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OPINION

What Washington Achieved

Congressman Harold Washington called his close, hard-won election victory in Chicago a "bright daybreak for this city, and perhaps for the entire country."

Gaining the office of mayor of the nation's second largest city in the bitter, race-tinged contest he had to survive indeed was a great personal and group triumph with both national and international implications.

The most direct message of the Washington win was that black voters the nation over finally have come to respect the importance of their ballots. They are standing up as never before to demand their place in the mainstream.

Baltimore surely will be one of the places where black politicians will be examining the outcome in Chicago in an effort to find some relative meaning for this city.

Whatever negatives were reflected in the Chicago race, there were some positives within the black community there that deserve close scrutiny here.

Timing was on Washington's side. Having helped turn out a mayor they felt had mistreated them and helped elect Mayor Jane Byrne as someone they believed would be fairer to them, blacks were bitter about what her regime had done.

So there was a desire to find someone to run against her and community leaders chose Washington as a unity candidate for the community. He had a kind of unity and support going in that few black candidates in such situations enjoy.

A final advantage for Washington was that two strong white candidates ran in the Democratic primary, something not likely to occur in Baltimore — where there even could be more than one black aspirant for the top office.

The one thing most likely to develop in Baltimore pretty much the way it did in Chicago if there are black candidates in the race for mayor when the withdrawal date passes, is the black-white voting pattern.

No black candidate would get as much as 20 percent of the white vote this year against Mayor Schaefer nor would a black candidate be likely to get more than 90 percent of the black vote in a face-off with Schaefer. The challenge then would be to fashion a victory within that scenario.

Does the Chicago win mean that Baltimore can do it in '83?

Preserving our literary heritage

Credit Morgan State University with another significant contribution to the preservation and advancement of black literary and cultural achievements with its hosting of the first annual Nick Aaron Ford - Waters Edward Turpin Symposium on Afro - American Literature.

The symposium was yet another example of the kind of support of black endeavors which make institutions such as Morgan State so valuable. It is essential that the scholarly achievements of black people be chronicled and discussed. This role cannot be left to others.

Top-level achievers participated in the symposium over the weekend. People like John O. Killens, Margaret Walker, Sonia Sanchez, Iva B. Jones and Burney Hollis.

Participants also included Morgan's president, Andrew Billingsley, who has proven to be a mover in these kind of events.

The symposium was sponsored by the Martin and Elizabeth Jenkins Lecture Fund, which of course honors a former distinguished Morgan president and his wife. The literary giants whose name the symposium goes also were long-time scholars at the university.

What lies ahead of us in the broad areas of communications, literary tradition and history, depends in large measure on how much we appreciate and learn from past efforts. With sessions such as those held at Morgan this past weekend we are confident that the future in these areas is considerably brighter than it otherwise would have been.

School Budget Priorities

Teachers are putting some interesting questions and figures before Mayor Schaefer regarding the budget for public schools.

In a nutshell, they want to know if the 4.8 percent budget increase sought by the school board could be afforded if the mayor placed a higher priority on better educating the city's children.

Not only does the Baltimore Teachers Union think that the $15.6 million increase can be afforded but its president, Irene Dandridge, says it can be done without boosting the property tax.

She further insists that the increase requested by the School Board is small compared to the billions of dollars being invested in Baltimore.

According to BTU figures, the share of city income going to the public school system dropped from 35.1 percent to 26 percent while the city's assessed valuation was climbing from $3.4 billion to almost $4.2 billion and income was increasing from other sources.

At a time when state courts have dimmed the probability of substantial immediately increased financial assistance for Baltimore schools, it is important that Mayor Schaefer and other officials take action to prevent the education system here from slipping backward when it recently has shown some overdue signs of improvement.

Already, too many classes are too large, too many classrooms are inadequately staffed and supplied, and too many young people are being cheated out of the quality of education they deserve — and need.

It has been Mayor Schaefer's position that the requested $15.6 million increase isn't a priority that the city can afford.

