DR. J.T. McMILLAN

Reporter For

Churches

Dr. J.T. McMillan is reporter

and consultant for the church

page of the Chronicle. News will

Dr. McMillan brings a wealth

of experience to us. He is identified with many religious and

educational publications. He

serves as editor of his Denominational Publication and

he is chairman of the Educational

Executive Committee for the

be published weekly.

NAACP.

Director.

brother to Humanity."

NAACP

To Convene

October 3-5, according to Kelly

Alexander state president and

Charles McLean, N.C. Field

sday morning, with Dr. J.T.

McMillan, chairman of Church

Work and Ministers Commission,

presiding. The church emphasis

day will follow the theme

"Church Action for Political

NOTICE

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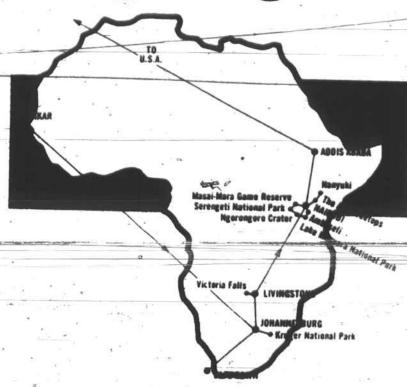
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Winston-Salem, N.C.

Inclusion and Equality."

The opening session will be church emphasis day on Thur-

African Spotlight



African leaders today are made up of two types of groups. One group represent the set that fought for independence for their countries. The other group represent the ones that took over power by force of arm, often by the acquiescence of some foreign powers. These last group of men are not really leaders. Nobody elected them to office and they do not enjoy the mandate of the people they rule.

Most African leaders can be said to be a product of circumstance. Some were propelled to power over night and others took the power by force. One negative aspect of African leadership is that these leaders stay in power too long. Once in power they seem to be always in power. One of the by-products of this kind of situation is that a lot of frustration is generated below the said leader since other potential leaders know that baring the death of a present leader, the rest of the would-be leaders would never have a chance of national leadership.

In colonial days in Africa, white rulers lived apart from native Africans. They had their own hospitals, swimming pools, lots of servants, and established a network of informers who spied on the native Africans.

Today, the white rulers are gone. But the vestages of the past remain. Many present day African rulers still live in isolated conditions. Many of them maintain spies and informers who flatter them and keep them from knowing the real vibration in the country. Many so-called leaders who came to power by questioning the wealth and excesses of other leaders have enriched themselves even more.

The following are the names and countries of African leaders of today. The list is arranged in alphabetical order;

Houari Boumedienne, head of state and government, Algeria; President Anwar Sadat, head of state, Arab Republic of Egypt; Dr. Seretse Khama, president of Botswana; Col. Michel Micombero, president of Burundi; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of Cameroon; Gen. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, president, Central African Republic: François Tombabaye, president of Chad; Commandant Marien Ngouabi. president of Congo; Major Mathieku, president of Dahomey; Francisco Macia Nguema, president of Equatorial Guinea; His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the Cambia; Col. I.K. Acheampong, chairman; National Redemption Council of Ghana; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of Ivory Coast; Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, president of Kenya; Chief Leabua Jonathan, prime iminister of Lesotho; William R. Tolbert Jr., president of Liberia; Col. Muammar Quaddafi, president, Revolutionary Command Council, Libya;

Maj. - Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre, president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia; Dr. Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of Sierra Leone; Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of Sengal; Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of Zambia; Gen. Yakuba Gowon, president of Nigeria; Hamani Diori, president of Niger; His Majesty King Hassan 11, president of Morocco; Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, premier of Mauritius; Moktar Ould Daddah, president of Mauritania: Col. Moussa Traore, president of Mali; Dr. Kamuzu Banda, president of Malawi; Maj-Gen. Gabriel Ramanatsoda, president of Malagasy Republic.

Gen. Sangoule Lamizana, president of Upper Volta; Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire; Mr. Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia; Gen. Idi Amin Dada, president of Uganda; Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania; Maj-Gen. Etienne Eyadema, president of Togo; Maj.-Gen. Jaafir Al Nimeiry, president of Sudan; His Majesty Sobhuza 11, King of Swaziland.

In writing about African leaders, it will not be complete without a word or two on such great African leaders as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Nkrumakh was one of the earliest advocate of African unity. In his book, Africa Must Unite, he told all African people that in unity lies their hopes of greatness and said that if the black man ever hoped to achieve equality with other peoples of the world that he must be united and strong.

Kwame Nkrumah studied in the U.S. at Lincoln University, Pa. Although he died in exile, his hopes for Africa have been an inspiration for many African youths.

Patrice Lumumba, the first prime minister of independent Cong (now Zaire). He was brutally killed in the struggle for his country's independence. Today, many African youths wear beads in memory of him.

The problem that faces many African leaders today is enormous. Over ninety percent of the minerals mined in African continent is exported overseas to be refined and then re-imported into Africa at a great cost. When many African countries need shoes, instead of buying machinery to make shoes, they buy just finished and ready to wear shoes with the result that that country must continue to buy shoes. This kind of situation is repeated over and over again in many

Modernization in many African nations is a hollow word which often means tall buildings which were built with foreign loan and imported building materials.

Yet Africa has made a lot of progress. Educated Africans now man the posts formally manned by white colonialists. And the stride for progress can be seen in the faces of many African leaders at any United Nations meetings. It is hoped that Africa once a dark continent will one day be a source of light for many in other parts of the world. Black Americans can help in the realization of this hope by establishing a lasting relationship with African nations just as other people do.

Nouvisi Egemonye

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UNITED PAUL METHODIST CHURCH 2400 Dellabrook Rd. NE Rev. J.W. Gwyn, Pastor Telephone 723-4531

Rev. Issac Carter, Pastor Telephone 725-9644 Revival held the week of Sep-

tember 9, 1974. Each evening at 7:30 PM Rev. M.L. Dillingham, Shiloh **Baptist Church** Mocksville, NC - Speaker

158 Righland Ave.

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