

Building an Economy For Future Generations

The announcement last week that Durham's three major corporations, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank and the Mutual Savings and Loan Association now have combined resources totaling over one hundred million dollars, should be an inspiration to Negro citizens of Durham, the state and the nation. Comparatively speaking, one hundred million dollars in resources represents in management, resourcefulness, initiative, and business acumen one hundred billion dollars.

When it is considered that the three business institutions mentioned above have been and still are entirely managed by Negroes whose forebears one hundred years ago were slaves, the achievement of the N. C. Mutual, Mechanics and Farmers Bank and Mutual Savings and Loan Association is even more phenomenal. With probably little chance of any of the men and women who now head what is often referred to as Durham's big three, being around when the next hundred million dollars in resources are added to the present, we think the milestone should be permanently recorded somewhere so that fu-

ture generations may know that, like the centenarian, achieving the first one hundred million dollars was the hardest.

Ranking along with Durham in achievement in the business world, are Negroes of Atlanta, Georgia, and Nashville, Tennessee. It might not be a bad idea here to remind the younger element of the race that the Negro groups of the three cities mentioned above are all in the South where the going has been tough and the struggle, at times, almost unbearable. In spite of it all Negroes of Durham, Atlanta and Nashville probably rank at the top of Negro business achievement when a comparison is made with those in other cities of the nation.

It is with pardonable pride, therefore, that we commend Durham's big three for having reached the one hundred million mark in combined resources and it is our hope that the achievement will furnish inspiration for members of the race in other cities to rally to the support of Negro business institutions in order that more substantial economy may be assured the coming generations.

A Timely Appointment

The naming of Carl T. Rowan by President Johnson as director of the United States Information Agency—the closest any Negro has ever come to becoming a member of the Cabinet—comes at a time when such is sorely needed to lift the spirits of the 20 million or more Negro citizens of this country. Many of them have become discouraged, if not disgusted, at the turn of events in the national government regarding the issue of civil rights. As a result they have resigned themselves to the attitude that certain positions in government are entirely out of reach of Negroes and therefore will never be held by a member of their race.

Because President Johnson is a native southerner, reaction to the appointment of southern representatives in Congress will probably not be as unfavorable as it would have been had it come from the late President Kennedy or some other occupant of the White House from a northern or western state. The

naming of Rowan to fill a position that will require him to sit in on Cabinet meetings has probably paved the way for the appointment of a Negro to the United States Supreme Court or to the Cabinet per se.

If and when the President does decide to name a Negro as a member of the nation's highest tribunal he will have at his disposal two who are well qualified for the position in the person of Judge Wm. H. Hastie and Judge Thurgood Marshall, both of whom are already serving on federal benches of lower courts with distinction.

We salute President Johnson for the splendid choice he has made in naming Mr. Rowan as the successor to fill the post made vacant by the resignation of Edward R. Murrow. His action should be an inspiration to the thousands of young Negroes in our schools and colleges who are now preparing themselves for positions in government and other walks of life.

An Event That is Typical of Durham

The banquet held at the Central Civic Center Tuesday evening, sponsored by the Durham Chamber of Commerce and the local chapter of the National Football Hall of Fame, for the purpose of launching the newly formed North Carolina Track Club was typical of Durham and followed this city's age old pattern of doing things.

The crowd of 500 persons who turned out for the affair also got an opportunity to see and hear an exclusive array of sports celebrities of the past and present that was fit for the history books. Among them were such famous and well known personalities as Wallace Wade, George McAfee, Bill Murray, Choo Choo Justice of Duke and Earle Edwards of N. C. State. On hand also was young Kenny Browning of Northern County High School, who was presented with pomp and splendor the Hall of Fame Scholar Athlete Award. Along with Browning and his coach, came other nominees for the honor, all of whom were publicly recognized.

Add to the above the fact that Governor and Mrs. Terry Sanford were present to lend official state dignity to the occasion. Now add again the presence of such local celebrities as the president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, to say nothing of the many out of town notables such as L. J. Fisher of High Point, president of the National AAU, and John Lacey of the University of North Carolina and you will have some conception of the high calibre of the event.

Now, up to this point, there is nothing so unusual about such an event. Durham was acting in strict line and time with any progressive and alert city. Distinctly unusual about the event, however, was the fact that there were present at the banquet, for which a fee of \$10 each was charged for the privilege of attending, a track coach and four of his stars of international fame who were unnoticed, unhonored, unmet, unsung, unrecognized and unrepresented at this memorable event that hopes to set in motion machinery to bring fame and recognition to North Carolina in the forthcoming 1964 Olympics trials and other championship amateur competition

to be held in Tokyo, Japan.

