Black Family-Myths-Exposed

Five strengths of black families were identified and analyzed in the report: strong kinship bonds, work orientation, adaptability of family roles, high achievement orientation and religion orientation. These traits are manifest quite differently in the lives of black families because of the unique history of racial oppression experienced by blacks in America. The report states that these characteristics should be locked upon as possible adaptations necessary for survival and advancement in a hostile environment and therefore must be regarded as strengths.

In defense of the claim of strong kinship ties, the report says, “about 90 percent of the black babies born out of wedlock were kept by the parent and six in existing families.” This is consistent with the old African tribal system of not allowing a child to be without a father or mother because of one reason or another. For the brothers and sisters of the parents of a newborn child automatically assume the role of father or mother because of the close family ties. Although black families are often portrayed as apathetic or hostile to adoption, they informally adopt ten times as many black children as adoption agencies.

The bonds between relatives in black families must be tight, and the value placed upon children very high for such a rate of adoption of additional children to occur among black families, in spite of the fact that many families are in direstraights.

One of the most widely abused opinions about black people is that they are lazy and refuse to work because they have no moral standards. According to this popular conception, black families place a strong emphasis on work. But government statistics, poor blacks are more likely to work than poor whites; three-fifths of poor black males are employed and about half of the poor white.

It is commonly believed that because the majority of black families who receive public assistance are headed by women, there is greater degree of dependency on the aid. But statistics again deny this. Although 60 per cent of them are paid, two-thirds of the women heading black families work, with many of them working more than one job, which families receive welfare aid thus showing the majority of them are not completely dependent upon welfare.

In most black families, Dr. Hill’s report says, “there is a great deal of sharing of decisions and tasks primarily because of the high proportion of working wives. It is not uncommon for the older children to act as parents for younger children. In other cases, many black children have to go to work early to help supplement the family income.”

The Document also stated that in the overwhelming majority of black families, the husband assumed the role of breadwinner. Such flexibility of family roles is a source of strength and stability.

A large number of college students come from low-income black families which attest to the fact that blacks have a great desire for high achievement. Three-fourths of the blacks come from homes in which the family heads had no college education.

Blacks have always been very adapted to using religion as a mechanism for survival and advancement throughout their history, by starting a church, primarily by younger people, because of the church’s lack of involvement in the secular and economic needs of the black community.

Sociologist, Dr. Joyce Ladner, said the report, “will reaffirm in the minds of black people the things they already know—that blacks are a highly disorganized society and it shows we will not allow only white前瞻ers to interpret our life styles.”

Black Family Pay More Taxes

By A Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Issues delivered last March before the National Industrial Conference Board, Chief of the Census Bureau’s Population Division touched on ultra-sensitive government-level, when he disclosed that because of the inequitable social and local sales and property tax structure, America’s poor, who earn less than $2,000 a year, are more likely to work poor whites.

The teachers on the Circle Prep level deserve to be individually recognized here tonight. They are Pearlie Crayton, Ricardo Teamor, Patricios Hikein, Dr. Lхотне of the G.W.R.U. math department and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Anderson of the G.W.R.U. Science department.

I feel this system entitled “Midway,” Naomi Long Madgett, a contemporary poet, put into a few words exactly what I feel tonight.

“I’ve come this far to freedom
And I won’t turn back.
I’m climbing to the highway
From my old dirt track.
I’m coming and I’m going
A stronger and I’m growing.
And I’ll rap what I’ve been
Or my skin’s not black,
I’ve prayed and slayed and
And I’ve sung my song
You can’t bleed me and you’ve staved me near
But I’m still grown strong.

(continue on page 7)

RPNF-Memphis, Tennessee, is a large border state town, primarily known for the rhythm and blues sound that it exports and the high proportion of blacks in the U.S. This week a different sound echoed through the streets of Memphis. The sound of sniper fire, fire bombs exploding and police sirens wailing and black people running in the streets.

Last week Elion Hayes, a 17 year old black brother died of a crushed skull after a police car chased his car through the streets of Memphis. Autopsy reports stated that he died from head wounds inflicted by a beat of a blunt instrument, obviously a police night stick.

