Baltimore Afro American

FOUNDED Aug. 13, 1892 by John H. Murphy Sr., 1840-1922; Published every Tuesday and Saturday by the AFRO-AMERICAN Co., of Baltimore City Inc.

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful and magnify our Father which is in Heaven.
CARL MURPHY, (1889-1967)
Editor-Publisher, (1922-1967)

A-4 JANUARY 5, 1974

Unfair Criticism

It is extremely important that Baltimoreans understand the facts stated in a reply by the Baltimore City Public Schools to a critical article that appeared in the News American.

Using a headline that proclaimed, "New School Jobs Cost $830,000," the paper reported on Friday, Dec. 28 that the school system had added 54 new administrators at an estimated $830,000 in salaries and at the expense of classroom teachers.

Paul Rhetts, director, Center of Public Relations for the schools, shoots down the newspaper's claims by pointing out the number of administrators in the system actually had decreased from 700 down to 676 under the new reorganization.

Although there was no major increase in teachers, the number did go up by 5 plus another 11 home visitors.

What really has happened is that a considerable number of people have been shifted into new jobs under the reorganization plan that gets some of the school brass out of central headquarters and into district offices closer to the schools and communities they serve.

Large segments of the community, for various reasons, have been overly critical of Dr. Roland Patterson since he arrived in Baltimore as superintendent.

To some critics, nothing he has done is beneficial to the future of the school system. Often these critics don't even give his proposals a chance to be explained or his programs an opportunity to be tested.

At $50,000 a year, a real stinger for many who find it hard to swallow the fact Dr. Patterson commands that kind of salary, the superintendent can stand criticism.

But where facts are being presented to the public which has to make judgments about the type educational programs being run in the public schools, it is a threat to the community to be fed a diet of false information as facts.

The mild decentralization program Baltimore has initiated could well be the direction public school education will be taking soon in major cities across the nation.

It deserves a fair test of its value to the educational process, including fair reports on what it is and is not doing — or costing.

Hurry Up And Relax

We all can breathe easier. The Congress and the President got together on the first working day of the New Year and enacted into law a nationwide speed of 55 miles per hour.

If there is wonder why an item of such seeming inconsequence becomes cause for comfort, one need only to consider the American life style to understand.

Nowhere on earth is there need for greater speed than there is in the United States. Or so it seems. Aid for a time, it appeared the energy crisis was going to snuff out the inalienable right of man to hurry.

Never has this country called upon its citizens to endure the boredom of siesta. It was recognized that we Americans cannot afford the time and, for us, it is vital that everything — or nothing — be done in a rush.

For years, we have made light of the Latin tendency to spend a portion of each day in quiet relaxation, and until lay, "Manana" is the long-lived king of ethnic humor.

When President Nixon recommended reduction of highway speed to 50 miles per hour, and many local governments acquiesced in deference to the urge to conserve gas, many of us rebelled. Who wanted to slow down that much? How can all the things that must be done, be managed at such dilatory pace?

What right does the government have to interfere with the normal pursuit of highway carnage at 65-75 miles, especially during holidays when it is important that we get where we're going quickly, so as to rest for the trip back?

Fifty-five miles per hour is no utopia, of course, but it certainly is more acceptable than the snail's pace of 50. It is better because it gives us the chance to hurry up and relax.

Shortsighted Banks

At least four American banks, more sensitive to national and international realities than is the Maryland National Bank, have decided either to withdraw from previous secret dealings with racist South Africa or to steer clear of such arrangements in the future.

The banks include Merchants National Bank and Trust Co., Indianapolis; Wachovia Bank and Trust in North Carolina; Chicago's Central and National Bank and the City National Bank of Detroit.

Religious and civil rights groups in particular have been putting pressure on American banks to stop supporting the racist South African regime. Dr. W. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches, reported the change by the four banks.

Financial institutions still following the pattern of the Maryland National Bank in helping the white-minority carry on its slave-type regime, include United Virginia Bank of Richmond, First National Bank of Louisville and the Republic Bank of Dallas.

In due time there is every reason to speculate that these institutions will learn that their current policies are shortsighted.

A little About A LOT

Black Search Committee For Law School

By Madeline W. Murphy

Last year's gift to the black community, the Maryland community at large, was the resignation of Dean William P. Cunningham from the University of Maryland Law School. His viewpoint about "crash programs to solve the black problem," "his stubborn refusal to accept a continuing night school at the Law School, only emphasized his backwardness, racism and his disservice to the Law School and Maryland. It is with a sense of relief — "good riddance" — that we bid him farewell.

But even more important will be the role black community leadership will play in the wake of this fortunate circumstance. It would seem that now is the time to develop the kind of Law School and continuing education that will be valuable not only to students, but also to practicing attorneys, judges, state and federal legislators.

