Youth convicted of manslaughter

A 20-year-old man charged in Criminal Court with first degree murder w a s convicted Wednesday of manslaughter, by Judge Emory H. Niles.

Sentence was withheld for Jesse Lee Parker, 900 block N. Mount St.

Held for a later trial on the same murder charge is Woodrow Gunter, 21, same address.

The men were charged with the last May 30 killing and robbing of James Bell, 58, 2390 block Whittier Ave.

Prosecutor James W. Murphy charged that the men saw Mr. Bell walking in the 900 block N. Carey St., and followed him into a nearby alley where they cracked his skull with a brick and took his wallet.

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REPRESENTED by William I. Gosnell Parker claimed he was attacked first by Mr. Bell who threw bricks at him because he resembled a man who previously attempted to rob him.

Parker testified he was hit by one of the bricks and that he threw a brick back at Mr. Bell, hitting him in the head, but did not rob him.

Despite the State's claims that the defendant killed Mr. Bell in the commission of a robbery, which according to Maryland law would constitute first degree murder, Mr. Gosnell successfully argued that the act was committed in self defense and no robbery was contemplated.

"RATIONS FOR RIGHTS," and clothes too, are being carefully packed and crated for delivery to the beleaguered voters of "Tent Village." Here members of the D.C. area Non - Violent Action Group (NAG) are shown inspecting and packing some of the clothing stored in the basement of St. Oliver Lutheran Church, 1308 Vermont Ave., NW. The contributions are being collected from other churches in the area and transported to a central storage point until the mass meeting scheduled Feb. 15 at which time all participating groups will announce their collection in the city - wide drive. From left to right are Reginald Bythewood, a Howard University pre - law student; George Hackley, Maryland University sociology major, and Miss Gwendolyn Green, Howard pre - law student and secretary of NAG.

Group calls on Mayor Grady to discuss urban renewal problems

"Baltimore citizens are being forced to take legal action to enforce the legal requirements of the Constitution.

"Citizens shouldn't have to come and plead for the City and BURHA to take this action (an open - occupancy clause in its renewal contracts).

"Good intentions are not sufficient. The language of the policy and the law should be specific and compelling."

Jack Wood, director of housing for the national NAACP, made those points here Thursday in a meeting with Mayor J. Harold Grady.

The spirited hour and forty-five minute meeting was participated in by Walter Sondheim Jr., chairman of the board of Baltimore's Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, and Richard L. Steiner, BURHA director.

It had been requested by Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the local NAACP so that protests and recommendations involving the city's urban renewal program could be discussed.

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ONE OF the issues taken up was whether BURHA should have a "preference clause in its contracts covering use of renewal land by developers.

After the meeting Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, chairman of the NAACP's legal redress committee, quoted Mayor Grady as saying the "preference clause" seemed to him a step forward.

She said he posed the question of "then what" if a strict provision was approved and nobody builds on the land.

The group supplied names of outside developers who would build integrated housing in Baltimore.

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MRS. MITCHELL also echoed the statement of Mr. Wood concerning legal action.

"We will fight it on the City Council floor first. If we lose there, than we will go to the courts. We want renewal but with a safeguard (against discrimination)," she said.

Mrs. Mitchell said the Mayor showed more interest in problems, such as provisions for financing for older and low-income persons forced to borrow to rehabilitate their homes. Dan Spaulding, real estate man, discussed the problem.

Other items taken up included the need for the appointment of a city-wide advisory committee and a subcommittee on minority housing problems; and proposals for a central heating system in rehabilitated homes.

Others in the discussion group included Isaac Bristol, NAACP housing chairman; the Rev. H. Octavius Graham and Mrs. Fozella Clark.

William Taylor in new post at BURHA

After 16 years, William S. Taylor becomes an eight to four man.

By his own admission it gives him "the most relaxed feeling I have known in many years."

Mr. Taylor was assigned to the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency's Mt. Royal-Fremont Project 1 office, Jan. 1. From 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. He will work as a community worker, with offices at 1201 Eutaw Pl.

His supervisor, Ross W. Sanderson Jr., director, Project 1 office, said Mr. Taylor will spend the next two months in training and orientation.

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BEGINNING MARCH 1, he will join four other community workers who are serving as liaisons between area residents and the housing agency.

Mr. Sanderson says 8,166 persons are affected by the Project 1 operation.

Forty percent of the 3,182 dwellings, or 1,277, will be demolished and new ones built. The remaining 1,915 will be rehabilitated.

Helping families relocate bringing present dwellings up to BURHA standards and providing information and assistance where needed, is the job of community workers.

They meet with existing neighborhood organizations and create such groups where none exist.