As a result of the truth leaking out, nearly 500 young black men were arrested by the Memphis police force who have been relieved of active duty. While 197 blacks promises and sugar polls have not been able to hold back the wrath of the black community.

Nearly 500 young blacks marched through downtown yesterday at the murder of brother Hayes. During the night of people’s revenge, the mayor and chief of police attempted to impose a curfew on the black community, but it was disregarded.

A three-year old little boy, Robert Reed was playing in the street, and was struck by a police car speeding through. He

(continue on page 7)
ZAMBIA

The simmering rebellion in Chad which has involved French troops took a number of important turns in the last two months. The most significant being Libya's recognition of the insurgent parties. The government of Chad is now offering itself as a base to opponents of Libyan President Ad- dadhi.

Earlier, the government of President Francois Tombalbaye accused Libya of supporting an unsuccessful coup against the regime. The allegations were based on the claim that the insurgents were using the Libyan port of Mogadiscio, in southern Somalia, as a base.

On November 4, the government of Chad announced the arrest of three senior officials of the National Assembly on charges of high treason. The officials were accused of plotting to overthrow the government and establish a military regime.

The government also announced the deployment of additional military reinforcements to the border areas.

**Local News**

**Sister's Window Rods Into**

On Sunday, October 31, 1971, Room 404 Lake Hall was shot into by an unknown marksman. The room is the residence of three sisters. They are Sister Peggy Brock, Sister Debbie White and Sister Vonnelle Pitts. All three are freshman and are from Akron, Ohio.

According to Sister Debbi, "I returned to our room between 1:30 and 2:00 a.m. It was at that time I noticed the hole in the window. There was glass all over the room."

The next morning the Residence Counselor of Lake Hall and the campus police were contacted.

Kit Cory is the Residence Counselor of Lake Hall and Curtis Ruckman was the police officer who answered the call.

Kit Cory assured the three sisters that it was coincidental that their particular window was shot into. And she was certain that no one would do such a thing to them just because they were black.

Curtis Ruckman says, "...either a large bullet or a bullet from a rifle, were found by some type of a gun." Ruckman added, "A detective squad may be sent in for further investigation but at this time I can't say."

According to Ruckman his police report included a safety precaution. "...Kit Cory wrote in his report that he strongly advised that one be allowed to occupy Lake Hall until the cracked window is replaced. Kit Cory (Residence Counselor of Lake Hall) decided to totally ignore Ruckman's suggestion. Ruckman told the Black Watch that he discussed the content of his report with Kit Cory, including the part pertaining to the safety of the occupants in Room 404 Lake Hall. Kit Cory did not discuss that part of the police report with the three sisters. Cory did say, according to Sister Vonnelle, "The window will be replaced in a day or so."

Ten days later the window still had not been replaced. A small board large enough to cover the bullet hole was the only effort made in lieu of repairing the window.

"...During the past few days the cracked glass loosened more as if it were going to fall out," Peggy said. "It's gotten to the point now where the only way to exit our room is through the window. It's outside and in order to make matters worse our heat doesn't work anymore," she added.

Vonnelle told the Black Watch: "We wanted to move to another room until our window was repaired, but she (Kit Cory) told us that there were no rooms available."

"...The Black Watch later learned that there were few rooms available in Lake Hall."

Three of which had only one person in them (according to Residence Halls office, in Moulton Hall).

After all the facts had been brought to light, the Sisters found themselves with a decision to make. They had to choose whether to stay in Lake Hall and separate or stay together by moving to Allyn Hall on a temporary basis. Sister Peggy Brock, Sister Debbie White and Sister Vonnelle Pitts all agreed on the second alternative.
**Black Politics**

Despite the loss of a gubernatorial campaign in Mississippi and a mayoral bid in Cleveland, Ohio, blacks did post some political gains in the November 2nd state and local elections.

In Englewood, N.J., the Rev. Walter S. Ford, Sr., was elected as the city’s first Black mayor. Rev. Taylor, a Democrat and a 54-year-old minister, narrowly defeated Henry Boemi, a white Republican. Englewood has a population of 15,600 persons.

