

THE TRIBUNAL AID

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THOMASVILLE

WINSTON-SALEM

Vacationed In Tennessee

A photographer in business was able to take the picture of his nephew, Mr. Allen Straines in Nashville, Tennessee recently. The above picture was taken as Mr. Straines displays the trophy that was received by his golf team recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were there to celebrate with the Strains family as Mr. Strains received his certified flight instructors rating.

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Strains are also employed as clerks in the United States Postal System.



The Changing Order Of SCLC

by James F. Campbell

The gradual turn of events in the civil rights movement was never more evident than the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Annual meeting in Indianapolis.

It used to be that anybody who was somebody or wanted to be, went to the SCLC annual meeting. It was the thing to do. It was as meaningful to blacks as Pentecost was to the Jews. SCLC meetings always produced frenzied excitement—the rah, rahs, large identification banners, special paraphalia, constant chatter of "amens" and bulging crowds. All of that is gone now.

Dr. Ralph Abernathy got a full house when he gave his annual message. So did Dick Gregory. But most of the four-day convention was sparsely attended and there were times when speakers had only a handful of listeners. The amens were still prevalent but many of the sessions were carried out in quiet classroom-like style, despite the excellence of many

of the speakers.

Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, SCLC board chairman, got a two-minute standing ovation after delivering what many attenders termed the best speech of the convention. Dr. Lowery's efforts clearly brought to mind another facet that may be getting lost in the toned-down civil rights struggle—leadership.

Even without Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC still has outstanding leadership. Dr. Abernathy is surrounded by highly capable advisers and staff. Their strategy, know how, and skills are as good today as they were a decade ago. In some ways, better. Many bring experience from large corporations and businesses, and as a result, are knowledgeable about matters that were unthinkable at the outset of the movement in the late 50's, and early 60's. Equally as important, workers still show a firm commitment to the movement.

Where then is the change? Followship. The

crowds don't seem to be listening anymore and there are indications that they don't believe like they once did. Some openly disagree. While one SCLC speaker was telling the audience that there were some good policemen left in the nation, one convention-er blurted, "Not one!"

The remark was quite unlike past years of the movement when an air of solidarity governed the atmosphere even when it was common knowledge that the speaker was off target.

"Don't blame the followers for thinking," one reporter was heard saying. "They must. The times demand it." His words were understandable enough. There was a time when followers of civil rights groups came wondering what the movement could do for them. Not so today. SCLC like other civil rights organizations has been hurting in recent years for funds. The once friendly support from business and industry isn't

so friendly now. One of Dr. Abernathy's main reasons for offering his resignation as president before reaccepting in Indianapolis, was a lack of funds to run the organization.

Followers of this gadfly movement are well aware of the new low conditions. SCLC annual conventions have never been held in plush hotels, but this year's body met and took care of all of its business in a Baptist church that offered less than adequate provisions. For the most part, the steak houses were bypassed. In a neighboring church a few feet away from the convention, free food tables were set up. And while no beef was served, SCLC participants did not go hungry.

So while speakers prognosticated from the pulpit, listeners no longer were buying by the bushel. At Indianapolis it was obvious that most were saying: "Very well, but how do I make what you say relevant enough to do my thing?" If a reference of what a

group like SCLC has failed to do can be helpful, it could well serve as a damper too. "Anytime you destroy the myth, you destroy the organization," one man said shaking his head as he left the auditorium where he had witnessed hearing one speaker constructively criticize the revered late SCLC founder, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King has been accused of staying with this street tactics too long, thus allowing the opponent to figure out his strategy.

Honestly, though, no civil rights meeting comes without some disagreement and probably never will even in the face of positive change. Yet, I found it all very sad. I missed the fever and imperturbable hope that used to grip and prevail. Perhaps it is the price we must pay for progress. In a sense, SCLC is a replica of what has happened to most of us. I understand, no bubble can stay afloat forever.

ATTENTION LADIES
Wedding and engagement announcements for
THE TRIBUNAL AID
must be in the office by Thursday noon
Articles should be typed

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., United States Navy

Samuel Lee Gravely, Jr., was born in Richmond, Virginia, on June 4, 1922, son of Samuel L. and Mary George (Simon) Gravely. He attended Armstrong High School in Richmond, and had three years at Virginia Union University (he was later graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in History), before enlisting in the U.S. Naval Reserve on September 15, 1942. After recruit training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, he reported in January 1943 as a student at the Service School, Hampton (Virginia) Institute and in May that year was assigned to the Section Base, San Diego, California. During the period November 1943 to June 1944 he was a member of the V-12 Unit at the University of California at Los Angeles, and then attended the Pre-Midshipmen School, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Appointed Midshipman in the U.S. Naval Reserve in August 1944, he attended the Midshipmen School, Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated in December of that year. Commissioned Ensign, USNR, to date from December 14, 1944, he subsequently advanced in rank to that of Rear Admiral, to date from July 1, 1972, having transferred from the U.S. Naval Reserve to the U.S. Navy on August 16, 1955.

Following his commissioning, he reported in December 1944 as Assistant Battalion Commander at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, where he remained until February 1945. For two months thereafter he had instruction at the Sub-Chaser Training Center, Miami, Florida, and in May 1945 he joined the USS PC 1264. He served during the latter months of World War II and until February 1946 as

Communications Officer, Electronics Officer, and later Executive Officer and Personnel Officer of this submarine chaser. After brief duty as Communications Watch Officer with the Fleet Training Group, Norfolk, Virginia, he was released from active duty, effective April 16, 1946. Prior to returning to active duty he was employed as a Railway Postal Clerk in the Richmond (Virginia) Office.

