone of the party. That reality wil be a major factor in party councils in the interim before the next presidential election.

The black community responded to the uphill Democratic struggle by turning out at a rate of 66 percent of the eligible voters. In some black areas the turnout reached 75 percent. The projections on election day morning for the national turnout was only 70 percent. Blacks turned out well in this past election, but an even higher percentage must come out and vote if black aspirations for the mayor's office are to be realized.

However, if the election just past is an indication of future voting patterns, then any black candidate for mayor will still have to draw a sizeable amount of white support.

Despite the overwhelming amount of support that the Democratic candidate got from the black community in the election just past, Ronald Reagan has supposedly been elected president of all the people.

This fact, coupled with the political reality that all elections in this country will not be so one-sided that the black vote can be lost totally by one party, makes it advantageous to the Republican Party to make some overtures to black voters.

Anthony Armstrong

African Villages and other things

We were a bit curious about the new Afrcan Village just installed at the Baltimore City Zoo, so we thought we'd ask a few questions about the project.

We wanted to know if there was any real opposition or disappointment regarding the project. Further, we wanted to know if there were people who were embarrassed by the project.

Our interest was sparked by the comments of a prominent citizen of Baltimore who had been reported as being against the African Village, because he felt the whole thing was an insult to the African Americans of our fair city.

So, we inquired of a number of Baltimoreans just how they viewed the African Village and, to my surprise, I couldn't find any opposition to the project.

Because, however, we didn't want to take the small survey too conclusively, we thought we had better ask a number of Africans how they saw the African Village.

We checked with several embassies of African nations, we called and talked with several professionals and students from different African countries and again, no one seemed at all offended.

Yet, in the business of sampling attitudes one has to be very careful, because sometimes people don't always say what they really feel. In addition, people, believe it or not, don't always know anything about a matter anyway.

So, in what we thought was a brilliant move; we asked the animals themselves, who are part of this African Village. We wanted to know if they were at all upset by this whole project. What we found was was very telling.

First, every monkey and hippopotamus we quizzed referred us to their spokesman — a Mr. V.S.Q. Bushpig.

Now, Mr. Bushpig is not your average leader of an organization, ready to grunt and groan at every opportunity. His responses to our questions were well thought out, not wishing to be viewed as some blabber tongued peacock just trying to show off.

Secondly, Mr. Bushpig was very knowledgeable (we know because we checked all his answers with the world renowned animal scholar, Madam L. Neck Giraffe — "L" for long).

What Mr. Bushpig and his assistant, Mr. Cid Eland, told us goes to the very heart of one of the association's major complaints.

They were very disturbed by what they view as a disrespect, on the part of humans, of their desire and, they feel, right to see us just as we come to the zoo to see them.

They were not, however, the least bit embarrassed by the African Village project. In fact, Mr. Eland (who is a little less cautious then his boss) said, "Anybody who gets all bent outta shape over an African Village either knows nothing about Africa or is embarrassed, himself, over his African origins."

The spokesmen, both Bushpig and Eland, went on to say, "horsehockey." They were quick to correct themselves, however, lest they offend one of their equine brothen, who they don't sometimes have the best of relations with.

We asked these two "gentleanimals" if the African Village was causing any undue strain on their limited resources to handle the crowds of people, who come gawking at them.

"No," was their retort. They did have one problem though. It seems that this rather tall three-piece suited gentleman, who almost never visits them, always brings them stale peanuts, whenever he does show up.

We were then told to go to Africa and see for ourselves just what many African areas do look like.

We told the representatives of the association, The Association of Animals From All Over Africa (AAFAOA), that we would have to delay such a trip because of its cost.

They understood our financial plight and then directed us to the public library; where they said we could learn a great deal about Africa by just checking a few books. We did, and you know what, they were right.

We found that in some parts of Africa animals did live very close to major urban centers. In some places like Kenya there is, we learned, a major animal refuge right out side Nairobi the capital.

