

## The "Durham Day" In New York Affair

The Negro segment of Durham's citizenry will follow with keen interest the outcome of "Durham Day" in New York on February 25 that is being sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce. It is our hope that the 55 "leaders" of Durham industry, government, education and business will be able to so represent their city that it will redound to its glory and honor for many years to come.

That no representative of Durham's largest home-owned financial institution, its Negro bank, savers and loan association, its Negro college, real estate and rental agencies and various other Negro enterprises, could qualify for the grand and glorious "Durham Day" is no fault of the sponsors. It takes years to develop to the point of being worthy of representing Durham in New York. Probably a half century from now, after Negro business interests have erected a couple or more \$7 million home office buildings here, one of the city's Negro business men might be taken along as a valet for some of Durham's leaders in industry, government, education and business.

The "Durham Day" in New York will precede by one day a "North Carolina Day"

luncheon of the Sales and Executive Club of New York at which time Governor Terry Sanford will address the gathering. It is ironical that Charlotte will include one or more of its fifteen Negro members of its local Chamber of Commerce in its delegation while Durham, which is the home of the world's largest Negro business and one of the nation's largest Negro banks, will have no Negro business leader at the "Durham Day" in New York or the "North Carolina Day" luncheon. Since no Negro citizen of Durham has been able to qualify for membership in the local Chamber of Commerce, it now appears that the heads of its gigantic Negro enterprises will be standing on the outside looking in on February 25 and 26.

We commend Durham Negro leaders for the sportsmanlike attitude they have assumed in this latest slap in the face. When interviewed here this week they all expressed the attitude that Durham and its future are more important than any one or group of its citizens; and that if by being omitted from participation in the two events in New York it better serves the interests of Durham, they are happy to not be included in the delegation.

## Disgraceful Representation in the Legislature

This editorial is written in the form of an appeal to the decent and respectable people of both races in Warren County more than criticism or condemnation. It is hoped that if there is one iota of respectability left among the good people of the county that they will rise to the occasion and do a noble deed, not only in behalf of Negro citizens of North Carolina, but their own young white people of the county as well. Both are presently being treated to a most shameful example of debauchery by the drunken rampages and irresponsible utterance of their representative in the North Carolina General Assembly.

We would like to remind the ministers, lawyers, teachers, other professional men and women of Warren County, as well as its average citizen, that it is their white youth who are receiving the greater harm by the disgraceful action of Representative John Kerr rather than the Negro citizenry of North Carolina or their county.

Let it be said here and now, to the credit of a majority of the members of the 1963 General Assembly, that there was some disgust and even contempt in evidence last Tuesday when the Warren County representative attempted to create chaos during the appearance of acting president of A&T College before the joint appropriations committee. The attack made on Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy by Representative Kerr was typical of his past irresponsible performances and created no unsavory surprise among those acquainted with his reputation.

## The Oxford Victory and its Dangers

We commend the citizens of both races in Oxford for having been able to move forward in the matter of lunch counter discrimination which Negroes have previously suffered in that community. Now that this milestone has been achieved it is our hope that other advances toward full citizenship for those of all races will continue until every evidence of the undemocratic system of segregation is fully abolished.

It is our hope that the Granville County Citizens League and the youth department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will continue to work in harmony and as a unit. There is great danger in one or both organizations wanting to hog the whole show or take credit for the victory that has already been won to the extent that it will be impossible to gain a success in future goals.

