More On Grand Jury Report Of Schoonfield's Jail

NOTE: Here are further excerpts from the actual report that followed the surprise visit made recently by Grand Jury. Early this week Warden Schoonfield conducted a press tour of his own and blasted the Grand Jury's trip to his jail as "cloak and dagger stuff of closed indictments." He disclaimed findings of the jury panel and termed their position as "very improper".

(THIRD INSTALMENT)

JAIL IN POOR CONDITION

There is no question but that escapes by prisoners are facilitated by the fact that the jail physically is in very poor condition.

We discussed, at great length, the conditions of the cells and their locking mechanisms in the section of our report dealing with the second visit to the jail.

Suffice is to say the conditions of the cells, and particularly ventilator grates, which permit access from a cell, are of little use in confronting prisoners.

Consequently, it is not unusual to find prisoners "skating" around the jail. Additionally, as was noted in the report regarding the second visit, access to the roof may easily be gained.

THROUGH THE WINDOWS

An alternative form of escape and perhaps the most popular in the jail is by going through the windows.

The history of these windows is a very interesting one.

We followed that history by cutting through all able published newspaper accounts regarding the jail, from 1960 to the present day.

In November of 1962, five inmates successfully escaped from the maximum security wing of the jail.

As a result, in an unprecedented move, the Jail Board suspended Warden Schoonfield for thirty days, which was the maximum period of time allowed under Civil Service regulations.

As a result of that escape, the quality of the window bars in the jail was questioned.

The following is an excerpt from an article published in the Baltimore Sun, on January 10, 1963:

"What was disclosed last month that a confident on the type of detention windows to be used in the new City Jail exists between the architect and the contractor."

* * *

NEED BARS

The architectural firm headed by Lucius R. White Jr., specified that Super Bars manufactured by the William Bailey Company or the equivalent should be used.

The contractor, Joseph F. Hughes and Company, recommended two substitutes, which he said appeared to be equivalents.

One was rejected, and the other manufactured by Williams and Williams Products Corporation, was accepted against the resistance of the architect.

Following a break by five inmates from the maximum security wing of the jail, the quality of the bars was questioned.

A test by a local firm revealed that the Williams and Williams bars did not meet the specifications of the architect.

Mr. Litchfield said in his letter that only one bar was submitted to him for inspection, and that he recommended that it be rejected, and the window specified be used."

On January 12, 1963, the retiring fall term of the Grand Jury, in its report urged an amendment in the City Law, providing the authority to make changes in contracts, such as those providing for the type of steel used in jail window sections, be vested in the architect's and the engineer's and not in the Bureau of Building Construction.

The recommendation was a result of a Grand Jury inquiry into specifications in the contract for the manufacture of window sections through which the inmates sought an escape.

In an earlier interim report, the Grand Jury also had urged an immediate employment of additional guards as a further means of preventing escapes.

The following excerpt appeared in an article in The Evening Sun, on March 7, 1963:

* * *

BAD BARS

"The City Law Department ruled today that the City has no valid legal claim against the contractor who built the new wings of the City Jail because of alleged inadequancy of the jail's window bars.

The legal opinion, addressed to Mayor Goodman, also suggests that the quality of the bars would never have been questioned had the five prisoners, who escaped last October, not been allowed to stand on a catwalk and saw through the bars.

The ruling was issued over the signatures of George W. Bakers Jr., Deputy City Solicitor and Charles E. Chlan, an Assistant.

Francis B. Burch, the City Solicitor, did not participate in the preparation of the opinion because he has, in the past, represented the contractor, Joseph F. Hughes and Company."

The final note on the window controversy was published in an Evening Sun article, on March 8, 1963, which is quoted in part as follows:

* * *

"A suit today was filed against the City and City Solicitor Francis B. Burch, in an effort to require then, to sue the contractor on the City Jail reconstruction job because of allegedly inadequate barred windows at the new structure.

Milton R. Rothstein, lawyer and former Assistant City Solicitor, who is one of the unsuccessful Democratic mayoral candidates in this week's election, filed the suit in the Baltimore City Court, as a citizen and a taxpayer.

The suit contended that Mr. Burch, as former counsel for the jail contractor, Joseph F. Hughes and Company, should have disqualified himself and his office, in making report as to what recourse the City might have against the contractor

Mr. Rothstein contended that since 'several hundred thousand dollars' is involved, the question of the City's possible claim 'should be tested in the Courts.'"

* * *

TISSUE PAPER BARS

Mr. Rothstein also contended that if inferior bars were notedly accepted by the City in deviation for the contract specifications, "then the City perpetrated a fraud on the public and on the taxpayers in general because, under those conditions, the City had no right to accept the substitute bars."

Since 1963, there have been numerous escapes and escape attempts by S-wing through the bars of the jail windows.

During our investigation, a Deputy Warden referred to the bars on the windows as "tissue paper."

