Baltimore Afro-American

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Arson

Tuesday Night's spectacular blaze almost overshadowed the election. It displaced families and threatened many more. Arson once again was suspected.

The area of Southwest Baltimore that is called Pigtown has been plagued by a number of vacant warehouse fires in recent years. Arson is a very common and a very heinous crime because fire destroys indiscriminately.

Arsonists destroy billions of dollars worth of property and take thousands of lives nationwide. Sometimes the arsonists do their crimes for profit, skulking about abandoned buildings starting fires so that insurance money can be collected.

Sometimes arsonists set fires because the blazes eliminate buildings in a more economical way than hiring contractors to tear the buildings down. Other times arsonists torch buildings that are holding up development plans.

Even more dangerous than the arsonists for profit are the ones who set fires for thrills. Some people are mentally unbalanced and fires are a fetish of theirs. Often fires are set by youths seeking to add some excitement to their lives.

In a city with the number of abandoned buildings that Baltimore has, it is imperative that every citizen stay alert and report persons who engage in this kind of activity to the fire department or the police.

Arsonists endanger whole neighborhoods depending on wind, weather and the proximity of the buildings to each other. Their thrills or profits are not equal to the harm that they do.

Only the cooperation of citizens can combat the arson plague that afflicts American society. Tuesday night's blaze was a vivid illustration of the danger of arson.

Sitting judges

The process of judicial selection and retention has been the subject of intense debate for a number of years in the state of Maryland. Judges are appointed to the bench by the governor and then in most instances they must face an election soon after their appointment.

Circuit Court judges in this city are required to run a nonpartisan joint campaign. All the judges must run on both the Republican and Democratic and a loss on either side can endanger a judge's tenure on the bench.

Black people have made many advances in the judiciary by running for the office of circuit court judge without being appointed. Civil rights activist Kenneth Johnson recently won a seat on the bench without benefit of appointment.

He won because the black community of Baltimore historically has rallied around a black challenger for the court who is on the ballot. Circuit Court races usually generate the most interest when there is a black challenger.

Although there was no black challenger this time, the community rallied behind the seven sitting judges and ensured their victory against a Republican challenger.

In the primary election the main focus of the black community's political concern was on the Seventh District Congressional Race. This allowed the challenger to outpoll Judge Mabel Houze Hubbard and the other sitting judges.

Parren J. Mitchell

Child health

This country has had great success with the vaccination of children against deadly, harmful, but preventable infectious diseases.

The use of vaccines has prevented thousands of children's deaths annually and State immunization laws requiring that children be vaccinated against the seven common childhood diseases (polio, measles, mumps, german measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus) before they enter school have been successful.

While the bulk of the nation's children have benefitted from immunization programs, a significant number have been seriously injured. Today, injuries associated with vaccines have become more widely known.

It is not always possible to predict what children will have adverse reactions to vaccines and many of those injured are often without a source of payment or compensation for their medical and rehabilitative needs.

This situation has led to families resorting in greater numbers to the tort system (liability suits) in seeking financial relief. Massive jury awards against manufacturers of vaccines have sent liability insurance premiums soaring and the prices of vaccines have increased enormously.

The issue of the availability of affordable product liability insurance that is used to cover losses related to vaccine injury cases has surfaced and manufacturers are threatening withdrawal from participation in the vaccine market.

The climate is set for the very real possibility of vaccine shortages, a growing number of unimmunized children, and a resurgence of preventable diseases.

These concerns led the Congress to the development of legislation, "National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986."

The legislation seeks to ensure a continuing supply of vaccines against common childhood disease by addressing the ongoing liability crisis through the creation of "no fault" compensation system for families of children who are injured as a result of adverse reactions to childhood vaccines.

The "no fault" compensation system would provide automatic entitlements to compensation for such expenses as medical care, rehabilitation and special education.

This is certainly not a bad price to pay for continued immunization access considering the billions of medical and health-related dollars that have been saved because of immunizations.

Under such a program, vaccine products would become available to prevent disease, reduce reactions, and otherwise improve public health. However, the White House objects to this legislation.

The vaccine bill was incorporated into an Omnibus Health Bill package when it became obvious that time would not afford the legislation an opportunity to move on its own. The Congress cleared the legislation before adjournment.

The entire package now appears to be under a veto threat because of the provision designed to protect the children — the vaccine provision. The Administration has problems with guaranteeing compensation to families of children who suffer adverse vaccine reactions.

