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—AFRO finds Nigeria bitter

FROM PAGE 1

the American volunteer agencies) who are making illegal flights at night into Biafra from São Tome, hostile territory belonging to the Portuguese.

The Portuguese are regarded in Africa as being discriminatory to black governments.

These volunteer agencies purchased four of the stratos-freighters at a nominal fee of approximately 4,000 dollars each.

• • •

Mr. Enahoro stressed that his government had hoped that the U.S. would remain neutral in this crisis as promised when the government refused to sell arms to the federal government.

He points out that when the transactions were made the U.S. said that under no circumstances would planes be used to carry arms and ammunitions and they (the planes) were to be used for humanitarian reasons only.

Mr. Enahoro insists that now that the planes have been sold, how can the U.S. insure that these planes won't be used to carry arms and ammunition and how can they insist that they be used in a certain way?

said that the government had hoped that the United States would have used its influence to get the rebel leader to accept daylight relief supplies and opened land corridors.

He pointed out that these supplies would be controlled by the International Red Cross and be watched by observers from the OAU (Organization of African Unity) team.

This arrangement is acceptable by the International Red Cross here in Lagos and the federal government.

Part of the arrangements was worked out at the special committee meeting of the OAU which is chaired by his majesty Emperor Haile Selassie.

Still the rebel regime refuses to accept daylight flights.

Since night flights are insisted on by the rebel leader many here in official circles wonder what happens to the relief supplies once inside the rebel-held area.

• • •

There are no indications here that the federal government is deliberately starving Ibos.

It is claimed by many that it is the rebel leader who is starving innocent displaced persons and putting them into refugee camps inside Biafra.

These are the victims that the rebel regime shows visitors, newspaper people and TV cameramen.

The observer teams say

Why Nigeria uses arms from Russia

By LILLIAN WIGGINS
AFRO Correspondent

LAGOS, Nigeria — Nigerian officials here have flatly denied that the country is going communistic.

Dr. Okoi Aripo, minister of External Affairs (Secretary of State), stated "I am myself amazed at the depth of feeling, official feeling, in the U.S. by the supposed Russian influence in Nigeria.

"We turned to buy military equipment from the Russians because quite early in the Civil War, the U. S. and Britain, the two countries we have traditionally purchased our arms from, refused.

"To us this meant that our friends were tieing our hands behind our backs and saying don't fight and allow our opponents to defeat us.

"When the rebel regime acquired some surplus American B-26s not purchased from the U.S. government, but by other means and began bombing areas in Nigeria, we were helpless, and for a second time, we turned to the U.S. and Britain.

"The U. S. would not sell us any arms and ammunition, and the British would only sell us the light weapons we normally purchased from them during peace times.

"We needed heavy equipment such as airplanes with which to defend ourselves.

"We then, and only then, turned to the Russians and they agreed to let us buy Soviet MIGs.

"We paid cold hard cash for these planes. Nothing has been given the Federal government, and we in Lagos have promised nothing," the minister said.

Minister Aripo implied that one can't be beholding when he buys like anyone else.

Mr. Aripo went on to point out that the federal arpy had been trained in the flying of Western-type airplanes and with the purchase of Soviet planes, the men had to be trained in the use of these aircrafts.

Meanwhile he stated that "the rebel regime was bombing our markets, our churches and homes. We were completely helpless."

He stressed one of the conditions of the contract with the Soviet government in the purchase of MIG fighter planes was that Russian technicians would teach Nigerian pilots and mechanics how to fly and serbice the planes.

A stipulation of this agreement was that the Russians were never to fly near combat zone and on training flights. Non-Nigerian pilots are not allowed to fly these planes.

IN NIGERIA — AFRO staff writer Mrs. Lillian Wiggins is in Nigeria on a two-week assignment to report on the civil war and how the struggle with rebel Biafra is affecting the people and their relationship with the United States.

that there are more people dying of malnutrition than of starvation.

However they don't claim that people are not dying of starvation.

The Ministry of Health estimates that approximately five to ten persons are dying a day and calls the figure of 25,000 a day, which have been reported in America, fantastic.

Included in this estimate of people dying per day are Ibos and non-Ibos alike.

The Nigerian government has said that they welcomed observer teams and other interested persons to come to the country and observe for themselves the distribution of food, etc.

The Federal Government has also made it clear here that the International Red Cross is the official channel which has been recognized by the federal government and the OAU to control and distribute the food supplies to the rebel-held and liberated territories.

• • •

Mr. Enahoro said that his government had also asked the other organizations to suspend their individual efforts and ventures outside the country and join the International Red Cross working in Lagos.

They have yet to accept, he observes.

He feels that the church organizations are in competition with the International Red Cross and wants the recognition due them as a powerful body.

