## NTA holds convention here

Baltimore this week became the focal point of a national drive to curtail the critical shortage of blacks in engineering, architecture and related sciences.

The move was launched by the National Technical Association, Inc. during its four-day convention which closes Saturday with an inaugural luncheon and memorial and awards ceremony.

NTA, a non-profit organization dedicated to aiding minority members in the building and engineering fields, is seeking during the convention to unite all technical groups in a joint effort to steer more blacks into the technical and scientific fields.

Features of the convention, which was coordinated by Baltimore architect and NTA Executive Director Edward Taylor, included a youth luncheon and several business and industrial seminars and workshops.

Speaker for the inaugural luncheon is Dr. James Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Youth luncheon speaker was Quentin Lawson, assistant to Mayor Schafer.

**AWAY SHE GOES—Miss Deirdre Watters, 16, winner of the Miss Black Teenager Maryland pageant, left Friday for New York City to compete in the nation pageant to be held this Friday at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum Accompanying Miss Watters is Mrs. Joyce Dixon, assistant director of the Maryland contest. Maurice "Hot Rod" Hulbert was the executive producer. AFRO staff photo by Benjamin M. Phillips IV.**

## Judge Cole rules inmates rate good behavior time

Judge Harry A. Cole, of the Superior Court of Baltimore City issued a 6-page opinion in the case of a group of inmates versus the Director of the Patuxent Institution.

The opinion could mean that Donald C. McLaughlin, Robert A. Howard, Joseph Ford and Benjamin Aye, petitioners in the case, will be released pending a 30 day period that allows the Commissioner of Correction to disallow the credit given for good time.

If the commissioner does not intervene the men will be released as of the 28 of July, the date the opinion of Judge Cole was ordered.

* * *

The court was requested to hear the case in light of the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, dealing with the Patuxent Institution, McNeil'vs. Director, Patuxent Institution.

"If the petitioners are given credit for good time, their terms are thus reduced during the period they have been confined at Patuxent, each one of them will have the expiration date of his sentence accelerated."

The point of conflict between the state (Patuxent Institution) and the petitioners (inmates) is the interpretation of the above Sections 689 and 700 of Article 27.

The inmates feel that the Supreme Court decision gives them the right to receive credit for good time, whether they cooperate in being diagnosed or not.

The state argues the Commissioner of Correction is the only one who can determine and credit good time.

* * *

In the opinion Judge Cole stated, "It seems clear that the petitioners cannot be denied good time merely because they refused to submit to examination and evaluation."

In the case of two other inmates, the judge ruled that their petition was "premature" and was therefore dismissed.

The two inmates affected were Leon V. Greer and Robert J. Hayes Jr.

Those who found hope and pleasure in Judge Cole's opinion were Donald C. McLaughlin, sentenced to five years in prison in Sept., 1967, for carnal knowledge; Robert A. Howard, sentenced to ten years, beginning March, 1963, for robbery and attempted murder.

In addition, Joseph Ford sentenced to four years beginning Oct., 1968, for assault and battery; and Benjamin Aye sentenced to five years beginning March, 1967 for housebreaking.

## Nursing home workers await pay decision

Fred Punch, president of Local 1199E of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees (AFL-CIO), stated to the AFRO Thursday that the Union had an arbitration hearing on July 25, and he is now waiting for a decision.

The labor dispute between the union and some 20 state-subsidized nursing homes involves pay raises for the employees. The union has threatened to go on strike unless its 1,500 workers receive 25 cents-an-hour raises due July 1 under contract.

Mr. Punch states that he does not see how the arbitration board could decide against his union.

* * *

If, in fact, the arbitration board decides in favor of the nursing home workers, Punch feels that the problems might not be over.

Punch states that there might be a large number of layoffs in nursing homes that have a financial strain.

Mr. Punch said Dr. Mathew Tayback, assistant secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene, did not show up in front of the board, and did not talk to the union leaders. Punch joked, "I believe he's hiding."

NO WORD YET

## Family still awaits soldier's body

Funeral services for Sp/5 Anthony Jusitce Carter were still incomplete at AFRO presstime.

