

## PALMER

(Continued from front page)  
 Produced a cadre of black leaders.  
 Upon accepting the position Palmer said, "I am honored to have this leadership responsibility vested in me. I shall do all in my power to see that the needs of black educators are made aware and met."

The elections came several days following Palmer's receipt of one of the NEA's honors-The H. Council Trenholm Award for outstanding leadership in intergroup relations in the field of education.

## MRS. EVERS

(Continued from front page)  
 when he was ambushed in his carport.

Mrs. Evers, now a resident of Claremont, Calif., said that she felt that her husband "has not been given the credit that I would like to have seen." She noted that in her travels across college campuses, young people have asked who was Megar.

Such ignorance she found very disturbing.

Appearing radiant and deceptively younger than her 41 years of age, the widow presented two of her children to the convention. They were Darryl Kenyatta, 20, and Reena Denise, 18, who both briefly thanked the convention for remembering their father.

The youngest child, James Van Dyke, 13, Mrs. Evers explained, was away at camp and could not attend.

Mrs. Evers overcame the emotions of a truly splendid moment to launch into her attack on the "system" as it is presently operated. Earlier in the day, she had stressed her commitment to an integrated society during a news conference.

She thus was not interested in, overthrowing it; she only wanted it to work for black Americans, too.

Negroes, she said, have gone through three phases. The first was non-violence, when progress was made, but it was slow. So, in frustration, youths and black communities throughout the country "erupted."

Then there was apathy, and "people just kind of took it easy." Many Negroes, she said, "are still taking it easy, and what are they going to do to get us out of this mess."

Now, she said, there is political activity. Nevertheless, black Americans are still letting their hard-won rights "slip right through our fingers, because we were just too relaxed."

But, she declared, "there is no such luxury for any of us to sit back and take it easy."

She neglected the architects of "benign neglect"-the Nixon Administration-with lulling America to sleep. But "none of us needs a leader in the White House who is going to hide behind closed doors."

## LOANS

(Continued from front page)

European-American Banking Corporation, a U. S.-based multinational bank. The Caribbean branches have been used for the loans since 1970-apparently to avoid public scrutiny and criticism.

The loans are revolving credits in Eurocurrencies, and almost all are provided to South African government departments or state-owned companies. Approximately \$150 million (dollars), for example, went to the South African Ministry of Finance. A government-owned iron and steel corporation received another \$20 million (dollars).

Because the funds are a form of direct assistance to the racist regime in South Africa, disclosure of the loans is being met with loud protest from churches, black leaders, students, and politicians. A similar series of credits back in 1969 was terminated precisely because of this type of public opposition-opposition to U. S. business involvement in South Africa.

Commenting on the loans, George Houser, Executive Director of the American committee on Africa, said, "Such loans bolster South Africa's balance of payments position, help white South Africans become economically self-sufficient, and are an international vote of confidence in apartheid."

In the most recent of the loans, several participating banks requested the European-American Banking Corporation not to reveal their identities. Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, 33rd largest bank in the U. S. and largest in the Southeast, was one of these.

The new arrangements show that foreign credits to South Africa are being made with greater care and secrecy. The banks are sensitive to currents of protest about political implications of their dealings.  
**AMERICAN BANKS AND THEIR DOLLAR PARTICIPATION ARE:**  
 Wells Fargo Bank (N. A.)

Luxemburg Branch \$2.0 million  
 Central National Bank in Chicago, \$1.0 million  
 Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis, Nassau Branch \$1.0 million  
 City National Bank of Detroit, London Branch, \$5 million  
 Republic National Bank of Dallas, London Branch, \$3.0 million  
 First Israel Bank and Trust Co. of New York, Nassau Branch, \$2.0 million  
 First National Bank of Louisville, \$2.0 million  
 Maryland National Bank, Nassau Branch, \$2.0 million  
 United Virginia Bank, Nassau Branch, \$2.0 million  
 Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., \$2.0 million

## HARRISON

(Continued from front page)

Alabama, Harrison received a Bachelor of Arts degree in mathematics from Fisk University and a Master of Business Administration degree in actuarial science from the University of Michigan. A member of Beta Kappa Chi and Omega Psi Phi fraternities, his professional memberships include the Conference of Actuaries in Public Practice, the American Academy of Actuaries, the Southeastern Actuaries and Atlanta Actuarial clubs. He is a former board member of the Atlanta Urban League, a co-Metro Director of the National Alliance of Businessmen and a member of the YMCA and United Appeal. He is married to the former Marilyn McCamby. They have one son, James Carl Harrison, Jr.

