

The University of Baltimore is launching a two-year investigation called "Baltimore'68: Riots and Rebirth," a project centered around the events that followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and their effects on the development of our city. UB administration and faculty members in the law school and in the undergraduate departments of history and community studies are planning a series of projects and events to commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this pivotal event. We are currently working with the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History, The Jewish Museum of Maryland, Maryland Public Television and the Enoch Pratt Free Libraries to pursue funding for projects that may include conferences, a website and a library traveling exhibit.

Your potential participation in an oral history project would contribute to the very foundation of this project – the memories of Baltimoreans who lived through the riots and saw the changes that came about in response to them. Your life story can fill in the limited knowledge we learn from newspaper accounts and the television footage.

If you choose to participate in the project you would be interviewed by students from the University of Baltimore. They will ask you questions, but your memories will determine the direction of the interviews.

If you agree to serve as an oral history informant in this project, you will meet with a team of undergraduate students. The students will take a still photograph of you. In addition, if you have a photo of yourself in or around 1968, we would greatly appreciate it if we could borrow it, scan it, and return it. We would reserve the rights to reproduce those photos and use them on the website, conferences, exhibit or publications.

The students may conduct the interviews at a location of your choice, or you may meet them at the University of Baltimore Langsdale Library for your interviews. During the interviews, your recollections will be recorded in two forms: audio and video. The students will be responsible for operating the equipment. You can expect the interviews to last for a minimum of 30 minutes each.

Sometimes talking about events that occurred decades ago will unearth forgotten memories. Undoubtedly, some of those remembrances will be negative. We greatly appreciate your willingness to take the risk of exploring a potentially painful past so that your life experiences will be recorded.

After the interviews the students will transcribe your oral history. They will provide you with a copy of the transcription for your review before the transcription is published. The transcription, video and audio records will be archived in the Langsdale Library Special Collections and will be accessible to the public. Your name will be attached to these documents. The University of Baltimore may use your image and/or your words in any future documentaries, exhibits, conferences or publications. Participants in the oral history project agree to waive their confidentiality.

If at any time you are uncomfortable with participation in the study, you are free to drop out. Participation is strictly voluntary. While your participation is requested and highly valued, you are free to decide whether or not to continue participation at all times. You may decline to have your name published with your reminiscences

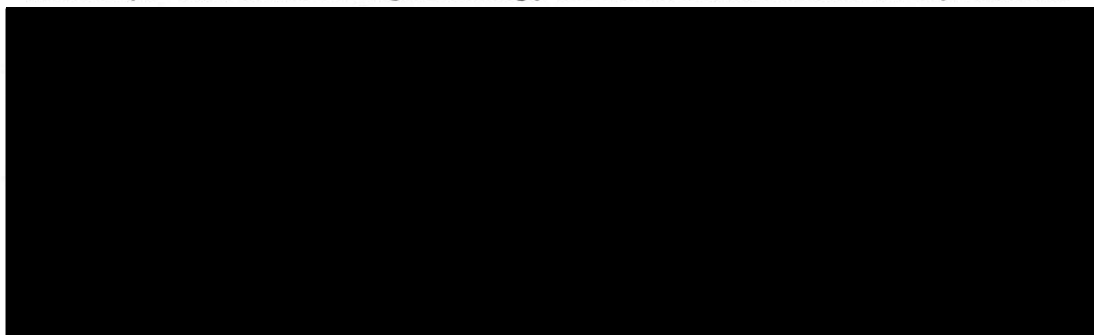
If you have any questions about this project, please feel free to contact me at 410-837-5296. Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Nix, Ph.D.  
Visiting Assistant Professor  
History and Community Studies  
The University of Baltimore

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I have read and understand the information provided above, and consent to participate in the study. I have also been given a copy of the informed consent for my records.



*Interview with Lee Baylin*  
*November 20, 2007; Towson, MD 21204*  
*Interviewer: John Schwallenberg*  
*Transcribers: Duane Howard and Nora Feinstein*

**Schwallenberg:** Just for the record, could you state your full name?

**Baylin:** Lee Baylin.

**Schwallenberg:** What was your situation in the late 1960's, say 1967 – 1968? How old were you, where you lived, where you worked, where did you shop, things like that?

