Colts blow selves, fans

For the second straight week, faith in the Colts cost Baltimore football fans two free seats on the 50-yard line.

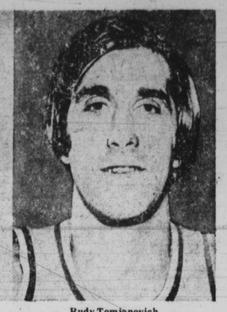
That was the prize offered by the AFRO to the person coming nearest to picking the winning score of last Sunday's game. Entries in the weekly contest selected the Colts to beat the Detroit Lions.

But the Colts blew it!

They dropped a 14-10 decision to Detroit, placed themselves in a precarious position for the playoffs, and erased any chance for a public winner.

It was virtually a repetition of the previous Sunday, when all entries were sure the Colts would beat the Dolphins.

Kermit Washington



Rudy Tomjanovich

Rockets rap $10,000 fine as too light for Laker

HOUSTON (UPI) — Houston Rockets general manager and president Ray Patterson has threatened a suit against the Los Angeles Lakers franchise as a result of Kermit Washington's single punch that fractured Rudy Tomjanovich's jaw, broke his nose and gave him a concussion last Friday.

Patterson also called for NBA commissioner Lawrence O'Brien to suspend the Lakers franchise and asked for compensation for the loss of Tomjanovich, the Rockets' leading scorer.

In New York, O' Brien announced Washington had been fined a record $10,000 and had been suspended for at least 60 days. The Rockets have said Tomjanovich would be out of action for two months.

"At the present time I cannot applaud the decision," Patterson said. "This punishment is only the tip of the iceberg."

Patterson called Washington's blow "brutal" and then added:

"Kermit swung the most vicious punch I have ever seen. You could hear it all over the arena."

The Rockets' general manager said he did not know when his proposed suit would be filed, but he said he was 100 percent sure that it would be. Patterson said attorneys for both the club and Tomjanovich were convinced there were grounds for legal action.

Patterson said Tomjanovich was merely trying to break up a fracas between Rockets' center Kevin Kunnert and Washington. Patterson said Washington then swung around and hit Tomjanovich flush in the face.

Tomjanovich was placed in intensive care for 36 hours in a Los Angeles Hospital. He is expected to be released from the hospital within 40 days and a hospital spokesman said Monday Tomjanovich's condition was stable.

A day after the incident Washington said:

"I saw him coming at me and I just swung. I had no idea who it was. Now that I have talked to other people I understand Rudy was not going to fight. He's never been in a fight. It was an honest unfortunate mistake."

Patterson said the NBA should crack down on what he referred to as the "enforcers" of the league.

Campy, Monte honor Israeli

NEW YORK — Baseball Hall of Famers Roy Campanella, Yogi Berra, Hank Greenberg, Whitney Ford and Monte Irvin will be among the celebrities attending the second annual dinner honoring the memory of 11 Israeli athletes Sunday.

Bruce Jenner, U.S. decathlon gold medalist at the 1976 Olympics, will be the guest of honor at the dinner which begins at 6 p.m. at the Waldorf Astoria. Proceeds go to the "11" memorial scholarship fund at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Basketball

Friday
Golden State at Boston
Cleveland at Nets
San Antonio at Atlanta
Phoenix at New Orleans
Philadelphia at Chicago
Washington at Denver
Detroit at Indiana
N.Y. Knicks at Milwaukee
Seattle at Los Angeles

Saturday
Chicago at N.Y. Knicks
Cleveland at Philadelhia
Phoenix at Houston
Buffalo at Detroit
New Orleans vs. Kansas City at Omaha
Washington at Portland

NFL schedule

Saturday
Los Angeles at Washington
Buffalo at Miami
Minnesota at Detroit

Sunday
New England at Baltimore
Chicago at New York Giants
Cincinnati at Houston
Cleveland at Seattle
Denver at Dallas
Kansas City at Oakland
New Orleans at Atlanta
New York Jets at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at San Diego
St. Louis at Tampa Bay
San Francisco vs. Green Bay at Milw.

Patriots see Sunday game as revenge against Colts

The New England Patriots are determined. If they can't win the American Football Conference East championship, they're going to do their best to make sure the Colts don't.

Angered over Baltimore's losing a game they seemed assured of winning last weekend, the Patriots come here Sunday for a very important game—the last of the regular season. Because of the National Football League's confusing playoff qualification rules, there are a lot of ifs involved.

