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Helping Ethiopia

For several weeks the heart-wrenching sight of the famine victims in Ethiopia has dominated the nightly newscasts. A myriad of relief efforts have sprung up in this country.

The efforts at famine relief have been broadbased and have garnered governmental and celebrity support. TransAfrica, the black American lobby for Africa and the Caribbean, is attempting to ensure that the momentum of the relief efforts continues and that efforts to prevent a repeat of the tragedy are carried out.

On Wednesday, TransAfrica and the students at Morgan St. sponsored "Donor's Day" on the campus so that students there would be able to give their fair share to the famine relief efforts.

Many other members of the black community have been contacting the AFRO to ascertain what relief efforts were being carried out in the black community and this paper encourages interested persons to attend a TransAfrica sponsored community meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at Heritage United Church of Christ, 3106 Liberty Heights Ave., 7 p.m.

The goal of the meeting is to bring together business, social and service groups along with individuals together to continue relief efforts and to lobby intensely for the passage of the African Recovery Act in the new Congress. The bill would provide additional funds for food and non-food needs in fiscal year 1985.

The bill would also provide funds for logistical support, health and agricultural rehabilitation. What the starving people in Africa need, in addition to immediate aid, is help in taking steps to forestall soil erosion, drought and the expansion of the desert regions.

It is imperative that the black community participates in this effort to help our brothers and sisters in Africa. The meeting on the 12th of December is an opportunity to ensure that the present crisis is alleviated and never allowed to recur.

Election of judges

The election of judges has always been a controversial subject. Politics is perceived as a dirty game by many and one of dubious morality by many others. It is an affair whose lifeblood is money and money corrupts as rapidly as power. That's why many object to the election of judges.

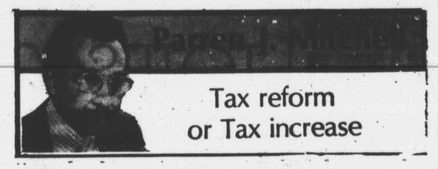
The administration of justice is an activity that most citizens feel should be above politics and as far from the corrupting influence of money changing hands as possible. On the other hand, selecting judges by appointment only opens the door for politically inspired appointments of judges.

The latter method of selection could lead to many judges being selected who are not qualified. Legislators and others try to strike a balance between the two methods, appointment and election.

Four bills have been prefiled in the General Assembly dealing with the judicial selection process. SB 73 would remove circuit court judges from the competitive election process and would modify the procedure for the selection and retention of district court judges.

SB 74 would make changes in the procedures of the appellate and trial court judicial nominating commissions. SB 75 would remove candidates for circuit court judgeships from the primary ballot and would place them only on the general election ballot. SB 76 would allow independent voters to vote for judges on the primary ballot.

The progress of these bills through the legislature will hopefully bring about improvement in the selection process for judges whether it is through appointment or election. Society should continually seek to improve the quality of individuals who occupy judgeships.



As the new Congress convenes in January, there will be much discussion of possible major revisions in the U.S. tax system. Whether it is called tax reform, or simplification as the White House calls it, there will undoubtedly be some changes in the very near future in our current tax system.

There are several reasons why this issue has gained such momentum.

Among them is the concern that the unprecedented peacetime level of government spending, as reflected by the rapid pace of the administration's defense buildup, especially the government to increase the tax revenues.

Many also believe that it is necessary to increase the level of revenues to reduce the current and projected deficit in the Federal budget.

While high deficits, which contribute to high interest rates, do not necessarily mean immediate disaster for the economy, deficits in the anticipated range are nonetheless a substantial concern and will likely retard economic growth, damage U.S. competitiveness in world markets, and add to the strain on international credit.

These huge deficits, by the way, are a direct result of the 3-year 25 percent tax cut rammed through Congress in 1981 by the President and Congress.

Many of us in Congress were skeptical of the "supply-side" theory behind the tax cut which was the centerpiece of the Reagan economic platform.

I warned many of my colleagues of the potential dangers that would befall us in the third year and what the tax cut would do to our economy.

While final enactment of the tax cut was an important political victory for Reagan, it also established federal budget deficits as the fiscal issue of the future for the nation.

President Reagan's hostility toward tax increases, as he reiterated in his post-election cabinet meeting in November, remains the wellspring of his political philosophy. This attitude puts him at direct odds with most economists and at times with his own chief advisors.