The acceleration and variety of indictments of lawyers, government executives, states' attorneys, even the Vice-President, during the last year because of Watergate, show a breakdown in the moral fiber and ethical conduct of privileged officers of the court — a devastating cancer on the body politic.

Thus, the vacuum of who takes the responsibility for reinforcing ethical standards, for developing expertise, prowess, in the increasingly legal intricacies of government, at a time when the nation's people have lost confidence in all forms of authority, must be filled. In addition, the need for city and state officials to gain mastery of the maze of legalese in federal guidelines for federally funded programs, is long overdue.

The University of Maryland Law School could become the beacon, the change agent in a trying time of cynicism, malaise and despair, with just a little imagination. It is time to begin this challenging process by recruiting a dean who understands the wider dimensions and responsibilities of a first rate Law School.

Moreover, black community leaders must become the active search committee. The black alumni of the Law School must flex its strengthened muscles, mandated by the 51 per cent black majority of the city. Jointly, they must find a man or woman who will broaden the scope of legal education.

And at the same time, Dean Cunningham should not be allowed to spread his ante-bellum poison in any position on the faculty nor in an advisory capacity.

These conclusions were written in the Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1973 — Blacks and the Law, in an article entitled, "Legal Education For Blacks."

"The challenge of the future is to expand the number of black lawyers from the present 1 per cent to 12 per cent of the lawyer population. Such an effort will require the unqualified commitment of all law schools; new and increased sources of financial aid, both private and public; a change in bar examination procedures and a substantial increase in the employment opportunities for black lawyers. The threshold responsibility lies with the law schools. . . . Law schools must also bear the ultimate obligation to resolve the roadblock problems caused by mass failures of blacks on bar examinations."

The May, 1973 Annals should be source material for a black community leadership search team, since it is a perfect blueprint of what a Law School, in the latter quarter of the twentieth century, should develop in its course offerings as an expanded legal community educator.

It must be in this era, also, that through excellent training and representation, blacks will be prepared to fight discrimination in employment, in trade unions in the electoral process, in legal education; also to fight the tyranny of American law, especially as it relates to sentencing, prisons, the overriding problems of desegregation and integration.

Just because the NAACP opened the University of Maryland Law School in the 30's is no justification to rest on our laurels. We must now be willing to sacrifice the time and talent, to develop a viable institution that is vital to the survival of the black community and nation.

The ultimate challenge, the ultimate resolution of these problems, lies with black community leadership. If it sharks its duty, the very stones will cry out in anguish.

We have come too far to drop out. We have benefited too much from our right to attend, to turn our heads now, to desert the black community, the students, who need encouragement, support; who need change in the system, so desperately.

Law, inevitably, is the key to change.

'You Can Count On Us For Any Money You May Need'

If You Ask Me

By Bettye Moss

New Year brings new jobs: — Mrs. Zefferine Garth Wheeler, for the last five years director of the Madison Avenue YWCA Center, is in a new post in Washington.

She took over this week as project director of Title VII Nutrition Program for the Elderly, based at the Southeast Neighborhood House.

Earlier this year, Mrs. Wheeler had successfully run an Eating Together Program under Title VII at the YWCA. With the help of the Baltimore City Health Department, the Y provided an average of 43 elderly persons with a daily meal program.

In her Washington post, the elderly in what are known as Service Areas 3 and 4, will be served.

While her moving to Washington will be Baltimore's loss, it will make Mrs. Wheeler happy to be working in Washington, where she has lived since April, 1971, when she became Mrs. Harry Wheeler. Her husband is in the Post Office Air Mail Section at Washington National Airport. Good luck to her.

Cuff Note: Members of the Madison Avenue YWCA staff gave Mrs. Wheeler a farewell party on Dec. 20, but we missed it because the invitation came in with the last group of Christmas cards, which we didn't get a chance to open until this week. Good luck to her in her new post.

Also in a new post as of this week is Mrs. Charles Robinson (Mary), formerly executive director of the Martin Luther King Parent and Child Center in East Baltimore.

Her new job title is coordinator of early childhood education for the 24 school systems in the state of Maryland. Her offices are now at the State Department of Education at Friendship Airport.

Looking back on the old year and the beginning of the new: — Baltimore lost one of its finest citizens on Dec. 21, when Mrs. Bertha Bell Walker Proctor died at the age of 88.

She was the widow of a Baltimore City school principal, William H. Proctor Sr. "Miss Bertha" in her own right, was an avid, sincere, dedicated teacher, social worker, civic worker, community leader. Her service to Baltimore spanned over 60 years.

She gave up her teaching when she married Mr. Proctor and devoted her time to rearing two sons, William Henry Jr. and Nathaniel, and taking a leading role, along with her husband, in Bethel AME, where funeral services were held last Monday.