Every place in Africa wasn't like that certainly but, it certainly wasn't the kind of thing the animal found a need to rear about.

Muslims respond

In the past couple of issues of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspaper, one of its young and undoubtedly unseasoned editors hurled what I consider to be asinine annoyances at the most prominent African American leader, my leader, Imam W. Deen Muhammad, leader of the largest Islamic movement in the western hemisphere.

A world renowned leader, respected and honored by Kings and other leaders the world over, winner of the Four Freedoms Award and many other honors for the noble work he has done in America and the world.

This AFRO editor, and his name is not important, it is this effects of slavery mind that's so typical in black folks, that needs to be addressed. this editor said that he is mystified as to what Imam Muhammad sees.

Well let me just say, that it takes vision to see. Imam Muhammad has over a million followers. We follow him because of his demonstrated faith in God, Allah, his wisdom and his selfless character.

He is a leader. He is not one that stands on the sideline and sees which way the unknowing and the unsure masses are going and says, "that's my position." No, as a leader he studies the situation like a scientist and a man of faith and he says, "I think Allah has blessed me with what is the best way to go, Who's with me," and we trust his faith and judgement and we follow him, over a million of us.

Mr. Editor, how many followers do you have?

Have you thought about the fact that it hasn't mattered whether or not a Republican or Democrat has been in office, that the black situation has been about the same. The last hired, the first fired, poor and disrepected by self and others, while we generate over 100 billion dollars a year in America. A greater GNP than most independent nations.

It requires strategy to be successful in the world. We exist basically in a two-party system. Why should we place all of our vote in one party's political basket? Suppose that party loses then you have no one pulling for you on the other side.

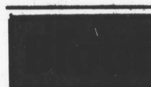
Further, how can a candidate promise everybody everything. When we consider the global perspective of America's problems, national debt, inflation, foreign policy, etc. the candidate that makes all of those promises, either he's lying or he does not intend to keep his promises to somebody.

Mr. Editor don't feel that because of the lies told historically about blacks, that as blacks, we cannot do for ourselves what other ethnic groups do for themselves.

Imam Ronald R. Shakir

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.



R. B. Jones

Winter in America

This column was being written before the outcome of the presidential election was decided officially because what I have to say is not bound by the raucous personality contest between mediocrities that carried the misnomer of a national election.

That Reagan was reelected does not matter as much as the phenomenon that I see developing in this country. It is winter in America, not in the sense of a season of the year, but rather in the spirit of this country.

At the height of its power, the American Empire had a sense of destiny, a feeling that it could mold and dominate world affairs well into the next century. Internally, the population accepted without question, the notion that the economy would eternally expand and that this would remain the land of boundless opportunity. There would always be steel plant jobs and auto plant jobs.

Of course there were minor irritants in the scheme of things. The more flagrant practitioners of racism were an embarrassment to the U.S. in the court of world opinion. There were some pockets of poverty that lingered in the richest nation in the world, but these minor flaws could be masked earily, or so people thought.

The period of American ascendancy lasted from the end of World War II to 1965. During that 20 year period America had things pretty much its own way.

Cracks in the empire's foundation began appearing long before 1965, however. A black protest movement that had been simmering, began to boil over with the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in 1954 and the rousing success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955.

The huge black protest movement evolved into a movement for black power and the seriousness of those struggles can be gauged by the number of U.S. cities that went up in flames in the 1960s and the dramatic increase in black elected officials.

Taking the black movement for its example, other groups sought to overturn the oppression they were suffering and a women movement reemerged that threated the very foundations of the patriarchal family and the capitalist system. Spanish speaking Americans also began to fight for equality.

Although America suffered some irreversible setbacks in losing Cuba to the Castro led revolutionaries and failing to retake it at the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961, America still did manage to win more than it lost.

The U.S. restored a deposed Shah of Iran in 1953, It deposed a leftist government in Guatemala in 1954. In 1957, American troops landed in Lebanon to bolster a pro-American government.

