Bishop Carl Fisher ordained in L.A.

By P. A. Tatum
AFRO Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Imagine giving 16,000 Catholics Holy Communion, and it proceeding without a hitch. Such was the efficient organization marking the ordination of three auxiliary bishops, Monday, Feb. 23 at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Baltimore's Father Carl Anthony Fisher, S.S.J., D.D., 41, became the first black bishop to serve in the West in general and in Los Angeles in particular.

He, Armando Ochoa, 43, and G. Patrick Ziemann, 45, were ordained in a three - hour ceremony before a capacity crowd.

Los Angeles Archbishop Roger Mahony performed the ordination. The three new auxiliary bishops will help him in ministering to the nation's largest Catholic archdiocese.

Bishop Fisher has been assigned to the San Pedro pastoral region, an area with a large poor population. The activist priest will have his work cut out for him.

Bishop Ochoa has been assigned to the large San Fernando pastoral region and Bishop Ziemann will work in the Santa Barbara region. Both men are native Californians. Bishop Fisher is a native of Mississippi.

The solemn ceremony was lengthy but full of pageantry and grandeur. The more than 16,000 on hand to witness the historic event (the Sports Arena seats 16,353) were watchful, quiet and respectful.

At times, the huge building was eerily silent, so quiet and well behaved were the faithful. The Sports Arena that night, so often filled with the sights and sounds of big league hockey, basketball and track and field events, was transformed into a cathedral.

About 40 bishops from across the country participated in the ceremony. Included were Baltimore's Archbishop William Borders and Bishop John Ricard. Ricard and the church's other nine black bishops were present to witness Fisher becoming black bishop number 11.

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(Photo by Steve W. Grayson)
CARL ANTHONY FISHER, Moments after his ordination as an auxiliary bishop, wearing the symbols of his new office — a staff, a mitre (cap) and a ring.

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City officials in uproar over 'school takeover bid'

By Paula J. Wagner
AFRO Staff Writer

Some are calling Governor Schaefer's recent proposal to recruit outsiders to handle problems of the Baltimore City schools a power struggle, and an unwillingness to give up the city he has governed for 15 years.

In a meeting called Wednesday, the governor proposed to revitalize the city school system as he did downtown Baltimore.

This would be done, according to his proposal, by bringing in outside experts who would analyze and make recommendations for changes to improve the system.

Informed sources said the governor was adamant and angry at both Mayor Clarence H. "Du" Burns, who was insulted by the governor's wish to handle the school system of his city, and with the school superintendent he said was an "embarassment" to him.

The governor is clearly unsatisfied with Mrs. Pinderhughes' "inability" to administer the school system. The governor wishes to attract more middle class and white youths, the AFRO was told.

Mrs. Pinderhughes was unavailable and did not return AFRO calls.

However, Public Relations officer, Jackie Hardy, said they already know what is needed in the city schools. "We just need the resources to do so," Ms. Hardy stated. "There is no quick fix when it comes to education."

Ms. Hardy also said that many of the programs Governor Schaefer is proposing, such as involvement of community and church groups are already being implemented.

"We just can't do things as fast," Ms. Hardy said, "because of lack of resources."

Observers said that with hinted objections from both Mayor "Du" Burns and Mrs. Pinderhughes, Governor Schaefer stormed out of the meeting.

Those outsiders that would be asked to come to Baltimore to help with the school problems, sources said are from places like Philadelphia and Detroit, places "that have the same problems as we do."

The cost of this program was not discussed but already sources said that 80 percent of the cost has already been estimated for salaries of the outside experts.

Director of Social Studies for Baltimore City Public Schools, Dr. Samuel Banks said, "The governor apparently has a tragic confusion of roles in terms of his responsibilities as governor and respect for local autonomy."

"It is equally disappointing and appalling that both of these individuals were held up to public

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Feds payoff two in false conviction case

A woman and her father wrongly arrested on drug charges have received cash settlements from the federal government.

Former Rep. Parren Mitchell, Wednesday said Audrey Lewis and Emerson Vereen have received payments amounting to $70,250 and $18,275 for violations of their civil rights.

Mitchell fought for several years for the passage of legislation to bring relief to Lewis and Vereen, whom he described as victims of a "gross miscarriage of Justice."

The father and daughter were arrested on drug charges in 1972 after a federal narcotics agent and a former Baltimore police detective planted drugs in their apartment and executed a false search warrant.

Lawyers persuaded Lewis to plead guilty to one charge against her, but that conviction was expunged in 1978. Vereen also was cleared in the case.

Mitchell's bill granting the two wrongly accused people relief was passed in the closing days of the 99th Congress with the aid of Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D.-Md.

"It (the false conviction) made me afraid," Lewis said. "I had nightmares . . . I didn't trust anyone."

