

60,000 Minority College Grads Listed for Employers

Employers seeking minority college graduates with specific educational disciplines may now obtain special computerized listings of them from the U.S. Department of Labor.

said the Manpower Administration has banked in its computers 60,000 such graduates from 1,200 colleges and universities for 1971 and 1972.

and education of recent minority graduates," Kolberg said.

1971-1972," it gives the name, address, sex, minority group, and degree awarded for each graduate.

-- 1,600 mathematicians, 1,075 engineers, 650 chemists, and 200 physicists; -- 3,000 with a bachelor's or master's degree in business administration, 875 accountants, and 825 economists; -- 675 social workers (half

with a bachelor's, half with a master's); -- 1,500 nurses (one-third with a bachelor's or higher degree) and 650 medical technicians; -- 1,875 biologists and 1,425 psychologists; -- 450 computer

technologists and programmers; and -- 14,000 teachers, in pre-school, elementary, secondary, and special education fields.

Opportunity, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, with cost, if any, depending on amount of computer work required. The directory can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The price is \$8.00.

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Finding a Way Through Conflict to Racial Justice

Editorial:
by Jackson Pyles

Racism is an extremely subtle human trait. It is not limited to any one group of people, but since white folk in this country have had the upper hand in the economic and social arena, in an overwhelming number of instances it has been people of color who have been the victims of racist practices and institutions.

A major problem with racist practices is, of course, being able to accurately identify them as such. Those with racist attitudes seldom, if ever, are able or willing to recognize their racist practices. To them it is simply their "normal" way of functioning. What is tragic is that a blind spot exists in such people, so that they fail to see that what is profitable or satisfying to them, is in reality of great harm to a given group of people.

Of course, people generally have a tremendous capacity for self-deception - for calling what they are doing by about any name other than what it actually is in the eyes of the victims. Invariably, when one powerful group of people try to do something for someone

else, they do it "for their own good". The whole tragedy of Vietnam was founded upon the promise that we only wanted to do what was best for the Vietnamese. Of course, as Dante has told us, The pathway to Hell is paved with good intentions.

The entire institution of slavery was justified on a basis of what was best for those poor savages from Africa. They enjoyed being slaves; it was an act of charity to make slaves of them, since that is all they could do in a white man's world! Even religion was corrupted in many instances to justify slavery. From how many pulpits were preached sermons that used as a text the cursing of one of Noah's sons in Genesis for a justification of slavery? That has all changed now, though; hasn't it?

We have gotten rid of slavery, and through the Civil Rights struggle we have managed to eradicate some of the obvious racist practices in our society. This has not come without considerable conflict and dislocation. Now it appears that our task is to

begin to deal in positive ways with some of the subtle forms which racism takes in our society.

We stand at a point of decision. We can rest on our laurels and simply be content with the gains obtained thus far - the desegregation of our schools and most public facilities - or we can press on to further goals. The most obvious goal to undertake next is that of challenging institutionalized racism.

This won't be easy. In looking at institutionalized racism, we can see that things have not changed nearly as much as we might have assumed. When compared to the white population, the unemployment rates and the pay scales for minority groups are still at notoriously unequal levels. Adequate housing for minority groups still is ghettoized, exorbitantly expensive, and of inferior quality. Minority groups and people in poverty still are not represented in the counsels of government in proportion to their numbers. Quality health care for a disproportionate number of minority-group-people is

nonexistent. The American dream of unimpeded opportunity for economic and social advancement still is not a reality for considerable numbers of minority people.

We could point to many examples of this here in our own community. One that is particularly troublesome to this editor is the ways in which Black and white people remain ghettoized from one another due to the housing patterns in our city. About five years ago virtually all of the houses on Cedrow Drive between Arlington and Gordon Streets were occupied by white residents. Slowly black folks began moving into that neighborhood. Within six months "for sale" signs had cropped up on practically every-other lawn on Cedrow Drive. Over a period of about two years Black folks occupied more and more homes, until today those blocks are occupied almost exclusively by Black residents.

Such occurrences as these raise some important questions. With Black folk

moving into what was formerly an all-white area, why didn't this neighborhood become integrated? What kind of efforts and "talk" was fomented in this two-year period either to encourage or discourage whites to remain in the neighborhood? What kinds of profits were realized by economic interests through such a rapid turn-over? Were such profits in line with normal levels of return?

