

FIRST EDITION TO OUR READERS AND ADVERTISERS; OUR CREED

With this the first edition of THE TRIBUNAL AID, we would like to establish and relate to our readers and advertisers the goals, aspirations, and intentions of this newspaper.

First, our goal is to simply be a newspaper. By that we mean, all news received by us on or before the deadline will be published—providing it is publishable. Our responsibility is to report, inform, and in some

instances to editorialize.

Second, our aspirations are to serve all of the people, regardless of religion, race, status, or political affiliation. And because we are a weekly, our territorial surroundings have no bounds. We will aid all communities.

Third, our intentions are honest and uncomplicated. As we presently are, we intend to

remain neutral and owe no allegiance to anyone. And to our advertisers we will publish on Wednesdays, so that this paper's readers will be informed early enough to gain from your weekend advertising. This is A Weekly Paper, Not A Weekender.

We believe that a public newspaper should be available to serve all factions of its community, and because of this belief, THE TRIBUNAL AID will not

favor nor cater to any special person or group. Not only will we accept your news, but we welcome it. Because of this, if in anyway our influence brings about the smallest change in our community or even other newspapers, then we will have constructively contributed to this area.

Albert A. Campbell, Managing Editor

THE TRIBUNAL AID

SERVICE TO ALL

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Model City Commission Notes

by Wayne Pray, Director.

In this last planned year of the Model Cities program from July 1973 to June 30, 1974, the City of High Point is facing many opportunities for progressive action; action which will depend a great deal on the responsibility exercised by Model Neighborhood residents.

The biggest opportunity is that this is not only the last planned year of the demonstration called Model Cities but the first planning year to its successor, the Community Development program. Major decisions will be made this year concerning what High Point will do with the Community Development process such as the role that citizens will play in decision making and what human needs are to gain priority for funds.

The City wide Community Development program which will carry an annual federal grant starting with four million plus dollars is presently before Congress for action. Several versions of the legislation are being debated, however, if any of these versions are passed the result will be: 1) More local control and local priority setting of what to do with funds that formally were used separately for Model Cities, urban renewal, open space, neighborhood facilities and water-sewer programs. These programs will all be blended together in the Community Development program, 2) guaranteed funding, 3) Citizen Participation to be determined locally.

The opportunity is there for each Model Neighborhood resident along with all citizens of High Point, to insure that you are informed and that you have some voice on how the Community Development money is spent in High Point.

The city has prepared itself administratively for this new responsibility and created the Community Development Division in the Manager's office. The Model City Commission will work closely with the manager's office as well as with City Council to insure that those parts of the Model City Commission process and program that should continue are indeed continued.

The most important part of this process is called Citizen Participation and in this area the Model City Commission will lend its experience and weight to help the city establish a meaningful and workable city-wide citizen participation mechanism. It is important that you the Model Neighborhood residents ask questions and make sure in your mind that whatever is established will result in the most benefit to the greatest number of people.

There are ready-made forums for Model Neighborhood residents to ask their questions, but the best two are (1) the monthly meeting of the Model City Commission which set asides time for questions and comments from any citizens present. The Model City

Commission meets on the first Thursday of each month in the City-County Building at 7:30 p.m.; room 308; (2) The City Council which usually meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in room 200 of the City-County Building starting at 8:30 a.m. If neither of the above are convenient, why not visit the Model City Commissioners from your neighborhood and ask that commissioner to bring your questions and concerns forward.

A second opportunity is represented in the municipal elections scheduled for November 1973. All citizens of High Point have the responsibility of selecting a council and mayor who will act to help insure that the myriad of services offered under the Model City Program can continue under the city wide Community Development program. Of course this opportunity to elect leaders will be lost if either you are not registered to vote or do not actually vote.

Although we face this year of opportunity with much less resource (money, staff and programs) it nevertheless is the most important year of the Model City program and we cannot afford to miss the opportunity of joining hands with other neighborhoods in High Point to create the best possible Community Development Program.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, an early disciple of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and now head of the Chicago-based Operation PUSH, says a major target of the human rights movement in 1973 will be revenue sharing. Jackson told reporters recently that he believes a new coalition of civil rights, labor and religious groups will fight to make revenue sharing programs more responsive to the people.