Both the associateship and fellowship programs of the Society of Actuaries were established to meet the needs of men and women who work in the actuarial science field of the life insurance industry. The ten courses of study cover such areas as: general mathematics, probability and statistics, numerical analysis, interest theory, life contingencies, demography, risk theory, life insurance accounting, valuation of liabilities, investments, expense analysis, life insurance law and taxation, and equity-based products.

Persons who attain the Fellow, Society of Actuaries designation receive a certificate of completion and are privileged to use the term or its abbreviation (FSA) after their names. Mr. Harrison, along with the other graduates of the Society's 1973 Fellowship program, will be honored in October at a luncheon given at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City by the Society of Actuaries.

## BOND ISSUE

(Continued from front page)

rate." Under the plan the approval of the \$15 million of general bonds and \$2 million of water and sewer bonds would result in making more than \$26 million available to the city for badly needed community improvements.

The Chamber Directors were highly complimentary of the city officials who have developed this "program for progress" which will provide maximum benefits to Durham taxpayers in every part of the city.

The \$2 million of water and sewer bonds would cover installation of water and sewer facilities in connection with the street paving program. The \$15 million of general bonds cover a massive street paving program, construction of thoroughfare projects, a wide-spreading upgrading of Durham's inadequate recreation facilities, and a fire training facility.

"No time in the history of the city have the voters been given the opportunity to provide themselves with more than \$26 million worth of capital improvements through the issuance of only \$17 million worth of bonds. To be able to do this and still have no increase in the debt service tax rate is a tribute to the ingenuity of this plan devised by the Durham city officials," said Mr. Brame.

He continued, "The successful passage of this bond issue will get most of our citizens out of the dust and out of the mud through the standard paving of about 22 miles of dirt streets within the city, and the temporary paving of approximately 23 additional miles. It will help our community catch up in our severely limited recreation facilities by providing 131 acres of new park land, and many new tennis and basketball courts and softball fields, and improving facilities at almost all of the city parks. And it will provide a number of other things, including water and sewer extension, that must be provided if Durham is to offer the kind of quality environment that all of her citizens want and deserve."

Commenting further, Brame said, "The Chamber of Commerce plans to make its full resources available to the

citizens group that will be appointed to educate the public on the merits of this bond issue. We are tremendously eager to see Durham take this very progressive and beneficial step."

## CAPTAIN

(Continued from front page)

1967. Entering active duty immediately following his graduation, he attended several advanced Army schools, including the parachute training course at Fort Benning, Ga., and the advanced chemical officers course at Fort McClellan, Ala., before being assigned to duty as a combat division chemical operations officer in Vietnam.

He was returned from Southeast Asia directly to Duke to take up his graduate studies two years ago.

At his laboratory in the department of chemistry, Jackson has been using a highly sensitive electron spin resonance spectrometer obtained by Duke through grants from the National Science Foundation and the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology. The \$50,000 instrument is a versatile device for studying free radicals occurring in chemical reactions such as those forming when plastics are placed in direct sunlight, in lubricants deteriorating under heat, and in foodstuffs in unsealed containers.

The spectrometer also has been used elsewhere for detection of drugs in samples of urine taken from servicemen returning from overseas areas.

Jackson, who lives in Durham with his wife and three small children, expects to be assigned to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point to teach chemistry after completing his graduate work at Duke.

His widowed mother, Mrs. Velma L. Granberry, resides in Vicksburg, Miss., Jackson's birthplace.

## SCHOOLS

(Continued from front page)

Fuller School for Exceptional Children. Brown was named principal of the Washington Drive Junior High School in 1963 and worked in that capacity until 1971. He was appointed principal of E. E. Smith in July 1971.

He began his undergraduate work at A&T State University and later received his B. S. degree from N. C. Central at Durham, where he also did graduate work. He was awarded his M. A. Degree and principal's certificate from Columbia University. He did further study at UNC Chapel Hill.

Brown is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland County Hospital System, Inc., N. C. Textbook Commission, Fayetteville Recreation and Parks Advisory Commission, National Association of School Principals, N. C. Teachers Assn., National Educational Assn., and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is also a member of the First Baptist Church on Moore St.

