OPINION

Baltimore Afro-American

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May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful and magnify our Father which is in Heaven.
CARL MURPHY
(1889-1967)
Editor-Publisher
(1922-1967)

PAGE 4 OCTOBER 9, 1976

Vote for question N

Question N is the most important charter proposal on the ballot for Nov. 2.

Question N is the charter change proposed by Dr. Emerson R. Julian, the Fourth District City councilman, which would require that new city jobholders after Jan. 1 be Baltimore residents.

That would not affect people who already work for the city but it would stop the dollar drain that is becoming increasingly critical.

Recent population reports show that more people are moving out of Baltimore, many of them in the middle income category.

Baltimore is poor now, compared to the surrounding counties, and it is time we move to stop financing the drain.

The Supreme Court has upheld the legality of Question N-type legislation.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court upheld the view that people who live in Baltimore and work for the city will be more concerned about its best interest than employes who reside and pay taxes elsewhere.

It is understandable that people from the counties who work in Baltimore City, will be more interested in their schools, county improvement, etc., than those in Baltimore—which to them is just a place to make some bucks before running back to the county.

Baltimore residents should not be snowed by the many county dwellers who will be quoted in the newspapers and over the broadcast media saying they don't think Question N is a good idea.

What else would you expect them to say?

One thing though, they can't vote in Baltimore.

This is a citywide issue.

There is no reason why Baltimore City should have on its payrolls large numbers of firemen or teachers who reside out in the counties.

And why should all those policemen, who always technically are on duty, get paid by Baltimore City but live in the counties and be available to the suburbanites when not actually working in the city?

If the Supreme Court is correct, and we think it is, then Baltimoreans will be much better off to hire public servants who will reside in the city and help fight the vexing problems we have.

Keep in mind that searches for qualified persons to fill positions need not be limited to Baltimore. The only requirement would be that a person recruited from anywhere in the world must agree to live in Baltimore.

There is no shortage of topflight people willing to live in Baltimore.

Recent studies reflect to harsh truths about where Baltimore stands in relation to life in the suburbs

We come off quite poorly. One reason for this is that too many city jobs are held by people from the suburbs who don't give a hoot about Baltimore, in fact, are always knocking the city.

A vote for Question N will help change and improve things.

Zero in on Nov. 2

Not until every qualified citizen of voting age is registered can anyone really be satisfied.

But according to the Supervisors of Elections an impressive number of voters signed up since the primary.

Getting new voters on the books is but the first step in turning them out on election day to participate in the democratic process.

At this writing it is too early to estimate the total number of black citizens who have registered in time for the Nov. 2 voting.

More than any other group they need to turn out on Nov. 2.

Democratic party officials are responsible for much of the registration activity we have witnessed. But they did not do it all.

Groups such as the Voter Education-Registration Coalition, jointly sponsored by the local NAACP, Urban League and A. Philip Randolph Institute, were responsible for registering more than 7,467 persons. That was a noteworthy contribution for a volunteer, non-partisan group.

The coalition also has determined that it will strive to encourage a large turnout on election day.

Baltimore black voters have important decisions to make on election day regarding candidates who want to represent us in high office. There are stands to take on loans and charter changes.

It takes a good turnout to have influence on candidates, programs and issues.

Until black voters in Baltimore stand up for things and people in which they believe, they are not going to be treated as first class citizens.

A recent poll has pointed out that black voters in Maryland can determine whether President Ford or Jimmy Carter carries the state on Nov. 2. That is power that counts, but it has to be marshalled at the polls to have any meaning.

In addition, if black voters turn out on Nov. 2 as they should, it won't be necessary to beg white politicians, including the mayor, to work out integrated citywide slates in future elections.

Every citizen has a stake in the Nov. 2 turnout and should start encouraging relatives, neighbors and friends to vote.

Doing our part

The Baltimore NAACP fund-raising effort on behalf of the national civil rights organization reminds us of the branch's traditional up-front role.

As put by Gloster B. Current, who will be running the NAACP in January when executive director Roy Wilkins gets a special status pending his July retirement, the $130,000 already raised by Baltimore's NAACP is "astronomical."

