—U.S. denies help in Ojukwu

FROM PAGE 1

from Biafra.

A spokesman said the Geneva account made "fascinating reading" while pointing out that the use of a plane, made in this country, by the Biafran leader, does not indicate involvement of the U.S. government.

He said a number of planes, similar to the one used by Ojukwu, had been sold to relief groups which aided Biafra during the war.

The spokesman said the department's denial of involvement also includes dissociation of U.S. Intelligence Agency.

The American consulate in Geneva also denied the reports or any knowledge of U.S. cooperation in Ojukwu's flight.

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There was some confusion in Washington when it became known that Ojukwu also wanted to take his automobile; but after hurriedly looking around, intelligence came up with a gray-painted super-constellation cargoliner — called a "gray ghost."

Reports from intelligence sources in both Nigeria and what formerly was Biafran territory include the following items:

About 12 men at the head of the Biafran Government stood the danger of racing trial. All of them except one are known to be out of Biafra and it was "hoped" the last man got out as well.

Lt. Gen. Philip Effiong, commanding Biafran forces after Ojukwu left, will not be tried by Nigeria.

All Biafran career civil servants are cooperating with Nigeria.

Effiong's surrender broadcast was made from a mobile radio truck, and not from the main transmitting station at Uga near Uli Airport. This is why it was not picked up by European monitoring stations and only in Lagos and Libreville.

Ojukwu is a wealthy man and is known to have half his fluid assets in London and the other half in Geneva.

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Nigeria paid cash on the nose for all Soviet weapons. The last shipment was of 8 120-millimeter cannon, all mobile, in mid-December. American intelligence has photographs of them being unloaded from cargo aircraft at Lagos airport. These guns were immediately put into use and shelled Uli Airport prior to its capture last Tuesday.

There have been no confirmed reports of any massacres.

The United States believes there will be considerable political difficulties in Lagos, with the military establishment reluctant to relinquish authority and state governors equally reluctant to submit to central control.

Nigeria could have finished the war a long time ago by an all-out military effort. But this may well have cost more civilian lives in Biafra — as well as military casualties among Nigerian forces — than the number of civilians who died from starvation.

Nigeria has withdrawn its victorious troops from civil war battlefields, allowing selected foreign aid for starving Biafran refugees.

The government of Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon barred any outside help from France, Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia, or any other country or agency it said had been "studiously hostile" to it throughout the 31-month conflict.

The government also proclaimed Friday, Saturday and Sunday national days of prayer.

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The United States, Britain, the International Red Cross and the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) were all shipping food and medical supplies in answer to requests from the Lagos government.

Some relief experts with experience in Biafra have estimated that more than 2 million persons starved in the war, 1.5 million to 5 million need help and perhaps hundreds of thousands of others are only days from death.

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Sule Kolo, the Nigerian ambassador to Switzerland, said in Geneva the estimates were grossly exaggerated. He said thousands of tons of food were on hand and the only problem was transportation.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department said the United States is already contributing food to Nigerian stockpiles, is operating a vehicle maintenance center in Nigeria and had pledged half the $10 million aid set aside by President Nixon for such aid.

There had been no request for the eight C130 cargo planes or prefabricated hospitals offered by the United States.

The first 2,000 tons of food from UNICEF is due in Lagos shortly.

In Vatican City, the Roman Catholic Church and its relief agency Caritas said it had no word on the fate of 10 European missionaries and 350 Biafran priests and nuns working with them in Nigeria.

Msgr. Jean Rodhain, president of Caritas, flew to Nigeria from Rome with a $30,000 check from Pope Paul VI for Biafran relief. As to the blacklisting of relief agencies, including Caritas, by the Lagos government, Rodhain said:

"The matter does not concern us. We have always cooperated with both sides."

In London, the British Government said Nigeria had asked for 15 doctors, 20 nurses, 80 trucks and one coastal ship and efforts were underway to comply.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the League of Red Cross Societies said Nigeria had accepted an offer from the league and the International Committee of the Red Cross for 50 trucks, 40 landrovers, a jeep-like vehicle; and a ship of 5,000 to 7,000 tons.

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The secessionist state of Biafra Wednesday signed an agreement with Nigeria and pledged total loyalty to the Nigerian Federal Government with which it fought a 2½ year civil war.