A native of Durham, he is the son of Mrs. Mary T. Horton of 3225 Fayetteville St. Brown is married to the former Jennie DeVeaux of Charleston, S. C. They have one son, Julian, a junior at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

## A. M. E.

(Continued From Page 4A)

Jones of St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church will serve as Dean of the Institute.

General program format will be the registration and orientation session to be held on Monday, Tuesday will find the group reviewing the 1972-73 highlights and introduction to new theme for 1973-74 which will be "Introduction and Research and Status of Black Women." Various Workshops covering the Role of the Standing and Special Committees of the Missionary Societies and the Research and Status of Black Women will be further held on the "Alert Missionary Societies in the 70's and 'The Relevancy of Church today," a topic that will be covered by five ministers.

The annual Missionary Dinner will be held on Wednesday evening at 6:00 p.m. Featured speaker will be Dr. Jacquelyn Westcott, N.C. State Director of Social Services.

Other sessions will include discussions on Sickle Cell Anemia, a project of the groups and the coronation of District Queen and Princess of the Second Episcopal District. All persons are urged to participate in the annual retreat where one can study, learn, recreate, participate and have fun.

Participants will hail from

# Getting Smart

BY WALTER L. SMART

Executive Director  
 National Federation of Settlements  
 and Neighborhood Centers

There is no simple or utopian solution to the complex problem of housing. Key to a solution is, however, the government's taking active steps to substantially reduce the widespread abuse and misuse of housing subsidy programs. One way to end such misuse is the active involvement of citizens at the neighborhood level.

As long as speculative builders and developers are invited, urged or otherwise encouraged to build or rehabilitate housing for the poor and near poor, and particularly if the target population is part of the minority group, widespread abuse and misuse of housing subsidy programs will continue.

It should be immediately obvious that the key interest group, the consumer, is totally left out of such an arrangement.

Furthermore, the arrangement wherein a builder-developer "hustles" a local church to front as a sponsor does not in any way change the original premise.

Most, if not all, neighborhoods have a concerned group of residents who are vitally interested in local housing conditions and are motivated to act (without pay) on behalf of their community.

What government has failed to realize is the absolute necessity of giving community leadership adequate tools with realistic objectives. Many who criticize the granting of power to community people fail to note that more times than not citizens are poorly trained and given inadequate tools and funding to complete the desired job.

Our experience in settlements indicates that it is necessary to provide ongoing professional supportive staff

assistance to neighborhood organizations if constructive, sustained efforts are to be realized.

Within neighborhoods where housing is being abandoned, locally based agencies have lacked the tools to bring the problem under control. Thus, the blighting influence of the abandoned building spreads and intensifies the existing level of neighborhood deterioration.

Our experience also indicates that there are a substantial number of landlords who are seeking opportunities to "bail out" of ghetto neighborhoods. Most cities have refrained from using code enforcement powers against such landlords for fear of causing wholesale abandonment. No public interest is served by giving financial incentives to encourage a different attitude and different behavior of landlords. By so doing, the money is largely wasted. Cosmetic repairs are made but the attitudes and behavior are unchanged.

We need some means through which there can be an orderly transference of ownership from landlord to responsible local neighborhood corporations.

There have been numerous occasions, particularly with large scale rehabilitation programs (operating rehabilitation) when basically sound units were given cosmetic repairs, driving the rental cost substantially beyond the local resident's ability to pay. Why should it be necessary for all rehabilitated units to have new bathrooms and new kitchens if the present ones are serviceable? If the cost of rehabilitation were reduced to \$1,500 or \$2,000 per unit, the rental cost and federal subsidy would be substantially reduced.

# Cubans 20th Anniversary Day Of Independence Is Celebrated

BY SARA BAKER SCOTT

July 26 is Independence Day in Cuba. On that day in 1953, Fidel Castro and over a hundred other men and women attacked the Moncada Army Barracks of the dictator Fulgencio Batista. The attack failed and some of the rebels were killed. Many others were taken prisoners and later tortured to death. Fidel Castro and a few others were put into prison. But all across Cuba, thousands of people inspired by the attack began the movement that resulted in the Cuban revolution.

