John J. Oliver, Jr.
Chairman of the Board Publisher
Frances M. Draper
President

Editorial Page

The Afro-American

"There are two prescriptions for success — Faith and Industry"
John H. Murphy
1840-1922

Crime fighting team

A new coalition is being formed to combat crime in our community, and the AFRO is proud to be apart of the team. Recently it was announced that the mayor, the City Council President, and the general community will take part in a town meeting April 6 to discuss ways of coping with the recent upsurge in violent crime.

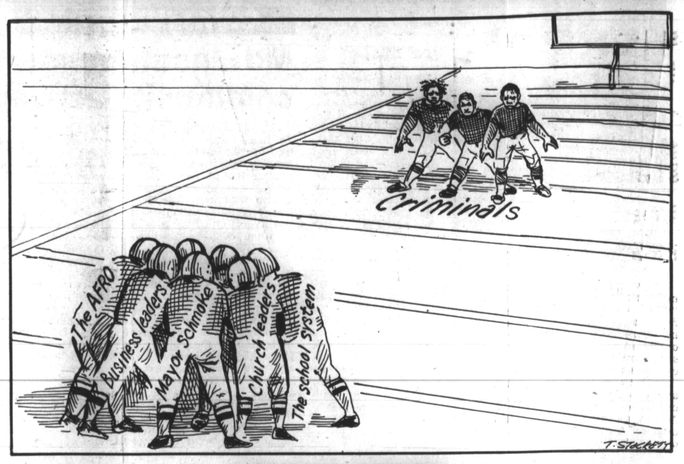
The AFRO is doing its part to beat back the crime wave by regularly publishing pictures of wanted suspects and meeting with concerned members of the community to discuss what they are doing to help protect their neighborhoods.

Our crime coveage has been increased, because we feel our communities suffer a disproportionate amount of violence.

We are not a violent people, but a variety of societal ills has, unfortunately, made our communities more vulnerable to crime.

Dark streets, cheap locks, dilapidated buildings and unemployment only scratch the surface of the elements which contribute to crime in our community.

But we can do our part to help stem the tide. The AFRO encourages all community members to take part in the April 6 rally. A time, place and agenda will be discussed more fully in next Tuesday's AFRO.



Legal help for poor

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, members of the legislature will hear testimony on two bills which would help ensure adequate legal representation for Maryland's poor.

The bills, H.B. 498 and S.B. 449, would enable a lawyer to deposit client trust or escrow money in a pool account, the interest of which would be used to fund legal services for the indigent.

Seldom does a measure come along which has so much going for it. There would be little additional cost to the state, and lawyers would be recompensed for their time working with the needy.

According to statistics released by proponents of the bill, about 46 percent of clients utilizing services supported by the Maryland Legal Services Corporation, which provides free or low-cost legal service.

That makes the issue especially critical to us. Many of today's problems are too complex to handle without effective legal representation. Oftentimes the lack of a lawyer spells automatic disaster for the unversed petitioner.

Gov. Schaefer should be commended for throwing his considerable support behind the measure.

We hope the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee and House Judiciary Committee see fit to pass this novel and important piece of legislation.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Jackson can win it all

Jackson and Dukakis are leading the Democrats as we reflect on "Super Tuesday," nevertheless some people will say definitely, "Jackson cannot win the nomination." He will not be nominated as the Democratic candidate for president because he is black.

You may hear some supporters say, "Even though I'm supporting Jesse, I know he can not win."

According to the March Ebony, page 155, the "media and political analyst alike insist that Jesse Jackson's bid for the nomination is unwinnable."

This position is not stated as an opinion, rather the statement is definitive.

Proponents who argue "Jesse can not win" are committing a fallacy in their reasoning. The statement should not be so limited.

Opinions are not definitive and may or may not be true. To say "Jesse can not win" is nothing more than a personal (yet popular) opinion.

This "truism" is based on a major premise and a minor premise. The major premise is, the American people are not ready for a black person to be president of the United States. The minor premise is; Jesse is a black person. Therefore Jesse can not win.

The minor premise is true, however the major premise is an opinion. In order for such a definitive statement to be valid, it must be based on premises that are absolute truths.