Sp/5 Carter died Saturday as a result of drowning while swimming near Kang Hwa Island in Korea. He was 19.

Family members have heard no word from the Army as to when his body will be shipped home. The dead soldier's mother, Mrs. Deloris Carter of 1320 Riggs Ave. has asked Congressman Parren J. Mitchell to investigate the delay and order a full report on the details of her son's death.

* * *

Sp/5 Carter had been in the Army for six years and received numberous medals, badges, awards and diplomas. He was working towards his B.A. degree and would have completed requirements for it in December of this year.

He completed his earlier education in the Baltimore Pubic Schools and then enrolled in the Job Corps.

His wife, Mrs. Toni Carter, was living in Korea with her husband. The couple is expecting their first child next month. She is expected to arrive in Baltimore this weekend.

In addition to his mother and wife, Sp/5 Carter is survived by three brothers, Pvt. Gregory Carter, wh is stationed in Parris Island, S.C.; Angelo and Barry Carter; four sisters, Mrs. Karen McNeill, Mrs. Gail Thomas and Yvette and Yvonne Carter; a grandmother, Mrs. Ardie Sebree; four uncles, two aunts, three neices and three nephews.

The Morton and Dyett Funeral Home and the U.S. Government will handle arrangements. He will be buried in Baltimore National cemetery.

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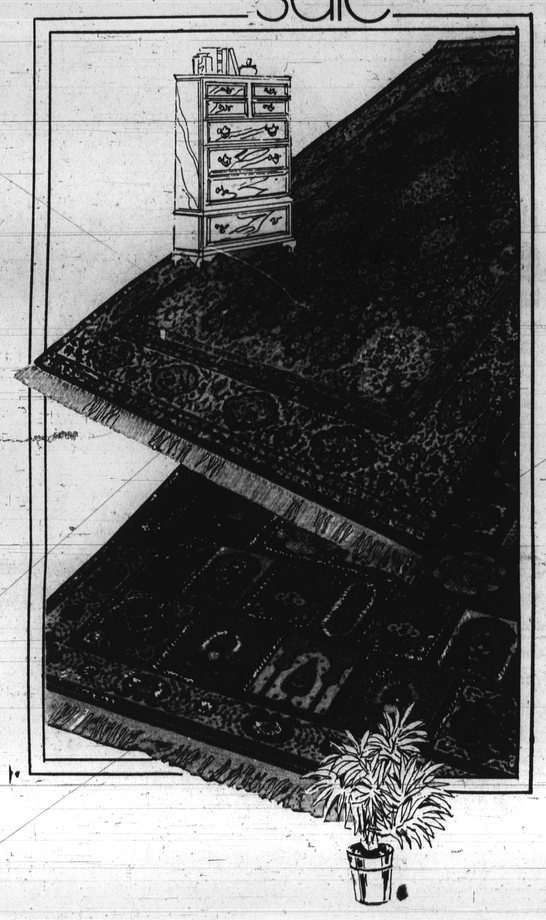

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## Grempler Realty ordered to end discrimination

By BLAINE TAYLOR

The U.S. Department of Justice has filed suit against Donald E. Grempler Realty, Inc., the largest real estate firm in Maryland, for numerous violations of the Federal Fair Housing Law of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

The AFRO asked Mr. Grempler to comment on the suit and the consent decree, he said:

"We've been negotiating for 4-5 months with the Justice Department, but they don't think we're moving fast enough.

"There's really nothing they can put their finger on."

I asked him if he had seen the government memo accompanying the suit which gives the eyewitness accounts, and he replied that he hadn't.

"It's tough enough dealing with the public on such an emotional and heated subject as this is, without the Justice Department trying to shoot us down, too," said Grempler.

"I'd like to invite them in to talk with us about it and see if we can't arrive at some sort of solution," he continued. "Two or three years down the road we'll see if we were successful or not."

* *

The suit alleges that "... for many years there has been a pattern of racially segregated housing in the city and county of Baltimore which real estate companies, including Grempler Realty, have helped perpetuate by selling homes to white persons almost exclusively in all-white, primarily suburban areas, while selling homes to blacks almost exclusively in black or changing areas."

