First class of auxiliary police begins training

AFRO Photos by Roman Hankewycz

DEAN OF STUDENTS — Lieutenant Bessie Norris, dean of students of the police department's Education and Training Division is shown holding literature on how to become an auxiliary police officer. Lt. Norris is one of the officers who will be working with citizens who are in training to become an auxiliary police officer.

WALBROOK STUDENTS — Kim Thomas, president and Diane Thomas, assistant secretary of the Walbrook chapter of the Future Business Leaders of America represented Walbrook at the Eastern Regional Leadership conference in Providence, Rhode Island recently. Kim and Diane exchanged ideas with students from 15 states on the East Coast including Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Doddseur, Germany. Accompanying the students were chapter advisors Mrs. Mary Byrd and Mrs. Margaret Friend.

DISTRIBUTING STUDY SHEETS — Lt. Bessie Norris is shown giving study sheets to citizens who have volunteered to become auxiliary police officers. Applications are still being accepted at the police headquarters, 601 East Fayette St., room 744 recruitment unit, or at all district station houses.

JENINI JOHNSON, 17, was one of 70 citizens who signed up to become an auxiliary police officer. Miss Johnson said, "I am just a concerned citizen who wants to help." The purpose of the auxiliary police is to cooperate with and assist the sworn members of the police department, under the direction of the police commissioner. Applicants must be of excellent moral character and reputation, be able to deal effectively with the public and present a neat personal appearance.

Foreign made parts used for domestic vehicles

Representatives from auto and steel maker unions told Maryland's congressional delegation they support a bill that would limit the number of foreign made parts used in making domestic vehicles.

The union leaders said they view the legislation as a means of curbing foreign competition which some say is responsible for massive industry layoffs. Their comments came during a meeting this week seeking seeking ways to improve job prospects for auto and steel workers.

About 2,000 workers at Baltimore's General Motors Plant and an equal number of employees at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point facility are currently out of work.

Representatives from the United Auto Workers Union "pointed out that imports are the cause of their problem and that Japanese workers are unfairly compared to American workers because the Japanese have deeply hidden production costs," said Polly Dredge, a spokeswoman for Rep. Clarence Long.

Leaders added they are willing to work with management to resolve industry problems, but they insisted they "don't want to be made a scapegoat for all the troubles," she said.

Besides seeking to curb imports, union leaders asked the delegation members to safeguard benefits that supplement unemployment pay if a worker is laid off because of foreign imports.

INTERNING AT THE AFRO — Lisa Dodson and Sherri Green, students at Villa Julie College shown with Mrs. Gertrude Steele (seated) are serving internships with the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers as part of the Associate of Arts degree program. Both students will complete 90 hours of work at the newspaper including secretarial duties, filing, answering phones, typing, setting up appointments, use of PBX and calculator. Miss Green is a graduate of Dunbar High School and plans to continue her education at the University of Baltimore. Miss Dodson, the daughter of Charlie and Rosa Dodson, is a graduate of Northwestern Senior High.

Juvenile crime on the decrease

By Bruce Olson

The head of Maryland's Juvenile Service Department said this week Juvenile crime in the state is dropping and a series of tough, new anti-crime laws could hurt innocent people.

At least 14 new bills on juvenile crime have been introduced to the 1982 General Assembly. Two of the toughest were considered by the senate judicial proceedings committee, one redefining a juvenile to people 16 years and under and the other making it mandatory to send a third time offender to some form of state training facility.

Rex Smith, head of the state's juvenile program, said the new legislation would take away the discretion of judges to examine cases on an individual basis and would flood adult courts with nearly 20,000 new cases.

"When you take a shotgun approach instead of a sharpshooter approach you get a lot of innocent victims," Smith said.

The strongest supporters of the new laws were Sen. Robert Stroble, R-Baltimore county, and Baltimore County State's Attorney Sandra O'Conner.

"The days of 'I Love Lucy' and 'Father Knows Best' are long over. The street wise, drug wise kid of 17 is now an adult," Stroble said.

Ms. O'Conner said, "The system is not working and something must be done. A third time offender should not be sent back onto the street. They should be put into a training school."

A member of Maryland Coalition Against Crime, the new lobbying group that has been packing hearings this year to push for new crime laws, went even further.