Unless the mayor can assure the people of this city that his failure to make the requested increase a priority won't result in backsliding for our schools, he would do well to reconsider his position.

Parren J. **MITCHELL**

Nuclear weapons freeze

Inevitably, I believe historians will chronicle the Reagan Administration as one that escalated the existing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Quite possibly, these academicians will allude to an April 1, 1983 speech by President Reagan which illustrates his militaristic approach to foreign affairs.

In this speech, President Reagan stated that the Soviet Union has a clear nuclear superiority over the United States, and, as a result, this country faces the inimical threat of nuclear war:

"In the last 15 years and more, the Soviet Union has engaged in a relentless military buildup, overtaking and surpassing the United States in major categories of military power, acquiring what can only be considered an offensive military capability.

"All the moral values which this country cherishes—freedom; democracy;...are fundamentally challenged by a powerful adversary which does not wish these values to survive."

President Reagan's obsession with the Soviet Union's perceived nuclear superiority has led him to exhort America's scientists to embark upon a life or death race to develop the technology necessary for the production and deployment of a space-based antiballistic missile system.

Such a futuristic defense system would consist of satellites comprising laser cannons, space mirrors, particle-beam weapons, and nuclear-pumped x-ray lasers. Theoretically, these technologically superior weapons would be able to destroy in-flight nuclear missiles.

Recognizing that the President's request is not only implausible, but borders on the realm of the absurd, Congressman Les Aspin, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, immediately rejected President Reagan's "Star Wars" proposal.

Moreover, Republicans were equally as quick to detach themselves from this bizarre, if not ludicrous, initiative. Congressman Jim Leach, a Republican from Iowa, stated that it was "fallacious to assume...that scientists can somehow develop new technologies to render harmless the awesome weapons of the 20th century..."

The Administration's contention that the Soviet Union has a nuclear superiority over the United States is pretentious. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union has advantages in the number of land-based inter-cotinental ballist missiles (ICBM's) launchers, in the number of MIRVed (multiple warhead) ICBMs, in the ability to carry bigger or more warheads (ICBM throw weight), and in submarine missile launchers.

On the other hand, the United States has advantages in the number of missile warheads; missile accuracy and reliability; cruise missile technology; the number of bombers and accuracy of bomber weapons; and, in the number of submarine-launched warheads. Consequently, the question of which country enjoys nuclear superiority is muddled and unclear.

In a blatant rejection of President Reagan's contention, House Joint Resolution 13, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Reductions Resolution argues, that nuclear parity exists between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As a result, this resolution establishes certain objectives that the Administration should implement during the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Soviet Union.

These objectives include the achievement of a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of nuclear weapons. In addition, H.J. Res. 13 calls for equitable and verifiable reductions in the nuclear forces of the United States and Soviet Union.

On March 16, 1983, the House began its deliberations on H.J. Res. 13. Unfortunately, due to the bill's controversial nature, the House was unable to come to a decision. As I write this, further House action is planned.

During the March 16th House deliberations, I stated that:

"I, for one, am prepared here today to support a unilateral freeze. I have no great concern about strategic balances...Does it matter that America has 1,100 new warheads? Does it really matter that the Soviets deployed three new type ICBM's? My fear for human life on this Earth looms larger than those concerns."

In nation-wide referenda, 11.5 million Americans supported the nuclear weapons freeze. I believe the first step to an effective nuclear weapons freeze would be the passage of H.J. Res. 13 by the House.

Unless this first step is taken, however, I am deeply concerned that the seemingly incessent build-up of nuclear weapons will reach its morbid climax with the destruction of life on this planet.

BLACK POLITICIANS DON'T FIGHT-UNITE



Letters

Unemployment

Dear AFRO:

Unemployment is truly at an all-time high in the black community. This fact is etched in my mind as a result of an experience I had shopping for groceries on Friday.

A black man was bagging my groceries as the clerk tallied the order on the cash register. I asked the man whether or not he worked for the grocery store. He told me, "No," that he was a back and that to pass the time, he bagged people's groceries. I gave the man twenty five cents for bagging my groceries.