It was unanimously agreed by all persons that we interviewed, including guards as well as inmates, that it takes approximately ten to thirteen minutes to saw a sufficient space to permit a person to crawl through.

This time estimate is based on the time it takes an inmate using the crudest of hacksaw blades without a handle to saw through a total of four bars, which results in four glass panes being removed.

* * *

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY INSIDE THE BALTIMORE CITY JAIL REPORTING SYSTEM

This investigation has revealed that the Baltimore City Jail has an inadequate method of recording incidents which take place inside the Jail.

Instead of having ready access to the records which it needed, the investigators for this Grand Jury had to search through the routine documents of thousands of inmates since there is no central indexing system for the important incident reports.

It is strongly recommended that this system be overhauled and that a more comprehensive method of keeping records be established.

At present when an incident occurs and this incident is reported to one of the correctional officers, he is instructed to complete a Miscellaneous Incident Report briefly describing the incident and the action taken.

This report is then to be signed by the supervisor of the officer.

* * *

NEED REPORT SYSTEM

These reports were often found to be illegible and so brief to describe the incident that had taken place.

The Baltimore City Police Department has developed a very accurate method of reporting crimes, and it is strongly suggested that the Baltimore City Jail adopt, wherever feasible, the reporting system of the Baltimore City Police Department.

This would, of course, necessitate employing complementary reports where necessary, so that the current attitude of considering an incident closed after a single report has been written will be changed.

It is also suggested that where the Police Department is contacted and the police make a record of the incident, the central complaint number used by the Police Department should be noted on the Miscellaneous Incident Report.

This would provide a far less complicated method of tracing the incident which might result in criminal prosecution.

The Miscellaneous Incident Reports provide a bird-eye view into the daily life of the inmates at the Baltimore City Jail.

An examination of these records reveals that suicide attempts, escape attempts, thefts, assaults and forced perverted acts occur at an astounding frequency.

THEFTS

The fact that an individual is incarcerated in an institution like the Baltimore City Jail means that some of his constitutional rights have been taken from him.

It does not mean, however, that he has no rights, under the Constitution of the United States. He does, of course, retain the right to possess some personal property.

If that personal property is stolen from him, he should retain the basic right of being able to use both the correctional authorities and the Police Department to regain that property and/or have the thief subject to court proceedings for the offense.

The Miscellaneous Incident Report System contained 20 incidents of theft from December 15, 1971 to April 15, 1972.

In only one of these incidents (where verbal threats were made) was the Police Department of Baltimore City contacted.

The usual procedure is for the correctional officer to note the property that was allegedly taken and write a report about it.

In none of these cases was the thief apprehended or the property recovered. It is clear that in an institution with 1500 men, thefts will be common place.

* * *

DON'T TELL

There is great pressure applied to the individual inmate by the rest of the population not to report these incidents and so in most cases the aggrieved inmate will make no report because of fear of reprisal.

It is inconceivable that most of this property which is usually items of clothing cannot be located wherever it is hidden inside the institution if the authorities were to apply themselves conscientiously to the task.

The fact that most individual cells cannot be securely locked when an inmate leaves them, complicates the elimination of this petty kind of thievery. However, investigations should always be made to deter endless repetition of this type of offense.

ASSAULTS

The daily lives of the average inmate in the Baltimore City Jail is filled with fear.

Fear not engended by the correctional staff, but caused by the violent prone inmate who is a co-resident of the Institution.

A review of the Miscellaneous Incident Reports from December 15, 1971 to April 15, 1972 reveals 66 assaults that were reported.

Correctional officers were assaulted in four or five of these incident reports.

Generally it is the weaker and thus helpless young inmate who is the victim of these assaults.

While some of these assaults are rather petty in nature, the overwhelming majority were serious enough to require some medical treatment.

* * *

HOMEMADE KNIVES

Weapons such as pieces of board, pipes, homemade knives and other sharp objects, which are prevalent throughout the Jail, were employed in many of these assaults. In other cases, punching and kicking were the methods that were employed. Less than half (27) of these incidents were reported to the Baltimore City Police Department since generally the victim of the assault, concerned for his future safety, did not wish to press charges even if the identity of the assailant was known.

HOMOSEXUALITY AND SEXUAL ATTACKS

An inmate rather awaiting trial or incarcerated in a penal institution must be recognized as possessing all common human characteristics.

One of these characteristics intrinsic to every human being is his sex drive.

It seems remarkable that in the 20th Century, given the knowledge we now possess about this strong instinct, that the problem of sexual release of the inmate is not subject to enlightened discussion.

Neglecting to even discuss this topic will unfortunately not eliminate the problems that are caused by the lack of heterosexual outlets.

Expert psychiatrists, psychologists, and penologists should be assembled to discuss this important area and to help develop methods by which normal sexual drives can be directed in heterogeneous ways.