WHEN MR. TAYLOR was assigned to the Mt. Royal-Fremont Area, it ended an association which began in 1944.

He became coordinator of the Eastside Community Committee, a civic betterment organization in East Baltimore, at that time.

During the 16 years he headed the group, several projects to combat juvenile delinquency and improve the community were established.

Summer camps, Christmas parties, picnic and outings for underprivileged children are a few of the successful programs conducted by the Eastside Community Committee.

The Blue Ribbon Tea and the Popularity Contest were other affairs which became leading annual events under the guidance of Bill Taylor, as he is known by friends.

IN HIS NEW post, Mr. Taylor and the other 14 staff members of Project 1 will attempt to ease the impact of sudden change created by demolition or rehabilitation involving 19,502 dwellings and 63,722 residents.

Other community workers include:

Melvin Wachs, J. Allen Young, Bryson Counciller, James Gilliam, principal community advisor.

Beginning in February, Mrs. Ruth Hirschman will join the staff as a community worker.

The office is manned by five clerical workers, including Mrs. Esther M. Harris, also formerly of the Eastside. Mrs. Harris is secretary to Mr. Sanderson.

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MEANWHILE, officials of Eastside Community Committee told the AFRO this week, that the organization is continuing.

Oscar Arter, president, said the group is now in the midst of plans for the Blue Ribbon Tea.

Early this month, he said, Eastside had to be reorganized. It is still in the process of reorganization, he said.

John Peoples, former president, moved out of the area. Mr. Arter was selected to serve out his term.

Mrs. Martha Underwood, vice president, and Mrs. M. Baldwin, secretary, are other officers.

Last week, Mr. Arter, in behalf of Eastside, petitioned Mayor J. Harold Grady to allow the group to use the old Northeastern Police Station as a recreation center for youths in the area.

He said he had received no reply at AFRO presstime.

Youth charged with homicide

A 14-year-old youth who was arrested in his home after a roomer was found stabbed to death has been charged with homicide.

Monte B. Starkey of the 500 block Laurens St., was denied bail and ordered held for a Homicide Court hearing.

Starkey was charged in Pine Street Police Court Sunday with stabbing 39-year-old Herman W. Smith to death with a hunting knife.

Western District Police reported the stabbing followed an assault on the boy's mother.

Teacher quits after exam controversy

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK

One of the teachers who brought discrimination charges in the controversial 1958-59 vice principals examination is resigning from the Newark public school system.

Philip Hoggard of 100 Peabody Pl., a teacher for 13 years at the Newton St. School, disclosed Sunday that his resignation becomes effective next Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Hoggard told the AFRO he sent copies of his letter of resignation to Dr. Edward Kennelly, superintendent of schools; Morris Fuchs, president of the Newark Board of Education; and Arnold M. Hess, Board secretary.

THE HARVARD - trained teacher said he was moving to Philadelphia next week to accept a job there.

"I think at least there is opportunity in Philadelphia which I don't see in Newark at all," Mr. Hoggard said.

Mr. Hoggard was one of three teachers who complained to the Division Against Discrimination (now the Division on Civil Rights) that the six colored teachers who passed the vice principals tests were discriminated against in the oral part of the exams.

The two other complainants were Dr. E. Alma Flagg and Rolston W. Gaiter.

They contended the colored eligibles among the 52 persons who qualified were given such low scores on the orals that it was improbable any would be appointed a vice principal before the list expires.

Newark has not had a colored person in a supervisory or administrative position in the public school system for nearly a century.

The DAD on June 10 dismissed complaints of racial bias in the 1958-59 vice principals examination.

In early July a fact-finding committee of Board of Education members also discounted the discrimination charges. However, the committee found deficiencies and errors in the tests which led to criticism of Dr. Kennelly and recommendations to tighten the tests.

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MR. HOGGARD said he was resigning from the school system in Newark in view of what he believed to be a remote possibility of ever serving in an administrative capacity.

He also cited "frustrating experiences" surrounding the bias complaint.

At a Board of Education meeting in July, Mr. Hoggard said, "We make no apology for having filed the complaints. Each one of us acted individually according to his inner feelings."

It was at this meeting that Mr. Hoggard announced he would not take the next vice principals or principals examination.

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IN A LETTER of acknowledgement of the resignation, Mr. Hess, the Board secretary, wrote last Tuesday:

"I am sorry that Newark is losing your services and sincerely hope that the change you are making will be to your advantage. I am sure you will be able to look back many years from now and realize the service you have rendered to those of your race in the struggle for equal opportunities.

"In the short 30 years of my tenure in education I have seen many changes. I have constantly admired the fortitude, persistency, yet knowledgeable approach that not only you but many other leaders have portrayed."

