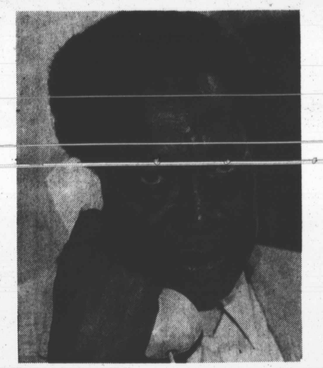
(Paid Political Advertisement)

We've Come Too Far To Turn Back Now!!



LEVER NO. 2A

Re-Turn Clarence "DU" Burns

as President, City Council

WHY?

Because "Du" Burns is a "DO-ER"

President, Clarence "Du" Burns
Chairman, Urban Affairs Committee
Accomplishments

"Du" Burns is a people's person dedicated to Baltimore City and her neighborhoods. He served as chairman of the Urban Affairs Committee for over eleven years. "Du" Burns worked affectively with the administration and neighborhoods that produced the following projects:

1st. Dist.
1. Lexington Market Redevelopment Project
2. Washington Hill Redevelopment Project
3. Fells Point Urban Renewal Project
4. Baltimore City Hospital Task Force on Nursing
5. Highlandtown Business District Revitalization
6. Dunbar High School Redevelopment
7. Old Town Mall Redevelopment Project
8. And Others.

2nd Dist.
1. Ashland Mews Housing Redevelopment Project
2. East Baltimore Medical Plan Development
3. Lanvale Towers Senior Citizens Tower Development
4. Oliver Neighborhood Housing Redevelopment Project
5. East Baltimore Community Corporation
6. 20 West Senior Citizen Tower Development Project
7. Waters Towers Development Project
8. And Others.

3rd Dist.
1. York Road Planning Area Committee
2. Hamilton Business District Commercial Revitalization
3. Govan Manor Senior Citizen Tower
4. Govans Multi-Purpose Center
5. And Others.

4th Dist.
1. Poppleton Area Redevelopment Project and Senior Citizen Building
2. Sandtown Redevelopment Project
3. Park Heights Housing Redevelopment Pilot Block Initiation
4. Upton Urban Redevelopment Area
5. Park Heights Street Academy
6. Shake and Bake Family Fun Center Development Project
7. And Others.

5th Dist.
1. Park Circle Enterprize Zone
2. Howard Park Business Area Commercial Revitalization
3. Walbrook Shopping Center Commercial Revitalization
4. Bernard E. Mason, Sr. Apts.
5. Rogers Avenue Transit Station
6. Coldspring Lane Transit Station
7. Mt. Washington Business Revitalization District
8. And Others.

6th Dist.
1. Mt. Winans Housing Redevelopment Project
2. Cherry Hill New Homes Redevelopment Project
3. Irvington School Redevelopment Project
4. Ridgely's Delight Redevelopment Project
5. Brooklyn Business Area Development Project
6. Sharpe Leadenhall Housing Redevelopment Project
7. And Others.

It is important to note that "Du" Burns has:
1. Always voted to increase the Baltimore City Education Budget
2. Always voted to increase the budget of the Police and Fire Departments

MORE IMPORTANTLY, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1797, THE BLACK COMMUNITY HAS A REPRESENTATIVE AT THE TOP ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL OF CITY GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL IS, IN EFFECT, THE VICE-MAYOR OF BALTIMORE. HE IS ALSO PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATES, WHICH PASSES ON ALL MONEY MATTERS BEFORE THE CITY. HE SERVES AS MAYOR IN THE MAYOR'S ABSENCE AND WOULD SUCCEED HIM IF HE WERE TO LEAVE OFFICE. IF WE LOSE "DU" BURNS AS PRESIDENT, WE LOSE OUR IMPORTANT VOICE IN THE GOVERNING OF OUR CITY. LET'S BE SURE THAT WE KEEP HIM THERE!! PULL LEVER 2A FOR CLARENCE "DU" BURNS ON SEPTEMBER 13TH.

A VOTE FOR "DU" IS A SAFE DEPOSIT

Auth: M. Rashid, Treas.

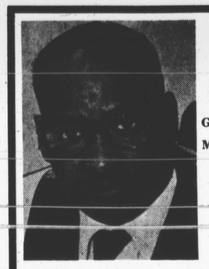
EVERY Vote Counts!! Let's "DU" it on September 13th

Kurt Schmoke - 1982 - State's Attorney 102,403 votes (Won)

Saundra Banks - 1982 - Clerk, Circuit Court 59,102 votes (Won)

'Will blacks vote for blacks and will whites vote for whites? The answer will decide the political futures of many.'