CONJUGAL VISITS

One consequence of not addressing oneself to this difficult problem is that both consenting and forced homosexual acts take place daily.

The Scandanavian approach involving limited conjugal visits should definitely be examined.

In an attempt to address itself to this difficult area, Article 27 of the Official Manual provides that homosexuals shall be immediately isolated and under constant observation.

* * *

This regulation is implemented so that all known homosexuals are currently placed on B Section where unhindered by jail authorities, these homosexuals are allowed to wear lipstick, bras and dresses thereby inticing the rest of the jail population.

These inmates are not, in fact, isolated and this Grand Jury has heard testimony which indicates that the rest of the jail population does indeed have access to these homosexuals on B Section.

The latter, of course, engage in homosexual conduct with either homosexuals on B Section or inmates from the main population of the Jail who have been allowed to visit B Section to gratify their sexual desires.

SEX PRACTICES

Sodomy and other perverted sexual acts have been outlawed in Western civilization for hundreds of years.

Sodomy was regarded with such abhorrence in the early days that Blackstone and other scholars literally refused to name them referring to them only as the "infamous crimes against nature."

Sodomy is currently considered a very serious offense in Maryland according to Article 27, Section 553 which states that it is punishable by a term in the Penitentiary of not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Similarly other unnatural perverted practices are punishable according to Article 27, Section 554 by up to ten years in the Penitentiary and/or a fine of $1,000.

It is not our purpose to examine whether consenting adults may perform whatever sexual practices they desire and so we leave that discussion to a hopefully more enlightened legislature of the future.

Our concern rather is for the individual who does not wish to consent to an unnatural sexual practice on an act of sodomy, but because of his inability to protect himself and the inability of the present administration of the Baltimore City Jail to protect him, we are concerned for his physical and mental wellbeing.

SEVERAL ON ONE

An investigation of the Miscellaneous Incident Reports from December 15, 1971 to April 15, 1972 reveals 16 reported acts or attempted acts of Sodomy.

During this investigation we have also heard the testimony of several other victims whose attacks were not reported in these incidents reports.

The victims were invariably white or light skinned negro youths who were placed in cell blocks with persons of a greater age and a larger physical stature then themselves.

In many cases the victims were attacked by several inmates and beaten with blunt instruments or with hands until they submitted to sodomy and in some cases fellatio.

In many instances the psychological affect upon the victim was so severe that they attempted suicide very soon after the attacks.

The whereabouts of the guards during these episodes is unaccounted for.

In the case of those victims who had the courage to report the incident in the fact of threats upon their lives, the attacks were often confirmed by physical examination by a physician.

HELD DOWN BY SEVERAL

We feel that it is important to keep in mind that no individual inside the Baltimore City Jail can defend himself against a sexual attack for no matter how big or strong an inmate might be such attacks are usually gang affairs, where the victim is held down by several people while in turn the aggressors force themselves upon their helpless prey.

In most cases where a victim inmate makes a report to a guard he either cannot identify the assailants because a blanket was thrown upon his head or he is fearful of doing so because of retaliation.

Often an inmate will report such an incident to a jail guard to support his request that he be removed from the section and his attackers.

In many instances the inmate was removed to another section where an additional assault occurred. In most cases, however, after sexual assaults the inmate victim is moved to B Section "Protection" wing.

Strangely enough, this Section directly abutts and joins into the other half of B Section which is where homosexuals are placed.

This creates the obvious and anomalous situation of segregating and locking up the victim of the crime while the perpetrator, who is often well known to the guards, is permitted to remain within the population.

This is somewhat akin to admitting private citizens to the Penitentiary in order that they not be victimized by the criminals on the street.

Of the 16 attacks which were reported as miscellaneous incidents, only 8 were referred to the Baltimore City Police Department for investigation.

NO ONE CAUGHT

Usually once the Miscellaneous Incident Report has been written nothing more is done to attempt to rectify the emotional damage that such a victim often suffers and little if anything is done in an attempt to apprehend the perpetrator of the sexual attack.

It should be noted that one victim contained in the reported incidents indicated that he had been attacked several times over a period of weeks. He attempted suicide but was unsuccessful.

A direct consequence of random sexual contact or sexual attack is often gonorrhea or some other venereal disease.

Jail records indicate that on April 19, 1971 the Health Department was asked to respond to the Jail to treat an epidemic of gonorrhea which was discovered in B Section.

All the prisoners there were given penicillin regardless of whether they wanted it or not.

By allowing the main population of the Jail access to the Homosexual Section an epidemic of gonorrhea cannot be then contained, creating a serious health problem for the entire institution.

GUARDS DON'T CARE

This deplorable situation exists primarily because of the lack of sufficient guard personnel.

This manifests itself in two ways.

One, there is an insufficient number of guards to cover the various sections of the Jail and secondly, as a result of this, an indifference among many of the guards exists in regards to sexual assaults.

