Baltimore Afro-American

OPINION

founded August 1892 by John H. Murphy Sr., 1840-1922. Published every Tuesday and Saturday by the AFRO-AMERICAN CO. of Baltimore City Inc. Carl Murphy (1889-1967) Editor-publisher (1922-1967).

Why all the violence?

It is with a feeling of disgust that we watch incidents of senseless violence erupt over and over again in this city.

The unfortunate death of a British antiques expert two weeks ago raised the consciousness of a larger part of the Baltimore community than had been previously, and that is good.

But we are forced to think about the hundreds of other, equally unfortunate incidents that have occurred recently.

Old people sleeping in their homes, teens playing in front of their homes, citizens walking down the street have been robbed and killed for no apparent reason.

The scenarios disturb us, mostly because these crimes are being committed by young people in their teens who apparently think it is fun to shoot and kill.

All of a sudden, it is not enough to rob someone. A life has to be taken, or at least seriously threatened, in order for all to fit into place.

We wonder why.

Well meaning psychologists would probably blame such events on a deep running frustration on the part of today's youth that has come from being a have-not in a "have" society.

We reject that notion. Black youths today have more in the way of material goods than most of their predecessors ever hoped to have.

Other people have attempted to link what is happening to the ready availability of guns.

An MTA official is quoted in an AFRO story today as saying, "it's easier to get guns than it is to get dope."

That may well be true, and we do not doubt its veracity.

Still another group of people might want to explain the situation on the abundance of crime-oriented programs on television.

Such programs, they argue, make crime glamorous, and undermine the serious after-effects of pulling a trigger.

On television, everybody always survives to appear on another program.

But while all these explanations might hold within them a trace of why we are experiencing youth-committed crimes, we are forced to address another possibility, and that is the home-life of our young today.

Within a race that used to boast of sound discipline and a demand for the respect of elders and property, there seems to have been a deterioration.

Instead of disciplining their young people, we wonder if parents are not more apt to let them do what they want, and support them when they are wrong?

Teachers complain constantly it is the parents who do not allow them to discipline the students when the need arises.

Such efforts are scoffed at; and instead getting respect, teachers are warned by the students an attempt to discipline them will be reported to their parents.

Instead of being supported in their efforts to teach moral behavior as well as reading [illegible] teachers [illegible] and threatened [illegible] parents themselves.

Psychologists say the [illegible] needs to be told no. Children need direction and if [illegible] or cannot get it from their parents, they will get it from somewhere.

It is obvious our youth are getting their direction from a dangerous source.

In light of all this, it seems teens today have no respect for themselves, for their parents and teachers...and for the innocent lives they see fit to snuff out.

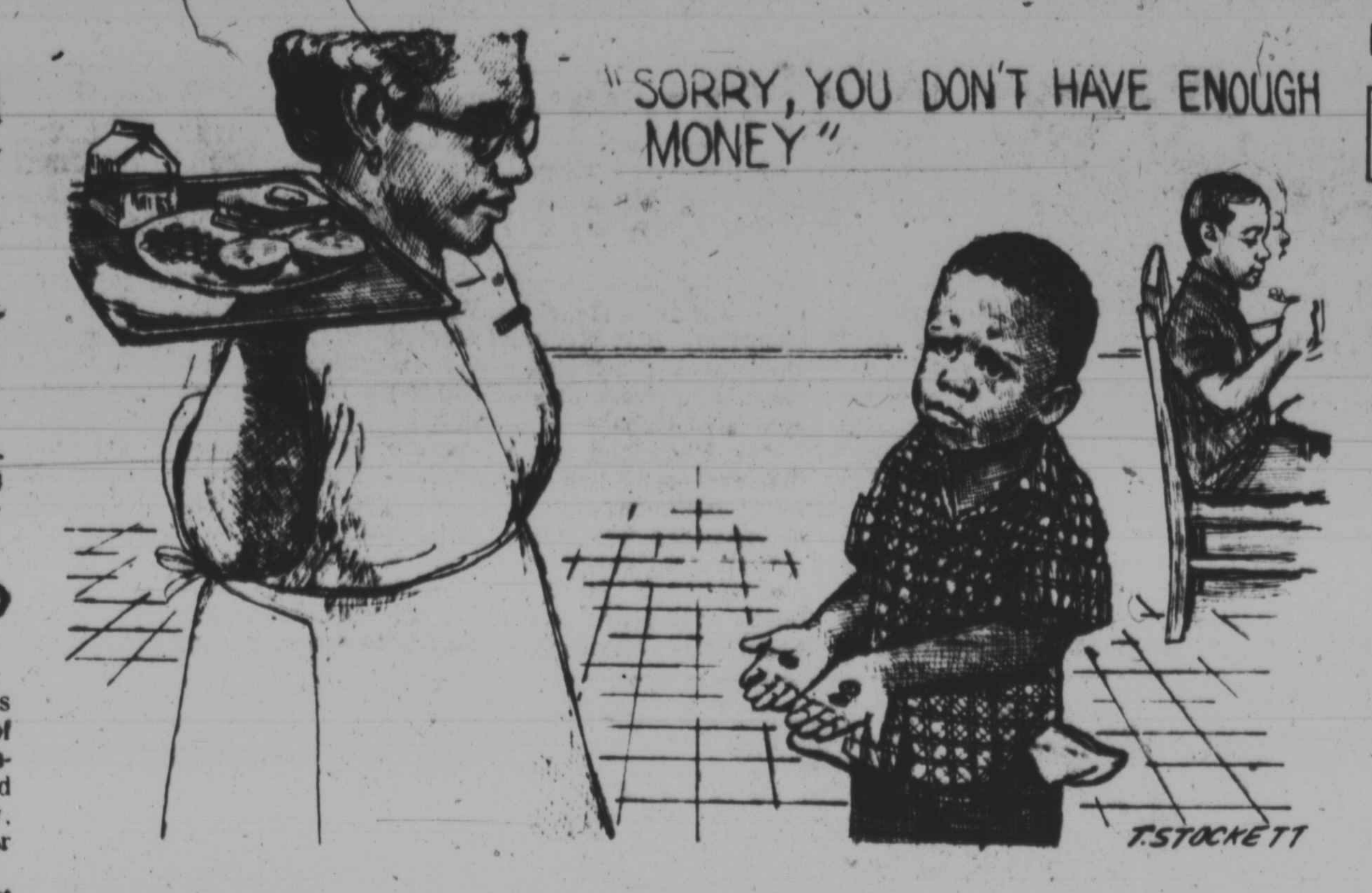
We wonder if the parents are not as afraid of their own children as are the people who walk the streets.