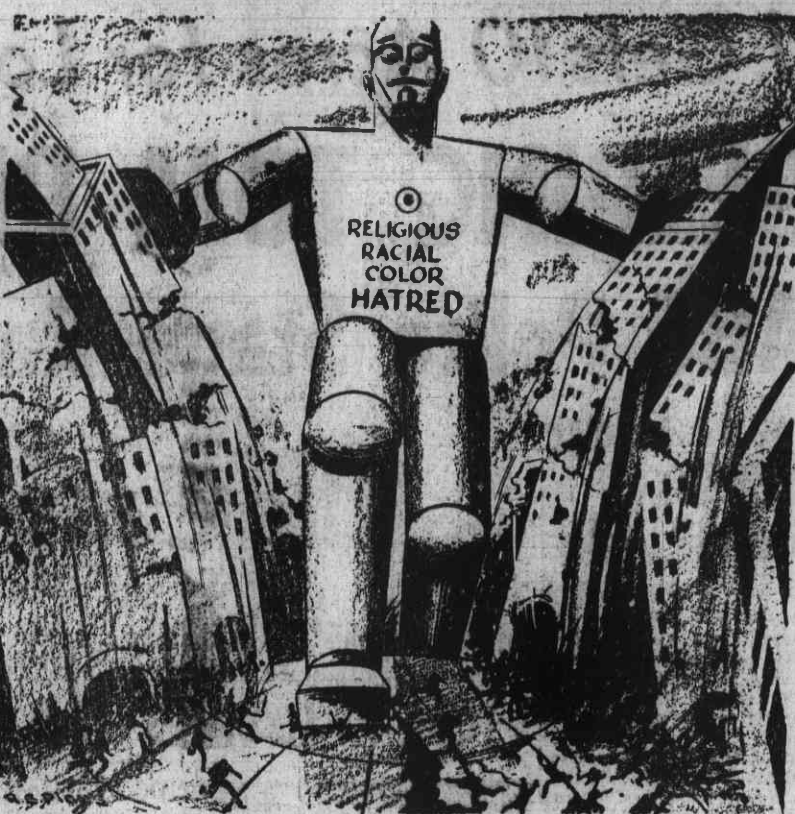
We also warn the Citizens League against becoming too complacent and we warn the youth of the NAACP against becoming arrogant or too impatient. Cooperation of both organizations should be the watchword but a constant eye on the goal of full citizenship should be definitely continued. To fail in such is to fall into the very trap that would bring joy to the enemy.

We charge both organizations to be polite

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NO WORLD PEACE UNTIL THESE HATREDS ARE SUBDUED



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

REV. HAROLD ROLAND

## Jesus Christ is the Safest Anchor In Times of Turbulent Changes



"There arose against them a tempestuous wind." Acts 27:14

What do you do when life's calmness or peace turns into tempestuousness? Life is indeed subject to sudden and violent changes. Change is one of the constant principles of this sometimes uncertain life. The winds of change do blow for us as individuals. The great question then is how we stand up under the violent changes which are so tied in with life's semblance of peace and stability. Too often when we feel that life is fixed and we are now ready to really live, stormy weather strikes. We, therefore, need some kind of stabilizing power to hold us steady in a life that is so filled with uncertainty and change. Where can I find a spiritual stabilizer? Christ the Savior offers a spiritual stabilizer.

In a life so prone to tempestuousness, we need the changeless one, Christ the Savior. The great message of the Epistle to the Hebrews came to a little

band of believers who had faced the raging tempest. Thus the writer recommended to them a stabilizer—Jesus Christ the revealer of God's eternal truth. He called on them to hold fast to Jesus Christ and not let him go as they stood in the raging storm of some dark hour. Christ the Changeless One, he says, is indeed the hope of this changing and uncertain world of ours. He says you may lose many things in the trying hour but hold to Jesus Christ the "Same yesterday, today and forever." In this changing world we are reminded to hold on to the Changeless Christ, the one who has conquered all our foes and will give us the victory.

Anchored in Jesus we can weather the storms of life. All too often life's seeming calmness is turned into a shattering tumult. Our hopes fade. And our dreams are shattered. In the tempest life sinks down into the dark night of the soul. Then where will you turn and what will you do? Anybody can run

when the fearful storms of life strike home to us. But if you would stand in life's tempests you must have an anchor. In this story Paul was anchored in Jesus as the storm raged for fourteen dark and turbulent nights. He was anchored in the one who has power to still the storm. He was anchored in the one who spoke in the raging storm and said "Peace be still." In Jesus we can weather life's storms.

He who through faith reaches out to put his hand in God's hand has something to carry him through the tempestuous scenes of this life. The tempests will come. What are you going to do when the tempests come to shatter and reorder your life? If you are on speaking terms with God, if you have your hands in God's unchanging hands, then you can face and weather the storms of life. In his hands you can say, all the way my God will lead me.