Voters in Kalamazoo, Mich., also elected their first Black mayor. He is Gilbert H. Bradley Jr., 31. Bradley topped a 19 candidates for seven city council seats and was automatically awarded the post of mayor.

In Benton, Harbor, Mich., Charles Joseph, 35, in an upset victory over 14-year incumbent Wilbert Smith, became that city’s first Black male mayor. Joseph ran his opponent by a better than two to one margin, Benton Harbor has a population of 16,500 persons.

Richard G. Hatcher easily defeated white Democratic businessman Theodore Nering Jr. to win reelection to a second four-year term as Mayor of Gary, Ind. Hatcher, one of the first Black mayors in the country, polled a three to one margin over his opponent. The margin of his victory was greater greatly from that of 1967 when he defeated white Republican Joseph McGlinch by a slim 1,300 votes.

In Mississippi, Fayette Mayor Charles Evans was defeated by a white moderate, William Waller. Incumbent state Rep. Robert Clark was swamped in his bid for reelection. Clark, the only Black legislator in the Mississippi legislature, was reelected by a 300-vote margin.

Mississippi Blacks also gleaned seven county supervisor posts, one elected a Black sheriff, another another Black to become a state representative, champion Jersey Joe Walcott. The former boxer, a Democrat whose district includes Tupelo, and Cream, won a two to one division over his white opponent. A Friend of the White Strang, The campaign was marked by the intention of both candidates to work for the well-being of the entire community, no matter what.

Another Black athlete who scored in politics was the Indiana Pacers’ Roger Brown of the American Ethelbal Assn. (ABA). Brown, who listened to election returns during a game with Carolina, was elected in the Indianapolis (Id.) City Council.

Despite defeat in the mayoral race, the story of Black politics in Mississippi is far from over.

3. In Davenport, Powell Owens, 46, was elected to represent the city’s fifth Ward on the City Council.

B) Black congressman, 36, in an upset Black Homecoming

G.B.’s second coming will prove to be another dazzling affair. This year’s theme is “a black togetherness.” Let black homeowners start thinking about home improvements and holiday early, with scheduled events from Sat. Nov. 20 thru Tues. Nov. 23.

Sat. at 2:00 p.m. in University high school gymnasium, 3,000 people will be treated to a military band. The concert will also be there to create some spirit. Come check it out.

Mon. at the University school Auditorium there will be a presentation of Talent from the Kent Black Community. If anyone has ever seen Larry Ghee and his group do “Sly and Family Stone,” they’ll be sure to come see it again. They can really “Get Down.” Another group to see is the “Two Came Out of Soul.” Admission to both basketball games and the talent show will be $2.00 for the Balcony and $2.50 for the Balcony. Tickets will be available at the Human Relations Center, the Institute for American Affairs and at the door.

The 2nd Annual Black Homecoming Coronation Ball will be the finale of the homecoming festivities. It will directly follow the concert in the Plaza Room of the Union. Maintain your “high” from the concert and groove to the latest 45s and an Akron DJ and make up your mind. If you’re on time, witness the crowning of 1971’s Black Queens. Admission price to the ball will be $1. Refreshments will be served.

Jet Publisher

**Is League Vice Chairman**

John H. Johnson, publisher of JET-EBONY magazines, and Gustave L. Levy, former chairman of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, have been named as the first two black executives in the firm of Goldman, Sachs and Co., will serve as vice chairman of the National Urban League’s November 18 Equal Opportunity Day (EOD) dinner which will pay tribute to the late William M. Young, Jr., Ford II chairman, of the dinner, announced.

The dinner, which will be held at the New York Hilton Hotel, will thus combine the efforts of three of the nation’s busiest corporate executives in what promises to be the most successful since the inception of the EOD dinner 15 years ago. Ford will serve as master of ceremonies. In a personal letter to major corporations and others, asking them to become sponsors of the dinner, Ford wrote:

“This occasion offers all of us in the business community a chance to give tangible recognition to the achievements of a man who was both a friend and a counsellor to business in efforts to achieve equal opportunity and improved race relations.”