What's more, Allen Quille, the Baltimore businessman who with the Rev. Marion C. Bascom, spearheaded the fundraising drive, says Baltimore is going to push ahead in its effort to reach its $200,000 goal.

These funds represent Baltimore's contribution to the NAACP's need to raise $1.6 million to appeal a court decision in Mississippi which awarded $1.25 million to white merchants who sought damages as a result of the NAACP's support of a boycott against them because they discriminated in hiring practices.

The NAACP, under Mississippi law, was required to put up 125 per cent of the damage award in order to appeal the case.

No branch we have heard of has been more responsive to the NAACP's critical needs than has the Baltimore branch which is headed by Mrs. Enolia McMillan.

Almost every segment of the Baltimore population has been responsive.

Baltimoreans must understand now that the $800,000 made available by the AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers, as important as it is, does not end the NAACP problem.

It is going to be extremely costly to fight the Mississippi court case to a conclusion.

Considering our potential to give, it may be that Baltimore did not do nearly what it might have in the NAACP drive. But when measured by what other areas accomplished, Baltimore did itself proud.

If other areas across the country had done as well as did Baltimore in the first phase of the drive the national NAACP would be wearing an even bigger smile today.

MCHR's trouble

It is to be hoped that Gov. Mandel's aides, Col. William (Box) Harris and Michael Silver will be able to smooth relations between top staffers of the Maryland Commission on Human Relations and the Commissioners.

The MCHR is an important agency which never has measured up to its potential.

Blacks always have felt that the agency has not been as effective as it might have in the fight against racial discrimination because politicians and businessmen have not permitted it to do its job.

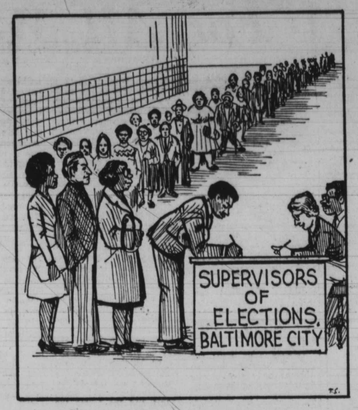
Elbert L. A. Guillory, MCHR executive director, complains that some board members don't attend hearings enough to assure that proper action can be taken in discrimination cases resulting in unnecessary backlogs.

The divisions have grown to the extent that commission chairman Jacob J. Edelman has suggested to Gov. Mandel that Guillory and his assistant, Washington Green, have offered to resign by Thanksgiving.

We think there still is time for the commissioners and staff to operate in a manner that does not strip MCHR of what power it has. Col. Harris and Silver have a sensitive task on their hands but it is not a hopeless one.

Your vote is the big one Nov. 2!

Better than anyone expected



New pregnancy study covers local teens

By Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK — Most teen-age mothers didn't plan their pregnancies and suffer many social, economic and educational ills, new studies published Thursday by Planned Parenthood's Alan Guttmacher Institute, show.

The reports, in the institute's journal, "Family Planning Perspectives," were coupled with a call for better preventive services.

An estimated one million teenagers become pregnant each year and 300,000 have abortions, 280,000 deliver legitimate children; the rest, out of wedlock.

One of the investigators reporting, the University of Pennsylvania's Frank F. Furstenburg Jr., said most teen-age pregnancies could be prevented by widely available, community based, fertility control services.

His six-year study showed the majority of such pregnancies are unwanted at the time they occur.

The young mothers get what he termed services on an "inoculation" approach.

What they need, according to Furstenburg, associate professor of sociology, is long-term medical, educational, vocational and social services to help overcome the disabilities which the unscheduled early birth imposes.

His six-year study comparing the life adjustment of girls, who become mothers at age 17 or younger, with that of their classmates, who managed to put off childbearing until later, shows the teen-age mothers were far more likely:

— To drop out of school, though they wanted and tried to complete their educations;

— To suffer unemployment, poverty and resultant welfare dependency, though they were eager to work and did so when possible.

— To have further pregnancies and births while in their teens, though they wanted to limit their fertility.

— To suffer breakup of their marriages, largely due to economic pressures.

Furstenburg found the young fathers continued to maintain a relationship with their children, even when they did not marry the mothers, or when the marriage dissolved.

