NEWS IN BRIEF

Nixon To Visit Pope

ROME (UPI) — President Nixon will visit Italy during his forthcoming European trip, Italian government sources said today.

Vatican sources said Pope Paul VI has not yet received a request for an audience but would "most willingly" see Nixon. Any head of state who visits Italy ordinarily also calls on the Pope.

Million Die In Biafra

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Donald E. Lukens, R-Ohio, estimates the Nigerian Civil War has killed more than one million Biafrans. Lukens, who visited the war-torn area recently, said unless the fighting ends and relief efforts be stepped up, "Millions more face a certain and horrible prospect of death by starvation."

Even Dogs Turned Up Noses

NEW YORK (UPI) — A 25-year-old draft resister, Duncan Cooper, Wednesday tore his army induction notice to shreds and tossed the pieces into the seal pond at the Central Park Zoo.

The seals swam to the debris, sniffed, found it wasn't food, turned up their noses and swam away. Cooper was arrested for littering.

Enos And Enough Are Twins

DUNDEE, MICH. (UPI) — Mrs. Francis Barnier today mulled over what to name her newly born twin sons.

"Personally, I'm considering Enos and Enough," she said. It was her fourth set of twins and her 12th and 13th child.

Nothing Like A Helpful Wife

OBAN, SCOTLAND (UPI)—Len Archibald telephoned his wife from the construction job and told her he missed her. Mrs. Archibald informed him, 300 miles away, he sounded tipsy.

Archibald assured her he had slogged a couple of pints, but was feeling fine and was about to drive to see his parents in Glasgow.

Mrs. Archibald hung up, call police in Oban and told them her husband was too drunk to drive.

Police picked up Archibald a mile out of town and Wednesday a court found him guilty of driving while intoxicated. He was fined $120 and banned from driving for two years.

It's About Time To Give Up

AMARILLO, TEX. (UPI) — Several weeks ago police received a complaint from a man who claimed he was unable to sleep because his neighbor's dog barked all night.

He filed charges and the neighbor got rid of his dog.

Suddenly, late last week, the man again heard barking outside his bedroom window. He told police he looked out and saw the neighbor crawling on hands and knees on his lawn, barking, scratching and howling.

The man gave up.

"I'm going to move," he said.

Not Wed To 2 Vietnams

By GEORGE SIBERA

PARIS (UPI) — U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said today the United States is not permanently wed to the idea of two Vietnams. But the statement apparently failed to allay communist suspicions that America seeks to perpetuate the division of the country.

Lodge was seeking to undermine communist arguments against restoration of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), the six-mile-wide buffer zone that runs roughly along the 17th parallel and now divides the Vietnams.

Speaking at the third session of the Paris peace conference on Vietnam, Lodge declared that the United States does "not regard the 17th Parallel as a permanent political boundary.

—Nun who stayed

FROM PAGE 1

termination and of course violence.

"We are not supported by the church. Not one nun in this school gets a salary. All the salaries go to the lay teachers," she continued.

There are now 110 girls enrolled at St. Frances in grades 9-12. The school is run mostly through tuition.

Black power includes "self-respect, self-identity, and self-determination.

"We've just found a name for what we've been doing all these years."

Sister Mary Paraclete asserted she doesn't know why Sister Judith left the church but she did say that nun works within "two boxes" —the church and the state.

"There are people in the church just like there are people in the country who do not support the Constitution" and there are people in the church who are racists even though "racism is not in keeping with Christianity."

"If it were possible for the school to be a community school, we'd be able to do things other people are not able to do because we are not so caught up in the system as others.

"We sent a proposal to Model Cities for a community school, but it was rejected. They said for political reasons. . .we are still working because if I don't get it one way, I'll get it another."

"The program would have changed the face of this community," she said. "We planned to take all the needs of a given community and satisfy them simultaneously," including entire families in the school's program.

The Oblate order, oldest in the U.S., was founded in 1829 "when four black nuns from Santo Domingo came to Baltimore and found there was no school for people of color, so they founded their own school," she said.