I pushed my grocery cart out the store and got my car. Upon return to my cart of groceries, what do I see but another black man lifting my groceries out of the cart. I asked him whether or not he worked for the grocery store. He told me, "No," he was simply trying to make some change. I gave him twenty five cents.

I was moved by the behavior of these two black men, because black boys, ranging in ages 8 to 16, usually perform the tasks these men performed on this Friday. I usually tell the boys I do not need help. I did not have the heart to tell two adult black males I didn't need their help. I am glad that I had the fifty cents to give. I am sure I could not have slept Friday night if I had not.

GWENDOLYN J. COOKE

Crime Page

Dear AFRO:

Congratulations! a friend of mine gave me the crime page to read from the AFRO and it was the first time that I had ever laughed while reading that section. [illegible] you an apology concerning the crime section. Forgive me for I truly spoke too soon. I have been known to open my mouth and put my foot in it, but this time I put my feet instead.

I would like to say that although there was humor in the article, I was not for a moment unaware of the seriousness of crime. The article was well-written and I loved reading it. I want you to know that I will be buying the AFRO again. (In my previous letter I stated that I was an ex-reader). Please continue to give your readers some serious yet light-hearted reading.

BRENDA M. JOHNSON

Bank deregulation

Dear AFRO:

In your April 9, 1983 editorial entitled "that bank deregulation bill" you stated "we deplore the absence of any viable cohesive plan of attack by the Legislative Black Caucus to insure the protection of the Black interest which are absent in the bill as passed by the House."

You further stated that "We object most strenuously to the failure of the members of the Black Caucus to enlighten and inform the Black leaders of the State as to the importance and impact which such a bill has on the Black population."

The facts are these.

As a member of the Senate Economic Affairs Committee which held a hearing on the bank deregulation bill on March 10, 1983, I had a memo hand-delivered, on March 11, 1983 to every member of the Black Caucus advising them of the many pitfalls of the bill and how it would affect Black and poor people.

On Monday, March 14, 1983, I met, at Enon Baptist Church, with Rev. William Johnson, President of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Baltimore and Vicinity and some fifty (50) black ministers for the express purpose of explaining the bank deregulation bill and the negative effects it would have on the Black community. I told ministers that "this is the worse bill for Blacks and poor people that I have seen in my 17 years in the legislature."

TROY BRAILEY
Senator, 40th District, Baltimore City

Crime Fighter

Dear AFRO:

I am writing to congratulate you on the new crime digest. I am very impressed with the way in which it is done. It gives you encouragement to read it because it is a mirror of our community. Some people are out committing crime, but others are out to stop them.

I enjoy reading the Crime Fighter of the Week because it shows people doing something about crime and the In Focus does too. I don't miss getting my Tuesday paper now. Plus, it doesn't get you down to read about the crimes because even though the crimes are crimes, some of them make you laugh. But what happened to the Crime Fighter of the Week section this week? It wasn't in the paper.

The paper is getting better; keep up the good work.

KHADEEJA FATOU MATA

Metro Classics

Dear AFRO:

Metro Classic, really classic, extra terrific, sensational, fantastic, marvelous and simply magnificent.

These were some of the words and phrases that I heard from many of my friends who watched the Metro Classic, a game played at the Civic Center between Dunbar, the nation's number one basketball team, and Cardinal Gibbons, both from Baltimore.

A crowd of more than 7,000 was treated to a rare show of basketball magic.

For all of this we owe our gratitude and thanks to City Council member Victorine Adams.

The Metro Classic, an idea she originated in 1979 or 80, became a reality in 1983 and could not have had a better name.

Mrs. Adams demonstrated the enormous value of being involved and set an example for other elected officials to come up with innovative ideas to help fund projects such as the Fuel Fund. Because of the success of this event we hope it becomes an annual event.

