Baltimore Afro-American

"I am a man of peace; God knows how I love peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace."
—Hungarian Freedom Fighter

DECEMBER 17, 1966

Prayer Of The Week

Send us forth each day, O Lord, believing in the goodness of this world, seeking it without ceasing, recognizing it when we find it with great joy, sharing it with others. Bless us, help us, grant us kindness and peace, this day. Amen.

Mrs. Santa's Last Appeal

Christmas is but nine days away. For most children — and adults too — it is a day eagerly awaited.

Other children — and adults — won't be quite as eager.

For them it will be a day when the pangs of hunger will be sharpest and the realization of misfortune keenest.

They are among the 500-plus families who have asked the AFRO's Mrs. Santa for help. Help in this instance is food.

Mrs. Santa will help as many as possible.

How many will depend upon the extent of her Food for the Needy Fund.

That's where you — the readers — come in.

In her final appeal for support Mrs. Santa voices gratitude for the tangible way you have demonstrated your concern for the needy.

Yet the need is much greater than available funds.

* * *

WON'T YOU help? Make someone happy at Christmas. You can by merely sending your contribution to Mrs. Santa now. Mail it to:

Mrs. Santa
AFRO Charities, Inc.
628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore, Md. 21201.

Mrs. Santa will feel better. So will a hungry family. You will too.

'Little Willie'

Mr. William (Little Willie) Adams alleged statement to the Sunpapers that policemen are taking money to overlook numbers violations will, we think, hardly stand up.

Mr. Adams, who is said to have retired from the numbers business, would be among the first to admit that policemen at one time took money to overlook numbers violations.

In fact, he might admit that he once paid policemen.

But we doubt that Mr. Adams has accused today's policemen of taking pay-offs.

He knows that could be proved only by use of camera, bugging telephone conversations and marked money.

WESTERN DISTRICT'S Capt. Dennis Mello would say his men are as clean as driven snow.

Mr. Adams would probably say he made no such charges and that today's policemen are clean.

So we predict that Mr. Adams will say he made no such statement to the Sun and that the reporter misunderstood him in that he was talking about the old days and not the present.

* * *

SO HAVING gone through all of this, Capt. Mello's feathers will be smoothed and Commissioner Donald Pomerleau will find he has nothing to investigate.

Marriage Law Test Due

Maryland was settled by colonists (charter granted in 1632) and lost no time passing a law in 1664 forbidding intermarriage of free born English men with slaves.

The penalty was that the freeborn woman and all their children would become slaves during the life of her husband.

Lord Baltimore came to Maryland bringing with him a white woman named Eleanor or Irish Nell.

Nell proceeded that very year to marry an African slave.

Lord Baltimore repealed the law as a present to his servant.

Subsequently, Nell's grandchildren William and Mary Butler sued and won their freedom.

Presently, Maryland has a miscegenation law that prohibits "all marriages between a white and colored person, or between a white person and a person of colored descent, to the third generation, inclusive, or between a white person and a member of the Malay race or between a colored and a member of the Malay race or between a person of colored descent to the third generation, inclusive, and a member of the Malay race. . ."

The legislature has refused so far to change the law.

Only the U.S. (Maryland and 10 other states) and South Africa still have laws that prohibit whites and colored from marrying.

This week the Supreme Court announced it will decide whether it is proper for states to meddle in the private lives of American citizens to the extent of telling them who they can or cannot marry.

The Supreme Court has sidestepped a ruling on the specific issue for years.

That it has decided to face up to the question is in itself progress.

Demonstration City

Any way you look at Baltimore, it is a city in dire need of physical, economic and social uplift.

Officials here are striving on every hand to push the city ahead.

But they have some terrifying problems as whites with better incomes flee the old inner - city areas and lower - income families with greater need of public services grow in percentage.

The tax situation has reached the point where federal financial assistance is the only way out.

Thus we are pleased to note that Mayor McKeldin, Gov. - elect Agnew along with other city and state officials are meeting Monday in Sen. Tydings' Washington office to promote Baltimore's chances of getting funds under the "Demonstration Cities" project.

It has been estimated that Baltimore could reap $80,000,000 or more through this project in the next six years if the city is among the 60 or 70 selected.

Baltimore officials and citizens have proved themselves a "demonstration city" during the last few years when others with similar problems have lost their cool and exploded.