The entire current issue of Family Planning perspectives is on teen-age sexuality, pregnancy, childbirth and use of fertility control services.

Furstenburg's study of 404 adolescent mothers in Baltimore, age 17 and younger, challenged some myths about early childbearing among low income women. Most in the study were low income blacks.

Among the findings:

— The majority of teen-agers who become pregant at an early age did so accidentally, not because they wanted it. Only nine per cent said they deliberately failed to use contraception. Only one in five indicated after the fact that "she had been happy about becoming pregnant," compared with three-fourths who said they "wished they had not become pregnant."

— No relationship was observed between subsequent childbearing and whether or not the young mother was receiving public assistance. This challenges the notion — cited by Furstenburg as the "brooding myth" — that the availability of welfare is an incentive to childbearing among the poor. His data shows that the "welfare mother was not significantly more likely to become pregnant again after she went on relief than the young mother who was not receiving public assistance.

— Though all the young mothers had initiated sex early, nearly half of them said it was "very important for a woman to wait until marriage to have sex," and three-fourths of their mothers said it was "very wrong" or "somewhat wrong" for a girl to have sexual relations before she married.

Furstenburg concluded: "the lower class family is, if anything, even more puritanical and prudish about sexual matters than families with higher incomes."

The study covered childbearing experiences of the teen-agers during the period beginning in 1966 and ending in 1972.

A review of the current teen-age pregnancy and birth control scene shows:

— One in 10 of those 15 to 19 get pregnant every year. An additional 30,000 below 15 become pregnant.

— Six in 10 of the pregnancies result in live births, three in 10 in abortions and the remainder in miscarriages.

— Legal abortions increased from 191,400 in 1972 (before the procedure was widely available) to an estimated 325,000 last year.

— Birth control clinics were serving five times as many teen-age clients in 1975 (1.11 million) as in 1969 (220,000).

— In addition there may have been some increase in the proportion of youngsters receiving birth control services from private physicians (estimated at 0.8 to 1.0 million in 1975.)

— Despite the increases, an estimated two million teen-age females remain without access to the most effective forms of contraception.

— A study in California and another in Michigan, shows that most teen-agers who come for professional birth control help had been sexually active for a year or more, previously. —UPI.

Now and then — by g. james fleming

'Disgraceful' is word for our showing

"Disgraceful" is the word for the showing black Americans have made in the NAACP's emergency effort to raise $1.6 million to prevent a Mississippi court from putting the great civil rights organization out of business.

A man from Mars would think that this drive and its purpose only had to be announced! That, once announced, blacks (There are 20 - plus millions of us) would be falling over each other to contribute. One would think that the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have profited directly from the NAACP would over-subscribe the amount needed: Blacks holding high ranks in the armed services and high positions on the different levels of government; public school teachers who now enjoy "equal pay"; college professors who are no longer on starvation wages . . . .

Then, there is the black traveling public who are no longer compelled to ride "in the back of the bus" or in the jim-crow railroad coaches; those who seek public accommodation and no longer find doors closed to them and service denied them; and, black workers, now admitted to unions, enjoy better jobs and better pay. And, the list could go on. . .

There is no area of American life where blacks do not find living and progress more possible and attainable in their generation than in the recent past. And the major credit, for consistent battling for rights and opportunity, over 60 years, must go to the NAACP.

If American Jews, Arabs or Roman Catholics faced their major organization in the same life-losing plight as is the NAACP, these groups would counter-attack with their checks and their dollars. They would over-subscribe their goal overnight. Those with moderate means would give sacrificially.

Major black businesses and their officers have not answered the NAACP's appeal strikingly enough to suit the seriousness of the threat to this most important organization. Our church congregations and denominations have not dug down deeply enough.

It is not too late. The NAACP must pay back the loans it has had to make from the American Jewish Congress and the AFL-CIO, and some other sources. In addition, blacks need to correct the impression, given to the world, so far, that black Americans are all "mouth" and little substance.

MORE DISGRACE — It is disgraceful, too, that a cabinet member, in 1976, indulges in unprintable insults, against black men—remarks so insulting and so guttery that the cabinet member had to be elbowed out of office by the president who later accepted his resignation.