"The interest of those they are taking care of comes last. . .they want to score points and public recognition," he said.

• • •

Making an observation, Mr. Enahoro said, "Can you quote any other war where the winning side has the other encircled and allows them to get food?

"We have allowed and are continuing to allow this. We have been called upon to stop fighting and feed our foes.

"We have gladly done this because these people fighting are not only our foes but our brothers.

They are Nigerians and when the war is over they must come and live with us."

—Lance A. Dorsey

FROM PAGE 1

says he stayed in a hotel for the first time in his life.

Besides track, he is also interested in staying with Boy Scouting and being a Scout leader.

Lance is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dorsey of 3004 Auchentorly Ter.

His father is a nurse at the U. S. Public Health Hospital and his mother, a claims clerk at the Social Security Office.

He has two brothers, Wayne, who attends Howard University, and Forest, a student at Baltimore Community College.

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DECEMBER 31, 1967 & DECEMBER 31, 1968

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 68	Dec. 31, 67
LIQUID ASSETS		
Mortgage Loans, Pass Book Loans	$374,308.81	$250,992.37
Ground Rents Owned	10,191.90	9,350.32
Cash On Hand and In Bank	5,137.27	5,097.26
Prepaid Insurance	127.37	253.57
Other Assets	68.76	273.16
Total Liquid Assets	$389,834.11	$265,966.68
FIXED ASSETS		
Office Bldg. and Improvements	10,162.98	9,435.66
Fur. Fixts. and Equipment	2,585.91	2,260.51
Total Fixed Assets	$ 12,748.89	$ 11,696.16
TOTAL ASSETS	$402,583.00	$277,662.84
LIABILITES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
LIABILITIES		
Shareholders accounts & Christmas Accts.	$335,837.54	$223,990.16
Advance Payments by Borrowers	25,451.02	19,491.73
Accrued Payroll Taxes and Other Liabilities	3,093.05	304.95
Unearned Loan Origination Fees	1,280.75	1,645.55
Estimated Income Taxes		675.31
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$366,244.56	$246,278.85
Reserves and Surplus		
Reserve for uncollected loans	20,574.36	15,000.00
Surplus	15,764.08	16,384.00
Total Reserves and Surplus	36,388.44	31,384.00
Total Liabilities, Reserves & Surplus	$402,583.00	$277,662.85

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—Militant nun

FROM PAGE 1

she was too outspoken."

"I'm very outspoken," Miss Williams declared, "especially when it comes to something as important to me as the condition of my people in this country and how much more the Church could do to help out."

Sister Judith was one of the 26 Oblate Sisters who attended the Black Sisters Caucus in Pittsburgh, Pa. last year. She received national attention for her part in the meeting.

In Baltimore, Sister Judith was a familiar figure at the well known S.O.U.L. School (Society of United Liberators, Inc.) She taught classes in whatever subjects were needed at the school.

According to Brother Olugbala, a founder of the all-black institution, "Sister Judith had something on her mind. She was liberated and she wanted to show black people the way to liberation.

"That's why she came here and donated her time to teaching black children."

• • •

Like many others connected with the S.O.U.L. School and the children of St. Pius the Tenth, where she taught the Seventh grade, Brother Olugbala does not really understand "why Sister Judith left the Church."

Sister Judith herself says, "I didn't just 'leave' the church I was given a choice, either to go against what I believe, or get out.

"Last Monday night at 9:30," she said, "I received a phone call from someone who refused to identify herself. She said that she was calling for the Mother General.

• • •

"She also said that Mother wanted me to bring my drums to the Central House and that I should not ever speak on violence again. I asked why and was told that Mother insisted that either I do as I was told or get out.

"When I asked to speak to Mother directly I was told that Mother was too busy. I didn't take my drums to the Central House and the next day my release papers came out."

• • •

Release papers or Dispensation Papers Miss Williams explained are documents which a nun who has taken temporary vows, must sign in order to leave her convent and still be in good standing with the Church.

She does not know which of her superiors signed the papers, but is certain that the Mother General did not because it would violate Church law.

Even though two nuns are supposed to sign the papers as witnesses, Miss Williams said that she doesn't know who the witnesses were because they did not sign in her presence.

• • •

"I needed to know why I was forbidden to speak about violence," she added, "it's a real part of life, black people are faced with it every day and I stand on the side of my people when violence is used as a means of voicing their displeasure with the conditions under which they have to live.

"Not talking about it," she concluded, "won't make it go away."

By 7:30 Tuesday evening Sister Judith told the AFRO she was on her way back to her mother, Mrs. Sarah Williams in Chicago.

"According to Church law," Miss Williams said, "I have no recourse because I disobeyed my superior, but I believe that if I had been able to speak to Mother General things would have turned out differently."