We do not feel there is a city in this country that is better equipped through physical organization or mental outlook to make a better showing through the program than Baltimore.

We feel certain that when the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs looks around at the needs of cities and their opportunities and capacities to demonstrate what can be done, Baltimore will be among the "in" numbers.

Priests, Meat And Wives

A Kansas City Catholic Newspaper survey indicates 61 percent of priests would like the opportunity to choose between marriage and celibacy.

The first Catholic Council barred marriages by priests in the year 400. By the year 1100 many priests still had wives or concubines.

The priest who lives in a dormitory all his life without the companionship of wife or children is living a life of sacrifice and abnormal restraint.

So there comes the desire to change.

Just recently Catholic bishops removed the traditional and ancient ban on meat for Friday. Most had substituted fish for meat.

Some years ago when we were quite naive, the AFRO staged an Ideal Mother dinner at Morgan's dining hall.

Just as the meal was served a Catholic priest took the microphone without asking and announced that since there was no fish on the menu, Catholics would please not eat the chicken served and he would be watching his own members to enforce the regulations.

In earlier days there were so few colored Catholics that we were unaware of Catholic practices.

Of course, we did not make that same mistake again.

But now the great Catholic Church has left the question of eating meat on Fridays up to the individual.

He can eat fish or eat meat.

It stands to reason that Catholic traditions are changing rapidly and Catholic priests will one day eat meat on Fridays and get married on Saturdays.

Who Was Here First

President Johnson says his great-grandfather was buried near his Texas home, and was born about 1821.

While the President was thinking about his first ancestor, the New York Times Sunday Magazine has a piece by John Pfeiffer on the first man.

Adam, the very first man to walk erect, came from East Africa one million years ago.

Two things made him different from animals.

No. 1. He invented tools out of which to make weapons, hammers spears, cutting edges.

No. 2. He found out how to use fire to warm his cave day and night, and to protect himself from wild and stronger animals.

If we were the first, then, all the other people in the world must be descended from us.

There is pretty solid evidence from anthropologists that we Africans were the first humans. All the white people, brown people, red people are our children.

From our loins they all cafe. But from us, they would never have lived.

So, while the President is sure who his grandfather was 100 years ago, we are being advised that we are the great - granddaddies 100 times removed, including the President's grandfather.

That is not the main point.

England has brought Rhodesia before the United Nations because it refuses to give its African citizens an equal vote. Imagine that.

If the Africans were the first men, we own Africa, all of Rhodesia and all of South Africa with its segregation. Which means that all the people in Africa who have been brainwashed to believe that they are 'nobodies' can now wake up.

That day, they will claim their native land wrested from them illegally and demand proper compensation.

"We Still Need Help"

Our Readers Say:

Space Heaters

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed but signatures will be omitted if requested. Letters should be no more than 300 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

Dear AFRO:

Space heaters are still potential producers of death. Where they exist, they are dangerous to life and health. The section of the Uniform Housing Code that would have phased them out was deleted from the Uniform Housing Code Ordinance 461.

The Code ought to be amended to include a section dealing with space heaters. The phasing out of space heaters is necessary. Another unfortunate aspect of this deplorable state of affairs is the loose standards under which space heaters are installed. They do not have the proper ventilation.

Installation of space heaters is usually done by means of poor workmanship and shoddy substandard materials. More tragic deaths from carbon monoxide poisons will occur. How many more deaths will have to take place before property owners and lawmakers meet their obligations in this area?

I believe the elimination of space heaters is inevitable. What disturbs me is how great a price in impaired health or deaths must be paid before this elimination is achieved? The poor are then again the pawns in a game of Russian roulette, profits and power.

REV. SIDNEY DANIELS, President
Harlem Park Neighborhood Council

News For Church

Dear AFRO:

I certainly appreciate your cooperation in getting the news in for Heritage, United Church of Christ.

I am sending a leaflet from the church, and cordially inviting the AFRO to attend when you can.

Rev. Wendell Phillips gets everything done beautifully with dignity and spiritual beauty in one sweet hour. Every week you emerge refreshed and spiritually girded to cope with another week.

I am fascinated with his subjects, which in recent weeks have been, "Sorry About That," "By Love Possessed," and "Going to Take A Sentimental Journey." Of course you recognize these titles from popular movies, songs, TV shows, and books, but his handling of them is marvelous.