The agreement was reached by Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian leader, and a Biafran peace delegation. Biafra had surrendered on Monday.

After the three hour meeting in Gowon Dodan Barracks, the leaders of the two sides smiled for photographers and clapped one another on the back.

Maj. Gen. Philip Effiong, who took control of the rebel government after Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu fled the country Sunday, signed on behalf of Biafra.

"We accept the existing administrative arrangements for running the whole country and pledge our total loyalty to the federal government," the treaty said in part.

In brief remarks after the armistice negotiations Gowon expressed thanks to Jo Tobias the leaders for their cooperation and once again pledged the safety and welfare of that Nigerians.

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In a statement issued Thursday by a public relations firm, Biafran Leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu appealed to world governments "to save my people from extermination."

In his first statement since leaving Biafra last Saturday, Ojukwu said Biafra had been starved into defeat.

He said he left his country "to save the lives of our people and preserve the concept of Biafra."

"I did this knowing that whilst I live Biafra lives," he said.

Ojukwu's statement was issued by Markpress, the American-owned public relations agency in Geneva which had acted as Biafra's "overseas information office."

Markpress owner, H. William Bernhardt, said the statement came directly from Ojukwu but he declined to say where Ojukwu is.

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The 2,000-word declaration was sent by telex to Markpress and then distributed to the press in Geneva by the same method. Ojukwu said he has been contacting "friends and men of goodwill" in an effort to get food into Biafra.

"From all indications it is clear that Nigeria will not feed our people," he said.

"There is no food whatsoever in Biafra and unless food can get into Biafran mouths in the next 72 hours it will be too late.

"Nigeria's insistence to control the distribution of relief is both to ensure that Biafrans get no such relief and also to shut out outsiders who might witness and expose the enormous crimes he plans to commit against our people."

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Ojukwu said a "neutral force" should be set up between the two sides "to prevent a genocide that would make 1939-1945 in Europe a mere child's play." Ojukwu called for immediate peace negotiations.

He also called on all the world to "assist and protect the lives and talents of Biafra, to relieve the starvation and wasteful death now the only companion of our exhausted people."

"I implore the world to rise to this desperate need, to mount all possible pressures on Nigeria to ensure that food gets to my people," he said.

Ojukwu charged that Nigeria is prevent neutral observers, including the press, from going to the front "to make sure the air

—Friendship

FROM PAGE 1

R. Julian (D., 4th).

Apparently the only immediate help the city would need from the state under the findings of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, would be legislative power to issue revenue bonds.

The AFRO has strongly urged retention of Friendship Airport and has been hard pressed to understand the position of Baltimore-based groups such as the Greater Baltimore Committee and the Chambers of Commerce, which are expected to have Baltimore City's best interests at heart.

The new report came in time for Baltimore officials to make their decisions on a plane faction before the Maryland General Assembly opens its 70-day session on Jan. 21.

Gov. Marvin Mandel said Thursday before meeting Mayor D'Alesandro that he will go along with Baltimore's decision on the airport, but still maintained the state should own it.

Had Baltimore sold the airport for the $27 million it actually would have collected considerably less, considering that a hefty amount of the payoff would have come from city taxpayers.

The airlines at Friendship had rejected much of the Greiner report that was heavily relied upon by those who pushed State ownership.

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If the PMM findings finally are put into effect, landing fees at Friendship would remain the same but terminal rental space would be paid would more a square foot to $7.

Expectations are that by 1980 some 6 million people will fly out of Friendship, against actually over 1,500,000 in 1969. Landing weights on which receipts would be paid would more than triple by 1980.

By 1975, the PMM study sees Friendship using a 4,000-ft. runway and taking passengers in through 36 gate positions. A longer runway, it suggests, could be built later.

NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR to Sweden, Dr. Jerome H. Holland, is seen here with his wife at home. Dr. Holland has been president of Hampton Institute for the past ten years.

Holland is Nixon's choice

FROM PAGE 1

U.S. The others are: Samuel Z. Westerfield, ambassador to Liberia; Clinton Everett Knox, ambassador to Haiti and Terrence Todman, ambassador to Chad.

Officials in Stockholm welcomed the appointment and said it would ease the strain in U.S.-Swedish relations, but they warned it would not change Sweden's opposition to U.S. policies in Vietnam.