Now let's look at some of the records of Coach Walker and some of his proteges. There was NCC's Edwin Roberts, who had been a member of Walker's relay quartet, as anchor man in 440 and 880 winning relay teams. Earlier in the season Roberts had run the fastest 440 yard dash recorded on the boards on the East Coast, covering the distance in 47.7 seconds at the National AAU meet; Andrew McCray, middle distance runner and hurdler, who was the reigning champion of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association in the half-mile run and finished second in the 440-yard hurdles in 51.8.

When it is considered that Coach Walker has produced such other greats of the track as Lee Calhoun, 1956 and 1960 Olympics 110 meter hurdles champion, who tied the world's record of 13.2 in the 110 meters in Germany in 1960; Vance Robinson, Pan American sprinter and participant in the United States and Russia track series; Norman Tate, the 1963 NCAA College and University Division Triple Jump Champion who performed so brilliantly all over Europe last year; Walter Johnson, 440 yard dash, National Association of Intercollegiate Association Champion 1960, two time All American, 1960, 1961; Abebe Bilila, Marathon Run, winner of gold medal in 1960 Olympics at Rome, it is hard to understand how he and his four trackmen, who were present, could be entirely overlooked at the banquet held at the Civic Center on last Tuesday evening.

You guessed it, dear reader, Coach Walker and his athletes are all Negroes. Thus it is the same, sad, old story that unless you are white you can't be right. We think, however, that when the records are all tabulated for the 1964 Olympics, Walker and his boys will be among those counted on to keep the U.S. flag from trailing in the dust. If not it will be some other of Uncle Sam's dark skin boys, as it has most always been in international track events of the past.

BUSINESS JUDGMENT

If you're fifty years old, ask yourself this question: How do I decide things today compared with the way I decided them twenty years ago?

Judgment changes with each passing year. Does the judgement get better or worse?

So far as business judgment goes, we are inclined to think that it gets worse. A business can't thrive if its policies are controlled by men who are playing safe. Some measure of audacity is essential for growth and prosperity.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

REV. HAROLD ROLAND

There are Times When We All Stand in Need of Spiritual Power



"Now I urge you not to lose heart." —Acts 27:22

We all, at times, need a clear call to courage. Here Paul gives the call to courage amid the raging storms. There are so many things in this life that may rob us of our stout-heartedness. This is a world that is filled with anxieties, fears, and worries. These things may rob us of the finer fighting qualities of the heart and the soul. We have seen many people who have lost heart. You know to have HEART is to be confident and courageous. One of the root meanings of the word HEART is to BE COURAGEOUS. There are times when we all need somebody to say to us: "YOU, BE COURAGEOUS!" "Now I urge you not to lose heart."

Here is a young person who needs this word in a tragically hurtful moment. In a deep, deep hurt, life had become intensely miserable. And this is the stuff out of which the tragedy of suicides may be born. The young

person is saved in a moment of near tragedy. Why? The youth is saved from frightening and serious consequences because there is some one who really understands and can say: YOU, BE COURAGEOUS. I know it's experience hurts. I know it's embarrassing for you to endure it. YOU DON'T HAVE TO GIVE UP! You can weather this storm and there will be a brighter tomorrow. "I urge you not to lose heart." Thus a youth is saved because someone spoke the important word in a dark, discouraging crisis.

The spiritual import of these words give elasticity and bounce to the creative powers of the human personality. And there are times when we all stand in need of this spiritual come-back power. Otherwise, many of us would be lost in the dark pit of discouragement and despair. The little faith we have left gives us that old come-back power. A bare thread of love may give us this come-back power. That is why it

is so important for us human beings to know that someone loves and cares for us. It may be a mother, a friend or a teacher. The spiritual resources of Jesus give us that old bouncing back power. So if there is one soul on the verge of discouragement, may I say: You, Be Courageous. "I urge you not to lose heart."

Why would you give up anyway? There will be a tomorrow and that tomorrow can bring light, love, peace and health to you. Thus I say, please, don't give up today. Hold on for a little while longer. Say to you as John said to some in a dark hour who were about to lose heart: "Hold fast till I come. Let no man take away your crown." Hold on, your efforts are not in vain. Be ye steadfast for your labors will not be wasted.

We say to those who may be lost and overwhelmed by discouragement, YOU, BE COURAGEOUS AND GOD WILL REWARD YOU.



There are a lot of folks — of both racial groups — who sincerely believe that the Negro should not use the slogan "Freedom Now."

They say that this is an unrealistic slogan. They say that it carries the connotations of impatience and unreasonableness.

I do not agree. But I do find it strange that anyone should be puzzled over a little modern day impatience on the part of a people who have been patient for centuries.