This man is of our generation. He knows our problems, speaks our language and I truly feel, he is helping us to strive to be better persons.

I. K. HINES

Black Power

Dear AFRO:

Black Power is the opponent of White Power. Colored people are smarting from economic exploitation and from the abuses of White Power.

Black Power means equality in responsibilities. It means secure identification in the American mainstream. It is a tool to help oneself. Black Power opens up all doors and all avenues to all members of this civilization. Black Power is concerned over the consequences that flow from the white man's refusal to take black men seriously. Black Power is pride in involvement to work for change and enjoy the challenges of tomorrow.

Black Power is social and economic equality; this means self respect and dignity. Black Power is just and offers opportunity and security. Black Power is a way of life. It educates and encourages, promotes and thrusts the black man into the American mainstream where he is recognized and accepted as a capitalist, an industrialist, and tradesman, a craftsman, an artist, a politician and he knows who he is and where he is going.

Black Power means the elimination of all racial barriers - a colored person stands or falls on his own merits neither hindered nor helped by the fact that he is a non-white.

Black Power is not to be feared but respected as education is respected, as employment is respected as housing is respected, as individuals are respected.

Black Power is a protest against man's basic ailment - his continuing inhumanity to man. The colored person wants to escape the boundaries placed upon him by the white majority. Black Power represents a fundamental optimism and faith in a way which will preserve most of our neighborhood staff.

the American dream to overcome the effect of generations of oppression and servitude.

Colored citizens have been welded together by common suffering - segregated and humiliated they accepted their lot and within the confines of this misery set about creating a way of life. We are deluding ourselves if we believe that this separate hell or this separate society is equal.

Finally, Black Power is much more than a curiosity, on the American scene and if no progress is made by the non-violent organizations, Black Power will, I hope, become a much needed militant force.

JERRY W. URQUHART
Greenbelt, Md.

Political Notebook

An Agnew Campaign Promise

By MAX JOHNSON

While waiting and looking for Santa Claus — I came across an Agnew campaign promise that, if fulfilled, could prove a welcome gift for many of Maryland's citizens.

Here is what the Republicans' governor - elect Spiro T. Agnew promised — and how he said it in a position paper issued Sept. 17:

"If elected governor of Maryland, I shall recommend to the Legislature the creation of an Office of the People's Advocate to receive and investigate citizen grievances against government."

Mr. Agnew envisions such an office patterned after the Ombudsman, originated in Sweden in 1908 and later to become a part of the governmental structure of the Scandmavian countries and New Zealand.

The idea has been advanced in California, Connecticut, Illinois, New York and Utah, he noted — but yet to be accepted on a state basis in this country.

* * *

HERE ARE some of the duties Mr. Agnew would have his Public Advocate perform for the people of Maryland.

He would investigate allegations of

1. Preferential treatment and influence peddling.
2. Arbitrary censorship, or secrecy in government operations.
3. Payoffs and kickbacks in state contracts.
4. Agency reluctance or refusal to give explicit reasons for its decisions, or unjust procedures in agency hearings.
5. **Discriminatory enforcement or flagrant non-enforcement of state laws, or abuses stemming from inadequate or unpublished regulations.**
6. Inefficiency on the part of state personnel or agencies.
7. Patronage excesses.
8. Undesirable conditions in prisons or mental institutions.
9. Wrongful detentions.
10. Overzealousness or laxity on the part of state police.

* * *

TO HANDLE all of this — Mr. Agnew would have the People's Advocate be an appointee of the governor and assisted by a small staff.

Here is some of what Mr. Agnew sees as the scope of his powers:

"He should have broad powers of investigation but no direct enforcement power.

"His primary weapon should be that of censure.

"He should have the power, however, to compel testimony and the production of evidence from individuals or government.

"His work should in no way infringe upon the courts, nor should he be empowered to upset administrative or legislative acts.

"But on his own initiative he should be able to review such administrative or legislative proceedings, if in his judgment they involve violations of material legal interests, and to make recommendations thereon."

* * *

BASIS FOR the need of an Office of the People's Advocate is seen by Mr. Agnew as a too often infringement of the individual's rights guaranteed him in the Bill of Rights.