Following her conviction, Lewis secured a position with the Social Security Administration, but was released less than a year later when it was learned she had failed to include her conviction on

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AFRO profiles Kurt Schmoke

By R. B. Jones

"The object of the next administration should be to include blacks more fully in the economic life of this city," said Kurt Schmoke in his recent AFRO interview.

The answers to questions came to him easily as if he had thought about the issues very carefully for a long time. He spoke with confidence, not an excessive amount, but the unmistakable way that a man who expects to win would speak.

If the results of a January poll have any validity at all, he will win. The telephone poll that queried 650 randomly selected, registered Democrats, indicated that Kurt Schmoke would win a three-way race with mayor "Du" Burns and Robert Embry and he would win a two-way race with Mayor "Du" Burns alone.

According to the poll, Schmoke had a 12.2/1 favorable to unfavorable ratio. Mayor "Du" Burns' ratio is 2.6/1 and Robert Embry's ratio is 4.7/1; Schmoke leads in name recognition 89% to 79% for "Du" Burns and 44% for Embry.

In a three-way race, Schmoke would get 56% of the vote to 11% for Embry and 20% for "Du" Burns. The undecided vote was 13%. In a two-way race Schmoke would get 62% with Burns getting 22% and 16% undecided.

The poll was taken in January, and September is a long way off, but impressions and perceptions about candidates are very powerful things that often create barriers, money spent, poll workers and even the power of incumbency can not always overcome.

Of the persons polled, 81.7% had a favorable or highly favorable impression of Kurt Schmoke. Embry had a 36% very

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Kurt Schmoke

Crosse appointment roundly criticized

Advocates of the poor are criticizing the selection of a conservative Republican, the Rev. St. George Crosse, as head of the regional office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In his new appointment, the Republican will channel federal housing and development money to the city and local governments throughout Maryland.

But the appointment of Crosse, drew sharp criticism Wednesday from many traditional advocates of the poor.

Delegate Howard Rawlings, D.-Baltimore, termed Crosse's appointment "an insult" and "an outrage."

"This is a blatantly political appointment and it reflects the lack of sensitivity of this administration to the housing needs of senior citizens and low - income people across this state and across the country," Rawlings said.

Crosse reportedly was selected from a dozen applicants for the job.

A spokesman for the department in Washington said Crosse would begin his new job as director of the Baltimore HUD office Monday, replacing Thomas Hobbs, who left the post in June to take a job in the private sector.

Former Rep. Parren Mitchell, D.-Md., termed the appointment of Crosse "harmful" to efforts to improve housing in the Baltimore area. Mitchell said because of Crosse's political connections he feared the new HUD official "would be compliant with the posture of the administration."

Crosse lost a hotly contested and often controversial 7th District congressional race to Kweisi Mfume, who replaced Mitchell, in November.

The Baltimore job is classified as a civil service position, meaning that Crosse will not have to leave it when administrations

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Sunday racing controversy pits neighbor vs. neighbor

By Paula J. Wagner
AFRO Staff Writer

The issue of Sunday races at the Pimlico Race Course has created a split in the leadership and community support in the Northwest section of the city.

While many Pimlico residents seem to be against Sunday races and are concerned about the impact of such on-going Sunday events in their low to middle income residential community, others feel race course owner, Frank DeFrancis, is too big to fight.

On one hand there is the Park Heights Leadership Conference, which is composed of 12 ministers who have parishes in the immediate area around the racetrack. They are adamantly against Sunday racing.

The Rev. Anthony Dorsey, head of the new formed coalition, said, if Sunday races is ratified by the General Assembly, members of his congregation, as well as those of others in the area, would be forced to compete with racetrack patrons for parking spaces on Sunday.

Rev. Dorsey said his coalition was also concerned with the overall impact on the community, should Sunday races be approved. The majority of the community "opposes Sunday racing," Rev. Dorsey said, "based on parking, disruption of community and occurrences of crime."

In addition he said, gambling was morally wrong. He also stated that poor people are the prime supporters of gambling businesses and are ones who suffer most because of it.

DeFrancis goes to Annapolis

By Roz Hamlett
AFRO
Annapolis Bureau

Pimlico Race Track owner, Frank DeFrancis paid yet another visit to Annapolis to plead his case for Sunday racing — this time to testify before the House Ways and Means Committee, last Wednesday.

Armed with a ten page plan detailing the steps he plans to take to alleviate the parking problems and other concerns of the area residents that border on all sides of the track, DeFrancis argued the importance of Pimlico and the Preakness to the state of Maryland.

Reaction ranged between approval to concern over area residents getting enough time to work out their grievances to outright disapproval.

Perhaps, the most eloquent argument came from pastor An-

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But on the other side of the faction is the Pimlico Good Neighbors Association, whose president is Florine Robinson.

