Battered wives may be getting shelter to escape violent husbands

Wife beating is a serious problem and area women with that problem may have a sympathetic place to go, the executive director of the Maryland Commission on Women said Wednesday.

Ellen Moyer said there are no accurate statistics on the battered wife syndrome because people have been unwilling to talk about it. But she said her contacts with women's counseling groups across the nation convinced her it is a serious and widespread problem.

"Family violence, especially against women, is a very big thing. Previously there was little that a woman could do when she was beaten by her husband," she said.

"Police treated wife-beating as a family matter. If a woman indicated she wanted to leave the house, the policeman's normal reaction was, "Lady, you don't really want to go, do you?"

Ms. Moyer said she is working with other women to set up a shelter and crisis center.

"I met with a group of women about setting up a crisis center where battered women can go. The interest is there. I believe we can have one running within the year," she said.

Ms. Moyer said the center's first function would be to provide battered women with a place to spend the night, then to help women deal with their long range problems.

"The center must act as a service and resources bank," she said. "It should be able to tell a woman where to go for counseling, jobs and legal services."

The commission is providing assistance to other groups and individuals who are trying to establish shelters.

One such woman is Ms. Eva Brczak, a past regent of the Maryland Catholic Daughters of America, who said she became interested in setting up a shelter after hearing about the success of one in Washington, D.C.

She said she has found a site for the shelter but the main problem is money.

"There is certainly enough evidence that we need this house," Ms. Barczak said. "If we could get enough money for six months we could get going."

Ms. Barczak said the shelter would be small and furnishings would not be fancy.

"If a woman had slept in a car or in a bus station or a doorway, she'll be happy for any kind of clean bed."

Ms. Barczak said she is trying to raise area women's groups.

Two local groups, the Baltimore Task Force on Battered Women and the Health and Education Council, will sponsor a one-day program on the medical, legal and social issues of battered women at Essex Community College on March 29.

The featured guest is Erin Pizzey, author of "Scream Quietly or the Neighbors will Hear." Pizzey, who is founder-director of the Chiswick Women's Aid Center in London, will discuss how a refuge center can provide alternatives for battered women.

The afternoon portion of the program features five workshops conducted by medical and legal experts addressing such topics as client and family treatment and legal issues.

Fee for the program is $10 and registration will be accepted at the door.

Further information may be obtained by calling the Health and Education Council at 685-3610.

JOHN E. MOHAMED, assistant principal at Douglass Senior High School, accepts a $500 check from Mrs. Lillian Redd, a member of the Douglass Alumni class of 1936. The check will be used as school officials see fit. (L to R) Mrs. Sylvia Michie, Mrs. Helen Freeman, William A. Dorsey, Mrs. Redd, John Mohamed, Philbin Scott, head of the Guidance department, Warren Polston and Dr. J. David Ashford.

State charges city oilman with polluting Gwynn Falls

Attorney General Francis B. Burch said Tuesday the state has sued the operator of a Baltimore oil storage facility because he is polluting Gwynns Falls.

Burch said the storage area operated by John B. Wailes has been leaking oil into the soil, from where it enters a storm drain and ultimately into Gwynns Falls.

Wailes was not available for comment.

Burch said an investigation by the State Water Resources Administration determined there were five separate instances of oil seepage from the Wailes property into state waters.

He said Wailes has disregarded state orders to correct the problem.

"The suit, filed in Baltimore City Circuit Court, states that on July 31, 1975, the Water Resources Administration ordered Wailes to remove the oil saturated soil and to make modifications in the oil storage facilities to prevent oil from discharging into Gwynns Falls," said Burch.

The suit also states that Wailes was "to submit for state approval an oil containment and clean-up plan," said Burch.

Burch said the state revoked Wailes' operating permit when he failed to comply with the orders.

"The suit is a court order requiring Wailes to comply with the Water Resources Administration order and to remove the oil saturated soil on his property causing the pollution," said Burch.