He added that it will mean a great deal to the National Urban League and to me personally to be able to count upon sponsors in the Department of Commerce, and to become a part of the League’s efforts to carry on Whitney Young’s work.

(continue on page 7)

_In Concert The Bar-Kays and The Undisputed Truth_
One More Martyr...
George Jackson

Editor's Note: Once again, a Black man is murdered in such a manner, as to throw into glaring juxtaposition, the myth of justice and freedom in America and the hard reality of racism and repression. George Jackson. What is so terrible about the martyrdom of young George Jackson—and of the lovely girl of all ages—Black men can no longer be the unmasking of the genocidal impulse among white Americans. What is so terrible is the pathetic Black response to this martyrdom. In the face of the most brutal affront to the image of Black manhood, Black men wring their hands and moan like so many helpless virgins. Over and over again. Generation after generation. Century after century. What is so terrible is that we, Black men, know what to do. We have joined in a horrid game with our oppressors. The rules of the game fashioned (naturally) by the whites, go something like this: White people will, as they always have, heap insult, degradation, violence and contempt upon Black men, as a manifestation of their American-given rights, their ordained status as superior human beings and rulers in this appropriated land. Black men will, as we always have, protest against their brutalization, plead for justice and equality, and organize our lives and our views of the world in line with the models white men have established for us, accepting the implicit proposition that we will become more "acceptable," more bearable, to the degree to which we approximate the white ideal in everything from behavior to appearance. We diminish ourselves in this way, playing that game, munging the psyches of our children, robbing them of image and soul.

And everywhere a Black man falls, his death flings before us the absolute insubstantiality of our situation here, we resort to an outpouring of emotional prose of angry rhetoric, of cathartic poetry. It is a sad release. However, this literature does reflect the community's feeling, and so we publish some representative portion of it for the record.

And Then There Was George Jackson
A recent issue of the Los Angeles Free Press sports a glaring headline: "The Movement Is in Jail." I am not entirely sure now what The Movement means—what it stands for, who is in it, and in what direction it is heading. But that's O.K., I suppose. Sometimes we have to settle for less than total understanding and it is understood. It is a flexible time.

Where The Movement comes to mean, the Movement is to a large measure either in jail or well within the orbit of considerations of "established law." Meaning probation, parole, protective custody and out on bail awaiting trial. As for incarcerated, they are not idle. George Jackson is an example—a few steps past militant Blacks jailed during earlier times.

When the Movement (i.e., civil rights movement) had its southern inception, droves of Blacks were packed into cells. Before long, expected gripes about rotten food and impossible sleeping arrangements settled down. And from the angered throats of the Movement came a song. The jails. The jails heard aloud "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Round" and "We Shall Overcome—Saturday," Jail soon became fashionable. Students were suspended to maintain the reputation of their would-be Alma Mater. Embarrased and disgruntled parents made frantic, long distance calls and the, after reflection, cut off the funds of their colleged offspring. Sometimes there was no choice—the family savings had been depleted by bail bondsmen and various court fees.

Eldridge Cleaver's soul was on ice during his imprisonment at California's Folsom Prison. He thought. He remembered and he wrote. After his release he left the country.

And then there was George Jackson who also thought and remembered and passed on the fruits of his knowledge to others. A socio-political Black bomb infusing minds with 'alien' ideas about economics and revolutionary turn-about. George Jackson had the historically sound facts and coupled them with burning sense of conviction that he was right. He became the dangerous living truth that men do not die when their bodies are confined. But what? Had this not been asserted earlier countless times by other men? Had not pained poetry and lines of love found their way onto paper and into the outside world before? Indeed. Martin Luther King Jr. wrote from the Birmingham jail. Eldridge Cleaver had loved Beverly Axelrod.

George Jackson loved Black freedom. And he had indelicate-ly balanced his obsession with the reality that the American system of law would ultimately afford him no justice. George Jackson was convinced that he would view San Quentin Prison from the outside only by escaping. So, for the nth time, we are stuck with the weary task of in-scribing the name of another brother to a roll that defies termination. We again chalk up a stilled, clenched Black fist that shook the hearts of those who loved George Jackson and the minds of those who reached to know him.

