Nixon Administration Fails In Bid To Inspire Ghetto Support

BY LOUIS CASSELS
UPI SENIOR EDITOR

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One month before he was elected President, Richard M. Nixon talked to a reporter aboard his campaign plane about the priority goals of his administration.

One of them, he said, would be to win the trust of America's black community.

"No man can govern America if 22 million black citizens are alienated from their government," he said. "I know that most blacks are likely to vote against me, but I believe I can win their trust after I am in office."

This goal has not been achieved, according to black leaders.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP said the reaction of the black community to the Nixon administration's first year in office is that "things are going just as we expected. . .the Nixon administration is doing us in."

Black Nobel Prize winner Ralph Bunche agreed that black people "do not have great confidence" in the Nixon administration, and do not trust its "commitment" to the cause of equal rights.

Both Mitchell and Bunche said black distrust stems from a widely held conviction that the administration is following a "southern strategy" — wooing the political support of white segregationists while writing off the black vote as a hopelessly lost cause.

In the eyes of many members of the black community, the administration's first year record on racial issues consists of several notable debits and only one important credit.

The debit and only one important credit.

The debits listed by black leaders include: Failure to name a black to the cabinet;

The unsuccessful attempt (defeated by the Senate) to name a conservative southern white federal judge, Clement Haynsworth Jr., to the Supreme Court;

Appointment of Judge George Clark of Mississippi, an articulate defender of segregation, to the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over most states of the deep South;

The administration's attempt—overruled by the Supreme Court Oct. 29— to postpone desegregation of 33 Mississippi school districts.

Also, the administration-backed bill, already passed by the House and awaiting action in the Senate, to modify the 1965 Voting Rights Law which has helped nearly 1 million blacks register to vote in the South. The key issue is the administration's proposal to eliminate a ban on changes in southern voting laws without advance approval by the Justice Department.

On the credit side, black leaders list the co-called "Philadelphia Plan" under which construction companies seeking government contracts are required to accept specific numerical goals for minority employment.

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Nixon's support for this effort to open up jobs for blacks in the construction industry was dramatized late in December by his successful effort to get the Senate to delete an appropriations bill raider that would have outlawed the plan.

In a roundup of the administration's first year accomplishments, the Republican National Committee also pointed with pride to the so-called "black capitalism" program of stimulating business ownership by blacks.

"A new office of Minority Business Enterprise was established in the Department of Commerce," the GOP committee noted. "Small Business Administration loans to minority enterprises doubled in the first half of fiscal 1970."

The importance of this accomplishment was hotly disputed by many black leaders, however. They said the CMB Enever has been adequately funded, and that black capitalism remains more a political slogan than an actual program. They note that Thomas Roeser, a leading advocate of black capitalism and first director of OMBE, resigned recently and let it be known he felt the program's publicity had outrun its performance.

Although he is aware of the black community's reaction to his first year, Nixon still believes that he can eventually win black trust. In a statement at year's end, he said his administration is firmly committed to a civil rights policy of "demonstrable deeds, focused where they count."

5 states get 'now' orders; parents, officials protest

BY CHARLOTTE MOULTON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court Decreed Wednesday that 14 school districts involving 300,000 students in five Southern States must totally desegregate their schools by Feb. 1.

In brief orders, the Court granted the appeal of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund and rejected that of the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana School Boards asking that the deadline be extended to next September.

The 14 areas covered by the order included four of the South's largest districts — Mobile, Ala., with 73,504 students; Jefferson County, Fla., with 65,659 students; Jackson, Miss., with 38,000; and Bibb County (Macon) Ga., with 34,346 students.

Other Districts in the order wer Holly Springs, Miss., with 2,743 students; Marshall County, Miss., with 4,799; Bessemer, Ala., with 8,165; Burke County, Ga., 5,433; Houston County, Ga., with 15,512; Bay County (Panama City), Fla., with 17,661; Alachua County (Gainesville), Fla., with 21,708; East Feliciana Parish, La., with 4,210; West Féliciana Parish, La., with 2,420, and Concordia Parish, La., with 7,000.

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The consolidated cases were on appeal from the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled in favor of the delay until fall, which the school boards contended they needed to accomplish full compliance.

The eight justices gave their views in three separate statements, with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Steward dissenting from the majority's conclusion that the 5th Circuit had misinterpreted a previous Supreme Court ruling.