The president sent Marines into the Dominican Republic in 1965 to overthrow an elected Leftist government.

It was the summer of the American empire, until this country made the fatal mistake of placing its prestige on the line in Viet Nam. After the Tet Offensive in 1968 it was merely a matter of time before America lost war.

The empire has never been the same. This country, which had been intoxicated with its own power and white domination of the world, suffered a psychic wound of great depth. It was defeated what it perceived as ragged band of rice farmers. It suffered another blow with the emergence of OPEC as an economic force in the world.

This country, because of the previously mentioned setbacks, is now suffering severe bouts of nostalgia in its infancy. Other empires lasted for centuries, yet this one has barely lasted two hundred years. This nostalgia, which is predicated on a past that never existed in reality, brings about two severe dangers for African-Americans.

The primary danger is the scapegoat syndrome. There is a very ugly and pernicious perception being promoted that the economic hardships in this country are caused by handouts of underserving people. Client payments to U.S. puppets under the guise of foreign aid is not perceived as the problem. The avoidance of taxes by corporations and their exporting of American jobs to cheap labor markets is not perceived as the problem.

Corporate price - fixing and gouging is not seen as the problem. A bloated and wasteful defense budget is not the problem. The cause of American ills for too many people is the black welfare mother.

The mass media promotes this. If one were reading the Baltimore Sun last winter, one would have thought that only black women had children out of wedlock. One also would have thought that that issue was the most important in American history by the amount of space the paper gave it.

When one combines the resilient American tradition of racism with nostalgia for a mythic past and an easily identifiable scapegoat; the prospect of genocide in this country is not as fartetched as one might imagine. A viewing of the Republican Convention last summer revealed faces as devoid of compassion and reason and as seemingly blank and programmed as those appearing at a Nazi rally at Nuremburg in 1938.

Another serious danger to black people in this country, is the growing trend toward class conflict within the race. As the Winter of the American Empire sets in, a growing trend of callous, greedy individualism is setting in also. Too many of the miniscule number of blacks who make it in the capitalist system become alienated from the majority of their people. They only want to associate with their peers.

However, as the empire collapses and the pressures of third world unrest, illegal immigration from undesirable countries becomes greater and economic scarcity becomes more widespread, racial tensions will increase. Even certifiably "good establishment blacks" will begin to look the same as the members of the permanent underclass do to whites who think that they are suffering because blacks get too much help from society.

As winter sets in on America, it will behoove black people to be more nationalistic than ever and to massively build up our institutions. We must prepare for a country whose climate is becoming increasingly bleak. If we could survive the post - Reconstruction period we are a people strong enough to survive anything, even the hysterical nostalgia sweeping this country.

Victory for aged seen in election returns

Ronald Reagan's re-election was a vicarious victory for the aged and the aging. It has undoubtedly given a boost to all those men and women who are no longer young and who resent attempts to place them on a shelf or lock them up in a closet.

Vicarious victory, yes, but victory just the same.

Regardless of personal party affiliation, the Reagan campaign, followed by his victory, must have been a shot in the arm to most so-called "senior citizens," the issue of Social Security nothwithstanding.

The statistics are not in as yet, but it will not be too surprising to find that many older people — by the thousands, perhaps millions — gave Reagan their vote largely because they felt special kinship to him, strictly on account of his age.

He must have become a role-model for many, in these days when everybody is seeking to be a role-model, or to find a model for someone else.

It could be that picking on Reagan's age was an asset rather than liability for him because every time he turned in a great performance he said to the world that age alone was no handicap.

The President could even make a joke of the whoe age issue when, in reply to a panelist's question on the night of the last debate, he rebutted: "I am not going to exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience."

The election was a battle of youth (relative youth) against age and this time age has won.

It might also have come to the minds of many people that countless able leaders in all societies have been older men (and women), some very wise. They were the philosophers, the academicians, the prophets, the chiefs.