Because the major premise is debatable, then the conclusion is doubtful. In this case not only is it doubtful it is untrue.

I'm not naive and I too have opinions concerning the outcome of Jackson's campaign. The much too popular, definitive, cliche, "Jesse can not win," is a false statement.

Very popular, but still untrue.

You remember the African fable about a race between the rabbit and turtle. The rabbit is expected to win. Yet the unexpecting turtle beat the rabbit. Isn't Jackson's campaign relative?

No matter how slim, or unlikely Jesse's chances may appear to be, it is very important to understand that Jackson can win the nomination.

Bill Cosby says,"... a black man like Jesse who has proven he is a serious contender for the most powerful job in America, is, in many people's limited minds, simply not acceptable," Ebony, page 155.

Do not have a "limited" mind; recognize the fact that Rev. Jesse L. Jackson can win the nomination.

ORI TOUSSAINT SHABAZZ
aka GREGORY UNDERWOOD

Our Readers Write

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. Write
The AFRO-AMERICAN
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

A reader looks back

Dear Editor:

I remember, as a child the Black Family, as the pillar of integrity, honor, and obedience, and above all religiously secure, in our faith in Our God.

The Black Woman's dedication, for making a happy family, her uprightness, love for her husband, children, other family members, and friends, were of immense proportion.

The beautiful people of our race who have, and still are propagating marvelous advancements to our daily living.

You occasionally hear about them, but the only way you know where we are, at this point is by reading the "Black Magazines."

Don't let ugly propaganda destroy or distort your vision.

You know where you have been, and where you are going, and let that be a beacon to guide you on your way.

Our strong beliefs in the "God of Our Father's" will continue to be with us on our journey, and in the words of the "Great Leader of Our Day, Martin Luther King, Jr." ... "We Will Overcome."

I remember the dignity, the self-respect, the courage, the honesty of people in all walks of life.

Everyone did his job well as best they could. The finished work was a joy to behold because we took the time to do it well.

Our lives were well adjusted.

"Poor" the word was never spoken loudly.

We were all poor, and still are, as far as this world of riches is concerned.

But, we go back awhile. In my mind's eye, I can see the Black folk, on a Sunday morning, all polished and shining in clothes worn many times over going to church together.

The people who wore those clothes stood tall, gallant men in patched clothing whose countenance shone with their love for God and all others. Nothing, nothing in this world can ever change or belie that.

When father came in from work, at about 5 o'clock the table was set, and we all sat down together. . . .

A lengthy grace was said, thanking God for His many blessings.

No matter what was on the table to eat whether you liked it or not, you ate is because it was all there was, and you were told, "It is good for you."

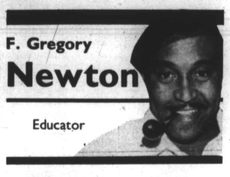
I, thankfully, look back. My lessons in gracious living were learned way back and they never lost their value.

So, to you, the younger generation, remember.

It is not what you have on or where you live that is of importance but, what you are, what your values are and your stand on the important decisions of your life.

Always remember your life will reflect what you think of yourself and others and stand firm in your beliefs. . . .

Always . . . . To Thine Self Be True.
RUTH REYNOLDS
Baltimore



F. Gregory
Newton
Educator

Black English

Black English! What is it? "It is the voice of Black America," says linguist, Geneva Smitherman, in her book, *Talkin And Testifyin*. Whatever it is, Black English can be categorized into the following fallacies: (1) The Fallacy of the "Be/Non-Be" Rule, (2) The Fallacy of the "Double-Negative," (3) The Fallacy of the "First Syllable Shift," (4) The Fallacy of the "Long Vowel Shift," (5) The Fallacy of "Contraction," (6) The Fallacy of the "Double-Conjunction," and (7) The Fallacy of "Pleonasm."

But what, really, is Black English? Its roots? Its mechanisms? Its meaning? Smitherman and others suggest its roots are in Africa. She states: "Black dialect is an Africanized form of English, reflecting Black America's linguistic-cultural African heritage and condition of servitude, oppression and life in America."