That is to say because of the lack of guard control, which results from understaffing, it is easier for a guard to maintain a semblance of order by granting concessions to the inmates. In many instances these concessions manifest themselves in the form of overlooking sexual attacks and other violations of the law.

To permit this condition to exist with regards to sexual assaults raises grave questions regarding double jeopardy.

That is to say that the defendant inmate is subject to the penalty of Sodomy or other forced perverted acts as a result of the conditions permitted to exist by the City of Baltimore as well as receiving the punishment of incarceration as prescribed by the law for his criminal offense.

This is even more appalling when one considers that the overwhelming majority of inmates at the Baltimore City Jail are not there as convicts but are awaiting trial and are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

This presumption of innocence takes on even greater weight when one considers the large percentage of accused persons who are eventually found innocent or placed on probation.

NARCOTICS IN THE BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

In spite of the protestations by some members of the administration at the jail and the Jail Board, we have discovered evidence of narcotic trafficking on a significant scale at the Baltimore City Jail. We have based this conclusion on the following factors:

On one occasion, an inmate was brought over to the Court house from the jail in the jail wagon. At that time, the inmate turned over to the Police Officer five glassine bags, which were tested and found to contain heroin.

GUARDS IN ON IT

During the latter part of 1971, a Police Detective assigned to the State's Attorney's Office interviewed numerous persons who were interested in giving information to the State's Attorney's Office regarding the Baltimore City Jail.

In spite of the fact that these inmates came from different sections of the jail, their information was strikingly similar in several areas.

They independantly described and mutually named the same guards as those who were bringing in narcotics.

In addition, they mutually indicated the same method in which the drugs were brought in. In most instances, the method of operation was the same.

An inmate would approach one of the guards engaged in trafficking and request him to go to a certain location, where he would be given money.

The guard would then bring as much as a bundle (twenty-five bags) of heroin into the jail in exchange for the payment of some money.

In a few instances, there were reports that guards were fronting the drugs; that is, bringing the drugs in and receiving the profit after they had been sold.

In all these instances, the inmates refused to testify out of fear.

In no case were any of these inmates given any consideration whatsoever or were they promised any consideration in exchange for the information they gave.

IN THE LOCKER ROOM

In May, 1972, while in the Baltimore City Jail securing records under a Subpoena Duces Tecum, an Assistant State's Attorney, one of the prosecutors assigned to us, and a Police Detective, assisting the prosecutor, were requested to come to the guard locker room by Deputy Warden Parks.

In the guard locker room, there was an inmate, who requested to remain anonymous.

The inmate indicated that he was to be released soon and that he did not want any trouble.

He indicated that he had been requested by some other inmates to act as a courier for drugs that were being brought into the jail by two jail guards.

He indicated that he had refused out of fear of being caught.

At that time, he directed Deputy Warden Parks, Mr. Harlan and the Police Detective to an un-occupied locker in the guard dressing room, which is not accessible to any unsupevised inmates.

That locker contained a hypodermic syringe of the type and variety used to inject narcotic drugs into the system.

SHAKEDOWN

As a result of an attempted escape in May, 1972, on L and N sections, given in the early hours of a Sunday morning, a shakedown of these two sections was conducted by the jail guards. A shakedown consists of a complete and thorough search of each and every cell and all areas within the section itself.

IN THE CELLS

In addition to numerous knives, bludgeons, pipes, a jail guard's hat, jail keys, thirty foot heavy duty extension, cord, numerous escape ropes made from mattresses and sheets, three large homemade distillaries, and numerous food supplies, there were over one-half dozen hypodermic syringes found.

These syringes were observed directly by one of the prosecutors assigned to us, as well as the Police Detective.

BEHIND STEEL DOORS

Both the Assistant and the Police Detective are graduates of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Seminar and have had extensive experience in the field of narcotic investigation.

Both indicated that there was no question that these were the types of syringes used to inject contraband narcotics in the veins.

The Assistant State's Attorney then selected two of these syringes that varied in appearance and color and took them down to the head nurse, who was in the Medical Section of the jail.

The head nurse identified the two syringes as being the exact type and variety as those stored behind a steel door under lock and key in the Medical Department.

BACK IN 15 MINUTES

During our second visit to the jail, we spoke in depth on a personal basis to many of the inmates located in the various sections of the jail.

In one section, a youthful inmate stated, in the presence of the guards, that if he were given $10.00, it would take him approximately 15 minutes to get a bag of heroin.

The inmate also indicated that $10.00 was the current going price for a bag of heroin in the Baltimore City Jail.

Also, during our visit, three of the inmates took a few of our number aside and indicated that an empty glassine bag and indicated that heroin is readily available in the jail.

The bag is readily identifiable as the type and variety in which heroin is marketed on the streets of Baltimore.

OVERDOSE

As we reported in the Medical Section of our report, we discovered a case of an inmate who was placed in medical isolation.