Right On? I wonder. Right On to where and for what purpose? Somehow Blackness must ease up on the soothing beauty of soul and see the harshness of American life that each day makes its special mark on us. The mark that runs the intolerable gamut from idle men—apologetically explained away as the Legions of the Unemployed—to human computers programmed to decide how black children should go to white schools, and vice versa. Somehow the prevailing link between a ghettoized childhood and a bullet in an adult Black head MUST be broken. Somehow all roads must lead to complete freedom for Blacks: we must see that anything other than this is a delay, a detour, a trip. And when that great task is finished we can all write glory songs instead of obituaries. Then we will be the people we dream about becoming. Then our poets will speak of the NOW.

In the meantime, let us pause and take up the chisel and the mallet. The name of George Jackson hangs in the thickened air, screaming for a permanent place.

-Dedicated to: Brother George Lester Jackson

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Robert Bowen

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Angela Davis's Fight For Freedom

The land is lush with sunripened foliage and roads winding through the hills of what some might say is California's most beautiful countryside. Most of its residents are affluent and would be looked upon as unlikely hosts for one of the most historic proceedings in the country's history.

And yet, sitting atop a low range of hills is the Marin County Civic Center and, in one of its two cigar-shaped corridors, called the Hall of Justice, is housed Angela Yvonne Davis.

Miss Davis, a former University of California professor, has been charged with murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy in connection with the August 7, 1970 shootout at the center which resulted in the death of four persons, including Jonathan Peter Jackson, 17-year-old brother of the recently killed George (Soledad Brother) Jackson and a judge, Harold J. Haley. Most of Miss Davis' time, since then has been spent in a two-cell containing a work room and a sleeping room, but the most important periods of her life these days are spent in a place called Courtroom Number 3. It is one of four such rooms along the corridor all of which, in their own right, will be remembered in history.

In Courtroom Number 1, six inmates from San Quentin prison, who are said to have been involved in the alleged escape attempt of George Jackson, are being tried. Courtroom Number 2 has been used little since that day last year when Jonathan Jackson and four inmates allegedly kidnapped a judge and several jurors involved in a case there. And then, there is mains boarded from floor to ceiling as the result of a mysterious explosion last year that has not yet been explained.

Persons desiring entrance to Courtroom 3 receive a thorough search outside Courtroom Number 4 and, having entered the room where hearings into Miss Davis' case are held, find that exits are locked and guarded by armed sheriff's deputies.

At this point, assistant California Atty. Gen. Albert Harris Jr., who is prosecuting the case, doesn't have much to say in the hearings held before Judge Richard E. Arnsan, the sixth judge involved in the case. But Miss Davis and her attorneys, headed by Howard Moore of Atlanta, Ga., almost constantly offer motions in the courtroom calling for a variety of considerations they feel are necessary to ensure a fair trial.

The 27-year-old Miss Davis, sitting between Moore and co-counsel Margaret Burnham at a semi-circular table, often addresses the court herself, but never with the emotion that has been witnessed at the trials of other radicals, prompting one observer to note, "For all the life of her, she seems like an objective attorney and not a person whose very life is entwined with the issues at hand."

At the beginning and end of each hearing, Miss Davis acknowledges the presence of relatives and acquaintances in the comfortable 40-seat chamber with a smile or simple nod of her head.

The most recent motion filed by attorneys for Miss Davis was called for a change of the city where her trial finally will be held.

The change of venue was requested, Moore said, "because we feel she couldn't get a fair trial in Marin because the case has been widely discussed in Marin." To support his charges, Moore produced results of a survey taken by Jeffrey Paige, a sociologist from the University of California, which indicated that of 46 percent of the respondents who would express an opinion, 72 percent believed that she is guilty." The survey also showed, he said, that "less than 2 percent of Bay Area (San Francisco, Berkeley and Oakland) registered voters reported that they had not heard about the shootout and only one-half of 1 percent per cent did not recognize Miss Davis. These levels of recognition can only be compared to interest in major political figures, such as presidential candidates.

