

was always interested in a congressional seat in Baltimore," says Pettit, but word from the political grapevine had it that Mitchell had stated that he was "tiring, frustrated" and might possibly be retiring. AFRO-AMERICAN
Several people in the community called me in to know what my position would be on the information. That was the impetus that gave me the opportunity to give serious consideration," explains Pettit.

Two days before Congressman Mitchell announced that he would run for a seventh term, Pettit held a news conference in his law offices and announced his candidacy.

Once I made a decision that I was interested in the seat, I didn't think it was in the interest of the community to vacillate (on the issue).

Pettit stresses that his candidacy is not a criticism of Cong. Mitchell's performance, but to hear people saying, 'Go for it!' Not that he's against P. J., but certain needs in the district have left voters very frustrated. Maybe new blood, new aggressiveness, a new spirit in terms of delivering jobs and services, housing and educational benefits is needed.

The 7th District, along with the city in general, has the highest statistics in unemployment, and the housing situation is not one of the best in the country. There is no great injection of industry and jobs, but I'm not saying it is the fault of Parren," says Pettit.

Presently Pettit is putting together an organizational structure for his campaign — studying federal election law which is very complicated. Before you jump out there and start shaking hands you have to do your homework."

In addition to his private practice and the initiation of his campaign, he was recently assumed the vice chairmanship in the state for Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign.

"In one way it (his chairmanship) can be a division of energies, but I see both as being very important to Baltimore City. Let's just say it will be a consumption of more energy."

Pettit views the Jackson campaign as "so crucial that it cannot be neglected. I see no inconsistencies in me being a candidate at the same time." AFRO-AMERICAN

The Jackson candidacy will serve as a "stimulus for disenfranchised people to be awakened and get involved in politics," and place Jackson in a "tremendous bargaining position (at the Democratic Convention)."

After viewing the recent three-hour Democratic presidential candidate debate, Pettit believes "America is ready to respond to him as a legitimate candidate."

Of his own campaign Pettit hopes to dispel the notion that he is criticizing Cong. Mitchell or jeopardizing black possession of the congressional seat.

JAN 21 1984
"We don't have but one Black congressman from Maryland and as long as we don't risk losing that seat, I find no problem whatsoever in people aspiring to succeed or take over from Parren as long as we don't endanger that seat."



Afro American 1/21/1984

Testified half of the dealer

A. Fletcher
Fesperman
Sun Staff

a candidate in the 7th
Democratic primary,
witness in the New
Baltimore businessman
of possession and intent
of \$700,000 worth of co-

1986
among an un-
rears, including a one-
and a former police vice
to central New Jersey
Edward W. Hooks.
portedly owns several
and a bar here, disap-
day after the charac-
in his behalf.

pearance, Hooks was
warrant has been is-
could be sentenced to
prison, according to
a Middlesex County,
r.

minute testimony,
at Hooks was a fine,
businessman who had
several community
said. Pettit also tes-
ks contributed to his
campaign.

was it mentioned that

Hooks was sentenced to 18 months in
prison after he pleaded guilty in
1975 to embezzling almost \$12,000
from the now-defunct Organization
of Baltimore Cab Drivers. Pettit
served as counsel to the group "three
or four years" while Hooks was pres-
ident.

JUN 6 1986

"I did not see that to be relevant
and I wasn't asked about it," Pettit
said yesterday. "That thing [the em-
bezzlement] occurred so long ago. In
my opinion . . . Ed was upstanding.
I'd go to one of his stores and he'd be
working on the cash register, putting
stock on the shelves. In my opinion,
he was a hard-working, industrious
businessman." **EVENING SUN**

Pettit said that over the years he
represented Hooks in a number of
small business matters such as store
leases and felt no qualms about tes-
tifying in his behalf.

"I have known Ed and repre-
sented him over the years," Pettit
said. "I've never known of anything
like this to come up. . . . I never
heard of anything in the streets of
him and narcotics."

Hooks contributed \$200 to Pet-
tit's congressional campaign in Jan-
uary, according to Federal Election
Commission reports.

Pettit said that Hooks' \$200
check bounced but that Hooks' wife,
June, later made a \$1,000 contribu-
tion to the campaign.

Other character witnesses for
Hooks were Kenneth L. Webster, a
two-term state delegate from West
Baltimore, and Ernie Carrington, a
former vice officer who was the
Northern District's policeman of the

year in 1974. Neither could be
reached for comment yesterday.

Hooks and a companion were ar-
rested on June 30, 1985, by New Jer-
sey state troopers after they were
stopped for a traffic violation on the
southbound New Jersey Turnpike,
Czech said.

JUN 6 1986

A search of the car Hooks was
traveling in yielded a white plastic
bag containing 18 ounces of
high-grade cocaine. The drugs had a
street value of anywhere from
\$700,000 to \$1 million, Czech said.

Arrested with Hooks was Melvin
Singletary, the car's driver. They
were released on \$50,000 bond each,
which was posted by Hooks.

Singletary had no former police
record and his trial ended in a hung
jury, Czech said. **EVENING SUN**

Hooks, meanwhile, went on trial
May 26, but two days later he disap-
peared from his New Brunswick,
N.J., hotel room. "He just got cold
feet," Czech said.

The trial continued in Hooks' ab-
sence and Tuesday he was found
guilty of possession of cocaine and
possession with intent to distribute
the drug.

JUN 6 1986

As president of the now defunct
Organization of Baltimore Cab Driv-
ers, Hooks was a prominent player
in a two-month strike by 300 drivers
against the Checker Cab Company in
1974.

EVENING SUN

Czech said that Hooks was ar-
rested for drug possession on the
New Jersey Turnpike in 1979 but
charges against him were dropped
after a motion to suppress some evi-
dence was upheld by a judge.

Pettit Testified on Behalf of Cocaine Dealer

Pettit will seek Rep. Mitchell's seat

By Michael Shultz
Evening Sun Staff

24

A. Dwight Pettit has announced he will seek election to Congress from the Maryland's 7th District.

His announcement came amid rumors and new reports that veteran Rep. Parren J. Mitchell has tired and will chose not to seek another term. He won his first term in the northwest Baltimore district in 1970. **Eve. Sun**

Mitchell scheduled a press conference tomorrow to declare his intentions.

He has told supporters the job tired him and he considered quitting. But many have urged him to seek another term, which would be his eighth.

He has suggested he may chose to run again.

Pettit, a lawyer who ran against then-State's Attorney William A. Swisher in 1976, said he would stay in the race regardless of Mitchell's decision.

"I think we can articulate the issues," he said. "A challenge would be good for the district." **DEC 7 1983**

Pettit also said he wanted to make clear to a score of other potential candidates he is serious about the race, and perhaps keep them out.

These potential candidates include the congressman's nephews, City Councilman Michael Mitchell and state Sen. Clarence Mitchell, and, as Pettit said, "about the whole black political structure."

Mitchell, 61, has steadily strengthened his control of the 7th District since winning by only 38 votes in a then white-majority district.

He faced only one serious challenge—by George Russell in 1972. The district, which now includes nearly all the city's black neighborhoods, Bolton Hill and the county neighborhoods of Lochearn and Milford Mill, now is 70 percent black.

Pettit, 37, was co-chairman of Jimmy Carter's 1976 Maryland campaign. Pettit has been involved in several community activities. **Eve. Sun**

A graduate of Howard University, Pettit said he wanted to show voters that "there is something to see beyond Parren."

Pettit ending 7th District

By Robert Hilson Jr.
Evening Sun Staff

63

A. Dwight Pettit, citing the need to devote more time to Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign in Maryland, withdrew today from the 7th District congressional Democratic primary race. **MAR 8 1984**

The Jackson campaign and his "close respect" for incumbent Democratic Rep. Parren J. Mitchell played heavily in his decision to withdraw, Pettit said. **Eve. Sun**

"I have strong loyalties to the congressman," added Pettit, 38, an attorney who entered the race in December after getting "strong indications" that Mitchell might not seek re-election.

Mitchell, 61, announced his re-election bid soon after Pettit entered the race.

Pettit announced his withdrawal today at Mitchell's West Baltimore district office. The congressman was at Pettit's side during the announcement.

Pettit said his decision not to run "was a very hard" one and was made after conferring with Mitchell, who has represented the predominantly black district since 1970.

In the 1976 city Democratic primary, Pettit unsuccessfully ran for state's attorney against then-incumbent William A. Swisher.

"A lot of people see me and Parren as being on the same side of the issues. It would be a test of people's loyalties as to who to support," Pettit said.

Mitchell thanked Pettit for withdrawing. **Eve. Sun**

Still in the race for the Democratic nomination is Elizabeth C. Gray, a college instructor who unsuccessfully challenged Mitchell in 1980.

congressional chase

Pettit said he believed his race against Mitchell would have been close, but he said he felt more of an urgency to organize Jackson's Maryland campaign. **MAR 8 1984**

Pettit and state Sen. James Clark, D-Howard, were co-chairmen of Jimmy Carter's successful statewide presidential campaign in 1976. He hopes to repeat that feat for Jackson.

Pettit said that although the Jackson campaign is in full swing statewide, the city campaign is not as strong as he would like it to be.

"I want to be able to do for Jackson what I did for Carter in 1976. I want to assume more of an organizational role in the city. I feel Baltimore City is going to be very responsive for Jackson," Pettit said.

As for the future, Pettit said he has not made any decision on a possible run for Congress in 1986. "I'm going to reserve my options," he said.

Pettit steps aside in 7th District race

Attorney A. Dwight Pettit formally withdrew as a candidate for the Seventh Congressional District seat Thursday morning, thus avoiding a battle with Representative Parren J. Mitchell, the incumbent. **MAR 10 1984**

Pettit cited his respect for Rep. Mitchell and a desire not to "factionalize and divide the district in a way they may not be of service to the overall community," and the opportunity to "commit greater participation to the Jackson Presidential Campaign without the hindrance of the possible appearance of self promotion," as reasons for his withdrawal.

Pettit, who is also vice chairman of the Maryland Jesse Jackson presidential campaign, announced his candidacy in December of last year when Mitchell indicated his possible retirement.

Pettit said he campaigned in order to bring himself to the attention of the district, as an alternative representative. **APRO-AM**

"I officially filed even after the Congressman indicated he would run for re-election to insure that if there was a change in that decision, I would be properly registered as a candidate," said the attorney. **MAR 10 1984**

Pettit who ran unsuccessfully for



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: October 4, 1977

FROM : Larry S. Gibson *LSG*

SUBJECT: Presidential Appointments in Maryland

Attached are memoranda regarding two Marylanders, A. Dwight Pettit and Joseph C. Howard, whom I recommend to you most highly for appointment as U. S. Attorney and U. S. District Judge respectively. Both men are fully qualified for these positions and would bring credit to this Administration.

Attachments

LS Gibson Files



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

A. DWIGHT PETTIT - CANDIDATE FOR U. S. ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Present Incumbent

The present incumbent Jervis Finney, received his appointment as a result of a very active background in Republican politics. He served in the Maryland State Senate, until he relinquished his seat to run for County Executive for Baltimore County. After winning the Republican nomination, he lost in the general election. Soon thereafter, he was appointed U. S. Attorney at the initiative of former Senator J. Glenn Beall.

There is general public acceptance in Maryland that Finney will be leaving. In fact the most widely-held public perception is that he would have left earlier had it not been for the pendency of the Mandel trial. I don't think that there will be significant negative public or press reaction to his leaving.

Pettit's Background (See attached resume).

Pettit has had a very successful and diversified career in the few years since he left law school. At the age of 26, he became perhaps the youngest SBA District Counsel. From SBA he moved to the Public Defender's office in Baltimore City, and then to private practice. The first page of his resume tells you something about his very successful law practice.

National Political Support

Pettit appears to have been the first active Maryland supporter for Jimmy Carter's candidacy for President. Many months prior to the first primary election, Pettit met Carter during one of his early swings through the state. A close relationship developed which has continued to date.

Pettit for all practical purposes initiated the Carter Campaign in Maryland. He physically opened the Carter Primary Election Office and recruited the initial campaign staff. He thereafter served as co-chairman of the Primary Election Campaign, a Carter delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and co-chairman of the General Election Campaign in Maryland.

Pettit's strongest supporters in the White House would be the President, Hamilton Jordan, and Peter Bourne.

State Political Support

Pettit has widespread support in the state, primarily as a result of contacts he developed in the Carter Campaign. You may recall that during the primary in Maryland, most of the elected political figures supported California Governor Jerry Brown. One consequence of this was to develop a rather close relationship among the Carter supporters, who consisted essentially of blacks and persons living in rural areas.

Following the convention, Pettit was able to heal the wounds and run an effective campaign. His diplomacy would be an asset as a U. S. Attorney. While at the same time Pettit's litigation record clearly indicates willingness on his part to fight for principles and issues which he deems important.

Black Political Support

Pettit is very popular within the black communities in Maryland and has no black competitor for this position. He would also have the active support of Andy Young, Jesse Hill, Parren Mitchell and Bill Borders. Pettit is the President of the Monumental City Bar Association, which is the Baltimore Chapter of the National Bar Association.

Senator Sarbanes

I doubt that Paul Sarbanes is likely to give Pettit his wholehearted support. I've known Sarbanes since we worked in the same law firm in 1966. I would imagine that he would prefer the appointment as U. S. Attorney of someone from one of the large Baltimore law firms. I would not however expect that Sarbanes would actively oppose Pettit's nomination. I think it is significant that to date Sarbanes has not articulated support for any other specific candidate.

Press

Pettit has received phenomenally good press. (See the attached clippings, especially the last one). There has been some speculation both in the written media and on television re-

garding a possibility of Pettit being appointed U. S. Attorney. I would not anticipate a negative press reaction to his appointment.

Negative Considerations

In that Pettit has not served in a large prestigious law firm, he does not enjoy the professional standing coming from such an association. His practice has been essentially of a general practitioner representing medium size businesses, organizations, and individuals. I am also aware that Pettit did allow his practice to slip a little during the primary and general election campaign. Nevertheless, he appears to have successfully pulled it all back together, with no permanent harm done.

A second possible negative consequence of Pettit's appointment is that the Press undoubtedly would point to Pettit's political background as a primary reason for his appointment.

Personal Assessment

I know Pettit quite well. He has good judgment, he is mature, and possesses good leadership qualities. I have no hesitancy in recommending his appointment as U. S. Attorney.

Resume of
Alvin Dwight Pettit
Page Two

February, 1972
to
August, 1973

DISTRICT COUNSEL, Small Business Administration, Washington District Office, Washington, D.C. Job consists of preparing pleadings, handling closings and disbursing SBA loans, perfecting security interest on collateral and supervising the preparation of mortgages and Deeds of Trust. As Counsel, also advise SBA personnel and the District Director on all actions to be undertaken by the District Office. Further coordinated and directed all litigation and loan collection activities. Supervised staff of one to two additional attorneys; one or two documents examiners and a secretary. Counsel for the District Office and Chairman of the Board of Survey. The jurisdictions for which Counsel is responsible are Washington, D.C., Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland; and Northern Virginia.

Reported to: B. Winford Smith, District Director (202) 382-3541

May, 1972
to
August, 1973
(Part-time)

LECTURER, Federal City College, Washington, D.C. With rank of full professor, taught courses in political science and urban law.