Much of the tension between the United States and Sweden has been because of Sweden's sheltering U.S. Army deserters and maintaining diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

Said Holland, "I've been to Sweden only once, and there is a feeling of good will. What has happened in Vietnam has concerned the whole world, and I am hopeful we can bring this war to an end."

The college administrator achieved an impressive academic record and All-American recognition as a football player during his college days at Cornell University in the late 1930's.

His educational career began in 1939 as an instructor in sociology and physical education at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He worked for a shipbuilding company after leaving the university in 1942 and remained there for the duration of World War II.

Subsequently, the educator served as director of the division of political social sciences at Tuskegee Agricultural and Industrial University and president of Delaware State College in Dover.

He received a master's degree from Cornell in 1941 and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950.

Dr. Holland currently serves on the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the board of trustees at Cornell.

Consistent with his belief in integration, Dr. Holland has encouraged the enrollment of an increasing number of white students at Hampton since he assumed the presidency in 1960.

Under Holland's leadership, Hampton has progressed both physically and academically, and has a current endowment totaling approximately $32 million — one of the largest of any of the nation's approximately 80 four-year black colleges.

The educator is described by close friends as a companionable man with a keen sense of humor.

The U.S. ambassador's post to Sweden has been empty since the resignation a year ago of William W. Heath.

"I look on it as an interesting and most challenging experience," remarked the veteran administrator.

"The president said he hoped with my background I will be able to relieve the tensions."

Describing himself as "apolitical" instead of either a Republican or a Democrat, Holland said he also "runs the gauntlet depending on the cause" when asked to classify himself as a moderate, liberal or militant civil rights worker.

Concerning the U.S. Army deserters in Sweden, he said:

"And Jeff said, all right I will. At the next day he died," she said.

Mrs. Fouquet had four children by her first marriage to Billy Joe Landown, 34, of Camas Valley, Ore., and three by Fouquet including a son born in December after their arrest.

The Fouquets, held for trial in Bakersfield on child abuse charges, had refused to answer questions about Jeffrey.

A boy's body was found by a hunter last October at the foot of an embankment in hilly country near Saugus, Calif. It was decomposed and authorities were unable to identify the child.

On Dec. 17, Mrs. Fouquet went to the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department that she wanted to talk about her missing son. She led deputies to the site where the hunter had found the body.

She told police that the boy's body had been stuffed into a suitcase after his death and that she, her husband and three of her other children drove into the desert where Jeffrey was thrown from the car.

Prison escapee charged in Castle St. murder

At Central Municipal Court, Tuesday, George T. Kelley, 39, of 1712 N. Castle St. was held for action of the grand jury on a charge of murder in the death of Mrs. Frances C. Mack.

Mrs. Mack, a resident of Reisterstown, Md., was found in Kelley's basement apartment with a knife wound in then left side of her throat.

She was pronounced dead on the scene by officer John Vesely, who says he was sent to the Castle St. address after a neighbor notified police that there was a dead woman in the house.

"Pete," as he is known by friends, became the prime suspect of a citywide search, after he reportedly told Thomas Williams, the man who found the body, that he believed that he had just killed Mrs. Mack.

According to J. C. Bright, a resident of the Castle St. address, Mrs. Mack and Pete "always did argue and carry on."

George Kelly was born in Newsa-Hanover County, N.C., and was serving an 8 to 10 years sentence for robbery.

In talking with Captain McCall of the State Prison, there it was learned that Kelley was an escapee from one of the road camps.

In view of this, there is considerable speculation that Mrs. Mack may have gone to the police with this information, and then informed him of her action.

Services for the slain matron were held Tuesday at the Russ Funeral Home, 2222 W. North Ave. Burial was at Saint Luke's Cemetery, in Reisterstown.

She is survived by her husband, James Mack. Two sons: Angelo Mack, 7, and Dudley Charles, 9. In addition, she leaves three brothers: Rufus and Miles Charles, and Henry Brook. Two sisters, Miss Mary Brook and Mrs. Brenda Furman. Mrs. Lottie Brook is her grandmother.

6 killed on highways

Six persons were killed on Maryland highways last week according to the weekly survey of the State Police.

Three of those killed were drivers and three were passengers. Speed was a contributing factor in five of the fatalities and "driver error" in all of them.