**Baylin:** In 1967 I had returned to Baltimore after a brief absence, living in Frederick, Maryland. I lived at 1010 St. Paul Street. I was a fairly recent college graduate and I was, at the time, a reporter with *The Baltimore Evening Sun*.

**Schwallenberg:** Before the riots, what type of interaction did you have with people of other races?

**Baylin:** Are you talking about that immediate period?

**Schwallenberg:** Right, during that time, late 60's, and prior to that had you had any contact?

**Baylin:** Well, it was in a period where newspaper staff was just beginning to integrate. There were several black colleagues at *The Evening Sun*. I...As a reporter, at that point, I'm trying to recall. I know I was...I was probably, I believe, covering Baltimore City Police Districts on general assignment which had me out in the communities with pretty much day to day contact with police officers, people in the community where races were generally mixed. Particularly, I would have been working either in East Baltimore or West Baltimore. So I probably had fairly frequent day-to-day contact with people of other races.

**Schwallenberg:** As far as social circles and work circles, how much contact did... [you have with other races]?

**Baylin:** That would have been obviously far more limited at the time, although living downtown, my social network was largely at the newspaper, which as I said was just beginning to integrate racially. I did have some friends who I saw socially, played poker with and otherwise, who were of other races.

**Schwallenberg:** Okay. Now, do you recall if *The News American* or *The Morning Sun* that they had any black reporters?

**Baylin:** I'm sure *The Morning Sun* did, and I don't know about *The News American*. I don't think any of the reporters I encountered with *News American* were black but I don't know, I don't recall. They made have had one or two but probably not more than that.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you recall any of the names of the folks?

**Baylin:** Wilbur Pinder comes to mind; Mike Davis probably came later than that. There's one other guy whose name I'm drawing a blank on but I sometimes do have name recollection problems. I can... There are three individuals that I can specifically sort of picture, two of whose names I've... Mike Davis may have come a year or two after the riots, I believe.

**Schwallenberg:** Now Wilbur Pinder, is that P-I-N-D-E-R?

**Baylin:** That's correct.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you recall what beat or what his job was at the paper?

**Baylin:** I think he was also a general assignment reporter.

**Schwallenberg:** Now you had said you had a lot...you did the police, interactions with the police...What was the... Characterize the relationship of the police and the black community at that time.

**Baylin:** I would...I think I would describe it as a distant or a relationship... I would...and what particularly comes to mind is the, is the Western District which was located in the heart of West Baltimore black community in probably an area that may have been predominately, if not almost completely, black at that time. The other police districts were far more mixed. I'm sure you've heard that name Dennis Mello—Captain Mello was the captain of the Western District. I think he was probably the highest ranking black police officer at the time. There may have been somebody at headquarters, but I... nobody that I particularly recall.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you recall Bob Harris?

**Baylin:** Yes, alright, yes. Harris would have been down...Okay, Harris would have been downtown. Alright. I think Mello was the only one of the nine district commanders who was black. Harris may have been the only other high ranking black officer. There were a number of black officers in the district and I remember Mello having an interesting sort of view of the black community. And almost an unsympathetic one—of, I think...it was “hooligans,” was that his term? I think that may have been his term. And it was a fairly unsympathetic view of the black troublemakers in his district

**Schwallenberg:** What...how would you... do you recall how to spell his name?

**Baylin:** I believe it was M - E - L - O, I don't know, it could have been a second L. I don't remember. Interestingly enough the last name, but not the character, was used for a lieutenant in the Western District in the third season of *The Wire*. The administrative lieutenant, the white guy with the salt and pepper gray hair...

**Schwallenberg:** Okay I thought that...

**Baylin:** Who was Colvin's... Yes. They made him Lieutenant Mello in the Western District. There are a lot, there must be a thousand little inside things in the... in *The Wire* that only Baltimoreans and people who were in the community at the time will pick up on, but that was one of them.