It was also disgraceful that Nelson Rockefeller would be caught by an open mike making unflattering and, again insulting remarks against the Republic of Liberia, one of our most loyal allies.

The Rockefeller-Carl Albert behavior was compounded by the fact that both men were at the moment about to be hosts to the president of Liberia, speaking before the joint Congress.

It was disgraceful, further, that the House chamber was almost empty when President Tolbert spoke, except for hurriedly called staff people sitting in for their employers.

Blacks are never totally surprised at the mouthings of such persons as Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, Vice President Rockefeller and Speaker of the House Carl Albert—although they feel most "let down" by Rockefeller because of his long and wide relations with blacks.

Most blacks, from experience, mostly have their fingers crossed about what whites really think of them, and what they will say when they are speaking just among themselves, when no blacks are present or listening.

The late Congressman Oscar DePriest, when chided by other blacks as helpless, being the only black in Congress and on the several committees, used to explain his great value as being "present." He once said to this writer:

"I find that white folks have two moralities, one when Negroes are present and another when no Negroes are present."

A little about a lot — by madeline w. murphy

Photographers annual a political statement

Whoever said that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever" had it right, especially during this hopelessly, boring, uninspiring political season.

And the beauty of black people has been my joy as I leaf through Volume 3, of the Black Photographers Annual.

This is an elegant example of fine quality craftsmanship and provocative subject matter in keeping with the high standards of the two previous volumes.

Faithful to James Baldwin's introduction, this volume moves closer to the root of our problems as black people — "a record of our journey and a mirror of ourselves, ending inexorably where we began, where we begin, and where the powers which have ruled this country — the gem of the ocean, heir of all the ages and leader of the Western World — and which have seemed to rule us for so long, must end."

The horrendous result of the rule of these powers is all too evident in the stark reality of "Faces of Hunger" (also seen here in ghettoes and rural areas) telescoped through the lens of Pulitzer Prize winner, Ovie Carter, whose camera brings the heart-rending, identical plight of suffering African and Asian peoples' home.

Further, in this crucial time in southern Africa, when self-determination and majority rule are in the forefront of the news, particularly arresting is the Robert Van Lierop Mozambique portfolio that he calls part of the "very same struggle that many people now see waged in the United States society (that must) create new men and new women with new attitudes towards each other and toward the processes of production, distribution and consumption."

Then, the unsubtle ferocity of the fight ring, adds counterpoint to the struggle of making it in a hostile society, through the discerning eye of Matthew Lewis, another Pulitzer Prize winner and former freelancer for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Roy DeCarava's photo tribute to jazz great John Coltrane is reminiscent of his earlier work, the touching, sensitive photographs that illustrated the 1954 Langston Hughes gem, "The Sweet Flypaper of Life."

In the introduction to his works, Guggenheim Fellowship winner DeCarava has some pointed reflections to make about art as a kind of "step-child in this society," and the affect this had had upon wider distribution of black artists' works.

For a second time, John Clark Mayden of Baltimore, presents an interesting study of shadow and symmetry in an old Baltimore neighborhood of jutting angular row houses and black children playing within their triangular enclave.

Add to this the portraits and family groupings of famous black Americans, reproductions that have become familiar hallmarks in most black history journals, in the parade of Addison N. Scurlock's prolific portraits; Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune, Carter G. Woodson, W.E.B. DuBois, and you survey a pot pourri of photographic genius in these black artists whose stories unfold and make an indelible imprint upon your subconscious.

The quality of the reproduction and background introductions in this third volume are more incisive, informative and thought provoking, but the sustaining message of all these annuals has been the consistent documentation of black life and its reality.

For despite hardships, one is struck, as only we can see it, by the elegance yet humor, and sensitivity that celebrate black identity and black consciousness.

It is through these eloquent pictures that we are reminded not only of the multi-faceted talents of our black artists, the abundance of their creativity, but also of things yet to be done.

Black Photographers Annual, Volume 3, is indeed a political statement.

It may be purchased directly from Black Photographers Annual Inc., 55 Hicks St, Brooklyn, N.Y 11201, if not available locally — paperback, $7.95 and clothbound, $12.95.