In a previous interview with the AFRO earlier this week, Mrs. Robinson said she was still negotiating with DeFrancis who has offered, among other things, to finance a cultural recreational program.

According to racetrack community relations official, Andrew Robinson, the offer was based on Mrs. Robinson's request.

One community leader said Mrs. Robinson is getting an "unfair rap" by some in the community who saw her as a female "Uncle Tom" or an Aunt Thomasina, because of her willingness to negotiate with DeFrancis.

Mrs. Robinson maintains that her opinion of DeFrancis is that he is "very fair" and was "willing to work with us."

One community leader who preferred not to be named, said "DeFrancis will get what he wants anyway. Why not take what's being offered while he (DeFrancis) is making offers."

Meanwhile however, the problem was rumored to be instituted by an outsider from the Mt. Washington Improvement Association who telephoned the ministers in the Pimlico community notifying them of their need to come together and discuss the matter of Sunday racing that would affect their Sunday services. The Mt. Washington Improvement Association is also against Sunday racing.

Larry Kloze, a board member of the Mt. Washington Improvement Association, said he did telephone one minister and identified himself as a representative

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City fighting for Windfall Tax proposal: Black Caucus helping

By Roz Hamlett
AFRO Annapolis Bureau

When the Senate decided to pull out the big guns to shoot down Gov. Schaefer's windfall proposals, the shots rang clear to the heart of his health, education and social programs.

After a lopsided vote in the Senate Tuesday, S.B. 273, which would give all of the windfall back to the taxpayers — about $124 million in 1987, by increasing the personal exemption and standard deduction of all taxpayers, passed by a vote of 35 to 11.

So Mayor Clarence H. "Du" Burns wasted no time when he paid an eleventh hour visit to Annapolis later that day to urge members of the City Delegation to fight for the initiatives, which would return 65-75 percent of the money to Baltimore.

"What the caucus wants to do now is control the damage," said Sen. Decatur Trotter, president of the Black Caucus, "and we will have to achieve this through amendments to the capital gains and corporate sections of the bill currently before the House Ways and Means Committee."

Trotter said that projections for the bill estimate that in 1988, about $70 million in revenue will be lost because of cutbacks in the federal program.

"And by 1989, the estimated loss in revenue is $107 million — those losses cut at areas that Schaefer attempted to undergird," he said.

Del. Curtis Anderson said the Senate took a completely irresponsible position and the mayor came to Annapolis to enforce his position that the city of Baltimore stands to lose.

Schaefer's plan to use two thirds of the windfall to fund education, the handicapped, the mentally ill and the homeless was supported by the Caucus.

"Our position on the windfall was that if anything — we should at least be revenue neutral and not taking steps backward," Trotter said.

The caucus leader's own district stands to lose at least $6 million in revenues. "We're all in the same boat, he said. "It's the poorer jurisdictions that will be hardest hit."

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–Affirmative

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tion based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Titles VI and VII of this bill specifically addressed discrimination in employment. These measures were based on the knowledge that rampant racial discrimination existed in terms of employment. Indeed, because of their conspicuous absence in many jobs, it was clear that members of minority groups were being discriminated against in both federal agencies and the private sector. One intent of the 1964 Act was to correct this discrimination. Thus, the federal government established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) whose purpose was to investigate and resolve complaints of discrimination and initiate suits against guilty employers. If discrimination was proven, the government could deny or terminate any federal funds to such employers. But it soon became clear that these limited measures would not correct the problem.

President Johnson responded by issuing Executive Order 11246 in 1965 which called for employers to take Affirmative Action. This meant that employers had to make extra efforts to recruit, hire, and promote minorities so that they could bring the number of minorities in their workforce up to the percent of minorities in the local community. Nevertheless, Executive Order 11246 did not go far enough because it relied on the good faith efforts of employers to implement affirmative action.

Under the Nixon Administration in 1972, several Amendments were made that strengthened Affirmative Action. A key amendment required that employers keep records of their hiring practices and of the racial and gender composition of their labor force. Based on these data employers could determine whether they were overtly or covertly discriminating against minorities and women. Drawing on such data, employers were to establish Affirmative Action goals, targets, and timetables geared toward correcting the obvious results of employment discrimination. In short, Affirmative Action called for developing concrete action plans which could be scrutinized by employers and the government.

This measure had substance because it stipulated that no government contract could be withheld, denied terminated, or suspended in which a contractor had an affirmative plan unless the employer had deviated substantially from that plan. These measures were extended to educational institutions and had relevancy for minority businesses desiring to receive federal contracts. In the early 1970s it appeared as if the nation was headed in the right direction toward solving serious racial inequality rooted throughout the occupational and educational structures of this country.

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