

## THE FEDERATION JOURNAL

"Lifting As We Climb"

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The N. C. Federation of Negro  
Woman's Club

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## Editorial

1863 — 1963

### PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

January 1963 began a year of celebration for Negroes which marks our "ONE-HUNDRED-Years-of-Freedom."

We take pride in the greatness of America

To which the people of many Races have contributed

We are Proud of our Racial Heritages

For the part played by Our Race in making Our Race Great

We take Pride in our Individual Achievements.

"Through many toils and snares, we have come these 100 years. God has brought us from a mighty long way. He will lead us on.

"God of our weary years, God of our silent tears.

Thou who has brought us thus-far on the way.

Thou who has by Thy might, led us unto the light.

Keep us forever in Thy path we pray.

Lest our feet stray from the places Dear God, where we met Thee.

Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee.

Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand,

True to our God, true to our Native Land."

Toward the end of the 17th Century, Negro women began to take more active part in civic as well as social affairs.

During the 1890's Colored women organized a number of clubs, among them the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was its first president. Its publication, the Woman's Era, and its conventions discussed many subjects related specifically to the Negro.

Among Documents listed in many Negro History Books you will find "Resolutions of the National Association of Colored Women, July 16, 1904."

It is taken from the fourth Convention of this organization held at St. Paul's Church, St. Louis, Missouri.

These resolutions speak of the barbarous taking of human life, discrimination, suffrage, etc. We might do well to re-read this document and gain new courage to con-

tinue the fight they so nobly began.

This Centennial Year is a good year to STUDY ABOUT THE NEGRO. One hundred years after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln the average American Negro knows little about the history of his race. It is surprising how few people know the sources of this information. We hope you find them in libraries both public and school. Here in our state The Richard B. Harrison Public Library in Raleigh make a specialty on collections of Negro Books. The N. C. State Library of Inter-Library Loan Books on Negroes is stored there.

### Early History of the Negro in America — Prof. W. S. Creecy's Message for Rich Square Book Club Negro History Week.

The first Negro came to America with Columbus in 1492. Columbus came with Three ships, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. The Nina was the baby boat and the Santa Maria was the largest. This large boat was piloted by a Negro. The Negro was here a year before the Pilgrim fathers.

In 1619 a Dutch sea Captain came to this country and brought a load of Negroes which he sold for slaves and indentured servants. Many of those who came at this period were either slaves or indentured servants who hoped to work and pay for their trip across the sea. The slave trade became big business and flourished until the 19th Century. Finally the North and South began to look at this situation out of different eyes. Finally the North and South began to look at this situation out of different eyes. Slave labor was less profitable in the North. The idea arose that it was unfair for one to cram something down one man's throat that he himself would not want to swallow.

"Slavery," wrote Jefferson, destroys the basic humanity of the master and the Amor Patria of the slave. Except on the outside it made a more degraded thing of the master than it did of the slave. To deprive another of all the things he wants for himself, and have all the things he want for himself, as far as possible, at the expense of another who is not so much as allowed to share in his own production. They are the slaves who remain manacled day by day, and year by year, to a calloused and absolute disregard of all the rights of such of their fellowmen as can be subjected.

George Washington stated in his will, that after the death of his wife, all his slaves should be set free.

Fugative slave laws were passed to protect this evil. The Missouri Compromise was accepted. John Calhoun defended slavery as a

## Executive Board Meeting Held

The March 2nd meeting in Durham, as guest of local Clubs there, was most satisfactory. A great deal was covered in the way of business which covered:—

1. Annual Convention at Statesville, May 3rd and 4th.  
Theme: — "A Challenge for Change."
2. Communications from National Association President and problem there.
3. Report of Committees on: —  
Constitution being revised.  
Effland Property being sold.  
Scholarships being applied for.  
Nomination of officers for 1963-1965.
4. Our Newest Project — "Birthday Gifts for State Institute Students" — The project is moving nicely under leadership of Miss W. Laws and the four district presidents.
5. The naming of committee leaders for 1963 Convention in Statesville:—  
Auditing - Miss W. Crosson and Mrs. M. Leitao  
Resolutions - Mrs. Hattie Hughes and Miss Rosebud Aggrey  
Budget - Mrs. Saterwhite and Mrs. L. Bost  
Time and Place - Mrs. T. Henley and Mrs. Massey  
Delegates will be added to these at Convention

### Positive Good.

The United States then was twenty-three states large for the North and thirteen in the South. Men like Garrison, Lovejoy and others were beginning to stir the issue.

Negroes like Nat Turner, Dred Scott, Harriet Tubman, Isabella who later changed her name to Sojourner Truth began fighting the issue.

After Buchannon took the Oath of office the Quartet from Boston cut loose, Wendell Phillips, Thoreau, Parker and Emerson. These boys really were felt as they attacked the issue.

1859-10-16 John Brown with eighteen men began his part. He made the war that made us free. Less than two years after John Brown was executed the Northern Armies were marching and singing as they marched, John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the clay, his soul is marching on.

Forty years in the wilderness was enough to prepare Israel for Nationhood. Four score and seven years this nation was able to stand a Civil War.

The American Negro is two years removed from the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

## Religious Emphasis

The resurrection story is brought to us

Anew each spring  
With the leafing of the trees.  
But better still  
It is revealed to us  
Through the lowly caterpillar.  
That crawling worm,  
Despised by all,  
And prey to every bird of flight,  
Grabbles in the dust and dirt  
Until his time has come  
To mummify himself  
Inside a self-spun sheet,  
Securely wound around him like  
A sealed and isolated tomb.

And then the Lord of life,  
With gentle touch,  
Breaks the chrysalis  
And, lo, out of the seemingly  
forsaken tomb  
A butterfly comes forth,  
Proclaiming, as he lifts his  
Brilliant wings to reach the billow  
clouds,  
That Jesus Christ, the Lord of life  
And victor of the grave, is still  
The source of light and life—  
The power to resurrect the dead  
From quiet tomb  
And grant eternal life.

It is Easter time once more — that season of the year which, to the Christian, brings the mingled feeling of sorrow and gladness.

Yes, it is Easter once more — that season of the year when Christians seek closer communion with the risen Lord. But in order to do this we must, first of all, seek the Lord in such places as we know He will be.

The Easter lilies remind us of the life of Jesus — their stateliness; their spotlessness; the beauty they give to the world wherever they are found.

As we enjoy their beauty this Easter season let us remember our Lord whose resurrection from the tomb transformed a saddened world to a hopeful and joyous one.

And let us ask ourselves these questions as we prepare our hearts for closer communion with the risen Lord: —

Where do I seek Christ?  
When do I seek Christ?  
How do I seek Christ?  
Why do I seek Christ?

This is a good time to plan and prepare to enter the second Centennial of freedom.

Goals for the second Centennial:

1. Education (preparedness)
2. The Ballot (Power)
3. Economic Security
4. Nationalism and internationalism