

Flaxie Pinkett, local real estate agent and chairman of the emergency fund committee, made the figures public yesterday.

The Urban Coalition's executive committee will meet Thursday to decide what to do with the \$134,000 left in the fund, Miss Pinkett said.

She announced three weeks ago that the emergency fund committee thought the money should be saved for future use. She said she will make this proposal to the Coalition's executive committee.

Miss Pinkett has said that the emergency fund provided money to all victims of the riot who could not get assistance from public sources or other private sources.

Winifred G. Thompson, director of the District's Department of Public Welfare, confirmed this yesterday. Miss Thompson said everyone who sought help as a result of the riot got what he needed.

"There was not the real demand for crisis money that we thought would grow out of the disorder," Miss Thompson said. "Most of the damage was done in the area of commercial property," she added, and said a surprisingly small number of private citizens needed assistance after the riot.

There were fewer families burned out than expected, Miss Thompson said. She added that although her Department was "very generous" with its own cash assistance to eligible victims of the riot, not as much of her emergency fund was spent as she had expected.

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RIOT CASES OVERTAX COURT, CURRAN SAYS

(By John Fialka and William Basham)

The chief judge of the U.S. District Court here said today that the impact of about 400 anticipated felony cases stemming from the April riots will almost nullify his court's "crash program" to reduce its backlog.

Chief Judge Edward M. Curran told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that U.S. Atty. David Bress has estimated that a special grand jury now hearing riot cases will indict 500-600 persons in about 400 felony cases.

Curran also urged the subcommittee to push for legislation to set up a new court for felony cases in the District.

The Grand Jury has already returned 35 indictments. About 860 felony cases resulted from the riots. The majority of suspects were charged with second-degree burglary in the looting.

Most of the remaining cases, Curran said, would be sent back to General Sessions Court for trial as misdemeanors.

He said that by using visiting judges from other jurisdictions on civil cases and by concentrating District judges on criminal cases, the court's backlog dropped from 1,100 cases last October to 700 just before the riot began in April.

"Now we'll almost be back where we were," Curran told Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D-Md., who chaired the subcommittee hearings.

Curran said he will assign three judges to a special "Emergency calendar" to hear the riot cases, which, he said, could be disposed of at a rate of two per judge per day.

The chief judge also told the subcommittee that next Monday he will hold a meeting of District Court judges and propose a plan to give immediate trials to defendants up for bail hearings whom the judges feel present a danger to the community.

Under the Bail Reform Act, he said, judges cannot consider danger to the community when they set bail. Both Curran and Tydings agreed that the act needs "tightening up."

SPACE SITUATION ACUTE

Curran said the District Court space situation was so critical that some new judges may have to commute to their courtrooms from chambers across town in the new U.S. Court of Claims building on Madison Place NW, where he has borrowed office space.

He added that the administrative office of the federal court system has offered to provide the District Court with rented space at the Dodge Hotel, near the Capitol. Curran said he didn't think the hotel was a "proper place" for a federal court because among other non-judicial features, he said, "they've got a bar in there."