During the campaign, Reagan told the American public he believes the deficit — which is now expected to rise to $200 billion in the current fiscal year and higher after that — can be cured by spending cuts and sustained growth.

He has made no secret about his ambitious plan to cut even deeper into social spending, however, there seems to be little appetite in Congress for spending reductions of the size and sort the president has in mind.

Because defense outlays account for about 30 percent of all federal spending and are rising faster than other spending, they would seem an obvious target for reductions, but any slowdown of the arms build-up apparently remains unacceptable to him.

Many are convinced that it will not be feasible to reduce domestic spending sufficiently to solve the projected deficit problem, thus the search is on for additional revenues either through revisions in the existing tax or a new tax.

The desire for tax reform is probably as old as the tax system itself. Most members who serve on the tax writing committees in the Congress see the need to mitigate or eliminate the current tax structure's inequities, inefficiencies, and complexities, and to stem the growing incidence of tax evasion.

Although the overall distribution of the tax burden may be acceptable to some, certain taxpayers — an increasing number being of the wealthy class — are able to avoid paying their "fair share" by taking advantage of a wide variety of special tax exemptions, deductions, and credits (so-called loopholes).

Additionally, there is a continual interest in simplifying or eliminating tax provisions where possible in an effort to decrease to complexities involved in filling out tax forms and administering the tax laws.

Some of the economic distortions which exist under the current tax system are attributable to the differences in tax rate structures and rules regarding "loopholes" under the separate individual and corporate taxes.

In total, the losses to the U.S. Treasury in corporate and personal tax revenues from all tax expenditures will cost the government an estimated $330 billion this year alone.

These exemptions and deductions have obviously been politically popular, but in the process they have also narrowed the base of remaining income on which taxes can be levied.

Believe it or not, 128 large and profitable corporations examined by the Citizens for Tax Justice paid no taxes at all during at least one of the last three years.

Letters

Patuxent and the penitentiary

Frank Hall, Secretary of Public Safety wants to spend a million dollars to renovate part of the Patuxent Institution to permit female inmates to apply.

Patuxent Institution is a maximum security male institution in which inmates are single celled in contrast to most facilities in the Division of Correction which are double celled.

There has been no severe overcrowding at the state's female institution unlike the penitentiary. Institutions like the penitentiary are in severe difficulty and need the most help.

Overcrowding could be alleviated if the penitentiary inmates were transferred to the maximum security of Patuxent.

Patuxent needs only be brought administratively under the jurisdiction of the Division of Correction to accomplish this—the General Assembly must act to make it so.

In the meantime Secretary Frank Hall needs to set his priorities straight.

KENNETH LARKIN
MCEA, Inc.

Hunger throughout the world

Recently the deplorable situation of massive hunger and death by starvation in Ethiopia has been in the forefront of the news. Hunger throughout the world, which has been largely ignored by most U.S. citizens, is increasingly becoming a matter of grass roots concern.

Last Sunday our sermon in church was about relief to Ethopia.

This suggestion was humane and was made from the heart, but it brings up a major misconception that Americans have about world hunger. We believe that we have to personally sacrifice in order for there to be enough for everyone.

Most major hunger organizations agree that there currently exists enough food in the world to adequately feed far more than the world's population, and suggest that one of the main problems is the distribution of food.

But redistribution of resources is not the only issue at stake, nor is it the only solution to the problem. The real issue is each and every person's commitment to making sure that no one dies of hunger, and that all people have the knowledge and resources they need to feed themselves.

Thousand dollar and even million dollar contributions are mere gestures in a condition of negativity, ignorance and lack of political commitment. Reevaluation of priorities, not just redistribution of resources is the real solution.

We wouldn't allow someone else in our own family to go hungry, and we must stop pretending that people in Ethiopia are not part of our family, and continually face this problem until it is solved once and for all.

LEIGH & ED KITLOWSKI

The other side

During this time of year, when many private and public employers are conducting charitable fundraising campaigns, we hear a lot about the needs of charitable organizations.

With fewer tax dollars flowing into human resources, but no decrease in the demand for services, non-profit organizations are indeed needy and more dependent on the voluntary contributions of private citizens.

However, the charitable organizations whose ads we hear most about tend to be United Way's member agencies. It's as though United Way includes only a tiny fraction of all the worthwhile and needy charitable agencies in Central Maryland.

Last year, in the Central Maryland area (Baltimore City, and Ann Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties) most of the proceeds from United Way's 26 million dollar campaign went to its 100 member agencies.