People are reading

Books most often requested at the branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library are listed below. If the one you want is not immediately available, the librarian can suggest another which you might enjoy.

NONFICTION

JUDY, Gerold Frank (ML420.G253F7)
A MAN CALLED INTREPID, William Stevenson (D810.S8578)
THE ROCKEFELLERS, Peter Coller (E747.C64)
THE MONEY BOOK, Sylvia Porter (HG179.P82)
BODYGUARD OF LIES, Anthony Cave Brown (D810.S7.C36)

FICTION

LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR, Judith Rossner
A WORLD FULL OF STRANGERS, Cynthia Freeman
RAGTIME, E. L. Doctorow

Poet's corner

Slow Process

Because
Only the young are important
Here
We apologize
For lingering
And call ourselves
Not old people
But senior citizens
And smile
When we are shunted aside.
Shoved into places
All kinds of places
Just so we herd together
We are expected to be
Witless
Sexless
Yet in our wisdom
We quietly laugh at you
Who are in slow process
Of becoming us

MARY CARTER SMITH

"I am a man of peace; God knows how I love peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace."
Hungarian Freedom Fighter Kossuth

PAGE OPPOSITE

Baltimore Afro-American

A — 14 OCTOBER 9, 1976

Why we must help NAACP

Dear AFRO:

The Mississippi Chapter of the NAACP is currently under a $1,500,000 damage suit, brought about because of its boycott of certain business concerns.

Although it is important that the boycotts were used to secure basic and fundamental civil rights, this is not the real issue here. The real issue is the right to boycott. If the NAACP loses this battle, then so does the labor movement and many civic and consumer protection groups.

The boycott has long been the tool of labor and other concerned groups to secure decent wages and dignity and fair deal in the market respectively.

The right of citizens to patronize only those concerns that work for their best interest should not be taken lightly, and is as fundamental as their freedom of choice.

After the NAACP who is next? When a car salesman gives you a bad deal and you warn your friends against patronizing his company, are you not guilty of sponsoring a boycott?

There are hundreds of non-American imports that have taken jobs from millions of Americans, when a labor group or a civic group advises Americans to buy only American-made products; are the importers entitled to compensation after they have already taken the bread out of the mouths of million?

This case can and is becoming as critical as the 1954 desegregation decision. No American subscribing to the ideals that all men have the right to freedom and dignity can stand by and let the seeds of racism and opportunism make a mockery of our legal system.

The justice system is the last vanguard of our civil rights. We must help the NAACP wage this battle, not because we are black, white or red, not because it is the best interest of labor or any civic or consumer group.

We must help the NAACP because the Mississippi court system won't. We must help the NAACP because it is right!!

KENNETH A. WILLIAMS
BUSINESS AGENT
LOCAL 75A
United Furniture
Workers of America
AFL-CIO

How cats and dogs die

Dear AFRO:

Baltimore's cat and dog slaughterhouse on Calverton Road (Municipal Animal Shelter) would be out of business if irresponsible people were out of business.

These two antagonists, operating independently, seem to be teamed up to keep cats and dogs coming in a never-ending stream. This unsavory "partnership" can and must be broken by enforcing cruelty laws.

It should be easier to expose and severely punish irresponsible owners who aggravate an already sad situation.

Very few cats and dogs are lucky enough to escape brutal and cruel death. These are the ones who are adopted. More would be adopted if the public could have confidence in the facility.

Important as is good housekeeping (cleanliness and proper maintenance) better attention must be given to the animals themselves. Prospective owners should not be expected to gamble — considering today's inflated costs of food and veterinary care.

How did it happen that the fate of cats and dogs became a function of city government? Now the Health Department has the responsibility — before it was in the Department of Sanitation, because cats and dogs were considered trash, just like any other discarded garbage.

A visit to the dog pound will convince you cats and dogs are still considered garbage, and still under the questionable protection of the City of Baltimore.

Why in the name of common sense, decency and logic, do politicians hold on to it?

I do not pity the politicians — they will manage — but it hurts, deeply, to know cats and dogs are political footballs, to be kicked around, and deflated. Deflated, by the way, is the cruel way in which animals are destroyed in the shelter (?).