INEZ A. CHAPPELL

G. JAMES **FLEMING**

It's Goode or Rizzo in Philly

By G. James Fleming

Regardless of what has happened in Chicago, Baltimoreans have a real opportunity to help elect the next mayor of our neighboring city of Philadelphia.

This kind of help is in the best political tradition. When the young United States of America was in trouble and faltering, following the Revoluntionary War, both France and Poland came to its aid. When Greece and Turkey were about to fall to Communist domination, after World War II, the USA went to their survival and saved them for the free world.

When Richard Hatcher was first running for mayor of Gary, Ind. and his campaign funds were running dry, he took a whole page advertisement in the New York Times, signaling nationwide for assistance, and he received enough help to win the Gary mayoralty and to be reelected three times.

So, regardless of state lines, or national lines, one country or one city helping another is not new.

The candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, who deserves Baltimore's support is W. Wilson Goode, known as brainy "Willie" Goode when he was a student at Morgan State University.

He is running in the Democratic primary and, by usual party practices, should win the nomination on Tuesday, May 17. All the polls show him to be the front-running candidate.

This would ordinarily be an easy race—but this is no ordinary campaign because, opposing "Willie" Goode, is Frank Rizzo (you know him!)— the blustering, "law and order" slum-raiding former police chief and two-term mayor. More than all that Rizzo has divided ethnic groups against each other and all others against blacks.

Almost any aspirant for mayor of Philadelphia would be perferable to Rizzo, based on Rizzo's record.

On the other hand, there is W. Wilson Goode who, incidentally, considers Baltimore his second home. Now 44 years of age and born on a family farm in North Carolina, he moved when he was 15 with his parents to Philadelphia.

He graduated with honors from Bartram High School in 1957 and went on to earn his bachelor's degree at Morgan State. Upon graduation, he served in the U. S. Army as a military police lieutenant and, later returned to Philadelphia to earn his master of government administration degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

From 1966 until 1978, he worked for the Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, a housing packaging group and becoming its president in 1969. In this position he brought more than $60 million in housing investments to Philadelphia.

In 1978, Goode was nominated by Gov. Milton Shapp to serve on the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, but his confirmation by the state Senate was considered slim by all the media. Nevertheless, he was confirmed unanimously by a vote of 49-0. Before long, he was elected chairman of the commission.

In 1979 he was named managing director of Philadelphia, with supervision over 30,000 employees and an annual budget of $1 billion dollars. Not incidentally, as the city's chief labor negotiator with unions in 10 departments, he has a record of settling every labor dispute without a single work stoppage.

W. Wilson Goode has more than enough of all the qualifications needed to be mayor of Philadelphia (or any other city) more than enough training and experience. He has everything except enough campaign funds.

That is why his classmates at Morgan and other friends, Professor Larry Gibson and C. Vernon Gray, co-organizers, are trying to raise $15,000 through a fund raiser on Thursday, May 5, from 7 p.m. at the Aquarium. "Willie" Goode will be present in person. Patrons are being solicited at $250 downward, but the basic subscription is $30 per person. Further information may be obtained by calling 992-2001.

The time is still here for brother and sister to help brother or sister, not only by oratory, but by more substantial support, the price of the race's moving upward and forward.

Health care for the unemployed

With our country mired in the worse economic downturn since the Great Depression, the Congress -and indeed, the nation has focused most of its attention on ways to put many of the over 12 million currently unemployed back to work, and on meeting some of their basic human needs.

One of the basic and most pressing needs for the unemployed population is health care. According to government sources, almost 90 percent of the unemployed have lost employer-based health insurance coverage within 30 days of job termination. The loss of health coverage has come at a terrible time since unemployment exacts a heavier-than-normal toll on the physical and psychological health of its victims.

Several studies concluded that increases in the unemployment rate correspond to even-larger increases in suicides, in homicides, and deaths from heart disease and other stress-related disorders. Even more frightening, several major cities with high unemployment rates point to significant increases in infant death and sickness rates.

One solution as pointed out by the National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc. is the health center. There are more than 800 community-based public and private nonprofit health centers providing primary care services to more than 5 million disadvantaged, unemployed and medically underserved Americans in all 50 states.