To perpetuate the school, a French priest founded the Oblate order.

Superior Sister Mary Demetria Marshall, who has been in the order 45 years, said the Sister taught both "free and slave" children "under very great difficulty because it was against the law to teach them to read and write.

"I've spent 26 years on missions with the poor. I've been on some missions where I didn't have enough to eat. . .we've always been working with the poor."

"To live in this state since 1829, we've had to go through a lot of different changes," Sister Paraclete volunteered.

"I feel that great women blazed the trail before me . . . I'm sure the black nuns who have preceeded me had a harder time than I have."

The students at St. Frances have done extensive research on the community surrounding the school as part of the plans for a "community school."

"The very reason the community (of nuns) was founded was for our people. . .we intend to keep this school open for black girls. . .and to extend our relevance to the community.

"I am a militant because I don't see any other way."

PRINCIPALS in an alleged conspiracy usually revealed only in crime fiction, are Walter "Gangster" Webster (right) accused of attempting to sneak four hacksaw blades in to his friend (left) Charles Frazier, who had been convicted in Federal Court and confined to prison in a Baltimore County jail. Federal aides said they intercepted the package holding the metal saws secluded in a new pair of shoes.

—Jail escape plot

FROM PAGE 1

the jury that "the girl is a perjurer."

He stated, "Walter Webster was not involved in the plot. When she repeats her story on the witness stand under oath, she is not only putting Webster on the spot but she is making the government a victim of the set-up."

The dramatic trial continued through Thursday and will resume again Monday before the 12-member jury.

Judge Frank Kauffman is presiding.

* * *

Mr. Webster, a dapper figure, was togged in a dark gray silk suit on opening day.

Frazer, who is now confined to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta on a forgery conviction, is also present in the courtroom and charged along with Webster with the conspiracy.

His trial will come at a later date. Also known as a "swell dresser," on the first day he wore a light gray suit, white shirt and tie.

He is under guard of three Federal marshals. His wife is a witness for the defense.

* * *

On Thursday the teenaged girl was on the witness stand for more than two hours. She will continue her testimony when the trial resumes on Monday.

Called as a witness for the government by Mr. Shawe, the attractive, 5'4" young woman stated her name as Marlene Harris and gave her age as 16.

She testified she resides in the 500 block Longwood St. with her parents.

She also told the jury that she completed the 9th grade but left school in June when she and "Bucky" Johnson got tight".

Miss Harris testified she went to live with "Bucky" in a house he rented in the 1100 block Shields Place.

Asked if she knew Bucky was married, she said yes and admitted he had resided with his family on Ward St. until they moved to Shields Place.

She testified she resided there with him "part time and part time at my home" until Mr. Johnson was shot and killed Jan. 11.

Miss Harris also admitted she refused to tell her parents where she was and when asked by Mr. Glaser if it bothered her she replied, "No, it didn't bother me."

Miss Harris also admitted under cross examination that "it didn't bother me" that she and Bucky sold dope, cocaine, and other dope in capsules" at Shields Place.

"He was a dope person," she testified, adding, "He sold drugs. He had cocaine and dope in capsules. We sold them in capsules."

Miss Harris also admitted she had used dope and had helped Bucky sell drugs.

She stated, "Yes, I sold some at Shields Place. Yes, I tried cocaine. I had some one give it to me in the arm with a needle, two or three times.

"I never had any problems as the result of taking drugs. I only took cocaine three times in my life."

Later on cross examination, Miss Harris denied she used any other form of dope.

She was asked the questions so often by defense counsel that Mr. Shawe insisted, "She admits she was living in sin with a dope peddler, that she sold drugs, that she took drugs. What more do you want?"

* * *

As to the alleged incident that she took the shoes with the hacksaw in them to Baltimore County Jail for Frazer in November, Miss Harris stated, "Gangster came to my house on Shields Place. I was in bed. It was about 2 or 2:15 p.m. He woke me up. He told me he wanted me to take a package to the jail.