Called up again into active Naval service, he reported on August 30, 1949 as Assistant to the Officer in Charge for Recruiting at the Naval Recruiting Station and Officer Procurement, Washington, D.C. From October 1951 to February 1952 he had instruction in amphibious warfare, attached to the Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet, headquartered at Coronado, California, then joined the USS seminoles (AKA-104) as Operations Officer. He had temporary

transferred to the USS Toledo (CA-133), in which he served as Communications Officer and in various other capacities, including that of Assistant Operations Officer during the two years that followed. In both vessels he participated in the action against enemy North Korean and Chinese Communist forces in the Korean Area, and wears the Ribbon for the Korean Presidential Unit Citation awarded those ships.

Detached from the TOLEDO in July 1955, he was assigned to Headquarters, Third Naval District, New York, where he served two years as Assistant District Security Officer. Between September and November 1957 he had instruction in amphibious warfare, attached to the Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet, headquartered at Coronado, California, then joined the USS seminoles (AKA-104) as Operations Officer. He had temporary

duty under training for Executive Officer of a destroyer on the staffs of Commander Destroyer Squadrons SEVEN and FIVE during the period August 1959 to January 1960, when he became Executive Officer of the USS THEODORE E. CHANDLER (DD-717). On February 15, 1961 he relieved Commander G.C. Brown, USN, as Commanding Officer, and remained in Command of that destroyer until October 21, 1961 when he again became her Executive Officer.

On January 31, 1962, he assumed command of the radar picket destroyer escort, USS FALGOUT (DER-324), at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Under command of Lieutenant Commander Gravely, the FALGOUT, based at Pearl Harbor, patrolled the Pacific Early Warning Barrier. From August 1963 to June 1964 he attended

the senior course in Naval Warfare at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, after which he served as National Emergency Airborne Command Post Program Manager at the Defense Communications Agency, Arlington, Virginia.

In January 1966 he became the Commanding Officer of the USS TAUSSIG (DD-746). On June 6, 1968, Captain Gravely was detached from command of TAUSSIG to report to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. He was assigned Coordinator, Navy Satellite Communications Program in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Communications and Cryptology) with additional duty in the Navy Space Program Division. On May 22, 1970, he assumed command of the USS JOUETT (DLG-29). One of the Navy's most modern Guided Missile Frigates,

JOUETT was home ported in San Diego. He was relieved on June 2, 1971 and donned two stars that same day. On July 16, 1971, he assumed duties as Commander, Naval Communications Command and Director, Naval Communications Division under the Chief of Naval Operations. He was designated Commander Cruiser Destroyer Flotilla TWO in March 1973.

In addition to the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star and Combat "V", and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon, Rear Admiral Gravely has the Naval Reserve Medal (for ten years' service in the U.S. Naval Reserve); American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; China Service Medal; Korean Service Medal with two bronze stars; United

Nations Service Medal; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (Quemoy and Matsu) and the Vietnam Service Medal with four bronze stars. He also has the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Device.

He is married to the former Alma Bernice Clark of Christiansburg, Virginia, and they have three children, Robert Michael, David Edward and Tracey Ernestine Gravely. His official (permanent) residence is the home of his father, now a widower, 819 Nicholson Street, Richmond, Virginia.

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High Point
Thomasville
Winston-Salem

SERVING IN THE MILITARY

SAN ANTONIA--Airman Ronald J. Brown, grandson of Mrs. Noreen G. McMillan of 1825 Short St., Winston-Salem, N.C., has been assigned to Lowry AFB, Colo., after completing Air Force basic training.

During his six weeks at the Air Training Command's Lackland AFB, Tex., he studied the Air Force mission, organization and customs and received



special instruction in human relations.

The airman has been assigned to the Technical Training Center at Lowry for specialized training as a food service specialist.

Airman Brown is a 1967 graduate of Paisley Senior High School. His wife, Sally, is the daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Smith of 2350 Booker St., Winston-Salem.

SHREVEPORT* La.--Staff Sergeant Alfonzo Southerland, son of Mrs. Mae E. Southerland, 1409-d E. Commerce St., High Point, N.C.* has graduated from the U. S. Air Force Noncommissioned Officer Leadership School at Barksdale AFB, La.

Sergeant Southerland, who was trained in military management and supervision, is an administrative

specialist at Seymour-Johnson AFB, N.C., with a unit of the Strategic Air Command.

The sergeant, a 1968 graduate of William Penn High School, attended Wayne Community College in Goldsboro, N.C., and has served in Vietnam.

His wife, Pearl, is the daughter of Mrs. Maggie Goins, 1210-T Sprague St., Shreveport.

BILOXI, Miss.--Master Sergeant Howard L. Stover, son of the Rev. Eddie L. Stover, 1446 Woodland Ave., Winston-Salem, N.C., has retired from the U.S. Air Force after more than 22 years of service.

Sergeant Stover served as an electronic systems maintenance supervisor at Keesler AFB, Miss., prior to his retirement.



He is a veteran of the Korean War and holds the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal.

The sergeant is a 1949 graduate of Atkins High School. His wife, Jean, is the daughter of Mrs. Annie B. Frazier, 1439 E. Fifth St., Winston-Salem.

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