Perhaps this is so to some degree. However, these investigators have failed to show where the relationship between Black English and the African language occurs. Paul Stoller, in his work, *Black American English*, stated that while such English might be a sloppy, lazy way of speaking it has systematic rules, one of them being to delete unnecessary words.

This leads us to the first fallacy — The "Be/Non-Be" Rule. many linguists state that the word "Be" is the most distinctive difference between White and Black English. It refers to either "one-time," or "habitual" occurrences. It eliminates auxiliary verbs such as "will," etc.

Thus, the user of this dialect would say: "She be late today," or, "She be late everyday."

These linguists relate this lone use of the verb, "be," to an African heritage. Stoller, on the other hand, relates this occurrence to simple laziness in that first the helping verb, "will," is deleted to, "'ll." Thus, "He will be late" becomes "He'll be late." Then, however, this deletion is further deleted in Black English to become, "He be late." On the surface, it appears that the reasoning is to shorten the amount of words used to make a statement.

In the "Non-be" Rule, the "Be" is omitted when referring to a condition fixed in time, or to events or realities that do not repeat themselves.

An example would be: "He a hippie now." Actually, laziness has again simply allowed the user to drop the helping verb, "is."

Other forms of this misuse or non-use of verbs is in the actual use of "is" and "was." These singular verbs, when used in Black English, are used also as plural verbs. Here are examples: "We is goin home."

The use of "was" and "were" refers not to the subject of the sentence, but to the differences in time between the two words.

Thus, "was" refers to the shortest period of time; while "were" refers to the longest period. Note the word usage, and the relation of time: "I was in school last week; but I were out of school two weeks before that."

In his folklore poem, "Jesse B. Semple," Langston Hughes made explanatory use of this Black English fallacy, when Semple's sweetheart asks him why he uses both "I was," and "I were." His reply was: "Because sometimes I were and sometimes I was, baby. I was at Niagara Falls and I were at the Grand Canyon — since that were in the far distant past, when I were a coachboy on the Santa Fe. I was more recently at Niagara Falls."

Even the Reverend Jesse Jackson has made use of Black English verbs, while using Standard English in communicating among the races. Here is an example: "Africa would if Africa could. America could if America would. But Africa cain't and America ain't" (Smitherman).

Many black linguists do in fact defend the awkwardness of Black English by pointing to the awkward character of much of Standard English. They point to words which have the same basic spelling, but different sounds.

Witness the "OUGH" words: Bough, Bought, Cough, Dough, Enough, Through. In spite of identical spelling, these words have different sounds.

Now, witness words which have the same sound, but different spelling: (a) witch/which, (b) wear/where, (c) wen/when, (d) wail/whale, (e) "Y"/why, and (f) wine/whine (Burling).

Still, these are standard words, and a part of normal usage to be memorized like any other part of the English language. The problem with Black English is that its users put forth some effort to produce the new sub-language when that effort could have been put forth to learn the language which would enable them to communicate with all people, on all levels. Perhaps the reasoning is forthright.

The Fallacy of the "Double-Negative" is an often used fallacy. Even after being exposed to the mathematical idiom that two negatives equal a positive, these users persist in using the "Double-Negative."

This fallacy signals the listener that its user is "uneducated." The statement, "I don't know nothin" really means, "There is nothing that I don't know." The speaker, however, thinks he is saying, "I don't know anything."

In the Fallacy of the "First Syllable Shift," words with two syllables, which have the emphasis usually on the second syllable have the emphasis shifted to the first syllable.

Many black people, both educated and non-educated, are guilty of this fallacy.

Such people would say, "POL-ice," rather than "police;" and "DEE-troit," rather than "Detroit."

The Fallacy of the "Long Vowel Shift" is a very common fallacy. In it words with a long "I" sound become flattened to a short "A" sound. Likewise, the long "oy" sound becomes a flattened "oah" sound. Witness: "nice" equals "nahc," and "boy" equals "boah."

In the Fallacy of "Contraction," words are chopped off, especially if they end in two distinct consonants. Thus, "going" becomes "goin" or "gon."

The Fallacy of the "Double-Conjunction" is so much a characteristically black form that it could be called a "black only" idiom. This fallacy mis-uses the "either-or" conjunctions.