Even in modern times, civilization has not been moved forwards only by the contributions of the "whiz kids" of the silicon valleys, the computerized laboratories and the uncharted skies. The Nobel Prize has been earned largely by older men and women.

Then, too, lest we forget, the counterparts of President Reagan in the Kremlin are also among the aged (Cherchenko is the same age as Reagan, 73). For better or worse, at least the heads of the two super powers should have no more in common and, except for ideology on both sides, should be able to understand each other.

This is not to say that all men and women are wise just because they are among the aged and the aging. It is to point out that, at least in 1984, American voters were not afraid to return a man to the awesome responsibility of being their Chief Executive just because he is 73 years of age and may be in office when he is 77.

Neither were American voters afraid to choose a man, "at his age," where he may have to make the fatal decision whether or not to press that button which may end the world.

Whatever the thinkings and the feelings of the voters, Ronald Reagan has been reelected. He won over a younger man and, although there were other issues, age was the most dominant and the most talked about and the best understood.

Letter

Will remain on the court

While I am indeed flattered by the coverage your paper, in its current edition, gave to the ceremony at Howard University where I was honored, I think it is necessary to correct two misstatements in the article.

First, I stepped down as chief judge as of Thursday, October 25, but fully intend to remain on the court as an Associate Judge for the foreseeable future. Secondly, I am in conversation with Howard University School of Law about teaching part-time as an adjunct professor beginning September 1985, and not as a full-time professor.

For the foreseeable future, I fully expect to remain as a full - time associate judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

AFRO SURVEY

What is your reaction to the election results?

Bernard Douglass — Elise Bridges — George Cook — Lisa Simpson

This week the question to the man and woman in the street was, ":What is your reaction to the recent election?"

Bernard Douglass, 22, student, "Well, right now I am in a mood of dissatisfaction. I kind of feel betrayed. The Democratic Party was not able to produce the kind of campaign that would win. The American people need to go back and analyze the party systems. I think they have begun to lose what they stand for, and meanwhile blacks are suffering."

Elise Bridges, 23, salesperson, "All of my incentive toward the Democratic Party ended at the convention, especially when Jesse Jackson was moved out of the spotlight. The election results were probably part of the response of others like myself."

Lisa Simpson, 21, waitress, :'I didn't vote. I would, however, rather have had Mondale as president. I just never took the time to vote. I think a lot of attitudes like mine helped cost Mondale the election."

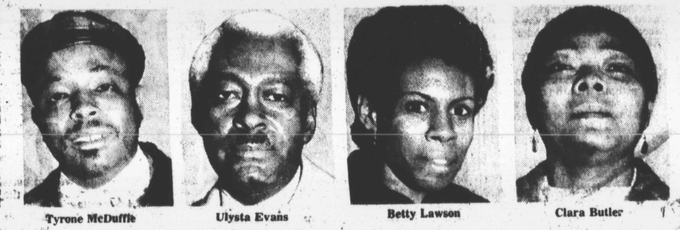
George Cook, 63, retired, "I have a bad reaction to the election results. The right man did not get in. I just honestly believe Reagan is too old. You just cannot think the same way at that age as you could when you were younger. Your mind just doesn't function properly."

Tyrone McDuffie, 34, technician, "I would have really liked to have seen Mondale win. It was a good election though although 68 percent of the blacks voted Democratic and our votes still didn't count. It shows people liked Reagan but I do not think he is sensitive to our needs as a people, but we have no choice but to give the man a chance. Maybe jobs will open up and maybe inflation will go down. We now must give the man a chance; besides, we don't have much of a choice. I feel that he cannot do anything without Congress' approval anyway, so I am not too worried."

Ulysta Evans, 42, program director, "I was not surprised because a lot of people were crossing over, and we still have a lot of prejudices going around. I think some people were just voting to oppose our votes. The issues were too pro black. There were just so many racial undertones in this election, and also I think young people and whites are turned on by Reagan."