Last week, Judge Arnsan granted the change of venue to Santa Clara County, in which the cities of San Jose and Palo Alto are located, but defense attorneys are far from satisfied with the move. Moore said he plans to protest the action because "it is our feeling that she cannot get a fair hearing in Santa Clara County." Moore said that no particular reason was given for the decision to move the trial to Santa Clara County and that "we could only surmise that his (Judge Arnsan's) reasons were ones of convenience. The calendars are not congested in Palo Alto and San Jose, which seems to be one way people make the kind of decision in California, and it would be easy to secure her (Miss Davis) from two sources of danger--some not trying to assassinate her or someone trying to liberate her."

Moore said that of six counties surveyed in the San Francisco-Oakland-Bay Area, San Francisco "was the one county where there was the greatest possibility that she could receive a fair trial." He said that in Santa Clara, according to the survey, 77 percent of the persons interviewed...had unfavorable feelings toward Angela, 65 percent felt that Communists should not be able to teach on college campuses and 50 percent said that a black militant should not be able to teach on a college campus.

Moore added that even San Francisco is not the ideal place for Miss Davis to be tried, but said, "If you had to pick rotten apples, you could get more juice and good meat from San Francisco than any of the other counties. The judge should not transfer the case to any county just because of convenience. Angela Davis is on trial for his life and the evidence should not outweigh consideration for measures that would permit the..." (continue on page 7)
"Unite"  
Timmy Moore  
HABARI GANI BROTHERS AND SISTERS:  
Now that another line of communication has reopened, I hope that each and everyone of us will take advantage of what has been, and will be in the future. By this I don't mean Black United Students vs. the African Students, or IAAA vs. HRC or Black Greeks vs. Black Independents; I mean Black people collectively.  
It is clearly evident that certain workings in the system are dedicated to keeping groups separated. A good example of this is the recent article in certain newspapers in Kent, which have made it appear that Black United Students have no desire to associate with the Kent African Student Association or vice-versa.  
This is another systematic attempt to divide Black people again. Let me clear it up for you and you will see that all of us are together as Black People.  
White liberal students are always talking, "what can we do to help your people?" They also say that, "our student body is divided and we can't solve this anymore." They feel that this is not enough. The educational system, in control of their body, does not have any answer or information to give.  
This is why we are holding this conference. We want to bring together students and school officials with problems such as homework, discipline, teachers, classmates, etc., that feel that this is not enough. The title of the paper is education, but a balanced view of the problem is needed. Although the main function of the programmers is not taught in the Wednesday's tutorial sessions where young brother and sisters are concerned, the main function is to teach them about the institution and with school problems such as homework, discipline, teachers, classmates, etc., we feel that this is not enough. The title of the other paper is about the educational system designed for white people, and that their particular way of life lasts forever. Since white people have always thrived on the enslavement of black people, to get to school in this country means being able to enslave black people in ways both subtle and overt. Now the question becomes to my mind is why should black people continue to accept this "mis-education" without seeking cross-references? By cross-references I mean the information that's going to your mind. You strive for this awareness, you then and only then can you begin to go towards INTELLIGENCE. THIS IS OUR GOAL! We must have all the young brothers and sisters strive for INTELLIGENCE and not only education.  
Intelligence is defined as, "the capacity to apprehend facts and propositions and their relations and to reason about them."

Educational Institute  
By Arty Thomas  
The Educational Institute Of Black United Students, is a service and very active part of the organization. Although, the main function of the program is not taught in the Wednesday's tutorial sessions where young brother and sisters are concerned, the main function is to teach them about the institution and with school problems such as homework, discipline, teachers, classmates, etc., we feel that this is not enough. The title of the paper is education, but a balanced view of the problem is needed.

The Black Watch  
The Omni-present Nigger Phenomenon  
"Nigger, you ain’t shit." "Nigger, I’ll bash the taste out of your mouth." "You jive-nigger," "I’ll bust yo’ head open niggin’." something that a hum niggin’ "Nigger, you ought to quit that shit." "Yeah, that’s what a square nigger" Nigger this, Nigga that, Nigghi Nigghii!!