Questions such as these move us into a very delicate area; but this is what we are going to have to be willing to deal with if we are going to come to grips with institutionalized racism. We necessarily must deal with social attitudes and economic activities if we are going to examine the racism that is inherent in so many of the institutions that guide our lives. We have gotten so used to doing things in a "business-as-usual" manner, that we do not stop to think that what we are doing might be harmful to others, as well as in the worst interests of our community and nation. Certainly, continuing to

keep the races separated by continuing the housing patterns we have known in the past, cannot contribute in any constructive way to the vision of a fully-integrated society of equality and justice. Perhaps it is too late to reverse what has already occurred on the west end of Cedrow Drive; and if the only choice before us is to either allow a neighborhood to become totally Black, or to deny decent housing to Black people altogether, then certainly justice would demand that we continue with the process of turning formerly all-white neighborhoods into Black ones. However, people of goodwill cannot be satisfied with such compromises of the American dream.

Fortunately, in a democracy it is possible for citizens to redress what they see as a grievous situation. West Cedrow Drive has changed, and perhaps, with the housing market being as tight as it is for Black folk, it would be unjust to reintroduce white folk into that neighborhood. (Black folk might like it that way,

anyway.) The situation is quite different, however, on East Cedrow Drive in the housing development known as Eastwood.

We see developing there a condition that is a carbon copy of West Cedrow Drive five years ago. Black people have in the last six months started moving into this very pleasant housing development. "For sale" signs have started cropping up on lawns like dandelions in spring. An apparent panic among a number of white people has set in.

What can be done? Well, at least two things are readily apparent: 1) Realtors can do everything in their power - and one would assume that this is considerable, despite claims to the contrary - to assure that the neighborhood will become totally integrated and stay that way. 2) Ancillary to this, a citizens group can be formed in that neighborhood that will encourage at least one-half of the white homeowners to remain in their residences.

We have an unequalled opportunity in one section of our city to demonstrate that

it is possible to make brotherhood a reality by changing the racist ways in which one of our major social and economic institutions functions. Sitting back and allowing things to take their "normal" course will not bring about constructive changes.

From the lightest completed individual sitting on city council, to the darkest completed person in the ghetto, we must begin to search our hearts and motivations. White folks sitting in positions of power can continue in their self-righteous hypocrisy to make decisions based upon the most crass forms of human values, and black individuals cast into the depths of poverty can continue to stew in their own juices just waiting for the day "til they can 'get white'." We can allow to continue this condition under which we all subsist, moving us each and every day to a more and more segregated society; or we can make the decision to work together for an improved community, free of racist attitudes, practices, and priorities.

Public Kindergarten Registration

IF YOU HAVE A CHILD WHO LIVES IN THE HIGH POINT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT AND WILL BE FIVE YEARS OLD BY MIDNIGHT OCTOBER 16, 1973, CALL ONE OF THE NUMBERS LISTED BELOW IMMEDIATELY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9:00 A.M. AND 3:00 P.M., MONDAY - FRIDAY, TO ALLOW THE CHILD THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING SELECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN A PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN.

The North Carolina State Legislature passed legislation this session which allows a randomly selected group of students the opportunity to attend public kindergarten. All children need to be given an equal opportunity to be selected. High Point City Schools needs to know the children who are eligible to participate even if the parents might not choose to have the child attend.

High Point's kindergarten classes will operate on a full day schedule. Lunch will be served. Transportation will be

provided for those students living at least one and one-half miles from the school. The classes will be racially balanced according to the court order under which the High Point City Schools operate.

When you call to report the child you will need to give the child's name, exact birthdate, address, telephone number, sex, race, and parents' name.

Please pass this information to families who may have eligible children so that no child will miss consideration.

Call any one of the numbers listed below:

- Brentwood - 888-4250;
- Tomlinson - 882-6119;
- Fairview - 882-1704; Johnson Street - 885-2717; Kirkman Park - 883-6222; Montlieu Avenue - 883-1704; Northwood - 882-0511; Oak Hill - 883-1264; Oak View - 869-5111; Parkview - 882-9316; Shadybrook - 869-5015; Administration Bldg. - 885-5161.

In Winston Salem

WINSTON-Salem, N. C. — When the new rooms and areas are named and marked, the renovations and expansion of New Bethel Baptist Church will be complete.