Where the rules state that "either" should come before "or," with at least one word separating them, Blacks have decided to be completely contrary and not only state "or" before "either," but to place the words side-by-side as well.

Thus, instead of saying, "Either I will go to school, or I will go to a movie," the user of this fallacy would say, "I will go to school, or either I will go to a movie."

Finally, the Fallacy of "Pleonasm" stands as a contradiction to the "Contraction" fallacy; for, while "Contraction" deletes, "Pleonasm" repeats. In a word, "Pleonasm" is the repeat of the subject, or "redundancy." Such people would say, "John, he ain't goin nowhere."

This contradiction of making statements shorter, on the one hand, yet longer, on the other suggests that impatience is not at the core of Black English. Perhaps the reasoning can be found in the black sub-culture's use of "slang."

For, indeed, it is here that the renown black psychiatrist, Frances Cress Welsing, might have touched upon the solution to the mystery. Her findings suggest that Black English is symptomatic of a flaw in the character of the Black race.

Witness the Black male's use of the words: "momma," "baby," and "crib." He uses "momma" to refer to his woman, or to a woman he desires. He is thus subconsciously calling himself a "child," or is stating that he wants to be taken care of.

He calls his peers of fellow black males, "baby." Thus, if his peers are babies, then he too must be a baby, or desires to be taken care of as a baby.

Finally, he calls his place of residence his "crib," in many instances. The dictionary states a crib is "a child's bed, with enclosed sides."

Not satisfied with this "self-debasement," these black males then subconsciously heap the greatest respect upon the symbol of black oppression, the "white power structure's police department," when they identify the "police" as "THE MAN."

This use of the "definite" article in pointing out who is the MAN by the speaker is tantamount to calling oneself something less than a MAN. This is how, according to Welsing, the Black Male has debased himself subconsciously.

Thus, Black English is not a rejection of the American culture, but is a rejection of itself. It is not a demand to be independent, but a desire to remain dependent. It is not an expression of inability, but one of in-ambition. The Black strategy here is that if they get a reputation for not speaking responsibly, they won't be expected to act responsibly.

The fact that many Blacks can learn the intricacies of preparing "crack" and other drugs, or can remember and run numbers, or can do all the things destructive to the culture, while they cannot learn proper English, symbolizes that the problem is not one of ability, but desire; and is not one of intelligence, but values. Therein lies the flaw.

Indeed, there is something to be said for "Black English." Unfortunately, much of it is negative.

Page Opposite

Kweisi
Mfume
Member of Congress
Seventh District
Maryland

Deep freeze in South Africa

We've all had the experience of miscalculating the time it takes to "chill" something in a freezer. The result can be a glass container exploding into thousands of pieces. For the people of South Africa, the fear is that such a scenario might be analagous to the recent events in their country.

On February 23, 1988 — in its strongest action since the June 1986 state of emergency declaration — the South African government announced the banning of 17 leading anti-apartheid organizations.

Among the groups affected are the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Detainees Parents' Support Group, the Release Mandela Committee, and the 800,000 member Black Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

According to the South African Deputy Minister of Information, "We didn't eliminate (the opposition groups). We just put them in the deep freeze."

Under the provisions of the new law, the organizations are officially prohibited "from carrying on or performing any activities whatsoever."

COSATU has been specifically ordered to stop calling for the legalization of the African National Congress, urging the release of political detainees, encouraging boycotts and work stoppages, and supporting disinvestment or sanctions against South Africa.

According to Rev. Allan Boesak, a founder of UDF, "Every single peaceful action we can take has now been criminalized."

His esteemed associate in the uphill battle against Prime Minister Botha's racist regime, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, has a more ominous message: "Peaceful paths to change are being closed off one by one . . . White South Africans must realize that they are at the crossroads. If they don't stop this government soon, and there's not much hope that they will, we are headed for war."

Within days of these remarks, both clergymen and 100 parishioners were arrested (and later released) while peacefully marching from St. George's Cathedral to Parliament to protest the banning order.

As if the aforementioned restrictions were not enough, on March 1, the South African government lowered the temperature even further by introducing legislation which would prohibit anti-apartheid organizations from receiving foreign funds. If approved, this measure would devastate the operations of the American labor-supported Black unions.