A great faith in God is the secret of facing life's tempestuous winds.

## Welfare Aid Helps Widowed Mother Continue With Her Family

"A common complaint against public welfare is fraud; yet in terms of income tax evasion, racketeers who defraud the government of billions of dollars each year, and deception in the day to day business world, this problem is indeed minor." Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner.

Mary was widowed when her husband, a laborer, was accidentally electrocuted on the job. She had four small children, yet for five years she managed to care for her family and make the payments on her modest home. Her husband had not been covered by Social Security, and the only money she received after his death was a small insurance check for three months.

Finally, her savings were exhausted and the meager income from her work as a maid would not stretch sufficiently to provide the minimum needs for herself and her children. She visited the county department of public welfare, explained her situation and was found eligible to receive an aid to dependent children grant. She continued to work, and because of the small monthly check from the public welfare department, the children were able to continue in school instead of having to stop to go to work.

The oldest, a daughter, was graduated from high school, is married, and she and her husband have regular employment.

The second child, a son,

was graduated from college with a B. S. degree in biology. Now he is serving a two year hitch in the Army as a commissioned officer.

The third child, a daughter, is majoring in English in college and plans to be a teacher. While in high school she received a medal for outstanding work. At present she is working to save money for her next term in college.

The youngest child is a high school junior and is making a fine scholastic average.

None of Mary's children has ever been in trouble. The co-workers who have worked with this family have praised Mary for the wholesome home life she provided for her children, their ambition and desire to become useful citizens. During one period of about two years, Mary was hospitalized. She received treatment through the Vocational Rehabilitation program and made a successful recovery.

Her children, because of the tax dollars spent on them through the public welfare program, are contributing members of society. Three of them are self-sufficient. The fourth, when graduated from high school, will be in a better position to get a job than if she had to leave school.

There are thousands of similar cases in the files of the 100 county departments of public welfare in North Carolina.

## Heroes of the Emancipation

EDITOR'S NOTE — Following is the second in a series of articles on Heroes of the Emancipation. This week's article is about a Richmond slave, Robert Gordon, who, from a humble beginning as a slave for a Virginia yeoman, ultimately became one of the wealthiest Negroes in America at his death. This series is prepared by the research staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Born the slave of a rich yeoman in Richmond, Va., Robert Gordon's master placed him in charge of a coal yard. He managed the yard so faithfully that his owner gave him all of the slack resulting from the handling of the coal. Gordon accumulated thousands of dollars by selling the slack to local manufacturers. With the proceeds, he subsequently purchased his freedom in 1846 and decided to set in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Cincinnati, Gordon invested

his capital at approximately \$15,000.00 in a coal business. Because of his prior experience, he was able to expand his business rapidly and successfully. This disturbed his white competitors who then banded together and reduced the price of coal, hoping to make it unprofitable for Gordon to continue in the business. However, he was shrewd enough to fill all of his orders at the white coal yards by making his purchases through mulattoes who could pass for white.

During this time, the Ohio River was frozen, making it impossible to bring coal to Cincinnati by boat. As a result, Gordon was the only one with a large supply of coal which he sold at advanced prices. With profits made in this deal he later was able to invest extensively in United States Bonds during the Civil War and afterwards in real estate in the wealthy Walnut Hills section of Cincinnati. Upon his death, he was reputed to be worth more than one-half million dollars.

## Municipal Bonds Use Dates Back from the 1850's

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles concerning the financing done by the states and their municipalities. They are brought to you, a citizen, voter, and taxpayer as a public service.

### MUNICIPAL BONDS—WHAT THEY ARE

In our previous article a municipal bond was defined as an instrument of long-term indebtedness by means of which a public body such as a state or one of its municipalities borrows money. It is, in effect, a promise to repay (under certain conditions) a loan and its interest at some specific time or times in the future.

The definition is actually a bit more complex. The term "municipal" refers to more than just municipalities. It refers to states, territories, or possessions of the United States. It also refers to municipalities, political subdivisions, public agencies or such instrumentalities as an authority or commission of states, territories or possessions of the United States. Political subdivisions include counties, school districts, and special districts and may be broken down into special districts for fire prevention, water, sewer, irrigation or other such purposes.