Reported to: Dr. Noel Myricks, Social Science Department (202) 882-7041

March, 1971
to
February, 1972

TRIAL ATTORNEY, Office of Litigation, General Counsel Staff, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. Job consisted of preparing briefs, memorandums of law, making limited court appearances, representing the Agency in negotiations, settlements, and representative disbarment hearings.

Reported to Robert Webber, Associate General Counsel, (202) 382-4088

Resume of
Alvin Dwight Pettit
Page Three

July, 1970
to
March, 1971

LAW CLERK, Office of Litigation, General
Counsel Staff, Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C. Job consisted of
research, brief writing, drafting and
reviewing legal instruments and documents.
Also reviewed legislation and wrote
memoranda of law.

Reported to: Robert Webber, Associate
General Counsel, (202) 382-4088

February, 1969
to
June, 1970

SUBSTITUTE TEACHER, Washington, D.C.
Public High Schools. Taught social science
courses, as assigned in local high schools.

Summer of 1968

COUNSELOR-INSTRUCTOR, Booker Associates,
Washington, D.C. Job consisted of
teaching and counseling high school
students in work study programs.

September, 1967
to
June, 1970

EXHIBITION HALL AIDE, National Archives,
Washington, D.C. Duties included
lecturing to the public and answering
questions concerning the historic docu-
ments on display, as well as selling re-
productions of certain documents.

June, 1963
to
June, 1967

TUTOR COUNSELOR, Pre-College Program,
Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Job consisted of teaching and counselling
underprivileged students who were pre-
paring to attend college

EDUCATION:

Howard University School of Law
Degree (1970) Juris Doctor

Howard University
School of Liberal Arts
Degree (1968) B.A.

Aberdeen High School
Aberdeen, Maryland
Diploma (1963)

Resume of
Alvin Dwight Pettit
Page Four

MILITARY STATUS:

Honorable Discharge from the United States Air Force, 1971. Highest Rank obtained: 1st Lieutenant

ACTIVITIES AND AWARDS:

Undergraduate

Intercollegiate Athletics - Football
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
AFROTC - Cadet Colonel - Group Commander
Distinguished AFROTC Cadet, 1967
Holland Ware Award, 1967 - awarded to senior athlete with all around achievement in athletes and academics.

Law School:

25-45 hour work week prevented extracurricular activities.

Young Lawyer of the Year - Monumental Bar Association, 1974

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS:

Bar

State of Nebraska (admitted February, 1971)
Federal District of Nebraska (admitted February, 1971)
U.S. Court of Claims (admitted June, 1971)
Maryland Court of Appeals (admitted, 1973)
Maryland Federal District Court (admitted 1973)
U.S. Supreme Court (admitted, 1974)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS:

National Bar Association
Nebraska Bar Association
American Bar Association
Monumental Bar Association - Office held; President

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS:

NAACP
ACLU
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity

Resume of
Alvin Dwight Pettit
Page Five

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS
AND ORGANIZATIONS:

Business Resource Center - Office Held:
Board of Directors
Baltimore Community Investment Company -
Office Held: Loan Committee Member
Sub-Committee of Minority Economic Affairs-
John Hopkins University

POLITICAL EXPERIENCE:

- Co-Chairman for Jimmy Carter Maryland
Presidential Campaign
- Chairman for Jimmy Carter Baltimore City
Presidential Campaign
- National Finance Committee - Jimmy Carter
Presidential Campaign
- Floor Whip - 1976 National Democratic
Convention
- Delegate-At-Large, 1976 National Democratic
Convention
- Co-Chairman for Jimmy Carter General
Presidential Campaign

PERSONAL DATA:

Birthdate: September 29, 1945 Age: 31
Birthplace: Rutherfordton, North Carolina
Health: Excellent
Appearance: 6'2" 190 lbs.
Married: Barbara Moore
Education: B.A. Howard University
Major: French
Worked on Masters Degree at
University of Sorbonne and
Morgan State University
Present
Employment: Public Relations, John Hopkins
Hospital
Previous
Employment: Baltimore Council for Equal
Business Opportunity, Inc.
Position: Financing Consultant
French Instructor, Shaw
Junior High School, Washington,
D.C.
Translator - Embassy of Senegal

Children: Alvin Dwight Pettit, Jr., age 6
Nahisha Pettit, age 3

REFERENCES:

Available Upon Request

A. Dwight Pettit

By Arthur Johnson
AFRO Staff Writer

During A. Dwight Pettit's college days at Howard University, H. Rap Brown was a fellow team member, and Stokely Carmichael was a schoolmate.

Today, Pettit's outer office photos show him with internationally known figures such as Democratic Presidential Candidate Jesse Jackson, former President Jimmy Carter, Muhammad Ali, late Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and even in his role as Floor Whip at the 1976 Democratic Convention.

For Baltimore Attorney A. Dwight Pettit politics and trying to effect social change have been commonplace in his life since he was a teenager when "My dad and I were then a team of two to integrate."

The only child of Baltimoreans George D. Pettit, an electrical engineer and scientist at Fort Holabird, and Mildred Pettit, a housewife and beautician, Pettit grew up in the Holabird area and in Turner Station.

When George Pettit was transferred to work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Dwight Pettit's more than 25 year involvement in the civil rights struggle began. When young Pettit was denied admission to Aberdeen High School because of race in 1958, the elder Pettit filed suit, Pettit vs. Board of Education of Harford County. The Pettit's were successfully represented in U.S. District Court by the NAACP and won the case in 1960 when young Pettit was finally admitted after attending Lemmel Junior High while awaiting the resolution of the suit.

"I was the only black male in entire school," Pettit recalls, "but athletics has a strange way of making a transition among the student body."

Pettit became a member of several athletic teams and school organizations and was elected as the most popular male in his graduating class.

"The barriers were really broken down in two years. Those kids saw black folks didn't have tails and that we could study, perform and achieve." JAN 21 1984

Despite his newly made inroads against segregation and racial stereotypes, Pettit passed up the opportunity to play football at the University of Maryland, and attended Howard University instead, because "I wanted to get back to a black case. I chose Howard because it had a law school and because of its historical perspective and history of civil rights. I had the opportunity to be totally involved in civil rights and I fell in love with the atmosphere."

While at Howard, Pettit paraded and demonstrated with his classmates and teammates like Stokely, Eldridge and Rap, while completing his major in political science and minor in psychology. JAN 21 1984

Upon graduation in 1967, he entered Howard's law school, graduating in 1970.

"I loved being at Howard," Pettit says again.

In the ensuing years he was employed as a trial attorney in the national office of the Small Business Administration, received a Second Lieutenant commission in the U.S. Air Force, and even handled his father's 1972 case, Pettit vs the U.S. when his dad was denied a promotion because of his involvement in the civil rights struggle.

"The case went to the U.S. Court of Claims and was discussed by the Supreme Court," says Pettit who won the case by a 4-3 decision.

The case received national media attention and was the first case to set back pay standards, according to the attorney.

Another landmark case initiated by Pettit was Pettit vs Board of Law Examiners of Maryland. AFRO-AMERICAN

"I was upset about the Maryland State Bar. Only one black at a time was being passed. The suit, which alleged that there was discrimination in the bar, was the first case in the country to challenge a state bar, he says.

Although the case was technically unsuccessful, the spotlight placed on the exam during litigation here and in other states caused changes in the process such as a multi-state exam and the admission of larger numbers of blacks to the Maryland bar, according to Pettit.

In 1973 he began 5 years of private practice with Attorney Mitchell Mitchell (now 4th District City Councilman) and in 1978 he opened his own practice which is now located in the rear wing of his Ashburton home.

Besides sitting on the boards of such organizations as Provident Hospital, United Way, Pettit was also president of Monumental City Bar Association for two years.

"I was very very active in the fight for several circuit court appointments, demanding black participation in the judicial system."

In December, he threw his hat in the political ring for the second time (the first was an unsuccessful bid to oust William Swisher from the State's Attorney's seat in 1978).

While his first bid was for the seat of a white politician who was extremely unpopular with the black community, this time Pettit has taken on one of the most respected black politicians in Maryland politics, U.S. Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (D-7th). JAN 21 1984

While his first bid was for the seat of a white politician who was extremely unpopular with the black community, this time Pettit has taken on one of the most respected black politicians in Maryland politics, U.S. Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (D-7th). JAN 21 1984

AFRO-American, 1/21, 1984

afw - Mar 8-60

County answers NAACP school suit

The Harford County Board of Education has said that its refusal to admit a colored youngster to the Aberdeen High School was based solely on the results of a test which had been approved by a Federal Court as part of an integration plan.

Therefore, the board contended, a request by NAACP attorneys for the issuance of an injunction to annul the rejection, should not be granted.

The board made its answer in connection with a suit filed by the NAACP on behalf of Alvin D. Pettit who wanted to enter the ninth grade at the Aberdeen High School.

THE NAACP contended that the boy's constitutional rights had been violated by the refusal.

However, the county board said that in 1957 a stair - step plan of desegregation had been approved by District Federal Court and sustained by the United States Court of Appeals.

The plan referred to was approved by Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen and allowed the county to desegregate one class at a time, until 1963 when the entire system would be desegregated.

All grades were to accept transfers with the administration of tests, Judge Thomsen ruled, but race was not to enter into an evaluation of such tests.

In its answer to the NAACP suit, the county board went on to relate how in 1959 six colored youngsters sought transfers to previously all - white schools and that a committee of educators evaluated school records, achievement tests, mental ability tests and grade records of each child.

As a result, the board said, four applications were approved and two denied, one of which was from the Pettit boy. The board said it was felt

ments to insure his success at Aberdeen.

It further alleged that the youngster had not suffered any irreparable injury and hence there was no justification for issuing an injunction in the case.

TUCKER R. DEARING, attorney for the boy, has asked for a speedy hearing on the matter.

He has contested that circumstances have so changed in the county as to no longer justify the application of special tests for colored applicants.

Black Carter aide is new at game

By DeWAYNE WICKHAM

When the Jimmy Carter campaign committee officially opens its state office in Baltimore today, the day-to-day management of the hundreds of expected volunteers will fall on the shoulders of a 30-year-old black lawyer who describes himself as a "political neophyte."

A. Dwight Pettit is vice chairman of Mr. Carter's state campaign. He also holds the position of Baltimore city campaign chairman. Both offices will be located at 403 North Charles street.

Along with Yancy Martin, who co-chaired the Florida campaign for Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), Mr. Pettit is the highest ranking black in any Democratic presidential candidate's statewide campaign.

While Mr. Pettit brings to these two positions very little practical experience, he said, "I have tremendous enthusiasm for the candidate, and that'll carry me a long way."

Commenting on his lack of experience in the political trenches, Mr. Pettit said, "I've taught it, I've studied it, I've majored in it, but this is my first practical experience."

A 1970 graduate of Howard University Law School, Pettit received a bachelor science degree in political science from Howard in 1957. He taught political science at Federal City College, in Washington, for several years before moving his law practice to native Baltimore.

"I think that what the Carter people are looking for is someone who has a dedication and loyalty to Carter—not a politician who flows with the political winds," Mr. Pettit said.

"I see a lot of young people in his campaign enjoying prominent positions—people whom the candidate has placed a lot of confidence."

Mr. Pettit said that he first met Mr. Carter last year when the then-undeclared candidate spoke at the Johns Hopkins University.

"I was impressed with him. Afterwards, we talked. One thing led to another and every time he came into the state, I would ask me to join his entourage. It all culminated when I was asked to be vice chairman for the state campaign," Mr. Pettit said.

Senator James Clark (D., Howard) is the state chairman for the former Georgia governor.

And, while Mr. Carter is considered by many to be moderate to conservative in his politics (a formula which generally does not attract black support), Mr. Pettit said he thinks the candidate will do well in the state's black community.

"I don't think he will have any problem in the black community. His appeal will be based on his record. His strong on civil rights," Mr. Pettit said. "I think we're going to get a large endorsement from blacks across the country throughout the state."

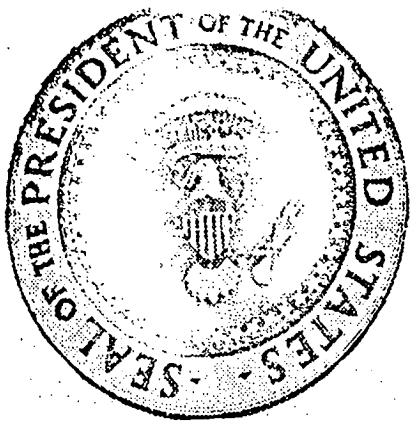
"I'm a realist, and I've advised Carter that with Florida behind us, he now must make a major commitment to the industrial North and its black population."

"When Jimmy Carter is proposed to our black community, I'm sure that he will win their support," Mr. Pettit said.



A. Dwight Pettit opens the Carter headquarters at 403 North Charles street.

Sunpapers photo—Lloyd Pearson



Presidential Race Gears Up In Md.

GERALD FORD

By RICH HOLLANDER

Sixteen presidential primaries stand between the candidates and Maryland.

Although this state's primary contest will not be held until May 18th, nine presidential contenders are organizing and actively seeking votes in Maryland.

With each passing primary, however, candidates are certain to drop like base hits in a soggy outfield. For reasons few of the candidates can explain, Maryland, despite its size, has taken on the aura of a crucial primary. Among the candidates, only Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp is ignoring the state.

Candidates entered here will be competing for a combined total of 96 delegates to the two national conventions. While only 64 of those delegates will be elected by the voters, the party central committees which pick the remaining delegates will be significantly influenced by the voters' choices.

Like the campaign workers here who have been planning for months not knowing whether their favorite will be around, the public is compelled to assume the unlikely — that the early primaries will do nothing to limit the field.

As of today, there are two Republicans in the race, President Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan. There are seven candidates on the Democratic side: Sen. Henry Jackson; Sen. Birch Bayh; Gov. George Wallace; former vice presidential nominee Sargent Shriver; former Sen. Fred Harris; Rep. Morris Udall and former Gov. Jimmy Carter. In addition, Shapp has a Maryland organization.

The following is a report on the status of the Maryland campaigns of the various candidates.

Rich Hollander reports on political affairs for *The News American*.

President Ford's Maryland campaign sustained a considerable setback this month when its co-chairman, state Sen. Newton Steers of Montgomery County, resigned to run for the congressional seat now held by retiring Rep. Gilbert Gude, R-8th. Steers, who had carried the burden of organizing, said he no longer had the time to devote to Ford, although he still vigorously supports him. Responsibility for the Ford campaign fell to Anne Arundel County Executive Robert Pascal.

Steers has said, "The whole state is tipped heavily to Ford." He cites the victory of former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton over Sen. Barry Goldwater in the 1964 primary as evidence of the more moderate inclination of Maryland Republicans.

With the exception of the First and Second Congressional districts, the Ford campaign has the state organized. Steers says Ford aides have indicated that the President will come to Maryland to campaign.

Of the state's heavyweight Republicans, most are in Ford's corner or uncommitted. Maryland's two National committeemen, Louise Gore and Richard Allen, have endorsed Ford as have Sen. J. Glenn Beall and Rep. Gilbert Gude. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Reps. Robert Bauman, R-1st, and Marjorie Holt, R-4th, and state party chairman David Forward remain uncommitted.