These health care facilities are supported in part by a variety of federal programs, and are strictly monitored for management efficiency, service effectiveness, and provision of highest-quality health care.

The centers are generally located in communities with the highest unemployment rates. They historically have served large numbers of jobless persons. Centers across the country have reported increased demand for their services corresponding with the increases in unemployment. However, even with limited dollars health centers provide valuable services and quality care. Health centers also provide services at a lower cost than other providers, decreased patient lengths of stay in hospitals averaging 30 to 50 percent lower than others, and generally improves the health of their patients.

It should also be noted that the centers currently employ more than 45,000 persons with about $460 million in federal support. This translates into each $11,000 federal subsidy equalling one job in a health center.

Chicago election was 'big test' for democracy, Black leaders say

By Lawrence A. Still
CHICAGO—(CNS)—

"If we don't win, I suggest that national leaders reread the Kerner Report (President's Commission on Civil Disorders Report issued in 1968) to find out why people become frustrated and angry enough to the level when they are kept outside the system" the Rev. Jesse Jackson declared in his Martin Luther King Junior Workshop headquarters.

He was asked what would happen if white Democratic voters reject Rep. Harold Washington as the party's leading candidate for mayor of the second larget city in the nation.

Although Jackson repeatedly traversed Chicago and the country in mobilizing support for the black mayoral candidate, a Washington spokesman emphasized that the civil rights leader is not on the Chicago politician's staff. "He knows his role. He has been extremely helpful in getting out the vote and, especially in raising funds, but he works independently. He and Washington have an understanding," said campaign aide David Potter.

As Washington sought to consolidate white liberal support while maintaining his 90 percent-plus following among the new, almost 600,000 black voters at the close of the campaign, it became apparent that regardless of whether he or Republican Bernard Epton won the racial race for mayor, elections may never be the same in the "Windy City" and throughout the United States.

Soothsayers say "it is an ill wind that blows no good," but in this chilly heartland of America there appeared to be several winds blowing up questionable results. As an estimated 1.2 million black and white voters divided almost equally along racial lines, efforts to elect the successful white black congressman to the country's third most powerful political position (behind the President and Mayor of New York) provided several major test combined into a massive first examination for U.S. Democracy.

"Washington's expected victory is a test of his leadership, the growing power of black voters and future multi-racial coalitions," Edwin Berry, long time former director of the Chicago Urban League and advocate of interracial cooperation, said before the election.

"Washington's campaign provided a test for white leadership, the country's two party system and, maybe, the fate of urban cities in our society," said the Rev. Jackson, outspoken black power supporter for the mayoral candidate. "I don't apologize for saying it is our turn now," the minister shouted amind standing applause as he introduced a slate of six, black "reform" aldermanic candidates who joined Washington in campaigning against the Democratic organization and the Republican party.

To win the primary and the final election, three term Congressman Washington had to run against former Mayor Jane Byrne; Richard Daley Jr., the son of the former mayor; the Democratic organization" which controlled 25,000 city jobs and millionaire Republican candidate Epton. "The issue is not race. It is reform of the system, "Washington kept repeating near the end of the long, bitter contest.

Over half a million white and black residents were eligible to vote as a result of last minute registration drives in the city's predominantly Caucasian Northside and overwhelmingly black Southside, but Chicago has a wistory of votes being case by residents listed in vacant houses and cemeteries.

A Republican presidential candidate did not win in the city for 100 years since Abraham Lincoln and a Republican mayor hasn't been elected since 1933 when pioneer black Congressman William L. Dawson switched from the Republican to the Democratic party to install the latter organization in power for 50 years with the consistant aid of black voters, Dawson constantly urged his supporter "don't get made, get smart."

During the last month of Washington's campaign, an additional 15,00 Blacks, Hispanics and Asian residents in the Southwest and Northwest areas sought to register as white Democrats publicly supported the Republican candidate. Most of the undecided white voters appeared to live in the affluent Michigan lakefront apartments stretching from the suburban northshore near Wisconsin to the smoky steel mills near Gary, Ind.

