Baltimore Afro-American

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# A black statewide candidate

With the victory of state Senator Douglass Wilder in the Virginia election for Lieutenant Governor, a historical tradition has been broken that prevented a black person from assuming statewide office in Virginia.

Maryland which considers itself much more liberal than its neighbors further to the south has seen only one statewide candidate who was black in recent years and that was Dr. Aris T. Allen, a Republican candidate in the late 1970s for Lieutenant Governor and a politician who is rumored to be considering a run for the spot on the state Republican ticket.

When queried by the AFRO, the Democrats who are expected to run for governor answered with typical responses about not ruling out a black runningmate, but for some blacks who are concerned about politics on the state level the responses and the general attitude of white candidates for state office indicate a hesitancy in seriously considering having a black runningmate.

The AFRO hopes that this depiction of the candidates' attitude is not accurate. If a state that wanted to close its schools rather than integrate them is now more politically in tune with the times than Maryland, it is a sorry state we live in.

The only way to find out if a black candidate for state office, the best qualified black candidate is viable on the state level is to run one.

# Provident Hospital

Monday night's meeting between Provident Hospital Trustee George Russell and concerned members of the community might not have been entirely satisfactory to all participants but it was a step in the right direction.

Russell received the opportunity to speak directly to the community about the rapid changes that he has instituted to save Provident Hospital and members of the community had the chance to express directly to the Trustee their concerns and misgivings about the changes.

What brought all sides together was a shared concern over an ailing institution that has healed many and is now in need of healing.

Candor and public accountability will go a long way toward garnering the public support that the hospital needs to survive and develop. This recent move by the trustee was a good one.

Going to the source directly for answers and expressing solidarity was good on the part of the community members but they must go further and support Provident with money, sweat and patients.

Heretofore events at Provident were acted out behind closed doors much to the dismay of concerned supporters of the hospital. This recent exercise in opening up the policy decisions for public explanation and scrutiny will increase community support in the long run.

The crisis is not over but some steps toward a solution are being taken.

## Parren J. Mitchell

# Gramm-Rudman: Bad legislation

In late September of this year, the House had just gone through an annual ritual of raising the debt digit to allow the government to continue to borrow in order to pay its debt when out of the blue, and having been neither the subject of congressional hearings nor of committee consideration, came a deficit reduction plan called Gramm-Rudman.

This was not just your average effort by a Republican - controlled Senate to run through Congress sight unseen legislation to make reductions in the deficit, instead, this is an effort to make sweeping changes in the federal budget procedures, to give unconstitutional legislative powers to the President, and virtually straitjacket congressional efforts to provide for the less fortunate members of our society at the expense of conservative ideology.

This proposal, named for Republican Senators Phil Gramm and Warren Rudman, is riddled with inequities and ambiguities and further dramatizes the reckless haste with which this Congress can vote for an abstract balanced budget amendment with numerous and conflicting interpretations instead of making the hard choices that reducing the deficit requires.

Listening to the proponents of this proposal, which would require the president to make arbitrary spending cuts in programs of his choice when Congress fails to meet certain interim budget goals to reach a balanced budget in 1991, one might ask; what's wrong with instilling some discipline in the president and Congress?

Why not force Congress and the President to reduce the deficit by a certain amount in each of the next few years? The answer to each question is simple, it is neither practical nor does our constitution provide for such hypocrisy.

First, Congress and the President now have all the tools and power to do what is required to control the deficit. Congress can approve and the president can sign into law legislation which could lead the country toward a balanced budget during the regular budget process.

In fact, under that very process, the President has an opportunity to present a balanced budget to Congress every year.

While this President has urged adoption of a balanced budget plan, he has failed on five occasions to propose the cuts and changes he desires to achieve this goal, and instead has lead the nation to annual deficits reaching $200 billion and a national debt nearing $2 trillion.

Second, to force Congress to concede some of its budget - making powers to the White House, the Gramm - Rudman approach is an improper delegation of legislative authority clearly prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.

Additionally, by empowering the president to cut back programs already approved by Congress, Gramm - Rudman would suggest that the President somehow possesses superior economic wisdom.

Thus, not only would such an approach raise constitutional questions that would keep Congress and the courts busy for the next four years, it would most certainly lead to severe cuts in domestic social programs that the President has tried unsuccessfully in the past to eliminate.

Third, the original proposal included automatic spending reductions in every program including Social Security with the idea that there would remain an option for the President to raise taxes.