**Schwallenberg:** Yeah, I thought. I said, "that's so familiar, and I don't remember seeing it as much in the paper as..." That's good. I like that. What do you call... How do you describe the racial mood in the city right before the riots?

**Baylin:** I'm not sure there was a racial mood or that I was aware of a racial mood. It was always a very divided community. Baltimore is one of those cities that went through the, the "White Exodus" in the 50's and the 60's and... You know there were, the term was, you know, "breaking the block," and those things were still very real. Although I lived in the city and downtown, it was very much the same white corridor that exists today in Baltimore. I live further north offa Charles Street, but it's still the same white corridor going north out of the city. The East and West parts of town are substantially blacker now as they were in the 60's. But uh I think... I mean, there were probably then, as there are now, two separate and distinct communities in the city.

**Schwallenberg:** Where did... where did you do... and the people in your neighborhood do most of your shopping at that time?

**Baylin:** You know I was twenty-some years old, single so I wasn't doing the typical suburban family shopping. I did my grocery... You know, I shopped at the Lexington Market, which was highly integrated customers certainly. I... Probably most of the stall owners were white. And I shopped at a grocery store on St. Paul's... Bay-Baylinn's I think was the name of the place... I would occasionally foray into the suburbs for a big supermarket run. But not more... By then, it was actually more likely the A&P up on Chase Street, I really didn't go into the suburbs for that. And my shopping was largely downtown, or Lexington Market or on the Charles Street corridor.

**Schwallenberg:** What do you remember about the assassination of Dr. King?

**Baylin:** I'm trying to place it in 1968. Before this interview I intentionally didn't go back and read anything. I was trying to rely on memory and not... I'm trying to place it. It comes after; it was after Bobby Kennedy, right?

**Schwallenberg:** No...

**Baylin:** No, it was before. Okay, 'cause I have a much clearer recollection of the Bobby Kennedy assassination. Actually, I left the TV on that night and it was California, it was like, 3 AM, and I sort of heard it in a haze. I'm not sure I remember the first...the initial King assassination. I do remember the beginnings of the Baltimore streak—I'm hesitant to call it riots—I guess they were, but to me, from my viewpoint they did not have the sort of meanness and violence that I associate with perhaps the Watts [Los Angeles, CA] riots or the Detroit riots...Uh, I don't know, that unrest... I haven't found a word for it, you know, I'll use riot but it really wasn't what I would consider the sort of violent, fearful, threatening atmosphere that I consider a riot. But I do remember that the beginnings of that... and I believe it was in the evening of...my recollection is the whole thing ran over about three, or four, or five day and there was a weekend involved, and things had calmed down by about the fourth or fifth day. And I don't remember the assassination itself, my first...knowledge of it

**Schwallenberg:** What do you...what was your thoughts when you, when you do remember the assassination—what were you thinking? Who did it? Why did it happen, anything like that? What was occurring in your thought process?

**Baylin:** I mean, shortly after it happened... You know, you have to understand, I lived in a news room with, you know, twenty-two A.P. [Associated Press] and teletype machines going. And, although it was, although it was the day before instant news for the general population, for me it was there. I mean, it was, we were in the wire room reading the stops, seeing as they came off. *The Evening Sun* had seven live editions that day so for me, news was a constant event. It wasn't,

you know, I was in an office somewhere and at the end of the day I had to pick up everything that had happened that day. So I was, following things as it happened, I never really bought into conspiracy theory stuff and so I think I sort of, bought into, you know, one guy, target of opportunity, and what's gonna happen afterwards. Now, the Baltimore, the things that happened in Baltimore were several days later, at least, as I recall. Was it as much as a week? I'm asking you questions. I understand.

**Schwallenberg:** Not quite that long, no.

**Baylin:** Okay, but four or five days?

**Schwallenberg:** Around Palm Sunday...

**Baylin:** Things happened other places first. Okay, yeah. Things happened in...was it, was it...Detroit I know...

**Schwallenberg:** And Washington, D.C.

**Baylin:** And Washington. Yeah.

**Schwallenberg:** There were...There was the thing about the D.C. [license] plates, seeing D.C. [license] plates in Baltimore. Do you recall that?