As this reporter toured the area with a YMCA official, senior citizen Jewish voters apologetically displayed Epton signs while old and teenage black voters showed quiet determination as they electioneered with posters, buttons and flyers for Washington.

"Collusion between Republicans and Democrats to keep us out of the system is nothing new," Jackson reminded his followers at the headquarters of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH) in a former Jewish temple in the old Hyde Park ethnic stronghold near the University of Chicago. "We had this in the South for a hundred years until the civil rights movement broke up racist politics by getting us the right to vote," he emphasized.

Ironically, the ultimate results of Washington bid for "reform power"-depended upon the 150,000 predominantly Jewish, liberal voters along the east side. Here, the population had to choose between its cultural roots and its liberal tradition" during this period of healing" said Jackson in reference to the Passover, Easter and the mouring of the assassination of Doctor King in April.

Although lakefront residents have always voted predominantly Democratic, Epton sought to appeal to the support "of his own kind" to upset his black opponent. and the Republican, Jewish candidate was openly supported by at least eight white Democratic aldermen, including former Congresman Roman Pucinski, who served in the legislature with Washington.

"If white Democratic leaders cannot deliver enough voters to win Chicago for Harold Washington in 1983, then I doubt if the Democratic Party can get enough black votes to win the White House in 1984," said Jackson in explaining his efforts to link the mayor's race directly to the Presidential election.

Voters who objected to Jackson's rhetoric appeared to forget or ignore former Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's 1968 tactics which lost the election for Democratic Presidential Candidate Hubert Humphrey, or that the Grand Old Party (GOP) successfully urged black voters to boycott the 1968 election as Jackson may be suggesting to 1984.

—General Assembly

Continued from page 1

passed cover a broad range of subjects; everything from the State Operating Budget (HB210) and the State Capital Budget (HB211) to a ban on cockfighting (SB-85) and the licensing and sale of frozen desserts (SB-125).

Some bills didn't pass. The Bill of Rights for Unemployed Persons did; so did a bill that would limit the jurisdiction of the Human Relations Commission in insurance rate cases. One bill, HB775 ended up in a legislator's vest pocket as the clock struck twelve. That bill would have taken tax exemptions from Montgomery County County Clubs that discriminate against applicants for membership.

The General Assembly is required by the state constitution to conclude its legislative business 90 days after the session begins. Time ran out at 11:59 p.m. on Monday when the Assembly adjourned — die or without arranging to meeting again until January of next year. At midnight, House pages dumped a blizzard of confetti on the head of Speaker Benjamin Cardin and it was all over.

Here's a list of some of the more significant bills awaiting the signature of Governor Harry Hughes.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COURT EXPENSES — Awards to small businesses for litigation expenses in certain civil rights cases brought by state agencies; like the Human Relations Commission.

SJR 1 — ERA - Urges the U.S. Congress to again pass the Equal Rights Amendment.

HB 150 — RIGHTS OF MENTALLY ILL - Guarantees certain rights to mentally ill persons in Department of Health and Mental Hygiene administered facilities.

HB 246 — EEO GRIEVANCES - Allows state employees to file grievances directly with the Human Relations Commission instead of going through the Department of Personnel first.

HB 1211 — RIGHTS OF THE BLIND - Provides civil penalties for violations of the rights of blind persons.

EDUCATION

SB 30 — SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION - $2,000,000 for Baltimore City school construction, improvement and modernization.

HB 258 — TARGETED AID - Provides state aid to education for Maryland localities for Fiscal Year 1984

HB 745 — SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENTS - Extends indefinitely the authority of the State Scholarship Board to negotiate reciprocal scholarship agreements with other states.

HB 939 — DISRUPTIVE STUDENTS - Requires creation of special programs for disruptive students.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SB 214 — HANDICAPPED CHILDREN - Creates a state debt of $1,300,000 to be used as a grant to the John F. Kennedy nstitute for Handicapped Children.