Then came the compromise that there be no cuts in Social Security (the only apparent sane idea).

Next came the idea to stretch out the deficit - reduction schedule to make it unlikely that any cuts would be felt until after the 1986 elections to protect the thirty - four Senate seats which are up then.

Finally, and most predictably, there is talk that the defense budget should be eased out of the process. Guess what is left to bear the entire burden of budget cuts?

They are cost-of-living adjustments for social programs like food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, Supplemental Security Income for the elderly, child support enforcement:

Medicaid, guaranteed student loans, programs that pay for public education and the environmental concerns, and other controllable nondefense programs which provide sustenance for the poor and most vulnerable people in our society.

In one broad sweep, this legislative proposal could cause more damage to the economy, and disrupt more vital governmental services than any proposal I have seen during my life time. One good thing can be said about Gramm - Rudman however, and that is, it has not yet become law.

# A year of protest

The South African Embassy demonstrations that started last Nov. 21 appear stronger than ever after marking the first anniversary against that white minority government. When the protests started many detractors predicted they would soon fade because marches and demonstrations of one kind of another are always prevalent in the nation's capitol.

But much to the surprise of naysayers the demonstrations have continued without any sign of letting up. Randall Robinson, executive director of Transafrica, a humanitarian organization started the marches that have attracted congresspersons the clergy, civil rights adherents entertainers and many influential individuals from all walks of life who strongly feel that suppression of human rights and dignity of the individual violates basic rights.

Transafrica's twelve national chapters also are involved and the protests are now called "Free South Africa Movement" with cosponsors Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy and Roger Wilkins, a prolific journalist. The marches continue daily with devoted participants who march through rain or shine in behalf of their black South African counterparts who continue to be massacred by the most oppressive government on earth.

The Free South Africa Movement has also started a chain reaction and aroused the conscience of enlighted individuals who heretofore ignored the tyranny inflicted daily on the black population. The white minority government yields an iron-fist and systematic brutality against the majority black population with tacit support from this administration and other western powers. There are over 400 major U.S. firms doing business in that last bastion of white supremacy.

Transafrica's Randall Robinson not only apprised ordinary citizens of the terrorism waged daily but he has shamed financial corporations throughout the world to reconsider their policies toward an intransigent regime that continues to deny basic human rights to its black citizens. Western powers hold the intricate financial purse strings to South Africa's existence which enables that government to remain in power and embarrass facetious advocates of human rights.

Robinson indicated this in an interview with an AFRO reporter before the demonstrations began last November. The literate Transafrica executive not only condemned the minority regime but scored the Reagan administration for its tepid criticism which in essence amounts to tacit support. It is not enough to issue mild statements about repugnance to South Africa's policy of strict segregation, known as apartheid, and then do business as usual.

President Reagan appears to put the highest value on human life and the opportunity of the individual to realize his or her full potential, so he stoutly proclaims, except when it involves black South Africans. In a recent news conference he condemned the African National Congress, a South African nationalist organization.

Yet he has had very little to say about relentless atrocities waged daily against black South Africans. It would seem that the great communicator has a blindspot when white South Africans suppress black citizens.

Recently our reporter visited Zimbabwe, one of South Africa's contiguous states. Robinson's charges of incredible cruelty were confirmed. The South African government still "bans" nationalist Winnie Mandela, whose indominable husband, Nelson, serves a life prison term for daring to be human. The government also employs storm trooper tactics of invading private homes at night and arresting individuals, also terrorizes other family members.

No warrant is needed and those arrested can be held indefinitely with charge and if murdered while in police custody there is no explanation, only that the body can be picked up. Since last July the Pretoria regime has committed unbelievable brutality in black areas by shooting defenseless black mourners marching in funeral processions. Women and children have been mercilessly beaten.

Children are not allowed to boycott classes as a form of protest against the apartheid system. The news media is prohibited from entering black areas of unrest without official permission. Government issued statistics on deaths and police brutality can be taken with a grain of salt.

The Free South Africa Movement is having its impact according to the Rev. Allan Boesak who praised its efforts on a recent visit to the nation's capital city. The black opponent of apartheid said the movement not only condemns government atrocities on a worldwide basis, but it encourages his people to continue their valiant struggle because they know that they are not alone. He urged Robinson and his supporters to continue the militant approach until his countrymen win their battle for freedom and the right to exercise their God-given rights.

