Holmes training for 3rd defense

CROSSINGER, N.Y. (UPI) — Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, opened training camp Monday for his title defense against U.S. heavyweight champion Duke Weaver.

The fight is scheduled June 22 at Madison Square Garden in New York.

The 29-year-old Holmes, from Easton, Pa., won the heavyweight crown in a 15-round bout last year with Ken Norton in Las Vegas. His last defense was an eighth-round knockout of Puerto Rico's Naval do Ocasio on March 23 in Las Vegas, upping his record to 30-0 with 21 knockouts.

Weaver, the 26-year-old ex-Marine from Los Angeles, is rated No. 8 in the world by the WBC. He has won his last five fights by knockout, including a ninth-round KO over Stan Ward in January for the U.S. title. His record is listed as 18-8 with 12 knockouts.

"I have to be in top condition for all my fights," Holmes said. "Weaver is very strong, determined and hungry. To prove that I'm the people's champion, I must be a fighting champion who is ready at all times."

It will be Larry's third defense.

Bullets coach Dick Motta (l) and Len Wilkens voice gripes but Sonics mentor questions league's assignment method

Black golfers exceed $130G

Led by DC's Lee Elder, the PGA tour's four black golfers passed the $130,000 mark in winnings over the first five and one-half months of 1979.

Elder picked up $40,012 which places him 35th among the top 100 money winners.

Jim Thorpe's $36,387 is good for 49th. Calvin Peete won $30,574 and Jim Dent $14,364 for 61st and 92nd places, respectfully.

Total winnings for the quartet add to $130,337.

★★★★
★★★

NEED INSURANCE? HAVE AN INSURANCE PROBLEM? CONTACT K.I.A.
Kennedy Insurance Agency
533 E. 25th
Baltimore, Md. 21218
1 block from Greenmount Ave. at Loch Raven
(301) 366-6418
We Insure Autos-Trucks-Motorcycles-Homes-Lives-etc.
Easy Terms

BY THE WAY...

By Joe Black

How many times have you grumbled when you read or heard how more than forty percent of our Black youths are unemployed? What thoughts came to your mind? Racism? Unqualified? Well, some thoughts come to my mind, but they are not racism nor unqualified.

All negatives in the Black community are not the result of racism, and I am proud of the thousands of youthful Blacks who have acquired college educations. Unqualified is an excuse the private sector will have to eliminate. But, my young friends, I want you to remember that acquiring an education should have done more than prepare you for a job, it should have also taught you how to think.

So, you haven't been able to find a position in the field in which you studied, but is that reason enough to sacrifice your pride and dignity. That's right! When you are not working, you are not only an unemployed statistic, but you are also without pride and dignity. You can't force business and industry to create new jobs, but you can retain independence and pride by working. Where? The same jobs that helped your parents and grandparents survive years ago ... that's right, waiters, bellhops, and waitresses. As the old adage goes: "A bird in the hand beats two in the bush," and always remember that you can still look for your ideal position while working on the less desirable job.

Joe Black
Vice President
The Greyhound Corporation

Beef against officials switched to NBA by Sonics coach Wilkens

In Washington, the controversial Sunday victory of the Bullets over Seattle was still being savored, even on the eve of the second game (Thursday) in the NBA championship series.

Elsewhere in the country, though, the debate continues over the officiating which allowed the Bullets' Larry Wright three chances to win the game after time had run out.

A foul called on Supersonic Dennis Johnson on the last play of the game provoked an outburst on the part of Seattle players, and stirred rumblings among some observers.

But Seattle coach Lenny Wilkens was still philosophical about the whole thing as late as Wednesday night.

"You can look at the call from numerous angles on television or newspaper photos and they all give you different views, said Wilkens. "It's just a matter of who interprets the call.

"I'm not saying the call lost the game for us. We did a lot of things poorly, even though we came from 18 points down in the fourth quarter. But it wasn't a typical call. There was a lot of contact all day, a lot more than on that call, and yet the foul was called."