Burch also said the state is seeking civil penalties of up to $10,000 for each day that oil is discharged into state waters from Waile's property. (UPI)

Julian Bond to lecture at UMBC

Julian Bond, Georgia State Senator, will appear at the University of Maryland Baltimore County on March 29. Student Government Association sponsored lecture. He will speak at 8 p.m. in Lecture Hall II. It is free and open to the public.

Senator Bond, 37, is most noted for his role as a leader in the civil rights movement. As a college student, he helped found the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). More recently, he has helped develop grass-roots campaigns to encourage full participation of minorities in the political process. The Southern Elections Fund, which supplies money and technical assistance to southern blacks seeking political offices, is on such campaign, as are the Voter Education Project and the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Julian Bond came to national prominence in 1965 after his election to the Georgia House of Representatives. He was prevented from taking the oath of office because of his statement attacking U.S. policy in Vietnam. After the Supreme Court ruled that his rights guaranteed by the First Amendment had been violated, he took his seat in 1967. After serving four terms in the House, Bond was elected to the State Senate in 1974.

As co-chairperson of the Georgia Loyal National Democratic Delegation, an insurgent group at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, Bond successfully unseated the regular Georgia delegation. His popularity stemming from his victory led to his becoming the first black nominated for Vice President. He withdrew his name from consideration because of his age, then 22.

In addition to his position as Senator, Julian Bond serves on numerous boards of directors, and has published speeches, poems, and articles. Bond was recently named to TIME magazine's "200 Leaders" list.

What to do about recorded hate message

AFRO readers have been complaining about the message on phone number 863-6522 since it began three years ago.

The number gives a racially derogatory speech by a person or group obviously anti-black. The message says votes, not busing, are needed to send black persons in the country back to Africa.

The message also says that the entire black race should be returned to Africa because they "don't fit in our society."

It also refers to black persons as "slobbering babons" and "moronic jungle bunnies" who "come into our schools and can't learn anything" and "bring crime into the area."

Most readers who complain about the nature of the message call it "racist and insulting."

The problem is the person or group with which the call originated is within rights governed by the First Amendment of the Constitution. The best thing for black Baltimore residents to do is not call the number. There is no legal recourse.

"BE A CLOWN, BE A CLOWN" — Kim Crawford, 8, of the 4800 block Gilray Dr. is seen in the clown costume she wore during a clown show recently held at Cedonia Mall. A second grader at St. Matthews School, Kim's performance coincides with the Ringling Brothers Circus now on at the Baltimore Civic Center.

ALL MORGAN ALUMNI TAKE NOTE

Morgan State University is attempting to locate her alumni so that they may participate in a survey currently being conducted by the university.

All Morgan graduates are requested to write or call the University and give their names (include maiden name if married since graduating), date of graduation, major while at Morgan, and current mailing address.

Please notify the University Alumni Office as soon as possible. The survey is currently in progress.

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NAACP HEAD PRAISES BLACK LEGAL STUDENTS

Demands rise for integration of U of M law school staff

The faculty and staff of the University of Maryland School of Law need to be "invigorated," the president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday morning.

While the faculty currently has two black professors out of 35 allotted positions, Mrs. Enolia P. McMillian, the association's president, called for a more proportionate increase of faculty members as well as upgrading the number of blacks on the law school's non-academic staff.

Maryland Law Dean Michael Kelly told the AFRO that "Very active recruitment efforts are underway."

While the school is desirous of increasing the number of black faculty, unless the Legislature specifically increases the number of assigned faculty slots, vacancies usually don't exist unless someone dies or apparently resigns, he added.

Both comments came at a morning ceremony where the NAACP presented the nearly 100 students who comprise the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) a certificate in recognition of their purchase of a $500 life membership in the civil rights group.

Moreover, Dean Kelly seemed to indicate efforts would continue to increase the number of black students, as mandated by the Board of Regents. Thirteen per cent of the students enrolled now are black.

Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, on hand for the presentation — as well other black lawyers of note — expressed expectations of moving beyond the 13 per cent. The school would hope to increase its black enrollment to around 17 or 18 per cent, Dean Kelly said.

Black enrollment has increased steadily, now at 99, and students have organized themselves in a sophisticated, intelligent manner consistent with their status as future community leaders.

BALSA is a professional school organization serving as a vehicle for increased black participation in the governing of the school, both on the faculty and in the administration. The student organization additionally has helped to increase students' pride in their ability to compete successfully, and often excel in the traditional areas of graduate work as participation in the Moot Court competition and the student law review.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is responsible for the law students and the black lawyers are responsible for NAACP," Mrs. Mc Millian said.

She delighted in taking note of the historic irony of the occasion when she reminded the interracial audience — some white students and faculty were present — that the NAACP had to initiate several suits, most notably that of Donald Gaines Murray in 1934, before blacks could become students. Her pleasure was obvious in presenting black students with such a certificate in a school which her organization had to sue to enter.

"We have come quite a long way. But, we have not finished the job. It takes money to implement the laws on the books . . . It is one thing being in an institution and being a part of that institution is another story," she said.

The NAACP and black Americans "have helped make America a true democracy," C. Edward Hitchcock, president of BALSA, responded to Mrs. McMillian by re-committing the energies of the law students whom he represents to continue working toward the goals espoused by Mrs. McMillian.

She said it was ironical that blacks had to sue to attend the law school, when as taxpayers, they were helping to support it.

Congressman Mitchell, as usual, wasted few words. "There has been a change in what has traditionally taken place at the University of Maryland," he said. The university was not meeting the needs of black students who wanted to become professionals, he added.

He called for the hiring and retaining of more black faculty and more black students.

"Titched" said racism at the school imposed conditions on black faculty and black students that required them to be "a super human being to survive."

The congressman committed himself to an equal opportunity law school. "a school of real true opportunity."

The last speaker, Supreme Bench Judge Joseph C. Howard, told the gathering, "You have to understand your history. Put it in your perspective. We have arrived at being psychologically black people."

Disabled vets offered rehabilitation training

Veterans with service-connected disabilities of 10 per cent or more may be entitled to receive up to four years of training under the Veterans Administration's (VA) vocational rehabilitation program, according to John H. Rue, regional director.

Rehabilitation training may be taken at college, universities, vocational, technical schools, or by means of job or farm training. If necessary, training also may be taken in special facilities or in the veteran's own home.

Eligible disabled veterans applying for training will receive VA counseling to determine the need for such training are avaible such training.

The veterans' desires, abilities and goals will be used to identify the most advantageous action, Rue said.

Full details concerning rehabilitation programs are availlabe from the nearest VA office or from veterans' organization representatives.

Divorces filed

Marion Davis vs. Louise B. Davis; Robert S. Gaines vs. Sharon D. Gaines; Elizabeth Marie Smith vs. James Berth Smith Jr.;

Charles Edward Hopkins vs. Marshall Collier Hopkins; Suzanne Hartman vs. Stanley J. Hartman; Michael E. Dale vs. Ruth Dale;

John H. Laursen vs. Lois E. Laursen; Lydia M. Smith vs. Robert L. Smith; Samuel Edwards Jr. vs.

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3. Families making less than $18,000 can not invest.	—	—
4. Coin collecting is a hobby of the rich.	—	—
5. Money made in the stock market is taxed at 100%	—	—

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—Hobson, liberator of D.C. dies

(FROM PAGE ONE)

live the last time and I thought people might be bored."

But just after he learned that he would likely lose the battle in his second sickness, Hobson introduced a major legislative package that included his most fervent issue, statehood for the District of Columbia.

Hobson was the founder of the D.C. Statehood Party in 1970.