That would be very sad indeed.

But regardless of who is afraid of whom, something has to be done.

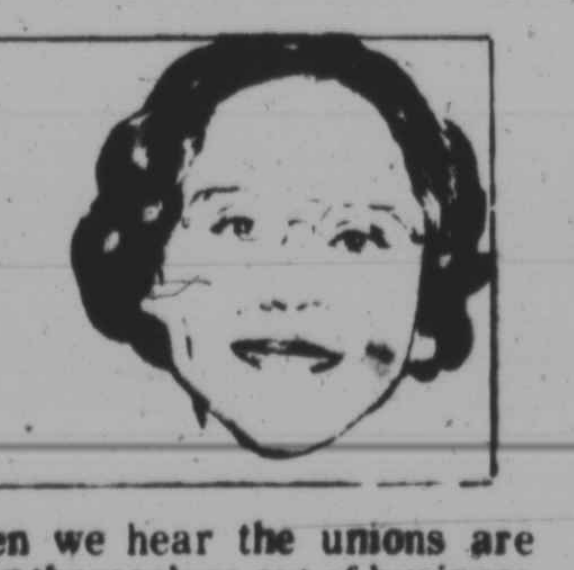
Too many people are dying because our young people think it is fun and games to kill.

And that is just about the sickest thing we have heard in a long time.



"SORRY, YOU DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY"
T. STOCKETT

MADELINE MURPHY



A Labor Day message

When we hear the unions are pricing themselves out of business and when we hear the Maryland AFL-CIO is meeting to rethink its position [illegible] the rights of the working [illegible]

At the time when price and wage controls were beginning in the 1970s and were fought by most politicians no mention was made about the [illegible] that was part of this spiral — profits.

It also is interesting to note with the new tax cuts these very beneficiaries of a free market also are beneficiaries of the most generous of the tax cuts.

Someone asked recently, "What are they trying to do to the poor people? Are they backing them against the wall?"

Then comes the dire forecast of trouble in the streets, of food riots, of mob confrontations, and of demonstrations and violence.

Federal employees now are asked to take a 10.3 percent cut in promised raises. Reagan states they must "share the burden" of budget cutting policies.

It is too bad Mayor William Donald Schaefer does not think the same of his hired consultants, whose salaries have been raised to a level comparable with private industry.

The contradictions of society always leave the little man holding the dirty end of the stick. He must sacrifice, he must do without. He must share the burden, more likely carry the burden, for the rest of society.

Yet, the little man also must pay higher gas bills and higher telephone bills without the catch-all provided for big business—write offs on his income tax.

[illegible] these [illegible] and high interest rates he [illegible] himself into more debt to not only meet the demands of survival, but also the demands of conspicuous consumption.

The endless huckstering assault of TV and print media exhorting material things should take the place of making do.

Because, the contradictions being more subtle, if he does not buy more and consume more, factories will close and workers will become unemployed. It is a vicious cycle of manipulation, as if we all were puppets on a being jerked back and forth in a desparate game of Monopoly. The player inevitibly gets stuck on "Do Not Pass Go."

Against this background people must fight back.

With negotiations for public employees coming up soon, Council Director of the American Federation of State County and Municpal Employees, Earnest Crofoot said, "Reagonomics has struck viciously at working families and particularly at public employees and their cities and counties.