In all but one of last week's fatalities speed was a principal contributing factor," noted Lt. Col. W. H. Conroy, Deputy Superintendent of the State Police.

"This excessive speed for conditions resulted in the loss of three lives in one accident and two in another. It was certainly quite a price to pay for ignoring the laws of common sense and the rules of the road."

Assembly opens Wednesday

TJD to host city members

Maryland's General Assembly opens its regular 70-day session Wednesday in Annapolis, featuring Gov. Marvin Mandel's State of the State message to the Senate and House of Delegates in a joint session at 2 p.m.

The public is free to attend not only the opening day but all subsequent Assembly sessions in the State House.

Here in the city Monday evening, Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro 3rd and the Board of Estimates will host their Baltimore delegation to the Assembly with a dinner at the Center Club, One Charles Center.

The mayor, as usual at these annual affairs, will outline some of the city's proposed legislation he wants the delegation to favor.

He is expected to stress for authorization for a city-

Legal Aid assured U.S. again seeks of federal support secret peace talks

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government says it will continue to back a legal services program for the nation's poor despite opposition from police, lawyers and other groups on the local level.

The assurance came Wednesday from Terry Lenzer, director of the Legal Services Program for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Lenzer told a news conference there has been "a rise in resistance" to the activities of the federally paid lawyers because they have carried out "successful suits against vested interests.

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But he pledged continued OEO support and urged the lawyers to push harder in their legal attacks, which have included some suits against other federal agencies.

Gwen Crockett, of Baton Rouge, La. told the news conference of one instance of local opposition. She said the Baton Rouge United Givers Fund cut off financial support from the legal aid program after the local police urged the public not to contribute to the fund.

The police acted, she said, because legal aid lawyers went to court to stop what they said were unjustified police slayings of black people.

Stanley W. Levy of Los Angeles said a similar situation developed there when police and city officials at the "highest level" threatened to reduce municipal services and police protection at the University of Southern California unless the school stopped supporting the legal aid services program.

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The OEO program is considered one of the most effective weapons in the war on poverty. The federally-paid Legal Service lawyers have, for instance, forced city officials to enforce long-dormant city building code ordinances in slum neighborhoods.

The program survived a rough test in Congress. The Senate passed an amendment offered by Sen. George Murphy, R-Calif., giving any governor power to veto a Legal Service program in his own state. The House refused to go along and the program remained in firm control of the federal government.

Bernard C. Segal, Philadelphia, president of the American Bar Association, said he would use his "power of persuasion" to try to get local bar groups to drop their opposition to the program.

The program, Segal said, needed "legal services for the poor and the bar association "strongly supports it."

—Hundreds in jail; no bail

FROM PAGE 1

more precarious each day.

"In fact," the mayor declared, "it has reached the crisis state in Baltimore..."

Specifically, the Mayor describes the crisis as being caused because "a multitude of decisions are being made by a multitude of individual administrators in a badly fragmented criminal assignment system."

Criminal Court Judge Solomon Lass said, the backlog of untried cases is the result of inadequate trial facilities. He declared:

"We are required to function in a courthouse which is antiquated, and which has long since outlived its usefulness."

Ron Elberger, head of the Law Reform Unit of Legal Aid is certain that the "incompetence of many court fore a doctor determines he's appointed attorneys who are only interested in the more lucrative cases" is the cause of the problem.

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Stephen Montanarelli, administrative chief of the State's Attorney's office has still another reason:

"It's a bottle-neck," he said, "between arraigning a defendant and getting him proper counsel so that he is ready for trial.

"A man arrested on the street tonight," he explained "can go into court tomorrow be given a preliminary hearing and held over for Grand Jury action.

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"From that point it may take as much as three months for indictment and have an arraignment. Not to mention court, and at the time it will take to get the case to court."

The system indicts itself.

Whether the reason be a "bottle-neck", "antiquated" courtrooms or "a multitude of individual administrators":

There are 940 men currently imprisoned in the Court Section of Baltimore City Jail who have yet to have their cases disposed of.

There are an additional 104 inmates being held at Clifton T. Perkins and other medical facilities for "mental observation or for physical treatment".

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John Kurukus, head of the Assignment Section of the State's Attorney's office, and the man whose job it is to schedule criminal cases for trial said:

"The problem has to be viewed in its entirety. For instance, those men in the hospital cannot be tried until the doctor, release them.