In a 1938 interview, this newspaper described Mrs. Proctor as the community's leading go-getter. It recalled that as a businesswoman her services were in constant demand, that when the A and P stores decided to develop what was then called, a "Colored Sales Force" for some of its stores, Mrs. Proctor was again called on to "whip the young men into shape" for their jobs. She made such a success of it that they had no difficulty in meeting the expected requirements.

In that same interview, it was noted that she was sponsor for Carver's store, one of the first of its kind to employ colored women in high class women's wear saleswork, and it was Mrs. Proctor who served as sales director in training the young people.

In addition, she organized the salesmen's program for what in 1938 was called the "New Twentieth Century Laundry," and it was her trained group which, this newspaper chronicled, brought in 500 customers on opening day.

Mrs. Proctor's life was in giving and sharing of her time and talent. She served on the boards of the NAACP, the Baltimore Urban League, the YWCA, was the founder and president of the Ladies Auxiliary of Morgan State College. She served on the board of the Sidney Hollander Foundation, among others.

She yet found time to teach Bible Class and Church School at Bethel for over 60 years.

"Miss Bertha" always had an interest in children, even though after her marriage and under Baltimore's school regulations, she had to give up teaching. She always took time to aid a wayward youngster and even teach problem children in her home.

In another AFRO interview some years ago, she said, "I think I will never stop being a teacher." She was so right. Many appreciated her kindness and understanding of their problems and through the years many youth she took time to counsel, came to call her "mom" and to love her, just as her own children did.

Pallbearers at the funeral were all young people she had helped at some point in their lives.

Mrs. Proctor's immediate survivors are the sons, Dr. Nathaniel K. Proctor, professor of biology at Morgan State College; William W. Proctor, long time math professor and registrar at Morgan and a grandson, William H. Proctor II, who is assistant professor in administration also at Morgan.

More New Year's Notes.

Continuing a family tradition: — As usual this New Year's Eve, we saw the old year out and the New Year in on our knees. This is a family tradition started by our dad, Dr. Carl Murphy (1889-1967).

Just before midnight, family and interested friends gathered to say their own prayers aloud or those from the "In Memorium" booklet we published, which included prayers that Dad and Mom and Mother Lil recited through the years.

Coming the farthest distance for the service were Mrs. Matilda Spears and Mrs. Gwendolyn Cunningham, both of Charlotte, N.C., along with Mrs. Cunningham's brother, Dr. James S. Davidson, the Baltimore dentist. They had flown in earlier in the day from a vacation in Spain.

Typical of dad's prayers we recited:— "We see ahead of us a New Year, bright and shining, and as we go out to meet it, constrain us to avoid snap judgments and hasty conclusions.

"In all matters of concern, Oh God, help us before we act, to take a second look. Amen."

Cuff Note: If you are interested in these prayers for all occasions, this writer still has a limited number of copies available, which we will share if you will send a self-addressed envelope.

More visitors in our midst during the holiday season: — When Dr. and Mrs. Lonnie Greene (Seretha), entertained at that elegant dinner party at Cross Keys Inn a week back, out-of-towners present for the event which marked his birthday included: George Mitchell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Janice Austin, N.Y.; Messrs and Mesdames French Stone of Washington; Charles E. Hicks of Frederick, Md.; Drs. and Mesdames George Phillips, Crownsville and Aris T. Allen, Annapolis.

People being kind to others. Members of St. James Episcopal Church Choir sang a beautiful Requiem Mass yesterday, (Thursday), at the last rites for Dr. George E. Lee, the long-time Baltimore pharmacist.

His daughter, Mrs. De Witt Howard (Elaine) is the faithful member of the choir whose melodious voice is heard regularly. Whenever there is sadness in other members' families, she can be depended on. So the choir under the direction of the organist, Maurice Murphy turned the tables and did a beautiful job at her father's funeral.

Beautiful was the choir's rendition of "Be Thou In Paradise," "Save Me, Lord" and "He Watching Over Israel."

Out-of-towners here were Dr. Lee's son George and his family from Detroit; his brother, Dr. Maurice Lee, former Morgan State College professor, Orlando, Fla. (His wife, Mrs. Gwendolyn Lee, long-time Baltimore social worker, was unable to come).

Another brother, Dr. Ralph Lee came from Normal, Ala. Dr. Lee's father was the famed Dr. J. R. E. Lee, founder and long-time president of Florida A and M College.

Cuff note: You can hear the Maurice Murphy Chorale, (composed of singers from St. James and St. Peter Claver), in concert this Sunday at 3 at Holy Cross Church, Light and West Sts. Their appearance is sponsored by 13 churches. Sounds like a musical highlight of the year.

Thinking of you cards to Mrs. Ruth J. Poole, the well-known secretary, at 2206 Roone St. She had an accident on her birthday, Dec. 28.

Note in a Christmas card from Leonard and Ruby Reid, formerly of Baltimore, now of P.O. Box 55 in E. Lake Weir, Fla. 32632. She writes: "Without the AFRO, the week is like one without sunshine down here in Florida."