**Baylin:** I do remember that. But, uh, I don't think there was a lot of that and I don't think much came of it. D.C. was far more violent. I believe there were a lot more guns on the street in D.C. my recollection of Baltimore is that there was very little. There was only one death... is that...Am I correct in that? There was one young man shot by a police officer?

**Schwallenberg:** That's, from what we've seen yeah, but there was, there was six deaths.



**Baylin:** Six deaths? Okay.

**Schwallerberg:** Total.

**Baylin:** But I know, there was one police officer...and there were no police shot...I mean shootings. I assume police officers were shot on the...

**Schwallerberg:** There was one guy...Yeah. No police from our investigation.

**Baylin:** Yeah. The police shot one kid, I was at the scene, I saw the body. So the first time I learned the meaning of the word “drop piece.” Does that mean anything to you?

**Schwallerberg:** I’ve heard of the “throw-down gun,” stuff like that.

**Baylin:** Okay, called a “drop piece.” And I think it was a knife in that. I believe it was a knife which was pretty stupid of the cops because the guy was running away from him and the bullet entered the back, as I recall. So, throwing the knife on the ground doesn’t help you much.

**Schwallerberg:** Do you know what became of that case?

**Baylin:** I believe it was tried and I’m trying to... I have a vague recollection of actually covering some piece of that later in Federal Court in front of Judge Thompson. Maybe it was... I think maybe the police department cleared him and there might have been some civil rights action against him. But I don’t have a clear recollection of it, and that’s something that the recorded history will, the recollections...The recorded history is going to prevail over the recollections there. But I do remember being at the scene—it was in an alley in East Baltimore somewhere sort of north of the Monument Street, Madison [Street]-Monument [Street] corridor in an alley. And there was a triangle there where there was a check point, where there was a command post just north of the Cross Street Market. I believe there was an old dry cleaning plant there, but it

wasn't far from that. It was only several blocks from where the East side command post was. And it happened maybe on the second or third day of the riots.

**Schwallenberg:** Did you... Yeah, that picture's on the website of the body.

**Baylin:** The body lying...Is the knife on the street there?

**Schwallenberg:** I don't recall, but the body's covered by that point so it might've...

**Baylin:** 'Cause I think... I believe that I was at the checkpoint and when the call came in I sort of rolled with the cops and got there right at the beginning. I remember the officer himself sort of sitting by the side of the alley very upset of, of what had happened. I think it was just probably a young kid who just, who panicked. Who just panicked.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you, do you think the coverage of the riot was pretty well-balanced and pretty well accurate?

**Baylin:** Accurate for what it was, yes. I mean covering the events, the chronology of the events as it happened, I think yes. We probably did an extremely good job. *The Evening Sun* was particularly geared to do that sort of thing, on a breaking deadline basis, having one, a guy, a re-write man in the office and twenty reporters out on the streets feeding in information. Did we cover it from an overview, to try to figure out what was really going on, and the why's and wherefore's immediately? Probably not. Did we ever do that? I don't know. Do newspapers even still try to do that today? I don't know. But I think we probably did a fairly accurate job of covering the events—what burned where, who got shot where, how many incidents there were, how many National Guardsmen there were, what George Gelston was saying at the moment, all those things I think we covered very well. But is that covering the story? That's another question.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you, do you think...How was the, the reaction of the power base in Baltimore—the mayor, the governor—how could you characterize that? Was it appropriate for the time, or what was going on there from your perspective?