"Wage earners, the elderly, and the poor are forced to bear the brunt of budget cuts...We have already begun to see the effects ... in Maryland and in Baltimore. Workers are being laid off ...and whole programs are going unfunded.

"Our public services are going downhill and it is going to get a lot worse unless we do something about it.

Reagan has said the union [illegible] America's way of telling the president we demand and expect simple fairness from our government."

On Saturday, Sept. 19, Solidarity Day will mobilize union members, families, friends to demonstrate against the unfairness of the Administration's budget and tax cuts.

It is extremely important, as Reagan cuts more deeply into social programs, guaranteeing a mighty winter of discontent, we join hands with working America in Washington, D.C. and say:

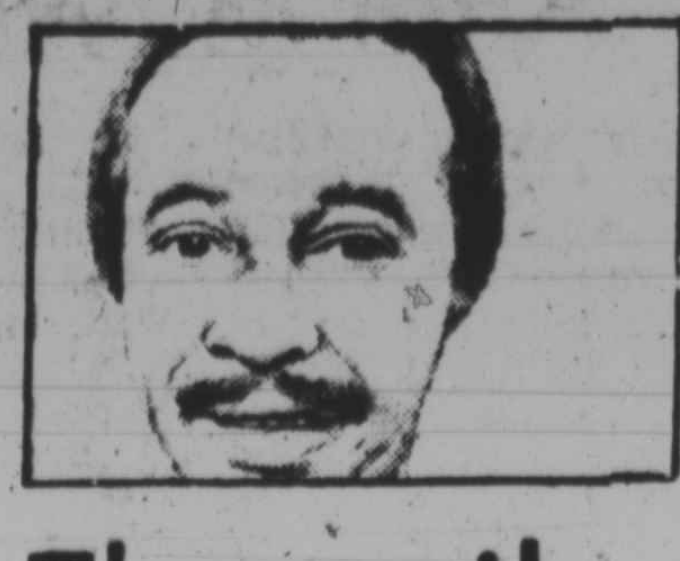
Americans want jobs, not welfare for the rich.

Americans want protections for workers, the old, not more oil company tax dodges.

Americans want decent public services, not more yacht clubs.

Transportation will be provided for this march on Washington. Phone your Baltimore AFSCME office for details at 837-7278.

PARREN MITCHELL



The evils of poverty

My office has received the Census Bureau's latest report on poverty in America. While most of us do not need to be reminded many of our homes and communities are plagued by the evils of poverty, I do think we should continue to strongly oppose the prevailing Reaganomics.

Although the recent passage of the president's budget and tax package are stark realities, we cannot lay back and accept defeat. We must continue to impact on economic policies which will be necessary to implement the laws.

Accordingly, let us look at the evils of poverty in this country and in others.

Nearly one American in eight lived below the poverty level last year. I am gravely concerned the percentage of blacks facing poverty far exceeds this national figure.

Where 13 percent of the American population has suffered from poverty's painful grip, 32.5 percent of the black population wages a daily struggle against the forces of deprivation.

If, for a moment, we place poverty on an international plane, the similarities would be apparent between black America and Third World countries.

For instance, the 1981 World Bank Development Report states 750 to 850 million people exist in absolute poverty, "...a condition of life so characterized by malnutrition, illiteracy, and disease as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human deceny."

These victims of world neglect live in the South Asian, Latin American, and African countries.

To encourage the elimination of poverty, economic development agencies such as the World Bank emphasize two approaches: economic growth in coordination with human resource development.

Economic growth relates to the expansion of the goods and services a country produces. Productivity, a measure of development, is larger in the industrialized countries (United States, European countries, and Japan), than in Third World countries.

In the industrialized countries, each person produced an average of $9,684 as compared to $245 per person in low-income countries in 1980.

Capital accumulation, or the purchase of machines and plants, accounts for the superior production. Workers using machines are able to produce more goods than workers alone.

Most Third World nations fail to have the capital necessary to improve production. Consequently, a great need exists to accumulate capital on the small family farms where a majority of the world's population lives. Moreover, most Third World countries face the demanding problem of how to accumulate capital.

Using a Reagan-like philosophy, some countries believe the encouragement of income inequity encourages capital accumulation. Following this economic argument, wealthy individuals are expected to save and invest their incomes in capital.

As a result, productivity will improve without government involvement. Eventually, through investments, the employment and income distribution benefits of increased productivity will reach the rural population. Brazil and Kenya currently are using this approach to encourage development.

While this economic development plan is based on valid assumptions, serious questions and problems have emerged which are related directly to the plan's implementation. For example, instead of encouraging growth and equitable income distribution, the income differences have become larger within each country.

In Kenya, the wealthier individuals live in the cities and consequently the majority of capital investments are centered in the urban areas.

Rural Kenyans, who comprise almost 90 percent of the total population, thus fail to benefit from capital investments, and therefore remain outside the modern economic sector.

(Continued on Page 5)

Be Kool

It's all over but the shouting in the AFRO's 47th Annual Clean Block Campaign.