Through United Way's Donor Option system, about six hundred thousand of these funds also went to some 1300 non-United Way health and human service agencies.

These statistics are striking because they suggest how many charitable organizations are out in the community helping people and how little they are able to raise through workplace campaigns run by United Way.

Why do non-United Way agencies receive so little support from workplace fundraising? After all, giving via payroll deduction is probably the most painless way for employees to contribute to the charities of their choice.

Mainly, because over the years, United Way's across the country have developed a virtual monopoly on workplace fundraising.

With guaranteed access and influence, United Ways have promoted their own interests, as though these represented the needs of the entire community, — as though no "other way" or fairer system could be designed.

But are there really thousands of worthy health and human service agencies? And, if they want access to workplace fundraising, why don't they just join United Way?

Worthiness, of course, is a value judgement — one we believe donors can make for themselves, as they already do every time they contribute to charitable groups outside of the workplace.

We can, however, say that these agencies are legitimate. Charitable non-profit organizations with tax-exempt status must file detailed and lengthy

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'Du'

Governments are no more than structured relationships between people. The relationships can be formal or informal but they all have their structure in the personalities of the individual players, the relative importance of the offices they hold, or both.

It has been a year since Clarence H. "DU" Burns won the job of President of the Baltimore City Council. How is he doing?

Has President "DU" Burns maintained the reputation he enjoyed among those people who have known him well, a reputation that borders on adoration? Has he kept the respect of his adversaries, political and otherwise, some of whom have long sought to undermine his marvelous record of "DU-ing"?

After one year can we see any results, can we say that things are better in the council, can we say that things have not gotten any worse?

Everyone who watches the new city council, either close-up or far away, has something to say about the institution. There are people who will never see the council or its leader as more than a rubber stamp for the mayor; these people see the body as only something they should react to.

There are others, those who perhaps know the council better, who see it as a place where needed legislation and meaningless resolutions are debated in the same voice, where the tone of the city is measured and, where people expect the impossible.

"DU" Burns is at the center of all these points of view. No one, either knee jerker or sophisticate, has any doubt; "DU" (as he is affectionately known) is in control.

In moving legislation through the council, a body that contains some very individual thinkers, "DU" continues to demonstrate his belief that the council is a place for serious business.

"DU" has been able to minimize, sometimes with the crack of a whip other times with the smoothness of a horse trader, the kind of nonsense that once went on in the council in previous years.

The nonsense just does not happen in the city council run by "DU" Burns.

From almost every strata of the this city the standard appraisal of this first year of the Burns presidency has been good. Although most people love him while others only tolerate him, they all, some grudgingly, others freely, admit that "DU" has managed the Council and its competing interest with the skill and depth of his forty years of political and people experience.

Does the council meet when it should? Yes it does. Is its agenda always in order? Yes it is. Are bills properly assigned and accounted for? Yes they are. Is procedure breeched? No. Is there the feeling that people are free to speak their minds? Yes. Outside the council chambers itself, in the neighborhoods of Baltimore, what's the word there about "DU"?

The "word", it's important to note, does come from all over town. There is no place in this city where President Burns is not well known and, at least respected.

In all the neighborhoods, from the northeast where the people live the American dream to Pumptrey where the livin ain't always easy, the word continues positive. "DU", the people say, is doing a great job.

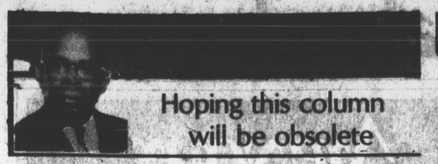
In the southeast where "DU" can take their word to the bank, to the northwest where the word on "DU" is "solid", the people who voted for him last year are saying they would vote for him again.

In the center city, where business is king, just walk down the street with "DU" and you can see. He can't go anywhere in town and not be stopped by interested people who want an autograph, or an opinion on the latest this or the latest that.

Many just want to say, "Hey "DU" hi-you-doin'?" Wherever he goes, City Council President Clarence H. "DU" Burns meets smiles that are real, applauses that are hearty and, listening that is intense.

The first year has been a year of growth. It may be because the man is very smart but, it's probably just as much because the man is a political master with few equals. Regardless of what, the first year has been great. After all he did get his name because he "can do so many things".

One thing he has done is turn this first year into a genuine success for the citizens, for the city and, for "DU".