He put it this way:

"Too few laws, too few effective channels exist by which the citizen can protect himself as an individual against the arbitrary acts of public authorities.

"This is especially true for the poor, the ignorant, those fearful of big government or fearful of authority.

"We must 'humanize' bureaucracy."

* * *

HERE, THEN, in some detail is Mr. Agnew's campaign promise of his efforts for a People's Advocate — and why he wants one..

So — what do you think?

I see Mr. Agnew bucking "the system" in many governmental areas — where the status quo has long become an accepted way of life.

Besides — he will be a Republican governor working with a predominantly Democratic Legislature and state agency setup.

It will be interesting to note how long it will take Mr. Agnew to remember this campaign promise.

Need For Checks, Balances For Police

The following is one of a series of excerpts from the American Civil Liberties Union's "Police Power and Citizens' Rights." It presents the case for an independent police review board.

Even if there were no demonstrable pattern of police malpractice, the experience of American history suggests that safeguards must be constructed against any grant of state power as large as that given the police.

Our constitutional system of checks and balances is based on exactly the memory of the earliest Americans, brought over in painful experiences from the Old World, that power unchecked in any sphere will lead to tyranny.

Even if every policefan did his job properly at all times (a virtual human impossibility), and even if every police chief were as zealous in guarding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as in fighting crime, the ACLU still would believe that society must protect itself against the possibility that police power could be misused. Moreover, that protections must be made automatic: they must be worked in to our institutions, so that there is always an effective avenue of redress when abuses do occur.

There are several aspects of the present situation which suggest that built - in safeguards must be established.

First, there is the flagrant disregard for constitutional methods in our law enforcement system. This is the vacuum into which the Supreme Court has moved recently and forcefully, with decisions specifying the right-to-counsel, supporting the privilege against self-incrimination, prohibiting enforced confessions, and tightening the rules governing lawful methods of interrogation and detention.

However, these may be resented by the police, they are designed to demonstrate that the protections of the Bill of Rights must remain operative even in the seething cauldrons of modern cities.

But these illegal practices are not only the responsibility of the police. The permissiveness of prosecutors, magistrates and judges who, as part of the price of a good working relationship with the police, fail to bar illegal investigation, arrest and detention procedures is also at fault.

An Atlanta attorney, with many years of experience, summed up the general situation when he said that he knew suspects were often denied the right of counsel and information on other rights, and that they were sometimes tricked or frightened into making confessions. This happens, he charged, "not because the police officer is dishonest or brutal, but because our system of justice not only permits, but actually encourages him to use these methods."

In this interview, the lawyer stated that "the prosecuting attorneys' offices know the Supreme Court rules, yet they are prefectly content to let the police secure confessions any way they can. They get the police preparation late, just before the trial. They never question the methods used. They never attend the interrogation session. They completely abjure their responsibility to protect the innocent as well as prosecute the guilty. They don't know what goes on in the police station and they don't want to know . . . and-their attitude is made prefectly clear to police officers.

He claimed also that state and local courts and even the legal profession abdicate their responsibility to the defendant. In fact, the legal system as a whole is hostile to those who raise such questions and must share in the guilt for a judicial process largely indifferent "to the basic Constitutional issues."

The attorney concluded that when "prosecutors and judges and the legal community accept their responsibilities, police officers will adapt their practices to conform to the new standards."

In this same vein Prof. Herbert L. Packer of the Stanford University School of Law has warned that the higher courts will continue to "police the police" in increasingly harsh terms until better procedures are developed with the help of law enforcement officers.

"Many of the restrictions now imposed upon the police arise because of an implicit lack of confidence in the capacity of the police to discipline themselves," said Prof. Packer, an expert in criminal law. He said that if better disciplinary procedures were evolved, there would be a "greater willingness on the part of courts to give police the discretion which they so constantly assert they need."

A second reason for "built-in" safeguards against abuse of police power is also a uniquely contemporary one. This is the huge bureaucratic weight which large urban institutions have developed in our time. The sheer mass of a large bureaucracy tends to discourage adequate self-criticism.

An urban police department, like all other large, multi-level organizations, is forced to defend its vested interests; it is particularly prone to self-justification when, operating in tense areas of social conflict and lacking proper machinery for sufficient self-criticism, it forgets the limitations on its power.