Wilkens concentrated not on the calls of the officials but on the identity of the officials — Darrell Garretson, Ed Rush and Ed Middleton — but not on the way they called the game.

"Why aren't the top officials assigned to work the championship series?" asked Wilkens.

"I have nothing against Middleton, but he is not one of the top officials in the league. (Wally) Rooney shouldn't be the alternate, either.

"Garretson and Rush (who made Sunday's final call) are two of the top officials and so is Jake Gushue. Where were they Sunday? Why aren't the best officials assigned to the most important games of the season?"

Accentuating the positive aspects, if any, in the loss, Wilkens said the disputed ending probably will serve to excite his team.

"The fact that we came from that far back to tie the score shows what kind of people we have," he said. "In every way, it has to help us. We know we are capable of beating Washington here. The emotion will help us.

"Some guys may say they'd rather lose by 20 than lose by two. Not me. I want you thinking about me the next time we play."

SAVE $$ ON NEXT NEW OR USED CAR
Call LESTER PARKER
A. D. Anderson Chevrolet
4600 Edmondson Avenue
566-5600 or 356-5156

On Sale At All SUPER PRIDE MARKETS
BALTIMORE'S BEST.
MARYLAND GREEN BOOK
Monthly
Reg. U.S. Patent Office
Lottery Results
For Amusement Purposes
PRICE $1.00

Ron Terry and Al Green move closer to U.S. Open

Ron Terry and Al Green, former co-workers at area public golf courses, are among qualifiers for the first step toward the U.S. Open championship tournament.

Both survived the Baltimore qualifying round Monday at Hunt Valley and will move to the regional test at the Manor Country Club June 6.

Terry led the Hunt Valley field of 50 with a 5-under-par 139 for 36 holes. Green scored 143.

Should either or both survive Manor, the next ring will be the Open, June 14-16, at Inverness Country Club in Toledo.

Green worked as assistant pro at Pine Ridge, moved on to head pro at Eisenhower and now holds that position at Lee Elder's Langston Golf Course in D.C.

Terry also assisted at Pine Ridge and Eisenhower before joining the PGA tour.

Mule-drawn barge rides up C&O Canal

Interested in a ride with a difference up the C&O (Chesapeak and Ohio) Canal? This summer you can take a ride up the canal on the National Park Service's old time barge, pulled by mules.

The roundtrip from Great Falls Park, Md., to the Swain's Lock area takes approximately 90 minutes. The ride is made interesting with a living history program, in which park rangers, using music and dialogue, recreate life on a 19th century canal boat.

The summer season will begin June 1 and the barge rides will be operated — Tuesday through Sunday, leaving Great Falls Tavern at 11:30 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 3:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Additional information may be obtained by calling (301) 299 - 2026.

★★★★★★★
★★★

FRANK M. CONAWAY and ASSOCIATES
• Carroll Smith • Al Laws • Leo Hunt
(Experienced Insurance Brokers)
An affiliate of Ashburton Insurance Ltd.
3758 W. Belvedere Ave.
(near Reisterstown Rd. in the Belvedere Shopping Center)
LET ME SAVE YOU MONEY!
Auto insurance is one of our specialties. If you have a clean driving record (5 years), and you're paying more than $250 for liability insurance a year, you should call me immediately. I CAN SAVE YOU $$. I can also save YOU IF YOU HAVE POINTS! ! ! !
Frank M. Conaway
Phone: 367-1500

Delaware Park.
It's a beautiful way for a group to spend the day!
Come enjoy luncheon and racing by the lake. Any time between Sunday, July 1 and Sunday, September 23. Gourmet dining, luxurious facilities and the best thoroughbred racing around. It's a day in the country your group or organization will never forget. Call or send in the coupon. We'll be in touch fast!
DELAWARE PARK The Big Names are back!
Post time 1:30 • Tuesday thru Sunday plus Labor Day thru September 23 • 10 races Sundays • Exacta and Trifecta daily • I-95 Stanton, Delaware • (302) 994-2521.
ATTENTION:
Group Director
DELAWARE PARK
P.O. Box 6008-A
Stanton, Delaware 19804
or call collect (302) 994-2521 until June 1. After June 1, call toll-free 800-441-7410.
Please send me information for my group.
Name
Company or Organization
Address
Phone
Date we're considering
Number in group