## Anthony Armstrong

# Hot, homemade, and successful

By Anthony Armstrong

The waitresses add something uniquely "moma," the dining room is a bit like eating at home, and the name is synonymous with success. If this were New York City, the street would be lined with limousines, the coat checkroom full of fancy mink and sable, and the 'beautiful people" would be sprinkled here and there, in between the others of us, who are just hungry.

Thank God Baltimore isn't the Big Apple, because if it were we'd all have to get in our cars and travel 200 miles to Sampson's (soul food) Restaurant. Lucky us. In fact, there are people who do just that; they come to Sampson's for the same reasons people go to St. Moritz, or The Adirondacks, or the ice cold trout lakes in New Zealand - because these places are one of a kind.

People who insist on the best, and can afford to do so, go whever they have to in pursuit of life's real things. But I guess if you live in St. Moritz, or New Zealand, or The Adirondacks the specialness of the place, for everyone else, becomes kinda ho hum for you. What a pity!

People do tend to be rather jaded about things that are so readily available to them: their wives of 20 years, their ten-year old L. L. Bean sweaters, their city's best home cooked food restaurant. I imagine it has something to do with the feeling of "I've been there before" Sampson's has done so well, over the 30 odd years of its gastronomical life, because there are, and always will be, people who never tire of the best of a thing.

What I know about food, though, is a little like the comment one hears so often about art, "I don't understand it but, I know what I like" I know enough about food to know that beans and biscuits will fill you up and that hot dogs cook fast, if you put them in a small pot with some water. I also know I like Sampson's; it's been a great relationship. They get my money (the establishment is very reasonable in price) and I get great food, food I like very much. Hot, pleasant, plentiful, and good; that's Sampson's.

Duke Martin, that's Sampson's too. If you've ever met Duke Martin, you'd think you were standing in a train station and a man rushed by you, on the way to a train that had not arrived yet. "Why," you'd ask yourself, "is that man moving so fast" Since boyhood, through a stellar career in high school and college, in the military, as a commissioned officer, people have been asking why. Why does Duke Martin move so fast, particularly when he doesn't have to anymore He's, so the gossip bubbles, wealthy. His academic track record nudges at brilliant. The man is as fresh looking as a 17-year od teetotaler. His wife is beautiful, loyal, charming, and smart, and as he puts it, in his click, click sounding voice, he's an American success story.

Well, if you know yourself and you know the enemy, you have nothing to fear from a thousand battles. Duke has, it would seem, always known himself, and the enemy, for him, has always been mediocrity, people saying what you can't do, and time. So he moves faster than most, to get the last drop of value from all his time, and has never been anything but a "star," thus kicking ordinariness in the head, and he has had the uncanny ability to know who to listen to and who to avoid. Duke Martin moves so fast simply because he has somewhere to go, and like us all, no guarantee that he'll get there. So, like a forester, with the assignment to plant a single tree, a tree that'll be thirty years ah growin', Duke's attitude is, "Let's not wait til tomorrow, plant the tree today," that way it'll only be 29 years, 364 days ah growin'.

Now comes a new venture, Duke Martin's Continental Cuisine, a brand new restaurant, to be opened in December, at Reisterstown Road near Northern Parkway. Duke Martin's Continental Cuisine will be Sampson's and so much more. If I told you all the nonsense problems this successful businessman has encountered trying to add something valuable to Baltimore, you'd ask me why. Why is it that the best and the brightest amongst us have such a terrible time carving out a place of success in this town The answer is enough to fill a financial, racial, and jealousy story book, but don't dwell on it now, at least until you've had some of Duke Martin's hot, homemade, and successful food.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

# Provident praised

Dear AFRO:

A few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of writing an article about Provident Hospital and its new director, George L. Russell, Jr.

Little did I know how soon I would be a living example of the alue this hospital would be to me and possibly to others of this community.

For on Tuesday, November 5, 1985, I

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## G. James Fleming

# Books, best gifts for children

With the Christmas shopping season here, this appeal is written on behalf of little children, to their parents: "Please include some books among the Christmas gifts you buy for the younger members of your family."

There are books for every age, no child is too young to have and own books; books they can learn to read or which can be read to them; books with colorful pictures; books with or without animals; books featuring other children; books highlighting racial and interracial friendships; books devoted to stories of history and religion.

Reading and loving to read are a habit — yes, a HABIT — and having books should be important equipment of a playpen and an important part of growing up.

In fact, the Chinese and Japanese believe in reading even to unborn babies, just as they believe in talking to them, singing to them and telling them stories. That is why, so many Orientals are so apt and quick to learn in many fields, especially in music, mathematics and invention.