Saying that the lower court should not have been "peremptorly" reversed without further hearings, Burger and Stewart wrote:

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"That court is far more familiar than we with the various situations of these several school districts, some large, some small, some rural and some metropolitan, and has exhibited responsibility and fidelity to the objectives or our holdings in school desegregation cases."

This latest order was a followup to a preliminary one Dec. 15 telling the districts to prepare to meet a Feb. 1 deadline, and to an abrupt "desegregate now" order by the High Court Oct. 29 to 30 school districts in Mississippi.

The 5th Circuit already has implemented the Mississippi decision involving 120,000 students.

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Meanwhile parents organized protests marches and school officials in five states said they were stunned and dismayed by the Supreme Court decree ordering them to totally integrate by Feb. 1.

Sen John C. Stennis, D-Miss., addressing a civic club when the decision came down, stated that "those who are pushing integration have lost sight of the purpose of education—they've put education last and racial balance first."

But Stennis added that appeals to the conscience of answer to the South's problem. Instead, he said, public schools must remain open while the South "appeal to the conscience of the nation."

Once non-southern schools are faced with total desegregation, he predicted, all states will be allowed to return to freedom of choice plans.

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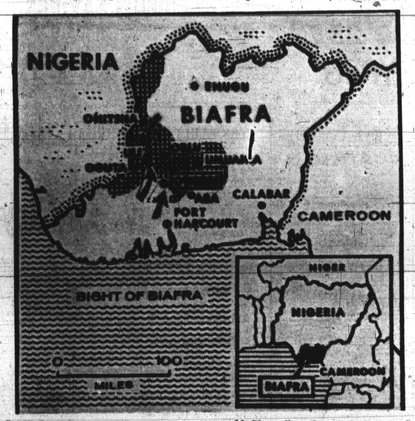
Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox was, as usual, the most outspoken official on the matter.

"There is a greater need dright now for the people to make a Declaration of Independence than in the time of our forefathers," he said. "England never oppressed or enslaved or placed a police state over our people like our present national government."

In Macon Ga., Bibb County School Superintendent Julius Gholson asked for the "full cooperation of the entire community" in carrying out the order, but parents planned a mass march to the home of a federal judge.

"I am not surprised at the orders of the Supreme Court for total desegregation of the deep south," said Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion. "Feel sure that the various school boards in Louisiana will do their best to comply with the ruling and I woll so advise them."



LAGOS—The 30-month old Nigerian civil war appears to be near an end following massive federal offensive launched 1/10, which cut a swath through the central region of the secessionist province. Three Nigerian divisions (black arrows) forged a link between Umuahia and Aba, cutting Biafra in two, and then surged ahead, seizing Biafra's provisional capital of province's last link with the outside Owerri 1/11 and Uli airstrip — the world. Unconfirmed reports 1/12 indicated rebel leader Odumegwu Ojukwy fled Owerri for an undisclosed location outside the country. UPI newsmap spots federal troops' advance and major cities; heavy black line defines the area of the former eastern region of Nigeria; and inset shows relationship of Biafra and Nigeria to surrounding areas. (UPI Telephoto).

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Hopkins due new unit on birth defects

BALTIMORE (UPI) — The nation's first center utilizing a newly developed technique to detect birth defects in unborn children will be established at the Johns Hopkins Medial Institution in Baltimore, announced Dr. Richard Heller, co-director of the Prenatal Defects Prevention Center in a news conference Wednesday.

The technique, called amniocentesis, enables doctors in certain cases to determine if an unborn child will suffer some form of defect or genetic or chromosomal disease.

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When the existance of such an illness or defect is discovered the mother may undergo a therapeutic abortion with the approval of a board of doctors and scientists.

Maryland's abortion laws were liberalized in 1968 allowing such a program to be established here.

Performed during the third or fourth month of pregnancy, the docotor said the amniocentesis technique involves inserting a long needle through the abdomen of the mother into the uterus to remove a small amount of amniotic fluid, that is the fluid in which the fetus floats inside the womb and contains cells of the unborn child.

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The fluid is then studied by molecular biologists to determine whether a defect or illness exists.

The doctor warned that people "should not go overboard" about the new center because only certain types of women will be allowed to undergo the examination and it can be used to detect only a limited number of problems at this time.