At no time during the inmate's stay in the jail had he been identified as a user of heroin.

While in isolation, the defendant was discovered to have inflicted a wound upon himself whereupon he was taken to City Hospital.

At City Hospital, he was diagnosed as having an overdose of heroin.

We might add that the seclusion section of the hospital ward is separated by three separate steel doors from all other section of the jail.

In response to our question during our second visit, officials of the jail indicated that the normal procedure of searching guards coming into the institution amounted to no more than a light patdown.

STRIP-SEARCH

Deputy Warden Parks indicated that the jail officials have the right to strip-search a guard if they wish and that on one occasion, Deputy Parks had ordered that this be done to a jail guard he suspected of bringing in drugs. However, before this could be accomplished the guard ran out of the jail and has yet to return.

FRESH NEEDLE MARKS

A review of the Miscellaneous Incident Reports from December 15, 1971, to April 15, 1972, reveals only two reports involving drugs. In one incident, an inmate was seen using a homemade syringe, sticking it into his arm.

He had fresh needle marks on his arm.

The Police were not notified of this violation of the criminal law and the only action taken against the inmate was to transfer him to a nurse for examination.

Another report indicates that an inmate hoarded the medication that was given to him by the dispensary and took sixteen assorted pills at one time in an effort to kill himself.

The only action taken by the authorities was to eliminate the medication that he was to receive on that day.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is obviously difficult and a time-consuming procedure to search every jail guard that comes into the jail, it appears that there it is imperative to invoke this procedure immediately.

The only feasible alternative would be to have each guard remove his clothing upon entering the jail, and proceed to a second room to put on his uniform.

SEARCH GUARDS

Once the guard has been thoroughly searched and admitted to the jail, he should not be permitted to leave the jail under any circumstances — without being completely searched again upon his re-entry.

Inmates leaving the attorneys and visitors should also be thoroughly searched.

ATTORNEYS SUPPLIERS?

While we do not believe by any stretch of the imagination that the attorneys are supplying inmates with drugs, we nevertheless have to consider that the Federal Report of the jail survey indicated that drugs were found in the attorneys' booth.

Unless there is a strict screening process for guards entering the jail, to exit.

Continued in Tuesday's AFRO

NEW JAIL INMATE? — No, even though City Jail Warden Hyram Schoonfield posed behind the number plate used in inmate photographs, he is not becoming an inmate in his own jail. He jokingly posed for photographers during a press tour Monday of the jail. (Photo by I. Henry Phillips).

Douglass Holds 84th Graduation Exercises

The Frederick Douglass High School graduation was "most inspiring," is the opinion many of the 5,000 guests who sat in the auditorium of the Civic Center on June 5.

Some 491 seniors received their diplomas from Mayor William Donald Schaefer, who personally shook every graduate's hand. Also present was Dr. Roland N. Patterson, superintendent of city schools.

Graduating with the highest scholastic averages were Patrice T. Myers, Paula Partee and Michelle Roach.

Miss Myers won wix awards which included the Carl Murphy Family Journalism Award; Reader's Digest Valedictorian Award; Daisy Walker prize for excellence in English; Edna Over Campbell Valedictorian Award; Fannie L. Barbour award for excellence in Mathematics, and the National High School Award for Excellence.

Miss Partee was the recipient of the Class of 1946 Scholarship Award, the Miss Roach, the Mary West Miller Drama Award and the Catherine J. Mayo Scholarship Award.

Mrs. Edna O. Campbell is principal.

The names of the June graduates are listed below in alphabetical order:

GRADUATES — SEPTEMBER 1971

BOYS

Gilbert Brown, Charles Dorsey, Lemuel Fuller, Ronald Hall, John Johnson, William Johnson, John Pope, Phillip Stokes, William Todd, Melvin Thomas, Herman Whitehead, Francis Ward.

GIRLS

Theresa Briscoe, Mary Crawford, Mary Ford, Vanessa Jones, Theresa Lightford, Cynthia Page, Belinda Watkins.

GRADUATES — JUNE, 1972

BOYS

Louis S. Alexander, Neal Allen, Curtis L. Anderson, Donald Anderson, Jessie L. Bagley Jr., Lloyd E. Barry, Michael L. Baten, Roscoe L. Battle, Michael E. Baylor, William A. Benjamin, Jonathan A. Berry, Angelo Best, Adolph G. Bethea, Linwood Bethea, Larrye L. Borden, James A. Boykin, Archie Branche, Stanley D. Brandon, Horace L. Brockington, Andrew J. Brown Jr., Bertram T. Brown, Charles Je. brown, Charles L. Brown, Maurice Brown, Phillip A. Brown;