**Baylin:** I personally, I was on the streets. I did not cover the government structure. My understanding is that the Mayor\*\* (cap?) didn't do well in that situation. That...I'm trying to remember who the Police Commissioner was at the time, was that pre-Pomerlau? It was Don Pomerlau was the Police Commissioner. And Don Pomerleau was a very professional police officer. And Gelston, George Gelston, the Commander of the National Guard, and I think the reaction to this situation was largely in their hands. And my impression is that they handled it very professionally. I don't know if it was original with him, but Gelston's idea of placing his Guardsmen on the street with unloaded weapons with the—I believe they had old World War II M1's and the A-clip cartridge safety-pinned to their jackets, I think was a stroke of brilliance and kept the violence down. Nothing, I think there would have been nothing worse than having a bunch of, you know, kids from Western Maryland and the Eastern Shore roaming the streets of Baltimore with loaded weapons.

**Schwallenberg:** Did you talk with any of the National Guard troops that were on post?

**Baylin:** Yeah, I talked to a lot of 'em. And they were here, they did two things. They sort of created a presence—they were on, a lot of them were on the streets in the communities where nothing was happening and I think that they were there as much to give comfort to the white folks as they were to do anything else. You know, we can patrol Charles Street and Little Italy while the city cops go out and deal with what's really happening in the streets. And I think that was their primary purpose. There were some places where tensions developed that numbers of guardsmen were deployed, I think only, again, to show a presence. But I think the actual, the scenes of violence, the scenes of burning and looting I think were largely handled by the city police. And I think Gelston and Pomerlau worked that out between them and it worked well. They each knew what they had to do and they did it right.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you recall areas...the areas that were specifically, that were hit of the city that had the most damage, things like that?

**Baylin:** There were clearly two pockets, one in East Baltimore, and I guess it's that area around and north of the Cross Street Market. I could probably look at a map and pinpoint some of it. There may have been...the other area I remember specifically was somewhat to the north on the West side around Whitelock Street. I remember standing outside of Whitelock Liquors as it was being looted. There was a phone booth and I was, I went to the phone booth to start calling in some stuff to the City Desk and I remember two kids running out of the liquor store, one of 'em looking back and seeing this white guy in a phone booth. And he threw a bottle of Chivas Regal at me and it smashed—a terrible waste of...I mean, if you're going to steal a bottle of Chivas, you ought to at least toast with it instead of tossing it at some white reporter in a phone booth. But interesting, it was the kind of situation where I felt no problems being on a phone booth outside a liquor store that was being looted. I didn't feel a threat to my life or safety—but part of that might have been I was twenty-three. Twenty years later I might have had a different view of that.

**Schwallenberg:** Do you feel that the, the event, not the riots, you said that wasn't quite the term, but the civil unrest was more targeted toward businesses and establishments than it was people?

**Baylin:** I think absolutely, I assume the statistics would bear that out. That there were more shops and businesses that were...targeted and...Well, I mean clearly you don't loot, homes weren't looted and I don't recall very many houses, if any, being burned unless they were in the block where the grocery store was. And I think it was...And I don't that it was targeted to businesses whether it was a sort of, either a communal sense that, "These businesses are terrible and exploiting us and we need to destroy them," as it was as much of a free for all. And you know, you got teenage kids on the street and there's the liquor store and nobody's stopping 'em—Why not?

In some sense I think it may have been as much of a festive as it was a violent atmosphere. It's, "Hey, let's go get into some trouble!" You're nodding your head. Are other people having these recollections or...is that just the recollections of a 23-year-old?

**Schwallenberg:** Um, well, we've got the gamut, so that's why we're trying to get everyone's perspective.

**Baylin:** I'm sure that, you know, middle-aged people whose businesses were burned to the ground would have a very different view of what was going on in the streets than I did. And probably, if they went to their business during those several days were in great fear, so I, I don't want to belittle that. I have a feeling that I would have had a very different sense if I had been on the streets of Detroit, where there were, where there was a lot of gun violence, a lot of shooting. I don't think I'd have been standing in front of a liquor store being looted on my own without police around if I had been in Detroit. But I had no qualms about doing it in Baltimore.

**Schwallenberg:** How do you feel that the city dealt with the businesses that were damaged afterwards? Were you in on any of that, did you have any idea?