Rhodesia issue souring black aides on Carter

From News and Wire Reports

In a move reflecting increased concern over the Administration's record on minority issues, a group of middle-level black Administration officials have urged President Carter to resist Congressional pressure to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

That position took the form of a letter drafted in Washington recently by a group of political appointees from Georgia who campaigned for Carter in 1976 but who are now re-thinking their readiness to stump for the President in his 1980 drive.

In the letter, Carter was told that a firm stance supporting majority rule in Rhodesia "is at the heart of your political relations with black Americans.

"Any abandonment of the policy so ably espoused by Ambassador Andrew Young will be a severe disappointment to us."

While the group has not decide what it will do should Carter agree to lift the sanctions, it is clear that doing so could conceivably result in withdrawal of support from black Administration officials who helped delive key black support to Carter in 1976.

The meeting which spawned the letter to Carter was one of a series of several unpublicized think-tank sessions held in recent months by the group, which spent more than two hours discussing Carter and its readiness to campaign for him at the most recent meeting.

The participants included John Lewis, associate director of ACTION, the federal agency that oversees the Peace Corps and Volunteers in Service to America; William Allison, also of ACTION; Bernard Lee, a consultant in the civil rights division of the Environmental Protection Agency and a dozen others in the Departments of Labor and Treasury as well as other agencies.

The meeting came one week before the Senate voted overwhelmingly to urge Carter to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia within 14 days of the June 1 installation of the so-called black majority regime.

Essentially, the nonbinding "sense of the Senate" resolution says Congress will wait until June 30 for Carter to make his own recommendations on the sanctions adopted in 1968.

Under a 1976 law, the sanctions are supposed to be lifted only if the President advises Congress he considers the elections were free and fair and that the new government has made a good faith effort to negotiate with Patriotic Front guerrillas.

The main message of the resolution was that, in the Senate view, the elections were free and fair although the Patriotic Front was excluded, and that the 1968 economic sanctions should be lifted.

Critics of the elections—included the Congressional Black Caucus and several church groups—have denounced Rhodesia's first-ever majority elections as a sham.

Although a black, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was elected as the country's first black prime minister, critics note that whites still control the military, judiciary and civil service and maintain veto power over the new government.

Backers of the Senate resolution have clearly indicated that they will try to end the sanctions by passing new legislation if Carter tries to keep them in place.

Maintaining the sanctions would also put the Administration in line for a confrontation with the new Conservative government of Britain.

Until now, U.S. policy has been to insist, along with Britain, that the Rhodesian conflict be resolved solely through international supervised elections supported by all parties—the guerillas included.

However, Britain's new Conservative government, headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has indicated that it intends to eventually recognize the new black majority government Muzorewa heads.

Report: Libyan leader 'has hidden Amin away'

LONDON — Deposed Ugandan President Idi Amin has been in Libya since last month, held under virtual house arrest by Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy, according to the British Broadcasting Corp.

BBC diplomatic correspondent John Simpson, who has just returned from Tripoli, reported May 18 that Khadafy, who sent troops to Uganda in efforts to save Amin's collapsing regime, has "hidden Amin away."

Simpson also reported Amin underwent cosmetic surgery in Tripoli after his arrival in late April for removal of a facial wart.

Khadafy "has made certain that Amin has no opportunity whatever to remind the world of his existence," the report said, adding Amin has been out of Libya only once since he arrived.

He made a quick stop in Iraq, hoping to drum up support for the last stand by soldiers still loyal to his regime in northern Uganda.

In one of the heaviest battles of the Ugandan war, the northern stronghold of Libya was captured Tuesday, leaving only two major towns — Gulu and Arua — still in Uganda captured before the Tanzanian complete their six-month goal of conquering Uganda.