Lawrence A. Brownlee, Rollins E. Burgess, Jerome H. Butler, Larry J. Byrd, Melvin H. Cade Jr., Thomas Campbell Jr., Ira Canty Jr., Albert E. Childs, Theother C. Clark, Roderick Clark, Jerry Cleveland, Wayne Cooper, Marion Colbert, Stephen M. Colbert, Warren Coleman, Charles S. Cox Jr., Cornelius Curry, Alvin C. Curtis, Marshall Davis, Edward Davis, James W. Dawson Jr., Roger A. Dennis, Jerry Diggs, Vaughn E. DeVaughn, James Dubose;

Cleveland R. Duncan, Darrell E. Easter, Christian Edmonds, Robert L. Engram, Dennis S. Estes, Gerard R. Evans, Harold Evans, Michael E. Evans, Calvin Fenner, Rauthai Ferrell, Anthony R. Forte, Melcar C. Foster, Melvin J. Fowler, Lee E. Frazier, Richard L. Grant, III, George T. Gibson, Ronald F. Gillis, George A. Gray, Benjamin H. Griffin, David A. Hamilton, Glenn Hamlin, James L. Harris, Kenneth A. Harvey, Duane R. Hawkins, James C. Hawkins Jr., Jeffery L. Heath, Alfred L. Hickman, Raymond Hicks, Reginald Holley, Edward B. Holloway, Leonard I. Holmes, Van L. Hughes, Ricky H. Jackson, Collins James, II, David E. Johnson, Gregory C. Johnson, Herbert N. Johnson, Isaiah J. Johnson, Kenneth Johnson, Paul Johnson Jr., Armstead B. C. Jones, Charlie E. Jones Jr., Joseph N. Jones, Michael R. Jones;

Nathaniel T. Jones, Phillip Jones, Sheldon L. Jones, David J. Jordan, John N. Jordan, Larry Jordan, Malcolm G. Joyce, James E. Kelly, Antonio E. King, Robert E. Lee, Robert C. Lee, Thomas Lee, Warren A. Lewis, Marvin L. Ligon, Samuel S. Little, Stephen T. Livers, Allen Long, Eric R. Loving, Michael A. Mann, Gregory S. Mathews, Arthur R. McCoy, Thomas G. McGowan, Preston P. McKnight, Randy McNair, Lee E. McPherson, Kevin W. Meads, Malcolm L. Meredith, Marvin D. Minor, Andre R. Moore, Robert L. Morgan, Andre C. Myers, James W. Myers, Bernard E. Nelson, George O'Neal, Bruce Owens, Reginald Owens, Kenneth C. Parker, Andre M. Parson, Ellis M. Patterson, Gregory H. Pendleton, Sloanen Pendleton, Goldie S. Phillips Jr., Michael A. Pollard, Mack Randolph;

Ervin Richardson, Robbie B. Richburg, Darryl A. Robertson, John B. Robinson, Myron B. Ross, Wayne Rowley, Dennis E. Ruth, Michael Salmond, Larry D. Sanders, Carroll Shaw, George B. Sheppard, Milton Sheppard, Gregory W. Smith, Ernest W. Spears Jr., Dennis L. Squire, John H. Tabb, III, Douglas F. Taggart, Michael W. Traynham, Carnell Thomas, Stanley Thomas, James C. Thorne, III., Aaron Turner;

Wade D. Upton, Stephen J. Vaughan, Larry M. A. Walker, Robert W. Wake, Walter Ward, Shane R. Watkins, Melvin L. White, Herman T. Wilkins, Charles M. Williams, Donnie Williams, James L. Williams, Larry D. Williams, Larry D. Williams, James A. Williamson, Carlton D. Wilson, Charles H. Wilson Jr., Ronald Wilson, Herman A. Winkey, Wilbert T. Wrench, Herman Wright Jr., Gary S. Yarbrough.

GIRLS

Alice D. Alexander, Deborah D. Allen, Vonzetta M. Alston, Esther R. Anderson, Kathy R. Armstrong, Michele Y. Bailey, Rosemary E. Banks, Regina E. Barksdale, Alice H. Barner, Denise D. Barnes, DeVera R. Barnes, Shelia A. Baxley, Allene D. Bellamy, Linda M. Bembry, Gwendolyn D. Berman, Eunice A. Berry, Gina D. Bishop, Lydia D. Blake, Charlotte Blue;

Paula A. Bond, Valencia C. Bosworth, Teresa L. Bowen, Gloria J. Bowie, Reta L. Bowman, Bertha Brisbon, Jacqueline Briscoe, Belinda Brown, Daisy M. Brown, Marsha L. Brown, Royreal S. Brown, Stephanie A. Brown, Sunday M. Brown, Marsha E. Burke, Sharon A. Burrus, Betty A. Butler, Doreen Byer, Pamela E. Byrd, Bettye L. Cain;