"I asked him if he had seen "Bucky" about it.

"He said yes and that "Bucky" said it was okay.

"We stopped on the Avenue and got some underwer to put in the package. We were in "Gangster's' white Cadillac.

"We got some gas. We went to Towson to the jail.

I took the package in. I left it with the guard. 'Gangster' told me to use a phony name and address. I signed my name on the paper bag. I told them I was Frazer's niece. I signed Yolanda Harris.

"Gangster' had written Charles Frazer's name on the package. In the car on the way to the jail I used my 4-year-old sister's name. I have seven sisters and two brothers.

"Gangster' gave me $10 to buy the underwear. I got back in the car and gave him the change. I got the sizes of the underwear mixed up. When we got to the jail he let me out and he parked about a block away."

Miss Harris also testified she overheard 'Bucky' and 'Gangster' talking the incident over at the Shields Place house "after it was in the newspapers".

She said, "Bucky" asked 'Gangster' why did he get me to take the shoes out there. They were sort of arguing, using profane language and curse words."

Later on cross examination Miss Harris admitted she did not tell the police and the FBI about the incident until after 'Bucky' was killed on Jan. 11.

She also admitted under cross examination that some statements she gave to the FBI and the police were untrue. However, Miss Harris insisted in each case "I was not lying."

—Refugee

FROM PAGE 1

Crome has been responsible for feeding 430,000 refugees in 120 camps.

He explained that at first, the sick ate whatever was given them. But as they became better, they often would go to the markets to trade tinned rations for Nigerian foodstuff.

The Nigerian government, he stressed, is spending more than 15,000 pounds a month on relief operations.

* * *

To subsidize what the Red Cross gives the people, the government supplies the refugees with native staple foods such as garri made from cassava, yams which are like the American sweet potato, and plantain which looks like bananas, and beans.

Most of the refugees are women, children and old men. Many of the children were separated from their parents. Some families have been reunited, other homeless children have been placed with relatives.

* * *

The Nigerian family system is very strong and substitutes for our welfare system. Families take on the responsibilities of even distant relation.

At another camp under the supervision of a Nigerian teacher, Eu Ekong, one elderly man, when . . . kept cried out, "All I want the government to do is save me.

"I have no family now. The Biafrans have made them to have no bodies, no arms and no legs."

In Itu, a village located in the direction of Calabar, things are pretty much the same. The head of the Red . . . When asked about the hunger problem, Mr. Devron remarked that it is almost impossible for an African to go hungry.

Cross team there, Patrick Kenneth Devron, said he too was withdrawing from the area because the emergency is now over.

* * *

He may get sick from malnutrition because of not getting the proper proteins, but he stressed that most African families grow their own food, and that what they don't grow is plentiful in the bush.

Take for example, the Palm tree, which has been named "King of the Jungle,"—from the fruit of the Palm you get palm oil from the seed (waste part) you get fuel for the fire from the juice of the tree, you get palm wine, the palm leaves make roofs for the houses, the roots are used for rope and the heart of the palm is used for making brooms...not to mention the coconut, pineapple and oranges, he stressed.

He denied both that the federal government was in the starvation business and the figures which were being quoted earlier on the number of deaths at the beginning of the crisis.

"At first," he said, "nearly 700 were dying a day, but after a month' time, that figure dropped to 50.

"Now the death rate is normal, with no more or no less dying as in . . ."

As government troops have secured the area, the flow of refugees has trickled down to a tiny stream.

In the hospital in Uyo, there were very few cases of Kwashi-Okor, an acute form of malnutrition caused by a lack of protein in the diet.

March Of Dimes Birth Defects Centers provide patients with early, expert diagnosis, prompt medical care and long-term rehabilitation of 103 hospitals across the country.

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BLACK PANTHER officers gather prior to an informal meeting in the back room of an East Baltimore grocery store operated by the militant black organization. From left are Baltimore unit chief Maj. Warrent Hart, Lt. Ellijah Boyd and Charles Smith. The bullet worn by Mr. Smith symbolizes the Panthers' willingness to resist armed attack.

