

Semi-Monthly Summary

HISTORY-MAKING BLACK HAPPENINGS:
(For your continuing, etc.....)

INTERNATIONAL
UGANDA--All American citizens were ordered not to leave Uganda until after a meeting at the nation's national airport. Although the Americans were subsequently allowed to leave without a national meeting with Amin, shock and furor were felt throughout the world.

l-American and some United Nations' observers felt that the summons to the Americans was, in and of itself, an act of persecution, since no such order had been previously given except when a mass execution was in store.

Through some African nations, there is outward disfavor but covert admiration for the "brazen and cocky black buffoon" who can make the South Africans and the Rhodesians shudder and hurl contempt at the British who placed him in power through a coup felt to be in white foreign self-interest.

KENYA--Ugandans in Kenya reported that Amin had murdered with his own weapon the most influential Christian leader in Africa. The alleged reason was envy which was translated by President Idi Amin of Uganda into an ostensible "coup-in-the-making, with the supposed help of Israel and Tanzania.

The Anglican Archbishop Janani Lumum had made the Anglican (or Episcopal) church in Uganda the strongest religious group in that country. Further, Archbishop Lumum was a man of immense loyalty, reasonableness and personal character--all traits said to be threatening to the allegedly erratic, uneducated and unstable Amin.

RHODESIA (or ZIMBABWE)

Prime Minister Ian Smith rammed through his parliament anti-segregation legislation, desegregating sports arenas, hotels and other public places, and allowing blacks to own farms in "prohibited white areas".

This was seen as a major part of his frenzied attempt to woo moderate blacks to a "go slowly" approach to black majority rule, an approach which would leave minority whites in much of their present privileged economic, social and political.

SOUTH AFRICA--Roman Catholic and Anglican schools which integrated their classroom in defiance of government policy were ordered to desist defiance. The Roman Catholic authorities agreed to halt further efforts, but not to re-segregate. The Anglican

response was not immediately known.

NATIONAL NEWS
On The Home Front

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The liberal-minded U.S. Civil Rights Commission has underscored what it sees as the massive need for further school busing. Reaction among some black and white leaders was one of at least curiosity as to why this prestigious agency could not, in addition to their recommendations of some clearly needed busing, make additional recommendations which may be more appropriate in some areas of the nation.

WASHINGTON, D.C.--

congratulated by President Carter (and only recently publicly chastised in a gratuitous or indecent manner by Secretary of State Vance), testified on the need for the ending of the 1971 Byrd Amendment. The Byrd Amendment permits importation by U.S. firms of Rhodesian chrome in spite of a world-wide boycott against Rhodesia. This move, to end the embargo, as advocated by Ambassador Young, is expected to pass in the current Congress.

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Black Congresspersons have received an unprecedented 5 committee or sub-committee chairmanships. Senator Edward Brooke, not a member of the Caucus, has become ranking Republican member of the Senate's Banking Committee.

NEW YORK, N.Y.--The white Episcopal Bishop of New York, Dr. Paul Moore, whose Cathedral of St. John the Divine recently expelled all of its black adult singers, (in spite of the Cathedral's largely minority group composition) was honored by the New York Urban League as a recipient of its annual Frederick Douglass Award.

When black clergyman and other citizens protested, protestors were allegedly reminded directly and indirectly that the Urban League is not a black rights organization, but is an interracial organization designed to serve black needs on an interracial basis. Bishop Moore received the Douglass award for his stated efforts at improving the quality of urban life.

CHICAGO, ILL.--The Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission has secured an agreement for recruitment of blacks in

the State Police to move from 3.5 percent to 50 percent. This may be a pace-setting pattern or model for the nation.

JACKSON, MISS.--Congressman Charles Diggs in a speech at Jackson State University on Africa and African affairs, made a scathing criticism of the two former presidential administrations for their policies toward South Africa. His attack was seen also as an indirect challenge to the Carter Administration to make drastic policy and implementation changes.

BOSTON, MASS.--Civil disturbances erupted for the first time in nearly a year at Boston's Hyde Park High School, the scene of anti-busing (or anti-black) incidents previously. The disturbances closed the high school temporarily.

NEWARK, N.J.--Meanwhile, in Newark, N.J., nine policemen and a former city court clerk were indicted for being alleged members of a drug ring.

NEW ORLEANS--National Black Police Association challenged the Carter administration to make realistic integration efforts in all federal law enforcement agencies, at the FBI and the Justice Department especially.

(Please read the MONITOR newspaper magazine supplement for further analysis of these and other issues in the "Microscope".)

EMBARRASSING, BURNING Itching?