I submit that the people who object to the phrase — do not understand it.

When we say "Freedom Now," we do not mean that we expect true emancipation to miraculously come about at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. We do not mean that we expect the barriers of hundreds of years to crumble and fall overnight. We do not mean that we want to ride roughshod over others, to violate their human rights in order to get our freedom.

During World War II, the late beloved Mrs. Roosevelt was challenged by someone in an audience as she spoke of the necessity for all Americans to uphold the war effort.

"What has the Negro got to fight for?" called out the heckler.

Policemen and ushers rushed forward to oust the man who shouted the question.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked the preservers of law and order to allow the man to remain in his

seat. She wanted to answer his question, she said. She added that he had a perfect right to ask it.

"The Negro ought to fight for the right to fight for his rights," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

That is what we want right now — the right to fight for our rights. It is all right for Governor Wallace to dislike me. But it is not all right for him to use the power of his office, to prosecute me when I indulge in the traditional American technique of protesting and demonstrating in an orderly manner. When we say Freedom Now, we mean that we want the law of this land to be at our side, when we protest against unfairness. We'll do the rest.

-Professor

Continued from front page
forth fellowships in 1957 and 1962 to pursue work toward the doctorate at Syracuse.

Weston was visiting instructor at NCC in 1952-53 and joined the faculty on a permanent basis in 1954. A member of both Psi Gamma Mu and Phi Alpha Theta social science honor societies, he is also a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

He is married to the former Miss Cozzetta Walker of Winston-Salem, and they are the parents of six children.

-Moose

Continued from front page

Letters have been mailed to the Churches in the Durham area asking for the names of worthy recipients and the committee will also work with the County Welfare Dept. The Salvation Army and individuals that know of worthy recipients.

Each person is to be investigated before shoes are disbursed to eliminate those not actually needing assistance.

The Committee members are: Gaynard Pope, Chairman; Shirley Riggsbee, Co-chairman; Leatrice Hilliard, Sarah Mitchell, Martha Sue Hilliard, Peggy Garcia Ilene Godner, Lib Murray, and Melva Paul.

Anyone desiring further information or assistance should write to P. O. Box 1943 or call Jesse Carpenter at 682-6897.

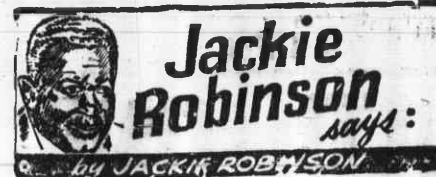
Each person receiving shoes shall do so by means of a certificate signed by a Committee woman, shoes will be selected at the Lodge Shoe Bank 610 Ninth Street between the hours of 10 a. m. 4 p. m. each Saturday.

-Helms

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Ray Thompson will chair the Forum discussion and there will be a question and answer period immediately after the formal presentation by Jesse Helms. His talk has been entitled "As I See It."

The United Presbyterian, Donald Atwood, President, will serve as hosts to the Forum. Robert Colclough will be in charge of the informal coffee hour that will be held at the close of the Forum discussion.



We were not the least bit surprised that Editor David Lawrence of U.S. News and World Report is happy with Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia. In his magazine, referring to M. Dilworth as a "liberal," Dilworth is said to have "told off" the Negro people in a recent speech. Mr. Dilworth, it seems feels that in protesting the traditional Mummers parade in Philadelphia and the use of blackface the Negroes have set the cause of Negro-white relations in the city by 10 years. Mr. Dilworth regards the resentment over blackface as much ado about nothing.

As it becomes obvious to North erners—many of whom have enjoyed the labels of "liberal" while they protested brutality and prejudice in the South, that the Negro Revolution is a national, not a sectional revolution, these formerly friendly white folks are becoming more and more leary. Prejudice is a sinful thing, in their eyes, so long as it exists in someone else's backyard. But let a Negro protest against conditions in the backyard of the "liberals" the shoe begins to pin.

U.S. News and World Report also quotes Mr. Dilworth as attacking "demagogic" Negro leadership. We wish he had spelled this one out a little more clearly. To hurl a backshot charge at Negro leadership is unfair. Certainly, no one in his reasonable mind will accuse the March on Washington leaders of being demagogues. It is true that, among our leadership, there are a few demagogues—just as it is true that there are these types among white leadership.

Mr. Dilworth cannot relate properly to the resentment of Negroes because he has never been one. Perhaps it genuinely appears to him that it is trivial to protest against masquerade in blackface. The people who feel as Mr. Dilworth does point out that no slur is intended and that

this is a harmless "good old cus tom." Perhaps it is, but we are not living in the "good old days." We are living in the days when our youth, our college students, our high school and even grade school youngsters have given us a glorious, militant leadership. They do not intend to tolerate the status quo—to allow things to remain as they are or as they have been. The Negro's route to freedom will be a mocking highway if it is to remain cluttered up with old plantation traditions and folk ways which are in the context of the ante bellum days.