SJR 16 — CHILD ABUSE - Requests that the Governor establish a Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect.

HB 879 — CAR CHILD RESTRAINT - Requires safety seats for children five-year -old and younger in motor vehicles.

HB 972 — DAY CARE FUND - Provides for a Day Care Facilities Loan Financing Fund.

HB 1366 — EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN - Creates a state debt of $250,000 to be used as a grant to the Benedictine School for Exceptional Children.

HB 1395 — CHILD PROTECTION LAW - Expands the definition of "neglected child" to include one who is in potential danger and authorizes anyone to report suspected child neglect.

HB 1398 — DAY CARE FINANCING - Creates a state debt of $750,000 to be used as a grant to the Day Care Facilities Loan Financing Fund.

HJR 53—TRANSPORTATION OF HANDICAPPED - Requests a special commission to study current law, regulations and practices in the transportation of handicapped children to and from special education programs.

CAMPAIGNS, ELECTIONS AND VOTING

SB 71 — DELEGATE SELECTION - Democratic National Convention provides that the Democratic State Committee develop the method of selection.

HB 703 — CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS - Repeals absolute prohibition against contributions greater than $2,500 to committees for the purpose of promoting or defeating passage of certain questions, propositions or referenda.

HB 1013 — ELECTION OFFENSES - Provides fines and or imprisonment for persons guilty of election fraud.

EMPLOYMENT

SB 128 — WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION - Provides workmen's compensation for participants in public assistance jobs programs.

SB 538 — EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT - Establishes a State Department of Employment and Training.

HB 1226 — JOB TRAINING - Creates the Job Training Partnership Program in the State of Maryland.

HB 1410 — UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE - Provides increased weekly unemployment insurance payments effective July and December 1983.

HOUSING

SB 31 — HOUSING DEVELOPMENT - Authorizes creation of a Baltimore City debt of $3,000,000 to be used for housing development.

SB 918 — HOUSING REHABILITATION - Authorizes the Department of Economic and Community Development to provide housing rehabilitation funds to Maryland cities and counties.

HB 1323 — HOUSING FINANCE - Establishes a Housing Finance Review Committee and an advisory body under the Secretary of the Department of Economic and Community Development.

CONSUMER CONCERNS

SB 198 — BALLOON PAYMENTS - Provides that a lender or seller may create a balloon payment on a second mortgage.

SB 591 — BANK DEREGULATION - Gives financial institutions and retail stores more freedom in establishing fees and charges for credit.

HB 1299 — SMOKE DETECTORS - Repeals the provision that excludes certain hotels and multifamily buildings from installing smoke detection devices.

CRIME, JUSTICE, PRISONS

SB 109 — DEATH PENALTY - Elimination of intoxication as a mitigating circumstance in cases involving the crime of murder.

SB 175 — HANDGUNS - Provides a maximum 20-year sentence for second convictions of offenders who use handguns in committing crimes.

HB 1497 — PRE-RELEASE FOR WOMEN - Authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to establish a pre-release unit for women.

ENVIRONMENT, NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SB 190 — CLEAN WATER - Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to conduct inspections to ensure pure water standards.

SB 191 — LANDFILLS - Increases the dollar amount of surety bonds or deposits required in a landfill refuse disposal system.

EJR 2 — NUCLEAR WEAPONS - Requests that the Maryland congressional delegation introduce a resolution calling for the President to negotiate with the Soviet Union to achieve a mutual nuclear weapons freeze.

HB 1083 — ENERGY AND WEATHERIZATION - requires the Governor to apply certain federal funds to a weatherization program and an energy assistant program.

DRUNK DRIVING

SB 104 — HOMICIDE BY DRUNK DRIVER - Increases th penalty for homicide by motor vehicle while intoxicated.

MEDICAL CARE

HB 534 — CHURCH HOSPITAL - Creates a state debt in the amount of $300,000 to be used as a grant to Church Hospital.