Civil Rights Camp Encouraged

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON - The shakeup of the White House staff has left opponents of President Nixon's social and civil rights policies encouraged that there might be some changes for the better for them.

Civil rights leaders, urban and government officials say they expect, at the least, a softening of the administration's position on racial and social matters, if not a complete reversal.

"Watergate seems to have been God-sent," commented an aide to a big city mayor. On social matters, some administration opponents feel the President might back off on such issues as the stringent new regulations on welfare and social services. Civil rights officials and leaders believe the White House might now seek to improve relations with them.

ALTHOUGH they are optimistic over the long-range impact of the White House shakeup, these officials say that serious problems exist today.

For example, they complain that it is almost impossible to get answers on important questions from the White House. Further, they note that as many as 25 major jobs remain unfilled in domestic agencies.

At least one civil rights leader, Bayard Rustin, thinks blacks and liberals should try to exploit the President's position. Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said Watergate had provided an opportunity for breakthroughs and "our job is to take advantage of Nixon's extraordinary weakness."

But most of those interviewed tried not to convey the impression that they were attacking the President while he was down. And they were unanimous in their dislike for, and pleasure over the departure of, Nixon's two closest aides, John D. Ehrlichman, domestic affairs advisor, and H.R. Haldeman, chief of staff.

The two aides were held responsible for everything the leaders disliked, from screening the President from opposing viewpoints to influencing the cutbacks in such programs as day care, health and manpower training.

Further, civil rights leaders were particularly perturbed about the administration's opposition to busing and low-income housing in the suburbs and about its plans to shift social programs to the states.

Civil rights and urban leaders were especially pleased with the elevation of Leonard Garment from

special consultant for minority affairs to counsel to the President.

While they do not consider Garment especially effective, they see him as a likeable friend of civil rights, the only presidential advisor who advocated the civil rights cause.

Fight For The Right Right

My name is James Wesley Ingram. I am a freshman at Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee. Lane is one of the minorities of the all black colleges in the United States today.

I feel that it is my responsibility to inform the public of an incident that happened on May 9, 1973. It all started about 7:30 p.m. There were about 25 students on the cafeteria steps singing songs of glee because they knew that another school year would soon be over. About 7:50 p.m. a police car with one officer stopped in front of the steps, and the officer got out of the car and ordered the students to leave. Naturally some of the students left, but the

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Death Was Near Johnson Knew

JOHNSON CITY, Texas - Lyndon B. Johnson was aware last December at his library's civil rights ceremonies that time was running out.

The late President, a vital and active man throughout his 64 years, spent the final months of his life as a semi-invalid trying to run his business affairs and fulfill public commitments, knowing full well that he was losing strength.

In an interview with his widow, Lady Bird, and his younger daughter, Luci Nugent, they described how he had spent his final months before dying of a heart attack - his fourth - on Jan. 22.

His last major public appearance was a speech at the symposium opening his civil rights papers at the LBJ Library in Austin last Dec. 12.

The Johnsons attended the symposium and in an emotional reiteration of his theme of reconciliation of the races made during his five years in office, Johnson took the stage after one man on the program had threatened to disrupt the symposium if he wasn't permitted to speak.

Johnson, who had finished his prepared address and

taken his seat, returned to the podium, "obviously sick and tired," said Stephen Spurr, president of the University of Texas.

Speaking in a subdued voice, Johnson said, "To be black - to one who is black - is to be proud, to be worthy, to be honorable. But to be black in a white society is not to stand on level ground.

"While the races may stand side by side, whites stand on history's mountain and blacks stand in history's hollow.

"Unless we overcome unequal history, we cannot overcome unequal opportunity. That is not - nor will it ever be - an easy goal to achieve."

The audience gave him a standing ovation.

At the ranch during the Christmas holidays, Luci recalled, he talked at length about the family business interests.