—Panthers here

FROM PAGE 1

is what determines who gets what in America. Thus, they feel, it would be a serious error for blacks to simply rely upon the good will of liberal whites, since only blacks can be relied upon to exercise power in their own behalf.

* * *

Although the Black Panthers are known to white suburbanities and black ghetto-dwellers alike as a "militant" group, many aspects of their purpose, methods and political beliefs still remain unknown or misunderstood by the general public.

This, they feel, is due in part to sensationalistic press coverage, and in part to the unwillingness of many people — both black and white — to pay attention to the needs of the ghetto.

This feeling was expressed by Panther Officer Elijah "Zeke" Boyd, 24, an 18-month veteran of Vietnam, recently given an honorable discharge from the Army after 6 years of service.

In a recent interview, Mr. Boyd, who holds the rank of lieutenant in the black organization, told the AFRO:

"The Federal Government seems to think it can keep the black folks quiet in the ghettos by setting up a few offices and programs, and getting a few 'colored people' to staff them.

"But what they don't understand is that the decisions in these programs — including the decisions on how to set them up — have to be made by the people in the ghetto if they are going to be effective.

"Sometimes they'll put a few local people on some council, to give advice, but that's mostly for show. These people are never allowed by the white power-structure to exercise real political power — the whites are afraid of what might happen."

* * *

In their effort to focus the attention of black ghetto-dwellers on the exploitation that they feel is taking place in the community, the Panthers have begun a program of community organizing centered around the problems of inner-city residents.

One aspect of the day-to-day program is a grocery store which recently opened its doors at the corner of Biddle and N. Eden Sts. The store has begun to increase its stock to a full line of food items, sold at prices far below those of other stores in the ghettos of Baltimore.

Asked what relevance a grocery store could have to a militant community-organizing project Panther Chief Maj. Warren Hart, sitting quietly behind the sole wooden desk in the new Easer St. headquarters, simply smiled and pointed to Point 6 of the Ten Points:

"We want an end to the robbery of black people in their own community by white racist businessmen."

"Blacks don't have to be told they're being charged higher prices for food in the neighborhood stores," he elaborated. "We've been kicking about it for years. And we could have kicked about it for years more

"But we decided, the best way to point out the issue to the people and do something about it at the same time was to open our own store, and sell the same stuff without making a tremendous profit and charging double prices."

All proceeds from the store will go towards other community organizing projects and educational materials.

* * *

Although it often goes undiscussed due to the Panthers' concentration on strictly ghetto problems, the issue of the Vietnam war plays a key role in their analysis of American society.

Lt. Boyd, who spent the major part of his second Army hitch in Vietnam as a sergeant, and also served in Korea, Japan and Taiwan, is most vocal on this point.

"More and more black soldiers over there are coming to realize that the U.S. is using them like tools to put down a popular revolution, a revolution of people who are in the same situation there that we blacks are here

"Most of the Vietnamese are poor dirt-farmers and workers. Their revolution is a fight for freedom against the big land-owners, and it's been going on since the end of World War II.

"Naturally, those big land-owners are in tight with the U.S. Government — if they didn't have America support they would have been overthrown a long time ago.

"And you know how Uncle Sam is helping them? He's sending over some of his surplus black population to fight against their Vietnamese brothers, that's how!"

* * *

Despite the "anti-white" image painted of the Panthers by much of the mass media, one of the central themes in their political reasoning is the value of working in cooperation with white groups that have proven themselves to be sincere friends of the black liberation struggle.

"We're not about to forget that there are just as many poor whites oppressed by the power-structure as there are blacks," Lt. Boyd explained. "And the only way for either of us to do anything about it is together.

"You see," he continued, "the same way blacks have been fighting among themselves so long, and dividing themselves and letting the Man control them — it's the same between whites and blacks.

"The system of capitalism forces people to work in competition with each other, competing with each other for a limited number of jobs, competing for a house to live in, competing for everything.