If Miami beats the Buffalo Bills as expected Saturday, the Colts can win the championship by defeating New England. If the Bills upset the Dolphins, the Patriots can win the championship by defeating Baltimore.

If Miami defeats the Bills and New England defeats the Colts, the Dolphins win the title. The Patriots say they intend to beat Baltimore no matter what.

Baltimore was ahead of the Lions last weekend, 10-6, with only 14 seconds left to go. The Colts decided to punt. The kick was blocked and run into the end zone by Detroit, resulting in a 14-10 win for the Lions.

The Patriots say the loss was to the Colts' advantage because it set up this weekend's complicated possibilities for the league lead.

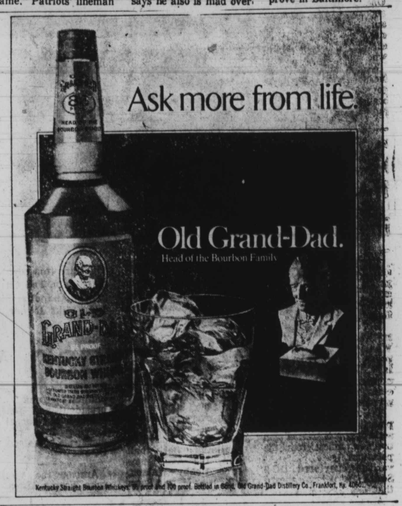
"People around Foxboro wouldn't say publicly that Baltimore threw the game," Patriots' lineman Sam Adams says. "We get paid to play. That's all. But don't worry about us beating Baltimore; we'll win.

Running back Ike Forte says he also is mad over the Colts' loss.

"We're going to win no matter what," Forte says. "We're going to win and that's the final word."

Linebacker Steve King promises the Patriots will defeat the Colts.

"It was such a deep disappointment for me when I heard the Detroit score," King says. "But now we have something to prove in Baltimore.



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Judge Joseph Howard on justice and the black experience

(Continued from Page 1)

that represent large corporations, large businesses and have their fingers in city government as well as the legal process.

AFRO: What is your opinion of the makeup of the executive branch of the Baltimore city government? Is there a similar small group of persons in control?

Howard: It is broader, of course. One is political and the other is not supposed to be political. It would suffice to say that the majority of the decisions made in this city and directions taken are made by those who do not look like this.

AFRO: You said in the past that there are five fingers of power in city government — administrative boards, state's attorney's office, judiciary, mayor's office, city council — when joined together make a strong fist that clutches control of the city. To what degree have blacks gained control of these fingers? What will the future bring?

Howard: None right now. There is no telling what the future will bring. When you talk of administrative power in the hands of the mayor, that is the mayor appointing various committee chairmen, various committee members, there has been no progress.

The mayor has chosen to select physically black people. I doubt seriously whether the mayor has used all of his ingenuity in appointing psychologically black people to the various boards I mentioned to you. So we have not made any progress in that area at all.

AFRO: What is the difference between a physically black person and a psychologically black person?

Howard: Historically and generally, others than black people have selected leadership by way of appointment. And when it was required, they selected physically black people. That is people who are obviously black by way of their physical features.

But I think the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland, by way of their chief executives and others, have tended to shy away from — and indeed exclude — what I call a psychologically black man.

A psychologically black man is one who has a point of departure, a sense of value and a committment to the causes of poor and powerless people. One who is concerned about change and recognizes that there is a need for change and has the courage to move in the direction of creating change that is needed.

AFRO: Why did you apply to the Maryland Court of Appeals?

Howard: The Maryland Court of Appeals has been, until the recent appointment of Judge Harry Cole, a citadel that was under the jurisdiction of white male lawyers.

I believe in 1977 it is time that the sexism and racism that has been practiced on the appellate level, not only in this city and this state, but in other states, should come to an end.

I felt that I had a responsibility to try to break new ground, so that young black lawyers would aspire to reach greater heights.

It wasn't so much because I desired the position and the responsibility myself, but I felt that a black in that position could make a difference, could create change that is badly needed in this state, in the legal field.

AFRO: Will Judge Harry Cole make that change?

Howard: I am very hopeful that Judge Cole will be able to create the kinds of changes that I believe this city and state needs in the administration of justice. He has the academic tools. He has the experience. He has the background.

And I'm sure he has the courage to make every black in this city and state proud of him as the first black judge of the Court of Appeals. I'm confident he will do that.

AFRO: Do you think that Acting Gov. Blair Lee would have appointed you if you were nominated by the commission? Or do you believe that was a political ploy, just something that he used since you were not nominated?