Angela C. Canty, Mary R. Cauthorne, Edwerta D. Capel, Rhonda L. Carr, Belinda C. Carrington, Patricia Carroll, Charlotte Carter, Sherrell V. Carter, Vinita W. Chainey, Bertha A. Chinn, Renae C. Chisholm, Denise A. Clark, Sharon D. Clark, Janice S. Clayborne, Bernadette B. Clemons, Cherylyan E. J. Clinton, Elaine Coleman, Sharon A. Coleman, Denise P. Collins, Dorothy E. Conway, Cynthia E. Cook, Patricia A. Cook, Esther Q. Cooper, Patricia A. Cooper, Angele L. Cowan, Bonnetta D. Cox, Joan E. Datcher, Annie David, Beverly A. Davis, Edith H. Davis, Georgia P. Davis, Clentis Dehnam, Denise D. Dickey, Ellen L. Diggs, Michelle G. Dixon, Barbara Dorsey, Francine Drummond, Patricia E. Drumwright, Patricia C. Dungee, Maxine M. Durham, Annie D. Eaddy, Carolyn S. Earle, Hattie Eaton; Yvonne S. Edwards;

Patricia D. Eley, Mary Ellis, Marian F. Epps, Renee D. Ervin, Darice Evans, Carlotta M. Felder, Rena M. Felder, Deborah A. Fiber, Joyce A. Fisher, Sandra M. Fletcher, Kathi L. Flowers, Shirleen Floyd, Hazel Frazier, Dorothy L. Freeland, Myra K. Freeland, Elaine O. Freeman, Sharon N. Frye, Gail Y. Fullwood, Pamela M. Gaither, Betty J. Garland, Janet A. Gaskins, Tanya D. Gibbs, Genobica J. Gilliam, Virginia P. Gillis, Doretha C. Gillis, Pamela A. Glover, Lillian R. Godley, Gertrude A. Goings, Joyce G. Gray, Diane Green, Jennie E. Green, Luvenia Green, Rosalind D. Green, Michel E. Greene, Cecelia C. Griffin, Cynthia M. Griffin, Darlene D. Griffin, Janet Griffin, Linda R. Hall, Joann Hall, Jacqueline O. Harris, Karen V. Harris, Rita L. Harris, Wilsonia E. Harris;

June Harrison, Geneva M. Harkness, Brenda L. Haskins, Angela S. Haynes, Donna M. Haynes, Victoria D. Hicks, Mildred M. High, Jeanette L. Hill, Deborah A. Holcomb, Toya C. Honest, Marcia L. Holman, Ruby J. Holmes, Sandra L. Holt, Sharon D. Horne, Vida D. Humbert, Yvonne T. Hynes, Deborah L. Jackson, Margaret H. Jackson, Sally A. Jackson, Yasmin P. Jackson, Annette Jeffers, Florence Jefferson, Nathalia G. Jessup, Phillis M. Jones, Andrea E. Johnson, Bertha A. Johnson, Betty A. Johnson, Deborah D. Johnson, Janice N. Johnson, Laureen L. Johnson, Linda A. Johnson, Marie E. Johnson, Aretha C. Jones, Patricia A. Jones, Valerie D. Jones, Wanda A. Jones, Rose E. Kearney, Cathy I. Kess, Jeannette D. Key, Valarie D. Kidd, Debra Lawson, Evelyn D. Laney, Janice E. Lawson, Mary A. LeCount;

Peggy M. Lee, Marietta P. Little, Barbara A. Livers, Charletta L. Logan, Joan M. Logan, Linda Lomax, Loreen Long, Joyce Love, Joan C. Lovett, Valine Lumpkin, Jamesena Mack, Wanda M. Mackall, Bayala Manns, Lydia Manuel, Rhonda V. Marshall, Cynthia M. Martin, Vera R. McCaffity, Marsha P. McClary, Denise A. McLeod, Dorothy L. McLeod, Phyllis A. McClinton, Vivian McCollum, Veronica S. McDonald, Vicky V. McNair, Janette McNeill, Sadie I. Mines, Diane L. Mitchell, Yolanda D. Molock, Frances M. Moore, Kathryn Moore, Viola L. Moore, Sylvia Morgan, Frances M. Muldrow, Zenetta R. Mullen, Josephine E. Murdock, Alicia J. Myers, Patrice T. Myers, Ruby M. Nicholson, Gloria R. Owens, Meg A. Owens, Linda C. Paige, Charlotte D. Palmer, Sandra D. Palmer, Sharon R. Palmer;