Last Sunday more than $10,000 in cash prizes were awarded to 111 top blocks. Other blocks received City Fair tickets or coupons to have a party at Gino's. Plus, the AFRO AMERICAN Newspapers is sending a free $9 three-month subscription to each of the winning block advisors.

Congratulations to all of the winning blocks and congratulations to all those blocks who made some kind of effort.

We hope that all the blocks who made no effort will read about the happy blocks who are having block parties and going on trips and will join with us in 1982 starting with the March Leadership meeting.

In any community you always have some people who are contenious and full of ugliness.

One man called and said that the money his block won should be used to buy wine and beer for the adults instead of taking all the kids in the block to Gino's.

After listening to his side, asked him if he was a Clean Block worker. He said "no I don't read the AFRO and I didn't help. I didn't [illegible] but I think what the Advisor in the block is doing is wrong".

This caller was told to bug off and the AFRO reminded him that the Captain and Advisor were the ones who worked and they are the ones who decide what will be done with the prize money.

Congratulations again to all the winners. Be Kool and have a happy Labor Day weekend.

Ohio Afro museum seeks input

COLUMBUS Ohio — More than a decade ago, Ohio [illegible] began petitioning the [illegible] legislature to establish [illegible] American Museum. The [illegible] was that it be somewhere in the vicinity of Wilberforce University, because it was there that freed black slaves had settled in the early 1800s.

It was also the site of the nation's first black - owned and operated college, an institution established before the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

That dream became a practical and realistic goal when Governor James A. Rhodes signed a $3.5 million initial appropriation to plan and develop a National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center.

Last year, as a result of the efforts of Rep. Clarence Brown and Senator John Glenn, Congress passed Public Law 96 - 430 establishing a 15 - member National Commission. The legislation was signed into law by President Jimmy Carter on October 12, 1980 and called for the Secretary of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Education, the Librarian of Congress, the Presidents of Wilberforce and Central State Universities [illegible] be named by the President of the United States [illegible] to sit as members on the Commission.

This effectively assured for the National Afro - American Museum and Cultural Center Project, that in addition to the dedicated support now coming from Governor Rhodes and the State of Ohio there would [illegible] future fundraising efforts [illegible] endorsements by the federal structure.

If you care to come and visit, if you care to do a "feature" piece or if you prefer to just continue being kept abreast of what we are doing, we welcome your [illegible]

Should you have any questions, inquiries or requests, please don't hesitate to ask. We will be happy to be at your service.

Fight against crime 'doesn't go far enough'

The National Black Police Association (NBPA) is opposed to the crime fighting methods of the Reagan Administration. Jimmy Hargrove, chairman of the NBPA, feels that the recent crime fighting [illegible] released earlier by Attorney General William French Smith didn't go far enough in the fight against crime.

He feels that State and Local law enforcement agencies aren't doing their jobs. The guidelines, he said, didn't go far enough in combating drugs and handguns.

He calls the Federal guidelines "a view from the suites" and calls their plan "a view from the streets." He said that the Federal government "isn't educating" the public as to what they can do to fight crime.

"Black people have developed the attitude of ridding their communities of crime. But they don't know how to do it," said Hargrove. He added, "People are ready to fight crime in their communities."

He called testing for police officers "a tool of discrimination" and said that NBPA has sued various police departments for discrimination.

"We need police departments that reflects the community," he said, but added that it doesn't mean an all - black police force. Good police work, according to Hargrove, is police officers that relate to the neighborhoods' culture.

Letters

Response to 'Periscope'

Dear AFRO:

As an avowed reader of the AFRO AMERICAN, I decided to write a comment to the article "Periscope on Politics."

As a member of the East Baltimore Democratic Organization from its inception, I would like to say I am not an elected official. I do not have a desire to be one, therefore, I feel free to speak.

Concerning the statement City Councilman Nathan Irby running as a candidate against Senator Robert L. Douglas (no relation), that does not bother any member of the East Baltimore Democratic Organization.

We have faced similar situations within the organization before. Whomever runs as a candidate for any office or position within the EDO is nominated by the nominating committee and voted on by EDO members.

Senator Douglas became a candidate through this procedure. Whomever runs for office, or has a desire to be a candidate within the EDO must abide by the rules of the organization.

Senator Douglas and Councilman Irby are two good men, we are proud of them.

I have been a staunch union member more than 30 years. I am aware of the picketing of the East Baltimore Medical Center. My heart bleeds for those persons who are out there in the struggle.

I might suggest to those who are picketing to do so with dignity and to refrain from the kind of acts on the picket line that would cause the clinic members be unsympathetic to their causes.

I understand the funds for the operation of a Health Maintenance Organization are derived via three sources: 1. Federal funds based on the proposal; 2. state funds, medicare, etc.; and 3. Gray area walk-ins, etc.

I feel if the money is not in the pot, you cannot take it out, however, if the money is there, the workers should receive a decent salary with fringe benefits.

The time is now for a dialogue between the parties. The union and the designated representatives of the EBCC must negotiate fairly with what is in the pot.