RONALD REAGAN

However lacking the Ford campaign is in Maryland it's well ahead of Reagan's effort. A state campaign coordinator will not be named until this week, according to a Washington campaign staffer.

Turn to Page 11B, Col. 1



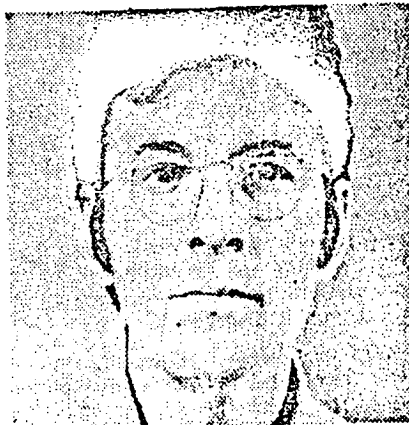
NEUSTADT (UDALL)



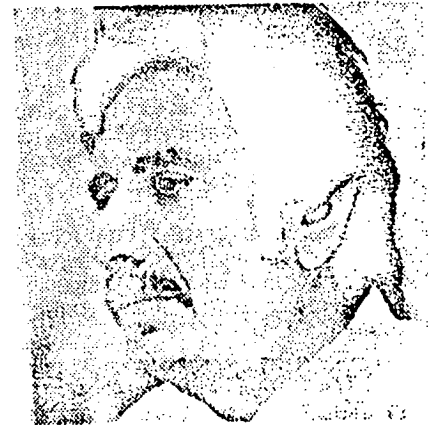
PETTIT (CARTER)



PASCAL (FORD)



WHITMAN (HARRIS)



ORLINSKY (SHRIVER)

Petitt, wife entertain at Carter party



PETITTS AND CARTERS—Baltimore attorney, Dwight Petitt, left, and wife, Barbara, right, are shown here with the Chip Carters (Karen)

at a reception given in honor of young Mr. Carter's father, Jimmy Carter, democratic presidential candidate, last Friday.

Attorney A. Dwight Petitt and his wife, Barbara entertained some 100 guests at their Glen Ave. home last Friday evening.

The occasion was a cocktail reception given in honor of Jimmy Connor Carter's (Democratic presidential candidate) son, Chip. The younger Mr. Carter was in Maryland campaigning for his father.

Among those in attendance were the Samuel Daniels, Paul Chesters, Bill Buchaurus, Danny Henson, Ray Harcoma, Del, Walter Dean, Del, Clarence Mitchell, Milton Allen, Vernon Gray, Irma Perry and others in the civic academic and business community.

Attorney Petitt will be the Carter campaign coordinator for Baltimore.

ictory

Pettit

rom Page A1]

tes and locations of functions."

h the help of friends, ing as he is, he was servere.

sn't know what he can a reward if Mr. Cart- s the presidency.

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Washington experi- sn't too excited about ility of returning to

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t seemed to be ex- erned about allay- f Maryland black at he's seeking to op gun. He said he st in state politics, arther black politi- as.

arrived here four t. Pettit has hosted r the state delega- black and national entatives. He also urting black dele- Carter.

oor, the alternate e has been desig- p for the Carter l've d nothing to et. confessed.

at the convention, e been beginning and ending about t. day.

ad to get back to he said. "Man, I sleep."

By Norman Wilson
Staff Correspondent

New York—A. Dwight Pettit—the A is for Albert which he hardly ever uses—was happy and tired.

It was past 11.30 P.M. and his candidate had just been nominated to bear the presidential standard of the Democratic Party in this year's general election.

Mr. Pettit should have been euphoric but he was more reflective.

You see, Mr. Pettit, a 30-year-old attorney, could become a major power in Maryland politics if James Earl Carter is elected president.

He jumped early on the Carter bandwagon and he directed, at the least nominally, his presidential primary campaign in Maryland.

But instead of gloating, Mr. Pettit, who has been putting in long days here, was reflective. He preferred to talk about the problems he encountered from Baltimore politicians while working for Mr. Carter.

Maybe it was because he was tired. And maybe it was because he wanted, as he said, to avoid a "McGovern-type situation" in Maryland, referring to the candidacy of North Dakota senator George McGovern in 1972, which split the Democratic Party.

While Mr. Pettit's efforts didn't result in Mr. Carter winning the popular vote in the May 18 Democratic primary (he was defeated by California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.), the nominee did win most of the state's 53 delegates.

But back to the problems

with the local politicians.

"They didn't try to mess with me," Mr. Pettit recalled. "But they did call me a neophyte politician. They were angry because they didn't want to come to me to deal with Mr. Carter. They felt he should have gone to them directly."

What they failed to realize, he added, was that Mr. Carter

was coming to them through him.

An attorney, who stands six foot, three inches and weighs about 200 pounds, Mr. Pettit said he was concerned about the criticisms.

"They said I was naive and they would make a fool of me," he said.

But Mr. Pettit feels he was on solid ground, academically. He taught political science for two years at Federal City College in Washington.

He expected "a few burns" but he felt he had the theoretical, if not the practical, footing.

Continuing, he referred to the unnamed politicians who would make telephone calls behind his back, "changing the
[Continued, Page A 4, Col. 2]

THE SUNPAPERS

July 17, 1974

Marylander Helped Bandwagon Roll

y,

Pettit sized up Carter, joined bandwagon early

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
July 27, 1976
Written by Ora C. Reed

BALTIMORE — When A. Dwight Pettit hits the sticks on behalf of Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, he falls into the category of an early Carterite convert.

Back when the Carter family was waging its uphill battle to gain recognition for the peanut farmer from Plains, Ga., Pettit was impressed — and started helping.

Actually the Baltimore member of the law firm of Mitchell and Pettit made up his mind in March of 1975 after hearing the former governor lecture at Johns Hopkins University.

When Carter's son and his wife, Chip and Karen Carter, came to Maryland on behalf of their father's campaign, a cross-section of Marylanders met them at a reception hosted by Pettit and his wife, the for-



DWIGHT PETTIT

mer Barbara Moore of Newark, N.J.

Newark, N.J. — Pettit's efforts on behalf of the Carter candidacy were suf-

ficiently impressive for him to have been named state co-chairman or Baltimore City.

In addition to his in-state activities, Pettit has been closely linked with the Atlanta-based Carter campaign activities.

Pettit was responsible for selecting headquarters space in Baltimore and acquiring the necessary facilities.

Despite a law practice that involves him in such cases as whether the Maryland State Bar Association's examinations are fair to blacks and the major legal test of the liability of Sutton Place Apartments in the shooting death there of former Delegate James (Turk) Scott, he spends considerable time as a Carter spokesman.

As a Carter delegate to the Democratic National Convention Pettit played roles that ranged from serving as a floor whip for the mideastern region and hosting receptions for groups such as the Maryland delegation and members of the black press.

A newcomer to politics who has come up fast, Pettit says he is ready to shift into high gear around Labor Day when the general election drive intensifies.

A native of Aberdeen, Md. and a graduate of the Howard University School of Law, Pettit and his wife reside in Baltimore with their two children, Alvin, 5, and Nahisha, 3.

Now and then _____ by g. james fleming

Dwight Pettit: Carter's Md. man

Jimmy Carter's "Mr. Big" in Maryland's Afro-land is a vibrant, young lawyer, Alvin Dwight Pettit. He will also have a key role in the statewide campaign, beyond racial lines.

Pettit hitched up with Carter over 18 months ago, when the Democratic candidate for president was still "Jimmy Who?" and when most blacks were still very much perturbed and undecided as to whether they would, or should, support the Georgia peanuts farmer.

Pettit offered his support and services, and refused pay, except for actual traveling and related expenditures. He made several trips to Plains, Ga.; held many "skull" sessions with Carter and his top aides and kept them busy reading his position papers and memos.

When Carter made his "ethnic purity" slip, Pettit sent him a gigantic telegram — a helpful telegram — continuing his support and offering a plan to overcome the criticism that broke over Carter. Cost of telegram: \$200.

When other Marylanders — the big names and others — led a drive to deliver the state primary to California's Jerry Brown, Pettit stuck with Carter. Result: Baltimore's Seventh District gave a majority to Carter and left Pettit in a most favorable position, as compared with all others.

The Carter top eschelon has shown appreciation for Dwight Pettit. It consults with him often,

assigns him to many speaking engagements outside the city and he was a floor manager ("whip") for Carter at the New York Convention.

"I was overawed at the convention," the Carter backer admits, "but I learned a great deal."

Asked what black people should expect of Carter, he paraphrased a sentiment from a Carter speech to a group of black voters, that blacks will receive from President Carter "even more than they expect."

Reflecting the attitude of black Georgians, who know Gov. Carter best, Pettit is exuberant in his estimate of the candidate's past, his present, and his future. He has no doubts but that Carter will win next November, whether his Republican opponent is Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan.

His only regret about being "on call" in the Carter campaign, he said half jokingly, is that "So many of my clients think I am so busy working for Carter that I won't have time for them; so they take their business to some other lawyer."

Alvin Dwight Pettit was born 31 years ago in Rutherton, N.C., was graduated from the Aberdeen, Md. High School in 1965, from Howard University in 1967, and from the Howard Law School in 1970. He lived in Silver Spring until he moved to Baltimore City.

He was a "distinguished" Air Force ROTC cadet while at Howard, served in the Air Force and was discharged in 1971 with the rank of first lieutenant.

He began his professional life as a trial attorney for the Small Business Administration in Washington. Since then, he has been admitted to the bars of the Federal District Court of Maryland, the Maryland Court of Appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Claims. He is also a member of the Nebraska bar.

Pettit is a member and active in the National Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Monumental Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

He is married to the former Barbara Moore, a high school teacher of French. They have two children: Dwight Jr., 5, and Nahisha, 3.

Symbolic of the new breed of black lawyers is the fact that, while Pettit was "up front" with and for Carter, his law-firm partner, Michael Bowen Mitchell, was also "up front" in the Jerry Brown camp, and gets much of the credit for inducing Governor Brown to enter the Maryland primary.

Save for internecine warfare, it appears that Baltimore and the Democrats will be hearing more of Alvin Dwight Pettit.

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
July 31, 1976



JIMMY CARTER PEOPLE—Baltimoreans in the Carter-For-President camp to be saluted at the Victory Celebration Nov. 2 night at the Hilton Hotel include (L. to R.) Del. Pinkney Howell, Dr. Roland Patterson, David Sloan, school board member; City Solicitor Ben Brown; Carter Campaign members. Mrs. Rachel Eaton and Sen. Tommie Broadwater, Prince Georges County; Councilman Clarence Du Burns.

MINI NEWS

CRC intergroup awards

The Baltimore Community Relations Commission announced nominations are open for its third annual intergroup relations awards presented annually to citizens of Baltimore for outstanding contributions to their communities and city in furthering good community relations.

The awards, to be presented early in December, will be given in each of the four following categories: community group, Baltimore City government employee, adult volunteer, youth volunteer.

Nominations should be sent to the Community Relations Commission, no later than Nov. 15, or call 396-3150.

Senior Citizens services

There are many services available for persons 60 years of age and older. The services include social, recreational, legal, food, home health, homemaker, discounts, employment, housing and others. One of the most important services for senior citizens is the information and referral service for the aging. By calling or visiting the information and referral service for the information and referral service, a person can learn of existing programs. One can also

Baltimore Afro American

28

OCTOBER 30, 1976

Club hires bus to take citizens to the polls

The Baltimore Chapter of Las Amigas Inc., has chartered a bus to provide transportation election day for the 250 residents of St. James Terrace Apartments, Lafayette Ave. and Arlington Ave.

The members will be transporting citizens to the polls from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and will serve coffee

in the lobby of St. James Terrace Apartments. Las Amigas Inc., is a national non-profit organization of business and professional women dedicated to the improvement of the community.

The Baltimore chapter has 15 members with Mrs. Loretta Smith as president.

Calendar of events following election

College is expected to meet. Each state will cast their electoral vote for the candidate that state carried.

Jan. 4-6, 1977—Congress reconvenes. In the case of a tie or if there is some dispute concerning the tally by the Electoral College, Congress must determine who will be the next President.

Jan. 21, 1977 — Inauguration Day.

absentee ballots must be in to the Board of Supervisor of Election, before the polls close at 8 p.m.

Nov. 14-18—Final election results are expected to be released during the period.

Dec. 13—The Electoral

Tuesday, Nov. 2—Election Day, national holiday. All voters will go to the polls. All applications for

Wednesday, Nov. 3—The election board prepares to count the ballots by laying out the tally sheets collected

Voters to approve \$67 million

THE SUN

BALTIMORE, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1977

Making It

wasn't Jimmy Carter who made Dwight Pettit's week. It was Michael Briscoe and William Griggs.

Dwight Pettit is a young Baltimore lawyer a year ago was much in the news as chairman of the Carter presidential campaign in Maryland. Mr. Pettit is black, and in 1976 he had the special responsibility of leading up Maryland's black community for a presidential candidate. He did well at it, even though Jimmy Carter lost the Maryland primary to Ronald Reagan.

After the primary it was on to the convention in New York, and then the general

Peter A. Jay

campaign—an intoxicating whirl of political activity, sleepless nights, constant phone calls, and telephones in the car. Mr. Pettit had to let his fledgling law practice slide, who wouldn't have? When it was all over, he had gained an education in politics, a lot of people who were either important already or soon would be, and collected a enormous scrapbook of newspaper clippings, photographs, campaign paraphernalia, and letters to "Dwight" from "Jimmy."

He could also have obtained a job. Young black lawyers who were early-for-Carter, as they were, were employable in Washington in the first weeks after the election. But Mr. Pettit is a Marylander, and he had already worked for the government—a stint with the Federal Business Administration after he finished law school in 1970. So instead of be-

coming a GS-umpty-ump as general counsel to the Kumquat Commission, he decided to head back to Baltimore, and back to the law office he had abandoned to go off politicking.

And like many young lawyers before him, Mr. Pettit dusted off his chair, told the receptionist that he was in, and waited for the calls. And waited. And waited. He stared at the telephone, and it stared back in insolent silence. No calls. No clients. Only the bills, month after month.

"It got a little discouraging," he said the other day. "After the campaign I thought the clients would be lined up outside the office, but no. People think you're either a politician or a lawyer, but not both. And they considered me a politician."

He began to reconsider Washington, and the alluring possibility of a regular federal paycheck. But suddenly, rescue arrived. In the last ten days, Baltimore juries have returned verdicts in favor of two of his clients, Michael Briscoe and William Griggs, and today Dwight Pettit is feeling a great deal better about the practice of law.

Mr. Briscoe, who is 21, had the misfortune to be driving through an intersection when another car ran a red light and smashed into him. He sustained a broken neck and other injuries. He and his family retained Mr. Pettit. One trial ended in a hung jury, but last Monday, a second jury awarded Mr. Briscoe \$90,000 in damages; and unless the verdict is reversed on appeal, \$36,000 of that will go to Mr. Pettit.

Less than a week before that, Mr. Pettit had won one for Mr. Griggs, a Harford county businessman. Mr. Griggs was leaving the

supermarket across the street from his house when the manager accused him of shoplifting a pair of socks. He emptied his pockets. No socks.

