Carver PSTA musical Sunday

An afternoon of music is planned at the Carver Vocational - Technical High School, 2201 Pressman St., Sunday beginning 3 p.m.

Sponsored by school's Parent - Student - Teacher Association (PSTA), funds raised by the event will go toward scholarship funds and awards at the school.

Guest soloist will be Miss Hannah D. Copper.

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AAU refuses travel permit to S. Africa-bound team

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (UPI) — The Amateur Athletic Union Wednesday reaffirmed its boycott of South Africa by refusing to grant travel permits to five athletes who sought to compete there.

The AAU, through its National Track and Field Board, reaffirmed its opposition to South Africa's apartheid racial policy.

The five Amedicans who sought the travel permits are white and all are from California. All American athletes must obtain an AAU travel permit to compete in foreign events sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. The permit simply states the athlete is an amateur in good standing with the AAU.

The AAU is a member of the international body, as is South Africa's amateur athletic governing body.

"We sympatauze with sportsmen of that country," an AAU spokesman said at the organization's headquarters here. "Our objection is strictly against South Africa's racial policy."

* * *

"Since 1967 the track and field board has had a policy which "does not allow teams representing the United States to compete in South Africa due to that nation's governmentally enforced apartheid racial policy," the AAU said in a statement.

"The committee's policy was strengthened two years ago when it further stated that competition in South Africa must have athletes from black African nations competing before United States representatives would be sent," the statement said.

The AAU board said its action "is an expression of solidarity with the majority of African nations represented by the Supreme Sports Council of Africa. Whether athletes from the United States travel as individuals or not, they are construed to be representing the United States in international competition.

"Consequently, the National Track and Field Board deems it official policy of apartheid by involving United States athletes in track and field competition there."

CITED — Brigadier General Harold H. Dunwoody, left, Chief of Staff of United States Army. Vietnam, presenting Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel Howard Boone.

Air Force unit now seeking black members

By BLAINE TAYLOR

The 175th Tactical Fighter Group of the Maryland Air National Guard is looking for 44 black members immediately to fill slots in it ranks, and will need 70 more by the end of this year, Tech.Sgt. James H. Kerr told the AFRO.

Sgt. Kerr, 29, is minority recruiter for the unit. He explained that he was chosen, as an enlisted man, because there are no black officers in the outfit, which has 15 blacks out of 700 men.

"We want to expose the 175th to Baltimore and make people in the black community aware of what we have to offer them," he stated.

"The Air National Guard is a community-type organization, but no effort has been made to date to recruit blacks and now that effort is being made, because the unit wants to change."

Sgt. Kerr is a communications superintendent at the Martin Marietta plant, 2701 Eastern Blvd., and says the facility has a complete Air Force base, with hangers, crash and rescue set-up and medical supplies.

He holds his job both as a civilian and in his service capacity as a reservist, a unique arrangement which allows him to accrue civilian and military rank.

He entered the service on this basis seven years ago, has never seen active duty or been overseas and feels other young blacks should examine the program for its job-market potential.

He says several jobs are available: medical technician, administrative clerk, supply, training specialist and others, "With an emphasis on women, too," he adds.

Unit members are in uniform two days monthly (Saturday and Sundav), and spend 15 days annually in summer training at a continental U.S. air base.

Sgt. Kerr is planning to go for his commission, soon.

He resides on Windemere Ave. in northwest Baltimore with his wife, Gertrude, 28, a teacher at Rock Glen Junior High School.

They have two children: James, Jr., 5, and Jeffrey, 3.

Sgt. Kerr attended James Mosher Elementary School and Gwynns Falls Junior High, graduated from Edmondson High in 1962, and expects to leave Morgan State College this May with a B.S. degree in business administration.

Any one interested in finding out more about the 175th's program should call Sgt. Kerr or Sgt. Yarborough at 687-6270 ext. 44.

Other guard units around the country also have been seeking to recruit black members.

AIR FORCE TECH. SGT. JAMES H. KERR (AFRO staff photo by Scott Ponemone.)