HOMELESS PERSONS

HB 998 — FOOD AND SHELTER - Establishes a program to provide nutrition and shelter for homeless persons.

HB 1223 — MORTGAGE LOANS FOR UNEMPLOYED - Allows lenders, with concent, to collect unemployment insurance benefits to make mortgage payments.

HB 1227 — MORTGAGE LOANS FOR UNEMPLOYED - Allows lenders, with concent, to collect unemployment insurance benefits to make mortgage payments.

Tony Brown's Comments

An insightful cartoon appeared in the A.M. JOURNAL national newspaper depicting delegates at the U.N. casting their votes. Other countries held up cards saying "Tea," "Coffee," and "Oil." But the American delegate's card read: "VD," Suggesting that our majo r export to the world marker is a plague called genital herpes.

The cartoon carries more realism than humor. But as bad as it is—and it's pretty bad—there is now hope. During the last few weeks in April, I'm presenting on public television some of the world's best scientists, two of whom just may have found the answer to the new venereal epidemic of genital herpes.

Durk Pearson and Sandy Shaw, authors of the best-selling book in the country—Life Extension (Warner Books)—claim that an obscure food preservative can treat the lesions of herpes and prevent new ones from forming.

"Are you saying that if you're taking BHT and you have herpes, you cannot contaminate another person?" I asked.

"That is correct. If you take two grams just before bedtime, you will not have any lesions. You will not have any intact, viral particles. You will not be able to infect anyone else. Nobody else will be able to infect you either," Pearson, an MIT graduated physicist and a designer of the space shuttle answered.

Today's incurable herpes may have met its match, Pearson and Shaw explain on the program.

The danger of not doing anything about this incurable venereal disease is a hidden danger to the 35 million Americans who already have genital herpes, the 500,000 people who will contact it this year and the 150 million who have cold sores and fever blisters, a form of herpes. Virtually everybody is unaware of the long-range danger of herpes.

Sandy Shaw, author and chemist, told me on the television special: "Persistent herpes infections are very dangerous. Not only because they cause a lot of discomfort and pain and inhibit people's activities, but because herpes infections have been associated with a number of human cancers and they are thought to be causative factors in some of them, possibly uterine cancer and even breast cancer possibly."

What is the answer to the effectiveness of BHT?

SHAW: The herpes virus differs from a lot of other viruses in that it has a fatty coat surrounding it. This is the way it disguises itself so that is can move around in your body.

And your immune system, that is looking for things like viruses, doesn't see it because there's lots of little blobs of fat in your blood stream, and they all look like the herpes virus with this little fatty coat around it. It's self-disguised.

PEARSON: And that fatty coat is also necessary for enabling it to stick to and penetrate the fatty membranes that surround the million cells, so that fatty coat not only hides it from your immune system, it also allows it to get into the cell.

SHAW: The BHT dissolves into this fatty coat and it alters the chemical structure of the coat so that it no longer is able to stay tightly coiled around the virus. It springs open and then there's the naked virus underneath. The protein and the nucleic acids are exposed to the immune system, without that coat around it to disguise it. After that, the immune system sees it, and attacks it and destroys it.

Sandy Shaw explains why there is no rush to advertise this treatment for herpes: "BHT is in the unfortunate position where there is no patent that can be obtained. You cannot get a patent on BHT. So, if a company wanted to get approval to use BHT, to treat herpes and make that claim when they sold the product, they would have to spend around $70 million.

And it would take eight to ten years to get the FDA's approval. And after they have gone to the trouble of spending all that money and waiting all that time, anybody would be able to sell the product. They wouldn't have a patent so any competitor would be able to sell the product. And how would they regain that money back?

It's possible that the sufferings can go on because there's no proof to ending it. But in the meantime, BHT is sold for a few dollars in health food stores.

TONY BROWN'S JOURNAL TV series can be seen on public television Thursday, on channel 22 at 11:30 p.m.

It can also be seen on channel 67, Thursday 11:30 p.m. Please consult listings.