"It's frightening to think that after dedicating your life to something it could mean so little to people who have the power to change your whole life that they would refuse to even speak to you about something so important."

Mother Mary of Good Council is the Mother General of the Oblate Sisters. She is the highest superior of the order.

She was reported out of town on visitation and was not available for comment.

Mother Mary Maddelian, the Vicar General is the second ranking superior of the Order.

She told the AFRO:

"I don't know why Sister Judith left, but I'm sure it has nothing to do with her activities in the Black Power Movement.

"But whatever happened it was between the Mother General and the Sister."

Mother Madgellan said that she knew nothing of the phone call.

Mother M. William is a former Mother General of the Oblate Sisters.

Asked if there were any circumstances under which a nun could be refused an audience with her superior on matters concerning her future as a nun she said, "Certainly not. I can't think of any such circumstances."

Nevertheless, Sister Judith is now private citizen, Brenda Williams.

Brother Olugabala declares, "Black people in this community have lost a valuable asset; and the Oblate Sisters, whether they know it or not, have lost something precious too."

NORFLEET BARNES
Accuses Anne Arundel County police department

—Ex-officer

FROM PAGE 1

as he recounted racial epithets and embarrassment at the department.

Mr. Barnes characterized the department as "accustomed to enforcing segregation."

The young police officer had training in military police work and was a military police investigator with several letters of commendation when he decided to join the Anne Arundel Police Department.

When he graduated from the Police Academy he was placed in the Identification Bureau. Mr. Barnes described this section of the Anne Arundel police force as staffed with "officers who were not fit for regular duty," but who had served in the field before.

"Since I was one of the first blacks on the police force, I thought I would be in the mainstream. But they avoided putting a black man in the white community," Mr. Barnes stated.

Police Chief Elmer F. Hagner was quoted as saying that Mr. Barnes was placed in his job because of his background in photography work. Mr. Barnes told the AFRO that he "hadn't taken a photograph in a year," when he was assigned to the section.

Chief Hagner was also quoted as saying that Mr. Barnes' position was important because he was called on to testify in court. Mr. Barnes told the AFRO that he had testified in court a total of three times in his two and a half years of service.

Mr. Barnes described his entry into the department as "strictly a political move" and that the "county was not ready to integrate the police department. Out in the field they are not prepared to see a black man."

Chief Hagner told the AFRO that last week a black applicant was accepted for police training.

"I would not like another man to go through what I did," Mr. Barnes told the Human Relations Commission. He said that he did but only wanted to see conditions changed so that men of his race could be visible as police officers in the county.

Mr. Barnes pointed out several instances of discrimination inside the department including an incident in which he was told by officers not to go into a tavern where a police school graduation party was held.

The tavern, he said, is owned by the father of a police officer near Ferndale. "I was asked to leave the bar, where some of the other white officers were," Mr. Barnes recalls.

"Racial epithets were loosely used in the department," Mr. Barnes stated.

Chief Hagner told the AFRO that he didn't wish to comment" on the situation pending a hearing of the local Human Relations Commission where he will present his case.

The AFRO asked Mr. Hagner if the police department actively recruited black officers, and he replied that 'we certainly do." He pointed out that the department participates in "school-career nights" and recruits at Ft. Meade.

"We are absolutely receptive" to black applicants the Police chief claimed. "We just haven't been getting the applicants."

The Maryland Commission on Human Relations is expected to hear the complaints against the department at a public hearing, even though its powers are limited in resolving any discrimination in the police department.

A package of bills expanding the scope of the commission and giving it punitive powers will be introduced in the General Assembly by State Senator Verda F. Welcome.

The Anne Arundel County Human Relations Commission was "very concerned," in the words of Mr. Barnes after the two and a half hour session that aired the discrimination complaints against the Anne Arundel Police Department.

A recommendation for change definitely will be made," Mr. Barnes said after the hearing.

—Fake Aretha

FROM PAGE 1

con job on the eve of a $4.00-$4.50 per ticket, phoney "Aretha Franklin Review" set for the 4,000 seat exposition hall here.

"On Jan. 16, we received a phone call from the real Aretha's attorneys in New York advising us that this person was an imposter," Musleh recalled.

Lavell Hardy, a 24-year-old New York hairdresser promoter and singer, was arrested and charged with false advertising in connection with the hoax, Musleh said, but since "we were thoroughly convinced that Vicki was forced into being Aretha Franklin" no charges were filed against her.

• • •

Musleh said the weird switch was conceived when Hardy heard Miss Jones sing last year at the Executive Motor Inn in Richmond, Va.

"He asked her to come to Florida and be Aretha Franklin. But she said 'no,'" Musleh recounted from an interview with Miss Jones.

The prosecutor said Miss Jones was finally induced to come to Florida when Hardy called her at her Petersburg home and said he had booked her on a tour with the real Aretha Franklin for a $1,000 fee.