MR. HOGGARD moved to Newark from Jersey City 21 years ago when his father, the late Rev. J. M. Hoggard, became pastor of Trinity UAME Church.

After graduating from Jersey City Teachers College in 1941 he served as a substitute teacher at Morton St. School until he entered the Army for three years in 1943.

He took graduate studies at Seton Hall and Rutgers Universities and at Harvard University, where he completed requirements for a doctorate degree in 1958.

In 1951-52 Mr. Hoggard was an exchange teacher in England.

He attended one of the first Rutgers Workshops in Human Relations and served on the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations from 1955 to 1960. Since 1949 he has been a member of the executive board of the Newark Branch NAACP.

A member of Clinton Memorial AME Church, Mr. Hoggard has served as Sunday School superintendent for three years.

Proposal to permit lotteries presented

ANNAPOLIS — A bill to allow the repeal of Maryland's law prohibiting lotteries passed the House of Delegates here Wednesday.

House Bill 165, if approved by the General Assembly, would place the matter before the State's citizens to vote for or against in the 1962 general election.

The bill was introduced by Joseph A. Acker, D., 3rd D.

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3 Million Dollars Up In Smoke

Baltimore Afro-American
Feature Page
JANUARY 28, 1961 15

- The City of Baltimore has two incinerators to take care of the nearly 400,000 tons of trash collected every year.
- Baltimore is one of the few cities that does not require citizens to separate trash from garbage before it is collected.

By George Collins

What happens to the tons and tons of garbage collected in Baltimore daily?

It's a pretty safe bet that the average householder doesn't know and cares less, what happens after the trucks lug the unwanted refuse from their backyards.

However, a look behind the scene, this week, proved revealing.

To collect the city's 324,812 tons of garbage yearly, and render it to ashes which are scattered to the four winds is a 24-hour, $3 million operation.

The job is handled by the city's Sanitation Department, headed by Joseph H. McCarthy, chief sanitation engineer.

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ALTHOUGH 1960 figures are incomplete, Mr. McCarthy used statistics from 1959 to show the size of the task.

Baltimore spent $2,871,550.36 to dispose of nearly 400,000 tons of refuse, averaging $8.84 per ton, Mr. McCarthy stated.

While the story of "garbage collection and the attendant controversies —when it's skipped — is well known, little is known of how it is disposed of.

For this purpose the city has two incinerators, No. 4 at Pulaski Highway, opposite the firemen training school, and No. 3, Reedbird Ave., in the Cherry Hill Area.

Incinerator No. 3, constructed in 1921, can reduce 600 tons of garbage to mere ashes within a 24-hour period.

No. 4, built in 1955, having many more improvements, burns up 800 tons in a like period.

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THE PULASKI plant is manned by 80 workers, including those who round out the collection phase of the operation, as the trucks enter the plant weights are recorded and records are compiled.

They then back up to a pit, 30-feet deep, 170-feet long and dump their loads.

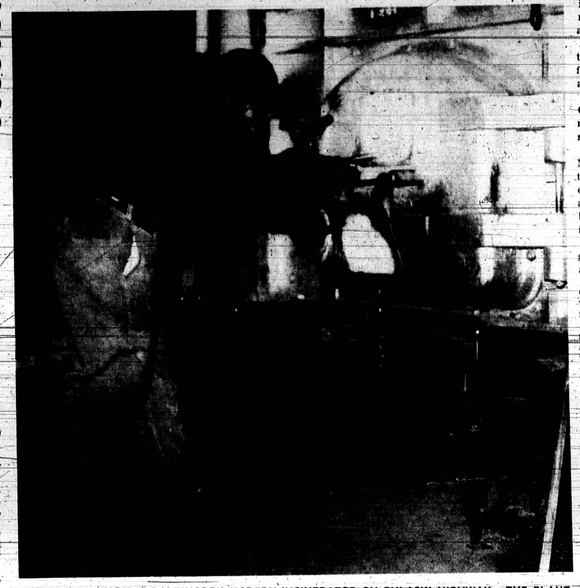
Then, the incinerator force, headed by Theodore Smith, superintendent, and his assistant, Edgar Michaels, takes over.

Giant overhead cranes scoop the garbage out of the pit and dump it into hoppers, leading to one of the four 4-cell furnaces.

Inside the fire brick lined furnaces, flames, roaring as high as 2400 degrees Fahrenheit, burn the rubble to a crisp.

BOTTLES, tin cans, wood, paper, or anything except hardened metal are reduced to ashes. Metals not completely burned, are made so soft that they disintegrate when struck by the air, Mr. Smith said.