"As a consequence," the suit continues," almost all of the black citizens in the Baltimore metropolitan area live within the city limits and in a few black or racially transitional neighborhoods in Baltimore County."

This has been accomplished by realtors such as Grempler through a variety of slick sales procedures, including misleading usage of computers, falsifying the racial compositions of both black and white areas to prospective black and white buyers, and "foot-dragging" in servicing black customers.

* * *

The document issued states specifically the wrong-doing the Grempler firm is charged with being guilty:

"(a) made dwellings and listings in white and predominately white neighborhoods unavailable to black persons on account of their race;

"(b) shown dwellings and listings ... to white persons almost exclusively in white ... neighborhoods on account of their race;

"(c) steered and channelled black persons ... to all-black and racially-changing areas, while steering white persons to white ... areas."

A government memo accompanying the suit contains several examples of the alleged offenses:

One of them follow —

"John Litman, black, purchased his home through the Grempler Company in mid 1969. Mr. Litman relates that the Grempler agent, a Mr. Monfague, showed him one house in an all-white neighborhood in Baltimore City, and remarked:

" 'You wouldn't want to live in this neighborhood because white children wouldn't get along with your children and the white neighbors wouldn't like it.' wouldn't like it.'

"Mr. Litman purchased a house in an integrated neighborhood."

In addition to these charges, the government states it is possible that Grempler is guilty of discriminatory hiring practices.

"The company employs approximately 150 sales personnel and has four sales offices all located in the inner suburbs surrounding Baltimore ...

"The defendants have not filed, as is required of business concerns with 100 or more employers, a ... report ... stating the racial composition of its work force."

* * *

The FBI has been investigating this situation.

" ... interviews with past employees of the Grempler Company contain mixed information on the employment of black salesmen.

"Some recall one or two black salesmen, names unknown. It appears there have been no black salesmen at the main office in Towson ... an all white suburban area ..."

* * *

Mr. Grempler testifying before a Maryland Legislative Council committee on Sept. 15, 1971, said that his company " ... employs 4 black salesmen and has 2 blacks in training."

The Justice Department charges that Grempler has a history of racist practices.

" ... until the Fair Housing Act of 1968 became effective, the company asked home sellers whether listings should be shown on a non-discriminatory basis and then followed the sellers' preferences."

* * *

Furthermore, "Since the effective date of the Fair Housing Act, the defendant has failed to take adequate steps to correct the effects of its past discriminatory practices."

At least until May, 1969, " ... black home buyers, unlike their white counterparts, were not permitted access to all computer listings at the main office in Towson," on testimony of Mrs. Bernice Cunningham,

a Grempler employee from May, 1966 to May, 1969.

Grempler's computer service lists "thousands of homes." White buyers were permitted to accompany the agent into the computer room for "runs" of the listings, while blacks were left outside, said Mrs. Cunningham.

In these cases, the agents would return with carefully-screened listings selected for blacks.

* * *

Effective immediately, the U.S. District Court,

" ... enjoins the firm from refusing to show, rent or sell a home to any person for racial reasons, from discriminating in sales terms and financing services, and from failing to give all prospective buyers information about homes in all white ... neighborhoods."

In addition, "the company is required to make all home listings available for inspection by and sale to black persons and to provide accurate information on financing."

Grempler must " ... display fair housing signs at each of its 4 sales offices and to advertise weekly in newspapers that primarily serve the black community of the availability of homes in all areas in which the firm does business."

Grempler has to hire "more black sales agents and to assign a reasonable number of them to each sales office."

* * *

The consent decree, signed by Judge R. Dorsey Watkins, enjoins Grempler permanently on the above conditions. Grempler is obligated to file with the court "within 45 days a report enumerating" what it has done to comply with the changes demanded.

Grempler denied all the charges but agreed to cooperate "with the federal government to improve housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, religion or national origin and ... to promote desegregated housing."

In return, the Justice Department is letting Grempler off the hook for its past offenses.

"In view of the willingness of the defendant to take these steps, the U.S. has agreed not to prosecute ... tos eek a determination as to whether or not the defendant has discriminated in the past."