"A man under mental observation may spend a very long time in the hospital before he is considered to be ready to stand trial.

"There is also the matter of postponements. If a lawyer has a good reason for postponing a trial and the man can't get out of jail he may be there a long time.

"Also, there is the matter of jury trials which take priority.

"No matter how many cases are scheduled for a particular judge if a defendant prays a jury trial the other cases have to be rescheduled until the trial is over.

"That may take as long as two weeks or more."

Other technical delays which contribute to the backlog, Mr. Montanarelli explained were, "Cases that have been before a lower court have to be remanded back to the lower court."

There are also difficulties arising from jurisdiction. Federal and County authorities may have jurisdiction on a prisoner and we have to wait until they dispose of the case.

"Another problem is that of severance. When there is more than one man on a charge, each may feel that if he were tried with the others it would prejudice his case.

"So either one of all chose to be tried separately.

"Then there is the matter of witnesses not being located and many of the people who have been held since

Judge asks state action on jail or fine controversy

This week Judge Avrum K. Rifman asked the State Legislature to resolve the "legal problems" growing out of the U.S. District Court's ruling that allows the Municipal Court to sentence an indigent defendant to serve a jail term in lieu of a fine.

On the other hand the District Court ruled that an indigent defendant could not be incarcerated for nonpayment of court costs.

Judge Rifman questioned the constitutionality of the rulings and pointed out that In the Morris vs. Schoonfield decision the court upheld the legality of committing indigent defendants to jail to reduce the fine by $2 for every day served.

"The state of Ohio also has been plagued by the same problem," he claims. "The Supreme Court in that State recently ruled that Walter Strattman, an indigent defendant, constitutionally could not be confined to work out his fine at the equivalent of $3 a day because this was "grossly unreasonable."

Because the Supreme Court of Ohio did not define what would be a reasonable figure in this case the Ohio Municipal Court proceed to set the figure to $10 a day.

Based on the Ohio rulings, Judge Rifman pointed out the ultimate situation in Baltimore in which Municipal Court Judges find themselves dealing with.

"There are laws and ordinances," he declared, "affecting the City of Baltimore which provide for fines only. For illustration, the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Recreation and Parks of the took effect on May 1, 1969 City of Baltimore which contains 58 rules governing the security of the public parks and the safety of its visitors.

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"However, the violation of any of the 58 rules and regulations is punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 in any one case."

The question then, Judge Rifman says, is: "Constitutionally may an obeyed the 58 rules in the City of Baltimore be committed by a Court for non-payment of a fine, and if so at what rate, $2 a day, $3 a day, or $10 a day?"

In a ruling which did not do much to alter the situation Judge Rifman's paper Chief Judge Thomposon of the U.S. District Court wrote a majority opinion in which he said:

"The ratio of one day for each $2 of fine seems to set a very low number of dollars for each day to be served."

Judge Rifman sent copies of his report to members of the House of Delegates where is present it to the Legislature in February.

Stepfather indicted in death of child

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A woman charged with abandoning her 5-year-old daughter on a busy freeway has accused her common-law husband of beating another of her children to death more than three years ago.

Testimony before a grand jury by Mrs. Betty Landown Fouquet, 26, led to indictment for murder of Ronald Fouquet, 3, in the slaying of Jeffrey Fouquet, also five when he died.

The boy had been sought since the couple was arrested on charges of leaving little Jody Fouquet clinging to the fence of the freeway outside the Bakersfield, on Oct. 25 and driving off.

Mrs. Fouquet told authorities her husband had beat Jeffrey brutally out of jealousy because he was another man's son. She said the child called Fouquet "Daddy" despite his objections and just before his death told his stepfather:

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"Daddy, I don't want to live anymore."

She quoted Fouquet as telling the boy, "Why don't you just die?"

Marriage Licenses

CHEATHAM-STAUDMEYER — Claude W., 29, 223 E. 33rd, Chauffeur; Agnes R., 30, same, teacher.

THOMAS-FOSTER — John W., and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950.

Dr. Holland concluded, "I will be available to talk to these young men. The President is concerned and wants me to study the situation and report to him."

Church property taxes set for top court hearing

By LOUIS CASSELS
UPI Religion Writer

There are about 310,000 houses of worship in the United States. Their value as real estate has been estimated at $110 billion. All of them are presently exempt from state and local property taxes.

