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15 Cents

Press Run 5000

Miss White, Willie Moon Speak Church Vows Introducing S. Sgt. Wellman

Memorial United Methodist Church provided the setting on Saturday for the wedding of Miss Marie Ann White to Willie Ulysses Peter Moon Jr. of Clinton, S. C.

The Rev. Peter Moon, father of the bridegroom, was officiating minister. A prelude of wedding music was provided by Ronald Evans, organist, and Leon Chestnut, vocalist.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Edith Black White of 412 Cedar St. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Moon of 212 S. Bell Cir., Clinton, S. C.

Given in marriage by her uncle, Elder Walter White, the bride wore a formal gown of white satin, fashioned with a fitted waistline, softly-flared skirt and long, bell sleeves of lace. She added a full-length veil of illusion edged with lace, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Honor attendants were Eva Y. White, sister of the



MRS. WILLIE ULYSSES PETER MOON JR.

bride, and Jayne White. Bridesmaids included Sherita Moon, sister of the bridegroom, Mary Jackson, Barbara Reed Snead, Mary Miller and

Cassandra Scott. They wore formal gowns in shrimp-color, fashioned with empire waists. They pinned matching bows in their

hair and carried nosegays of white carnations tied with ribbons to match their gowns.

The bridegroom selected Joe Mac Adams to serve as his best man. Ushers were Robert J. White Jr., brother of the bride, Sylvester White, Walter White Jr., Jacob Moore of Clinton, S. C., Lloyd Nance and Melvin Diggs.

The bride is a 1972 graduate of Andrews High School and was presented at the Cotillionette Ball in 1972. The bridegroom graduated in 1973 from Clinton High School and is employed at Inman Mill in Enoree, S. C.

Earlier on their wedding day, the couple shared honors at a public wedding breakfast given by Mrs. Helen Henderson at her home on Ashburn Street.

The bridegroom's parents entertained Friday evening with a rehearsal dinner at Holiday Inn. The newlyweds will reside in Clinton, S. C.

By Albert A. Campbell, Staff Writer

To most Blacks, especially southern, a recruiting sergeant only comes in one shade; White!

Be cause whites have been exclusively used in that capacity, that belief is well founded. No more, at least presently in High Point. At the High Point Post Office located on the second floor in the U. S. Marine Recruiting office is the exception. He is Staff Sergeant Thomas J. Wellman, who happens to be black. He is the ranking N. C. O. at the Marine Recruiting Station in High Point.

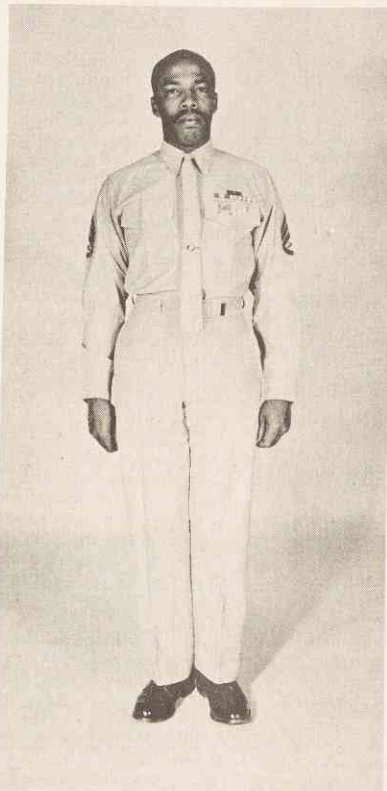
Sgt. Wellman comes to High Point by way of many other stops and points. He was born in Brunswick, Georgia, and attended the public schools there. After graduating from high school, he enrolled in Morehouse College in Atlanta. He subsequently enlisted in the U. S. Marines in Asbury Park, New Jersey in January 1962. There his world travels began which eventually brought him to his present duty here in High Point.

Prior to coming to High Point, his duty stations included:

January 1962 - April 1962; Recruit Training, Parris Island, S. C. April 1962 - May 1962; Cruise in Caribbean Ocean. May 1962 - September 1962; Camp Lejeune, N. C.

September 1962 - March 1963; Mediterranean Cruise. April 1963 - September 1963; Camp Lejeune, N. C. October 1966; Vallejo, Cal. October 1966 - January 1968; Danang, Vietnam. January 1968 - September 1968; Beaufort, S. C.

When the customer receives no answer to a request for price information or if a price quoted is suspected to be higher than it should be, the IRS



September 1968 - October 1970; Iwakuni, Japan. October 1970 - June 1971; Twenty Nine Palms, Cal. June 1971 - July 1972; Iwakuni, Japan. July 1972 - January 1972; San Diego, Cal. January 1972 - Present; High Point Recruiting Station.

Sgt. Wellman's selection for recruiting duty came from Personnel in Washington, D. C., and the duration of his tour of duty is three years. Afterwards he will return to the rough and tough life of being a marine.

When not recruiting, his specialty is Tele-Communications. He is a Maintenance Technician on equipment such as; radio, radio relay, teletype, and telephones.

To relax, Sgt. Wellman said he likes all sports, two of which he has many trophies to prove it. Golf and Bowling.

His acceptance of his present duty was one of great hope and anticipation. Realizing the shortage of Black recruiting Sgts. in the south, Sgt. Wellman set out to be an example for young Blacks. His record will attest to that.