NOW and THEN

Home Rule For D.C. Expanded

By G. James Fleming

Washington, the nation's capital, will soon have more "Home Rule" than it has exercised since 1874.

In a few months, our No. 1 city, politically, will be empowered to elect its own mayor and the members of its City Council. It will also take over, from the federal government, a number of agencies and commissions which have jurisdiction over several matters which are purely local and concern only the District of Columbia, as a municipality.

This is good news for the citizens of Washington who have waged a continuous fight, over a generation, perhaps longer for "selfrule."

This is one of the brighter year-end stories, starting when President Nixon signed the Home Rule bill on Christmas Eve.

Congress was very reluctant to come to this point in history.

Until now, the Congress has been the real governing body of the District, with a trio of "commissioners," responsible to Congress, filling the places of legislature and mayor. The residents of the District had no say in this arrangement.

This commission arrangement was replaced in 1967 by a mayor-council system but, again, the members of the council—and the mayor—were appointed by the President.

One gesture towards involving the people themselves came in 1968 when the District won the right to elect its own school board.

Only very stingily, and piece-meal-ely has Congress given up its stronghold over the people of the District.

Even when the new Home Rule is assumed, Congress will retain control over appropriations. In other words, it can veto any program of the elected City Council by refusing to vote money for it.

In plain words, Congress still is in the driver's seat, still in control of the purse — and he who controls the purse may control everything!

The new Home Rule bill must weather a referendum on May 7, 1974. If it survives, it will go into effect on Jan. 2, 1975, when the newly elected mayor and his 13-member City Council take their seats.

Many voices — the newspapers and political and civic leaders—are appealing to the voters to support the Home Rule bill. Although no one is completely satisfied with it, there is a general reaction that "Half a loaf is better than none."

If and as the referendum approves Home Rule, then the fireworks will erupt, as several candidates have already declared their candidacies or have hinted they will do so. Some known entry is the incumbent, Walter E. Washington, the first and last of the Presidentially-appointed mayors.

It has long been understood that the District of Columbia has been denied effective and real Home Rule for so long because of the high incidence of blacks in its population. The District's population is above 756,000, based on 1970 Census figures. Over 537,000, or above 71 per cent are black. The public school population has an even higher percentage of blacks.

It has been difficult for "the same old diehards" in the political and economic power structure of Washington to accept their city as predominantly black — the results, incidentally, of the flight away of so many of their fellow-whites.

The diehards have also found it hard to swallow that the District police and the District payroll (and patronage) might be under a black officialdom, and that a black mayor would be on the front row at ceremonial affairs.

Perhaps the six years of an appointed black mayor have been a lesson for good to diehards (even they are still holding on to the money!)

MORE Home Rule, more municipal power, for the District of Columbia is only the beginning. What is done with power is the real test.

That the new elections will be a symbol of power, of strength, and not an instrument of community disunity, must be the hope of everyone.

AFRO Credo

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

Whether it has kept faith with the common people.

Whether it has no other goal except to see that their 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 injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise. (Dec. 25, 1920)

(From The Papers of John Murphy Sr., who founded the AFRO-AMERICAN, Aug. 13, 1892).

Del. Webster Reacts

Dear AFRO:

I feel compelled, as an elected member of the Maryland House of Delegates, to comment upon the recent series of articles by your columnist, Dr. G. James Fleming, on election prospects in 1974.

Dr. Fleming makes reference to a "unity slate" in the old Fourth Legislative District, citing a list of incumbents who would be joining together in a reelection campaign.

Several errors of commission or omission were included in his discussion.

First, I was not included in the list of incumbents which suggests that I would be lumped in with what Dr. Fleming describes as "other aspirants and some nuisance candidates"—neither of which I consider myself or which would describe my prior service or elective history.

In this instance Dr. Fleming, long a distinguished political academician neglected to do his research and suffered from a faulty memory.

Second, Dr. Fleming's approach seems to suggest that any candidates who challenge incumbents are "disunifying warfare" and that, in fact, the black community should automatically support incumbents regardless of their past performance and quality of service.

As an incumbent, I reject this notion and would urge all interested and qualified aspirants to enter the race. This prevents malaise from setting in among incumbents and keeps the pressure on us to perform.

I welcome the opportunity for public scrutiny of my record and feel it is a disservice to the community to suggest incumbency should be the major criteria in an election. Experience is obviously important, but many other factors should enter into making a judgment of this kind.

Finally, it is much too early to tell what the political alignment will be in 1974. We do not yet know who the candidates will be, what the issues will be, what the political climate will be or what the mood of the voters will be.

Political soothsayers should not use their public forums to give the public the impression that the future is already resolved.

I urge the community to become knowledgeable about the issues, the candidates and their records. I do not view challenges as "mayhem," as Dr. Fleming would describe it, but rather as part of the checks and balances of the political system to which every citizen is entitled.