"She didn't have a dime and had to borrow the money from "Big Daddy" (a Richmond figure) and the two of them met Hardy in Melbourne, Fla.," he said.

"When she got here Hardy met her and advised her that she was 'Aretha Franklin.' If she didn't go along with being Aretha Franklin, she just wasn't going to be down here — period," the prosecutor added.

"Hardy supplied her with two hamburgers a day — that's all she had to eat — and never let her out of the room," Musleh said.

Musleh said Miss Jones was "scared from the start."

"She really looked and sounded like Aretha. Hardy put a wig and an expensive gown on her and with the bright stage lights, and from a distance, you couldn't tell it wasn't the real item," said Musleh.

"But even after she got a standing ovation, she was so scared, she took off into the dressing room rather than mix with the crowd," he added.

When the deception was finally broken up, Musleh said he became touched by Miss Jones' plight.

"She didn't have a red cent. She had four children at home and no way to get to them," he said.

During the week of the 19th, "she had to sing three times just for room and board," Musleh added.

But he said, he also became impressed with her talents.

"While interviewing her in the courthouse, I asked her to xing a couple of songs. And people came from all over the building just to hear her.

"This girl is a singer. She's terrific. Just singing without a combo or anyville who signed her to a thing, she showed that she had a distinctive style of her own," Musleh said.

He said he got busy and started calling people who might be interested in managing her. Finally, he found a lawyer in Jacksonville, Fla., who arranged a contract.

"He gave her $500 and sent her home while he went to work lining up engagements," said Musleh.

In Petersburg, Miss Jones' mother said her daughter was swamped with "more bookings than she could use."

—Groundhog's antics

FROM PAGE 1

hole, and there will be at least two more months of for more weeks of winter.

If he doesn't see his shadow, spring is on its way.

Therefore, if Feb. 2 is a cloudy day, the groundhog can't see his shadow, and Baltimore will soon be relieved of winter.

• • •

If Feb. 2 is sunny, too bad, he'll see his shadow, go back in his hole, and Baltimore will bundle up for mohe weeks of winter.

It's simple, but it's not accurate. But who cares at least groundhog watchers will have security in the superstition.

For impateint Baltimoreans who don't see any groundhogs creeping from hybernation along North Ave., the weatherman predicts that the weekend weather will be partly cloudy, colder, with a 40 ber cent chance of rain, highest temperature Friday, in the 50's.

• • •

Why Americans picked the groundhog as a weather man, is uncertain. He happens to come out of his winter hibernation between February and March.

And Feb. 2 happens to be a special day in the Catholic religion, the observance of the Candlemas feast.

• • •

In the Roman Catholic church it's called the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary.

The Greek Orthodox Church calls it the Meeting of the Lord with Simeon and Anna.

The Encyclopedia says, "in the East it has always been observed as a festival of christ . . . in the West it is mostly a festival of the Virgin Mary."

The Greek Orthodox Church calls it the Meeting of the Lord with Simeon and Anna.

The Encyclopedia says, "in the East it has always been observed as a festival of christ . . . in the West it is mostly a festival of the

—Minimum wage

FROM PAGE 1

wages.

William R. Welch, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industry, told the AFRO that state minimum wage laws also go into effect tomorrow.

The state law will set the minimum hurly rate at a $1.30 for establishments with 7 employees or less, and in June the same minimum wage will be applied to businesses with one or more employees.

The state minimum wage of $1.30 will cover practically all employees in Maryland.

The Federal minimum wage laws going into effect are part of the Fair Labor Standards Act passed by congress and calling for progressive increases in wages since 1966.

Changes in the Federal law will affect employees of newly-covered businesses as a result of a drop from $500,000 to $250,000 in the annual volume test for businesses to be covered under the labor law.

Employees who have been covered by the minimum wage provisions prior to 1966, will continue under the $1.60 provision they work under. These workers are in manufacturing, transportation, wholesale trade, large retail stores, finance, insurance, and real estate.

• • •

Employees who have questions on the new minimum wage law can obtain information by phoning:

Hollard Curland, 1022 Federal Building, Charles Center, 962-2265;

College Park: Morris Terkeltaub, 4500 Lehigh Ave., 779-7200;

Salisbury: William Melton, Box 869, Old Post Office Building, 749-3317.

Senator Kennedy gets phone threat

WASHINGTON —Police maintained a 24-hour surveillance at the Virginia home of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Saturday because of a telephoned threat on the Senator's life.

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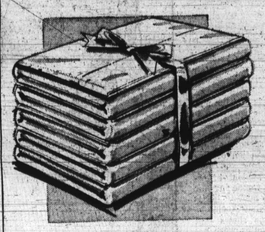

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