Whether they can or should be taxed is a question the U.S. Supreme Court will decide sometime between now and next June.

Pending before the high court is one of the most important church-state cases in many years. It was brought by a New York lawyer named Frederick Walz, who owns a vacant lot in Staten Island valued at $100 and taxed at $5.24 a year.

Walz contends that if religious organizations paid property taxes, his own taxes would be less, and the difference represents a contribution which he is compelled to make to churches in violation of the first amendment to the constitution.

Although the sum of money involved in this particular case is very small — about 11 cents a year — the ultimate impact of a ruling in Walz's favor would be enormous. A recent study by Martin A. Larson and C. Stanley Lowell indicates that if all churches and synagogues in the United States were subjected to normal property taxation, the annual revenue from this source would exceed $2.2 billion.

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Actually, it is very doubtful that any such sum could be collected. Many churches hover on the brink of insolvency even with tax exemption, and the added burden of property taxes would push them right over into bankruptcy.

States and cities would then face the delicate problem of seizing religious property for forced sale to recover back taxes.

The National Council of Churches, the U.S. Catholic Conference and the Synagogue Council of America have argued in briefs filed with the Supreme Court that a tax on a house of worship is, in effect, a tax on religion clearly forbidden by the first amendment.

It is possible that the court's ruling, when it comes, will be a boon rather than a blow to religious organizations. If the present state of the law, state legislatures are presumed to have the power to tax church property if they choose to do so.

If the court should treat tax exemption as a right guaranteed by the constitution, legislatures cannot levy such taxes.

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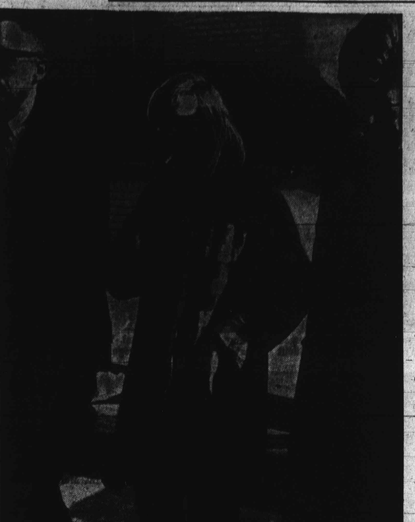
This is not altogether an academic consideration. Bills have been introduced in several state legislatures in recent years to impose property taxes on religious buildings. And several city councils have begun to edge in that direction by taxing parking lots and other property related to churches but not directly used in worship.

Beyond the constitutional issue is a moral question. Since churches and synagogues benefit from municipal services, such as police and fire protection, should they not voluntarily help to pay for them?

A number of religious leaders think they should, and a few churches actually have begun to make contributions in lieu of taxes to their city governments.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, hopes that all churches eventually will adopt this course.

Voluntary contributions, he says, lessen constitutional way for religious institutions to carry their fair share of the cost of government services, and avoid the resentment which the taxpaying public is likely to feel toward anyone who is getting a free ride.



ACCUSED SLAYERS of Richard Mattingly Sr., Deborah Mattingly and two other Washington, D.C. youths began their trial in Arlington, Va., this week. Seen here is the 14-year-old Miss Mattingly leaving the courtroom following the hearing.

Commission approves plan to extend Northern Pkwy.

The Baltimore City Planning Commission has voted approval of City Council Ordinance 1074, which authorizes acquisition of land for the westward extension of Northern Parkway from Bellona to The Alameda.

This extension will provide for more than a mile to be added to the proposed arterial street which will eventually provide a continuous route completely across the city.

Larry Reich, Director of the City's Planning Department noted that Northern Parkway has been a part of the City's Master Plan since 1945.

At present, Northern Parkway is completed between Liberty Heights Ave. (at the extreme western border of the city) to Roland Ave. and from Belair Rd. (at the extreme eastern edge of the city) to The Alameda.

The action taken by the Planning Commission deals with the segment which will connect the existing roadway at The Alameda to existing Belvedere Rd. at Bellona.

Construction contracts are being prepared for another segment of this route — that between Roland Ave. and Charles St. under the direction of the city's Department of Public Works.

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In other action, the Commission approved a non-federally assisted urban renewal project proposed by the Department of Housing and Community Development to purchase land for constructing the Lafayette Square Community Center.