(Reprinted for the Special AFRO Endorsement Issue)



George L. Russell - 1971 Mayor 58,525 votes (Lost)

Mary Conaway - 1982 Register of Wills 42,605 votes (Won)

By Arthur W. Murphy

Last year, all black voter turn-out records were broken. No one is really quite sure whether Kurt Schmoke's success was an isolated incident or a part of a new trend of increased black voter participation in Baltimore City elections.

If the 1983 election is a part of a trend, we can expect to have a record black voter turn-out this year and a major increase in the number of blacks elected to local and city wide offices. There is a question, however, that is haunting both black and white politicians in Baltimore this year. Will the historic polarized voting behavior of Baltimore continue in 1983? Will blacks vote for blacks and will whites vote for whites? The answer will decide the political futures of many.

Baltimore has been a city where city-wide candidates have had little or no success in garnering significant white support. There have been a few blacks who have garnered in excess of 40% of the vote generated from predominantly white neighborhoods. Kurt Schmoke in 1982 was not an exception to that rule as is commonly believed. Kurt's victory was solely due to the unprecedented black voter turn-out in the city and the enormous support he received from the black community.

Historically, blacks have won city wide contests under the following circumstances:

"Baltimore has been a city where black city-wide candidates have had little or no success in garnering significant white support."

First, the field of candidates is split, pitting several white candidates against each other. Because of the split in the white community, the blacks won. Example: Milton Allen's victory in 1970 where he placed first in a field of five candidates for State's Attorney.

Second, blacks win in a judicial contest where the voter can make several choices, so-called multiple vote contests. Because each voter can choose up to five or six different candidates for as many positions, blacks have learned the art of single shooting and have used it well to win. Example: Billy Murphy and Robert Bell victories in the 1980 Supreme Bench race.

Third, in city wide contests where the position sought is far down the ballot and of little relative interest to any group other than the black community. Example: Elmer O. Harris' victory in 1978 for the clerkship of the Baltimore City Court.

According to a noted political analyst, of the seventy blacks who filed for city-wide Congressional offices between 1964 and 1980 in Baltimore City, blacks have managed to win but twenty-one such races (30%) and not one of those victories failed to come under the aforementioned three conditions. Kurt Schmoke was the first black to win a head to head high interest city-wide election.

If Billy Murphy hopes to win his race against Mayor William Schaefer, he will be the only second black in the history of Baltimore to win a head to head high interest contest. The facts seem to support his having a difficult but probably successful time in accomplishing his goal.

Democratic Primary Elections
Comparative Vote Totals of Black Candidates (20,000 Votes or More)
Seeking City Wide or Congressional Office — 1966-82 Baltimore City

Candidate*	Position	Year	Total	Penetration % Black
Kurt L. Schmoke	State's Attorney	1982	102,403	86%,
Milton B. Allen*	Supreme Bench Judge	1978	72,441	70%
Robert B. Watts*	Municipal Court Judge	1966	67,871	57%
Solomon Baylor*	Supreme Bench Judge	1978	60,904	48%
George L. Russell	Mayor	1971	58,528	75%
Harry A. Cole*	Supreme Bench Judge	1970	57,433	57%
Robert M. Bell*	Supreme Bench Judge	1980	56,421	61%
Robert B. Watts	Supreme Bench Judge	1970	56,136	59%
John R. Hargrove*	Supreme Bench Judge	1976	54,281	47%
William H. Murphy, Jr.*	Supreme Bench Judge	1980	48,327	70%
Milton B. Allen	State's Attorney	1974	44,353	82%
John R. Hargrove*	Municipal Court Judge	1970	41,478	40%
John W. Douglass	Comptroller	1979	40,569	71%
William H. Murphy, Sr.	Orphans Court Judge	1966	36,925	
Milton B. Allen*	State's Attorney	1970	33,838	61%
William H. Murphy, Sr.†	Municipal Court Judge	1970	33,703	
Clarence Mitchell III	Pres.-City Council	1967	33,412	68%
Parren J. Mitchell*	Congress-7th Cong.	1972	32,946	58%
Elmer O. Harris*	Clerk-Balto. City Court	1978	32,836	42%
William Allen*	Clerk-Superior Court	1978	31,863	
Paul L. Chester	Pres. City Council	1971	31,714	45%
Frank M. Conaway	Comptroller	1971	31,447	48%
John W. Douglass	Comptroller	1975	31,188	66%
George L. Russell	Congress-7th	1972	30,202	
Joseph C. Howard	Supreme Bench Judge	1968	29,684	73%
A. Dwight Pettit	State's Attorney	1978	29,351	56%
Archie D. Williams	People's Court Judge	1968	27,542	75%
Paul L. Chester*	Clerk, Common Pleas	1970	27,083	41%
Benjamin H. Foreman*	Orphans Court Judge	1974	26,278	35%
Bertram Z. Dorsey	Sheriff	1970	24,449	
Saundra E. Banks*	Clerk, Common Pleas	1978	23,177	36%
James W. McAllister	Court, Special Appeals	1972	22,814	
Archie D. Williams	Supreme Bench Judge	1972	22,581	36%

*Denotes Winner

Murphy Communications Corporation

MOST WHITES HAVE NOT VOTED FOR BLACKS

"If Billy Murphy hopes to win his race against Mayor William Donald Schaefer, he will be only the second black in the history of Baltimore to win a head to head high interest contest."