### HISTORY OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

The first state and municipal bonds appeared in the early 1820's. One of the first public facilities constructed with funds received from municipal bonds was the New York Erie Canal. From this time on, municipal bonds continued to play a major role in financing public needs and growth.

After World War I the states and municipalities saw a substantial increase in their bonded debt. This was attributed to the advent of the automobile with its accompanying demand for the use of roads. The standard of living in the post-war period was considerably higher, resulting in increased demands for services by the residents of the states and municipalities. However, the greatest demand for municipal bond financing was to take place in the post-World War II years. States and local municipalities had found it necessary to borrow large sums to finance new public facilities, particularly for primary and secondary schools, highways, airports, hospitals and many other necessities vital to care for the needs of an expanding population. Municipal bonds are also issued to obtain funds to construct, repair or improve public facilities as mentioned above. A municipal bond can best be described as true evidence of the continuity and stability of community life and each bond is a pledge by a city or town of faith in its own future. That knowing investors place their funds in these tax-exempt bonds confirms this faith.

THE SPECIAL TAX BOND: This bond is payable from the proceeds of a special tax (a cigarette or gasoline tax, for example).

THE REVENUE BOND: This bond is payable from revenues derived from toll charges, or rents paid by the users of the facilities acquired or constructed with the proceeds from the sale of the bonds. Toll bridges and roads are good examples of such facilities, as are water and electric systems when publicly owned. In some cases as issuing authority might have "consolidated bonds" which means, briefly, that they are payable from net revenues of more than one facility.

NEW HOUSING AUTHORITY BONDS: These bonds are issued by local Public Housing Authorities. They are secured by a pledge of annual contributions by the Public Housing Administration of the United States, which together with the net revenues of the local Housing Authorities will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds when due. The obligation of the Public Housing Administration is unconditional and solemnly pledges the faith of the United States to the payment of such contributions. This type of tax-exempt bond carries the high quality rating, the same as government bonds.

## Yes. We All Talk

### SPEECH CORRECTION

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE  
For the classroom teacher and parents, I recommend the following book on speech correction, because it deals with methods and principles:

Speech Correction by Charles Van Riper, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

The book considers: (1) disorders of speech, (2) psychotherapy, (3) how children learn to talk, (4) delayed speech, (5) misarticulations, (6) voice disorders, (7) stuttering, (8) hearing problems, (9) foreign dialect, (10) cleft-palate speech, and (11) speech of the cerebral-palsied child.

It also goes without saying that it is an effective source to be used in connection with training students to be speech correctionists.

In the action step (conclusion), the speaker makes an effort to leave a final impression upon the minds of the hearers. One of the most popular ways of ending a speech is to give a final summary of the main ideas.

However, the speaker may also use one or more of the following methods in his conclusion:

1. An appeal
  2. Giving a quotation
  3. Asking a question
  4. Issuing a challenge
  5. Stating one's intentions
  6. Telling a story
- The above-mentioned methods apply only to the oral composition of the speech; but, in order to maintain the attention of the listeners, the speaker must move about on the stage, make gestures and inflect the pitch and volume of his voice.
- READERS: For my free public speaking pamphlet, send a self-addressed long business envelope to Dr. Marcus H. Boulware, Florida A. and M. University, Box 310-A, Tallahassee, Fla.

ing. See the nearest VA office for further details.

Q.—Financial reasons will make me drop out of my GI education classes for some time. Do I lose this time or can I make it up later?

A.—Those having to suspend courses due to financial reasons will be able to resume the classes at a later date and to have their deadline extended so as not to suffer any loss of time.

Q.—Are many veterans of the Spanish-American War still alive?

A.—The most recent report shows that more than 25,000 veterans of the Spanish-American War are still living.

## Vets Questions And Answers

Here are authoritative answers by the Veterans Administration to questions from former servicemen and their families:

Q.—I do not want to go to college. Has the war orphans training program anything to offer me?

A.—Yes. If you are eligible you may pursue courses in vocational training leading to a field in which you may earn your living.