Many different columns have been written lately on how essential both reading and writing are in this very highly technical and highly competitive era, and how disastrous and embarrassing it is nowadays for men and women to be unable to read, write and do simple arithmetic.

Black young people, in particular, suffer from lack of skill in the three R's. Every study has shown this and, for the majority of them, the elementary and high school years are too late. Bad habits have already taken their toll.

The answer seems to be that young people should have an early start, should begin reading and being exposed to toys which encourage learning the alphabet, learning how to count, and learning to differentiate shapes and colors.

Learning to read, in due course, arouses the asking of questions — why, why, why and how, how, how. Reading also sharpens thinking, all of which shows up, for the better, both in schools and as life unfolds.

All of this discourse puts great responsibility upon parents. Parents must develop the will to spend more time close to their younger children — quality time; they must be willing to encourage their children in the asking of questions, and parents themselves will have to keep up with their children, by reading more with them and in having family dialogue and conversation.

Some parents may be forced to shelve some of their favorite TV programs, lest they introduce their young ones to the soap opera routine as having first priority. On the other hand, TV can be an excellent teaching and learning aid through such programs as undergird what school and home are trying to do.

Happily, these are the 1980s — not 1910, 1920 or even 1950. Parents, including black parents, should be able to guide their children, while they are still young, into a love of learning and thinking, and into an appreciation of the three R's, as suited to their years, long before these young people reach first grade or even kindergarten.

Here's hoping, therefore, that your children's Christmas stockings will contain some books among their other gifts — and, setting a good example, it is to be hoped that papa and mama, also, will buy a book or two for themselves — to read and to own.

## COMMENTARY

# Schaefer's millions: Another scenario

By William Lunsford

We all know that Baltimore mayor William Schaefer's political forces have raised a million dollar political warchest. The question now is, what will be done with the money

The seemingly obvious answer is that the money will be used to finance the mayor's bid to become Maryland's next governor. Right

Well, maybe.

At a time when virtually everyone in the know, and those wanting to be in the know, has all but conceded the governor's office to the mayor, I remain unconvinced that Schaefer will be a candidate for any office in next year's elections.

The following five reasons constitute the bases for my skepticism:

1. I simply have difficulty in imagining Mayor Schaefer occupying any political office, other than mayor of Baltimore City. The personal investment, of time and energy, Schaefer has made in revitalizing the city makes it difficult to believe that he would walk away from the job, before it is completed. Additionally, the mayor obviously enjoys the position he holds, and no other job in public service, outside of being president offers the opportunity for similar "hands-on" control of an entire political entity

2. As played by the mayor and his men, politics is the ultimate power game. And in the final analysis, despite the exercise of control over the purse strings of government by both the mayor and the governor, there is relatively little power emanating from the governor's office. Controls on the exercise of the ability to reward your friends and punish your enemies (the essence of power politics) are much more stringent in state government than they are in Baltimore's political structure.

The state government bureaucracy operates under a basically non-political merit employment system, and the bureaucrats know that after a maximum period of eight years they will remain while the occupant of the governor's mansion moves on. Additionally, the General Assembly is much more of a true partner in the governance of the state, than the City Council is in governing the city.

3. I have difficulty in believing that the powers behind the throne are willing to turn over power to City Council President "Du" Burns. This is not a knock on "Du." However, I am reminded of what happened in Chicago following the death of Richard Daley. At the time of Daley's death Chicago did not have an automatic succession law such as we have in Baltimore. A black Alderman, Wilson Frost, a loyal Daley supporter, was chairman of the City Council, and it was just assumed that the chairman would succeed the mayor. Not so. The remnants of the Daley machine blocked Frost's ascension to the mayor's seat, and elected Michael Bilandic instead. Along these lines I could not help but notice that during the mayor's recent absence his staff let it be known, in a not so subtle fashion, that the mayor was still in charge, although he was physically on the other side of the world.

4. There is no political pressure on the mayor to seek another office other than mayor. Some reports indicate that the 1983 contest against Billy Murphy had soured the mayor on contesting his reelection in a highly charged racial atmosphere. This argument makes no sense, since the mayor won an overwhelming victory over one of the best and brightest in the activist wing of black Baltimore City politics. It will be some time before another campaign, where race is a major factor, is mounted. The fact is that even a black moderate, like Kurt Schmoke, would have a great deal of difficulty in beating Schaefer one-on-one, and probably would not even consider such a race.