Clara Butler, 42, counselor, "My heart is bleeding. The only thing I see is four more years of hardships. Tears came to my eyes when I saw Mondale only had 13 electoral votes. This is a setback for blacks, and you can bet the soup lines and all those other lines will double."

Betty Lawsen, 31, unemployed, "Reagan gave us a hard time in Maryland because we did not support him as a state the last election, and we still supported him. I was disappointed in the election results, but I was not surprised. Republicans in this state were moving and had enough consistent energy to carry their objective.



Tyrone McDuffie — Ulysta Evans — Betty Lawson — Clara Butler

By Arnold de Mille

AT THE UNITED NATIONS:

Split over Security Council representation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The first serious deadlock developed last week in the General Assembly when the Black African nations could not agree on which country should be elected to represent them on the Security Council, the all - powerful policy - making body.

The Security Council is a 15 - member body consisting of five permanent members — China, England, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — and ten non - permanent members elected by the Assembly for two - year terms.

The Council's primary responsibility is to strive to "maintain peace and security" among nations. Decisions by the body require nine votes, which must include the five permanent members. A "no" vote by a permanent member can wipe out the other 14 votes.

Members of the Council are elected by regions, five from the African and Asian countries, two from Latin America, two from the Western nations and one from the Communist group.

This year five seats are to be filled. Trinidad and Tobago were elected (for the first time) to fill the second Latin American seat. The deadlock developed when the African group could not agree on which country should replace Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia and Somalia had made strong bids for the seat but both failed to receive the required Assembly two - thirds vote. Ethiopia received 83 and Somalia received 72 votes.

According to observers, it was a "mistake" on the part of the nominators to place Ethiopia and Somalia on the same ballot. Ethiopia is regarded as an ally of the Soviet. Somalia, while regarded in the Communist camp, is considered more favorable to the West. Both nations have been at war with each other for several years.

In addition, it appears that the nomination of both states took place without consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the regional representative.

The election has been postponed pending further negotiations. Most likely, a third nation may be nominated.

Immediately after the news reached here that the South African government had dispatched some 7,000 troops and policemen in pre - dawn raids in Sebokeng and other black townships to "curb criminal and revolutionary elements," the Black African nations requested an urgency meeting of the UN Security Council to consider what action the international community should take against the racist government.

Just prior to the request, the President of the General Assembly, Paul J. F. Lusaka, had urged the international community to "condemn the use of military forces by the South African regime against innocent and defenceless civilians."

"It is a development which should receive an immediate and effective response. It is my hope that the Security Council will take the lead in this regard," Ambassador Lusaka said.

Council members representing Burkina Fasco (formerly Upper Volta), Egypt and Zimbabwe collectively requested the council to extend a special invitation to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.

A draft resolution was submitted to the Council by Burkina Fasco, Egypt, India, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru and Zimbabwe. It called for the international community to:

1. Reiterate its condemnation of the South African regime's apartheid policy;

2. Demand immediate cessation of massacres and arbitrary arrest of oppressed people and the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees;

3. Reaffirm that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, can lead to a solution in South Africa;

4. Demand the dismantling of the bantustan structures, the cessation of uprooting, relocating and denationalization of the indigenous African people.

The President of the Council for October was Ambassador Leandre Bassole (Burkina Fasco), who welcomed the speakers representing ten nations, among them Bishop Tutu, U.S. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Kurt Robert Samuel Von Schirnding representing South Africa.

Mr. Von Schirnding told the members that his government rejected whatever decisions the Council might arrive at, now and for the future, when it purported to address the domestic affairs of his country.

"It is the government of South Africa, and the government of South Africa alone, which bears the responsibility for the safety and well - being of its citizens and it will not be diverted from its duty to maintain law and order by any action of this Council or any other organ of the United Nations," Mr. Von Schirnding said.

South Africa has no intention to capitulate, the continued. If the UN continues its present practice of condemning his country, he threatened South Africa would withdraw its contribution towards peace in Southern Africa.