The grant reservation for the Part One application for the Center was approved by the Federal Government in July, 1969. This grant reservation was for $797,568, according to Stewart Davis, principal city planner.

Mr. Davis said that two thirds of the project cost would be paid by the Federal Government and the remainder will be raised locally in an upcoming fund drive sponsored by the Lafayette Square Community Center.

Estimated cost of the land for — the Center, to be located at Lafayette Ave. and Gilmor St., is $82,000 the planner said.

The Center will bring together community services offered by non-profit groups and city agencies.

He said these will include the Baltimore Urban League, a day care service and a library to name a few.

ON THE EASTSIDE:

Good Neighbor, excellent cook, 'loves her church'

By CHARLOTTE W. MASON

Our Good Neighbor of the Week is charming Mrs. Cynthia Thompson, the wife of Julius Thompson, an employee of the Gibson Island Co.

Mrs. Thompson was born in Gloucester County, Va., but has made her home in Baltimore for many years.

She is a product of the Baltimore Public Schools.

She has been employed in the Guilford Area for many years and is very well known and well liked by the residents.

Mrs. Thompson is an active member of Sharon Baptist Church, the Rev. James L. Moore is her pastor.

She is a member of their Birthday Circle, Missionary and Friendship Group.

Our Neighbor is known as an excellent cook and is famous for making Turkey Petrazanni (she promises to show me how to make it one day).

Her favorite hymn is "Jesus Keep Me Near The Cross" and she likes to wear the color — white.

Her special dessert is Spanish Creme.

Mrs. Thompson also likes to work with people . . .

And she "Loves her Church."

She celebrates her birthday May 10 and her anniversary is Christmas Day.

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Now hear this Neighbor . . . Must tell you something about the officers and members of the Ten Men Club . . . Remember this community minded young men formed their club to help youth. It was organized in 1962. The president, Paul Brown, has done a grand job guiding the group since that time and they are well known for their successful benefit affairs.

Highlight each year is the cabaret given every year.

Their 1970 "THING" will be held at the Baltimore Civic Center (Howard Room) on Saturday Jan. 31 . . . from 9:30 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

The group will have music by the Vandals and their hard rocking band plus Go Go Girls. Really should be tops.

Other members who are working like mad are William Tiggle, treasurer; David Campbell, business manager and members Jesse Pittman, Clarence Thompson, Wayne Harvell, James Carter, Harry Blackston, William Washington, Vernon Wright and Paul Jones.

Neighbors' let's get in there and help support this worthy cause maybe it will help your child.

Still hearing about the good things that took place during holiday season. The Student Council of School No. 116 sponsored a Christmas party for children . . . and a great big success it was.

After the boys and girls counted the cards they discovered they had exchanged 1,742 cards. Wonderful spirit Neighbors, don't you think?

Through this project the pupils learned about the problems and work of the Post Office in addition to spreading joy and goodwill among the student body.

Postmasters and Postmistresses were: Vincent Winder, Willie Felder, Frank Peoples, Daniel Jones, Darlene Alsisa, Valerie Brokman, Deborah Peterson, and Charlene Stewart.

Clerks and delivery were: Fleet Darby, Rodney Little, Velma Springfield, Joe Barnes, Cynthia Springfield, Rosemary Puckett, Willie Maxie and Roslyn Howe. Sponsor was Mrs. Edith Spruill and principal is Mrs. Arnita Woodson.

See you Tuesday.

Pomerleau still silent despite Bascom charges

Rev. Marion Bascom of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance accused Police Commissioner Donald Pomerleau of relating "some of our best black officers to "pasturized positions."

On a city wide television show this week the fiery minister and head of Douglas Memorial Church scorched the Commissioner for "leaving the black community without its best black officers."

Among those officers alluded to were Major Clarence Priddy, a decorated veteran of two years of active and productive duty in fighting organized crime was promoted to major and assigned to head the "Youth Division" at Pine St. Station.

Also, and more recently, there is Lt. William Watkins; Lt. Watkins won the praises of city leaders and citizens when he was assigned to the 1600 blk. Pennsylvania Ave. which was alleged to be the major stream of narcotic traffic.

Lt. Watkins is the man most responsible for "cleaning up" that section of the Avenue and forcing the once-flagrant dope peddlers to seek out more inconspicuous methods of distributing their products.