Thank you for your excellent and continuing coverage of the Maryland governmental and political scenes.

KENNETH L. WEBSTER,
Member
House of Delegates

Cop Case Filled With Sex, Shady Characters

Portsmouth Witnesses Get Weak-Kneed

(Special to the AFRO)

PORTSMOUTH — Blacks played important roles in a special grand jury's probe of corruption in the Portsmouth Police Department this Fall. But when it came down to the trial, only three stuck to the stories they were expected to tell in the scandal filled with shady characters and allegations of interracial sexual relationships and big payoffs involving policemen and threats against witnesses.

As a result of apparent craw fishing on the part of three other black witnesses, the bribery case against suspended Vice Squad Sergeant Tommy Joe Haythe fell flat Dec. 17.

Also one of the three took back what he had told the grand jury about bribing suspended deputy police chief Robert E. Joyner and was not used as a witness in the trial November 29. Joyner was acquitted.

The prosecution took another setback Dec. 6 when despite the firm testimony of a black witness, the bribery case against suspended narcotics squad lieutenant Frank A. Bonneswell ended with a hung jury.

* * *

Earlier, the special grand jury heard testimony from "a large number of convicted felons, drug pushers and prostitutes" and found much of it "convincing and credible," retired second district congressman Porter Hardy Jr., the foreman, wrote in his final report.

Among those giving this "convincing" testimony, Hardy said, were Barnard (Count Dracula) Bowser, Thomas J. (Poxy) Epps Jr. and Linwood (Lin) White.

White, 66, caused the trial of Joyner to get off on the wrong foot. He was not called as witness after informing Portsmouth Commonwealth's Attorney James A. Cales Jr. that his testimony would not be the same as it was before the grand jury.

Joyner was accused of accepting bribes from White, operator of a Southside nip joint and bawdy house, between January, 1965 and February, 1973.

Prosecutor Cales had to rely on the testimony of Miss Odessa Gray, an admitted prostitute and Michael Thomas Campbell, a black undercover informant for the state police.

Miss Gray testified that she worked at White's house about six years and that Joyner, 44, often visited there and several times had sexual relations with her.

Campbell, a Martinsville sign painter, said he saw the deputy police chief at White's house several times during January and February, 1973. But he testified he never saw any money or other items change hands, except that Joyner once gave White a cigar.

* * *

Joyner told the all-white jury of eleven men and one woman that he visited White's house on occasion but only in the line of duty. He described White as an "excellent informant."

When asked why White's operation was not stopped, Joyner replied, "He was too valuable to us. You leave a small one and catch a big one. If we had arrested him, this would have been a source of information cut off."

White, who has poor eyesight, was convicted by a Norfolk court in 1948 of robbery and served eight years in prison. Previously he had served time for burglary.

A veteran of 23 years on the police force, Joyner denied the allegations. As for Miss Gray, he said he had never even seen her before.

Several informed sources said White's change of heart in testifying came about because of threats against his life.

In early October, two women and a man assaulted White at his house and, he told police, they took more than $100 from him. One woman has been apprehended and charged in the assault case. Both White and police officials claim however, that the incident was not related to the grand jury probe.

White's freedom of operation ended in late July when police, led by acting police chief E. Ronald Boone, raided his house. As a result he is waiting trial on charges of procuring for prostitution and operating a bawdy house.

An eight-year-old burglary warrant served on White Nov. 30 was dismissed in General District Court on Dec. 21. The warrant was found in Joyner's files by state police investigators in the summer.

* * *

In the Bonneswell robbery trial, Epps told how he made payoffs for protection over a two year period, detailing for three hours on the stand his alleged dealing with the 35-year-old officer.

A jury of 11 men and one woman included a black male. This trial, like that of Joyner, was held in Williamsburg because of pretrial publicity in Portsmouth.

The neatly attired Epps, wearing a maroon sports jacket and slacks, said Bonneswell approached him on January 15, 1971, the same day Epps had been released from prison. He quoted Bonneswell as saying that if he wanted to do business again he would have to deal with the lieutenant.

Epps, 35, described by the prosecution as the biggest drug dealer in town, testified that protection payments started after a raid on his house in May, 1971. It was not until July, 1973 that he was sentenced as a result of the raid. He has more than 25 years to serve on various charges.

Payments to Bonneswell started at $1,750 a week, a short time later he said, and subsequently dropped to $1,500 weekly.

Epps calmly testified about how he "tipped" Bonneswell off for 500 heroin pills. He said that when heroin became scarce in March, 1972, Bonneswell managed to get some and worked out a 70-30 deal, with Epps getting 30 per cent of the take.

The policeman's share was $14,000, Epps said. Although Epps moved from Portsmouth to Chesapeake in September, 1973, according to the witness, he continued to do business in Portsmouth.

