

'You're A Part Of The Solution, Or You're A Part Of The Problem'

The Pointer
by Albert
A. Campbell



HELLO, WELCOME

In this the first edition of THE TRIBUNAL AID, I will attempt to relate to you, my readers, the intentions and goals of this column, The Pointer. As most of you already know, this columnist wrote for another newspaper under the same banner, The Pointer. Most readers are familiar with this name, The Pointer, and because of this, I think it advantageous to this writer and newspaper to retain the same name. First of all, let me say that it has nothing to do with the name of this city High Point. I use the name, Pointer, in the sense of direction.

In writing in the other newspaper, my main area of concern was High Point. Therefore, most of my writing was about issues involving High Point and its citizens. However in this paper, my scope will be broadened and I will strive to point towards issues and concerns that are much larger than just High Point. However, this is not to say that I will in any way ignore this city's problems. To the contrary, I shall further deal with them even more thoroughly.

My beat will begin with the city of High Point and cover whatever else remains. I will write about the issues that I feel my readers are interested in. Additionally, I shall go even a step further and introduce issues that I feel my readers have missed. The tone of my writing hopefully will not become stereotyped in any one category, but objective in all. The good will be written about as well as the bad. The new as well as the old. I shall deal with it all. Government; city, county, state and federal. Illegal drug use, and drug abuse; politics, and crime; human values, and race relations; education, and the lack of it. I will strive to approach the issues as fairly as I possibly can. I want to be as objective as humanly possible. And when I fail to be objective, I want you, the readers, to write me about it. When I fail to approach an issue that deserves attention, let me know. I intend to look into all matters, and not shun any. My responsibility is to my readers and not a special faction or group.

In my opinion, THE TRIBUNAL AID will be the perfect vehicle to speak out about the problems and injustices within our community and also the nation. Consequently, I plan to honor this great opportunity with dignity and respect. I shall accord it the same honor it has accorded me.

Keeping in mind the thought and quotation I like so well, I hope to be a part of the solution, rather than a part of the problem. Maybe then corrections will begin to materialize.

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q. My return was chosen for examination by the IRS. Does this mean that I'm going to owe more tax?

A. The selection of your income tax return for examination does not necessarily mean that you owe more tax. Your return may be selected if there is a question about some item of income or deduction, if you have reported some income that is not taxable, or have deducted some unallowable expense. In such cases, the IRS may also want to insure that the other information on the return is correct. Or you may have filed a claim for refund, and your return may be examined to make sure that the proper amount of tax is refunded to you.

Q. If, after an audit, the IRS says I owe more tax, does this mean that I automatically have to pay it?

A. No. If you disagree with the results of an IRS examination, you may appeal that decision at a conference with a member of the IRS District Conference Staff and subsequently at a hearing with the Service's Appellate Division. And if you wish, you may have someone represent or accompany you at these stages. If the issue is not settled at these proceedings, you may petition the U.S. Tax Court or pay the tax and file suit in Federal district court. For more details, see IRS Publication 556, "Audit of Returns, Appeal Rights and Claims for Refund." It's available free by writing your Internal Revenue district office.

Q. My son is taking a summer job between school semesters. If he makes more than \$750, will I be able to claim him as a dependent?

A. In general, if your son is a full-time student for some part of each of five months during 1973 or is less than 19 years old at the end of the year, you may claim him as a dependent, regardless of how much income he has, if you meet all the other dependency tests, including furnishing more than one-half of your son's total support.

Q. I pay a maid to come in once a week to clean up. Do I have to pay social security tax on what I pay her?

A. If you pay an employee a total of \$50 or more in cash wages in a calendar quarter for household services, you must pay social security tax for the employee. Household services include those performed by cooks, cleaning women, babysitters, and handymen.

The taxes apply to all cash wages paid during the quarter, regardless of when they were earned and whether they were paid by the day, the week, or the month. Food, lodging, and car-fare are not considered wages unless cash is given for these items.

Use Form 942, "Employer's Quarterly Tax Return for Household Employees," to report this tax. The form and instructions are available at your local Internal Revenue Service office.