In addition, a sizable percentage of the $22 million the U.S. Congress has authorized this year for various projects benefiting Black South Africans could be jeopardized.

President Reagan's contention that the latest South African crisis is more of a "tribal" issue than a racial one, is an embarrassment to all freedom-loving Americans, and a marked insult to the Blacks living under the increasingly oppressive apartheid system.

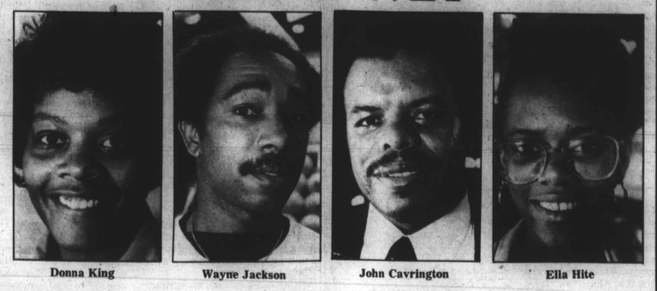
Fortunately, many members of Congress do not share the President's opinion. The Washington, D.C. rallying cry for stiffer economic sanctions has stretched from Capitol Hill to the gates of the South African Embassy where, on March 2, hundreds of demonstrators (including members of Congress, the National Organization of Women, Transafrica, and the AFL-CIO) protested that government's unjust policies.

In the House of Representatives, momentum is building for swift passage of H.R. 1580. This legislation, which I have co-sponsored, would mandate complete disinvestment of American companies from South Africa within six months of passage and on almost total trade embargo.

In addition to the three hearings scheduled this month on the urgent need for tougher sanctions, the House Subcommittee on Africa will hear testimony on media restrictions in South Africa.

The approval of H.R. 1580 will hopefully make South Africa's other trading partners realize that they, too, have a moral obligation to help gradually thaw the ice that has thickened over the nation. Otherwise, the situation describec by Bishop Tutu will become the glass container in the freezer.

AFRO SURVEY



Donna King — Wayne Jackson — John Cavrington — Ella Hite

What can police do to make the community safer?

This week's question posed to the man and woman on the street was: "What can the police do to make streets safer?"

Donna King, 26, Order Filler, "Beef up on Crime! By that I mean put more officers on the street."

Wayne Jackson, 34, Produce Manager, "They should put more dependable officers on the street. The police we have aren't as dependable as they should be. You see more of them just sitting around or not where they should be . . . in the worse neighborhoods."

John Cavrington, 38, Assistant General Manager, "The police can encourage citizen participation in stopping and/or solving crimes. There ought to be volunteer programs such as "Block Watch" promoted in all communities."

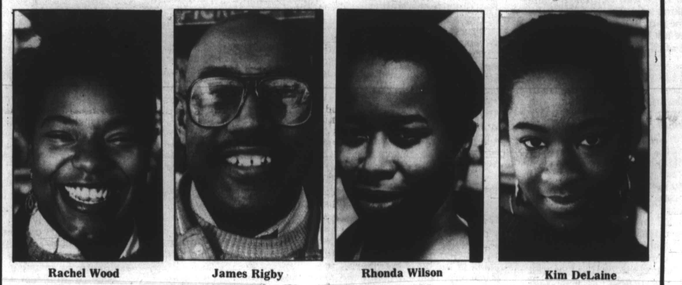
Ella Hite, 22, Teachers Aide, "My opinion is that they should go to the right areas, instead of the quiet parts of the city. Also, when they're in a rough neighborhoods they shouldn't rush in and rush out. That makes people uneasy.

Rachel Wood, 26, Manager, They need to "beef up" the crime force. More beat officers in high crime areas and more foot patrols. Also, they should promote neighborhood and community involvement. If everyone participates, make the phone calls to turn in those dealers, etc. It will make the streets safer for everyone.

James Rigby, 47, Bus Driver, "Put foot patrols back in the neighborhoods. Hire more officers because there's not enough. Police foot patrols would do better than the automobiles.