High School Sweetheart Sues Willie Richardson

STUDENT VIEWS ON VIOLENCE (See Story On Back Page)

Baltimore Afro-American

COMPLETE TV LISTING INSIDE (See Page F 20)

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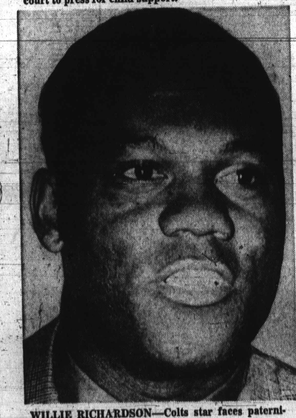
Panthers Claim Member Killed During Morning Police Chase

Woman, 27, takes Colt star to court

MRS. MARGARET SIAS—Brooklyn mother claims Colt star Willie Richardson is the father of her 10-year-old daughter. She says she will take him to court to press for child support.



WILLIE RICHARDSON—Colts star faces paternity suit charges in Baltimore court.

A 27-year-old Brooklyn woman who says she was Willie Richardson's high school sweetheart will take the Colt super-star to court Monday, Jan. 26, with a paternity suit that has a 10 year history.

Mrs. Margaret Jean Sias, claims that Richardson is the father of her 10-year-old daughter, Amota.

She also claims that Richardson has been sending her child support payments but the sum has amounted to only $1500, or $150 a year.

The case will be heard in Baltimore's domestic Relations Court.

Jerome B. Monfred, attorney for Mr. Richardson, told the AFRO, "we never acknowledged that the child was Mr. Richardson's. He's never sent her any money for the child."

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Mrs. Sias, who lives on public welfare in a Brooklyn housing project, has three daughters besides Amota. She says mr husband left her and the children have been sleeping on the floor.

In a letter to the Colts public relations director last November, Mrs. Sias explained, "I never planned to punish him or my children or anyone. I only want him to do what I have done for ten years for our child."

Mrs. Sias says that over 10 years ago, back in their native Greenville, Miss., she and Richardson were sweethearts.

She says the child was born from their high school affair.

"I have been very patient but now I feel I am paying for being patient, and so are my children.

The letter continues, I am very poor, my

(Continued on Page 2)

BLACK DELEGATES discuss plans for the newly opened session of the Maryland General Assembly. Those pictured here include top, left to right, Del. Calvin A. Douglass, 4th District; Del. Lena K. Lee, 4th; a student page; Gov. Marvin Mandel walking with Sen. Verda Welcome, 4th; Del. Lee is in the background. Lower photo, Del. Joseph A. Chester, 2nd District; Del. Lloyal Randolph, 4th; Del. Troy Brailey, 4th; and Del. Isaiah Dixon, 4th. Talking with them are two other student pages. Not shown are Delegates, Floyd B. Adams, 2nd; Dr. Aris T. Allen, Anne Arundel; Arthur A. King, Prince Georges; and Sen. Clarence Mitchell III.

Link dead susped to local group

Masai, Lieutenant of Information for the Black Panther Party of Baltimore informed the AFRO that as a result of the recent shooting of two members of the Friends of the Black Panthers by several policemen:

"We have received orders from headquarters in California to educate the people as to the true story behind the murder of Bro. Brother Arlando Jones and the vicious, brutal attacks on Richard Woodard and Charles Demby."

Masai's comments came when the AFRO spoke to him about the affiliation of the Friends of the Panthers with the Black Panther Party and questioned him about what Panther activities can be expected in the wake of the shooting.

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Jones was killed early last Friday morning. Police claim he was shot by a tavern owner he and two men attempted to rob. Homicide charges against the tavern owner have been dropped.

The Panthers and witnesses to the shoot-out in the 2000 block of N. Washington St. say that the police, and not the tavern-owner, shot both Jones and Richard Woodard.

Police say Jones, Woodard, and Charles Demby were apprehended on Washington St. after a wild chase from the scene of the alleged holdup attempt. Police say they found Jones lying in the truck with a bullet wound in his chest.

However, witnesses told the AFRO that Jones was dragged from the truck and shot and that Woodard was also shot by the police.

Woodard, 41, of the 900 block of N. Chester, is listed in satisfactory condition at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Demby, of the 1200 block of N. Broadway is confined to city jail, awaiting trial on Feb. 6. He is under $3,000 bail.