The package contains the texts of seven other minor health bills and a major bill concerning pharmaceutical drug exports. The drug export provisions would in fact allow the export and overseas sale of U.S. drugs not yet approved for use here, thus, jeopardizing the health and safety of millions of foreign consumers.

The Administration supports this provision. Nevertheless, with respect to the public health, there is something to be said for the Administration's consistency. There is a consistent willingness to jeopardize the public health at home and abroad.

Letters

Understanding PACs

The first thing to understand about PACs — political action committees— is that their purpose and place in American political life today is widely misrepresented and misunderstood.

Secondly, PACs are made up of people. They pursue a tradition of free association of like-minded people as old as our republic itself. To say that PACs are "faceless" and do not have the burden of voter opinion to bear," as stated in a recent AFRO-AMERICAN editorial, is simply an idle charge.

PACs are no more "faceless" or unaccountable than any other element in American life. PAC contributions are a matter of public record. If voters object to a candidate receiving PAC contributions they can vote accordingly.

It will be helpful for readers to know how PACs have evolved in the past dozen or so years. Our traditional two-party system in recent years has become less able to contain all the great diversity in American political life.

Along with this fact is the enormous increase in the cost for candidates to communicate with voters. Therefore PACs have provided new means for the expression of ideas as well as adequate funding for campaigns.

It must be emphasized: PACs are individuals who freely choose to pool their modest resources to better advocate a common set of values and support candidates who share those values.

PAC's have become a vital, legitimate part of American political life. Black Americans, perhaps even more than others, should not automatically accept the glib claims by self-appointed watchdogs that PACs are evil or contrary to Black interests. They do so at the risk of denying themselves an effective tool for participating in the political process.

MILTON R. BRANSON, JR.

Praise for AFRO editorial

Congratulations to the AFRO-AMERICAN for its editorial praising the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to the Nigerian writer, Wole Soyinka.

I had seen Soyinka's play, "Death and the King's Horseman" at the Kennedy Center several years ago. It was an unforgettable theatrical experience; deeply moving, beautifully written, convincingly performed. I knew then that Soyinka had a remarkable literary talent — poetic and strong.

He could speak the universal language of human feelings.

When I heard the news that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize, I knew it was richly deserved. I was so elated that I called the Nigerian Embassy to express my congratulations personally.

I hope now that more of Wole Soyinka's work will be performed in Washington — and I know I'll be in line for tickets when it does come.

LENORE R. SIEGELMAN

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.

Anthony Armstrong

Jobs, jobs, jobs

Back in the 70's when economist and industrialist began in earnest to talk about a high-tech economy, like a lot of people, I didn't think such a thing was feasible for America.

At that time, much of America's economic engine was already based in science and technology, and with the growth of purely service activities, as opposed to manufacturing, my feeling was that we would continue to move further in those two directions.

But I did not think that this nation's economic planners would concede so much of its manufacturing might to countries like Korea, Japan, and West Germany.

Given this nation's huge work force and its store of abundant natural resources, along with its long history of manufacturing prowess, I didn't see how or why we would take the risk of giving up so much of that to foreign competitors.

Then I began to remember some of America's economic history. Something very interesting began to weigh on my mind. I began to remember that other than some of this nation's greatest financial houses, organizations like Baltimore's Alex Brown and Company, The Morgan organization, and Dillon Reed, very few of our great manufacturing corporations are more than a century old.

A hundred years may seem like a long time, but as major business organizations go, a hundred years is really not a particularly long time. For example, many European business organizations, and I suspect many Asian companies, can trace histories much longer than one century.

American business names like Ford, Rockerfeller, Gould, Sid Richards, Thomas Watson, Sr., Howard Hughes, were scarcely known or not known at all in 1900. In short, at the turn of the century America was still largely an agrarian economy.

The United State Steels, the great railroads, the prolific auto manufacturers, even the multi-national agribusinesses were simply not known eight or ninety years ago.

There must have been people back then who, like me, said, "America will never become a manufacturing based company." Those people saw an American full of farmers and felt that it would always be that way. Yet, nothing is constant but change. And boy, how this economy is changing!

From the landing of the Mayflower to the last shot of the Civil War, all one needed for success in America was strong arms. Today, strong arms have given away to agile minds.

In less than 100 years the American economy has gone from heavy industry to companies who make billions from things no heavier than a silicon chip.

What I thought would be a Rubicon that we could not ford has become an economic river that this country seems well on its way to crossing, into the 21st century.