Before the ashes are taken from the furnaces, they are water-cooled by a sprinkler system, to avoid fire hazards.



A STOKER AT WORK IN BALTIMORE'S MODERN INCINERATOR ON PULASKI HIGHWAY. THE PLANT IS MANNED BY 80 WORKERS.

Ashes from the Pulaski Highway plant are dumped into swamplands in Baltimore County. Mr. Smith said developers, faced with the problem of filling large holes and gulleys, also use the ashes.

Mr. McCarthy reports that the garbage disposal business, in addition to up to date equipment, has also felt the trend of modern living in other areas.

Unlike the early thirties, when 65 per cent of all garbage was just that, today garbage makes up about 20 per cent of the bulk of the refuge. Cardboard, papers, tin cans, boxes make up the rest.

Reason for this, Superintendent Smith, stated, is that householders are using packaged foods with little waste involved.

For this same reason, he states, the odor which plagues such plants in bygone years, is kept at a minimum. The extra paper absorbs the juices from the refuge, thereby leaving it much drier by the time it reaches the incinerator.

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NO. 4 PLANT, constructed during Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro's administration, is considered as one of the most modern in the world, Mr. Michaels reported.

In the guest book are names of sanitation authorities and visitors, not only from across the country, but from all around the globe.

Visitors from Brazil, Korea, India, Colombia, Japan, Yugoslavia and many other foreign countries have signed the book.

Their biggest surprise, according to Mr. Michaels, is the lack of flies at the plant, even in summer. The modern facilities and use of disinfectants and insecticides are chiefly responsible for this pleasant condition, according to Mr. Michaels.

Today's disposal program differs greatly from that of only a few years ago, the superintendents said.

It was in the late forties, they pointed out, that garbage, trash and ashes were collected separately and on different days.

Improvements, although displacing many workers, have brought in a new approach. The use of power-packing trucks, instead of the open-top, manually packed type, has doubled the one-time two-ton capacity loads.

Furnace improvements have made it no longer necessary to separate what once was considered as trash, glass and tin from the rest of the garbage.

The plant operates on a three 8-hour shift basis, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 3 to 11 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

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DESPITE the cranes, trucks, furnaces, and other formidable-looking equipment, the thing that has proven most dangerous at the incinerator is an item well known to all housewives . . . various spray containers.

The vaporized cans which once housed hair sprays, fillings, creams, and cosmetics pose definite threats to the eyes and faces of stokers (furnace attendants) when they explode in the searing heat, Mr. Michaels revealed.

Garbage disposal also has its unusual moments. It was learned Mr. Michaels said recalling a Christmas incident when a heartbroken lady frantically called the plant and asked if they had seen an envelope containing $2,000 she mistakenly put in the trash.

The Baltimore grand jury, which visits the plant annually, Mr. Smith said, invariably concludes that the "taxpayers are getting their money's worth from the Sanitation Department."

Saving Marriages Is Their Business

By Elizabeth M. Oliver

Happily married couples do not need a mortgage-free home, a deep freeze, an automatic washer and dryer and season tickets to ball games or the theatre.

They do not necessarily need a fine car, vacations to Europe, a summer home or a bar shelved with imported stock for a successful marriage.

And a limited income, which does not allow luxuries, need not result in an unhappy marriage, according to Hugo A. Bourdeau, executive director of Marriage Counseling Service, Inc., 914 Charles St.

A professor on the faculty of the University of Maryland and teacher of the course, "Courtship and Marriage," Mr. Bourdeau says married couples need only the understanding between themselves that money isn't everything.

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MR. BOURDEAU serves as counselor to married couples from all over the nation and says with authority:

"Two people interested in preserving their marriage should be able to communicate their feelings about money to each other, discuss the matter and it won't impose a problem."

He emphasizes Companionship, the real reason they decided to get married, is the important element.

"Companionship at home and a realization that there are things they can do together that do not cost money, that there are things that can't be bought with money—this keeps money from imposing a problem."

To provoke serious thought, he adds: "If we were born when our parents had 'enough money' we would not be here."

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MR. BOURDEAU also discloses another phase of companionship which leads to successful marriage.

Here he discounts the old theory that "opposites attract."

He says: "Opposites do not attract. Certainly, a person who is somewhat different is intriguing and interesting, but marriage is more successful if the two parties are nearly alike.

"They should be near the same age, of similar background and with similar parental home background.

"They should have somewhat of the same educational experience, and be of the same religion.

He explains: "These things are desirable or the married couple will be working at adjustment to their differences when they should be spending time enjoying their marriage."