Does this sound familiar to you? It is not unfamiliar to me. Furthermore, it should sound very familiar to YOU also! Is this not the position of some Ku Klux Klansmen or John Birchers or Nazi Party members or even a large percentage of our likes? It is, believe it or not, the conversation of SOME so-called Black folks talking about some other Black Folks. Yes, it is. This conversation of Black sisters and brothers talking about each other, disrespecting each other, judging each other in the back, and "acting like niggers." Just running off at the mouth with no concern for any business FOR Black people...only AGAINST Black people.

When will we learn to respect each other? Or even to respect ourselves? Is this what we are supposed to be at a new high in Black Awareness, Pride, etc., can still hear that indifferent word spoken constantly. Respect yourselves! It doesn’t cost ANYTHING to give each other a little respect and care to everyone and everywhere. Don’t worry about being short-changed. Quiet as the wind, most of you wouldn’t bust a grape anyway. How many of you Clevelander’s are so innocent to try and whip hunchies, hankie woods, crackers, dago’s and then STAND THERE and wait to see what will happen? You don’t have to tell me that you wouldn’t. Even if you went through Murray Hill, it wouldn’t matter to you. You will be as quiet as a mosquito piping on THREE BALS OF COTTON.

You will give them white folks ALL of their propers but continue to give away Black Blood is thicker than mud. Are you hip to it? Moreover, as an African proverb states: a camel does not make fun of another camel’s hump.  Don’t disrespect YOUR OWN brother! As for you so-called Black Folks, I think Malcolm said it when he spoke concerning Amerikka. ‘One thing I am determined to do is to make America practice what it preaches or preach what it practices’.

Brothers and sisters, kings and queens, let’s try to eradicate that word NIGGER. It is very irrelevant to us in our Nation-building process.

Can you imagine Black Folks lined up for miles and miles, waiting to be “processed” through the gas ovens by the crackers; a brother steps on another brother’s foot and the loud voice is heard to say: “get off my foot, you jive-ass nigger before I bust yo’ face”

Get your minds together nig’oh excuse me.  
J. Joseph Kenyatta  

The Black Watch  
I came down here on August 11th and 12th for my pre-collegiate conference. After running around this campus trying to make the different meetings, that night, the Omegga Psi Phi hospital party was a party all of member’s house. The party was hip and served to reinforce my idea of Kent’s social activities in relation to blacks. At the party, the brothers of Omega reminded us of what had been said that day at the Black Student Orientation. "Discipline Yourself" There’s a time for serious booking and a time for partying and don’t mix the two. They gave us statistics of the brothers and sisters who frunked out because they allowed the two to mix. “Yeah, they said, “Kent can party, but don’t party yourself out of here!”

Many times during the past year I had the opportunity to see first hand the activities at Kent. From what I saw when I was here Kent had some hip social activities going on. But this year as well as last some members of the freshman class will flunk out because they don’t discipline their time. They cannot resist the temptation to go out and party rather than finish their studying. It is understood that you must have to release yourself on the weekends, but make sure that all bookins is done before going out.

It is said that any of us should flunk. Kent State will give us some of the tools that will help us to change this decadent system. Our presence here is vital. We will be on the vanguard of all changes in this country in a concentrated unified effort to make it sensitive to the needs of our people.

So freshmen brothers and sisters, have a good time while you’re here, but grasp the gift of knowledge. For there is much truth in the statement, “To be young, gifted and black; that’s where it’s at.”
Four African Leaders Visit Israel
(Continue from page 2)
The Presidents of four African countries arrived in Israel recently to start a new peacemaking dialogue between Israel and Arab governments.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, chairman of the delegation, said on arrival that the group wanted to "help strengthen" dialogue between Israel and Egypt. The delegation also includes President Camarones, Ahmadou Ahidjo, the Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Gowon, and the President of Zaire, Gen. Joseph D. Mobuto.

Congressional Black Caucus Schedules Second Fund Fete For Nashville, Tenn.
The second fund-raising dinner to benefit the Congressional Black Caucus was held in Nashville, Tenn., on Dec. 11. It was announced in Washington, D.C., that a six-course, $30 dinner will be shared with the Tennessee Voters Council to urban them in organizing and unifying the development and expressing of Black political power," according to Aven, Williams, general chairman of the vote.