The reasons are complicated and all the results still not known. However, as we head toward the year 2000, something is becoming increasingly clear. America has willingly given up the goal of being the world's greatest manufacturing power. Instead, this nation has set its sights on being the greatest technical, financial markets, and service power.

And to this our push into space and the die is cast for the next century. The elements of economic might, land, labor, and capital, are now being deployed in ways and with an intensity not seen before.

The reasons are clear to the money people: capital can be employed ore profitably in endeavors other than manufacturing: let nations with large pools of cheap labor do the manufacturing.

As for labor, believe it or not, by the year 2000 America willhave a shortage of it.

Already, many business planners see the American labor pool as too expensive and not productive enough to continue to look to it for manufacturing leadership. The last of the factors of production, land, is the odd-one-out in this massive change.

This country is so big that only about 30 percent of its usable land is home to more than 70 percent of our almost 250 million citizens. However, anyone that has ever been in a major city like New York knows that one square foot of land in Manhattan can sell for 20,000 dollars, that's 20,000 George Washington's for every square foot. So, the question is not whether we have enough land, but where people want to be and how much those choices influence the price sought after land.

All this brings me to my point: American blacks are going to find themselves the "new Indians" if we don't begin, now, to get in step with where this country is headed.

The last 30 years of social engineering has left us a demoralized, broke, obsolete people; in relationship to the changes that are sweeping this land.

We thought that Bethlehem Steel, smooth tongues, rememberable songs and the white man's guilt would always see us through. We own little or nothing of American industry, the old or the new.

From a huge gross national product — some 200 billion — some of which we blacks get on Friday; we give it all back on Monday. As a result we invest none of it, except for that little we place in banks at 7 percent, while the bank charges us 18 percent to use our own money. Our usefulness was our labor, but now "the company" can make twice the product with only half of us — the result of automation.

After all is said and done, a man (and now a woman too) sees all this economic numbo jumbo in terms of job. Have a job and all else seems to fall into place. In America, people are defined by what they do, where they work. It may not be fair, but that's the way it is.

On second thought, it is fair, because America is a society of working people. Even the very rich work at something.

We must understand where America is headed. Those of us who must still make a way for ourselves and families will have to do it primarily through a job, working for someone else.

The year 2000 is 14 years away; can your job take you there?

G. James Fleming

Elections past, coming

Notwithstanding the headlines and the figures of Tuesday's elections, life goes on, and will continue to go on with little change — more or less.

Some partisans will view with alarm some of the results. Indeed, some victories, here and there, do not make pretty reading.

Here in Maryland the elevation of William Donald Schaefer to the governorship of the state is scarcely news. It would have been Page One, with Second Coming-sized headlines, if he had not won against his Republican opponent.

Mayor Schaefer made a brilliant race, benefitting from his nearly 16 years as chief executive of Baltimore City and his solid record of being a doer and a builder.

He has had it relatively easy here, however; the bulk of the people of the city holds him in the highest esteem ("We just love him," according to some Mr. and Mrs. Average Baltimoreans), and he has had a largely cooperating and supportive City Council.

But, after January 1, 1987, when he takes over as governor, he will be operating in a different climate. Most of the men and women of the General Assembly will not owe anything to the mayor for their position or their political life.

Some of these State Senators and Delegates, especially those from the hinterland, will appear ornery to His Honor.

Then, too, Schaefer will have trouble adjusting himself to his lieutenant governor, "Mickey" Steinberg, who will not know how to stay in his place--the constitutional and traditional place.

Relations with the Maryland Black Legislative Caucus will be another test of the new governor's temper.

* * *

With the change of many faces in the U.S. Congress, there will be many surprises, as time passes, both to President Reagan and to the rest of the nation. If the president continues to carry his rabbit foot, however, he will be able to have his way with all pivotal legislation.

Baltimore is fortunate in the election of Barbara Mikulski as U.S. Senator, thus making history for herself, for Maryland and for women. Not only has she clawed herself upwards, but she has proven herself with every new opportunity.

Kweisi Mfume, soon to enter the U.S. House of Representatives from Baltimore's 7th District, is also representative of the millions of black people, down the years, who have pulled themselves up from the pits and made something of themselves.

He knows how poor youth feel; he knows the suffering caused by a broken family; he understands why some young people take the wrong fork in the road.

But, he is also a shining example to all young men and women of how they can about face, straighten up and out, and then take the "straight and narrow."