"I'd like to see the whole juvenile system repealed. It has given teenagers the idea they can commit crimes until they are 18," said Carol Vilek, a member of the Anne Arundel County chapter of the group.

Smith countered with a series of statistics that flew in the face of public perception that juvenile crime is rising. In 1976, 61,523 people 18 and under were arrested, but by 1980 that number had dropped to 51,343. Adult arrests during that same period rose from 111,766 to 133,909.

He said the total represented about three percent of all young people in Maryland and said only five percent of the total arrested were three time repeaters.

"If this legislation goes through you're letting a tiny minority drive the whole system," he said.

Kenneth Johnson Throws hat in judgeship race

By Pam Widgeon
AFRO Staff Writer

Kenneth L. Johnson, a civil rights lawyer said, "Blacks and women have not had a fair chance by sitting on the Supreme Bench and qualified blacks are not being appointed."

Johnson, 44, made the above statement at a press conference he held at his St. Paul Street office, where he announced his candidacy for judge on the Supreme Bench.

Johnson said for the second time in the first week of the 1982 session, of the General Assembly, Governor Harry Hughes has shown his disinterest in, and disregard for the just needs of the citizens of Baltimore.

Johnson was speaking of the existing vacancy on the Supreme Bench. Hughes has appointed state Senator John Carroll Byrnes to the bench. Byrnes will fill the vacancy on the bench created by the retirement of Judge Albert L. Sklar.

There are now 23 judges on the Supreme Bench. 17 of whom are white and six are black. Johnson says, "Women have also historically been discriminated against because of their sex, in appointments to the Supreme Bench.

Currently, there are two female judges on the bench, despite the fact that there are numerous women who have demonstrated their qualifications to serve.

"The inequities in black and female representation on the Supreme Bench are directly attributable to historical and pervasive race and sex discrimination. The governor's failure to address and remedy these inequities perpetuates the historical wrongs done to blacks and women," said Johnson.

Kenneth Johnson

Three judges who are not sitting on the bench will have to run in the September 14 election are Judges Peter Ward, James Perrott and Carroll Byrnes.

Attorney Johnson says there should be some blacks to get one of those seats or the three seats. "What I've been told is I can beat all three of them," said Johnson.

When asked if he and attorney Alonzo P. Hairston have considered running as a team on the same ticket, Johnson stated, "I've heard he is running. I don't know whether I will run as a team or as an individual. I am just announcing right now."

Hairston ran an unsuccessful campaign last year for a judgeship and says his candicacy was sparked by the news that the governor had filed the Supreme Bench vacancy with Brynes.

The AFRO has learned that Ms. Georgia Goslee is planning to seek a Supreme Bench judgeship. However, Ms. Goslee told the AFRO, "A great deal of people are asking me to consider running. I am thinking about it because they asked me."

District Court Judge Arrie Davis was the only black name on the list of attorneys that were submitted to the governor from the judicial nominating commission.

There are 13 members on the Trial Courts Judicial Nominating Commission and only four are black. They are Dr. Pearl Cole Brackett, vice chairman, George L. Russell Jr., Travis W. Vauls and Walter Vickers Jr.,

Other members of the committee are Shale D. Stiller, - chairman; Kathleen O. Friedman, Andrew J. Graham, L. Paige Marvel, Theodore S. Miller, Leroy W. Preston, Antonio Keane, William H. C. Wilson and Dr. M. Gordon Wolman.

After filing his application with the court administrator for the Court of Appeals, Johnson said he went before the committee on December 18 for an interview.

"From the questions they were asking, it seems I was over qualified for the position," he told the AFRO.

Johnson says he has received support from Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, businessmen and several local politicians.

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D.C. Commerce & Economics

Employment and transportation

By Robert W. Ewell

The geographical and political structure of the District of Columbia have been discussed in some detail in earlier articles. In brief review, for the present purpose, it is sufficient to realize that the approximate 10 square miles of D.C. is land locked. What land that is now recognized as being within the boundary limits of the District of Columbia, is all there is, there is no more.

Over 50 percent of this small D.C. area is owned and operated by The Federal Government with its many government offices, museums and other types of buildings along with Federal parks. Congress and the President maintain a watchful eye and control over both the Federal and the local activities of Washington, D.C.