Rhonda Wilson, 24, student, "The police should be more visible. If it was more of them they would be more available. So, I believe they should increase the number of patrols.

Kim DeLaine, 17, student, "Patrol more often, instead of sitting around in McDonalds and 7-11 Lots."



Rachel Wood — James Rigby — Rhonda Wilson — Kim DeLaine

Political Consultant
Anthony Armstrong

All those numbers

AHHHH; now that it's over we voters can relax for a few days. Super Tuesday has come and gone, and, not surprisingly, little has really changed.

Jesse Jackson did about as well as most pundits predicted he would. Senator Albert Gore was not abandoned by his Southern brethren, and Governor Michael Dukakis picked and chose his Super Tuesday targets well.

Mr. Gephardt was a bit of a surprise, on the lower side, Gary Hart was, finally not taken for granted. He simply wasn't taken at all, and Paul Simon still needs a miracle.

Just what do all the Super Tuesday results mean? Well, the Democrats are still dangerously close to a brokered convention this Summer, and if they do deadlock the eventual nominee could well be someone who isn't even a candidate at this time. More and more, from here on out, the words we'll get will be about who is most electable in November.

On the Republican side, the nominating race is Vice President Bush's to lose. Aside from this there isn't much more that can be said about the rest of the Republican fight to succeed Reagan.

Senator Dole is viewed as able, by voters; but his personality is seen as having a mean streak right down the middle of it. Dole may have come out better had he offered-up his wife, former Transportation Secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole, as the candidate, and he just be the husbandly supporter behind her.

So, now we've had our first Super Tuesday — some say it ought to be our last Super Tuesday, but that's food for an entirely different article. After all the Super Tuesday numbers, Americans are primed to use the other side of their brains 4:39 a.m.; March 20, 1988 — IT'S SPRING. Let me say that again, "IT'S SPRING"! Spring's a day early; it's leap year.

The Vernal Equinox is that one day when the Sun, in its travels north, reaches the equator, on its way back to us sunshine-starved inhabitants of the Earth's Northern Hemnisphere. The term equinox, of course, means equal. On March 20 "that lucky ole Sun with nothin' to do, but roll around heaven all day," will shine half its life giving light on us here in the Northern Hemisphere, and the other half on those who live south of the equator — the Earth's north/south dividing line.

Alas, however, enough of this left side logical stuff; Spring is all about the right side of the brain, the side that understands and interprets the creativity, and the beauty in life. Spring is clearly and joyously a right side affair, no numbers need apply.

The only logical thing we need to remember about Spring is that it is the one time of year when being illogical is permitted, even welcome. After all, it's really quite dull to see the blooming of a tulip through strictly quantitative eyes.

Weather people, with their calculations, have been warning us that the Earth is getting warmer all the time.

And if you're sensitive and older than 40 you know, grudgingly, that they're right. Don't fret too much about it yet; those same weather people also tell us that things won't get so hot so fast as to take Spring away, at least not for a couple million years anyway.

That's one of the things we Baltimoreans like so much about where we live — we have four distinct seasons. It's our temperate climate, not too hot (though you couldn't prove it by some Baltimore humidity heavy August days) and not too cold (of course don't ask some homeless person to agree).

Yet, of the four seasons, isn't it Spring you love the most? Love, where, where; who said that . . .? Did I goof-up and mention the word love in a commentary in praise of Spring. I admit it, I did it; and I'm not one bit sorry.

Yes, I know talking about love in the same breath as talking about Spring is like asking Willie Sutton if he liked to rob banks, or asking if children adore their mothers. The obvious answer is, yes.

Yes to Willie, yes to the babies, and yes to Spring and to love. So much has been written about the two that it seems love was invented for the Spring and Spring for love, and lovers. If that's the case it should lay to rest any doubts about the place of logic in any of this; but if it's Spring and you're lucky enough to be in love, then who cares about logic anyhow?

Beware, however, especially if you're not in love already. The freedom from all the boring numbers of a Super Tuesday can fill your heart and head with all kinds of crazy ideas.