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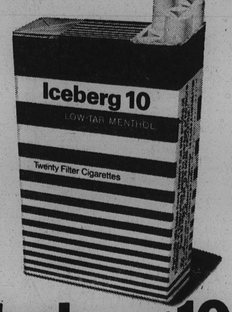

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Av. Per Cigarette, FTC Report Feb. '73.
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9 mg. "tar", 0.6 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC August Feb. '73

Mayor approves local abandoned house plan

At a press conference Tuesday in his office, Mayor Schaefer approved a plan aimed at solving Baltimore's pdoblem with abandoned houses.

In theory, the new program is designed to tighten the city's control over buildings that have come under city ownership because taxes on them have not been paid.

Speaking to press representatives, the mayor referred to the vacant houses as an "urban blight."

City Comptroller Hyman A. Pressman, who joined the mayor at the conference, estimated that approximately 5,000 buildings are currently abandoned by their owners, a decrease of 400 from a previously taken survey.

Pressman added that he would include the fund request for $400,000 in the new city budget.

If approved, the plan would empower an assistant Housing Commissioner to ride herd on dwellings taken over by the city in lieu of taxes.

Tax sale units would be monitored by the housing official, who would also decide on the city's action on individual dwellings. That action could extend to the boarding-up, razing, or resale of the dwelling to a private owner.

Although no specific statistics were made to indicate the number of blacks who would be affected by the program, an official said, "the majority of the homes are in black areas."

90 students initiated in MSC society

Over ninety students at Morgan State College—(the largest number ever) will be inducted into Promethean Kappa Tau, the freshman-sophomore honor society, at spring initiation exercises scheduled for 3 p.m., Thursday, in the Little Theatre of the Carl Murphy Fine Arts Center.

Two honorary memberships will be made. One Honorary membership will be awarded posthumously to the founder of the society, George C. Grant, dean of the College and a certificate will be presented to his granddaughter, Miss Jeane M. Murray, by Dr. Roger K. Williams, academic vice president. Dr. Ruth Brett, the society's adviser will receive the other honorary membership.

The speaker will be a student, John Andrews, Jr., a senior from Detroit, whose topic will be: "Cosmic Consciousness."

President King V. Cheek will present pins and certificates of achievement, assisted by Dr. Williams and Dr. Kenneth F. Jerkins, dean of the College.

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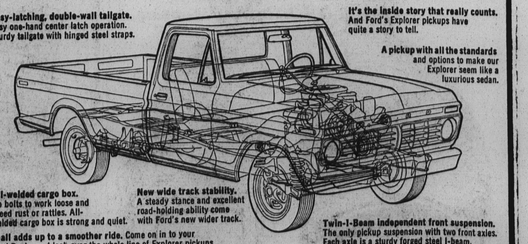

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Citizens Give Reasons To Close 4 Training Schools

Third in series tells of racial discrimination

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Two weeks ago the AFRO began a series of excerpts from a 50-page report released last month by a black citizens' group calling for abolition of the four Maryland training schools. This in part three).

This week's installment gives more reasons why the 10-member panel feels the institutions should be closed down and replaced by smaller, community-based facilities.

* * *

The group consisted of prominent citizens in the black community known for their work in the child care field.

It includes: Mrs. Marian Banfield, Family and Children's Society and AFRO columnist; Mrs. Frieda Coleman, also of FCS; and Mrs. Ann Henri Daniels, Baltimore Department of Social Services.

Plus Raymond Harcum, Community Learning Center; Rudel Martin, Baltimore Welfare Rights Organization; Mrs. Madeline Murphy, social worker and AFRO columnist; Norman Reeves, principal, Ralph Young Junior High School; and Dr. Oakley Saunders, pediatrician.

* * *

In addition, the Task Force was accompanied by two staff members of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund which jointly produced the report with the Task Force on Juvenile Justice.

They were Mrs. Ann Wagner and Mrs. Phyllis McClure.

The study, entitled "A Call For Reform of Maryland's Training Schools," is based on visits the group made to the four institutions last November-December.