Bishop Tutu told the Council that his country is "veritably flowing with milk and honey"—a country one would expect of peace. But South Africa is a "deeply polarized" nation rented by alienation, animosity and injustice.

The Bishop said the root cause of the unrest is an immoral system. "The South African government is turning us into aliens in the land of our birth," he added.

"The Blacks are not intent on driving the whites into the sea," he said. "They are interested only in claiming their rights in the land of their birth."

The Bishop called on the United Nations to urge South Africa to heed the call of the international community "so that freedom can come to South Africa with the least violence."

The resolution was passed by vote of 14 to zero, with one abstention — the United States.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick; in explaining the U.S. abstention, said she was "distressed and concerned" about the recent violence in South Africa. The U.S. fully supports the call for self - determination and equal rights called for in the resolution, she said, but the "excesses of language" prevented the United States from casting an affirmative vote.

Role of black leaders

Now that the long and arduous presidential campaign has ended the responsibility of black leaders will be greater than ever. The next four years for the black community either locally or on the national scene will be crucial in that social programs will be in jeopardy and much of the progress we have made will virtually be wiped out. At best the gains we have made over the last generation will be downgraded or cut to the bone. Female heads of households will be pressed more than ever to make ends meet regardless of pious rhetoric about the "truly needy" not suffering. These destitute parents and their children may well wonder who so much deprivation exists in a land of plenty where so much technology and modern resources abound.

Enough consideration cannot be given to leaders like the Rev. Jesse Jackson who did a yeoman's job in trying to get the "left-out" to register and vote. He convinced many millions minority voters of the crucial importance of becoming involved in the political process now and for the future. He repeated that just one vote might make the difference. The so-called fundamentalists marshalled their forces and persuaded them to go to the polls in droves. The Rev. Jackson put his heart and soul into gruelling and expensive cross-country campaigns to awaken our people to an insidious right-wing mania. This clergyman knows from bitter experience what it means to be adrift economically and socially and the victim of neglect through no fault of your own.

During many television programs and other public forums Rev. Jackson's campaign was often dismissed as quixotic or at the very least absurd. But he made an indelible impact on the current political scene and proved himself a leader of uncommon ability. A few years back a Catholic by the name of Al Smith made a bid for the presidency and was laughed at. Later John Kennedy another Catholic made the race and won. Now a woman, Geraldine Ferraro, another Catholic was chosen for the second spot on the Democratic ticket. The pollsters and other soothsayers try to convince the general public that it can't happen in our lifetime, but it can and will.

Our black elected officials also deserve credit because more of them are responding with capability and common sense in our cities and towns. Most of our black legislators seem safe but their lot will not be without thorns with the defeat of many enlightened colleagues. Many black lawmakers by seniority have become chairs of important committees and are in a position to wield a great deal of power and authority, but theirs is not an easy path to tread. It is to their everlasting credit that they do not lose sight of their constituents, basic concerns.

Our District legislator, Walter Fauntroy, recently stated that it is no easy task to push through social programs when cooperation from colleagues in sluggish or even adverse. He said we need to know that we have full support of our people at all times. Many of our local people have relatives in states and they in turn can let their representatives know how they feel about certain legislation. If enough intensity is shown it will make a difference and that in turn could influence others, Mr. Fauntroy continued.

Congressman Fauntroy ran unopposed for an eighth term. One of his primary objectives is promoting passage of the D.C voting rights amendment that would give the District two senators and one congressman, if it becomes law, the fifty-first state. So far sixteen states have ratified the amendment and 38 are needed by next August.

For years Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Bill Dawson of Illinois were our only congressmen. Both did fantastic jobs in their own way against tremendous odds. But now there are more black legislators who are alert and perceptive to the desires and needs of their constituents and are doing their jobs with diligence and sincerity, but a little encouragement always helps even the strongest individual to try harder.

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