"So people feel forced to divide themselves into 'sides,' and from that point on it's only too easy for white and black to be split against each other.

"But white and black working people have a common enemy — the powerful rich bosses that run this country, and that control the jobs and the real estate, and almost everything else. We have to get together — but only as equals."

The young Panther lieutenant looked around as he emphasized that last word — "equals."

"That's the point," he said, "that's the whole point. Black people aren't going to benfit by an alliance with white organizations unless they enter that coalition as an EQUAL part. And we can't be equal in strength until we control our own destinies, until we have political power to deal with.

"Otherwise, we'd just be forced to rely on the good will of the white liberals, and our politicians would be forced to wheel-and-deal with them, while we go hungry. Dig?"

* * *

Other Panthers in the large, well-furnished office nodded their heads in reply, amid a chorus of "Dig it, brother." "Tell it, Zeke," and a whole lot of skin from the brothers.

Zeke Boyd was warming up.

"Now take all this talk about violence, for instance. If U.S. troops move into a little country like Vietnam and kill a few thousand non-white people, the newspapers and everybody else calls it 'war.'

"But if one black man defends himself with a shotgun against a couple of dozen policemen invading his neighborhood, that's not war, that's 'violence.'

"Like Stokely says, the white world defines the terms, because it's their game, they have the power."

* * *

Now the room was alive with slapping hands, deep laughter and more voices.

"It's like this," said one. "We're going to be in a position of having to beg the Man for little things, little changes here, little improvements there, until we control enough power so we can make the necessary changes by ourselves — without begging.

"That's really why the newspaper call us 'black racists' and 'way out militants' — because we refuse to beg. We have white friends and supporters, but we relate to them as equals."

Among the white friends of the Black Panthers are several members of the Peace and Freedom Party of Maryland, although no formal ties exist between the two groups.

* * *

Another "image" which the Panthers consider to be a creation of the white press is that of the group as a "provacateur" organization, heavily implicated in the riots that have occurred in recent years in almost every major city.

"What most people don't understand," a young woman member of the organization added, "is that the riots hurt us more than anything else. Not just us as an organization, but blacks in general.

"Unless mass action is organized and controlled, it's bound to be destructive — and the people who get most destroyed are us.

"Rioting is futile, it's a gesture of people who are frustrated to the point where they feel they have nothing to lose — but aren't together.

"And that's the whole purpose of the Panthers," she added, gazing solemnly at her listener. "We got to get ourselves together."

—Murphy appointed

FROM PAGE 1

The 39-year-old lawyer has served as deputy to U.S. attorney Stephen H. Sachs since 1966. From 1932 to 1966 Mr. Murphy was an assistant U.S. attorney.

Prior to joining the U.S. Attorney's staff, he was engaged in the private practice of law.

He became interested in a legal career while working as a secretary to a prominent Baltimore attorney. He worked his way through the University of Maryland Law School, where he graduated in 1955.

In addition, Mr. Murphy graduated from Morgan State College with honors in political science and Frederick Douglass High School, where he also won honors.

He has been employed by the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, the Air Research and Development Command, where he was staff judge in the Advocate section, and the Urban Renewal and Housing Agency in Baltimore.

A lifetime resident of Baltimore, Mr. Murphy is married and the father of two children. He has lectured extensively and participated in numerous seminars and forums on crime prevention and detection.

His organizations and activities include: Beta Sigma Tau Fraternity, past president and treasurer; Citizens Planning and Housing Authority; NAACP; Baltimore Urban League; Colonial Golf Club; YMCA, Junior Bar Association of Baltimore, Baltimore City Bar Association and Monumental City Bar Association.

Also the Mayor's Commission on the Administration of Justice During Emergencies; a substitute on the Mayor's Advisory Commission on Crime; the Governor's Task Force on the Administration of Justice During Emergencies; president, Edgewood Elementary School PTA and the Maryland State Bar Association.