The problem is if you do something crazy now it might be Autumn before the mistake starts to draw on you. By that time you've spent lots of money in flights of fancy, made all kinds of promises you might, in the coolness of September, find hard to keep, and perhaps spoiled the rightness of Spring with the wrong decisions. But don't worry too much; Spring has a way for even allowing for our mistakes. It is renewal time, and should you renew with the wrong mate there'll be another Spring.

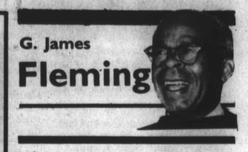
We won't even mention too much about mistakes; for, Spring is the time for what is right, for what is orderly, for breezes fanned by little angels just appointed to their jobs by God.

Check out the quickness in your step. Start holding your breath a little harder, pulling in the stomach just a bit more.

Ladies, free your feet from those shoes you've stuffed them in all Winter long. Guys, it's rap time; go ahead and pay the dentist what he asks to clean your teeth, and brighten your smile.

For you gardeners, get out the rake and the hoe. There are geraniums, and pansies, and gladioli to get into the ground. IT'S SPRING.

All those numbers: forget about it. They'll be around long after Spring is gone.



G. James
Fleming

Votes for Jesse no waste

Votes cast for Jesse Jackson, in the several primaries, have not been votes going to waste, or gone to waste. They have been very important votes.

The outcome of Super Tuesday is recorded on the news pages. It is important that the Rev. Mr. Jackson — the new Jesse — is still a strong contender for recognition as a "king - maker" in the Democratic Party. In addition, he will go to Atlanta, when the Democratic National Convention convenes, not only with the overwhelming backing of Blacks behind him, but with a substantial following of white voters in all parts of the country.

This is a triumph for Jesse Jackson, but just as much a victory for white America which, this year is showing, more than ever before, the willingness of whites to support a candidate, even if he is black of color and race. In 1988 this demonstration is akin to John Kennedy's overcoming his Roman Catholic upbringing.

Jackson will persist through other primaries and into the convention because, as it has often been said, he is more than a political campaigner. "He is a cause" and the cause — a coalition of many causes — for which he speaks, will not die.

In other years, when political bosses wanted to discourage Blacks from voting for other Blacks, they would mount a campaign to show that a black candidate (or a woman) could not, or would not, win and that, therefore, any vote for such a candidate was a wasted vote.

Through this ruse, Blacks prevented themselves from showing their relative strength and, thus, lost any bargaining power they might have attained. They could also not see how near to success they had reached.

Because of the solid support given Jesse Jackson, because of his rainbow coalition, and because he has espoused the basic issues, he goes to the convention with a bloc of delegates who are in position to throw their strength to the strongest possible platform and to the politically best candidate.

* * *

Much has also been made of the fact that this founder of a national people's movement (Jackson) has no formal experience in running a branch of government or of sitting in a legislature. He has not even been a cabinet member.

He will not be the first presidential aspirant, however, to have been, thus, inexperienced in formal governance. So, for instance, was Dwight D. Eisenhower and there may be others.

On the other hand, there have been presidents with governmental experience, some with much such experience, who have not been shining examples of presidential leadership, of ability to choose effective and honest associates, or who have failed miserably in serving the welfare of the rank and file of Americans.

Different schools of judges would point to Warren G. Harding, once a state senator, a lieutenant-governor and U.S. senator, but a failure as president; or Herbert Hoover, with an outstanding reputation for feeding Europe after World War I, but who delivered the country into a depression; or Jimmy Carter, warm-hearted, people-centered ex-governor, but considered poor in leadership as president. Then there is Ronald Reagan . . .

* * *

As to foreign affairs, it is argued that Jackson has no knowledge of international affairs. That is true so far as formal apprenticeship is concerned. But, it is a fair bet that he has travelled further and studied far more than most candidates for the presidency.

It did not take formal courses in international relations for him to win the release of a naval aviator held hostage by terrorists. Alone, and relatively moneyless, his record of hostages freed is almost as good as the total effort of all the foreign affairs "experts" in Washington.

Most important of all, Jesse Jackson, if he became president, would do what all presidents are compelled to do; Hire the men and women they consider the best able to fill the different positions requiring skill and expertise.

Jesse Jackson would rise to this occasion better than most. Unelected, he will use his influence to the same objective.