The facilities are Victor Cullen, Sabillisville, Frederick County; Boys Village, Cheltenham, Prince George's County, Montrose School For Girls, Reisterstown and Maryland Training School For Boys, Loch Raven Dam, both in Baltimore County.

Following is a selection from the report:

RACIAL BIAS

"Thirty-seven per cent of all juvenile cases in Maryland are reported from Baltimore.

"In 1971, there were 8,780 juvenile cases in Baltimore, and of this number 75.6 per cent were delinquency cases and 14 per cent were CINS (children in need of care cases).

"Of particular concern is the disproportionate number of black children and Baltimore City children who are committed to training schools.

"Throughout Maryland, referrals to juvenile courts are 70 per cent white, yet 54 per cent of the commitments to training schools are black.

"At each training school, 50-70 per cent of the children are from Baltimore.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

"The training schools operated by the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) are only one phase of the juvenile justice system in Maryland.

"The Maryland Department of Juvenile Services provides juvenile court services throughout the state in the eight judicial circuits.

"Each judicial circuit has a judge sitting in Juvenile Court either full or part-time.

"Baltimore City is a separate circuit with a full-time judge and seven masters.

"These judges and masters hear all cases concerning juvenile matters.

DUMPING GROUNDS

"The training schools must accept whomever the juvenile court judges send to them.

"Juvenile court judges generally commit youngsters to the Department of Juvenile Services which, in turn, places children in one of the training schools or forestry camps depending on his age, sex, and whether he is a delinquent or CINS.

"Under Maryland law, a delinquent child is committed for an indeterminate period, not to exceed three years.

"However, judges sometimes commit children to a specific institution and at times for a determinate sentence.

"Although juveniles are sentenced for an indeterminate period, the average length of stay among the four training schools ranges from 6-8 months.

"There are, however, children who remain in training schools up to two years because there is no other place for them to go.

MARKED FOR LIFE

"Juvenile court judges have (and often exercise) the discretion to commit a child as a delinquent or a CINS.

"Since the delinquent label places a greater stigma upon a child, the judge's decision can have the affect of marking a child for life.

"This discretion is further used to avoid sending white children to majority black training schools.

"Victor Cullen, the training school for male CINS, is 60 per cent white, while the two training schools for delinquent boys are 60 per cent black (Boys Village) and 78 per cent black (Maryland Training School).

"The juvenile court services provided by the department include intake, probation, and aftercare.

"The intake process is the child's first point of contact with the criminal pustice system.

"The intake responsibilities consist of handling referrals of children by the police, the Department of Social Services, the schools, or by parents.

"The department determines the legal sufficiency of the complaint against the child and determines whether a formal petition should be filed for a hearing in Juvenile Court or whether a case should be informally handled without court proceedings.

"Intake workers screen complaints and divert some children from appearing before the court.

"In Baltimore, approximately 24 per cent of the complaints against children are screened out.

"These children may be referred to another agency or put on informal probation for 45 days

PROBATION SERVICES

"Probation services are provided for children who have been adjudicated delinquent or CINS but who are determined not to require institutionalization.

"The after care staff is assigned to children in institutions in order to plan for their release and to provide supervision when the child has returned home.

"In addition to these court services, the Department of Juvenile Services contracts with various private institutions and foster homes to provide care and supervision for children (known as purchase of care).

"Purchase of care is presently a limited alternative to confining juveniles in training schools, and 68 per cent of all children under purchase of care are white.

"Since 1968, the number of juveniles in purchase of care placements increased from 116 to 453.

"The Department also operates three group homes, all located in Baltimore

FOUR SCHOOLS

"The four training schools operated by the Department are Victor Cullen, Montrose School for Girls, Boys Village and Maryland Training School for Boys.

"In addition there are five forestry camps and two detention facilities, Maryland Children's Center and T. S. Waxter Children's Center.

"Confinement of juveniles to training schools is on the increase.