**Baylin:** I no. I really don't have much knowledge of that. And I know that there were areas of the city that were sort of empty and vacant. And my sense is that there wasn't much institutional dealing with that 'cause a lot of them were small businesses. I suspect many of those businesses at the time were Jewish-owned. And there was, I know there was resultant tension between the black and Jewish communities afterwards that probably didn't exist before. And it probably gave rise to a significant change in the ownership of small businesses in black communities. I think there was a great deal more fear and less interest in going in, and whether that ultimately, socially is a good thing, I don't know. But I think these, that this time gave rise to divergence between the black and Jewish communities that may have had much more sympathetic interest to each other before that.

**Schwallenberg:** Did your area where you lived, was that touched at all?

**Baylin:** No, the only way you would've known anything was going on at the 1000 block of St. Paul Street was the National Guardsmen standing at the, at the corner. And I'm trying to remember, what...some of these things cloud in your memory and I don't know whether it's, sort of, urban legend now. But there's the story of the Guardsman, and I'm trying to place it at Charles [Street] and Chase [Street] which might've been where—what was the name of the restaurant there? Uh, Dickman's, I believe. That there was a guardsman from the Eastern Shore standing on the corner there who had gotten...who had been forgotten. And he went to the phone booth and called his mother, who then called the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Armory to get him a sandwich 'cause he hadn't eaten in a day. Now whether that's, I mean, it's a great story. Whether it's true or not I don't remember, but others may have a more specific recollection of that, but I remember hearing that contemporaneously with the situation, so I suspect it was a true story, that, you know, deploying in Baltimore City some poor guy just got left on the corner and needed food. Called Mom.

**Schwallerberg:** Who else do you call?

**Baylin:** Right, you know over in Chestertown or Centerville or some place like that.

**Schwallerberg:** That's a good one. I like that one. Did your personal life...Did you change after the riots, did that change your personal life at all?

**Baylin:** No, I don't think it had any particular impact on me, but, again, at my age it wasn't gonna have probably much of an impact on me.

**Schwallerberg:** Did you see any change in the newspaper [*The Evening Sun*], their hiring practices, anything of that nature?

**Baylin:** I don't know that there's an immediate, sort of, quid pro quo, but I think that by and large, within the newspaper community and within other communities, there became a

heightened awareness that you needed to deal—that the race issues needed to be dealt with. But I think there was also, we're at a point where probably *The Evening Sun*, I think particularly, and I assume the other papers, were looking to integrate their staffs already. This may have been an effort that might've, you know, given some extra energy to it, but I don't think the staffs were not integrated by design. I think they were probably out of a combination of inertia and you sort of had to wanna be a newspaper reporter, it had to come from some place, it's not the kind of job that people typically just [say], "Oh, gee. I'm gonna go do that tomorrow." So, there had, it had to come from some place and there probably was not a lot of energy in the black community to go be newspaper reporters...and the few that did want that career probably gravitated toward the...and Baltimore was a center of black journalism, *The Afro-American* newspapers were centered here. So, I suspect that it gave a little bit of more energy but not, it didn't have a significant effect.

**Schwallerberg:** So *The Sun* didn't go raid *The Afro* right after the raid or anything?

**Baylin:** No, well they may have, I think they were always looking to raid *The Afro*.

**Schwallerberg:** Did you have dealings with the reporters from *The Afro* a lot?

**Baylin:** Uh, only occasionally you'd run into them covering police stories but, beyond that at that point I didn't.

**Schwallerberg:** I wanna go back to... you had said something about Mayor D'Alessandro didn't handle things too well. What did you hear about that?

**Baylin:** I specifically recall there wasn't much presence of him at the time. And I heard later from some people inside City Hall, I guess the words I heard used were that he essentially fell apart, that he was unable to function well. But I'm not sure that had much of an impact on things, he had the right police commissioner and that probably would've been far more important than a strong mayor at the time.

**Schwallerberg:** How do you think, now looking back over the last forty years, how has Baltimore changed since then, racially-wise, that sort of thing?