Howard: It is difficult for me to know what the governor was thinking about. I'm inclined to believe that the governor would have appointed me had I made it through the nominating committee. The reason is not that Blair Lee is particularly in love with me.

What Acting Governor Lee needs is the broadest, deepest suport of the black community that he can get. And he was looking for that individual who was qualified, but secondly who might be capable of bringing him the impact he needs in the black community. It is pretty simple.

AFRO: With all the pressure put on Lee to nominate Judge Cole, do you think he realized he fired his comments on what he could have done, instead of directing his comments toward Judge Cole?

Howard: I have no comment. What requires me to do is say something about an individual that has been appointed, and I don't want to demean Harry in any way. He has hit his shot, he hit the mark. God bless him.

AFRO: The state's penal institutions have been criticized for being overcrowded. Currently there are plans to build a new prison in east Baltimore. The city jail has twice the population it was built for. Where does it all end?

Howard: You hit the nail on the head. As I said before, we're concentrating on consequences that are painful to people in order to control, rather than deal with any of the causes that put people in the position to commit the kinds of crimes of which we speak.

It is shocking to one's conscious to recognize that the jails are so full, that when you sentence a man to ten years, it is probable that he will be out in less than two, and possible that he will be out in less than one.

We discussed this at our last bench meeting. The Parole and Probation Department has the power to remove him from the system immediately. This is all because of the crowded conditions, the inability to house individuals at the rate they are coming in.

I absolutely cannot understand the thinking of those who are in power in maintaining this kind of system. It is certainly less than what any victim deserves, it's less than what society deserves, and it's less than what the defendant deserves.

AFRO: So where does it all end?

Howard: I don't know. It seems to me that we are moving in the direction of creating bigger and more prisons in order to house more individuals. Again, we are dealing with consequences rather than causes. I don't see any end, anything attracted as a goal at this point.

AFRO: Why is it that 70 per cent of the prisons in Maryland are populated by blacks?

Howard: It is as high as 85 per cent. I would have to say young blacks are the most depressed element in the community. There is less hope in that element of the community, and also less opportunity. This is why you have these kinds of statistics available to you.

AFRO: Do black males commit 85 per cent of the crimes?

Howard: When I look at the defendants who come before me year after year, I see almost all defendants are people who look like me. I would have to conclude that these crimes are committed by young black males.

AFRO: How does that psychologically affect you as a black man, who sits and witnesses this years after year for as long as you've been a judge?

Howard: It has a temendous impact. And as I say at the end of a trial, I'm looking for alternatives to change this kind of situation. I have to ask myself what can I do to breed some hope to create some opportunity to change the kind of path this young man is going down.

When I look at that I think the system has failed, failed to give any options in these kinds of situations, except incarceration.

I'm thoroughly depressed. I don't know of any judge who can sit on the bench, with any sensitivity—white or black — and not be depressed with what he sees on a day-to-day basis.

AFRO: Is the recent institution of the curfew system in Baltimore city a benefit or liability for young blacks?

Howard: The city of Baltimore as with most major cities, tends to concentrate on punishments and restrictions as opposed to dealing with the basic problems that cause people to get into trouble.

I'm leary of the restrictive kinds of legislation because they tend to impact, in a large measure, on black inner city youngsters. In the last 18 months there has been over 200 complaints made to the commissioner of police for assaults on citizens (police brutality) at the time of arrest.

I would like to prevent these kinds of actions between the police and young people, that all too often end up in abusive treatment of the young man, so I have serious problems with the curfew.

whether or not it has succeeded, or will succeed, as far as I'm concerned, it is too early to tell. I just have some problems with this kind of legislation.

AFRO: Does it appear to be another step towards a police state in this country, where citizens' lives are totally controlled by the government?

Howard: I think in the minds of many it may be. I'm not one to believe the way to administer a city is by more tight controls. I think obviously this is a restriction on liberties, this is a restriction on movement, and this case involves young people. Now whether the benefits of this outweigh these liabilities about which I speak, I'm not too sure. But I have reservations about it.

AFRO: What should have ideally been done instead of the curfew?

Howard: I think the basic problem involving crime, involving civil disobedience, involving problems in the inner city, is based on the great amount of unemployment for blacks. Which is something like 46 per cent for young blacks between the ages of 18 and 24.

Also an important factor is a feeling of hopelessness, and a lack of opportunity. I feel that concentration should be put in the correction of those things. If those things are corrected, there will be an improvement in your crime statistics.