Sgt. Wellman now makes his home in High Point at 1454 London Drive. Married since 1960, he and his wife Sarah, have three boys-young marines - Rodney 12, Ren'e 8, and Reginald 4.

The IRS District Office in Greensboro can be reached toll-free by dialing 1-800-822-8800.

Price Freeze Results Announced

Greensboro — The Internal Revenue Service announced today (7-5) that it has contacted 403 North Carolina firms for possible violations since the current price freeze went into effect on June 13. The majority of the contacts were the result of citizen complaints.

Of the total contacts, 219 were gas stations, 85 were food firms, and the balance covered various other businesses.

Investigators found that

195 of the gas stations surveyed were in violation of price or posting requirements. All of the stations made voluntary adjustments and rolled back prices where necessary.

Twelve food firms were judged in violation of price and posting regulations, and adjustments and rollbacks were effected.

The public is urged to participate in the price freeze monitoring pro-

gram by supplying information to IRS about possible violations.

To aid in the freeze program, the public can look for a sign measuring no less than 22" by 28" which every seller is required to post in a prominent place. The poster must inform the customer how he can obtain freeze price information for the goods sold by the particular retailer.

The customer is also entitled to a Freeze Price

Information Request Form to which the seller must respond within 48 hours by mail. This applies to every retailer except certain large food retailers who have more stringent requirements about posting price information within departments. These regulations may be found in IRS offices.

Where meat is concerned, retailers must comply with the ceiling price regulations imposed

Policy On Hiring Blacks

BY RICHARD MOORE
A&T News Bureau

North and South Carolina's all-important textile industry, which once almost excluded black workers, has become an important minority employer, according to a research report released this week by A&T State University.

Compiled by the university's Department of Economics and Center for Manpower Research and Training, the 149-page report is being issued by the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

"The textile industry in North and South Carolina stood at the end of the 1950s as a symbol or archetype of the segregated patterns in southern employment," said Dr. Alice Kidder, one of the principal researchers. "Over the period of the 1960s, the industry has radically changed its attitudes toward racial hiring."

THE STUDY concludes that in a majority of the companies interviewed, black employees are found today working along side of whites in most entry-level production jobs.

"One may conclude that the decade of the 1960s saw the disappearance of many racial barriers to entry level jobs in the production departments of Carolina textiles," said Dr. Kidder. She said racial disparities continue in white collar employment.

"The fact that racial hiring patterns are different is reflected in the overall increase in black employment from less than 15,000 in 1960 to more than 61,055 today," the researchers stated. "It is also reflected in the extent to which firms can and do hire black supervisors in positions of authority over whites."

DR. KIDDER was joined in the study by Dr. Sidney H. Evans, chairman of the Department of Economics, Michael E. Simmons and DuPont P. Smith, both instructors in the department.

The report noted that the textile industry plays a major role in the economy of the two Carolinas, employing more than 432,000 persons. This is about 41 per cent of the total manufacturing employment in

these states.

"About 40 per cent of all U. S. textile production takes place in this region," stated the report.

Dr. Kidder pointed out that until about 1960, the textile industry in the two states "had been characterized by nearly total

exclusion of black workers from all but the most menial or service jobs."

"But in the decade that followed, black employment participation rose markedly from 4.6 per cent to 14.1 per cent of the total," added Dr. Kidder.

THE RESEARCH was based on the annual reports which employers with more than 100 employees are required to turn in annually to the EEOC. The researchers also conducted personal interviews with employees, industry personnel, government agency personnel and community leaders in eight areas of North and South Carolina.

What are the causes of the dramatic change in black participation in the textile industry? The report suggest that changes in community had more of an effect on speeding up black employment in textile mills than even federal pressure or the shortage of white workers.

"Although the Civil Rights Act was not passed into law until 1964, the expectation of such an event in the preceding 10 years may have affected attitudes in the white community," said Dr. Kidder.

She noted that one third of the companies interviewed reported major breakthroughs in the hiring of black workers into production jobs prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

THE REPORT also suggest that the subtle pressure of blacks, using vehicles such as Greensboro's sit-ins of the early 1960s, also had a profound impact on the black hiring.

"The black movement had an important effect,"

stated the report, "with the sit-ins a visible symbol that the black community was no longer willing to tolerate social conventions maintaining unequal opportunity."

The change in community mores interacted with the passage of equal employment opportunity laws to promote employment for minorities, according to the report.

"The law was a visible evidence of change, and employers could cite the law as an explanation for company behavior which might be otherwise questionable to white workers," the researchers reported. "Had the white community decided to ignore the law, significant changes in black participation would not have been so smoothly accomplished."

A BRIGHT future for blacks in management positions in the industry is also suggested. The report stated that interviews with company personnel indicate that the hiring of black workers into positions of responsibility, long feared as being impractical, has in fact proceeded smoothly.

ly, with little employee friction or other impediments to productivity. "One wonders, from talking with the personnel managers, why it was not possible to have achieved this status even 10 years ago," added the report.

"It appears that the time may be ripe for greater emphasis on the need to expand black participation into professional and managerial areas," stated the report. "Some of the major textile companies have recently hired black managers and recruitment of black students occurs in predominantly-white universities offering textile curriculums."

"Such overtures," said Dr. Kidder, "may be the beginning of a fruitful and more extensive relationship in the future."



Vernell Stallings (L) Interviews Job Candidate At Cone Mills

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