I might point out, I am one of the founders of the medical program and I appointed the first three board members.

One of the things we must remember — No side is all right or all wrong.

LEE DOUGLAS JR.

AFRO birthday lauded

Dear AFRO:

Congratulations on your birthday!

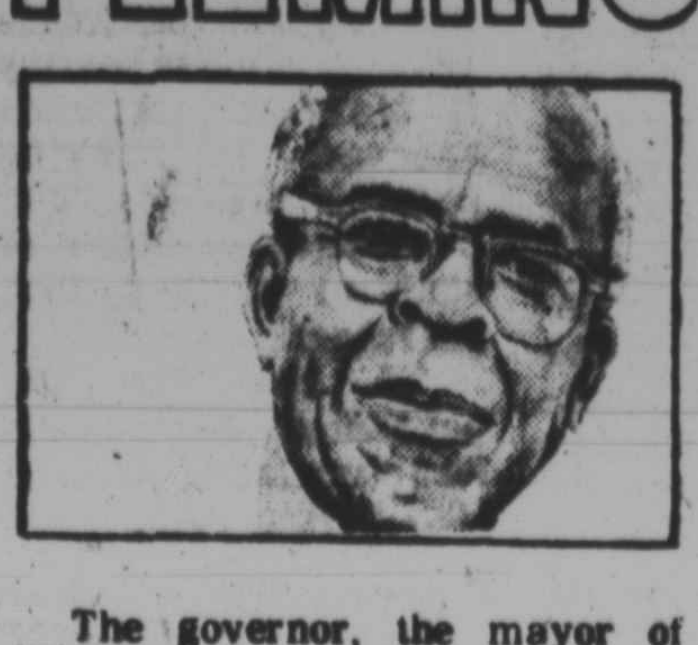
The black press was organized around the concept of Civil Rights and the constitutional requirement of due process of law. It has waded through more than 100 years of flagrant violations of these guarantees, without wavering.

Notable among these institutions is the AFRO-AMERICAN newspaper which has refused to accept any mutation of these truths, these principles.

The tortuous ascent of black people requires no less and black people can find comfort and assurance in the unflinching stand which the AFRO has proven it will always take.

LENA K. LEE
Delegate, 38th Dist.

G. JAMES FLEMING



Saving Pantry Pride jobs

The governor, the mayor of Baltimore City, and the executives of the Baltimore area counties deserve unlimited credit and deep appreciation for the speed and sense of commitment with which they moved to save the 1,700 jobs held, until very recently, by their citizens who worked for the Pantry Pride chain of supermarkets.

Dropping everything else and unannounced, Gov. Harry Hughes and Mayor William Donald Schaefer flew to Fort Lauderdale, Fl., as soon as the closedown became known.

They made many pleas and offered many plans to the owners aimed at keeping open the 29 stores in Baltimore City and Baltimore County.

When Hughes and Schaefer failed in Florida, they did not stop. They concentrated their efforts towards finding new owners of the Pantry Pride outlets.

This move was not just talk, not just rhetoric. They took it upon themselves to find the needed resources, from the public or private sector, or both, to enable small chains and individuals to bid for the now empty stores and to purchase them.

The county executives also devoted nearly all their hours to the same end. It was a heroic and a dramatic campaign.

The labor unions and their members also contributed to the victory and did something unions hate to do. They offered to accept cuts in pay rather than face no pay at all.

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The most striking moral to the efforts that saved Pantry Pride jobs is when government and its leaders really want to lead; really want to throw their weight "on the right side;" and really want to throw or find resources, they can do so.

There were no ifs, ands, and buts in the Pantry Pride drive on the part of the powers-that-be.

No one proclaimed closing unprofitable stores was part of the free enterprise system and nothing could be done. No one complained against government engaging in this kind of "affirmative action."

Indeed, this column holds governmental involvement to save the Pantry Pride jobs was government social action at is best—government stepping in to do for its people, or a substantial segment thereof, what they could not do for themsives, by themselves.

Of course, these are purely economic reasons for wanting to save the stores and the tax paying employment that goes with them.

We are willing to accept, however, the plight of men and women, many of whom served Pantry Pride for nearly a quarter of a century, was the real concern of the political leaders involved.

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This is the kind of rugged, sustained action other segments of the citizenry have pleaded for, as they bave fought to lower the barriers which have kept them, and still keep them out of the mainstream or just out of jobs - "fair employment."

Barriers, too, that have often shut them out of the opportunity to correct past and historic practices of society.

Even at this writing, the federal government is demolishing important safeguards which insured black contractors would get a share of government sub-contracts, and black workers feel that the government was protective of their right to work on government - supported jobs, without discrimination based solely on their race and color.

In few areas do blacks in trouble, on the basis of their race and color, find dedicated, unhesitating and vigorous activity on the part of leaders in government or in the private sector.

Because of what just has happeed in the case of Pantry Pride stores, however, and also in the trips of governors and mayors to cities in Europe, Japan and China, to "sell" their states and cities—because of such campaigns, blacks know the civic and political leaders can do most of whatever they really want to do.