AFRO: Is the government responsible for unemployment?

Howard: The government has a role in correcting unemployment. I would not say that the government is totally responsible for it. Their role is creating jobs, Philosophically, I think, that opportunity, jobs and hope are three things that are needed if you are going to have any improvement in the criminal justice system.

AFRO: Is one of the solutions more black lawyers?

Howard: If you're talking about correcting the crime problem, then of course black lawyers will help. If you're talking about improving the quality of justice, then black lawyers will help. It depends on what you're talking about.

I would say on the civil side and the criminal side of our courts, 90 per cent of the young blacks that come in are represented by white lawyers. It seems we do need black lawyers. We only have about 100 out of approximately 5,000 in the state.

AFRO: So there is the same proportion of black lawyers to white lawyers as there are black judges to white judges.

Howard: That's correct. We have about 11 black judges out of about 200 judges in the state.

AFRO: Do you feel it is right to give less time to persons who commit white collar crimes and other crimes such as racketering?

Howard: There is no question in my mind that people who have money, people who have affluence, and people who are able to secure the best type of legal defense fair far better than the poor and powerless in Baltimore city. There is no question in my mind at all. They are able to win concessions.

Those with the money are able to get out on bail and continue their living until such time that the case is tried and a sentence imposed.

People tend to believe that if a person is one of high caliber — that is one who holds high office or one who has been in business a long time that if he's embarrassed by conviction that is sufficient punishment.

All to often for those of us who have less facilities, less money, less influence, the embarrassment is not considered sufficent. Therefore, we must do this or we must do that. So there is a great deal of difference in the treatment no matter how hard judges and others try to avoid the disparity.

The examples are multi-various and they are seen on a daily basis where those who are have-nots simply cannot render from the system the same kind of treatment that those who have can.

AFRO: Is it just?

Howard: I think it is unjust, unfair. But how do you deal with it? You deal with rights as they come up. You look at the public defenders' office and you will find 18 people trying 85 per cent of all the criminal cases.

How must time, how much consideration, how much research can be vested in one individual? Or look at the other end of the spectrum where one individual may pay as high as $250,000 in legal fees. Obviously, that person who is representing one who can pay those kinds of legal fees is willing to give a tremendous amount of time and effort to pull out all the rights that his client deserves.

The system permits this kind of thing. It is not that one side is necessarily given more opportunity than the other. One has the time and ability to bring more to his client than the other.

AFRO: Would you consider yourself a black first or a judge first?

Howard: I've been black a helluva lot longer than I've been a judge. I recognize who I am, where I came from, all the time. But I also recognize my responsibilities as a judge.

AFRO: Would you consider putting being black in front of being a judge, or would you put being a judge in front of being black?

Howard: I try, in my life, to synchronize my conscience with my conduct. My conscience is made up of a number of basic elements. One of those basic elements is the recognition that I am black.

This give me a kind of persepective as I look at the law, as I look at life, and look at what I must do in the justice system.

So I suppose with that definition, whether I want it or not — for indeed it is thrust upon me quite often — I'm black and then I'm a judge. This is not a decision made solely by me. Many people who look at me — and all black judges — as being black first and a judge second.

But I don't think it makes a great deal of difference in the handling of the decision. For the synchronization of my conscience with my conduct demands that I do justice for everybody that comes before me, white and black.

> "...opportunity, jobs and hope are three things that are needed if you are going to have any improvement in the criminal justice system."

> "I've been black a helluva lot longer than I've been a judge."

> "...people who have money...fair far better than the poor and powerless in Baltimore..."

AACC offers non-credit courses

A program of credit classes is scheduled by Anne Arundel Community College (AACC) for the Fort Meade military base in the upcoming spring semester.

These classes, available to military personnel and civilians residing in the Fort Meade - Odenton area, are scheduled to begin in mid - January.

AACC's classes at Fort Meade will be offered in two sessions — one 8 weeks in length and the other eight weeks long. The 15 - week session will run from Jan. 16 to May 4 while the eight - week session will run from Jan. 16 to March 9.

Among the areas to be covered in the 40 course offerings are social science, humanities, multi - media technology, law enforcement, English, physical education, business and business technology and mathematics.

Registration for the Fort Meade offerings will be held Jan. 12 to 13 at the Army Education Center. On Jan. 12, registration will be from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. On Jan. 13, it will be from 9:30 to 11 a.m.

For more information on AACC's program of offerings, contact the Army Education Center at 677-6421.

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