One witness to the shooting, a resident of the 2000 block of Washington Street, told the AFRO, "I counted 23 police cars at the scene myself and all the officers were white.

"They kicked and beat those boys after they had surrendered. They kicked one of them in the head and just kept beating him until one policeman said

(Continued on Page 15)

Bill asks Regents increase

AFRO BUREAU

ANNAPOLIS — If there are any doubts that Maryland's General Assembly has gotten off on the usual flying start, it should be noted the Senate spent two hours Thursday afternoon haggling over a proposed amendment to the rules.

Then they laid the whole thing over until today (Friday), the third day of this 70-day session, when they will start all over again.

The prolonged debate was about setting up a committee on ethics, gov-

(Continued on Page 15)

CENTER OF MORGAN DISPUTE

Powerful Budget Bureau explains absence of blacks

Harry Bosz, director of the State's Department of Personnel doesn't believe the reason no black people are employed in the State Budget Bureau in a professional capacity is the result of institutional racism.

He says, "I think it's black people are not applying for positions there rather than anyone trying to keep black people out."

Mr. Bosz whose personnel programs have been praised by many is of the opinion that there is no way that racial discrimination can exist in the hirunt of persons in the State today

"Of course, if my memory serves me right," he declared, "I'm sure there hasn't been a black person to apply for positions in that department for a long time."

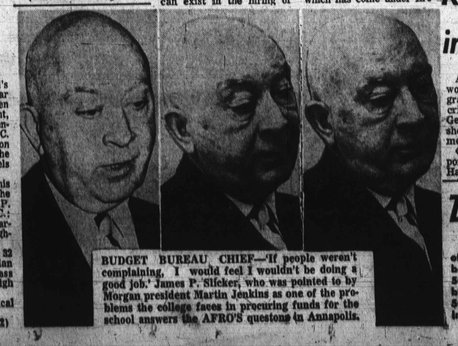
Mr. Bosz, who was himself a budget analyst in the Budget Department for several years, recalls that "during my time with the department I think only one black person applied for the position of analyst."

In describing the procedures of the department which has come under fire from Dr. Martin Jenkins who quit because of difficulties with the Budget Department, Mr. Bosz said:

"The Budget Department is the most powerful department in the State. It is an analyst's job to determine whether or not the head of a department or division will get the money asked for."

In describing the proce-

(Continued on Page 15)



BUDGET BUREAU CHIEF—"If people weren't complaining, I would feel I wouldn't be doing a good job." James P. Sicker, who was pointed to by Morgan president Martin Jenkins as one of the problems the college faces in procuring funds for the school answers the AFRO'S questons in Annapolis.

Radio evangelist in critical condition

A 19-year old evangelist who conducts a Sunday program on Radio WSID, is in critical condition at Md. General Hospital with gunshot wounds of the abdomen.

Central District police report that the Rev. James Harris of the 2200 block Eutaw Place., was set upon by an unknown man and woman while driving his 1969 Firebird at the intersection of Eutaw and Lanvale Sts. last night (Thursday) about 6:35 p.m., the young preacher told po-

(Continued on Page 2)

Locked wheels flipped Billy Stewart to his death

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The world, and especially Washingtonians were shocked to learn of the death of William Larry (Billy) Stewart. His life came to an end on Saturday, Jan. 17th, about 9:15 a.m., near Smithfield, N.C.

The wheels of his 1970 Thunderbird, only a week old, and which he was driving, locked as he approached a bridge. The sudden locking and the slope of the bridge threw his car into the air striking a pole, which was supporting the bridge.

The car was split in two and went over the bridge into the Neuse River, submerging immediately. His manager (Nathanel Duncan), who was following Billy's car in the band's van, stated that the car wheels were wobbling when they left Rocky Mount, N.C. early that morning enroute to Columbia, S.C. Billy told him that upon reaching Columbia, he would have the wheels checked.

Three members of his Soul Kings band died in the car. They were Norman F. Rich, 39, Washington, D.C.; William Cathey, 23, Charlotte, N.C. and Rico Hightower, 22, Newark, N.J.

Billy Stewart was 33 years old, a Washingtonian by birth, attended Douglass and Armstrong High Schools.

He comes from a musical

(Continued on Page 2)

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Zeta Special

The Baltimore Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority begins observance of its 50th birthday with the publication of the Special 50th Anniversary section inside

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