This year is the 20th anniversary of that attack. The 20 years since then have been years of hard work for Cuba - trying to survive in spite of the US economic blockade and countless attempts to sabotage the revolution by US backed mercenaries.

But Cuba is not just trying to survive under the shadow of the United States, she is in the process of building socialism. This means that as conditions of life in Cuba are changed and developed by the people, progress results in dealing with racial attitudes as well. This is especially clear in the areas of racial and sex equality.

The following is part of an interview with a North American black man who has been living in Cuba for three years. Previously he was a political activist in the black struggle in the US, but he was forced to seek asylum in Cuba to escape QUESTION: As a black man living in Cuba, which is a multi-racial society, what's your opinion or understanding of the racial situation here in Cuba? Have you seen any problems or experienced any discrimination or seen any manifestation of racism here? ANSWER: First of all there has to be an understanding that the racial situation here in Cuba and the racial situation in the United States is totally and completely different. For example, the development, the social and economic development here in Cuba was completely different from in the States.

There are definite signs of individuals here who still possess what could be interpreted as racist attitudes. However, the institutions that have been established here after the triumph of the revolution are effectively defeating those attitudes in various individuals. I have not

the five conferences that make up the Second Episcopal District. They include Baltimore, Md., Virginia, North Carolina, Western North Carolina and Washington conferences.

Mrs. F. Malvina Offutt serves as Publicity Chairman.

experienced any organized or any institutionalized racism here in Cuba. When Fidel was in the mountains, he promised that the revolution would be a revolution for all the people. He emphasized that - blacks, mestizos - all the Cuban people. It didn't make any difference.

This is different from what happened in the US. For example in the Civil War in the US we black people were promised land, freedom, liberty, justice, equality, and so forth for our participation in that struggle on the side of the North. After the struggle was over for a brief period of time we did have some tokenism, but as soon as our freedom, our liberty went against the interests of the system, they double crossed us and reverted back to out and out racism. This is the basic difference. The Cuban revolution kept its word. It kept its word to the Chinese people. And it is partly because of this that the whole thing about racism takes on a completely different aspect here in Socialist Cuba.

They are (overcoming problems) in several ways. It might be interesting to note some of these. They are not going around with big signs. They are not going around condemning everybody, but they are incorporating everyone into the work force. There are no jobs that are restricted to anyone because of their color. Also if you look at the officials in the local committees, the organizations, etc., in all of the provinces you will find people of all hues and colors running those organizations - leading those organizations.

In the factory in which I work, this is a factory that before was owned by Proctor and Gamble, and until the revolution there was only one black person working in that factory and the overall number of people employed was over 300. As you might well imagine, that black was employed as the janitor. Today a large number of the leaders of the various organizations in the factories are black. The number of blacks employed is high.

The housing that is available - it doesn't make any difference what color your skin is - if you have the necessary qualifications then you get that house or that apartment...

The few incidents that I have seen or that I do have knowledge of concern individuals... a brother took one of the white sisters to court and accused her of practicing racism against him and his family in the building that they were living in. The revolutionary court investigated and found out

# VETS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A new Veterans Administration computer program to speed checks to G.I. Bill students is expected to become operational next month.

In announcing the new "one stop" service, VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson explained that when VA receives separation papers (DD 214) from the military, VA computers will automatically generate a package of papers to veterans. These include a Certificate of Eligibility (COE) - required when applying for any VA benefit - an application for education or training, and a form for schools to use to certify enrollment.

Previously, each of these was a separate step for students or schools.

The package also will tell veterans their remaining G.I. Bill eligibility time, about counseling and tutorial services, how to apply for educational assistance, and about courses that may be selected for training.

Johnson said that under this new concept, veterans can complete the application and present it, along with the COE, to school officials at the time of registration. The school, in turn, will complete the enrollment portion and forward the entire package to VA for processing. The first benefit checks should be received shortly thereafter.

When veterans request advance payment on the application forms, checks will be waiting at the institution for delivery to them upon registration.

Schools with approved courses for veterans have been notified of the new form and procedure.

there was some ground for him to suspect that the woman was practicing this, and they took action against her to forbid her from doing this. The big thing about it was that the rest of the community took up the cause and they began to talk to the woman to find out exactly what her problems were, etc. I can't say that this woman still doesn't have some racist attitudes or racist ideas, but the big thing is that she is not allowed to express them either by the revolutionary government or by the people of her community. But this is one example of what I am saying about how the government is trying to go about defeating this problem and I am certain that it will be totally and completely defeated, including this thing about attitudes and ideas...