Want to really know how these animals (God's creatures, too!) die? Try holding your breath for 60 seconds!

B. J. SMALL

About Paul Chester

Dear AFRO:

Why? Why must a lifetime of honest civic commitment be subjected to a criminal character assassination? Why?

On hearsay, he is accused of threatening the security of his staff's jobs if they failed (each) to give him $150 toward his campaign expenses.

Quite the contrary, Paul circulated a note among the staff that stated that there would be no reward for helping and no punishment for not helping.

Not one of the staff gave a donation and nobody was fired. Could it be because Paul Chester is the first black ever to be clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the history of Maryland that he is being so treated?

Could it be that because in the General Election he received 60,946 votes? Did that reaction from the public scare a few people—causing them to find some way of ousting this man?

Why the conviction? Why?

MARY WEST MILLER

A boycott aims to hurt

Dear AFRO:

What is the purpose of a boycott? Since a boycott is meant to hurt, how can some Mississippi business men win in a court case against the NAACP?

Something seems to be wrong somewhere. America needs to wake up.

Odessa Troy

Now A Day — Bill Riley

Youngbeat — by larry young

A fresh approach to aid cities

(Mr. Young is a member of the House of Delegates. He represents Baltimore City's 38th District).

I had the pleasure of attending 4 of the 10 hearings conducted by the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing — U.S. House of Representatives. The hearings were conducted around the theme, "The Rebirth of the American City." As you know, Baltimore's own Congressman Parren J. Mitchell is a senior member of the committee.

This week I want to give you some background about the hearing and next week share with you my unsolicited proposal that I feel can be a factor in the rebirth of the American city.

The following is but a brief synopsis of each day's major topic area. I would encourage those of you who are interested in urban planning, economics, neighborhood improvement, jobs, local taxation or just a desire to be informed to contact either Congressman Mitchell's office or the chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, Congressman Henry S. Reuss, Sam Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, to request a copy of the testimony given between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1, which in several weeks will be published in report form — a must reading for your library.

Each day the committee chose a particular subject matter whereby a principal witness spoke, and to which a minimum of three or four panelists would react. Here are various topic areas, followed by one or two of the witnesses' names.

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Encouraging people to live near where the jobs are. Industry is leaving the central city for the suburbs and-or smaller outlying cities, and in the case of the Northeast-Midwest, for the Sunbelt of the South and Southwest. The more affluent continue to leave the central city for the suburbs, where they largely escape the costs of central city services.

Meanwhile, these costs increase drastically as the central city population becomes lower-income and more dependent. Paul R. Porter, author of "The Recovery of the American Cities;" Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP.

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Rehabilitation of older housing in our cities. Homes are the largest single asset in our national wealth. Recent efforts to rehabilitate housing have been frustrated by inadequate finance, building codes and zoning restrictions, contracting and labor constraints and crime and inferior services in the inner city.

How can the stock of housing in older urban neighborhoods be preserved and upgraded to provide decent, safe and sanitary shelter to residents of various incomes? Robert Embry, director, Baltimore Housing and Community Development.

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Economic development of city neighborhoods. Low-income areas in the city fall victim to a negative cash flow and to inadequate distribution of services, schools, health care and even food and housing.

Financial institutions withdraw services and credit. Ownership is increasingly absentee and even retail purchases and rent payments leave the community. Robert Bish, director of research, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Maryland.

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Citizen Participation at the neighborhood level in the processes of government.

The American tradition of town meetings and the Jeffersonian commitment to local decision-making are frustrated by today's complex urban communities in which only large-scale interest groups can find their way through the maze of public policy-making.

The proliferation of small, simpler suburban communities has been a form of return to local citizen control by those who can afford it.

Infact, many of those who control and have key access to the city have moved to those simpler jurisdictions outside of it.

The poor and minorities have been systematically left out and left behind. Carl Holman, president, National Urban Coalition, Washington, D.C.

How federal, state and local governments should share financial and operational responsibility for major programs.

Public policy must be rationalized to determine what each level of government should do to help assure basic rights (such as safety, schools, housing, health, welfare and environment) to all residents of our cities.