* * *

News of Tuesday's elections reminds us, too, that elections come and pass on into history and soon eyes are turned to the elections that are just around the corner.

Within the next two years, the nation will be electing a new president. How and where will the Democrats find a mighty candidate to wage electoral battle against the incumbency and wealth of the Republican Party? Will Reagan's popularity rub off on a Republican aspirant?

What part will the Rev. Jesse Jackson play in the Democratic convention and the campaign?

In Baltimore City, next year, comes the contest for mayor, bound to be a blood-letting fight, despite the pledges to the opposite from Clarence "Du" Burns, presently president of City Council, and Kurt Schmoke, states attorney.

By then, "Du" Burns shall have served nearly a full year as interim mayor, with all the powers and privileges of the office of mayor, after climbing, step by step, up the political ladder. He says he cannot and will not be stopped from being mayor via popular election.

Schmoke, on the other hand, has been a candidate for about five years, while earning high credits for his performance as states attorney.

But, both Schmoke and Burns must be aware that they may find themselves facing other opponents in the Democratic primary — opponents also with creditable credentials.

Thus, elections come and pass into history, and more elections come and go into the future — as long as our country remains a democracy.

-AFRO SURVEY-

What do you think about the election results?

Gary Wade — Linda W. Rice — Sandra Carroll — Betty Ridgeley

This week the question to the man and woman in the street is, "What is your reaction to the General Election results?"

Gary Wade, 31, artist, "I'm new here. I was happy to see Mikulski instead of Chavez. As far as the government's race was concerned, Schaefer wasn't my first choice, but he won. I'm happy to see Mfume win. It is time to get some new blood in there."

Linda W. Rice, 26, secretary, "It was somewhat of a mixed bag of results. I wonder about Schaefer, though. It should be interesting with the Democrats in control of the Senate and House. I'll wait and see."

Sandra Carroll, 30, accountant, "What happned was what I expected to happen--Mfume, Mikulski. The race with Townsend and Bentley was close; Townsend did real well to be a newcomer. McMillen in the Fourth Congressional District race did better than expected. Overall I am somewhat happy with the results."

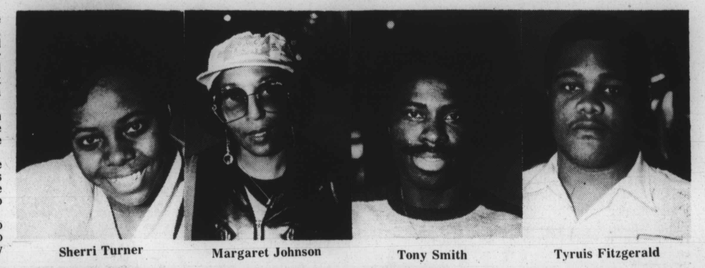
Betty Ridgeley, 39, engineering consultant, "I was disappointed with the voter turnout in the city. Other than that I'm glad about the selection of candidates, especially in the Seventh Congressional District. On a national level, I was happy to see the Democrats take control of the Senate again."

Sherri Turner, 21, counselor, "I was happy with it. I wanted to see the Democrats come out on top. The local election really didn't matter to me."

Margaret Johnson, 40, cashier, "I was pretty happy with the results. Plus I worked in the election as a judge. In our area the turnout wasn't that good. We should have had double the turnout."

Tony Smith, 28, manager, "I was pretty satisfied with the results. One reason was that we didn't have too much to choose from. But, we made the best choice from what we had. I feel that the next election for mayor will be one to watch. The issues weren't really discussed this time though there were too many personal things brought into it."

Tyruis Fitzgerald, 22, security guard, "I think it was a good election. It was nice. We needed a change. Now the State of Maryland should be better. Schaefer should do the same for Maryland as he did for Baltimore."



Sherri Turner — Margaret Johnson — Tony Smith — Tyruis Fitzgerald

MAX JOHNSON:

Political Viewpoint

By Max Johnson

Tuesday's finalizing election of Maryland's new Congressional and top state administrative officers appears to have produced no surprises in the Baltimore Metropolitan area, except maybe a new face here or there in the General Assembly.

The Barbara Mikulski U.S. Senate impressive victory, pressed with virtually full support of black voters who wanted none of the Reagan-supported Linda Chavez pronouncements and Presidential alliances, was generally expected.

Nothing eyebrow-raising in the Kweisi Mfume 7th District Congressional seat victory.