Terming his service as "medicine for marriage," a preventative, if taken in time, Mr. Bourdeau also feels that when couples are too different, the burden becomes more than the individuals can handle.

However, he points out, Marriage Counseling Service, Inc., is not an advice-giving institution.

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HE GIVES this definition of counseling authored by Gilbert Wrenn, a well known professor of psychology:

"Counseling is a personal and dynamic relationship between two people who approach a mutually defined problem with mutual consideration for each other to the end that the younger or less mature or more troubled, of the two is aided to a self determined resolution of his problem."

The program of aiding married couples to solve problems has as a guiding principle, the preservation of family life, the home and the community as a whole.

Mr. Bourdeau states that the family is the basis of all living and his organization aims to preserving harmony in the home.

Couples seek the service either individually or are referred to Marriage Counseling by the Domestic Court, the family minister, family advisors.

Rarely is an interview conducted with both parties present and all interviews are strictly confidential.

Counseling is offered to persons already married or to those anticipating marriage.

It helps each person to face the problem, to discover his own strength and then apply it to the situation he wishes solved.

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MARRIAGE Counseling also provides leadership for discussion groups, young peoples groups, churches, community organizations and other family life groups.

Mr. Bourdeau has served on programs arranged by the Baltimore Urban League's Family Life program under the direction of Cortez Purnell.

Each problem any couple has is important to the counselor, however, certain problems come up more frequently than others.

High on the list is the difficulty couples have in talking over their problems.

Mr. Bourdeau finds the individuals do not intend to, but they just don't hear what the other has to say, they just don't see it "that way."

Another frequent problem is the loss of companionship.

He says: "Two people come together because of common interests, by doing things together and then they get married.

"Then, the companionship wanes. The husband goes bowling, the wife goes to bridge and they lose one another.

"When the couple gets too far apart, at swords point, nothing helps," Mr. Bourdeau says.

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MONEY, budget and sex compose only about 3 percent of the problems, he adds.

The Marriage Counseling service requires a small fee based on the family income. Interested organizations contribute funds so that the service is within the reach of all individuals.

On the board of directors is Howard H. Murphy, AFRO business manager.

HUGO A. BOURDEAU offers some advice.

People and Events

January 22 — Battle of Isandhiwana, 1879.

January 23 — Lott Carey, minister and pioneer leader in Liberia, sailed for that country, 1821.

January 24 — D. E. Howard received a patent for his invention of "An Optical Apparatus for indicating the Position of a tool," 1939.

January 25 — The first United States colored regiment organized, 1863.

January 26 — Birthday of Bishop William Capers, founder of Missions for colored people in South Carolina (1790-1855).

Michigan admitted to the Union as a state 1837.

January 27 — Senate approves adherence to the World Court with five reservations, 1926.

January 28 — Birthday of George S. Boutwell, author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, (1818-1905).

AT ABERDEEN Proving Ground, Webster M. Kendrick, left, of Baltimore, and Paul H. Sellers, of Havre de Grace, physicists with the Ballistic Research Laboratories, prepare a radio equipped 105-mm artillery shell prior to test-firing.

Newest Uses For Radios

A slogan of the radio industry for years has been, "wherever you go there's radio." Three physicists at the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps Ballistic Research Laboratories of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., are proving this is true.

The trio, Webster M. Kendrick, 3811 Calloway Ave., Baltimore; Larry Peters, Aberdeen, and Paul H. Sellers, Havre de Grace, have installed their radios in, of all places, the noses of 105-mm artillery shells.

The physicists, employed at the Laboratories' Interior Ballistic Laboratory, actually call their radio a microwave modulation telemetering system. It does not receive or transmit commercial broadcasts. Rather, the radio instrumented shells are used to measure pressures in the gun tube when the shell is fired, and the acceleration rate of the projectile as it passes through the tube.

Weighing only 12 ounces, the complete radio is no larger than a bottle of ink and about the same shape. The entire system has taken about two years to develop.

The reason for attempting to develop such a system was to find a simplified method of measuring the pressures created against the base of the projectile and its acceleration rate as it is fired. Prior to adoption of the new system, extensive modifications had to be made on the gun itself to secure these measurements. This proved both time - consuming and expensive.

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SECURING THIS pressure and acceleration data is vital in the development and testing of propellants and the projectiles in which they are used. For example, too little pressure would end in the projectile failing to reach a desired range; too much pressure could cause the shell to explode and rupture the gun tube.

Developing the system hasn't been easy for the three physicists.

However, in the last stages of testing the system these three members of the Interior Ballistic Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground feel they are on the threshold of a breakthrough which will make their system successful enough to be offered to government arsenals and commercial ammunition manufacturers.