So far, Congress has generally held that D.C. needs no budgetary funds for economic nor industrial developments basically, because D.C.'s industry is Federal Government and due to the lack of accessible land there is no need nor space for other industrial development. Of course, cities in Maryland and Virginia have no such limitations geographically nor politically.

Therefore, many new businesses intending to locate in The Capital City area locate in Maryland or Virginia where large amounts of land are available at reasonable costs.

The D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) was established by Mayor Washington as a result of legislation by the D.C. City Council requiring the Mayor to activate such an office with whatever, funds he could find other than the budgeted funds from which Congress continuously denied the line item to establish this office, for the reasons previously stated.

Thus OBED was finally made a reality by Mayor Washington through the use of discretionary funds at his disposal including some block grant funds.

OBED is making every effort possible to retain established businesses in D.C. and to attract new businesses to the District. The Greater Washington Board of Trade and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments are trying to aid in this effort, but, they too have little to offer those businesses in D.C. that need to expand in order to provide more space to compete in their trade or industry.

OBED is limited to offering D.C.'s limited high cost space and high taxes to new or expanding businesses while both the Board of Trade and the Council of Governments, which as metropolitan area organizations, can offer these same businesses land and lower tax opportunities in Maryland and Virginia.

It is certain that the Mayor's D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development is not trying to stifle the efforts of the Board of Trade nor that of the Council of Governments to locate or relocate businesses the most favorable and advantageous areas but rather to cooperate with these two organizations and others similarly involved. Effective cooperation is being sought.

The bottomline (and it took a long time to get there) is how do we get to the Maryland and Virginia suburbs where most of the new and expanding businesses are locating? Something more has to be done over and above the present efforts which are a start in the right direction, but not enough. The present status looks like this:

Registration for employment has been established for unemployed D.C. residents who live within these Zip Code areas - ZIP codes:

Employment Services Registration Offices, 20001-04-05 - 06 - 07 1000 You Street, Northwest 36-37 20002 - 17 - 24 - 1319 H Street, Northwest 20008 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 15 - 16 - 4120 Kansas Avenue, Northwest 20019 - 20 - 1217 Good Hope Road, Southeast; 20032 - 8th and Xenia Street, Southeast.

The major problem is with unemployed D.C. residents ability to secure jobs in Maryland and Virginia where the new and expanding businesses are locating or relocating. The Maryland Employment Services are cooperating with D.C. in placing D.C. unemployed into job slots available in nearby Maryland. Virginia is not able to provide these services due to budget cuts.

In either situation transportation is a problem for D.C. residents going into Maryland and Virginia to work. The Board of Trade coordinates car pools activities while The Council of Government coordinates bus-subway and other mass transportation efforts.

However, there is little or no effort to effect transportation convenience for D.C. residents to reach Maryland and Virginia job sites during the morning rush hours or even to return to D.C. at the end of the work day.

Something has to be done to solve these employment problems immediately to reduce D.C. unemployment under the circumstances What must be done?? - Let's work on it.

MONEY MART

An annual guide to investment and financial opportunities

Consumers still save despite economic bad times

With the economic crunch that's upon many consumers, most have found it hard to "tuck a buck away for a sunny day."

Banks are stantly established new money saving plans that come with high interest rates to encourage consumers to invest their money.

According to Dr. W.O. Bryson, president of Advance Federal Savings and Loan, "the high rate of inflation and unemployment has made it difficult for people to save."

Dr. Bryson pointed out that there were more people on his delinquent mortgage payment list than a year ago.

He cited the large number of layoffs at the General Motors and Bethlehem Steel plants and the closing of the Monumental Health Plan and Pantry Pride food stores as a major contributing factor to people unemployed in the metropolitan area.

However, Dr. Bryson said that there are a number of people who are able to shift funds from one account to another and suggested money savings tips for those who can do so.

"First those who have an income in a substantial tax bracket of about 30 percent should consider the All-Saver certificate," he said.

Investors receive 10.67 percent interest and get up to 2,000 tax exempt income on a joint return filed by husband and wife and up to $1,000 for an individual.

The minimum sum to deposit is $500.

Another way to invest money is the Individual Retirement Account, also known as the IRA, stated Dr. Bryson.