Since the trip to Iraq, the BBC said, Amin has only been seen once, last Thursday, when he visited his family at a luxury hotel on the coast just outside Tripoli.

"I spoke to a man who has seen him there," Simpson said. "The man told me the hotel had been sealed off by Libyan soldiers and that Amin had been surrounded by bodyguards.

"As for Amin's family, I watched them for three days at the hotel restaurant. They only appeared at breakfast, taking all other meals in their rooms.

"There were altogether 16 children, apparently around the ages of 10 or younger, and two women, guarded by a small group of Ugandans," Simpson said.

The family reached Uganda at the end of March and Amin's arrival was said to have been a week or so later.

Simpson said there was a "strong suggestion" that Amin could be holed up at a government guest house in the desert town of Sabhah.

"Amin has undergone plastic surgery at a hospital in Tripoli where some of the medical staff are British," Simpson said. "But it is scarcely enough to change the familiar features very much. The operation was, I was told, to remove a wart from his face."

Meanwhile Uganda is considering a swap of Libyan prisoners of war for Amin and hopes to publicly hang the deposed dictator after a show trial on war crimes charges according to government sources.

No official approach for such a controversial "swap" has been made to Tripoli, the sources said, but earlier reports said Uganda was demanding a "ransom" from Khadafy of several hundred million dollars for the POWs with the option of trading them for Amin.

During the six - month East African conflict when Tanzanian troops invaded southern Uganda and toppled Amin, they captured several dozen of the estimated 3,000 Libyan troops who had been rushed to Kampala to try to prop up Amin.

These prisoners of war are now an embarrassment to Tanzania and Uganda, but both countries were determined to extract a heavy price from Libya for their release.

Amin has been accused of being responsible for the deaths of at least 300,000 people during his eight-year rule and would face certain execution by hanging following a showpiece trial in Kampala. Reports of new atrocities by his troops reach Kampala daily.

Blacks in Britain's 'Harlem' charge police bias

By Alison Smale

LONDON (UPI) — Lil Bickley fears for her nephew every time he walks the London streets.

Mrs. Bickley, a Jamaican - born social worker in London's predominantly black Lewisham District, is not afraid her nephew will be mugged. She is afraid he will be picked up by the police.

The charge: "Sus."

"Sus is the burning issue right now," said George Greaves, 53, a Guyanan who heads the Community Relations Council in Brixton, "Britain's Harlem," and the surrounding area.

"Sus" is street slang for section 4 of the Vagrancy Act of 1824. It empowers two policemen, who do not need witnesses, to arrest those suspected of "kilitering with intent" to commit a crime.

Black community leaders charge that police use the law to harass young blacks, with the result older blacks are turning against the police.

Mrs. Bickley's 17-year-old nephew was waiting for a bus after work when the police picked him up on "Sus."

Convicted of loitering with intent to steal wallets from girls also waiting for the bus, he was given a three - month suspended sentence. He appealed and lost.

"The magistrate was half - asleep," Mrs. Bickley said. "Only one of the policemen came to court and he had lost his notebook. But the magistrate upheld the sentence because he said he couldn't believe any policeman would come to court to perjure himself."

Now, Mrs. Bickley said, her nephew is afraid police will arrest him again. If so, he would go to jail, lose his job and, with unemployment soaring among young blacks, probably never find another.

London blacks tell many similar tales about "Sus."

"If you're black and 17 and you've not been picked up on 'Sus' once, you're lucky," said Florence Wilson, 24, a British - born black teacher and youth club worker in Southeast London.

Police spokesmen deny they operate on such stereotypes or use "Sus" and other laws to harass blacks. They argue that police enforce laws necessary to cut crime.

"How would you feel if you called the police to say a man was loitering outside your house at night, and they said they couldn't do anything about it until he broke in and attacked you?" asked one senior Scotland Yard officer.

Police statistics show street crime and mugging has increased. In the year ended April 1975, 143 muggings were reported in London. By April, 1977 it was 246, and police say it is going up.