* * *

Referring to Bonneswell by the code name "Donut Man," Epps said payments were often made by leaving an envelope in a phone booth near the city jail in the Civic Center complex. When he saw Bonneswell or one of his associates approaching he would leave the envelope, Epps testified.

Epps stuck firmly to his story, although the three defense lawyers tried to shoot holes in it. Epps, who has been convicted of income tax evasion, invoked the fifth amendment on several defense questions about his income.

Bowser, Epps' reported night hawk man, told the jury he made the payoffs when Epps was not available. He is serving time for bank robbery.

Mr. Bonneswell charged us money so we could deal drugs on the street," he declared. Bowser said that when state police conducted investigations in the city, Bonneswell would notify Epps.

Bonneswell, a veteran of 14 years police service, flatly denied the accusations on the witness stand. He claimed that through his information the Internal Service was able to convict Epps of tax evasion. An IRS agent agreed that Bonneswell and others in his squad had provided much information on Epps.

Nine of the members of the hung jury were said to have voted for conviction and three for acquittal. Bonneswell will be tried again Jan. 22.

* * *

White was the key figure in bribery accusations against Sgt. Haythe in the trial Dec. 17, but he went on the stand and denied paying the policemen any protection money. Haythe, 34, was under indictment on charges of accepting bribes from White between January, 1966 and February, 1973. The prosecution claimed in a bill of particulars that Haythe, besides receiving money and whiskey, "visited in private rooms with the prostitutes."

Miss Gray again was a prosecution witness in the Haythe trial, but this time she switched and denied being a prostitute. She recalled seeing Haythe at White's house several times, but said she never saw him take a bribe. She claims she merely performed household chores.

Another woman visitor to the White house, Ms. Jackie Blount, testified along the same lines.

Judge Robert T. Armistead then granted a defense motion to strike the prosecution's evidence.

* * *

White supposedly is the key witness in still another case involving an indicted policeman. He and Miss Gray are booked to testify against suspended Youth Bureau Detective Paul Boyd Jr. Boyd, the only black indicted, is accused of accepting weekly payments from White for three years.

Boyd was scheduled for trial Dec. 12, but the two women did not show up and the case was reset for Jan. 29. Later in the day on Dec. 12, Miss Gray arrived at the courthouse and told the judge and the prosecutor that she had been threatened and was afraid to testify.

Boyd, 38-year-old veteran of 12 years on the force, also is charged with taking payoffs from two other men.

PENAL SYSTEM REFORM

Justice Commission calls for family courts for juveniles

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has recommended the elimination of juvenile courts and the creation of family courts in their place.

The commission believes that such a court would be a division of the trial court of general jurisdiction and would have responsibility over all legal matters related to family life. These would include delinquency, neglect, support, adoption, child custody, paternity actions, divorce and annulment and assault offenses in which the victim and the alleged offender belong to the same family.

TWO-YEAR STUDY

This recommendation is contained in the first of a series of reports to the Justice Department by the commission after a two-year study of criminal justice in the country.

The project was funded by LEAA whose general counsel Thomas J. Madden served as executive director. Russell W. Peterson, former governor of Delaware, was the chairman.

The study which covered three areas of criminal justice including police, courts and corrections was aimed at identifying criminal justice problems and giving wide-ranging recommendations to reduce crime and improve the nation's criminal system.

In processing juvenile delinquency cases, the commission said the formal court procedures should vary little from those applied in adult criminal prosecutions.

JUVENILE CASES

"The processing of juvenile cases should differ from that of adult cases primarily in terms of a greater willingness to use informal, non-punitive measures in dealing with juvenile offenders. It, however, formal court action is sought and the juvenile contests the facts upon which court jurisdiction is sought, the procedure for resolving the dispute should not differ substantially from that used in adult cases."

The commission said most states share three problems with their lower courts which include neglect by those forces which should be scrutinizing and aiding lower court performance, chiefly because they have no hold on the lower of the judicial ladder; and the encouragement of perfunctory, "assembly-line justice" because of the volume and nature of the caseload.

To alleviate these problems the commission recommended that state courts be organized into a unified judicial system financed by the states and administered through a statewide court administrator or an administrative judge under the supervision of the chief justice of the state supreme court.

TRIAL COURTS

All trial courts would be unified into trial courts with general criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, while the state supreme court would promulgate rules for the conduct of minor as well as major prosecutions.

All traffic violation cases, except certain serious offenses, would be subject to administrative disposition that would permit the violator to enter a plea by mail, and lower standards for jury trials and permit hearings before a law-trained referee.

Among its recommendations are locating all major metropolitan courts in a central courthouse; providing closed circuit television at appropriate locations in the court house to display and identify proceedings currently in progress in courtrooms; and compensating witnesses in a criminal proceedings at a minimum rate of twice the prevailing minimum wage for each hour the witness appears in court.

On correctional institutions, the commission said the use of physical force by correctional staff must be avoided except when absolutely necessary.