To what extent should federal funds be channeled to their ultimate beneficiaries through city governments, through non-public agencies, or through the federal government itself? Paul Ylvisaker, dean, Harvard School of Education.

Reforming local taxation as an aid to municipal finance. - Homeowners and businesses should be encouraged to invest in the city, but current municipal tax policies discourage development.

Reform of local taxation as an aid to municipal finance must become an integral element in any municipality's return to fiscal stability.

Some jurisdictions have experimented with various land use assessment taxes, downtaxing improvements and uptaxing land. George Peterson, director of economic research, Land Use Center, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

Priorities in the allocation of federal funds to aid the cities. Past urban renewal and redevelopment programs cleared blighted areas (usually those adjacent to downtown and therefore vital to the city's commerce), but provided little aid to the people relocated.

Thus, renewal focused on area - rather than people, yielding some physical benefits to the city and financial benefits to those who chose to build and invest in it, but few, if any, benefits to the poor.

Alvin Schorr, general director, Community Service Society, New York City; Herrington Bryce, director of research, Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C.

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Designing cities to reduce waste of land and energy. Sprawl and the lack of planning generally waste large amounts of land and energy.

Mass transit may cut down on commuting time and reduce pollution, but it can be very expensive.

Is better design for new neighborhoods and cities so that people live near their jobs, thus saving energy and reducing pollution, a feasible alternative? Buckminster Fuller, architect.

I am under no illusion about the difficulty of a rebirth of our American cities, but I have confidence.

Next week, I will put forth my own concept towards this end.

Youngsters with some answers

"My name is Kevin Spriggs. I am 13 years old and I am in the eighth grade at Canton Junior High School.

In such manner, a charismatic teenager introduced himself as, perhaps, the youngest campaigner on behalf of the proposed Baltimore Aquarium, funding for which will be voted upon next month.

Kevin's affinity with the aquarium came about in an interesting way. He started "hanging around" the facility booth during the period of the tall ships' visit to Baltimore.

There was a manually operated projector displaying the slides of the proposed aquarium and Kevin asked whether he could operate it for visitors to the booth.

The next day, he was not only working the projector, but had gathered a captive audience of various colors, shapes and sizes and was telling them all about the proposed aquarium and its benefits as he saw them.

It seemed he had become so interested that he had gone to the library on his own and read on the subject so that he was able to speak with authority.

So, when the City Fair opened and supporters set up their booth, it was Kevin who was the main attraction, captivating youngsters and adults alike with his effervescent performance.

Listeners were awed by his knowledge of the subject and his enthusiastic presentation.

Because of this, it is likely that Kevin will be at the Inner Harbor Oct. 16-17, during "Aquarium Weekend," at which time a variety of activities for the entire family will be featured.

According to his mother, Mrs. Shirley Spriggs, Kevin's talents include playing the organ and bongos, dancing and acting as master of ceremonies in his school and his neighborhood community center.

ARIES "The Ram" (March 21-April 20) — Much can be gained if you will be tolerant of another's temper. Also, learn to control your own.

TAURUS "The Bull" (April 21-May 21) — It will take a tremendous effort on your part to get out of the rut you have created. But, you can if you try.

GEMINI "The Twins" (May 22-June 21) — It is a difficult task to please every member of your family. Satisfy the majority and yourself, too.

CANCER "The Crab" (June 22-July 23) — Make no sudden moves or changes. It can cause you disappointment, both financially and mentally.

LEO "The Lion" (July 24-Aug. 23) — Take advice from those who have experience, then develop your own ideas. Watch your popularity gain.

VIRGO "The Virgin" (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — There is a time and a place for everything. Strive for organization. Play nothing by ear.

LIBRA "The Balance" (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — Worrying will not resolve your health problem. Seek professional help.

SCORPIO "The Scorpion" (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) — Curb your spending. In the future when you will have a dire need for funds, there will be none.

SAGITTARIUS "The Archer" (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) — Your habit of being suspicious of every stranger may lead you in trouble. Be a little more hospitable.

CAPRICORN "The Goat" (Dec. 22-Jan. 20) — Some new and exciting projects are in the making. Get out and try your wings. You'll like it.