In New York these figures would sound low. In Britain, where mugging was unknown until a few years ago, they fuel racist charges by the National Front, a vocal white minority group that advocates repatriation of Britain's blacks.

The front blames blacks for the crime increase, quoting statistics showing 44 percent of London muggers are "colored," or a three - month study in Brixton listing 80 percent of muggers as "colored" and 85 percent of victims as white.

Conversely, blacks back their claims of police stereotyping and harassment with statistics showing 80 to 90 percent of those arrested on "Sus" in London's main shopping street are black, although only one in 100 of those on the street is black.

Police say those who claim unfair conviction on "Sus" charges can always appeal. A senior officer said allegations of unfair treatment stem largely from bad advice from free legal aid centers.

"These people spread false information about rights and the law, so the kids feel they have been unjustly treated," he said.

Such theories do nothing to ally black fears that they are being harassed. Particularly in Asian communities, these fears focus on racial attacks — "Paki - bashing" — by white thugs.

Asian community leaders charge the police offer no protection against such attacks, yet do protect the National Front when it holds marches and rallies in areas heavily populated by blacks.

"The police are a bigger enemy than the National Front," said B. K. Chatterjee, an asian community relations worker in London's Hackney district, where the National Front has its headquarters. "The National Front exists because there is police protection."

"Both blacks and police are trying to eliminate fears and build trust.

The police have just commissioned a major study into their relations with Britain's ethnic minorities. Police and blacks are cooperating in liaison committees, and police visit inner-city schools to meet blacks.

"This program has to succeed," a Scotland Yard officer said. "We have to build trust to continue policing without arms in this country."

Rice growing plan eyed

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — A major agricultural development scheme may be set up in southern Tanzania, at Madibira, based on irrigated rice cultivation.

Rice is one of Tanzania's staple crops, yet the country still has to import about 40,000 tons a year, particularly for the urban poor of Dar es Salaam.

Madibira's heavy clay soils, coupled with the potential of effective storage of the waters of the nearby River Ndembera, mark it out as a strong possible site for successful rice cultivation.

A nearby valley also in Iringa Province has already been successfully developed for rice - growing and a team of British consultants are to carry out a feasibility study at Madibira.

gan evaluation is being made of the Arusha Appropriate Technology Project sponsored through the Small Industries Development Organization here.

The project is designed to help villagers develop innovative technical solutions to local problems. The project operates in three field sites near Arusha and part of the evaluation is to judge its relevance to other areas of Tanzania.

Humor around the world

GARBROVO — If you want to know how humor differs across the world — what for example, would make them laugh in New York, appall them in Peking and baffle them in Chile — then this small Bulgarian town is the place for you.

The town's Museum of Humor and Satire contains many thousands of exhibits illustrating different types of satire and humor worldwide.

And humorists from all over will be flocking here this summer for an International Festival of Humor. There will be very serious - sounding courses of seminars and discussions to find out exactly what makes people laugh.

Berlin revisited: Report on world peace conference, popularity of Paul Robeson, a visit with Ollie Harrington

By Madeline W. Murphy

It seemed unreal that here I was in Berlin at the World Peace Council Special Session after having been away so long. For in 1932, I spent ten days in Berlin with a maiden aunt who had the wherewithal to take me to Europe for the summer.

During that time however, I was not too young to be aware of the brutality of Nazi Germany. One early morning as we rode to Potsdam, we could see brown shirted SS men beating up poor elderly Jews. A popular Jewish department store that took up a whole city block on Unter Den Linden, when we had arrived, had been reduced to a corner store ten days later, when we had left to go to Brussels en route to Paris.

I attended this year's World Peace Council Special Session in East Germany just prior to the triumph of the peoples' revolution in Iran ... about the time when Patty Hearst got sprung while Ben Chavis languished in a North Carolina prison ... when Teng Hsiao-ping, on his visit to the USA, cavorted in Disney World.

Cartoonist Mike Peters of the Dayton Daily News pictured Teng lying on a psychiatrist's couch lamenting: "I don't know what got into me ... I went to America ... I ate hamburgers. . .I drank Coca-Cola. . I wore a 10-gallon hat and then invaded Vietnam!"