The police came, and made him empty his pockets again. Still no socks. There was a third search, with similar results. Mr. Griggs, embarrassed and infuriated, retained Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Pettit filed suit for slander and false arrest. The verdict, after nearly 18 months: a \$15,000 judgment against the store, which had retained a large bluestocking Baltimore law firm, and another \$6,000 for Mr. Pettit.

So Mr. Pettit is breathing a little easier about life and the law, finding time now to play some tennis and consider trends in local politics. He is watching the gubernatorial campaign as it starts to shape up, and is taking a good lawyerly interest in the future of the Baltimore state's attorney's office. One day he may be a candidate for office himself, or work once again for somebody else.

But his perspective has changed now. He isn't quite the same Dwight Pettit as the one who was so fortuitously early-for-Carter nearly two years ago. He has discovered that political activity, while a fascinating avocation, has certain drawbacks—at least for those who have not achieved financial independence.

Those thick scrapbooks are nice to have, but they're not nearly as useful as \$90,000 judgments awarded to clients. Which is why Dwight Pettit has been thinking more of late about Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Griggs than about Mr. Carter.

Pettit expected to oppose Swisher

By DeWAYNE WICKHAM

A. Dwight Pettit, president of the city's black bar association, will enter the Democratic primary for Baltimore state's attorney next week, an informed source said yesterday.

JUL 1 1978

Mr. Pettit is expected to announce his 11th-hour entrance into the race to unseat William A. Swisher, a Democrat, at a press conference scheduled for noon Monday outside the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections.

SUN

Monday is the filing deadline for the September 12 primary.

Reached at his law office yesterday, Mr. Pettit said he is "90 per cent certain" to file for state's attorney Monday.

"I've been under a tremendous amount of pressure to run. It's something that I've given a lot of consideration to, and I'm on the verge of making my decision," he said.

Mr. Pettit added that if he enters the race, he will run a "people's campaign in which I will attack Bill Swisher's undistinguished record as state's attorney."

Despite his expressed uncertainty, the 32-year-old president of the Monumental Bar Association "has already made up his mind to enter the contest and is busy this weekend getting his eggs all in the proper baskets," the source said.

"When he comes forward on Monday," the source continued, "he expects to do so with major financial commitments and a cross-section of support from the city's black and white communities."

SUN

A co-chairman of Jimmy Carter's 1976 Maryland presidential campaign, Mr. Pettit is expected to attempt to draw support from most of the city's black politicians and from the small group of wealthy white liberals and moderates with whom he worked during the Carter campaign.

But Mr. Pettit will probably have to compete for this support with Anton Keating, Jr., a former state public defender

who resigned his post earlier this month to run against Mr. Swisher in the September primary.

JUL 1 1978

It had been expected that Mr. Keating would win the support of much of the city's white liberal community and the endorsements of most of Baltimore's major black political organizations for his election campaign.

SUN

As late as Thursday, many black political leaders were saying that if no black candidate ran for state's attorney, they would throw their support behind Mr. Keating. Now they are publicly boosting Mr. Pettit's expected campaign.

"I'm very, very happy to hear that he is entering the race," state Senator Verda F. Welcome, (D., 40th, Baltimore) said yesterday. "Dwight Pettit is one of our finest and will make a wonderful state's attorney. He has my full support."

Likewise, state Senator Clarence W. Blount, (D., 41st, Baltimore), said, "Dwight is an outstanding candidate. I see no reason why I cannot embrace his candidacy 100 per cent."

Because of Mr. Pettit's late entry into the campaign, the source said, he will spend a large portion of the \$60,000 he expects to raise on radio and television advertisements.

JUL 1 1978

Mr. Pettit's expected announcement comes at a time when most of the city's leading black politicians had given up hope of finding a black candidate to contest Mr. Swisher's bid for a second four-year term as the city's chief prosecutor.

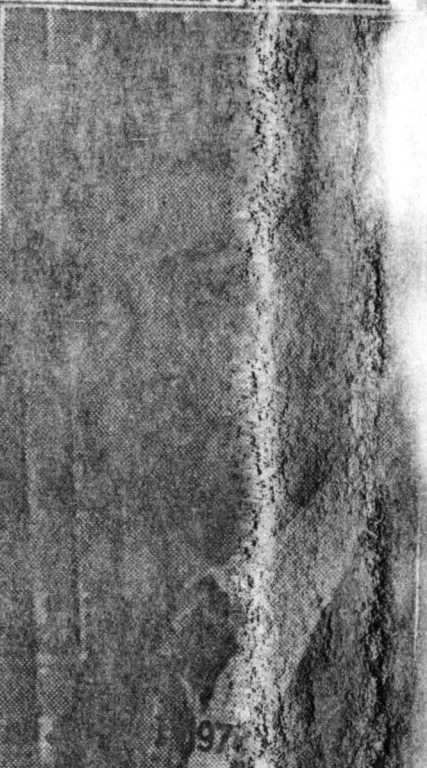
The late Delegate Arthur G. Murphy, Sr. (D., 41st, Baltimore), who died June 10 after a heart attack, was considering the race and was expected to reveal his plans June 12 in a meeting with prominent black community and political leaders.

His death, many black leaders said at the time, ended the chances of a black

candidate coming forward to challenge Mr. Swisher's re-election bid.

The incumbent state's attorney has few friends among the city's black politicians. In the 1974 Democratic primary election Mr. Swisher, who ran as "law and order" campaign, defeated Milton B. Allen, the city's first black state's attorney.

Black political leaders viewed Mr. Allen's defeat as a setback in their efforts to gain a more meaningful measure of political power in Baltimore, where the population is now more than 56 per cent black.



A. DWIGHT PETTIT
"... 90 per cent certain"

Pettit meets with victor Swisher

By C. FRASER SMITH

A. Dwight Pettit, who ran second in a hard-hitting Democratic primary for state's attorney for Baltimore, had lunch at Sabatino's restaurant yesterday with William A. Swisher, the man who defeated him.

SEP 20 1978

Mr. Pettit said he accepted an invitation from Mr. Swisher, the incumbent state's attorney, to discuss the primary

right now," he said.

During the primary, Mr. Pettit had attacked Mr. Swisher as an incompetent, a product of bossism and the administrator of an office where the atmosphere is a bar to minority group members.

Almost simultaneously yesterday, Mr. Pettit blasted his other primary opponent, Anton Keating, who reported on Monday that some of Mr. Pettit's campaign organizers were urging him, Mr. Keating, to become a write-in candidate.

"I would advise Mr. Keating that pompous, elitist arrogance is just as dangerous to the community as incompetent bossism," Mr. Pettit said. During the campaign, Mr. Keating had charged that Mr. Pettit had very little criminal trial experience.

SEP 20 1978

Mr. Pettit said his advice to Mr. Keating and their differences about Mr. Keating

"I refuse to allow him to create any groundswell of support at the expense of

SEP 20 1978

He also appeared to back an earlier statement that he would not consider a write-in candidacy if his own door, too, is still open, he said.

Mr. Pettit, who is president of the city's black bar association and led a combative frontal assault on alleged racism in the administration of Mr. Swisher, said he decided that personal considerations and the apparent bitterness of the campaign should not be a barrier to his discussion yesterday with Mr. Swisher.

"I don't think anyone can be mean enough to turn his back on anyone in an office. It can't be so personal. Dwight Pettit can't say, 'I'm not going to talk with you.' It would be a disservice to the people I represent," he said.

Sun 7/1/1978

recent ethnic/American entities on their respective contributions to America. These presentations will be followed by a question/answer period. The second part will be individual ethnic workshops with handout materials. Workshops will be followed by refreshments. The public is invited to attend. There is no admission charge. Any ethnic/American entity wishing to participate in the program should contact: Kalevi A. Olkio, moderator, 28 South Gay St., Baltimore, Maryland 21202, 727-3892.

ballot are the city loan questions and the four proposals to change the city charter.

QUESTION A
RESIDENTIAL LOAN: \$10 million. Money will be used in two separate but related programs to strengthen city neighborhoods.

Pulaski Highway.

QUESTION C
AQUARIUM LOAN: \$7.5 million. Fund will help build the \$15 million controversial public aquarium facility on Pier 3 along north shore of the Inner Harbor.

QUESTION D
URBAN RENEWAL: \$10 million. Funds will be used to complete on going city project including \$4 million to be used for various projects.

\$2 million for City Hall and Community College of Baltimore improvement projects.

Nearly \$1 million would be used to improve housing conditions and provide new community facilities in the Park Heights renewal area. About \$1 million will be for rehabilitation of houses, creation of new parks and playground and clear certain sites in the Poppleton area.

QUESTION E
RECREATION AND PARKS LOAN: \$2.5 million. About \$1 million will be used for improvements to the Druid Hill Park; \$1 million to install athletic fields and playgrounds in lower Herring Run Park, and \$500,000 for the renovation and expansion projects at the zoo.

QUESTION F
INDUSTRIAL LOAN: \$5 million. Money would be used to make low-interest loans to businessmen who want to build new industrial buildings in the city.

QUESTION G
OFF-STREET PARKING LOAN: \$5.75 million. Nearly \$4 million will be used to build 800-space Inner Harbor parking garage on Light St. between Barre and Lee Sts. The rest of the money will be used to help build \$4 million parking garage at Constellation Place near the site of the convention center.

a amendment that eliminates the limitation that persons may only be appointed to serve on city boards or commissions for two terms.

QUESTION L
This charter amendment passed by the City Council would give the legislative body some control over the use of administrative surpluses. The amendment would require that unanticipated surpluses be used to reduce city's debts on bonds.

QUESTION M
The amendment would require the expansion of paid employees to the Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals from five to seven members. It would require one member be appointed from each of the city's councilmanic districts. The seventh member could be appointed from anywhere in the city.

QUESTION N
It would require that all future city employees be city residents. Proponents of the bill sponsored by Councilman Emerson Julian, argue it would have positive economic and social impact on the city. Political Advertise at



AFRO BOARD CHAIRMAN John H. Murphy III in the home office executive suite greets Carter Campaign Co-Chairman A. Dwight Pettit and Georgia State Rep. Ben Brown.

AMERICA
FOR
DEMOCR
ACTION

BY AUTHORITY: Geor

APRO
Oct 30, 1978

AT ("DWIGHT PETTIT")

START*START*START*START*START*START*START*START*START*START*START*START

755 A.2d 1130
29 Media L. Rep. 1392
(Cite as: 359 Md. 653, 755 A.2d 1130)
<KeyCite Citations >

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY

Page 1

The BALTIMORE SUN COMPANY et al.

v.

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BALTIMORE.**

The Baltimore Sun Company

v.

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al.

Nos. 97 & 107, Sept. Term, 1999.

Newspaper publisher and reporter brought action against mayor and city council to enforce Public Information Act request for terms of confidential settlement of wrongful death action against city. The publisher also sought to intervene in the suit. The Circuit Court, Baltimore City, William D. Quarles and M. Brooke Murdock, JJ., closed the courtroom, sealed the record, and refused to allow intervention or access. Publisher appealed, and certiorari was granted. The Court of Appeals, Eldridge, J., held that: (1) closing the courtroom and sealing the record of a confidential settlement violated the common law principle of openness regarding public access to court proceedings and records; (2) the dispute over the order sealing the record was not moot; and (3) the Public Information Act request was moot.

Reversed in part, vacated in part, and remanded.

****1131 *655** Mary R Craig, Towson, for appellant in No. 97, Sept. Term, 1999.

William R. Phelan, Jr., Principal Counsel (Frank C. Derr, Deputy City Sol., on ****1132** brief), Baltimore, for appellee in No. 97, Sept. Term, 1999.

***656** Mary R. Craig, Towson, for appellant/cross-appellee in No. 107, Sept. Term, 1999.

William R. Phelan, Jr., Principal Counsel (Duane Verderaime, Associate Legal Counsel, A. Dwight Pettit, Allan B. Rabineau, Michael Marshall of Schlachman, Belsky & Weiner, Eileen A. Carpenter, Kurt L. Schmoke, on brief), Baltimore, for appellees/cross-appellants in No. 107, Sept. Term, 1999.

Argued before BELL, C.J., and ELDRIDGE, RODOWSKY, RAKER, WILNER, CATHELL and HARRELL, JJ.

ELDRIDGE, Judge.

Md.,2000.

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Westlaw.

Westlaw.

(Cite as: 51 Md.App. 408, 443 A.2d 985)

< KeyCite History >

Marilyn D. SMITH
v.
STATE of Maryland.

No. 933.

Defendant was convicted in Circuit Court, Washington County, Fred C. Wright, III, J., of four counts of perjury, and she appealed. The Court of Special Appeals, Richard M. Pollitt, Specially Assigned Judge, held that: (1) pretrial publicity was not so inherently prejudicial as to require a change of venue in perjury trial prior to voir dire examination of potential jurors and since the voir dire questions were not before appellate court and since no objections or exceptions were noted, trial judge could not be held to have abused his discretion in denying the motion for removal; (2) although there was no direct and positive testimony that defendant merchant, who accepted money for furniture but did not deliver the furniture, did not send refund checks to buyers, evidence, which included testimony of buyers to effect that they did not receive checks defendant claimed to have sent them, coupled with unsatisfied judgments upon which buyers' claims were based, was sufficient to support a finding of defendant's guilt on perjury charges beyond a reasonable doubt; and (3) in light of fact that defendant's sentences on four counts of perjury were ordered to run concurrently, any error in charging defendant with four counts of perjury for essentially one false statement made four times under oath in one judicial proceeding caused no prejudice to defendant.

Affirmed.

**986 *409 A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, for appellant.

Philip M. Andrews, Asst. Atty. Gen., with whom were Stephen H. Sachs, Atty. Gen., John R. Salvatore, State's Atty. for Washington County and Mary Ann Day, Asst. State's Atty. for Washington County on the brief, for appellee.

Argued before MORTON and MOORE, JJ.,

and RICHARD M. POLLITT, Specially Assigned Judge.

RICHARD M. POLLITT, Specially Assigned Judge.

Md.App., 1982.

443 A.2d 985, 51 Md.App. 408

END OF DOCUMENT

7 A.L.R.4th 1242

(Cite as: 46 Md.App. 78, 415 A.2d 651)

< KeyCite Citations >

**Marilyn SMITH, T/A Smith Furniture
Company et al.**

v.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MARYLAND.

Md.App., 1980.

415 A.2d 651, 46 Md.App. 78, 7 A.L.R.4th
1242

No. 1284.

END OF DOCUMENT

Furniture store owners appealed from order of the Circuit Court for Washington County, John P. Corderman, J., granted in favor of Attorney General in action brought against store owners for alleged violation of the consumer protection laws. The Court of Special Appeals, Gilbert, C. J., held that: (1) the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding of an unfair or deceptive practice committed by owners; (2) the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding of violation as to the 20 complaints to which complainants testified, but the evidence was insufficient to sustain findings of violations as to the 80 complaints to which complainants did not testify; (3) by signing the "assurance of discontinuance" entered into by Attorney General and store co-owner of store became liable for breach of assurance even though he was allegedly not actively participating in the business; and (4) notice of the action provided to store by Attorney General, pursuant to statute, was not required to contain allegations and facts with specificity, and the notice satisfied the statute.

Affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded.

****653 *79** A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, with whom was Jerome Shuman, Washington, D.C., on the brief, for appellants.

Jonathan Acton, II, Asst. Atty. Gen., with whom were Stephen H. Sachs, Atty. Gen., and William Leibovici, Asst. Atty. Gen., on the brief, for appellee.

Argued before GILBERT, C. J., and MOORE and COUCH, JJ.

GILBERT, Chief Judge.

(Cite as: 45 Md.App. 682, 415 A.2d 606)

<KeyCite History>

**MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BALTIMORE et al.**

v.

James CROCKETT et ux.

No. 1139.

The Circuit Court, Baltimore City, Maryland, Arabians, J., granted summary judgment in favor of owners in action brought by city to enjoin owners from maintaining for sale sign. The Court of Special Appeals, Thompson, J., held that ordinance which amended city's comprehensive rezoning ordinance and which prohibited sale or lease signs on individual residence in those parts of city which had been zoned residence and office-residence districts but permitted such signs within those districts on multiple-family dwellings, apartment hotels, and nonresidential buildings was unconstitutional.

Affirmed.

****607 *682** C. Laurence Jenkins, Jr., Asst. City Sol., and Michael A. Pretl, Sp. Deputy City Sol., of Smith, Somerville & Case, Baltimore, with whom were Benjamin L. Brown, City Sol. and Richard M. Hartman, Chief City Sol. on the brief, for appellants.

***683** Henry M. Decker, Jr., Baltimore, with whom were David K. Hayes and A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, on the brief, for appellees.

Argued before THOMPSON, LOWE and MacDANIEL, JJ.

THOMPSON, Judge.

Md.App., 1980.

415 A.2d 606, 45 Md.App. 682

END OF DOCUMENT

Evelyn Ann SCOTT, etc., et al.

MURPHY, Chief Judge.

v.

E. John WATSON, etc., et al.

Md. 1976.

Misc. No. 5.

359 A.2d 548, 278 Md. 160

END OF DOCUMENT

Daughter and personal representative of estate of tenant who was killed in apartment complex garage brought wrongful death action in United States District Court against the landlords. Upon receiving certification of questions of law from the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Alexander Harvey, II, J., the Court of Appeals, Murphy, C. J., held that landlord owed a duty to use reasonable and ordinary care to keep the premises safe; that the duty encompassed injuries sustained by tenants as a result of criminal acts committed by others in the common areas within the landlord's control; that if landlord knew or should have known of criminal activity against persons or property in the common areas, he has a duty to take reasonable measures in view of the existing circumstances to eliminate conditions contributing to criminal activities; that the duty arose primarily from criminal activities existing on the landlord's premises and not from knowledge of general criminal activities in the neighborhood; and that liability on the part of the landlord would arise only if his breach of duty to use reasonable care to keep the premises and tenants safe enhanced the likelihood of the particular criminal activity which occurred.

Certified questions answered.

****549 *161** Alvin Dwight Pettit and Michael Bowen Mitchell, Baltimore (E. Thomas W. Stahl, Baltimore, on the brief), for appellants.

Stanley B. Rohd, Baltimore (George D. Solter, Whiteford, Taylor, Preston, Trimble & Johnston, Baltimore, on the brief), for appellees.

Argued before MURPHY, C. J., and SINGLEY, SMITH, DIGGES, LEVINE and ELDRIDGE, JJ.

Unpublished Disposition

(Cite as: 201 F.3d 439, 1999 WL 1032614 (4th Cir.(Md.)))
<KeyCite History >

Angel WATKINS, Plaintiff-Appellant,
v.
PROFESSIONAL SECURITY BUREAU,
LIMITED, Defendant-Appellee.

No. 98-2555.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, CA-
97-520-L; Herbert N. Maletz, Senior Judge,
sitting by designation.

Alvin Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Maryland,
for appellant.

Brian William McAlindin, Wilson, Elser,
Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker, L.L.P.,
Newark, New Jersey, for appellee.

ON BRIEF: C. William Michaels, Baltimore,
Maryland, for appellant.

Before WILKINS, NIEMEYER, and
TRAXLER, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM.

C.A.4 (Md.), 1999.

END OF DOCUMENT

(Cite as: 818 F.2d 861, 1987 WL 37398 (4th Cir.(Md.)))

A. Dwight PETTIT; Barbara Pettit;
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BALTIMORE; Defendant-Appellee.

No. 86-2087.

D.Md.

AFFIRMED.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore.
James R. Miller, Jr., District Judge. (C/A No.
86-1089-M)

Before WIDENER and SPROUSE, Circuit
Judges, and BUTZNER, Senior Circuit Judge.

A. Dwight Pettit, Barbara Pettit, appellants
pro se.

Eugene A. Seidel, for appellee.

PER CURIAM:

C.A.4 (Md.),1987.

818 F.2d 861 (Table), 1987 WL 37398 (4th
Cir.(Md.)), Unpublished Disposition

END OF DOCUMENT

(Cite as: 481 F.Supp. 1066)

<KeyCite Citations >

**FALLSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Limited Partnership**

v.

**Patricia Roberts HARRIS, Secretary of
Health, Education and Welfare and
Robert
A. Derzon, et al.**

Civ. No. HM78-1619.

Plaintiff hospital, a limited partnership and medicare provider, sought judicial review of determination of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare disallowing certain lease expense as a reasonable cost of providing medicare services. The District Court, Herbert F. Murray, J., held that substantial evidence supported finding that plaintiff hospital, a limited partnership and a medicare provider, was related to a real estate partnership because of significant extent to which both partnerships were controlled by four individuals, and thus plaintiff was not entitled to medicare reimbursement for its rental payments made to real estate partnership even if such payments were reasonable.

Judgment accordingly.

*1066 A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Md.,
Kathleen Houston Drummy, Los Angeles,
Cal., for plaintiff.

Russell T. Baker, Jr., U. S. Atty., for Dist. of
Maryland; Michael J. Travieso, Asst. U. S.
Atty. for Dist. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

Diane C. Moskal, Asst. Regional Atty., Dept.
of Health, Ed. and Welfare, Region III,
Philadelphia, Pa., for defendants.

HERBERT F. MURRAY, District Judge.

D.C.Md., 1979.

481 F.Supp. 1066

END OF DOCUMENT

Alvin Dwight PETTIT et al.

v.

Vincent L. GINGERICH, Chairman et al.

Civ. No. B-72-964.

Black persons who had failed to pass the Maryland bar examination brought a class civil rights action, claiming that intentional and inherently discriminatory practices in giving the examination denied them equal protection in contravention of Fourteenth Amendment. The District Court, Blair, J., held, inter alia, that administration of the bar examination involved neither intentional nor inherent racial discrimination.

Judgment for defendants.

*284 Kenneth L. Johnson and Alvin Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Md., and Jack Greenberg and Linda Greene, New York City, for plaintiffs.

Francis B. Burch, Atty. Gen., and George A. Nilson, Deputy Atty. Gen., Baltimore, Md., for defendants.

BLAIR, District Judge.

D.C.Md. 1977.

427 F.Supp. 282, 23 Fed.R.Serv.2d 96

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END*END***

1. Watkins v. Professional Sec. Bureau, Ltd., No. 98-2555, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 29841, September 23, 1999, Argued, November 15, 1999, Decided, RULES OF THE FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS MAY LIMIT CITATION TO UNPUBLISHED OPINIONS. PLEASE REFER TO THE RULES OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THIS CIRCUIT., Reported in Table Case Format at: 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 36710. Certiorari Denied May 15, 2000, Reported at: 2000 U.S. LEXIS 3191.

ARGUED: Alvin Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Maryland, for ...

2. Pettit v. Baltimore, No. 86-2087, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, 818 F.2d 861; 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 6338, May 15, 1987, Decided, RULES OF THE FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS MAY LIMIT CITATION TO UNPUBLISHED OPINIONS. PLEASE REFER TO THE RULES OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THIS CIRCUIT., A. Dwight Pettit, Barbara Pettit, Appellants ...

3. OLIVER v. SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYS., Civil Action No. M-82-3057, United States District Court for the District of Maryland, 1983 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17951; 17 Av. Cas. (CCH) P18,283, April 5, 1983, A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Maryland, for ...

4. Fallston General Hospital v. Harris, Civ. No. HM78-1619, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, 481 F. Supp. 1066; 1979 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8620, November 9, 1979, A. Dwight Pettit, Baltimore, Md., Kathleen ...

5. PETTIT v. GINGERICH, Civil No. B-72-964, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, 427 F. Supp. 282; 1977 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255; 23 Fed. R. Serv. 2d (Callaghan) 96, February 22, 1977, Filed
... L. Johnson and Alvin Dwight Pettit, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Jack ...

6. Baltimore Sun Co. v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, No. 97, September Term, 1999, No. 107, September Term, 1999, COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND, 359 Md. 653; 755 A.2d 1130; 2000 Md. LEXIS 445; 29 Media L. Rep. 1392, July 24, 2000, Filed, As Corrected July 26, 2000.

... Legal Counsel; A. Dwight Pettit; Allan B. Rabineau; ...

7. SCOTT v. WATSON, Misc. No. 5, September Term, 1975, Court of Appeals of Maryland, 278 Md. 160; 359 A.2d 548; 1976 Md. LEXIS 618, July 13, 1976, Decided, Alvin Dwight Pettit and Michael Bowen Mitchell, with whom was ...

8. SMITH v. STATE, No. 933, September Term, 1981, Court of Special Appeals of Maryland, 51 Md. App. 408; 443 A.2d 985; 1982 Md. App. LEXIS 274, April 12, 1982, Decided, Certiorari Denied, Court of Appeals of Maryland, June 28, 1982., A. Dwight Pettit for appellant. Philip ...

9. Smith v. Attorney Gen. of Maryland, No. 1284, September Term, 1979, Court of Special Appeals of Maryland, 46 Md. App. 78; 415 A.2d 651; 1980 Md. App. LEXIS 292; 7 A.L.R.4th 1242, June 17, 1980, Decided, A. Dwight Pettit, with whom was Jerome Shuman on the brief, ...

10. Baltimore v. Crockett, No. 1139, September Term, 1979, Court of Special Appeals of Maryland, 45 Md. App. 682; 415 A.2d 606; 1980 Md. App. LEXIS 308, June 12, 1980, Decided, Certiorari Denied, Court of Appeals of Maryland, October 10, 1980.

... K. Hayes and A. Dwight Pettit on the brief, for appellees. ...

Print Request: All Documents

Time of Request: August 20, 2001 01:33 pm EST

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Research Information:

MD Federal and State Cases
counsel(dwight pettit)

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MARYLAND UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
111 S GREENE ST
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201-1505

9 E/7E-5EE

WHY DWIGHT PETTIT WILL LOSE

Peter Jay

As the situation now stands, Dwight Pettit, a young, bright, black lawyer spoken of earlier in this column, will lose the September 12 primary election for State's Attorney of Baltimore City.

The Pettit campaign is well-organized, with weekend forays of the candidate and 50 or so volunteers, well-attended fund-raisers, and apparently unanimous black support.

Pettit's campaign strategists are well aware that he will garner few, if any, white votes. The machine vote will still go to Bill Swisher, the incumbent. Anton Keating, who is, on paper, the most qualified candidate, will receive the "independent" white vote. Any self-respecting white liberal can vote for Keating over Pettit and still sleep with a clear conscience.

The bottom line is that Pettit needs an unusually heavy black vote. But it is regrettable, albeit true, that the black community of Baltimore votes lightly, except in times of crises (and not always then), when there is a "burning issue," a white "villain," or a black "hero." Blacks voted against such white villains in 1954 (Curley Byrd), when the issue was school desegregation, in 1964 against Goldwater, in 1966 against George P. Mahoney, and in 1976 against Ford, Butz, and the shadow of Richard Nixon. In 1968, the black hero was Judge Joseph Howard; in 1970, it was Parren he Mitchell.

However, there have ^{ako} been times when the "burning issue" never caught fire. There was no angry black vote in 1974 or 1975 as a result of the long and drawn-out sacking of former school superintendent Roland Patterson. Bill Swisher's Pollack-managed racist campaign in 1974 did not provoke enough of a reaction to re-elect former State's Attorney Milton Allen. Even with the chance to snatch victory from defeat in the Allen write-in campaign, nearly 100,000 black voters stayed home.

There seems to be such a "burning issue" within Pettit's grasp. Crime is a burning concern within the black community. The law-abiding citizens of many neighborhoods are virtually terrorized by a seemingly endless series of robberies, assaults, and break-ins. While the national crime rate has decreased, crime is increasing in Baltimore. My humble layman's analysis, confirmed by interviews with lawyers and judges, is that the Swisher plea-bargaining system is one of the major contributors to crime.

Rather than a criminal justice system that will provide swift and certain punishment for the guilty, Swisher has achieved a statistically false conviction rate through an extensive plea-bargaining system that enables the guilty to "beat the system" ~~again~~ ^{omit}. Routinely, guilty pleas are entered in return for a light sentence and the dropping (through things called "stets," "nolle prosses," and just declining to prosecute) of associated cases. First-degree murders are bargained to second-degree murders and even manslaughter. A plea to common-law robbery is entered, and charges of armed robbery and handgun violations are dropped ~~(a maximum of 10 years instead of 35 years)~~. Take the case of Robert William Carter. On May 31, 1978, he was sentenced to 6 years on a burglary charge. At the same time, the State dropped 18 other burglaries and/or breakings-and-enterings. (The distinction escapes me.) Worse still, I found out that the police had lifted Carter's fingerprints from 44 burglarized homes, many of them his Ashburton street neighbors. But 25 cases were never brought to the grand jury by Swisher's office. When this is multiplied by what goes on every day in the Courthouse, it is not a right-wing cry of despair to say that Bill Swisher is turning hundreds of criminals back to the streets; to say that crime pays in Baltimore.

To ^{think} ~~say~~ that the average voter does not comprehend the effects of plea bargaining is sheer folly. On the day of the infamous Carcich plea, I overheard and talked to cab drivers, waitresses, bootblacks, and bus riders, all of whom expressed righteous indignation at the deal (which, as you might remember, helped push Bill Burch out of the governor's race). Plea bargaining is the new way for the criminal element to walk out of the courtroom. Since the main persons who suffer are the black victims, there is no need to change the system, because Bill Swisher does not care about them, and everybody in the courthouse can go home early.

So far, the Pettit campaign has ticked off the plea-bargaining system as one of its issues. It usually gets lost in the campaign rhetoric. Unless the plea-bargaining system is made a major issue, unless Bill Swisher is held up to the light for the fraud that he is, Pettit will not get an unusually high black vote, and he will lose.

Who will win? Not Anton Keating. Despite his resources and qualifications, the Keating campaign seems to be asleep, with visions of a Federal indictment of Swisher dancing in their heads. If anything in this world is not swift and certain, it is a federal corruption indictment. So it seems that Bill Swisher will win again. In the long run, the citizens of Baltimore will lose.



COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, CREED, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN <i>(Please Type or Print)</i>			(FOR AGENCY USE)		
1. WHAT IS YOUR (COMPLAINANT'S) FULL NAME? GEORGE DAVID PETTIT			2. WHAT IS YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER INCLUDING AREA CODE IF YOU 301-278-2511		
YOUR STREET ADDRESS (OR RD NUMBER OR POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER) Route 3, Box 300E			HOME PHONE: 301-272-4230		
YOUR CITY Aberdeen	STATE Maryland	ZIP CODE 21001	WORK PHONE: 278-2511		
3. WHICH FEDERAL OFFICE DO YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST YOU? <i>(Prepare a separate complaint form for each office which you believe discriminated against you.)</i>			4. ARE YOU NOW WORKING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (ANSWER A, B, C AND D BELOW.) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 5.)		
A. NAME OF OFFICE WHICH YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST YOU: HEL, Systems Lab, Missile Branch			A. NAME OF AGENCY WHERE YOU WORK: Aberdeen Proving Ground		
B. STREET ADDRESS OF OFFICE: Aberdeen Proving Ground			B. STREET ADDRESS OF YOUR AGENCY: Aberdeen Proving Ground		
C. CITY Aberdeen	STATE Maryland	ZIP CODE 21005	C. CITY Aberdeen	STATE Maryland	ZIP CODE 21005
D. NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON(S) YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST YOU <i>(if you know):</i> John Erickson-Supervisor			D. WHAT IS THE TITLE AND GRADE OF YOUR JOB? Electronic Engineer GS-11		
5. DATE ON WHICH MOST RECENT ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION TOOK PLACE: MONTH DAY YEAR Jan 2 67		6. CHECK BELOW WHY YOU BELIEVE YOU WERE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. BECAUSE OF YOUR: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RACE OR COLOR. IF SO, SHOW YOUR RACE OR COLOR Negro <input type="checkbox"/> CREED. IF SO, SHOW YOUR RELIGION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NATIONAL ORIGIN. IF SO, SHOW YOUR NATIONAL ORIGIN _____			
7. EXPLAIN HOW YOU BELIEVE YOU WERE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST (TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM OTHER EMPLOYEES OR APPLICANTS) BECAUSE OF YOUR RACE OR COLOR, CREED, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN. <i>(You may continue your answer on another sheet of paper if you need more space.)</i> <p style="text-align: center;">SEE ATTACHED SHEET.</p>					
8. WHAT CORRECTIVE ACTION DO YOU WANT TAKEN ON YOUR COMPLAINT? A promotion and a chance to work without harassment.					
9. DATE OF THIS COMPLAINT: MONTH DAY YEAR			10. SIGN YOUR (COMPLAINANT'S) NAME HERE:		

14 Apr 1967

(Date)

Deputy Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

(Title)

Earl R. Haag
(Signature)

CSC FORM 894
MARCH 1967

This is to certify that the complainant has reaffirmed this complaint in my presence and stated the facts therein contained, the substance of his complaint, are true to the best of his knowledge.

YOUR COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

How, When, and Where Complaint Should Be Filed and How It Is Processed

- This form should be used only if you as a qualified applicant for Federal employment or a Federal employee think you have been treated unfairly because of your race, color, creed, or national origin by a FEDERAL agency.
- Your complaint must be filed within thirty days of the date of the action about which you are complaining. However, if you are complaining about a removal, suspension, or reduction in rank or pay, you must submit your complaint within ten days of effective date of such action.
- These time limits may be extended if your complaint concerns a continuing action, or if you can give a good reason for not submitting the complaint within the prescribed time limits.
- If you need help in the preparation of your complaint, you may contact the Deputy Equal Employment Opportunity Officer at the local office, or a representative of your choice.
- Your complaint should be filed by you or your representative with the Deputy Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for the local office, or with the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer in the headquarters office of the agency concerned.
- You may have a representative at all stages of the processing of your complaint.
- You will have an opportunity to talk with an investigator and give him all the facts you have which you believe show discrimination.
- After the investigation of your complaint has been completed, you will be told of the results and an attempt will be made to resolve the matter informally.
- If your complaint cannot be settled informally, you will be given the right to request a hearing which will be conducted by the agency and held at the installation where the alleged discrimination occurred, as that is where the witnesses and records are located.
- If you ask for a hearing, you may present witnesses in your behalf.
- You will be given a transcript of the hearing or a summary of the testimony.
- Your case will be referred to the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer at the headquarters level of your agency before final decision is made on your complaint, and you will be notified in writing of that decision.
- If you are not satisfied with the final agency decision, you will have the right to appeal that decision within ten days after receipt to the Board of Appeals and Review of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. 20415.

PLEASE FILL OUT THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET

GEORGE DAVID PETTIT

(Cont'd)

7. EXPLAIN HOW YOU BELIEVE YOU WERE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST (TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM OTHER EMPLOYEES OR APPLICANTS) BECAUSE OF YOUR RACE OR COLOR, CREED, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

Mr. Erickson recommended three (3) of my co-workers, Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Emery and Mr. Randall for a promotion, but refused to recommend me. He did this despite the following facts known to him at the time of his actions:

1. I had been assigned and had performed duties equal to and, in most cases, above those assigned and/or performed by my associates.
2. I had performed duties that had been accredited, by Mr. Erickson, to Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Emery.

EXAMPLE NO. 1: Mr. Kurtz had been on the Nike-X program for about 18 months when I was assigned to the program by Mr. Erickson. I was told that a report was nine months overdue; that Mr. Kurtz had not been able to get out a suitable report. I reviewed the report that Mr. Kurtz had prepared and, too, judged it unsuitable for publication. After discussing this report with Mr. Erickson I was told to conduct a study and prepare a report. I completed the study and the report in less than 90 days. Mr. Erickson was pleased with the report. It is my understanding that the report was received, by the Missile Command, with great enthusiasm. So much, that a request was made for the engineer, who designed the proposal, to come to the Command for a discussion of the report. Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Erickson made the trip. According to the files, in this office, Mr. Kurtz is the originator of that report. I, not only produced the basic report I, oriented the program for the other reports subsequently submitted by Mr. Kurtz. These reports were used to justify a promotion for Mr. Kurtz according to Mr. Erickson.

EXAMPLE NO. 2: According to the report on the mine-planting system, TN-66, Mr. Emery is accredited as being the "Technical Assistant" on this program. The records will show that I not only proposed the instrumentation necessary to record the data, but actually designed and supervised the building of some of the equipment used in the test. However, there is no doubt in my mind that the technical assistant given to this program was used to justify a promotion for Mr. Emery.

GEORGE DAVID PETTIT

3. Mr. Randall and I were transferred to this Laboratory at the same time, that would counter any claim of Mr. Erickson's that I had not been here a sufficient amount of time to warrant a promotion. Mr. Randall was recommended.

4. I have worked for Human Engineering for more than six years and have been in grade for nearly 11 years against, probably, not more than 4 years for either of the others, or more than 11 years, if their time in-grade was all added together.

5. Mr. Erickson had promised to submit my name for promotion in the fall of 1966 but did not do so.

6. In addition to other duties, I had completed one Technical Note, two reports, designed two tests and conducted one test.

When Mr. Erickson refused to recommend me for a promotion he stated that he would recommend me upon his return from a six-week trip. When I objected on the basis of past experience he told me that I could not classify him with others and that he (John Erickson) would carry out his promise.

Upon Mr. Erickson's return (I waited for two weeks), I asked him if he had recommended me for a promotion. Mr. Erickson stated that he had not had the time but he would do it right away. I waited three weeks and asked Mr. Erickson what his intentions were. He stated that I had received a special pay increase and that he was concerned with Mr. Emery and Mr. Randall who he said did not get the promotion that he had recommended. He further stated that Miss Davis (who was employed less than one year ago) would be recommended before he would consider a promotion for me. He stated that he was satisfied with my work but that he would advise me to "forget" about a promotion. This he concluded, without any more qualification than that he had other people who needed a promotion other than me.

I have no doubt that I have not been promoted solely because of my race and nothing else; that being of the minority race has caused Mr. Erickson and others in these laboratories to act in a manner that would not be considered acceptable if they were dealing with a person of the majority race.

The facts stand for themselves. Mr. Samuel Hicks, who has more publications to his credit than any other individual in these laboratories, according to "Milestones - A Directory of Human Engineering Laboratories Publications, 1953-1966", left in January 1967 because he had been denied a promotion. Mr. George Gentry, who held a Master's degree in Psychology, left in September 1966. He had been promised a promotion, which he never

GEORGE DAVID PETTIT

received. Except for me, the last professional Negro in Human Engineering is slated to leave in the near future, because he was "passed over" for a promotion. These men did not leave because they wanted to do so. They left because they had decided that they didn't care to "fight the system". One fellow, preparing to leave, said to me, "Your eleven years in grade is enough to convince me. I am getting out while I have my youth". But, for me, twenty one years of service, eleven years in the same grade, and seven of those years spent in these laboratories without a promotion, has collected a large toll from my youth.

~~147~~ - / 28 April 1967

GEORGE D. PETTIT COMPLAINT

Interview with Mr. John R. Erickson, Chief of the Missile Communication/General Support Branch Systems Research Laboratory, Human Engineering Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

On 17 April 1967, an interview was arranged telephonically with Mr. Erickson (Caucasian supervisor of Mr. Pettit) and the undersigned to discuss the complaint filed by Mr. Pettit. Mr. Erickson was furnished a copy of the complaint as filed by Mr. Pettit to review prior to any discussion. Following this review a paragraph by paragraph discussion was held on material. In summary, these follow:

Recommendations for promotion had been processed by Mr. Erickson for Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Emery and Mr. Randall, co-workers of Mr. Pettit as stated in the opening paragraph. Refusal to recommend Mr. Pettit as alleged was based on Mr. Erickson's opinion as a supervisor that there was insufficient documentation of accomplishments to support such a recommendation. In the discussion that follows, a more detailed explanation is given.

Reference Paragraph 1. This is an opinion of Mr. Pettit's that he has performed equal duties and is to a limited extent substantiated by the record. This will be discussed in more detail below.

Reference Paragraph 2. Accreditation for duties performed have consistently been given to the employee responsible for reports and/or performance of technical work.

In response to Example 1 presented in Mr. Pettit's complaint, Mr. Erickson pointed out that Mr. Kurtz had been on the Nike-X program several years dating back to 1960 (Nike-Zeus of 1960). At the time Mr. Pettit was assigned to the project headed by Mr. Kurtz as an overall HEL systems evaluation study, a contractor's preliminary proposal had been received and Mr. Pettit's first assignment was to look at this contractor's proposal. In the ensuing weeks several disruptions in work occurred as Mr. Pettit felt that he had been assigned to work under the supervision of an individual over whom he was much better technically qualified. Specifically, Mr. Pettit was to review the electronic console arrangements proposed by the contractor for the controls. Mr. Kurtz was given the assignment to review and analyze the flow of information through the system. (This step was taken by Mr. Erickson to eliminate conflict between project personnel. Mr. Pettit developed a recommendation to change the layout of the console. In working on this he had been instructed to utilize SGT Stafford for advice because of his 15 years of military experience. Thus the intent of the supervisor was to merge the three (3) backgrounds of the individuals involved in

not here

Exhibit D

the study to the best advantage of the laboratory. Arguments and difficulties occurred and Mr. Pettit became ill on Palm Sunday, 1966 and remained absent from work. His report on the physical arrangement of the console coincided with the independently developed rearrangement suggested by the contractor. The layout was incorporated into system design reports. (Mr. Kurtz had been unable to evaluate the contractor's proposals because of the pressure of more important major projects which were assigned him.) (The layout report prepared by Mr. Pettit was acceptable. The report which Mr. Pettit claims the Missile Command accepted with great enthusiasm was one prepared by Mr. Kurtz relating to the system data flow diagram and not the one related to the layout.) (Two letter reports are involved. One dated 30 March 1966 and one dated 3 May 1966. Both are on a classified project and the title of the letter report being in both cases, "Human Factors Engineering Evaluation of the Nike-X Display System (U)". In the 30 March letter to the Missile Command, ATIN: AMCFM-NXE-II-Mr. E. J. Walker, Mr. Erickson is shown as the dictator, the transmittal letter having been signed by Dr. Weisz. The draft of this letter had been initialed by Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Erickson and SGT Stafford. Mr. Pettit's name was shown on one of the drawings as an inclosure to this report. On the 3 May letter report, Mr. Kurtz is shown as the dictator and it is directed toward the discussion of the data flow diagram for the system and was the basis for the trip to Redstone Arsenal.) Other reports relating to the overall Nike-X evaluation by the HEL do not substantiate the contention that Mr. Pettit oriented the program for other reports submitted by Mr. Kurtz. The contention that these reports were used to justify a promotion for Mr. Kurtz is only partially true. Mr. Kurtz was promoted on the basis of referral on an AMC talent bank list, from Civilian Personnel with his name near the top for an opening as a GS-12. Because of Mr. Pettit's illness, apparently occasioned by differences of opinions with his co-workers, he was taken off of the Nike-X project and was given another task by Mr. Erickson. This task involved an ATAC request for HEL to review their proposal for a study of side view mirrors for trucks. This project was given Mr. Pettit upon his return from his sickness in April 1966. He objected to this assignment of working for Mr. Sova and after Mr. Sova left the lab he reported direct to Mr. Erickson. He wrote a preliminary test plan after studying the proposal and was given additional guidance by Mr. Erickson for modifying his test plan. Mr. Erickson meanwhile departed TDY on another project and while he was absent, Mr. Kalen and SGT Stafford had to take care of the data collection required for the mirror project as Mr. Pettit was too sick to get out of his car. Mr. Pettit's name is on the mirror study letter report and mirror study technical note. He had been given three weeks to do the project and took until the middle of the Summer for the tests and until October 1966 to produce the letter report.

Response to Example 2. Report referred to on the mine planting system TM-66 does indeed show that Mr. Baery furnished technical assistance

No Admission of Pettit's true

not true

Completed part of contract

Not true

Not true

Not true

Two - the first by me

Not true

imp

in the program. It should be pointed out that the report cover page credits Mr. Gentry and Mr. Randall. Mr. Gentry actually departed HEL while the report was in process of preparation. Mr. Pettit's participation in the project came about through his request to Mr. Erickson in which he asked if he could assist Mr. Gentry in the design of a seat mount as shown in Figure #1, Page 4 of the report (copy attached). This figure includes Mr. Gentry. Mr. Erickson told Mr. Pettit that it would be agreeable for him to work on the design of the seat mount if it did not interfere with his work on the ^{MIRROR} ~~same~~ study and if Mr. Sovo posed no objections. Mr. Pettit did not like the idea of Mr. Sovo controlling, by his decision, whether Mr. Pettit did work on the project or not. The only role in which Mr. Pettit did work was in relation to the attachment of the seat to the fixture which was considered a minor role in the overall project. A promotion for Mr. Emery was not on the basis of this report alone. He had two major projects which he had handled for the HEL. Details are shown in the DF submission for the promotion. SOP of the laboratory is to allow the Project Director, in this case Mr. Gentry, to acknowledge any assistance in carrying out projects in the official project report. Mr. Gentry, a Negro, chose to give credit for technical assistance to Mr. Emery.

He did not.

Reference Paragraph 3. Mr. Erickson stated that he had never made any comment about the length of time of employment in the laboratory being a controlling factor in who was recommended for promotion, except that normally an individual would be expected to work in the branch a minimum of one year prior to consideration for promotion.