"This is the type of account where an individual that has an earned income," he said. "And the money is tax deferred."

"Some people think this is the best way to say," Dr. Bryson who suggested that a person consider others means of financial support other that Social Security retirement funds.

"The Social Security system is faltering," he said, " and Social Security was not set up just for retirement in the first place."

Dr. Bryson also discussed small saver certificates and money markets as other channels in which to save money.

Aside from the moeny saving services, Dr. Bryson also said NOW checking accounts that are interest bearing accounts are a good financial choice.

Although last year was not a good economical year for financial institutions, Dr. Bryson says its was the third best year for Advance Federal, now in its 25th year of operation.

In 1981 Advance Federal made 144 mortgage loans for more than $3 million.

In comparison, that is 123 percent more loans made than in 1980 and 74 percent more money given in 1980.

Dr. Bryson also reported that under the industrial revenue bonds approved last year, Advance received $1 million in mortgage lending money— $700,000 for standard housing and $300,000 for low income, both at low interest rates.

And Advance also received $300,000 in city energy loan money at low interest rates.

Foreign trade zone approved, McCormick chosen as developer

Mayor William Donald Schaefer has announced that Baltimore's application for a foreign trade zone at the Holabird Industrial Park has been formally approved by the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones Board as foreign trade zone.

In accepting the foreign trade zone grant offer, the mayor commented that "based on the interest in and support for this project by the private sector, the foreign trade zone is certain to enhance the city's overall economic development by providing existing and new businesses with an opportunity to reduce current operating costs, and to economically start or expand overseas sales through increased exporting."

In order to realize the employment potentials and additional revenues which are to be generated by the foreign trade zone, Mayor Schaefer also announced that McCormick Properties, Inc. has been selected to develop and operate the facility.

McCormick Properties, Inc., a subsidiary of McCormick & Company, the Baltimore-based international producer of seasonings, flavorings and specialty foods, was formed in 1962.

McCormick Prooerties develops, designs, builds and leases industrial and commercial properties.

The selection of McCormick Properties was made after the Baltimore Economic Development Corporation solicited proposals from area developers that were interested in constructing and managing the zone.

In annoucing the selection of McCormick Properties, the mayor outlined that "this would mark the first time that the highly regarded MPI would be developing a "business community" in Baltimore city.

Furthermore, MPI's excellent development plan calls for construction of the first zone building by summer 1982 with no public financial assistance required by the firm to implement the project.

Throughout the development of the international facility, full property tax revenues will be paid to the city, as well as a percentage of the revenues which are generated from the project.

McCormick has also proposed to construct a 40-50,000 square foot office-type structure adjacent to the foreign trade zone in order to accomodate the zone administrative offices, U.S. Customs, importers-exporters, international banking facilities and office-exhibit space for zone users.

The foreign trade zone, which creates significant cost savings for manufacturers involved in importing and exporting, is expected to generate 400-500 job opportunities and over $300,000 annually in property tax revenues to the city.

It is expected that construction of the initial 20 acres will occur within the next three to five years.

Elan Menkel appointed

William H. Knott, INc., a Baltimore County based firm specializing in design-build general contractor for commercial and industrial clients has announced the appointment of Elan Merkel as marketing director in charge of project development.

Merkel, formerly a regional sales manager with Mid-Atlantic Hambro, Inc., will concentrate his efforts on the Baltimore and Howard County areas.

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3 This rate good through February 1, 1982. Changes every Tuesday based on auctions.

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Cash on Hand and In Bank	213,832.03
Office Building Less Depreciation	19,748.94
Furniture, Fixturss & Equipment Less Depreciation	1,634.03
Capital Deposit M.S.S.I.C.	67,900.00
Central Reserve Fund	19,700.00
Other Assets	3,174.11
Total Assets	$4,005,452.73

LIABILITIES

Savings Accounts	$3,533,814.52
Notes Payable	150,000.00
Advance Payments by Borrowers	79,650.55
Deferred Loan Fees	3,562.19
Accrued and Withheld Pay Roll Taxes	2,560.01
Other Liabilities	2,279.19
General Reserves & Undivided Profits	233,586.27
Total Liabilities	$4,005,452.73

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