5. Again I draw upon my experiences in Chicago to develop this reason. During Mayor Daley's reign Chicago was known as "the city that works." Whatever needed to be done was done. The city was considered to be fiscally sound. Following Daley's death the city that worked, suddenly became inoperative. As much as anything, Baltimore has run on the personal style of Mayor Schaefer over the past 13 years, and there is reason to believe that at the time of his departure, the present governmental apparatus is going to be difficult to operate without the Schaefer presence. Will the powers behind the scene be willing to see the status quo disrupted, without a contingency plan being in place? I think not.

For these reasons I remain skeptical that mayor Schaefer plans an early departure from city government.

So, the question remains, what will be done with the money

Even without das gelte, Mayor Schaefer is undoubtedly the most popular politician in the state. So, with such deep pockets, why would he not use the money to become the most powerful politician in the state

The primary rationale given for a prospective Schaefer gubernatorial run is that he could funnel more assistance to Baltimore from the governor's mansion Such an effort would not be easy, and in the current political environment, is not likely.

What Baltimore needs is more people in the legislature who are sympathetic to the social and economic needs of the city. I've got to believe that in the world of politics a million dollars can not only buy you an awful lot of sympathy, but will go a long way to purchasing any number of full-fledged friends.

Instead of running for governor, how about this alternative scenario Schaefer uses his funds to establish a political action committee (PAC); then supports Ben Cardin's bid for the governorship against Steve Sachs.

Along with his support of a gubernatorial candidate, the mayor's PAC would also support a full slate of statewide candidates, a U.S. Senate candidate (Barbara Mikulski), democratic congressional candidates, as well as a list of General Assembly candidates. The only caveat attached to the distributed funds is that the candidates, should they be successful, would look kindly towards the needs of Baltimore during their trips to Annapolis and Washington. This is all any PAC asks of the candidates it chooses to support.

I realize that this same scenario can and probably would be carried out in a different form, if the mayor runs for governor. However, the alternative scenario is the only one which would allow the mayor and his men to have their cake and eat it too.

We all know that when CAKE talks (that's money to the uninitiated) everybody listens. And Mayor Schaefer has enough cake to be heard very clearly by an awful lot of people in politics.

# —AFRO SURVEY—

## What about running a black person for Lt. Governor?

Edward Barbour

Darryl Hamlin

Pat Lockhart

Cathy Copeland

This week the question to the man and woman in the street is, "What about running a black person as lieutenant governor in 1986?"

**Edward Barbour**, 30, "I think it is a fantastic idea, but, about the way that Billy Murphy ran for mayor to me it showed blacks did not support Mr. Murphy. I don't think blacks in Baltimore are ready for a black lieutenant governor.

**Darryl Hamlin**, 24, "I think it is about time to have a black Lt. Governor, in fact I think we need more blacks in high positions, period."

Pat Lockhart, "I think that it would be good for the community, and we would get something done. We have other black leaders, and this would help make others (blacks) want to achieve things in life."

Cathy Copeland, "The color doesn't make a difference if the person is capable of doing his or her job. I don't know why a black person can't do the job as good as a white. Blacks are smart as or smarter than some whites."

Cynthia Pryor, "I am proud of the fact that a black man did it in Virginia. I'd like to see black people succeed in the business world to reach their potential. This applies to government as well as business."

Charlene Roland, "I think that's wonderful, having a black person as lieutenant governor. Maybe a black lieutenant governor can help other blacks succeed. I think that it would help us get more jobs."

Jennifer Sanders, "I really think that it would be nice. I think Baltimore City deserves a black lieutenant governor. We should try this because everywhere else has tried with a governor or a lieutenant governor."

Mia Alston, "I believe that many blacks running in politics are qualified for lieutenant governor. I think that blacks should be in office. It is important that young people have black role models."

Margie Cooper Smith, "I think that it is about time to have a black lieutenant governor or governor since the majority of Baltimore's population is black."

Carolyn Perry, "I guess I wouldn't mind, and I guess it depends on the person running for lieutenant governor."

Jennifer Sanders

Mia Alston

Margie Cooper Smith

Carolyn Perry

## Bloodnotes

R. B. Jones

# The Chosen Debate

On Saturday evening (Tomorrow) there will be a debate staged at St. James/St. John Center over who are the chosen people of God.

This topic has gained great popularity since the upsurge in controversy over Minister Louis Farrakhan's espousal of the teachings of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad in the national media spotlight.

Some groups have arranged a debate and I was amused because the topic reminded me of some of the interminable and pointless debates we used to engage in Religion School.