This indeed was the callous distortion of the arrogant, aggressive imperialism of China that is all too willingly accepted by its strange bed-fellow, the USA, well-known for using war as punishment.

And it was finally in March in Teheran that Yasir Arafat and Ayatollah Ruhollan Khemeni embraced, uniting the PLO with the Iranian peoples' struggle.

These were the coming world events swirling around the address of Eric Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic at the Special Session in Berlin on Feb. 2, 1979.

"... We must never lose sight of the fact that imperialist circles are stepping up material preparations for wars ..." Mr. Honecker declared. "Their chief targets are the popular movements for national and social liberation. The fact remains that the danger of a world war has not yet been eliminated."

Further along, Honecker warned, "No one can leave out of account the fact that the USA and other NATO countries have since the end of the Second World War, committed way over 100 acts of armed aggression. They fell upon Vietnam with napalm, chemical weapons and cluster bombs. Their mercenaries kill and burn in South Africa. Wherever progressive forces rise up against reactionary dictatorships, the most reactionary imperialist quarters attempt to stifle the peoples' will to freedom."

These declarations were all too swiftly followed by China's vicious invasion of Vietnam in the name of "punishment."

More than 2,000 delegates, observers and friends came to the Special Session to discuss the agenda of world disarmament against weapons of mass destruction, notably the neutron bomb; strengthening detente and universal peace.

The list of delegates read like a United Nations roster, numbering 90 nations; 23 trade unions, women's, religious, student and peace organizations, some of whom left countries like Kampuchea, Iran, Cyprus, Zimbabwe, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Mozambique.

The session was jolted at a Sunday morning program where special homage was paid to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Leon Hall, from the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change, Atlanta, substituted as speaker for Mrs. Coretta King.

He quoted Mrs. King's speech at the time she awarded a medal to President Jimmy Carter on her husband's birthday anniversary in Atlanta, in which she delivered a distribe against Nixon and Ford; stressed the value of the vote for blacks and indicated her intimacy with the policies of the Carter administration.

His speech incensed South African blacks so much that a special ad hoc meeting was arranged to thrash out their differences.

IN EAST GERMANY — With his wife at his side, Ollie Harrington, the American cartoonist now living in East Berlin, chats at his home with Madeline W. Murphy.

But the ineptitude of Hall's remarks and those of former SCLC Vice President Bernard Lee at the meeting with the South Africans did not assuage this discontent.

For they proceeded to lecture the Africans on how they must change their tactics similar to those in the King movement of the 60s so that they would receive enough publicity in the U.S. to gain support from black Americans.

It was when Hall and Lee suggested also that the South African blacks should develop a ground swell of resistance with massive strikes, did one member of ZANU outline the parameters of the problems in South Africa:

They were in total isolation within a fascist regime where though they were 87 percent of the population, they owned only 13 percent of the land. They were against all fragmentation of their Motherland.

What they needed from the U.S. was a total boycott of South Africa. But instead the U.S. "dogs of war" provide mercenaries and used circuitous routes in the sale of arms to South Africa, either by way of Canada to St. Kitts or by way of Canada to Israel.

They further accused the U.S. of organizing the illegal regime in Zimbabwe, and this was under Jimmy Carter. (This statement was in rebuttal to Leon Hall's declaration that President Carter was "elected into the situation and was not part of the situation.")

He concluded with great impatience: "We appreciate Andrew Young, he's said a lot of things, but he's in a hopeless position. In the U.S., people must expose fascism, and the Western European and U.S. international capital monopoly that supports South African whites' interest in its raw materials, gold, for without such interest a collapse of white South Africa would pose a threat to the economies of the "free" world, with the loss of the Cape sea route as only one fear and threat from black takeover of South Africa.

The remarks taped to the session from Ben Chavis more than compensated for the opportunism of Hall and Lee. The Chavis message called for solidarity and appreciation to the GDR for an invitation neither he nor his mother could accept. He, because of incarceration; she, illness.