For the time being, nevertheless, our kudos to those who have done so welliin keeping the stores open!

—Poverty

(Continued from Page 4)

Equitable distribution of income coordination with economic growth is the utopia many Third World countries strive to attain.

In China and South Korea income that was equitably distributed led to capital investments. Government intervention and supervision of development projects have played key roles in the redistribution of income.

For many poor countries the creation of employment is the key piece in the development puzzle. In other words, the capital accumulation must compliment rather than replace labor.

In the rural sector, land redistribution schemes, irrigation plans, construction projects, and investment in small-scale farming will produce growth and equity. In the urban sector, the establishment of textile and other labor-using industries will absorb migrants to the cities in productive employment.

Through the accumulation of capital and the equitable distribution of income are essential to development, the failure to develop the human resource condemns the population to everlasting poverty.

Paramount to economic development, therefore, is education. Development and innovation must go hand in hand. Only througb education can skills be developed to make intelligent decisions about investments and production, exploit ideas and inventions, and adapt to a changing environment.

Equally as important as education are other programs designed to eliminate the evils of malnutrition, disease, and low life expectancy- all of which inhibit human productivity.

The World Bank points to the importance of human productivity in Japan and South Korea as it contributed to increases in agricultural and industrial production.

Many of the economic development plans outlined for the Third World may be applied to blacks and low-income Americans. Blacks, minorities and low-income persons need growth with equity in addition to human resource development.

I condemn President Reagan's budget tax cuts as they prevent the participation of this sector in the elimination of the poverty which runs counter to growth.

His tax cuts benefit only large businesses and prevent small businesses from accumulating capital which encourages increases in productivity, employment creation, and income redistribution.

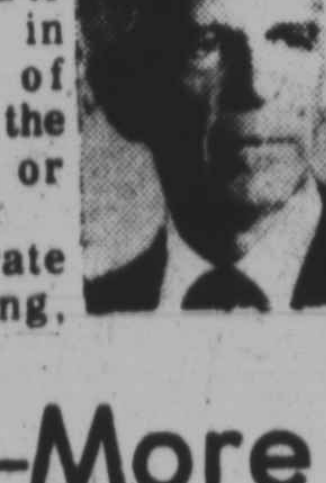
The budget cuts have eliminated or reduced social programs designed to improve the skills and talents of the black and low-income communities.

With the decrease in government supervision over income distribution the status quo will further be strengthened. Savings and capital investments may result from the tax cuts, but I fear their benefits will fail to touch low income persons.

As a result, those who struggle daily against the forces of poverty will have fewer opportunities to nuture the talents, abilities, and skills necessary to defeat this cruel enemy.

Franklin H. Williams

Our deadly invasion of Canada



The U.S. recently began an air-borne invasion of Canadian air space anyway.

Maybe not the convential kind of airstrike you see in war movies, but deadly nonetheless.

According to Canadian environmental officials the U.S. has dumped nearly 28 million metric tons of sulfur dioxide — the most harmful of the acid rain pollutants — on their country.

We've helped to destroy life in hundreds of lakes, 140 in the Province or Ontario alone.

At the rate we're going, Canadian lakes will be devoid of fish within the next twenty years. On its trip north, much of this acid rain or snow falls on our own lakes and rivers.

In the Adirondacks of Upper New York State 212 lakes are now too acid to support marine life, and another 256 are nearing the level where all fish will be destroyed.

Nor are we sure we humans are safe. Scientists are now studying potential hazards to our health.

The Japanese honored Kamikaze pilots during World War II, but unlike us they're not contemplating national suicide by acid rain fallout.

They've reduced the level of sulfur dioxide in their air by 50 percent. Canada too is attacking its domestically produced pollution, but not us.

We're planning to ease pollution regulations and conduct more studies.

Who needs them? It's time to stop studying and start cleaning, before no North American lake will be able to support life.

Gambling hazard

Las Vegas and Atlantic are running scared.

They've even gone to court to bar card players known as counters.

These shrewdies have a remarkable mathematical memory. They have the ability to count cards as they're played and consequently just about know the cards that remain in the deck.

—More Letters

Juvenile crime needs attention

Dear AFRO:

Recently, the Maryland Training School for Boys received negative publicity concerning the unfortunate murder of a British antique dealer and three students who were on a weekend visit from the institution.

The original idea of the training school was to rehabilitate juvenile offenders. This no longer occurs.

The incarceration of teenagers has risen to an extremely high degree. The institution has been overcrowded for more than a year. The staffing pattern is undermanned.

The youth supervisors who come in direct contact with the juveniles are working in dangerous positions. The population of different units there is unbelievable. With tbe more sophisticated juveniles there now, extreme caution is needed.

Several staff members recently have been attacked. A few were seriously injured.

At the present time, the place is just a "warehouse" to keep these young people out of the different communities for a few months. The recidivism rate is at the highest level.