This inherent danger within any large institution was pointedly described in this comment by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner on the organizational "dry-rot" that tends to set in to all large groups of functionaries:

"The individuals who hold the reins of power in any enterprise cannot trust themselves to be adequately self-critical . . . the danger of self-deception is very great, the danger of failing or refusing to see the problems is ever-present and the only protection is to create an atmosphere in which anyone can speak up."

A third aspect of the present scene for which little in our history prepares us is the very complexity of police-citizen relationships in today's world. These encompass a range of economic, cultural, sociological and psychological factors which, while the area of civil liberties expertise, do contribute to the violations of civil liberties which make necessary an apparatus to guard against abuse of police power.

A sociological study of the urban policeman offers an illuminating insight in suggesting that any occupation, such as law enforcement, which combines high power (use of arms, control of life and death) with low social and economic status, will "tend to show a more likely abuse of power to augment income, both financial and psychic."

COMMENT:

Matter of Conscience

The membership dip felt by Civil Rights groups throughout the country is a dangerous sign that advances of recent years may have led to complacency.

The trend is reflected in the membership figures of the local branch of the NAACP. H. Carl Moultrie, who was elected president of the branch set as his goal the increase of the 10,000 member organization to 50,000.

This goal may appear to be high but it is low considering that approximately 400,000 residents of the District of Columbia are non-white.

Chances are the 300,000 colored residents who do not belong to the NAACP have heard of it and if any of their number is wronged, he will call on the organization to set things right.

There is nothing wrong with asking the NAACP to help and it does not require membership to receive assistance from the agency.

However, it should be a matter of conscience with non-whites to give support to the agency which was the pioneer in the field of civil rights and from whose struggle, benefits are derived whether or not an individual has sought personal aid.

POETS' NOOK

WINTER SCENE

I was cautious —And you, a study in dignity.
No one ever introduced us—you were Miss Whats Her Name.
My heart tapped out a code message, L.O.V.E.R.—hear by heart explode.
And then December Intruded into our lives,
And you smiled, and hit me, with a snowball,
We found romance, at zero degrees,
And loneliness, felt victim, to two feet of snow.

PAUL D. MCALLISTER

AFRO Credo

A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in God and in the present generation. It must always ask itself—

Whether it has kept the faith with the common people;

Whether it has no other goal except to see that that faith, liberties are preserved and their future assured;

Whether it is fighting to get rid of slums to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustices race prejudice or cowardice.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR., 1930

Point out 'modest progress' in wake of Civil Rights Act

ATLANTA —A subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee was told here this week that "an estimated 88-90 per cent of pupils in southern states are still in totally segregated schools."

Spokesmen for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., (LDF) and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) also noted that this circumstance exists three school years after passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

It was LDF attorneys, under the leadership of former Director Counsel Thurgood Marshall, who won the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation in 1954.

Since that time LDF attorneys have argued hundreds of individual school integration cases across the South.

* * *

HOWEVER, AFSC executive Winifred Green told the Congressional sub-committee that "disappointingly modest progress" in southern school desegregation has been made.

Miss Green appealed for the inclusion, in the Office of Education's compliance regulations, of school districts desegregating under court order.

Population centers in which the majority of southern colored children live, Miss Green testified, are desegregating under Federal District Court orders.

"Federal judges have welcomed the role of the Commissioner of Education as long overdue," she added.

* * *

BACKING up her assertion, Miss Green cited Fifth Circuit Court Judge Elbert Tuttle's Mobile, Ala., ruling of last August.

The commissioner's role of implementing the Civil Rights Act is overdue because of the "utter impracticability of a continued exercise by the courts of the responsibility of supervising the manner in which segregated school systems break out of the policy of complete segregation. . . toward compliance," Judge Tuttle commented.

* * *

SUMMARIZING highlights of LDF and AFSC testimony:

The Office of Education guidelines should be strengthened; freedom of choice plans, as a means of speeding integration, bring only tokenism and should not be used in an across-the-board manner.

* "Guidelines should be expanded to deal with northern-style de facto segregation."

* Specific guidelines should be created and used for state education agencies which play crucial roles "in preserving or abolishing segregation."

* The Office of Education, like other government agencies, should devise a program of getting the facts and possibilities of school integration to colored families — "since the burden for initiating desegregation is still on colored people."