Mr. Murphy said the decision to take the position with the governor, which he has been weighing for several weeks, "was not an easy decision to make."

He was also considering a post with Senator Tydings as staff counsel to the District of Columbia committee, and added that "I enjoy the work I'm doing now." He finally felt that the job with Sen. Tydings would take him too far from Maryland politics and friends.

He said he was pleased to get the commitment from the governor that his job would not just be "window dressing."

In his post he will have great opportunity to "move around in the community and communicate and be understood by the community."

Mr. Murphy, who terms himself "sort of a product of the inner city," was a former AFRO newsboy.

"He will become associated with the law firm of Howard, Brown and Williams after he resigns his post in the U.S. Attorney's office, he said.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas said of his post that he does "not feel compromised in any way." Also a product of the inner city, he attended schools here, including Douglass High School and Morgan State College.

He said he felt his strongest recommendation had come from Dr. A. J. Payne, his co-pastor at Enon Baptist and a Baltimore minister for 46 years. His job, he hoped, would be to bring groups "together in doing a job for the community."

—Governor

FROM PAGE 1

budget is too inadequate for the needs of the colleges.

In addition to Mr. Lloyd, the delegation of nearly 20 students and alumni included these student presidents: Mike Chambers, Copin; Roland Smith, Bowie and Dwight Jefferson, Maryland State.

The student leaders are scheduled to meet again with Gov. Mandel within two weeks, following a meeting later with Edmund Meister, of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges.

The group leaders termed the meeting with the governor "satisfactory" and added that they had found him "very receptive."

The delegation also included Eugene W. Long, president of Bowie State College Alumni Association, who issued this prepared statement:

"The Alumni of Bowie State College recognize the immediate need for additional funds for Bowie. As former students of the school, we are very much aware of the inadequate facilities. Such facilities, although somewhat improved now, have long been one of the weaknesses of Bowie.

"We, tax paying and voting alumni, call upon Gov. Mandel and the General Assembly to appropriate the necessary funds as requested by the college Board of Trustees for the updating of Bowie State College.

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN

(Registered U. S. Patent Office)

Circulation audited by Audit Bureau of Circulations (ABC)

Published every Tuesday and Saturday by the AFRO-AMERICAN with the Baltimore offices at 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., 21201. Phone (301) 728-5200.

Second class postage paid at Baltimore, Md.

John H. Murphy, 3rd, President; Elizabeth M. Moss, Vice President and Treasurer; Max E. Dyson, Secretary; Moses J. Newson, Executive Editor

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(One Edition Per Week) (Except Servicemen)

1 year, $12.75; 6 months, $6.50

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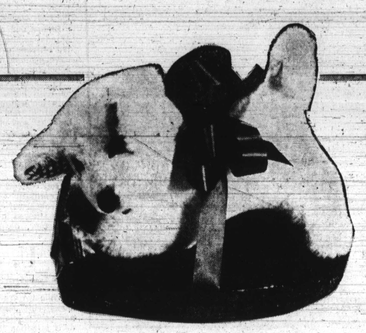

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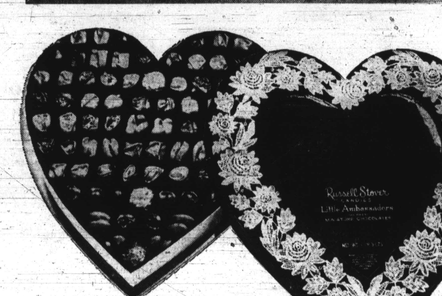

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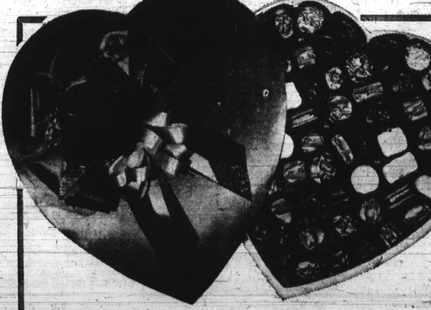

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