## Girl in purple suit

The unidentified body of the girl in the purple bathing suit still remains at the City Morgue, officials told the AFRO Wednesday.

Police said the girl, known only as "Carol," drowned in a downtown apartment swimming pool in the 100 block W. Centre St., June 30.

Police said a male tenant who took the girl to the pool left her a few minutes and returned to find her dead.

She was described as 5 ft. 3 ins. tall; about 23-years old; with a hairdo in the bush and a little on the heavy side.

## —Police seek 3 men

(Continued from Page B-16)

to buy sodas.

Police report Mr. Fauntleroy drew his pistol from his belt and fired but missed.

At the same time, police claim, the two men fired at the station manager hitting him several times in the abdomen.

As the station manager collapsed, one of the gunmen placed his pistol to his head and fired, police said. They then fled the scene on foot without taking any money.

Police said one of the attendants who had gone out looking for help intercepted a private ambulance and led it back to the station.

Funeral arrangements for Mr. Fauntleroy have not been completed at AFRO presstime.

## —Dr. Butcher

(Continued from Page B-16)

the Graduate Council.

"Dr. Butcher's knowledge and background will provide an exceptional base of understanding from which he can give leadership to the future of this vital sector of Morgan's educational mission."

* * *

The new dean's academic career, stretching over the last 25 years at Morgan, boasts over 85 publications of books, book reviews, articles and poetry.

Most outstanding among his works are **George W. Cable and George W. Cable: The Northampton Years.**

Professor Butcher has been highly lauded by his colleagues on the Morgan faculty.

Writing of him in the **Morgan State College Bulletin** in 1960, one faculty member summed up his role and life in these words:

'In a sense, Philip Butcher has lived in two different worlds for a good portion of his forty-one years. One world has been that of the writer. Poet, critic, prose writer in fact of varied genres, literary editor — Philip Butcher has been all these, satisfying as he has created the compulsion to write towards which both desire and talent have naturally inclined him.

"The other world has been that of the teacher — the profession he chose in lieu of seeking his livelihood via the pen."

* * *

Born in Washington, D.C., and now living in Columbia, Md., Dr. Butcher attended the District's Dunbar High School and received the A.B. and M.A. degrees in American Literature from Howard University.

He received the doctoral degree from Columbia University in American Literature writing his dissertation of "George W. Cable as a Social Critic, 1887-1907."

* * *

The new dean has spent only one year away from Morgan. In 1947-48, he was Literary Editor of **Opportunity: Journal of Negro Life** and fin Summer, 1950 he was Visiting Professor of English at South Carolina State College.

* * *

Outstanding among a lengthy list of professional affiliations are membership in the National Council of Teachers of English, the Modern Language Association, the Society for the Study of Southern Literature, and Associate Editorship of the College Language Association Journal.

Dr. Butcher was the recipient of a General Education Board Fellowship and a John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship.

He was selected by the Morgan faculty to two three-year terms as Chairman of the Division of Humanites from 1960-66.

Other grants received include a Creative Scholarship Award from the College Language Association, Research Grant from the Morgan Committee on Research and a Research Grant from the American Philosophical Society in 1963.

* * *

This year Professor Butcher was cited as one of the Outstanding Educators in America.

He is married to the former Ruth Hatch.

They have two daughters, Wendy, 22, and Mrs. Laurel B. Miles, 21.


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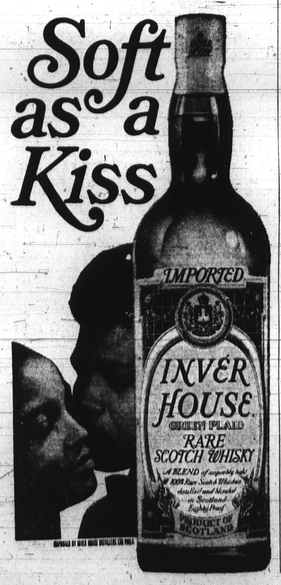




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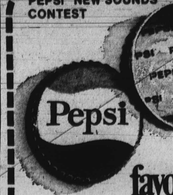


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