* Federal funds should be cut off from districts where intimidations, threats, and reprisals have been directed toward families seeking school integration.

* The Office of Education should develop a "process of systematic fact-finding and evaluation so that it can make an accurate assessment of progress. . ."

* * *

THE LDF and the AFSC jointly administered a School Desegregation Task Force last spring which operated in several hundred communities in seven southern states.

"Twenty field workers distributed 3,000 kits and 85,000 leaflets, held leadership training conferences, provided fundamental information, and helped develop local community action projects.

Citywide ballet series planned for Yule week

The Baltimore City Ballet Company, under the direction of Danny Diamond, will present five performances throughout Metropolitan Baltimore during the week of December 26.

The Company plans to carry ballet to the doorsteps of every community.

The Second Act of Tschaikowsky's most enchanting ballet will be staged by Alfredo Corvino of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet Co. of New York City. Saint Saens' "Carnival of Animals," a delightful ballet of forest animals, will complete the program.

The company of fifty dancers will peform on Monday, December 26 at Pimlico Jr. High School; Tuesday, Dumbarton Jr. High; Wednesday, Dundalk Jr. High;

Thursday, Catonsville Sr. High, and Friday, Polytechnic Institute.

All performances will start at 2:30 p.m. Call performances will bring the gaiety and spirit of the holiday season to children and adults.

City schools lost out on $1,326,503

Laurence G. Paquin revealed Thursday that the local school system lost $1,326,503 in state aid for the year 1966-67, because its staffing ratio fell below the state recommended minimum.

Ironically, the superintendent stated at the School Board meeting, the money the city lost would have paid for the staff members to bring ratio up to the minimum, if city officials had approved these positions and appropriated funds for them.

The city would have been reimbursed by the state for these expenditures, he said, and would have had the extra staff members, about 223, at practically no cost.

The state recommends a minimum of 45 professional employees for each 1,000 pupils.

The local staffing ratio for 1966 - 67 is about 43.8 professionals per 1,000 pupils.

* * *

THE CITY schools, Dr. Paquin pointed out, "would have been eligible for an additional $1,326,503 if we had been allocated the funds in our 1966 - 67 operating budget to provide for these additional staff members."

Dr. Paquin said the present staff numbers about 7,758. With 223 more members the minimum staffing ratio would have been met, and the schools would have qualified for the additional money.

In addition other incentives exist for school districts which exceed this ratio, he said.

"This is the joker in the situation," the superintendent declared. "It seems to be hard to get across."

He stated that the system will have to attempt to persuade the Board of Estimates and the City Council of this situation in its budget hearings.

He noted that local schools received about $27,510,000 in state aid for the present school year.

* * *

AT THE meeting, at which a quorum failed to appear, curtailing the School Board's public business, the Public School Teachers Association also made a plea for duty-free lunch periods for all teachers.

The main complaint, reported H. Orville Berwick, executive secretary of the association, comes from elementary school teachers, among whom approximately one - third do not have a duty - free lunch period every day.

In fact, 156 teachers in elementary schools have no opportunity at all for a duty-free lunch period, he said.

President Mrs. Rene Freund and Mrs. Alma Adams, elementary teacher and member of the executive board, aided in the presentation.

Calls D.C. man elusive 'Bandit'

ATLANTA (UPI)—Police said today that a Washington, D. C., man has admitted to being the "Peachtree Bandit" who held up several businesses on famed Peachtree Street in the past few weeks.

The man was identified as James L. White Jr., 40, who said he operated a grocery in Washington before moving to Atlanta recently.

White was arrested Tuesday night shortly after a liquor store was robbed. Officers said White was armed with a pistol and was carrying some of the money allegedly taken in the holdup when he was arrested.

White told officers he committed the robberies because he could not find a job in Atlanta. He said the pistol was loaded with blanks because, "I didn't want to hurt anyone."

He was held on robbery charges.

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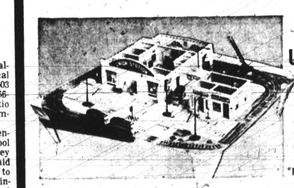

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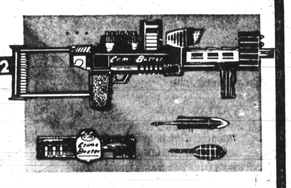

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