No matter what the liberals say—no matter how much they resent the new attitudes and sentiments and militancy of the Negro, the Revolution will and must continue. Mr. David Lawrence feels that the most important things which have happened to the Negro was the 1954 Supreme Court decision. This writer does not agree. This writer believes that the most significant thing in the progress of race relations in recent months was the advance to the front lines of the young people who decided that one hundred years was long enough to postpone Freedom.

The dedication and courage of these youngsters has been a classic contribution to the parade of all human progress. As Dr. Martin Luther King has so beautifully phrased it, they have come to recognize prison cells not as "dungeons of shame and degradation but as havens of hope and human dignity."

The Negro Revolution, contrary to the feeling of many, has not halted. But it is a shame that the dialog which seemed to have come into being between the colored and white American—at the time of the March—has been stilled. The wounded feelings of a Mayor Dilworth and the recalcitrant extreme rightist views of Mr. David Lawrence, who seems insensitive to the justice of the Negro cause, are no great help.

Letters to the Editor

Recently I heard Miss Doris Greene of North Carolina College render her senior recital. It was a marvelous revelation. If Miss Greene had been a student in some bonafide Conservatory of Music, my expectations would have been normal, but here was a student carrying her college subjects and playing such a brilliant program. The numbers played would have tested the mettle of a seasoned artist. Her program consisted of:

Sonata, Opus No. 3, Beethoven, Allegro con brio, Adagio, Allegro (Scherzo with Trio-Coda), Allegra Assai; La Chassy, Liszt; Valse Oubliée, Liszt; Sonatine, Liszt; Allegro-Modere, Tres Vite-Modere.

Concerto No. 1 in E flat, Liszt, Orchestral parts played at a second piano by her teacher, Miss Ruth Gillum. As anyone of experience knows, this program is out of the ordinary. To play the difficult, yet lovely, La Campanella by Liszt is a worthy achievement. Most musicians pass up the public performance of such a taxing number. I recall only two persons performing the number. The late Roy Tibbs who was married to the famous singer Lillian Evanti played it in joint-recitals years ago in Boston during the land Hayes pre-fame days. Tibbs was a graduate of Pisk and Oberlin Colleges and had great concentration just as does Miss Greene. After all, concentration is the open sesame to worthy achievements. The only other person I recall playing this particular number, was the great Polish

master, Ignace Jan Paderewski. Many persons do not know that the Polish master never had a real teacher of piano till he was nearly thirty years of age. So great was his concentration and ability that he overcame the handicaps of his early years. Another number on Miss Greene's program was also played by Tibbs at his senior recital at Oberlin. The E flat Concerto Miss Greene's fellow students, and the faculty as well as the community assuredly knew they would get an evening of enjoyment for they came out in large numbers.

Both Prof. Samuel Hill and I raved over her playing of the La Campanella.

One who is blessed with such concentration can go far, if she chooses to follow this auspicious beginning. Ruth Gillum deserves great credit for aiding Miss Greene in her pianistics.

Dr. Robert John was there with his usual encouragement for the young pianist. Miss Greene's young mind go to South Carolina State where I heard Barbara Link, a 90 pound student sing a recital that surpassed many an artist. The young woman had depth, voice and ambition to go far, but like most poor folk she had to pitch in and aid in the support of the large family of which she was a part after graduation.

My hat is off to Miss Greene and her teachers.

Blessed may their paths become.

CHARLES J. HARRIS

Heroes of Emancipation

MARTIN R. DELANY

Martin R. Delany was born of free parents in Western Virginia 1821. While he was yet a child his parents moved to Chambersburg, Pa., because they found the lot of the black man in Virginia unendurable.

While still in Western Virginia the youth received his earliest education surreptitiously from transient book peddlers and anyone else who could or would assist him. After moving to Fem., he studied under a clergyman employed by a society of free Negroes. He subsequently applied to enter the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and was denied admittance. Later he was successfully gained admission to Harvard Medical School

from which he was graduated. By the time he entered Harvard he had already become a well-known anti-slavery journalist who wrote a slashing condemnation of the American Colonization Society which sought to rid the country of free Negroes by sending them to Africa. He called the Society "anti-Christian and one of the Negroes worst enemies."

After Delany was graduated from Harvard Medical School, he moved to South Carolina and during the Civil War served as a major of the 104th Regiment at Charleston, the first Negro field officer to serve in that war. In 1874 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Independent Radical party. He died in 1885.

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