Both won despite some low, personalizing mud-slinging from their respective Republican opponents. Mrs. Chavez's votes were far lower than even her supporters expected in the Senate race.

The Rev. St. George Crosse, III's bid against Mfume resulted in what could quite easily be considered a reflection of the support of his church's memberships, and their close friends vote-wise.

Baltimore's Mayor William Donald Schaefer won the governorship, top city district political organizations emerged with their sitting General Assembly candidates, a new face here and there.

So an expected voter grouping of whom was generally known to be wanted back in office, or a new face in a few cases, showed in the win columns.

Attention now focuses sharply on some priority matters facing these newly-elected officials.

Senator Mikulski, who said in one of her acceptance speeches, "I will be a senator for all of Maryland," will be expected, to some extent, to exhibit a closer working relationship with Baltimore's new Mayor Clarence Du Burns.

Now that her Democratic party has won control of the U.S. Senate, she can be expected to press especially hard for sorely needed increased federal fundings of city servicing programs. She is a native Baltimorean. She will have far more voice and power in the Senate than she had in the House of Representatives.

The city's new 7th District Congressman Kweisi Mfume is surely expected to follow in the footsteps of the resigning Parren Mitchell, as a vocal and productive representative in advancing 'black citizens' interests.

The new Gov. Schaefer will, under Maryland statutes, take office the third Wednesday in January, the 21st. The new General Assembly convenes Jan. 14.

Incoming Gov. Schaefer has publicly proclaimed he will run a "tight ship" in respect to his hand over the Assembly. He also is quoted as favoring, among other issues, a 4-cent gasoline tax hike, which is estimated would add a penny to current gas prices per galion. He wants this for highway constructions and improvements.

However, Gov. Schaefer should be facing a top priority in the area of civil rights — the long-festering, cloudy mess hovering over the state's Eastern Shore counties containing elective powers of black voters.

Registration districts in too many areas are drawn obviously by design to prohibit black voters from full elective powers, among other justifiable citizenry opportunities.

Time is long past when outside lawmakers should do something about this situation. It's a sore blot on the Maryland scene, akin in some respects to the South Africa cesspool in the containment of black voters.

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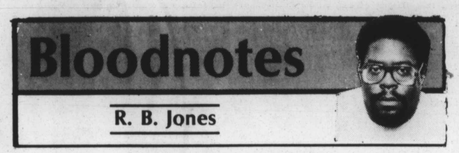
The Assembly's Black Caucus, the NAACP and influential organizations whose strong backings aided his election, are expected to be reading this matter for presentation to Gov. Schaefer.

This should be a noteworthy test of the Schaefer's pronounced role of placing his attention, first on the welfare of the state's people, rather than beautifying projects.

In other matters, Gov. Schaefer will, or should, have a sympathetic ear with his friend, Sen. Mikulski, in garnering desirable Washington funding.

The Schaefer eyes are known to look hard and long at a dollar. He will surprise no one if he goes in talking about tight money — though the state's in a favorable financial status.



Bloodnotes

R. B. Jones

Quitting time

A pop song in the 1960s asked the question "Have I stayed too long at the fair?" It's about someone who wanted the "music to play on forever." In essence, the lyrics are about someone who overstayed in a fantasy world.

It's unfortunately true about Sugar Ray Leonard. He was once the "man" in the boxing world. He was a media darling after his olympic appearance in 1976. ABC television telecast his pro fights, surrounding his early demolition of setups with hyperbole.

Sugar Ray had a ready smile, winning on-camera personality and a boyishness that made the brutal world of boxing seem almost innocuous. His speed and grace in the ring were legendary and Leonard was an artist of the highest order.

Leonard seemed to make effortless progress in the boxing world, stealing the thunder from the rightful ruler of the pugilistic world, Heavyweight Champion Larry Holmes. Leonard even overshadowed that fearsome, primeval force, Marvin Hagler, who forgot what losing is ten years ago. They seethed inside, but they had to concede the limelight to the smiling welterweight from Maryland.

Sugar Ray Leonard won titles from Ayub Kalule, and Wilfred Benitez and the final mountain for him to climb in his weight range took him through Roberto Duran and Thomas "Hit Man" Hearns.

Duran was a great, great lightweight fighter, but as a welterweight he was no longer the fearsome hard puncher he was when he was called "The man with the hands of stone." Thomas Hearns learned the lesson later on that when a fighter moves up in weight class, his punches are not as hard.