Hoping this column will be obsolete

By the time this column is printed it is hoped it will not be needed, that it will be obsolete because Provident Hospital has returned to normalcy. But several of our readers have asked, "Why haven't you said anything about the mess at Provident?"

The present situation at Provident Hospital is benumbing, saddening, shocking, heart - breaking.

Those who worked in the campaign that made the prestigious Provident plant possible, are bound both to be sad, and a little mad, and they must be asking "Why, why, why."

Why has this confrontation between the medical staff and the administration been allowed to continue so long? Why doesn't anybody at Provident see that they are contributing to the death of a very historic and community - serving institution?

Even now, it is not totally clear what all the issues are, as seen by the physicians, the board of trustees, and the chief administrator. All the public knows is that a substantial number of doctors have refused to give professional services to patients (except emergency cases). The public has also learned that the patient population has dropped by over 40 percent.

Perhaps, most important from the point of view of image, the public has seen and heard doctors, and their supporters, acting like hot - headed fisherwomen (with due apologies to the fisherwomen).

Talking about "their supporters" compels saying that many of the "leaders" who should be — or who declare themselves to be — negotiators and peace - makers, have shown themselves taking sides. Where healing and conciliation are needed, more bitterness is offered.

The proposal for binding arbitration propounded by Delegate Elijah E. Cummings is well worth accepting.

One of the elements introduced in the heat and fury of the Provident situation is the allegation that the black - versus - black squabble is an attempt by some big white institutions to "take over" Provident.

This is just oratory. This is just passing the buck, taking an easy cop - out. There is no serious evidence to support this charge. Besides, the economics of a "take over" are against such a move, seeing the present plight of hospitals.

At Provident it is black people fighting black people; it is some black people who are so single - sighted that they would destroy a historic institution just in order to crow that "We won."

No need to look afield for the enemy: "I have been the enemy and it is us."

This column is, first of all, concerned that the warring factions at Provident "straighten up" and adjust their sights and work for the public good, for the welfare of the larger community, now and for posterity.

Provident, as an institution nearly 100 years old, represents the sweat and tears of countless black Marylanders and their many white friends.

It is a first responsibility that individual doctors, trustees and administrators put the public ahead of personal or clique advantage and victory.

In a changeful America, the predominantly black hospital may well fill the same role as the predominantly black college. Binding arbitration for Provident may be the only answer — before it is too late.

FROM SEED TO FRUIT: Prince is no prince II

By Charles Dugger

Prince, the presently popular performer, is not a prince.

Our youth need positive, uplifting images to reflect upon and emulate.

Our youth need a positive sense of self. Our youth need to know who they are and where they are going. Our youth need greater self - awareness and more direction.

As Bro. Lerone Bennett, Jr. said during a lecture at Morgan State University about eight years ago, "Too many of our youth are out on the 'streets of life' with no 'compasses' and no sense of purpose or direction." (This is a paraphrase.)

The question is not what is wrong with the youth of today. The question is — "What Is Wrong With Us, Adults?"

Prince is disrespectful to his audience and to himself when he performs. Prince is an adult. He knows better. A man is responsible for his actions.

Prince's "anything — goes" performances should not be allowed. Prince is a grown man who has a profound influence on some of our youth. Doesn't he care?

Like some of us, adults, are in adoration of God, Allah, Jesus, and the Holy Ghost, too many of our youth worship Prince, Michael Jackson, Rick James, and others like them.

Brothers and sisters, we must seriously work harder with our youth. We must not allow our youth to idolize people, such as Prince who don't even love and respect themselves. Love is the answer.

If Prince truly loved and respected himself, he would not be vulgar on stage but instead would be a respectful man singing a song and playing his guitar.

If a man is a singer, then he sings. If he acts, fantasizes, and confuses himself and others, then should that man be defined or considered as a singer?

If a man is a musician, then he creates and - or plays music.

Music is one of the most positive forces in the universe. We must see and hear and understand that too much of what our youth are listening to today is not even music but noise.

This "so - called" music is a definite negative force for our youth. This negative music has a negative effect on our young people's attitudes and behavior.

Prince is not a prince. Why does Prince think that he has to perform by the "gutter" level, down, on a brothel or doing theories on top of a sound equipment speaker?

Prince and performers like you, we need our black men to stand up tall and proud when they sing!

Prince and performers like you, we need our black men to dress as men and act as men!