Persons seem to show so much interest and concern about the adult centers for crime, it is about time for us, as concerned citizens and taypayers, to delve into the juvenile crime problem and try to alleviate some of these problems the juvenile system is confronting.

ROBB BROWN

Property owners warned

Dear AFRO:

The Property Owners Association of Baltimore City, Inc. has received calls from owners of rental properties in Baltimore City who are unfamiliar with the new law requiring registration of each residential dwelling unit and a payment of an annual $10.00 fee per unit.

While we are assisting all of our Association members, we urge the media to give the widest publicity to all property owners of the requirement of registration by Sept. 1, 1981. Failure to register is a violation of the law.

For copies of the registration forms and further information, property owners should contact the Department of Housing and Community Development, 396-4165.

ELLIOT DACKMAN

For all we know Mary Carter Smith to be featured in the AFRO's 90th Year Edition

By Elizabeth M. Oliver
City Editor

THE AFRO's 90th Year Edition (coming soon) will have many great writers describing the tenor of the times today so that in years to come life in our 90th Year can be remembered.

HERE is a late summer real life story by Mary Carter Smith, our own Griot, (storyteller) by the way is a close friend of the famed Alex Haley who will soon be her guest in Baltimore.

CALIFORNIA, she says, is great but she would not choose it over her beloved Baltimore.

CALIFORNIA

By Mary Carter Smith

For the second time in my life I had the opportunity to go as far West as one can go, to the Pacific Ocean.

My first trip to the state I've heard most about, California, was to San Francisco.

This time I had a chance to see the smaller cities and the countryside. At last I can understand the fascination California holds for so many.

The trip is exciting. It is nearly 3,000 miles from Baltimore to the Monterey Peninsula.

You leave our Eastern Standard time zone to enter the Central Standard zone, the Mountain Standard Zone and finally the Pacific Standard Zone.

There is one hour's difference in time for each zone.

On much of the journey by air the atmosphere is so dry you can see the ground clearly, like geography come to life to see green trees and neat cultivated squares give way to semi-desert, mountains, desert and rolling hills.

The plane dipped low to give us the best vieew possible of the incredible Grand Canyon in Arizona.

IN OLD MONTEREY

We landed in Monterey. When I left Baltimore was hot and muggy. When I stepped off the plane in Monterey it was actually chilly. California has many variations of temperature, rainfall and land forms.

Being an avid lover of flowers I was awestruck at those I saw there. There were petunias growing around the airport. The land looked grayish and dry, yet the blooms were the largest I've ever seen.

That was just the beginning. I saw dahlias nearly 12 inches wide. Fuchsia that we cherish if we have only a pot with one small plant prows, in California, as high as seven feet. Geraniums, in some places are used as hedges and were five and six feet tall.

It seems every growing thing is oversize.

The roses were huge and flamboyant. Some had been trained to grow as rose - trees.

Nastursiums were growing in trailing vines as morning glories do here. It is the dry season there and no rain falls. Yet the fog comes down and leaves a welcome dampness.

SANTA CRUZ

I lived with an average family. There was about an acre of land around the six room Spanish type bungalow.

Besides the vegetable garden there were white seedless Thompson grapes, black Isabel grapes, blackberries, bartlett pears, apples, lemons and walnuts growing around the house.

This was in Santa Cruz, about eight blocks from Monterey Bay.

Early in the mornings I would put on my thick sweater and walk down to the beach and run - walk on the hard sand.

In tide pools you see anemones. If you gently insert a stick into the middle of this plant it will curl up around the stick. Some say it's a plant, others that it is a lower form of sea life.

There were sand pipers busily picking in the sand for food, sea gulls, and giant pelicans flying overhead. There were small otters that would be swimming on their backs and can put a rock on their fronts and break a abalone shell on the stone to get the meat inside.

The boardwalk in Santa Cruz has places cut out with rails surrounding the holes. You could stand there and watch the antics of the large sea lions flopping on the piles that hold up the boardwalk.

PACIFIC GROVE

Pacific Grove is a town that allows no alcoholic beverages to be sold there. It is known as Butterfly Town, USA because of the millions of monarch butterflies that descend in this area to spend the winter.

Asilomar, a state - owned conference center that has housing and numerous conference rooms, a chapel and a huge dining room, is located in Pacific Grove.

It was here that the Symposium - Conference sponsored by the American Storytelling Resource Center was held.

It is on the Pacific Ocean and hosts several large and many small conferences at the same time.

The food was fabulous, just fabulous.

CANNERY ROW

In Monterey we visited the oldest church in California, the Royal Presidio Catholic Church.

There we went through the famous area called Cannery Row. In years past sardines by the millions were in the water there. Fou some reason they no longer come. So the fishing and canning once done there is not on such a large scale.

There are still boats going out to catch other kinds of fish.

This area was made famous by the writings of John Steinbeck who lived in Monterey.

One of his books is called "Cannery Row."

More people remember him as the author of "The Grapes of Wrath." The area has been preserved. It still has names as of yesteryear but housed in the buildings are restaurants, quaint taverns, gift stores, amusements, and hotels.