Reference Paragraph 4. Again Mr. Erickson reiterated that length of time in grade is not in itself a basis for promotion.

Reference Paragraph 5. Mr. Erickson acknowledges that he had committed himself to make a promotion request for Mr. Pettit in December, 1966, if he demonstrated by doing a thorough job on his road sign study that such action was warranted. No such promise was made in the fall of 1966.

Reference Paragraph 6. Primary duties assigned Mr. Pettit resulted in his completion of one technical note now in process of being printed in the Field Printing Plant, two letter reports and the design of a test for side view mirrors and the road signs. One test referred to involved the side view mirrors.

In the second paragraph under Paragraph 6 - Mr. Pettit was assigned the project in October of 1966 to investigate the problem on military road signs as requested by the Engineering Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va. This was done because Mr. Pettit had finished his work on the mirror program and had done a good job. He was asked to research the literature on road signs and upon a more formal request on 1 December from the ERDL of Fort Belvoir, Mr. Pettit was given

this project as his only assignment at that point, except for completing his technical note on the mirror study. This assignment included responsibilities for preparation of the test plan, estimating study costs, obtaining approval of the plan by the lab and ERDL and firming up funds. Since Mr. Erickson was going on a trip to Huntsville, Alabama and would not be at HEL to consider a promotion for Mr. Pettit, Mr. Erickson informed Mr. Pettit to get his study plan prepared, do it on his own. Mr. Pettit was told that if he would do all this and that if the program turned out well, that a promotion would be put in for him, upon Mr. Erickson's return from Huntsville. At approximately 1 February 1967, Mr. Pettit's study proposal was given to Mr. Erickson while at Huntsville for review. (Hand carried by another HEL employee). He wrote notes back to Mr. Pettit and suggested changes in the proposal as he felt the approach was much too complicated and could be the source of errors and he instructed Mr. Pettit to contact three other individuals in HEL for their advice and assistance. The symbols proposed by Mr. Pettit were considered too numerous and complicated. Mr. Pettit did talk to Miss Davis, a psychologist at the laboratory as directed by Mr. Erickson and argued with her approximately two days about the requirement for a change in his symbol proposals. The possibility of an error factor in the data collection process was pointed out to Mr. Pettit but he did not feel that an error factor of the magnitude discussed was important. ✓

In mid-March, because 5 months had elapsed since Mr. Pettit was informally assigned the project, the study was given to Miss Davis to complete. A letter report is now expected prior to 1 May. In response to the 2nd paragraph under Paragraph 6, Mr. Erickson furnished information that he came back to HEL in mid-February rather than March as expected. He informed Mr. Pettit, because of lack of progress in preparing the military road sign study report that he had done an insufficient amount to justify submission of a request for promotion. After a discussion in which strong feelings developed he told Mr. Pettit that if he felt a promotion was justified, that he should put together the justification and that he (Mr. Erickson) would put in a DF through HEL requesting such action even though he did not agree that it was justified or could be substantiated. The DF went to Dr. Weisz thru Dr. Katchmar. Later Mr. Pettit informed Mr. Erickson that he had an appointment with the AMC IG and requested an appointment with Col. Raean, Commanding Officer of BRL and HEL. He did not state that he was satisfied with Mr. Pettit's work in regard to the road sign study. He feels that Mr. Pettit's comment quoting Mr. Erickson as stating "forget about a promotion" was taken out of context. Discussion included the fact that Mr. Emery, an equipment specialist and Mr. Randall, an engineering technician, were not the recipients of an automatic pay increase given all scientific and engineering personnel because they were in non-professional jobs. He may have said something to indicate that Mr. Pettit should forget about a promotion until he had completely demonstrated by project work that he was deserving of a promotion.

Not true

Not true

Don't talk

Same

Not true

Not true

Please note date

The last two paragraphs concerning discriminatory treatment alleged as prevailing within the laboratory have been reviewed. In Mr. Erickson's opinion, the reason for Mr. Sam Hicks leaving HEL was not because he was denied a promotion but because he had an opportunity at the Social Security Headquarters, Woodlawn, Md., for a promotion to a GS-13 position. None was available in HEL. As for Mr. George Gentry's departure, stated reason for leaving the laboratory was that he had had an opportunity for a promotion from GS-11 to GS-12 at the Bureau of Standards located in Gaithersville, Md. Since he lives in (SW) Baltimore, this is much more convenient work location, plus a promotion. Mr. Erickson had not promised Mr. Gentry a promotion as stated. Mr. James Mooreland plans on leaving HEL within a short period. Westinghouse Corporation has for the second time made him such a good offer that from a professional point of view, he felt he could not afford to pass it up. A quality increase, incidently, was given Mr. Mooreland a couple of weeks ago at a ceremony at HEL and Dr. Weisz has personally expressed his regrets that of Mr. Mooreland's decision is to leave HEL. He is considered a very excellent and well qualified employee.

Double check
Double check

check rest of Mr. Gentry

Signed 24 Apr. 67

JOHN R. ERICKSON
Chief, Missile Communication/
General Support Branch
Systems Research Laboratory
Human Engineering Laboratories

MEMO FOR RECORD

28 April 1967

SUBJECT: Phone Conversation with Dr. Leon T. Katchmar, Human Engineering Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Extension 4401, in regard to the George D. Pettit complaint.

Discussion was held this date with Dr. Katchmar explaining that in an earlier telephone call, Mr. Gentry had alleged that a discussion he had held with Dr. Katchmar had a bearing on the George D. Pettit case. The portion of the DBEEO record of discussion with Mr. Gentry involving Dr. Katchmar was read. Dr. Katchmar, after hearing Mr. Gentry's remarks, stated that they were out of context and misleading. He stated that when Mr. Gentry approached him about attending a Philadelphia Society meeting, he did discuss with Mr. Gentry the advisability of Mr. Gentry making the requested presentation. Because of the manner in which the invitation had been extended, he also told Mr. Gentry he felt the HEL Laboratory should not underwrite the TDY costs for his trip to Phila. However, he had explained he was agreeable and would grant administrative leave for the time required to attend.

This lead to a professional level discourse on the social and economical development of the Society, its objectives and so forth. In this academic discussion about possible materials for Mr. Gentry to present at the Society meeting, he did discuss with Mr. Gentry a generally known condition involving the lack of incentive, motivation, ambition, etc., in many members of the Negro race and that it might be possible for Mr. Gentry to speak on this subject at the meeting. Increasing efforts in the area of developing more motivation and ambition in Negro children at nursery school level was suggested as one approach. The comment quoting him as saying if he were dictator of the United States, this is what he would do, is entirely inaccurate and is not worthy of a rebuttle.

EARL R. HAAG
Deputy Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD

28 April 1967

SUBJECT: Phone Conversation with Mr. George Gentry, Bureau of Standards, Gaithersville, Md., TEL: 1-301-921-3558, in regard to George D. Pettit Complaint

At approximately 0830 hours, this date, the undersigned spoke to Mr. George Gentry, former employee at HEL, to determine the exact reasons why Mr. Gentry terminated his employment at APG.

It was explained that in his complaint, Mr. Pettit alleged that Mr. Gentry left HEL because of not being selected for promotion. Mr. Gentry said this was true. When he first came to HEL, he was promised a promotion in a short period of time. After two years he never got it. This is one of the reasons why he decided to leave. When asked what his position was at HEL, Mr. Gentry replied that he had been a research psychologist at the GS-11 level. He also stated that he left because he could get an immediate promotion that he could not get at HEL. He left the laboratories in August 1966.

Mr. Haag asked Mr. Gentry if he was promised the promotion by any one individual. Mr. Gentry said that first of all, it was mentioned by Mr. Sam Hicks. Since Mr. Gentry had worked at HEL earlier as a graduate student summer employee, Mr. Hicks, in informal comments, had indicated that he could get a GS-12 position by starting as a GS-11. After being selected for the job, Mr. Moler and Mr. Cain of HEL both had reassured him that the promise of such a promotion was true. That is, upon satisfactory performance. He stated that his work at HEL was more than satisfactory, performance appraisals show it. Mr. Gentry also stated that Mr. Moler recommended him for promotion many times but unfortunately, it never seemed enough to get it done. As far as Mr. Gentry is concerned, Mr. Moler tried.

Mr. Haag asked Mr. Gentry if he had been told or knew why he was not promoted. Mr. Gentry answered that it was quite difficult to explain. He was sure that on the basis of his performance appraisal, he was qualified but other than the performance appraisal itself, he could not swear that any other paper work had been put in for his promotion. He stated that he did know that Mr. Moler had tried to get a quality increase for him but it was turned down.

Mr. Haag then read that portion of Mr. Pettit's complaint where Mr. Pettit stated that the men (Negro) did not leave because they wanted to do so. They had left because they had decided that they didn't care to "fight the system". When asked his comments regarding the above statements, Mr. Gentry said that the allegations were not entirely true. He agreed with Mr. Pettit's initial reference to himself and

After this discussion, Mr. Gentry commented that prior to transferring he spoke to his present supervisor and informed her that he was considering going to the Technical Society meeting in Philadelphia almost upon transferring. He indicated his present PhD supervisor said it was fine and that his expenses would be paid by the Bureau. Mr. Gentry mentioned this to demonstrate the difference in attitude between the two organizations.

Mr. Gentry commented that he had a discussion with Dr. Katchmar about his attendance at a technical meeting in Philadelphia. Mr. Gentry had been asked to speak on Human Engineering. He visited Dr. Katchmar, HHL, to get permission to attend. Dr. Katchmar told him that he could grant administrative leave but that Mr. Gentry would have to finance the trip. Mr. Gentry explained a little of the history of the Society to Dr. Katchmar, mentioning that it had been founded by Negroes in the 20's but now was integrated and fully accepted. Dr. Katchmar made the comment that Negroes in general lack motivation and ambition, in spite of the fact that Mr. Gentry, a Negro himself, was sitting in his office. Dr. Katchmar went on to say that if he (Dr. Katchmar) was dictator of the United States, he would put all Negro children in a nursery school and teach them motivation and ambition. Dr. Katchmar's statement reflected in Mr. Gentry's opinion, a kind of attitude which is difficult to overcome.

Mr. Gentry repeated that it was a delight to work with Mr. Pettit because of his ability and knowledge. He went on to say that it is difficult to pinpoint discrimination. He shares the view that many personnel at HHL were mystified by the fact that Mr. Sam Hicks had not been promoted. Mr. Hicks was known to have a very excellent record. Mr. Gentry went on to say that it would be a good idea for the HHL persons involved to take another look at their selection policies.

When asked about his association with Mr. Pettit, Mr. Gentry replied that he thought Mr. Pettit was very talented, although his work was sort of up and down because of his (Mr. Pettit's) personal problems. Some of his feelings were real, such as his attitude towards not getting promoted, etc. Some of his feelings might have been compounded by a general feeling of despair about ever getting a promotion. Mr. Gentry then stated he didn't care to comment further on this.

stated reason for leaving. Lack of being promoted was not the sole reason. There were others. He was interested in different kinds of work, more varied work, and of course, there was no question about a higher promotion at the Bureau of Standards. Some of his reasons were personal. For example, Mr. Gentry stated while at HHL that he had run into some car problems and had to take off on leave for a period of time. Mr. Erickson, his supervisor at the time, did not think his reasons for being absent from work were justified.

WART R. HAAG
Deputy Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

Mr. Gentry stated that he had discussed his visit with Dr. Katchmar and the comments made with other HRL people. These other people just couldn't believe that Dr. Katchmar had made such comments.

Mr. Gentry said that he did not want to get more involved in Mr. Pettit's complaint than Mr. Pettit himself, but perhaps his thoughts may help those who share these same views and experiences. He stated that by his cooperation he may be able to help those people still involved. Mr. Gentry explained that he is sure Dr. Katchmar didn't give a second thought to the comments he had made, but Mr. Gentry did.

Mr. Haag asked Mr. Pettit was given any reason by his supervisors as to why he had not been promoted. Mr. Haag responded saying that Mr. Pettit apparently had not satisfactorily demonstrated his capability and potential to carry the full load of a project engineer. This includes full responsibility from initial planning to the final report of the project. Mr. Gentry then commented that there really isn't any requirement for such capability. Others are GS-12 at HRL and don't. But here again, Mr. Pettit has demonstrated some real drawbacks that could explain his not getting promoted. It seems everything has been reduced to the racial problem. Mr. Gentry stated that he is not sure the racial issue is the only problem.

Mr. Haag then asked if Mr. Gentry left his GS-11 position for a GS-12 position. Mr. Gentry replied that he went directly to a GS-12, an immediate promotion. This was a most important factor to his leaving HRL. Mr. Gentry explained that he had considered taking a lateral GS-11 transfer in earlier Bureau negotiations but decided he better not do so.

Mr. Gentry then said he wanted to comment on one more thing. There are other people at HRL who are not being promoted. For example, Mr. Olderman. Mr. Olderman is unusually talented. He has been a GS-11 for some time. But the problem is not tied down to Mr. Olderman alone. Mr. Gentry expressed interest in continuing his cooperation and assistance in the case if needed. He was advised that his help was appreciated but at this point no determination could be made as to the need for further contacts.

MEMO FOR RECORD

27 April 1967

SUBJECT: Phone Conversation with Mr. Sam Hicks, Operations Research, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md., TEL 944-5000, Extension 4869, in regard to the George D. Pettit complaint. (Former negro employee of HEL and associated co-worker with Mr. Pettit).

At approximately 1600 hours, this date, the undersigned called Mr. Sam Hicks, a former employee of HEL. This was to determine whether the allegation made by Mr. George Pettit in his discrimination complaint about the reason for Mr. Hicks' termination of employment at HEL was valid.

Mr. Hicks stated that the primary reason for his leaving HEL was the lack of promotional opportunities. He feels very strongly that the recruitment effort on the part of HEL in regard to the Negro market is not as good as it should be and that it is very limited in scope. He commented on one instance in which a student from Maryland University, working on his PhD, was not selected for employment at HEL. The student was not selected for employment, but during the same period, other personnel were hired with much less training and fewer qualifications.

Mr. Haag asked Mr. Hicks if in his opinion, his new position offered greater opportunity for advancement. Mr. Hicks stated that by transferring to Social Security, he was promoted to a GS-13. Mr. Haag asked if Mr. Hicks thought a GS-13 would not have been available for him at HEL. Mr. Hicks replied he didn't know for sure, but he had not been able to get further than a GS-12 at HEL, because of stated lack of formal graduate training. On the other hand, a lot of people with similar levels of training were at the GS-13 level.

Mr. Haag asked whether or not Mr. Hicks had ever been among eligible candidates for a GS-13 position in HEL. He stated that there are three notices in his official 201 file that he had been among the best qualified eligible. At no time was Mr. Hicks selected for a 13 position. He left HEL mainly because of the promotion a transfer offered.

Mr. Haag asked Mr. Hicks if he felt that not being selected for a GS-13 position stemmed in any way from discrimination. Mr. Hicks replied that it was hard to answer, but it is not outside the realm of possibility. However, he went on to say that it would not be completely true to say he was discriminated against.