The debate has been raging for a long time and it has never been settled for a number of reasons. First the existence of God has never been proved in any objective manner.

In the concept of a chosen people of God is the assumption that (a) God exists (b) God intervenes in human affairs (c) God has human emotions such as likes or dislikes (d) God discriminates among ethnic groups making itself dole out unequal treatment based on one's belonging to a nation.

The concept of a chosen people implies that one nation is inherently superior to all others. If one nation is superior to all others the way humans are superior to other animals then the superior nation would feel justified in slaughtering the inferior nations the way man kills animals for food.

The concept of a chosen people is a destructive one. It encourages chauvinism or the belief that one's nation is superior and therefore entitled to rule. This leads to imperialism and genocide.

The concept of a chosen people encourages war and militarism. If people are fighting with God on their side how can they lose?

The concept of a chosen people encourages reliance on the intercession of divine power on the behalf of the chosen people when they are oppressed and exploited, the way many black people in this country hope for divine retribution against the system of white supremacy.

The concept of a chosen people invites arrogance and cultural vandalism like that practiced by Europeans whenever and wherever they have conquered another people.

I am continually amazed by people who say that God is all good and the very epitome of justice and yet believe that the same God favors one form of its creation over another form.

Deep in my heart I say that if to be God's chosen people Africans at home and in the diaspora have to suffer 400 years of the worst oppression any humans have ever received then I say let God choose someone else.

To debate the unproven abstracts us from other tasks that would be much more useful such as building Afrocentric educational, commercial and cultural institutions.

If people want to debate something, debate how to prevent our black youth from killing each other or from becoming another illiteracy statistic.

Debate why the black churches with all their collected dollars do very little for the community in the realm of economic development.

Debate which is the best way to educate our people about their history.

Debating about who are God's chosen people may be good mental exercise for the participants, but it the debate is to have any merit the premise of the existence of a God who shows favoritism among his own creations needs to be questioned.

I'm sure the debate will be enthralling and informative but it will not be resolved and that is one of the objectives of debating, a victor and the vanquished.

The debate that I would love to see would be among the candidates for Parren Mitchell's Congressional seat. I think several of them would have their ambitions tripped up by their vocalizing.

Debates about the unanswerable are unproductive.

## Letters

# —Provident

Continued from page 4

was admitted to Provident in a very serious condition near the point of death. I was operated on immediately and according to Dr. Efem Imoke, I was brought back from the halls of extinction to the garden of life.

This truly was God working in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. The performance of His wonders came from the hands of the doctors and nurses who served me and for which I am eternally grateful.

I want to thank the whole crew, with special thanks to Dr. Imoke, Nurse Gray, Nurse Curtis, and also Ms. Shirley Jackson. I also want to thank my relatives and friends for the many cards, visits, flowers, and calls.

During my brief stay I saw many positive results of the wonderful job being done by Mr. Russell.

The public should come and see what I saw—the quietness, the courtesy, the smiles, and most of all the togetherness.

One should not have to get sick in order to appreciate the need for the continuation of the services of this great institution.

I invite all African heritage people to join in a massive fund-raising effort to make Provident one of few standing symbols of the African-American experience.

I want to thank God and you. And remember, you never know the night or day sickness may come without a hint. Listen to me and never say, "Don't go to Provident."

MRS. INEZ A. CHAPPELL

# Another blow for Antioch

Antioch Law School for the seventh of American legal education, has been struck with another blow from which the progressive school may not be able to survive. The American Bar Association's legal education committee has recommended withdrawing the association's accrediation Antioch Law School.

The reasons for the withdrawal recommendation is that Antioch had not increased faculty salaries or improved library and classroom facilities. These facts are true but the cause for the delay in solving these problems is being overlooked and ignored by the ABA committee.

Antioch is in the midst of a fund-raising campaign and had hoped to straighten out the difficulties if the new fund-raising drive a success. but the ABA committee apparently is so eager to close the school that it refused to delay the action for another sixty days. We hope that somebody, somewhere will listen to the Antioch School's plea and grant them enough time to raise funds for the continuation of the school.

The school, founded by the Quakers, has had money troubles from its beginning running with deficits annually. The law school graduates have acquired a reputation of working to help the poor, whereas the majority of the ABA attorneys seemingly seem to be working toward helping the rich and powerful. We hate to think that this may be a motivation in ABA's attitude toward the school.

MANTELL A. FOWLER

## 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.**