# Norfolk State Prof To Install TV System in Ethiopia

NORFOLK, VA. - Leonard S. Larsen, director of closed circuit television at Norfolk State College, has departed for Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, where he will assume duties as a closed circuit television expert for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

During his stay in Ethiopia, Associate Professor Larsen, who has taken a year's leave of absence, will supervise the installation of a closed circuit television system in Bahir Dar's Academy of Pedagogy.

Following briefings in Washington, D. C., and New York City, he is scheduled to arrive in Ethiopia the weekend of July 20-23.

A native of Cambridge, Mass., Associate Professor Larsen joined the staff at Norfolk State in July 1966 and holds the B. S. and M. A. degrees from Harvard University and Northwestern University.

He is a member of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, the Speech Association of America and Alpha Epsilon Rho, radio-tv honorary fraternity, and a representative of the Educational TV Advisory Committee for the Virginia State Council of Higher Education.

His wife, Mrs. Don Larsen, and their three children, Gregory 14, Yvonne 13 and Cassandra 9, will join Professor Larsen in Ethiopia as soon as he settles into his new assignment.

Here's a home building tip from North Carolina State University housing engineers: In locating heating and cooling ducts, plan them with as few turns as possible. Turns create resistance to air flow and thus reduce effective distribution.

# Counseling Can Prove Helpful To Students

Marginal students - those whose grades or test scores fall below standards - can be helped to achieve academically if adequate counseling is provided.

The counselor should be one who doesn't have the "life or death" (in this case A or F) power of the teacher, should understand the student's life style, often radically different from that of other students; and should be open and direct with the student.

Those are some of the conclusions of a report of North Carolina Central University's Academic Skills Center, written by Dr. Walter Maynor, the center's director, and Mrs. Delores S. Eaton, a counselor in the center.

The center has, since its creation in February, 1968, been the university's vehicle for admitting students whose grades or scores on standardized admission tests fell below the university's normal requirements. Students with low Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and above average high school grades, or with low high school grades and acceptable SAT scores, were admitted with the understanding that they would "willingly participate" in the programs of the center.

Most of the students who enter the program would not have been accepted by the university if the Academic Skills Center had not existed. Nevertheless, they did almost as well academically, with the help of the center, as did the university's other students.

Forty per cent of the regular students who entered as freshmen in 1968 dropped out of school before 1972. Forty-nine per cent of the 139 in the academic skills program dropped out.

Thirty per cent of the academic skills center students graduated after eight semesters in college, as did 46 per cent of the regular students. Still in school after eight semesters were 14 per cent of the regular students and 20 per cent of the center's students.

## Card of Thanks

I want to sincerely thank all of my friends for their many acts of kindness and thoughtfulness - prayers, cards, flowers, and visits during my rather lengthy illness. Your concern and interest have made the days go by easier for me. Thank you all.

Mrs. Annie B. Greene 4048 East Gear Street Durham, NC

# FURTHER REDUCTION!

DURING OUR

## CHRISTMAS in July

### SALE

MEN and WOMEN'S  
SPRING and SUMMER SHOES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>JOYCE! IMPRINTS and LIFSTRIDE SHOES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Values to \$23.00     <b>SALE PRICE 11.54</b></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SRO and ZODIAC SHOES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Values to \$22.00     <b>SALE PRICE 9.62</b></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LADIES SHOES by DANIELS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">481</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Values to \$14.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reg. \$26.00 Shoes by <b>NATURALIZER</b> <b>Now 14.42</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SELECT GROUP MEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER SHOES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">by FLORESHEIM, and A/G</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">50% OFF</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reg. \$14.00 Shoes by <b>FRONT ROW</b> <b>Now 9.62</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LADIES FLORESHEIM and VALLEY SHOES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Values to \$30.00     <b>Now 14.42</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LADIES HANDBAGS 66% OFF</b></p>

*Roscoe Griffin Shoes*

Department Stores  
 Chain of Village  
 Uniforms & Hosiery  
 North Hills  
 Virginia-Carolina State Department  
 Columbia Valley Mall  
 Downtown Rocky Mount and Terry Town Mall