Mr. Hicks commented that he frankly thinks Mr. Pettit has merit in his complaint. He (Mr. Pettit) has had people reacting to him rather than to the promotion issue. There is no excuse for keeping him at an 11 level for so long, particularly with his technical competence even though he sometimes gets so involved in his complaints, he loses sight of the outside world. Mr. Pettit has been pushed around from organization to organization. He has had to move and work under adverse circumstances.

When questioned as to how long he had worked at HEL, Mr. Hicks stated that he had worked there 10 years, starting as a GS-5 and ending as a GS-12, which he considers normal advancement for personnel at the Laboratories. He was just not selected for a GS-13 position and he left HEL because he felt he could not be promoted. The dates for the merit promotion listings in his 201 file are 2 April 1965, 1 February 1965, and the last one sometime in late 65 or early 66. Under the AMC talent bank, Mr. Hicks was referred to Frankford Arsenal to a supervisory position but the incumbent decided not to leave. He is definitely eligible for a 13 position. Out of the three merit promotion cases mentioned above, one individual was selected by HEL from the outside, not through merit promotion. This individual had no prior civil service work to his credit before being hired. In the second case, Mr. Hicks stated he was not sure if the individual selected was from the outside or not.

EARL R. HAAG
Deputy Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

AMXHE -SYS

SUBJECT: George Pettit - Consideration for Promotion

20 Mar 67

4. During his extended absence Mr. Kurtz and an enlisted man had continued the work on NIKE-X and Mr. Kurtz was of the opinion that they could meet our commitments. Since I had a requirement to conduct an evaluation of a new-style rear view mirror for use on Army trucks on 21 April, I assigned Mr. Pettit to conduct this study with Mr. Kalen under the guidance of Mr. Sova. I informed both Mr. Sova and Mr. Pettit that I expected the study to be completed in approximately three weeks.

5. On 27 April Mr. Pettit asked permission to assist Mr. Gentry in designing a seat mount for Mr. Gentry's study. Mr. Pettit felt that it would only take one day and would not create a problem for the mirror study. I stated that I had no objection provided he obtained Mr. Sova's concurrence. Mr. Pettit objected to this requirement and felt that I should write out what his responsibilities and duties are. I informed him that I did not believe this was necessary since he had a copy of his job description and performance requirements.

6. On 9 May I received his proposal for the method of performing the mirror study. After reviewing his proposal I wrote out several items that should be clarified before the proposal would be acceptable. I discussed each item with him and gave him a copy of the items. Mr. Pettit objected to my criticism of his proposal; he claimed that I was changing the rules on him; to do what I wanted would require eighteen months to establish the criteria needed for the study; all the items I wanted covered were not his responsibility. On 9 May he came back to argue against the items I requested him to clarify and in the ensuing discussion stated that it was obvious that I had it in for him and was trying to give him a hard time. I told him that if he would settle down and do what I told him to do rather than look for excuses for not doing it he might accomplish something.

7. The actual collection of data took place on 28 July, while I was on TDY, and I was informed later that other personnel in the branch had to handle the data collection since Mr. Pettit was too ill to work that day. The letter report was transmitted to ATAC on 20 Oct 66. A HEL TM is currently in the process of final typing. It should be noted that although it took Mr. Pettit 5 1/2 months to conduct the study and publish the results he did end up with a nice report.

8. On 2 Nov 66 I submitted Mr. Pettit's Performance Appraisal (attached).

9. About the time Mr. Pettit was completing his report on the mirrors, a telephone request was received from ERDL, concerning our interest in evaluating STANAG road signs. Mr. Pettit was asked if he would be interested in this evaluation. Since he agreed

AMXHE-SYS

SUBJECT: George Pettit - Consideration for Promotion

20 Mar 67

he was asked to start collecting literature on legibility of road signs as well as other human factors considerations. Another member of the branch was scheduled to visit ERDL at this time and he was asked to obtain preliminary data from ERDL (ref: Trip Report dated 24 Oct 66, re Visit of Mr. Jack Waugh to ERDL on 13 Oct 66). ERDL followed up with an official request on 1 Dec 66 (ref: SMEFB-SD letter to HEL dated 1 Dec 66, subject: Military Route Signs -- STANAG 2012, FSC 9905).

10. Upon receipt of the official request from ERDL, I asked Mr. Pettit to prepare a test plan. He felt that he needed additional information and requested permission to visit ERDL which he did on 7 Dec (ref: Trip Report, re Visit of Mr. George Pettit to ERDL on 7 Dec 66).

11. Upon his return from ERDL, Mr. Pettit reminded me that he would be in the branch a year in January and wanted to know if I intended to promote him. I told him that I would be away from the lab for approximately two months and if the study on the road signs progressed satisfactorily during that period of time I would initiate promotion action. However, it was his responsibility to prepare a test plan, determine the cost of conducting the study, obtain approval of the test plan in the lab and obtain concurrence in the plan from ERDL plus the funds, if it was going to be costly. Since ERDL was interested in the results as soon as possible the study should be completed (at least the data collection) by the time I returned. I also told Mr. Pettit that the other members of the branch would help him if he needed assistance, which I also mentioned to the other personnel.

12. On 31 Jan 67 CPT Phelps and Mr. Emery visited Redstone Arsenal and while in Huntsville met with me that evening. CPT Phelps gave me Mr. Pettit's write-up on the test plan and asked me to review it. The following Sunday I read the plan over and sent him my comments as well as returning the test plan (ref: my letter to Mr. Pettit dated 6 February 1967).

13. Upon my return to the lab (20 Feb 67), Mr. Pettit brought me the revised marked-up test plan. I asked him if he had gone over the test plan with the people I had requested he contact and he stated that he had asked Miss Davis if there should be a problem with subjects memorizing the symbols and she said she did not believe this would be a problem. I then reviewed the plan and found that he had pretty well covered my first three comments. However, the plan still left a question in my mind concerning the large number of variables.

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SUBJECT: George Pettit - Consideration for Promotion

20 Mar 67

14. I therefore asked Miss Davis if she had read the plan and she said no -- Mr. Pettit had just asked her about the problem of memorizing the symbols. So I gave her the plan and told her I was worried about the large number of variables. I asked her to read it, talk to Mr. Pettit about it if she had any questions and then see me.

15. After reading the plan several times and talking to Mr. Pettit, Miss Davis wasn't too clear as to exactly what he was attempting to do although she was quite sure that his design was not amenable to statistical analyses because he did not carry any one sign configuration through all test conditions.

16. After two days of discussion, Mr. Pettit finally agreed to change his design. I then asked Mr. Pettit how he intended to measure the distance at which the subject responded to the target. He stated that he intended to have the subject ride in a vehicle with a driver and a recorder and that when the subject saw the sign he would tell the driver who would then stop the vehicle. The recorder would then read the accumulated distance traveled on a fifth wheel. I asked him how much error his study could tolerate by this method of collecting data and I was told that I was picking on him and that he had this figured out. When I told him that there may be 4-8% error in distance traveled due to reaction time, he said that it didn't make any difference and that all I was doing was finding fault.

17. On 8 Mar Mr. Pettit attended an IPR at ERDL at which I instructed him that he was to attend as an observer. Upon his return I asked for a verbal trip report as well as a written report. In the course of the verbal report I told him that from his description the system sounded sufficiently similar to the ML-1 that he should review the TM's that we had published on the ML-1 to get an understanding of what might be done on this system.

18. In his handwritten trip report he stated that since the design had not been approved it was felt that any human factors considerations would be premature at this time. I informed him that a statement of this nature indicated that he did not understand the nature of our work. He also had referenced reviewing drawings on the mono mooring system for human factors considerations (which was going to have an IPR on 14 Mar). I asked him what he saw on the drawings as far as human factors was concerned and he said that they were too complicated and he had told the man who was showing him the drawings that he was not getting anything useful out of the drawings. The reference to the drawings was subsequently removed from the trip report. The last paragraph was also changed by the addition of the next to last sentence.

AMXHE-SYS

SUBJECT: George Pettit - Consideration for Promotion

20 Mar 67

19. On 16 Mar Mr. Pettit again asked if I intended to promote him as I had promised. I informed him that I had promised to promote him if he had demonstrated the capability of conducting the test on the signs while I was on TDY, but since we couldn't even agree on a test plan I had no reason for promoting him.

20. In the discussion that followed I stated that in considering his performance in relation to other members of the branch I could not see where he deserved a promotion at this time. However, since I was tired of his constant badgering me for a promotion I would send through whatever evidence he felt justified a promotion. He felt that the following should be submitted -- Letter Report on NIKE-X; Letter Report on Mirrors; TM on Mirrors; Draft Proposal on Signs; 3 Trip Reports and a statement that he had suggested an instrumentation approach for the Tactical Mine Planter study. I then asked him what category he thought he was qualified for at the GS-12 level; i.e., Electronic Engineer (Instrumentation), Engineer (Human Factors) or Psychologist. He said it probably doesn't make any difference but it would probably be easier for me to get him a GS-12 as an Engineer (Human Factors).

21. I was subsequently informed that he had an appointment with the IG on 28 Mar and would attempt to make an appointment with COL Raaen prior to 28 Mar.

JOHN R. ERICKSON



Mr. Hicks commented that he frankly thinks Mr. Pettit has merit in his complaint. He (Mr. Pettit) has had people reacting to him rather than to the promotion issue. There is no excuse for keeping him at an 11 level for so long, particularly with his technical competence even though he sometimes gets so involved in his complaints, he loses sight of the outside world. Mr. Pettit has been pushed around from organization to organization. He has had to move and work under adverse circumstances.

When questioned as to how long he had worked at HEL, Mr. Hicks stated that he had worked there 10 years, starting as a GS-5 and ending as a GS-12, which he considers normal advancement for personnel at the Laboratories. He was just not selected for a GS-13 position and he left HEL because he felt he could not be promoted. The dates for the merit promotion listings in his 201 file are 2 April 1965, 1 February 1965, and the last one sometime in late 65 or early 66. Under the AMC talent bank, Mr. Hicks was referred to Frankford Arsenal to a supervisory position but the incumbent decided not to leave. He is definitely eligible for a 13 position. Out of the three merit promotion cases mentioned above, one individual was selected by HEL from the outside, not through merit promotion. This individual had no prior civil service work to his credit before being hired. In the second case, Mr. Hicks stated he was not sure if the individual selected was from the outside or not.

EARL R. HAAG
Deputy Equal Employment
Opportunity Officer

GEORGE D. PETTIT COMPLAINT

Interview with Mr. James B. Moreland, physicist, Accoustical Research Branch, Engineering Research Laboratory, Human Engineering Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

On 21 April 1967, an interview was held with Mr. Moreland, physicist, HEL. It was explained to Mr. Moreland that the reason for discussing the complaint with him was because Mr. Pettit had alleged that he was leaving the Laboratories because he could not get a promotion. Mr. Moreland responded that this is not quite true as he was leaving the Laboratory because he had been offered a better position. He had indeed discussed Mr. Pettit's complaint with him and he personally told Mr. Pettit that he could not agree with the allegation. He commented further that he had no feeling of having been discriminated against by anyone at the first echelon level which is the limit of his experience. Mr. Fair, his supervisor, had consistently treated him with utmost fairness.

In connection with the introduction of the comments about Mr. Hicks and Mr. Gentry in Mr. Pettit's complaint, he acknowledged he was somewhat familiar with their feelings as they rode in the same car to work. He prefers not to make any comment in connection therewith as his statement of feeling regarding it may not be true. However, on a personal basis he expressed an opinion he would have no doubts about making a GS-12 if he had stayed at HEL. His decision among other things was mainly based upon believing his new position offered a better potential for GS-13 level than he would have at HEL. He acknowledged that he has been happy at the HEL and is leaving after a difficult decision with mixed emotions, no elation.

Mr. Moreland expressed an opinion that based on his discussions with Mr. Pettit, that after 11 years of satisfactory service at a GS-11 level, he feels it would be normal to be advanced to the laboratory journeyman level, GS-12.

Signed 27 Apr 67
JAMES B. MORELAND
Physicist
Accoustical Research Branch
Engineering Research Lab
Human Engineering Laboratories

GEORGE D. PETTIT COMPLAINT

Interview with Mr. Sylvester E. Kalen, Engineering Technician, General Support Branch, Systems Research Laboratory, Human Engineering Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

On 21 April 1967, an interview was held with Mr. Kalen (Caucasian co-worker of Mr. Pettit) and the undersigned to discuss those projects in which Mr. Kalen had worked with Mr. Pettit. Mr. Kalen, after preliminary remarks, provided information that he had worked with Mr. Pettit within the last year on a mirror study project. The preliminary response to the ATAC proposal had been answered by Mr. Kalen. The project was assigned to Mr. Pettit and Mr. Kalen assisted him as Mr. Pettit, during the preliminary setup, was ill. On the test date, when Mr. Seashore, the developer of the mirror was here, Mr. Pettit was not available due to illness and the test was started without him. Mr. Pettit did come in while the test data collection operation was underway. Mr. Pettit wrote the report and was the individual in charge of the project. On one occasion, when a suggestion was offered in connection with this test, Mr. Pettit took the position that he was running the test and would appreciate no interference.

Kalen's suggestion

Signed 26 Apr 67

SYLVESTER E. KALEN
Engineering Technician
General Support Branch
Systems Research Laboratory
Human Engineering Laboratories

Not interested

GEORGE D. PETTIT COMPLAINT

Interview with MSG Frederick T. Stafford, Jr., (E-8), Engineering Research Laboratory, Human Engineering Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

On 21 April 1967, an interview was held with MSG Stafford (Negro co-worker of Mr. Pettit) about his working relationship with Mr. Pettit. He commented that approximately 9 months ago he had assisted Mr. Pettit on a mirror project. He assisted Mr. Pettit in the project work and practical applications such as helping in the mirror test setup with design mounts. Mr. Pettit was the Project Manager during the period and was ill at times. The day the data collection was done, Mr. Seashore, the designer of the mirror was in, Mr. Pettit directed the collecting of data at the test site. During the mirror project he worked with the Landolt Ring during the test while Mr. Pettit, Mr. Kalen, Mr. Gentry and Mr. Seashore were observing and recording data.

In addition to this mirror project, he also worked with Mr. Pettit on the Nike-X project which was the first work he had done with Mr. Pettit. His relationship occurred during the mock up on the research project. He acknowledges he doesn't know what happened between Mr. Erickson and Mr. Pettit but at one meeting Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Pettit argued, concerning a concept on whether a change was needed in the project plan. He didn't personally get involved in the problem. He commented that he believed that Mr. Erickson, after this incident, secured responsibilities in the project so that the two didn't work together. In any event, Mr. Kurtz and SGT Stafford finished the project. He is aware that Mr. Pettit had done considerable work on the drawings and layout related thereto.

SGT Stafford commented that he also had worked with Mr. Pettit on the mine planter project. Mr. Gentry was the Project Manager and this also involved the effort of Mr. Randall and Mr. Emery in addition to Mr. Pettit. He is aware that Mr. Pettit produced a drawing of the chair attachment to the jig used in the test. Mr. Pettit also monitored project work after the setup was completed to see how the chair mount was holding up.

Signed 26 Apr 67

FREDERICK T. STAFFORD, JR.

MSG, E-8

Engineering Research Laboratory

Not later