AQUARIUS "The Water Bearer" (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — To deal effectively with your co-workers, patience is a must. Exercise it to avoid future resentment.

PISCES "The Fish" (Feb. 20-March 20) — A member of the opposite sex stands ready to change your way of living. Have fun!!

AFRO-Line is an effective AFRO community service to help you solve problems. You may also report errors in news stories, request corrections and complain and inquire about AFRO news stories and policies.

You need only to write a postcard to AFRO-Line, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md., 21203, stating the question you want answered. Include your name, address, and telephone number.

AFRO Line

QUESTION: I have a part-time job at night. It would seem that after working day and part of the night, I would have no difficulty falling asleep, but I do.

A friend of mine suggested that I drink a glass of wine each night. I am trying to reduce and this certainly wouldn't help my weight problem and I don't want to start taking sedatives. Do you have any suggestions.

G.S.

ANSWER: A spokesman at the Constant Care Community Health Center says, "A person having difficulty sleeping should try a hot bath.

If has he a drinking problem, he should not drink wine. Actually it is dangerous for any person to depend on an alcoholic drink for anything. Drinking milk is good for those who like milk.

Sedatives should only be used as a temporary solution — during times of illness or unmanageable crisis."

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QUESTION — Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate for president was in three colleges during the period from 1941 to 1947 and he graduated from two of them.

This was the period of World War II. Why didn't he serve in the Armed Forces instead of going to college so many years? — J. S

ANSWER: A check with the Enoch Pratt Library revealed that Jimmy Carter entered the U.S. Navy in 1947 and was released as a lieutenant in 1957. He served on submarines and battleships.

Where to call

COMPLAINTS

Of discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, age, physical or mental disability or tension in your community, call COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION — 396-3141 or 396-3150

— of questionable business practices, CONSUMER PROTECTION, 383-3656

— on food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, radiological products, call FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION — 462 4499

— discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodation, HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION — 383-3680.

— about phones or gas and electric services, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION — 383-2374

EMERGENCIES

AMBULANCE — 396-1111.
FIRE DEPARTMENT — 685-1313
POLICE EMERGENCY — 222-3333
HOUSING, HEATING, LIGHT — 234-2172 or 234-2412

SERVICE

ANIMAL REMOVAL — 396-0218
CRIMINAL INJURIES (resulting from robberies or assaults) — 523-5000
DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS — 396-3168

Salute of the week

(AFRO readers are invited to submit names of persons or organizations to be featured in this column. Write Salute of the Week, P.O. Box 1857, Baltimore, Md., 21203.)

Mrs. Georgianna Cottman, a physical education instructor at the Easton Middle School in Easton, is the author of a new book, called "A Guide to Contract Teaching in Physical Education."

At recent conventions, Mrs. Cottman has shown film of her work with the students at Easton.

"My methods were so well received," she said, "that many other instructors wanted to use them as a basis for their own programs."

As a result, Mrs. Cottman decided to compile the information into a book.

MRS. GEORGIANNA S. COTTMAN

Mrs. Cottman explains, "Contracts is simply a group of skills drawn up to meet the needs of individual students.

"The activities are geared so that students may select activities which they feel they can accomplish, such as softball, baseball, ping pong, bowling, golfing and fishing to name a few."

A unique aspect of the book is that Mrs. Cottman published it by and large on her own.

With the help of a local editor, she prepared the manuscript for publication and handled all her own advertising.

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Our honoree is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Showell (Viola) and was born in the same house where her parents now reside in Whaleysville.

She is married to Samuel E. Cottman, a plywood factory employee in Pocomoke. Although the Cottmans have no children of their own, for the past two years they have reared Erica Adanis, age 4.

Mrs. Cottman holds a B.S. from Morgan University and an M.A. from Frostburg State college.

In addition to teaching physical education, which she has done for 20 years, she teaches Sunday School at the John Wesley United Methodist Church in Westover.

She has two sisters, Mrs. Josephine Anderson, teacher at Berlin Middle School in Berlin, Md.; Mrs. Anita Williams, teacher at Glynwood Elementary School in Easton, and a brother, Charles Henry, employed at Salisbury State College.

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