We need black men to love and respect black women! We do not need black men acting like women!

I understand at one of Prince's Washington, D.C. concerts, one of his fellow performers named Sheila E. got down on her knees as if she were going to perform oral sex with a man from the audience. I was told by some of my students who attended one of Prince's concerts that this immoral behavior by Sheila E. really excited the audience.

Where is Sheila E.'s respect for herself? Where is the man's respect for himself? Where is the audience's respect for itself?

Where is Prince's respect for black women? How does Prince feel about black women?

Black women are mother of civilization and queens of the universe!

How does Prince feel about himself as a black man? I understand that the movie, "Purple Rain" was somewhat autobiographical. If Prince reveals to us that his father could have and should have been a more positive father and husband to his family, then why doesn't Prince do his best to be the best black man that he can be?

Black men are fathers of civilization, kings of the universe, tillers of the soil, warriors for justice, providers for their families and positive role models for the children. These are not idle words. This is the truth.

Malcolm X was called our shining black prince. Our people desperately need more princes like Brother Malcolm X.

Let us pray that Our Creator, the Supreme Being, and Our Prince of Peace will lead us through this madness. As the Last Poets said about ten years ago — "This is madness!"

I hope all of us will take the time to listen to one of the Last Poets' albums.

Brothers and sisters, we can and must make a better world.

Here in Baltimore, nicknamed "Charm City," none of us are already being "charmed" out of our hearts, minds, and souls. So, let us not think that Prince is a "Prince Charming" for our youth like the Prince Charming of the Snow White and Cinderella tales. Moreover, neither our youth nor our adults need any Prince Charmings or any "cute" black men.

There are too many "cute" black men. With all these "cute" men, who is doing the necessary for the survival and positive growth of our people?

Let us remove the negative imprints from the minds of our youth.

Let us provide our youth with blueprints for their positive growth and development.

—AFRO SURVEY—

Do South Africa embassy protests serve any purpose?

Lindsey Douglas

Joseph St. Cyr

Mary Jones

Lloyd Alston

This week the question to the man and woman in the street was, "Do you think the protests around the South African Embassy in D.C. are serving any purpose?"

Lindsey Douglas, 29, security guard, "Yes. Even Jesse Jackson's planned trip to South Africa is serving a purpose. The protests are letting people know that there is a problem, especially blacks. It takes protest of these sorts to sometimes draw people to an issue."

Joseph St. Cyr, 38, electrician, "Yes. People are becoming more aware of what's happening in South Africa. No, it is not silly that some of our nation's black leaders are getting themselves arrested. It is something they should have begun long ago. I am glad the protests have begun."

Mary Jones, 61, housewife, "Yes, I think some purpose is being served. I don't know really, but I do know that since the protest has begun I have been paying attention, wondering what's happening."

Lloyd Alston, 52, vice president, Urban League, "Yes it is. As Jesse goes to South Africa, issues will be brought to the surface. Already predicitons have been made that these protests will have some influence on the federal government, encouraging them to intercede."

Lee Mason, 34, technician, "I don't know really if there is some purpose being served. I saw (Parren) Mitchell and others being arrested and my attention has definitely been drawn to that. They, I think, are doing it for a good cause. As more of our black leaders keep getting arrested, more people will begin to pay attention and wonder why."

Kevin Johnson, 21, student, "Not really. Not enough attention will be drawn to an issue that way. They need to influence Congress. Protesting will not help. The effort is a good one, but I think they ought to put more emphasis on influencing Congress."

Valerie Dersey, 25, student, "What they are doing there is causing attention to be brought to the issues surrounding South Africa. The more powerful and respected the people who are arrested, the more attention and the more impact of the protests. Lord, we're helping others through this protest."

Nate Holly, 24, manager, "People in South Africa are not moved by what's happening over here. That protest in D.C. has no impact on what is happening in South Africa."

Lee Mason

Kevin Johnson

Valerie Dersey

Nate Holly

R. B. Jones

Fruits of imperialism

The present crisis that plagues Africa is not a random act of nature nor is it an act of some vengeful god. It is the product of policies that date back for hundreds of years, imperialism.

Africa has been suffering a severe food crisis since the 1970s when the Sahel region suffered a devastating drought and thousands of persons died of starvation. A drought induced famine was a catalyst for the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1975 when the emperor was seen as a corrupt bungling old man who mishandled the crisis and caused thousands of needless deaths.