The dinner chairman will be Harry Belafonte, Julian Bond, Roy Laws, James Law, Edwin Mitchell and Mrs. Janet Birch. During the same weekend, the Caucus will co-sponsor a medi- cal conference at Meharry Medi- cal College in Nashville, Tenn.

First Black President Of Ham Institute Dies
Alonzo G. Moron, 62, the first Black president of a historically black institution in Virginia, died recently in San Juan, Puerto Rico, after a long illness. Dr. Moron had served as deputy director of the United States Dept. of Housing and Development Office in San Juan.

Maddox Would Vote For Black V.P.

News From Africa
(Continue from page 2)

Black Pay More Taxes
(continue from page 5)

Banks are now paying in the $2000 level will be 11.5 while for $2000-25,000 it will be 10.5. Those with less than $2000 will have an advantage in being taxed.

On the other hand, the new report will also show that the percent- age of state and local taxes paid by the lower-than-$2,000 level stands at 18. For those who pay $5,000, the percentage drops to 10. For all those who pay $25,000 and over, it also shows, as did the previous report, that the percent- age of state and local taxes paid by all groups declines as the income level increases. When state, local and federal taxes are combined, under the "adjusted" income calculation by Herriot and Miller, the rich and poor are highlighted, and the frustration of the so-called equalizing effect of the graduated tax structure is clearly apparent.

According to census person- nel, no such survey or report is contemplated in the future which might be designed to give a clear and accurate picture which they might be seen on a larger scale, i.e. federal subsidies to in- come, the amount of the tax, and tax reliefs to multi-million dollar cooperatives. Herriot said that the new phase of this experiment attempt to show the distribution of govern- ment services in terms of benefits of the different level in- groups, but that the main advantage lies in the fact that it is ex- tremely high. Defense spending for instance could only be determined but for a "plus" for the whole society.

Also of interest in the new report will be the disclosure that while the taxes paid by the lowest quintile (20 per cent of the families having the lowest money income amounts) remained the same from 1962 to 1968, and increased for the next three quintiles over the same time period, the middle quintile's tax share dropped 2.1 per cent. The top 5 per cent dropped even fur- ther from 2.8 to 2.4 per cent.

Gun Fire
(continue from page 1)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A woman was killed instantly. Police cars don't have to deal with speed limits or safety regulations. They were reportedly speeding to the scene of a fire attack, but the Reed family lives several miles away from Oglethorpe. No one knows where the action has been taking place.

The only thing to fight violence is with violence. The Black com- munity in Memphis must unite and follow the example of the black people of Cairo, Illinois. Until that happens, blacks will continue to sing the Memphis blues.

Memphis is familiar with violence. It was in Memphis where Martin Luther King was shot down, violently. In Memphi- phis police and the mayor op- posed the 1968 sanitation strike that brought Martin Luther King to town.

The streets are going to be clean, and police will be able to clean them.

One little girl with her white doll
Dropped it ran scaredly to her white mama
Who immediately patted out her white curtains
Obscured a bit by a white ear she saw me
Outstandingly black

I had missed my yellow bus to my school
Yet I was trembling with fear as they stood at the street.

Me like I was a vicious criminal
Had no voices except my inherited blacks.
And how elated I was to cross those black trucks.

Shoreline Carter

Nature.
He stressed the importance of economic cooperation in Africa.

"Both of us have to grow," President Mugabe said, "the world has to be in line so as to be able to grow.

"The world has to be in line so as to be able to grow."

"It is necessary to work together with the world, particularly with the United Nations, so that we can grow."
"To All The Beautiful Black Sisters"

I don't know what keeps you going
But it keeps growing
You're all Super Queens
And that makes our mind so keen
So sisters don't feel bad
and don't get mad
if things don't turn out right
It's not because we own the night.
And during the day
We don't even play
We shall conquer without
A doubt yours in Revolution

Bro. Harold Lidd'ell

UNTIL WE LEARN TO LOVE
AND PROTECT OUR WOMEN
WE WILL NEVER BE A FIT
AND RECONIZED PEOPLE