**Baylin:** Well, I mean, you can just look at the demographics. At the time we had, you know, a couple of high ranking police officers, the Western District was the black district, and it always had the City Councilman, a delegate or two, there was the Adams family, the Murphy family, they came out of those neighborhoods. Baltimore, politically at the time, was still run predominantly by the white political machines. We had a preacher in the first district, Pollack in the Fifth, and Cogans in the fourth, so, and the Curran predecessor was out in the Third District. So Baltimore's city government and the state government were largely white-run. Baltimore institutions were largely white. I don't think there was a black face on the Editorial Board of any of the newspapers, I can't speak for the two largest law firms, Piper and Venable...Probably if there were a black lawyer or two, that was it. Mercantile Bank, none of the institutions had any particular black presence at the time. The institutions are largely gone, but there are a reasonable number of black lawyers in the legal community. Tryin' to remember if there was a black judge in Baltimore City, there must've been one or two. I'm having trouble recalling one. But if you look at Baltimore City now, the Circuit court, predominantly black, District Court, predominantly black, Police Department's command structure, predominantly black, city government, predominantly black. I mean, it was an anomaly that we had a white mayor for a couple of years here, only happened because there were two black candidates in the primary. So, in that respect the change is dramatic. Does it have anything to do with the 1968 Martin Luther King riots? Probably not, although, I guess you gotta say that that event probably hastened the "White Flight," there was probably more of an atmosphere among the white community, who wasn't in the city, who didn't travel into the city, who unlike me, weren't on the streets of East and West Baltimore during those four or five days, I'm sure there was a sense of fear. You see pictures in the paper of flames shooting up out of, out of buildings and you get afraid, and you say, "Okay, I'm gonna move." I think that was still in the day when people saw stuff on television but they didn't quite believe it till they read it in the paper. Those days are fairly long gone by now, but I think newspapers, yeah, people saw newspapers had an effect and it wasn't



very comforting to people living in Highlandtown and Southwest Baltimore and Pimlico and places like that, where they really didn't know what was happening and they kept hearing the word "riots."

**Schwallenberg:** Is there anything else that I haven't mentioned that you think might be important for this investigation of the 1968 riots or civil distress?

**Baylin:** Well, not anything that I know. There's probably a lot that's important, but none of it that I can help you with. None of it comes to mind that I can add to this mix.

**Schwallenberg:** Can you think of anybody who we should talk to?

**Baylin:** don't know who's on your list, I could probably think of dozens of, folks.

**Schwallenberg:** Anybody you had a personal, close relationship with?

**Baylin:** Let's see, if you talk to Phil Evans, I think is still around. Phil was the City Editor of *The Evening Sun* at the time.

**Schwallenberg:** Levins? L...

**Baylin:** Evans. E-V-A-N-S. And God, I have no idea where he is. Last I heard he might've been with... Yeah, he was in D.C. What's the? He was at The Washington Times some years ago. You may be able to track him down there. I don't know if Phil is still alive. But uh, he would have an interesting perspective of it. I think I mentioned to you when we talked before, Pete Marudas.

**Schwallenberg:** How do you spell that?

**Baylin:** M-A-R-U-D-A-S, I believe. And I think he was, he was in Sarbanes', Senator Sarbanes office. I think if you probably get in touch with Congressman Sarbanes you may be able to run down Pete Marudas. And Pete at the time either covered City Hall for *The Evening Sun* or may have been working in City Hall by now. I know he went from the beat to...and I think he may have worked for Tommy [D'Allesandro]. But Pete would have a tremendous insight into what was going on in City Hall at the time, whichever side of the fence he was on at the time. Mike Naver. Mike Naver was an Assistant City Editor at *The Evening Sun* who I think may have sort of spear-headed the coverage of this thing. Mike is probably retired from the Social Security Administration as a—as the head of their Public Relations. So you may be able to run him down through the SSA.

**Schwallenberg:** And how do you spell his last name?

**Baylin:** Naver. N-A-V-E-R. Michael Naver.

**Schwallenberg:** Okay, well thank you very much. Could you spell your name for our transcriber?

**Baylin:** First name is L-E-E. Last name, B-A-Y-L-I-N.

**Schwallenberg:** Okay. Thank you.