Ray Leonard will learn in April when he fights a real middle-weight that those will be lighter punches he delivers and harder punches he will receive. That will be Leonard's final boxing lesson.

Leonard's first great lesson was his fight with Roberto Duran in 1980. He allowed Duran's aggressive, brawling style to dictate the fight and Duran handed him his only loss, until next April.

In a rematch Duran quit in the middle of the fight, forever tarnishing his reputation and restoring Leonard's confidence. This set up Leonard's finest hour which was his fight with Thomas Hearns.

The two were always on a collision course because they were clearly the two best welterweights. Arguments raged about who was better and who would win.

Hearns was the feared KO artist. At about 6'3" Hearns could box and he could punch, an intimidating combination. Leonard was lightning quick, a phenomenal boxer and a surprisingly hard puncher. It was a dream fight and it lived up to its prefight publicity.

It was a classic fight that saw both men in trouble and saw both men fight with everything they had. It was not a "Rocky" fantasy, but a hard, brutal, painful contest of wills.

Hearns was ahead on points going into the 14th round. Leonard knew he had to knock Hearns out to win and he went after Hearns with a ferocity that he had seldom displayed before.

He pinned Hearns on the ropes and battered him into submission. It was a victory of determination, but it was also a costly one because the battering that Leonard absorbed damaged his eyes.

Leonard won the battle, but Hearns won the war. Leonard was forced to retire while he was at the peak of his career. It was similar to what happened to Muhammad Ali who had to sit out about three years of his career when he was at the peak of physical ability.

Ali, however was so superior physically to every other boxer in his weight class that even a diminished Ali was superior to Joe Frazier and George Foreman.

Sugar Ray Leonard is a mere mortal and so when he decided to come back, his skills had eroded to the point that the setup he fought in his brief comeback, Kevin Howard knocked him on his butt.

Yes Leonard won the fight, but the sight of him knocked to the canvas by an obscure journeyman fighter was sad when a couple of years before Macho Duran and Hitman Hearns could not put him down.

The Kevin Howard fight should have told Leonard that it was all over. He is wealthy. His reputation is relatively intact and he will probably be put into the Boxing Hall of Fame.

The only thing that could possibly bring him back into the ring is ego. The mountain that he did not climb was Marvin Hagler. Leonard felt that he needed to beat Hagler to ensure his boxing legend.

Leonard still feels that way and he probably is under the misconception that Hagler's age makes him a prime candidate for defeat. Hagler's about 33, an age when a boxer's skills erode. He recently fought a rough 11-round battle with John "The Beast" Mugabe, a puncher feared throughout the boxing world. Perhaps Leonard thinks that Mugabe took some of the starch out of Hagler and Father Time took the rest.

It is a plausible theory and a Ray Leonard in his prime could have seen this fight as a calculated risk. A sharp Ray Leonard, one who has regularly been fighting tough competition, might have a chance.

Instead, Leonard is listening to the siren songs of nostalgia, what used to be. In his prime he couldn't have beaten Hagler. The "Marvelous One" has tremendous stamina, a will to win that is strong as iron, a knockout punch in either hand and a Spartan dedication to training.

To look into Hagler's eyes in the ring is to see devastation coming your way. To beat Hagler one has to either outbox him or outpunch him and in his prime Leonard would have had a hard time doing the former and couldn't have done the latter.

Thomas Hearns saw that destruction coming for him and his punches and boxing maneuvers did no good. He ended up a bloody heap on the canvas after three rounds.

Leonard will be lucky if he lasts that long. It will be an ignominious end to a boxing career that had such luster before.

One can only hope that Sugar Ray Leonard does not suffer permanent injury. Ain't no way he's going to beat Marvin Hagler.

FREEDOM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The battle for black survival

By Alexander R. Jones

Right and Wrong — a concept which is dear not only to black America, but to every culture throughout the world.

No matter the religion, the nationality, or the race, a working knowledge of what's right and what's wrong is the central element in the survival and growth of any people.

I'm talking about RIGHT — that which aids survival of a person, his family, his group, and his country, and WRONG — that which harms or impedes that survival.

Countless blacks have overcome major obstacles, have blazed new trails for others to follow, and have carved out a place in life for themselves and their families, through adherence to this idea; an idea handed down to them by their parents through a strong belief in God and justice; an idea put to powerful practice through the black church.

But covertly eating away at this idea, we find a counter idea, a wildly skewed notion spawned from a dark psychiatric cauldron during WWII.

NOV 1986