Since he learned of his latest sickness he had been undergoing radical chemotherapy at George Washington University Hospital.

Hobson's career as an activist went back to 1962 and the first wave of freedom rigers.

Hobson was born May 29, 1922 in Birmingham, Ala. He said his father owned a small cleaning plant and a drug store. His mother was a school teacher and a principal of a large elementary School.

"I came up in the 30's and 40's when a N—r was like a rabbit in hunting season in Alabama," He once said.

He attended the all black industrial high school (now Parker High school) where the teachers "made you feel as though you were gonna come out of there and be president of Tuskegee, the head undertaker in town or whatever the colored jobs were in those days," he said in a 1972 interview.

He was a World War II veteran who flew 35 mission in Europe and won three Bronze Stars. He earned an engineering degree at Tuskegee Institute and a Master's at Howard University.

He was a government employe for 20 years, ending up as a Social Security Economist before he turned his full-time attention to social problems in Washington.

He was the vice presidential candidate when Dr. Benjamin Spock ran for president on the People's Party in 1972.

He was loved and hated. He was a leader in the NAACP in the 1950's and in 1960 elected chairman of the D.C. Branch of CORE, but later kicked out in 1965 because he disagreed with its nonviolence.

Hobson said he disagreed with "having institutes on nonviolence, which I thought was irrelevant. I'm nonviolent. I'd never hit anybody—it's just not a religion with me."

"Looking back in 1970, he said "I thought we should look at some of the we're looking at now: education, history, economics of the city, employment, housing, medicine welfare and other problems."

He believed one answer to some problems of the District of Columbia was that it become a state. "I was only a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives. Hobson ran for that office but lost to Walter Fauntroy.

He made the other politicians in the District angry and his criticism of Mayor Walter E. Washington was particularly strong. When Washington refused to buy a $5 ticket to a 1972 testimonial given by 2,000 friends, Hobson said, "I've got to compliment him for his honesty. I wouldn't go to his testimonial either."

In his political struggles he was plaintiff in a school desegregation suit in which a Federal judge ruled that a school administration was guilty of discrimination against blacks in allocation of D.C. school funds and supplies. He served on the school board after that 1967 decision and led the struggle to get equal spending.

He pressured local stores into hiring blacks for the first time and one day walked into the lobby of the Washington Hospital Center. He was [illegible] event forced the integration of the hospital.

To draw attention to a ghetto rat problem, he threatened to release them in Georgetown. He drove through the city with a cage of rats on the roof of a station wagon, claiming he was going to a rat rally. He eventually drowned the rats, but forced the launching of a rat extermination program.

Maryland officials forced desegregation of restaurants along route 40, a main highway to Baltimore after Hobson threatened to close down the highway.

He also fought job discrimination in public utilities and the D.C. transit system and was the communications director for the civil rights March On Washington in 1963.

Before he served on the School Board, he once seized the board room during a meeting. He was convicted and fined.

The civil rights activist was also a strong opponent of United States involvement in the Vietnam war.

Hobson, an atheist, often said he did not see the fight as between whites and blacks.

"I'm black, and if I forget that, I'll die," he once said. "But I just don't think the problems of the world will be solved in a black and white [illegible] Its been very difficult for me to distinguish friends from foes. Warriors — whether they are black, white or red."

He said separatism "has to be played out and it has to be played out by the young." his second wife, a white woman, Tina, whom he said "never once tried to be black."

Hobson thought in 1971 he would have to bow out of activism when he was told by his doctor the first time that he had only six months to live. But he overcame that after he shrunk five inches and underwent a great deal of pain.

He ran for the City Council in 1974 in the District's first home rule election [illegible] for two years before his doctors told him he had contacted a second fatal disease.

"Nobody has ever beaten the combination of multiple myeloma and leukemia," said Hobson early this year.

"Julius is facing his last battle," said his wife in a [illegible] "He has this terrible fear for life. That's what brought him through the first time." (UPI)

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