In discussing President Carter's State of the Union Message, Chavis said on the one hand Carter held out the olive twig for peace and on the other the nuclear capabilities and advantages of the Poseidon missile which Chavis characterized as a self-destructive course.

In the U.S., Chavis declared, the struggle continues. Carter would use the platform of human rights against socialist countries when it must be accomplished at home.

Also Lennox Hinds, attorney for Ben Chavis and past president of the National Black Lawyers, gave a redeeming, rousing speech in which he recounted the injustices of racism in the U.S.; castigated the U.S. voting record in the U.N. as well as not ratifying the resolution in 1969 against discrimination; vilified the month of mourning for Nelson Rockefeller as if he were a friend of the common man and fighter for human rights, in the face of Attica and his exploitation to amass wealth in South America.

Concluding, he said, "We cannot be cajoled, intimidated, forced or frightened in our fight against racism and apartheid."

During this visit, I had time to visit Ollie Harrington, an American black artist, living in East Berlin, who works for Eulenspiegel, a weekly magazine of satire. He is also a regular political cartoonist for the Daily World. In 1978, he was winner of the Soviet top prize for satire.

We spent many hours together as if we were old friends, discussing many of the changes in Berlin and East Germany. He took me to the Wall and Brandenburg Gate, down Unter Den Linden (at last!). Vaguely did I recall those earlier days 45 years ago, but was too busy talking to really get the full impact. But talk was better!

My only home-cooked meal in Germany of venison, creamed asparagus, rice, salad, Rumanian wine and German champagne I shared at his flat with his wife Helma and their two-year-old son Oliver. In his studio, a book of his earlier cartoons printed in the black-owned Pittsburgh Courier and Chicago Defender, of Brother Bootsie, the irrepressible bane of black women's existence, reminded me of an old cartoon that depicted a neighborhood black women's meeting, and the caption read: "What we really have to discuss, is what are we going to do about Brother Bootsie in OUR neighborhood!"

I took the S-Bahn back to Alexander Platz and for the first time I noticed a quiet hostility on the part of the passengers, even though I learned with my halting German, from one of them, where to get off.

It was the next day at breakfast that I began asking our interpreter about racism and prejudice. Though he denied there was any, upon probing, I learned that guilt over the Jews, narrowed the fight against prejudice and racism, as if it could be compartmentalized, not realizing that it is all pervasive sickness.

I had already heard of spitting incidents against blacks, carefully and surreptitiously acted out to avoid punishment. But, he exclaimed, "The constitution prohibits discrimination!" Yet it seems subtle acts do exist. (We, too, have a constitution).

Then he went on to explain that African men have accosted "our blonde women." I realized much must still be done to educate the Germans to rid themselves of this racism, subconsciously rooted in sexual fantasy and mythology about black male virility. I suggested this to him. Maybe the underlying fear of white men and women who act out racism, is sexual.

To add insult to injury, however, an Indian woman M. P. who proudly wore her caste mark wanted to proclaim me an "honorary Indian." I suppose no black woman could be considered so forthright. So be it.

But the love of Paul Robeson, rises above racial barriers, as evidenced by the Paul Robeson Archives in a building where Karl Marx lived during his three year university stay.

The director, Brigette Bogelsack at the Academy der Kunster, sat with me beneath a colorful band hooked wall hanging of Paul Robeson, made by a group of factory women who named their unit for him. There is a Paul Robeson High School, which was visited a few years back by American black newspaper editors, who were amazed at how much more the students knew about Robeson.

Because of the archives, however, a complete repository of his songs, and writings is maintained and catalogued. Some soon to be reprinted in English. He is a hero to the masses of East Germany. But yet there is still need for more black history there, that will give a fairer, clearer picture of the many faceted culture of black Americans in order to break down stereotypes, thus fight racism.

But as then, such is the case in the U.S.

This did not put much of a damper on my visit, for I had yet to learn about the more positive changes in the GDR over these short 30 years.

M A Y