The military council that replaced the pro-American emperor moved the country into the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. They replaced Somalia as the Soviet client in the area and this was one of the factors that lead to the continuous warfare between the two countries. That was an example of the effect that imperialism has on politics.

Imperialism, in the modern sense, differs from that which is familiar to most Americans. They are familiar with ancient Roman imperialism described in the Bible or the version that the U.S. rebelled against in 1776 but modern style imperialism, that which Africa suffers under is well disguised.

Modern imperialism involves the political, economic and cultural subjugation of an industrially underdeveloped nation by a highly developed one. Old style imperialism was usually satisfied with economic exploitation and political subservience.

Africa, had the terrible misfortune to be conquered in the 19th century when racism which is essential to modern imperialism, reached pseudo-scientific credibility and the military science of the Euro-Americans reached a level far superior to that of the Africans.

The pernicious aftermath of the white conquest of Africa was a mutilation of the natural development of the continent. Boundaries were created for the convenience of the conquerors not the Africans. These borders and the unnatural ethnic splinterings they created have become a nightmare for post independence governments.

The Euro-Americans mutated economies to their benefit, deciding what agricultural products would be produced and what the price would be for them. They forced African economies to emphasize cash crops that bring in revenue, instead of raising food crops for the local population.

The whites who conquered Africa also hindered the development of industry and technology because the basic theory of imperialism is to keep the metropolitan country the trading partner who supplies the technology and the manufactured goods while he subjugated country provides a source of cheap agricultural items, cheap labor and a consumer market for the imperialist-manufactured goods.

A modern twist on this theme is the process that is now going on that is costing many Americans their jobs. Corporations are exporting capital to build factories in cheap labor markets abroad. The companies strike up deals with local government officials and for a piece of the action the officials ensure political stability and a docile workforce.

The corporation then brings the manufactured goods back to the original country and charges the same price as if the goods were made in the imperialist country with higher labor costs. This is happening all over the Third World. It's going on in Haiti and that's the fate that Reagan and company have in store for the people of Grenada.

IN ALL THE NEWSCASTS THAT I have seen and from nearly all the discussions I have listened to about the famine in Ethiopia and the general food crisis in Africa, none of them have mentioned the effects of imperialism.

The discussions have treated the famine as if it were an act of divine intervention. It is not. There are modern agricultural and technological advances that have been made that could be used to improve the agricultural situation in Africa. But in the world of imperialism, the underdeveloped nations get no assistance without paying a debilitating price.

Third World countries suffer under staggering debt payments and the meager resources that they have often go to procure armaments. Ethiopia for example is fighting a border war with Somalia, a war of rebellion in Eritrea and insurrection inside Ethiopia itself. Much of its resources go to the military for the prosecution of these wars.

Another burden created by imperialism is the creation of an elite which tries to mimic a more developed country. Prior to 1975, Ethiopia was ruled by elites that aped the values of the U.S. while the masses lived in poverty.

Now the country is ruled by a clique that was insane enough to waste $100 million on a celebration of the creation of an Ethiopian workers party and state. If it were not for the suffering that such a waste of money created, I would have been amused by such comic opera absurdity. People are dying there in droves so it was not funny.

The damage done to Ethiopia and other African countries by imperialism can only be undone by a Marshall Plan type economic aid package. If that is not done by America and her allies they will eventually find Africa and other Third World areas completely governed by Soviet styled and supported garrison states, implacably hostile to this country.

With no help economically from the west, Third World countries will be forced to turn to the Soviets. After all, Russia is the only modern victim of imperialism that has risen to superpower status. Western governments can stand by and offer bandaid solutions or they can rectify the effects of their imperialism. Either way there will be a reckoning.

—The other side

Continued from Page 4

financial reports with state and federal government agencies and be subject to their audits.

As for why these charitable groups don't join United Way, in most cases they want to, but they can't. They are excluded.

Whenever United Way opens its admissions process, many, many more organizations always meet United Way's stated qualifications than the few that are finally admitted.

The chances of admission are so slim that lots of organizations don't even bother to apply.

Essentially, United Way chooses to keep itself a small, selective club so that its funds will be sufficient to maintain its existing member agencies fiat.

While this policy may be understandable for United Way, the thousands of deserving charities that cannot gain membership also do not have access to fundraising at the workplace.

These organizations should have an opportunity to compete with United Way on an equal basis.

Jonathan Reidy
Stanley Wenocur
Community Share