It also said solitary or segregated confinement should be the last resort and then not to last more than 10 days and that there be no act or lack of care that injures or significantly impairs the health of any offender.

COMMISSIONER

The commission said every correctional agency should have a trained, compensated and organizationally trained combliant commissioner. It said the juvenile delinquency jurisdiction of the courts be defined.

Each local jurisdiction should develop and implement by 1976 formally organized programs of diversion that can be applied in the criminal justice process from the time an alleged act occurs to the moment of adjudication."

The commission recommended prison terms of not more than five years and terms of 25 years, except for murder, only when it is determined that the defendant is a persistent felony offender, a professional criminal, or dangerous offender. There would not be a minimum sentence.

It said states should develop community-based resources and coordinate planning for community-based correctional services on a state and regional basis.

CRIME CONTROL

It called for greater police involvement in community activities to control crime described as a "social problem" that needs the attention of all sections of the community.

The commission said every police agency with a racial group, ethnic or minority group of significance within its jurisdiction should develop methods to communicate with those groups, including employing bilingual employees to answer requests for police services.

"Where appropriate," says the commission, "an agency with 400 or more employees should establish a specialized unit responsible for maintaining communications within the community."

The report on police stressed the commission's attention to the fear of crime and the destruction it wreaks on the quality of life in America. It singled out organized crime as "probably the single most menacing source of criminality threatening our Nation today."

The commission, asserting that "for too long the police have compensated for various deficiencies on a daily basis," said that the hundreds of standards in the report were interrelated and should not be viewed in isolation.

BASIC STEPS

"The only way to bring about overall reduction in crime is to attack the crime problem systematically," the commission said listing seven basic objectives that police agencies could implement as a first step towards improving service and reducing crime.

It said police departments should immediately develop and apply all available police agency, community and other criminal justice resources to apprehend criminal offenders; develop and apply community resources to the reduction of crime through formal crime prevention and police support programs.

It said police strive towards the coordination and effectiveness of the criminal justice to serve society and identify crime problems and crime reduction goals; and develop and apply every available technological resource to stop crime and apprehend offenders.

It recommended that because the patrol officer's role is very important every local government and police chief execution should adopt policies that attract and retain highly qualified personnel on patrol force.

HONORED TWICE — Miss Esther M. Steptoe of Hilton Street, has received a sustained superior performance award for her work in the controller division at headquarters, Ft. Meade, and also a suggestion award certificate, in recognition of a suggestion improving Ft. Meade Equal Employment Opportunity plan of action.

BNI dinner, meet features James Farmer

James Farmer will be guest speaker at the Baltimore Neighborhoods, Incorporated "Annual Dinner Meeting at the Governor's Club, 1123 N. Eutaw Street on Monday, Jan. 14.

Farmer has long been a supporter of the equal housing goals of BNI and similar organizations such as National Neighbors.

According to Miss Audrey Simons, public relations committee chairwoman and George Laurent, executive director of BNI, this year's dinner meeting has been planned to give guests ample opportunity to meet and speak with Farmer personally.

There will be a cocktail hour at 5:30 and 6:30 a buffet dinner. The meeting begins at 7:30 and the public is invited to call BNI at 243-8007 to make reservations.

Baltimore Neighborhoods, Incorporated is beginning its 15th year of serving the Baltimore community.

Continuing its fight against housing discrimination, BNI has established a legal fund to provide money to cover fees charged in filing cases of alleged discrimination.

Bon Secours sisters observe anniversary

The order of the Sisters of Bon Secours, founded in 1824 in Paris, France, is celebrating its 150th anniversary this month. The Maryland celebration began with a luncheon hosted by the Bon Secours Hospital Wednesday, noon.

A concelebrated Mass of Thanksgiving in the hospital chapel preceded the dedication of a memorial wall in the lobby of the hospital. Two plaques were placed in the main lobby in the memory of the foundress of Bon Secours Hospital, Sister Urbain Tierney and in the memory of the Jenkins family who donated the hospital to the sisters.

Other ceremonies are Bo Secours Spiritual Center in Marriottsville, Maryland.

Among the honored guests at the celebration were the Rev. T. Austin Murphy, D.D. vicar general and Bishop F. Joseph Gossman. The mass was offered by His Eminence Lawrence Cardinal Shehan.

$50-a-ticket

Maryland Republicans are planing a $50-a-ticket fund-raiser to help pay the operating expenses of the state party, according to state senator Edward P. Thomas Jr., R-Frederick, state GO Pchairman.

Postal hike increase off until March

District manager Warren M. Bloomberg announced that the pending postage rate increase tentatively scheduled for Jan. 6 has been deferred until 12:01 a.m., Saturday, March 2. "Accordingly," said the postmaster, "postage rates currently in effect will remain so until March 2."

ADULTS, CHILDREN CROWD COURTROOM

Georgia House Trailer murder trial described as 'a New Year's Day outing'

Carl Isaacs was found guilty and will be electrocuted in February.