First, blacks comprise an absolute voting majority in Baltimore City. If black voter turn-out and white voter turn-out are equal, and if blacks vote for blacks and whites vote for whites in the same numbers, Billy should win.

PROBLEM: Only twice in the past two decades has black voter turn-out equaled white voter turn-out. The first was in the 1964 Presidential election when George Wallace ran for president and the second was in the 1982 Kurt Schmoke victory.

All indications point to an equal voter turn-out on September 13. In both 1964 and in 1980, Baltimore experienced a record increase in the number of registered voters. According to recent reports, more than 50,000 new registrants have been added to the voter rolls in 1983.

"Only twice in the past two decades has black voter turn-out equalled white voter turn-out."

Second, Billy Murphy will have to receive over 85% of the black vote to win. There have been only two black candidates who have run for city-wide office who have ever exceeded 80% of the black vote. They are Milton B. Allen in his losing re-election attempt in 1974 and Kurt Schomoke in his victory in 1982.

Milton Allen lost because black voter turn-out was eight points below that of whites and blacks did not make up an absolute voting majority in the city. Kurt Schmoke won because black voter turn-out exceeded white voter turn-out and blacks, at the same time, constituted an absolute majority of voters in the city.

Billy Murphy's ability to garner that high percentage of the black vote is purely a function of his popularity in the black community relative to the mayor's.

History would appear to indicate that Murphy is almost assured of at least 70% of the black vote because of the historic response of black voters to back city-wide candidates who were successful in getting their message across. The question remains whether Mayor Schaefer can and will receive a significant black vote.

Over the two decade period between 1960 to 1980, there is only one example of a white city-wide candidate taking a significant black vote from a black candidate. In 1971, James Lacy, candidate for city council president, managed to beat black candidate Paul L. Chester in a majority of the black precincts of the city. James Lacy was the running mate of black mayoral candidate George L. Russell. Russell, as a campaign theme to the black community, urged black voters to elect an integrated city-wide ticket. Black voters responded positively.

"History would appear to indicate that Murphy is almost assured of at least 70% of the black vote . . . . . ."

Generally however, white candidates appear to be able to garner anywhere from 10-25% of the black vote in city-wide contests against blacks. In order for Murphy to win, he must reduce that percentagte by at least half.

What chance does Billy Murphy have of receiving a significant white vote? As previously outlined, few blacks have been able to do well against strong white candidates city-wide. Over the past two decades black city-wide candidates have attracted an average of 10% of the white vote. In high interest contests, such as Mayor, President of the City Council, Comptroller, and State's Attorney, the average is about 5%. It would appear from an historic perspective that Billy Murphy's chances of garnering a significant white vote would be slim.

In conclusion, therefore it would appear that Billy Murphy can become the first black Mayor of Baltimore if:

Black voter turnout equals or exceeds white voter turnout.
Black voters give Murphy no less than 85-90% of their vote.

TOP TEN BLACK VOTE GETTERS CITY WIDE (NON-JUDICIAL CONTESTS) BALTIMORE CITY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS 1962-82

Candidate	Total Vote	% City total	% Penetration Black	Whitr	Jewish
1. Kurt Schmoke 1982-State's Attorney	102,403*	57.7	87	23	34
2. Saundra Banks 1982-Circuit Court Clerk	59,02	33.5	70	10	5
3. George L. Russell 1971-Mayor	58,525	33.8	75	7	13
4. Milton B. Allen 1974-State's Attorney	44,353	39	82	12	30
5. Mary Conaway 1982-Register/Wills	42,605	24	62	11	5
6. John W. Douglass 1979-Comptroller	40,569	37	71	11	11
7. Milton B. Allen 1970-State's Attorney	33,838	24	61	5	3
8. Clarence M. Mitchell, III 1967-City Council Pres	33,412	25	68	19	6
9. Elmer O. Harris 1978-Balto. City Clerk	32,836	23	42	20	20
10. Paul L. Chester 1971-City Council Pres.	31,714	18	45	2	2

Councilwoman Iris Reeves and her late husband Councilman Norman V. Reeves