"He was trying to prepare the family," she said.

Willie Day Taylor, his secretary and long-time family friend, observed, "He was sick a lot in those last years and Lady Bird went through a lot with him. But, you know, I don't think Lyndon Johnson would have gone if he wasn't ready to go."

Named Managing Editor

HIGHT POINT. . . THE TRIBUNAL AID proudly names Mr. Albert A. Campbell its Managing Editor. A native of High Point, Mr. Campbell is no stranger to this city.

He comes to THE TRIBUNAL AID with ample newspaper experience. He has worked for the CAROLINA PEACEMAKER for the past two years, of which the last nine months was in the capacity of General Manager.

Campbell referred to his work in Greensboro as a tremendous experience; one that he has benefitted from greatly. Consequently, he will have complete editorial control with THE TRIBUNAL AID.

He stated his intentions for this paper are simple and plain. "I would like to see it be a truly local paper; one that completely serves the



ALBERT A. CAMPBELL, MANAGING EDITOR

entire Black community. And that means all persons and groups." Campbell and his wife,

Hattie reside on Whitman Place with one niece, Marcia Gregory, and two nephews, John and Michael Gregory.

Omega Fraternity Cited

by Naomi C. McLean
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. - Members of the local Omega Psi Phi Fraternity chapter returned from a recent meeting in Columbia, S.C., which was the annual session of the sixth district of the national fraternity.

The chapter was honored for the second consecutive time as the "graduate chapter of the year," of North and South Carolina. Recognition is on the basis of the best scrapbook presentation of the participating chapters.

R. V. Boone was chairman of the scrapbook committee for the two-city group, Dr. Fredrick Douglas was the delegate to the district representing the local chapter. Lemuel L. Johnson, representative of the Winston-Salem area four's district received a plaque for meritorious service.

Frederick C. Matthews, a

12th grade student at the N.C. School of the Arts, was second place winner in the district talent hunt contest. He was accompanied at the piano by Walter Knapp, also a student at the School of the Arts.

Leaders of the membership campaign at the Patterson Avenue Branch YMCA met recently to give a report and engage in a panel discussion.

The theme, "Get the Message?" was a part of the meeting and was discussed by William McGee, James Shaw, Frank Murrell, Dr. Harvey H. Allen, James Ford and a guest performer, Mitch Mitchell.

Special recognition was given to several team leaders for their effort in promoting this year's membership campaign. Honored were Marshall Hairston, Robert Dunlap, Turner Wright, B. N. Cook and Marvin Dunlap, M. H. Penn Jr. is head of this

year's campaign. Woman's Day and Mother's Day were combined at St. Stephen Baptist Church.

Speakers were Mrs. Barbara Phillips, employed by Winston-Salem Forsyth County Board of Education as model city coordinator and Mrs. Glennie M. Hall, a retired school teacher.

Mrs. Phillips is a trustee and a member of the Reserve Sunday Teachers class at First Baptist Church, Highland Avenue. She is a graduate of Winston-Salem State University and holds a Master's degree from Indiana University.

Mrs. Hall is a graduate of Winston-Salem State University, president of the Effort Club and head of the Women's Day Committee at New Bethel Baptist Church. She holds a Master's degree from Columbia University. Continued on Page (7)

Illegality Cancels Job Rights

\$50. One part of the 1964 law makes it unlawful for employers to discriminate on the basis of race. Another

more specific bars discrimination because of an applicant's participation in civil rights activities.

U.S. Sues Development

WASHINGTON - The Department of Justice has filed a civil suit charging that military tenants are racially segregated in a housing development outside Camp Lejeune, a U.S. Marine Corps base in North Carolina.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said the housing discrimination suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Raleigh, North Carolina, against New River Management Company.

The company manages the 350-unit development near the main gate of Camp Lejeune. Its houses and apartments are largely rented

by servicemen stationed at the base. The suit asked for a court order enjoining the company from engaging in any racially discriminatory housing practice and requiring it to take appropriate steps to correct the continuing effects of its alleged discriminatory practices.

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