Lt. Watkins has, since, been transferred to the Tactical Squad at the Commissioner's orders.

The commissioner has initiated these transfers. Rev. Bascom contends in effect that he is afraid that "crime runs rampant in areas handled by less experienced white commanders."

The ultimate effect of this, the minister claims is "the encouragement of crime in black communities."

Commissioner Pomerleau has not released a statement in answer to these charges but a spokesman in the Public Information Department, Officer James Wells told the AFRO:

"The Commissioner has taken no action, but there has been considerable conversation in our office about it.

"The only thing I can say," he went on, "is that we could point to Captain Mello of Western District. He is responsible for a large and dense crime area.

"He has done a more than adequate job and the Commissioner is satisfied."

Officer Wells had difficulty pin pointing his answer because "it is difficult to answer the charges without answering the Reverend and the Commissioner has not yet issued any statement."

He did point out that in the case of Lt. Watkins, the Commissioner felt that "the lieutenant would be more effective in his present position because of his contact with the people."

Officer Wells declared that every appointment and transfer in the department is made after careful consideration of the ability of the officer and his ability to contribute to the community.

In his final answer to all of this Rev. Bascom said, "There is nothing we can do about the Commissioner's actions because he operates under the dubious aegis of the State while being paid by the city.

"We can only point up the discrepancies, and we had made promises overseas he could not fulfill.

Sen. George D. Aiken, R-Vt., the ranking Republican, defended the Vice President and said Fulbright's remarks were politically motivated.

The disagreement between the two veteran legislators, who have often seen eye-to-eye on past issues, came as Agnew arrived in Australia on the last leg of his swing through Asia.

Fulbright, returning to work after the Congressional recess, attack Agnew in a free-swinging interview with United Press International.

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"He's kind of a smart Aleck, isn't he? Fulbright asked.

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"He's feeling his oats and he's getting himself and others in trouble in the process. He's making promises he can't fulfill. Nixon has has a bad case of the big head."

Fulbright did not mention any particular country but said Agnew, in general, during his meetings with foreign leaders, had tried to reinforce and extend U.S. Commitments to Asia, contrary to the National Commitments Resolution passed by the Senate last year. That resolution demanded Congress be consulted before any offers were made overseas.

Specifically, Fulbright took issue with Agnew's reported promise to Thailand leaders that there would be no lessening of U.S. commitments to the Bangkok Government despite criticism from "people black home who may be playing international politics."

He said Agnew had committed "a disservice to the country."

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The entire tenor of the trip, he said, indicated "he's let the notoriety inflate his ego. Who is he to go off and make promises that he's going to do this and that!"

Later, Aiken — reached by telephone at his mountaintop home in Vermont—attributed Fulbright's harsh words to the fact that "November, 1970, is coming up."

Fulbright attacks Agnew's 'promises'

WASHINGTON (UPI — Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's first venture overseas stirred up a dispute Wednesday between two top members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said Agnew was "a smart Aleck" who had made promises overseas he could not fulfill.

Judge in conspiracy trial called 'liar' by defendant

CHICAGO (UPI) — U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman was laughed at and accused of "open and obvious lies" in the courtroom Wednesday by defendants in the Chicago riot conspiracy trial.

Anti-war demonstration leader David Dellinger, one of seven men charged with conspiracy to incite violence during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, shouted at the judge, "You will be ashamed for the rest of your life for these lies if you are capable of shame. You will go down in infamy for your open and obvious lies in this courtroom."

The outburst came after Hoffman scolded defendants for "laughing at me" and singled out Dellinger for "speaking out."

Dellinger, in a tirade similar to the actions of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, who earlier was removed from the trial and sentenced for contempt, jumped to his feet to protest the judge's observation.

"That's a lie and that's not the first time you've lied in this courtroom," Dellinger said. "My lips did not move."

Dellinger was restrained by a federal marshal on the judge's orders, but leaped to his feet again.

"It's one thing to be prejudiced. It's another to be a liar. I'd rather go to jail for however long you send me than let you sit here and lie," Dellinger said. He said the judge may not have seen such action before because people were afraid of going to jail for contempt.

Several spectators were ejected from the courtroom when they applauded Dellinger's tongue-lashing of the judge.

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