Already past are the funerals sent to other churches and the untimely vistas which greeted worshippers on Sundays. Now the charges are a center of attraction.

Mrs. Awilda G. Neal, a 1973 Wake Forest graduate is the first black to receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in French and German there.

She will attend the University of North Carolina at Greensboro in September to work on a Master of Arts degree in French.

Raymond Williams of East Fairfield, Conn. will appear in the 1973 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America. A 1967 university of North Carolina graduate.

He was the youngest underwriter of builders risk insurance to achieve a one million dollar binding authority.

He has worked on projects with individual risks totaling as much as \$28 million.

CHARLES BOULWARE HARRIS GRADUATES

A high school diploma and outstanding citizenship award from Windsor Mountain School, Lenox, Massachusetts, were awarded to Charles Boulware Harris, grandson of Mrs. Hattie Boulware on June 2. Charles was also awarded a trophy for outstanding support of the Afro-Am society and two sports letters for soccer and basketball.

Mrs. Boulware returned last week from attending the exercises in Lenox and

touring Vermont and Massachusetts. Mrs. Boulware was joined in Lenox by family members, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell B. Harris, and grandsons, Wendell B. and Hobart Harris and friends of the family, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Marjorie Robinson, Director of Compensatory Programs of Flint, Michigan public schools. Also Mrs. Gail Reeves, a dietitian in a Flint Hospital, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bissell.

Dr Ralph Bunche Panel Appointed



RALPH BUNCHE AWARDS PANEL — A kick off meeting of the panel is scheduled to be held at the headquarters of Johnson Products, Chicago, on June 16. More than 100 national and world leaders are expected to be in attendance. Heading the panel is Chicago's Edwin C. Berry, former executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, who is current-

ly special assistant to the president of Johnson Products Inc. (L-R) are: Mr. Berry; the Hon. Damon J. Keith, U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Michigan; Roy Wilkins, executive director, NAACP and Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States (retired) who also serves as chairman of the United Nations Association.

Greensboro Daily News Bennett College Section

Gunman Slays Woman At Door Of Her Home

BY ALFRED HAMILTON
Daily News Staff Writer

A well-known resident of the Bennett College section was shot to death late Monday night after she answered the doorbell at her 605 Watson Street residence.

Mrs. Marie Nellie Cobb, 61, known as "Miss Marie" to neighborhood children and Bennett College students who visited Marie's Grill at 600 Gorrell St. in past years, was found in her front hallway by Greensboro officers responding to a call from neighbors.

According to detectives H. D. Neal and Grover Minor, Mrs. Cobb was at home with her husband, Eddie Cobb, when she was shot. Cobb, confined to a wheelchair, told police he was watching television in the kitchen when his wife went to answer the doorbell around 10 p.m.

A SINGLE SHOT was fired, according to the victim's husband, and he found her face down about six feet from the door. Cobb was found crying for help when officers D. G. Roark and Sgt. J. A. Barrow arrived.

According to Dr. W. A. Leonard Jr. of the county medical examiner's office, Mrs. Cobb is likely to have turned aside when she saw the killer's weapon.

The heavy caliber bullet apparently passed through the victim's upper left arm before entering the left chest area. She was clad in a sleeveless blouse and bermuda shorts.

Investigating officers said neighbors along the tree-lined

street reported hearing a commotion but noticed no one running or driving from the scene. Sgt. Barrow reported that a rear door was found open when he arrived.

ROBBERY WAS not a motive under initial consideration by police. A small change purse was found concealed in the victim's clothing.

Mrs. Cobb, who managed the Gorrell Street grill for 20 years before her retirement, apparently had just finished her house-keeping before her life was taken. Detectives and police lab personnel worked quietly in a spotless and neatly furnished house.

Dozens of house plants streamed out of pots a dozen feet from Mrs. Cobb's body and a marble bust of JFK stared into a darkened living room. A detective gingerly tugged at a window drape against the eyes of quiet neighbors gathering in front.

They stood outside a gleaming picket fence and waited. Several friends of Mrs. Cobb, some dressed in nightclothes, were quietly turned away by a uniformed officer and were left to comfort each other.

The assailant had entered a glass storm door and waited in a tiny vestibule for his victim to answer his ring.

Detectives said no sign of his presence had been found by 11:30 p.m. Special investigators prepared to search for fingerprints in the porch area and officers continued to talk with neighbors.

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