"Nov. 1, 1972, there were 1,182 committed and detained youngsters in the four training schools.

"The average daily population in November, 1972 was 1,073, an increase of 140 children over the average daily population of 933 in November, 1971.

"The Department projects future increases in institutional population.

"Maryland law authorizes the Department of Juvenile Services to operate facilities 'as may be needed properly to diagnose, care for, train, educate and rehabilitate children in need of these services.'

GOALS

"The goals of the Juvenile Court Services Division of the Department of Juvenile Services are:

"To provide for the care, protection and wholesome mental and physical development of children, to remove from children committing delinquency acts the taint of criminality and the consequences of criminal behavior and to substitute a program of treatment, training and rehabilitation; to place a child in a wholesome family environment whenever possible; and to separate a child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety.'

FUNDS

"The 1972 Fiscal Year budget of the Department of Juvenile Services was $19,279,452.

"Of this total, $11,364,651 was spent on all institutions, $2,315,750 was spent on community and residential programs, and $4,793,753 was spent on court services.

"Budget expenditures have increased in recent years, as the following table shows: Fiscal Year: 1969. Institutions: 7,344,651. Probation and Court Services: 2,130,139. Community and Residential: 380,212. Total: 10,313,549; 1970. 8,539,963; 2,686,603, 651,649, 12,420,092; 1971 10,222,861, 3,755,940, 1,439,488, 16,019,908; 1972. 11,364,651 4,793,753, 2,315,750, 19,279,452.

DETENTION

"A recent survey of the Department of Juvenile Services reported that 'Maryland has been detaining many more youngsters than need be pending processing in court according to good standards.'

"Twenty-two per cent of the children arrested in the state are detained.

"Most children (14.6 per cent) are detained in state institutions, while 7 per cent are detained in local jails.

"Over a two-year period from 1968 to 1970, detentions increased 26 per cent while arrests only increased 2.9 per cent.

NO PROGRAM

"The Task Force did not examine the problems of detention or the reasons for its increased use, but all of the institutions visited contained some children who were awaiting disposition of their case by the court.

"The Task Force had two concerns about the detained children in these institutions — there was no program for these children and they were mixed in with committed children.

"Maryland Training School has three detention cottages.

"One is secure, one is moderately secure and one is minimally secure.

"Detained and committed youngsters are in the same cottages at Boys Village and Montrose.

"The few detained children that come to Victor Cullen are initially placed in the adjustment unit.

"Placement in the three detention cottages at Maryland Training School is usually determined on the basis of whether the judge

(Continued on Page D-24)

IN A NUTSHELL

- **TODAY AFRO continues exclusive series on massive 50-page task force report on Maryland's four juvenile training schools.**
- **THIS installment gives more of the many reasons the group feels the institutions should not only be closed, but replaced by smaller, community-based facilities.**

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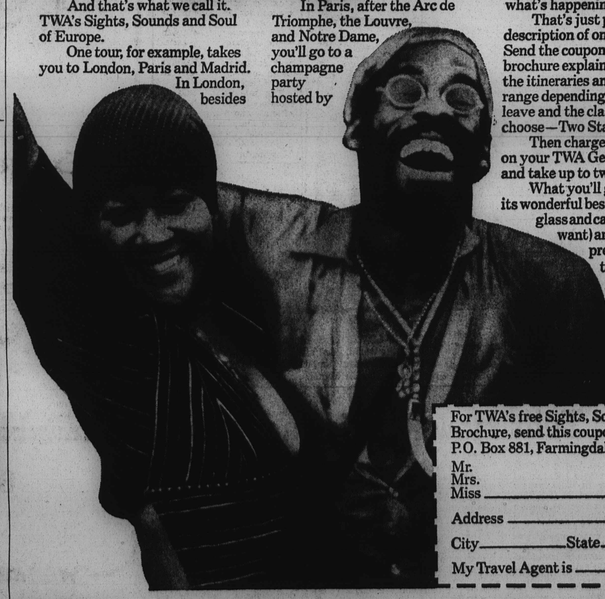

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