Jolene A. Parker, Paula E. Parter, Gladysteen Paylor, Emma E. Payne, Jerilyn E. Payne, Julia F. Pearson, Veronica H. Peters, Deborah V. Petree, Janice L. Player, Brenda M. Powell, Deborah Powers, Cynthia A. Queensbury, Linda R. Raigns, Shella E. Ronalds, Marcia Ratliff, Evelyn Ray, Brenda Rayford, Deborah M. Rhyne, Casandra D. Richburg, Michelle R. Roach, Deborah K. Roane, Carol J. Robinson, Lorraine M. Robinson, Sandra M. Robinson, Thelma J. Rose, Kathy D. Roseborough, Pamela J. Savoy, Judith V. Scott, Ruth N. Scott, Willie M. Scott, Linda Smallwood, Corlisa C. Smith, Debra Smith, Loretta Smith, Mary Smith, Mildred Smith, Shirley Smith, Vanessa P. Smith, Vivian D. Simmons, Leslie D. Shields, Regina T. Shields, Rosita Solorzaro, Faye A. Spriggs, JoAnne B. Stanley;

Joyce C. Stanton, Veronica S. Stanton, Gretchen M. Starks, Barbara L. Stockett, Betty J. Stokes, Jeanette V. Strong, Doris Tasley, Ruby V. Tates, Donna M. Thomas, Paulette D. Thomas, Victoria C. Thomas, Linda L. Thorne, Selina R. Thornes, Tania E. Tilghman, Tonia E. Tilghman, Shirley M. Turpin, Lisa M. Vincent, Ann M. Walker, Charlene Walker, Marilyn D. Walkins, Carla D. Wallace, Roxanne L. Ward aw, Deborah L. Waters, Sandra S. Watson, Diane Webb, Katherine D. Wesley, Marcia U. Wheaden, Michelle L. Whentley, Claudia M. Whitaker, Dorothy E. Whitaker, Faye D. Wilkins, Angela M. Williams, Deborah Williams, Florence Williams, Geraldine Williams, Marion E. Williams, Ruth Williams, Sharon Williams, Wilhelmina Williams, Angela E. Wilson, Elaine Wilson, Olive V. Wilson, Doris A. Womack, DeShane Woodland;

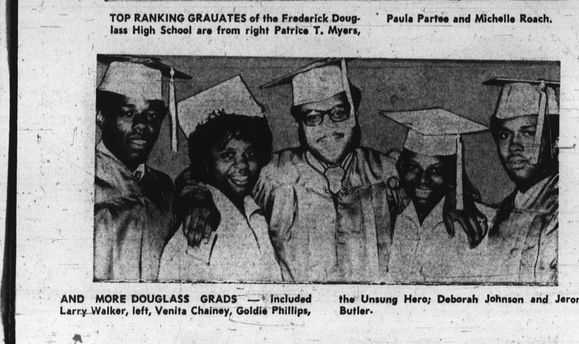
Roehelle Y. Woodland, Patricia A. Worsham, Paula E. Wrench, Anita E. Wright, Bernadette E. Young.

Douglass commencement was 'most inspiring'

• THIS IS THE first in a series of high school and junior high school graduations. There will be pictures, and in most cases, graduates names representing all city schools. Look for Part II in next Friday's AFRO.

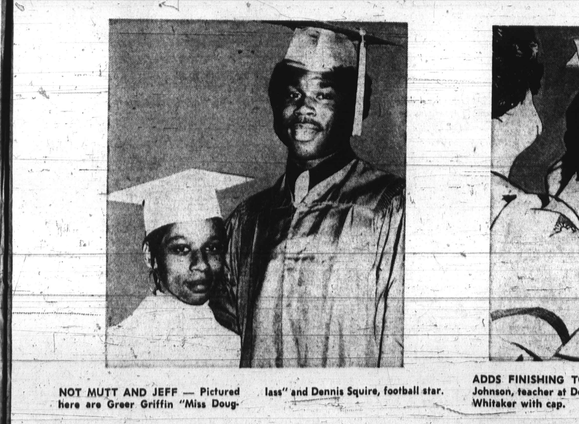
TOP RANKING GRAUATES of the Frederick Douglass High School are from right Patrice T. Myers, Paula Partee and Michelle Roach.

GRADUATES AT 16— Kathy Flowers was graduated with honors from Douglass High. She plans to enter Coppin State college in the fall.



AND MORE DOUGLASS GRADS — Included Larry Walker, left, Venita Chainey, Goldie Phillips, the Unsung Hero; Deborah Johnson and Jerome Butler.

MORE DOUGLASS GRADS from left are: Angela Wilson, Valerie Kidd, Ruby Tates, Mrs. Margaret Finch, teacher; Janet Gaskins, Maxine Durham and Michael Jones.



NOT MUTT AND JEFF — Pictured here are Greer Griffin "Miss Douglass" and Dennis Squire, football star.

ADDS FINISHING TOUCHES — Mrs. Ernestine Johnson, teacher at Douglass, helps Dorothy Elaine Whitaker with cap.

STANDING PROUDLY BEFORE the AFRO camera are from left, Miss Betty Butler, Melvin Cade and Joyce Stanton.

All AFRO Staff Photos by: I. Henry Phillips Sr., Benjamin M. Phillips, IV, R. Courtney Anderson, John Dorman and J. P. Grant.