By William Cotterell

DONALSONVILLE, Ga. (UPI) — Prosecutors hinted they would call their star witness today in the trial of a Maryland teen-ager accused with two other men in the mass murder of a Georgia farm family.

"I think it would be worth you fellas being here tomorrow," prosecutor Peter Zack Geer told reporters when asked if Billy Isaacs, 16, would testify today against his brother, 19-year-old Carl Isaacs, of Parkville, Md.

Billy Isaacs is believed to be the eyewitness Geer said earlier would clinch his case against Carl Isaacs, Wayne Carl Coleman, 26, also of Parkville, and George Dungee, 35, of Baltimore. They are charged with the May 15 murder of six members of the Ned Alday family.

Billy Isaacs, originally charged with murder, pleaded guilty two weeks ago to reduced charges of burglary and armed robbery — apparently in exchange for his testimony.

* * *

Carl Isaacs went on trial Tuesday in a courtroom filled with families from surrounding counties on a New Year's day outing. Many children were in the audience as technical witnesses testified about the gunshot wounds in the six victims and fingerprints found at the scene.

Seminole County residents were barred from attending because it is a battleground for the Coleman and Dungee trials will be chosen from county voting records.

A state fingerprint expert, Nick Campbell of the state Division of Investigation, testified Tuesday he found the prints of all four Maryland men at the house trailer where the bodies of the five men were discovered.

The bodies of Ned Alday 62; his brother, Aubrey, 57 and his three sons, Jerry, 35; Chester, 32 and Jimmy, 25, were found in Jimmy's house trailer on the family farm near this rural community.

The nude body of Jimmy's wife, Mary, 24, was found in a nearby woods. All of the victims had been shot in the head.

By Jane Perry Shoemaker

DONALSONVILLE, Ga. (UPI) — The state's star-witness testified Wednesday that his brother and two other men wiped out a farm family of six in an isolated house trailer last May, killing five men one-by-one and raping the woman repeatedly.

"I didn't kill or rape anybody," said Billy Isaacs, 16, as he took the stand in the murder trial of his brother, Carl Isaacs, 19. Both are from Parkville, Md.

The other defendants, Wayne Carl Coleman, 26, also of Parkville, and George Dungee, 35, of Baltimore, will be tried later in the slayings of the Ned Alday family during an orgy of robery and rape in a green house trailer located in the fields of the sprawling Alday farm.

Isaacs said his brother gave the orders for the killings as the Alday men showed up one after another for their burglary of the trailer.

Isaacs testified for an hour under the questioning of special prosecutor Peter Zack Geer, former lieutenant governor of Georgia and nephew of the trial judge.

* * *

About 75 persons crammed into the courtroom, including the mother of Gov. Jimy Carter, who traveled 100 miles from her home in plains for the trial because she was a friend of the victims.

She sat with shankerchief to her face during much of the testimony.

Isaacs said he and the other three arrived at the Alday trailer about 4:30 p.m. last May 15. He said he stayed in the car with Dungee while Carl and Wayne entered and began the burglary.

When the first two Alday men arrived in a jeep, Isaacs said, his brother and Coleman ran from the trailer and forced them inside at gunpoint.

The younger Isaacs and Dungee then went into the trailer.

The younger Isaacs said as he entered one of the men was saying, "my wife will be home soon. Please don't hurt her."

Carl Isaacs took one man into one of the bedrooms, Isaacs testified, and Coleman took the other man into the second bedroom. He soon heard shots from both rooms, he said, and his brother came back into the living room laughing and said, "that damn bastard begged for mercy."

The first two victims were later identified as Chester Alday, 32, and his brother Jimmy, 25, who lived in the trailer with his wife, Mary, 24.

A man then arrived on a tractor, Isaacs said, and the older Isaacs and Coleman herded him into the living room and told him to sit on the couch—Coleman then shot him in the head. That was Jerry Alday, 35.

Then Mary arrived with a bag of groceries.

* * *

Isaacs said Coleman knocked the groceries from her arms and grabbed her purse, ordering Dungee to take her into the bathroom and to stay with her. He emptied the purse on a table and stuffed a dollar bill into his pocket.

Then they heard a truck pull up and two men laughing. Isaacs said his brother and Coleman ran up to the truck from either side.

"They didn't realize what was happening until Carl stuck a pistol up in the driver's face," Isaacs said.

The two men, Ned Alday, 62, patriarch of the clan and his brother, Aubrey, 57, were taken to separate bedrooms by Coleman and Carl Isaacs and shot, young Isaacs said.

Isaacs said Carl sent him out to the cars to begin loading loot. When he returned to the trailer, he said he saw Carl standing in the kitchen with his pants pulled down and pulling Mary's clothes off.

"I went out and told Wayne that Carl was messing around with Mary Alday," Isaac