REDWOOD TREES

What impressed me most in all of California were the redwood trees. There are two types, the Coastal Redwood and the Sierra Redwood.

They are the oldest living objects in the world.

Some are 3,000 years old. The broadest is over 40 feet in width.

The tallest is 367.8 feet.

This is about four feet lower than the tallest building in Baltimore. We visited the Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park.

These trees and their surroundings are so majestic that I could never truly describe what I saw. You stand throw your head and you can not see the tops of these giants.

They are nearly indestructible.

Many have survived countless forest fires. You see some burn marks but somehow the trees survive.

The sun filters down through the leaves that are far up the trunks of the trees. It just looks like a tremendous natural cathedral.

EARTH QUAKES

Yet, with all grandeur and beauty California lies above a split in the earth called the Andreas Fault.

There are often minor earthquakes felt here.

Some geologists say they expect a severe earthquake to come and part of California to slide into the sea.

Still Californians love their state with a passion.

In the telephone directory there is a page of directions telling what to do in event of an earthquake.

California is EXPENSIVE.

A house that sold for $30,000 20 years ago now sells for $150,000.

A trailer house costs over $30,000.

Tony Brown's Journal

In preparation for Black College Day, 1981

Part II of a Two Part Series

Part I explained why Black College Day occurs each year and how the fight to save one of black America's most precious resources is shaping up.

September is Black College Month and the last Monday in September is Black College Day. This year it falls on Sept. 28.

The Coalition for Black Colleges is the sponsor and each year the undertaking is revised upward. This year it is Project '81; last year it was Project '80.

Coalitions are being formed in each state, for example: **Louisiana** Coalition for Black Colleges; **Pennsylvania** Coalition for Black Colleges; **Ohio** Coalition for Black Colleges; etc.

There are specific things you can do to help. Contact Black Collegian magazine for free copies of the new issue explaining BCD '81 and distribute them. Sell T-shirts and recruit members and organizations for the state coaliation.

Hold a rally and or a march, preferably at the state capital in one of the 16 designated states on BCD, Sept. 28. All other coalitions will feed into these states and support them.

Alumni groups can support their schools' state rally directly. Pass out BCD literature at all football games in September. Get local black papers and radio stations to run articles and ads. Involve bands and queens.

Dr. Lionel Newsome of Central State in Ohio, winner of the award that went to the college president who did the most for BCD '80, has been targeted by the Ohio enemies of black colleges for his outstanding work.

Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes, however, talks about the school's "rich black heritage" and denies this mission is one of segregation. CSU's predominantly black enrollment is, "the free choice of young men and women in Ohio."

The national alumni of CSU is politically active in the state and nationally defending the college and the right of free choice in higher education.

Other State Summaries

Oklahoma: Langston has 100,000 acres in Western Oklahoma on which are located the best gas producing wells in the state. The school now gets about $1 million a year from these revenues alone. Langston's desegregation nightmare might be linked to "gas-a-dollars."

Mississippi: The major white newspaper in the state said in an editorial: "Three black colleges are too many ... the state board is going to have to come to terms with the dilemma.

"Speaking at Jackson State University recently, black TV journalist, Tony Brown lamented the demise of black colleges and warned that the schools currently are engaged in a struggle for survival. That's true."

Louisiana: The Black Collegian magazine is part of a Black College Coalition which has worked for the past year to save the black colleges. Under Carter, the federal government objected t their continued existence although Grambling and Southern have open admission policies. The Justice Department now is involved.

North Carolina: The NAACP Legal Defense Fund is trying to block a sensible desegregation plan which would preserve the five public black colleges and add new programs to them while adding more black students and faculty at the white colleges; $90 million now will be released.

Georgia: Savannah College has been almost destroyed by a "sub-merger" to white dominance. Other black colleges in the state are fighting off the same plan.

Pennsylvania: Cheyney's State's students and faculty have sued the state and federal governments over their destructive scheme to destroy the oldest black college in the country.

Dr. Sonny Harris, faculty member, and last year's student government head Jeffery Hart led the fight. The Philadelpbia Coalition for Black Colleges is strong in support and organizing.

Kentucky: The governor is playing hardball and the black community does not know what hit them.

Maryland: The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and some black students are keeping the hopes of black colleges alive in the state. The internal mess at Morgan State University has drained the black community of much needed resources.

Alabama: Tbe move is on to "merge" Alabama State with white and Auburn University branch and Alabama A & M become a Part of a new Huntsville University.

Before Alabama State administrators and alumni get excited about taking over an Auburn branch, they should study Tennessee State's destruction through a "sub-merger."

Get involved in Black College Day '81. Write to: The Coalition for Black Colleges, 1501 Broadway, Suite 2014, New York, N.Y. 10036 or call (212) 575-0876. You will be referred to the nearest statewide activity.

TONY BROWN'S JOURNAL, the television series, is shown every Saturday beginning Aug. 29, on WBAL-TV (11), at 2 p.m.