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The Office Hostess



by Naomi C. McLean, CPS Business Writer

SECRETARIES INTENT upon acquiring a reputation for poise and good manners must realize that the impression they make on callers is important. Just as a woman wants to be proud of her company and her

the difference between profit and loss for a business.

So, in treating visitors courteously, the secretary plays an important role with far-reaching results. And she can play her part well with or without one of

visitors and, if possible, the subject of the call; Follow through on any details that have to be taken care of afterwards--confirming letters, orders or arrangements to be made. Remember names

Of course, to do any assignments, the secretary is available in her office while a private conversation is carried on between the visitor and her executive.

appreciate a secretary who knows how to handle this phase of office etiquette.

The arrival of visitors gives the secretary a chance to do a good public relations job for her firm.

For everyone who comes in contact with a company forms an opinion of it. If the impression is favorable, callers will be glad to deal with the firm; and they are bound to spread their viewpoint about it. Such word-of-mouth advertising can greatly influence a company's acceptance and its sales. Public opinion may mean

the main characters, and faces so that you can greet frequent callers more cordially; Try to avoid interrupting a visit smoothly. When he is busy or absent, she has a chance to act as good-will ambassador for him.

Receiving callers graciously depends upon forethought and consideration.

Remember names and faces so that you can greet frequent callers more cordially; Try to avoid interrupting a visit unless an urgent matter comes up; Make a note of anything that will need the boss' attention later and give the message to your boss as soon as the visitor leaves.

The office hostess (if she is an excellent one), can make visitors feel welcome and important. She is alert about all matters; available when needed; courteous, handles situations intelligently, and the boss is pleased because of her courtesy way and sincere interest pertaining to her position.

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WORLD SCENE:

"The artist has to make up his mind whether to fight for freedom or for slavery. I have made up my mind--for me there is no alternative."

This is what Paul Robeson stated in his book "Here I Stand" nearly two decades ago.

Paul Robeson clearly recognized the link between art and politics and was aware of the fact that his art would never rise above mere entertainment if he did not use it as a weapon in the fight for peace and equality, in the fight against racism, thus giving it moral and spiritual power.

Son of a former slave, Paul Robeson was brought up by his father as an honest and self-respecting man. He received a classical education and graduated from Columbia University (Faculty of Law). But everywhere he met with racial discrimination and this was an obstacle in his career as a lawyer. So he took to art to become an actor in the theatre and in films. At his first concert, given in New York, in April 1925, he sang almost exclusively negro spirituals, arranged by a coloured friend. It was a sensation for the United States of America and an enormous success for Robeson. But for the artist Robeson, too, the U.S.A. meant continued racial discrimination. Even though he was not so much affected by it himself, he saw his fellow blacks exposed to insults and humiliations. In addition opportunities for a black artist were very limited. To get a role in a play or a film was a stroke of luck, and

almost without exception they were roles portraying traditional stereotypes of black people. When producers did not offer him decent roles in plays where the content and form were acceptable to him as a self-respecting black man, Robeson made up his mind to leave the U.S.A.

Leaves for England
In 1927, he took up residence in London. English society admired in him the intelligent and versatile artist. There he won himself an outstanding place in plays and films, on the concert stage and in the gramophone record business.

Here, at the centre of the British Empire, Robeson "discovered" Africa. He met many Africans, students and seamen from the ports of London and Liverpool. His interest in the country of his ancestors was aroused and he started studying African languages and culture. With pride he discovered that African culture most definitely could compete with the great culture of European empires, but this was not recognized by the colonialists. He recognized the political significance of this knowledge of African cultural achievements for black people in the U.S.A. and so he published articles on the subject in "The Spectator" and "New Statesman and Nation." Everywhere he proclaimed and defended the glory of African culture. He discussed this subject with people like Nkrumah (Ghana), Azikiwe (Nigeria), Kenyatta (Kenya) and

Nehru (India) who were in England as students or exiles.

In his book, "Here I Stand," he writes: "The British Intelligence came one day to caution me about the political meaning of my activities. For the question loomed of itself: if the African culture was what I insisted it was, what happens then to the claim that it would take a thousand years for Africans to be capable of self-rule?"

In 1937, Robeson, together with likeminded people, created the "Council of African Affairs," of which he was the Chairman until 1955 when it was dissolved. The main aim of the Council was to give correct information to the public on African affairs, through publications, films, exhibitions, meetings and conferences, by organizing programs of action and campaigns for direct help in the interests of the welfare and freedom of the peoples of Africa.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, a friend and fellow-fighter of Robeson writes: "His unswerving devotion to the cause of African freedom, his world-encompassing vision, and his powerful voice and big human spirit were of inestimable importance in forwarding the Council's efforts towards rallying Americans, black and white, in support of Africa's liberation from imperialist bondage."

From the World Peace Council

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