You People Waited Too Long



ROY WILKINS
COLUMN

Negro Americans are forever complaining about their lot. They have many legitimate complaints, the principal one of which applies across the board: progress is either too slow or non-existent. They mean that after a discrimination has been made plain, the correction of it takes more years and more struggle against fresh obstacles.

The news that Tom Sanders has been chosen head basketball coach at Harvard University is a success story that has a special exhilaration because of the sharp disappointments of the past, inevitably connected with color. Not race, for dark-skinned foreigners were accepted before American Negroes made their appearance. All the cautious words to Jackie Robinson come to mind.

The worry of managers over the "proper" roommates crowds into the Sanders story. Black managers are still not hired by baseball clubs. There comes up, too, the difference between the TV commercials featuring Negro stars - in dollar earnings - and those with white players.

Tom Sanders came out of Harlem. "It's a long way," he says, "from Harlem to Harvard. The only thing that's the same is the first three letters." He grew up on 116th street and Lenox avenue in Deep Harlem. After his graduation from New York University, he was drafted by the Boston Celtics. Thereafter, he played on eight championship teams and this May, in his thirteenth season, became the first black head coach at Harvard.

There are good black coaches over the country and Sanders, hopefully, will help to dispel the myths that have been hindering Negro coaching and managerial talent. First there was the notion in baseball that blacks must not be allowed to pitch. Too complicated, too much thought required. Then there was the idea that a football quarterback was not a spot for a Negro - too complicated, and too many

brains required. The Georgia Tech teams helped lay that canard to rest. Now comes Sanders in the prestigious Ivy League. There will be more.

While the New York Knicks, with their black captain and other black players, were savoring their basketball world championship; while Hank Aaron pursues the homerun record of the great Babe Ruth; while Mississippi State University at Starkville graduates its first black engineering student, Negro Americans might pause in their progress to consider the 15 million black Africans in South Africa.

A 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act gave black South Africans, who comprise 70 per cent of the population, 14 per cent of the land. Everything has changed since 1936, but South Africa stands pat. The voteless black South Africans have no spokesmen in the Parliament, which can (and does) enact laws to shackle them. The courts enforce the laws. The police harass the blacks on any pretext. A black South African can be detained for 90 days without charge and then for another 90 days.

White students and white clergymen have staged protests, but have been banished or silenced through persecution and the threat thereof. The black leadership, thought at first to be docile is protesting continuously.

Negro Americans ought to press their struggle, which has rewarded them in dribs and drabs. But they should not be apart from the efforts of the poor black Americans or the black South Africans, most of whom are far below the U.S. poverty level and subject to unlimited racial persecution.

Thoughtful U.S. Negroes reject the comparison of their lot with people outside America. How do black Americans stand with respect to white Americans? By this true test the nation is falling short, else the Tom Sanders story, for example, would not be regarded as unusual.

PIEDMONT PROFILE

BY CECIL BUTLER



ANOTHER VIEW

Looking at the Piedmont in total is something that has been long overdue. The profile of High Point, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem has to be looked at if we ever are to work out our problems. In that scope this columnist will look at the Triad Council of Government, Drug Abuse & Use, Politics, Housing, Employment-Unemployment, Race, Power (or the lack of) and human values. In dealing with these issues it's as important to point up solutions as it is to point out problems. Your columnist will be fair, and honest in confronting all issues.

Most of all I am a citizen of the Triad. However, background is very important in dealing with issues. I hope my experience will do justice to the issues explored in the columns to come. If you have anything to ask or add, please write in. With your help and prayers this paper can not help but be a winner!

My qualifications are as follows:
CIVIL RIGHTS: Work with Brooklyn (N.Y.C.) C.O.R.E. during rioting for better Community Relations.

Student Organizer for Southern Students Organization Committee in North and South Carolina.

Through CORE in Greensboro by a joint action of NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, I work with P. Lorillard, Local No. 317 with Labor Problems.

Was Union Organizer of America AFL-CIO in Cone Mills Campaign.

EDUCATION: Boys High School (Brooklyn, NYC)

North Carolina A&T State University (Greensboro, N.C.)

Highlander Folk School (Knoxville, Tenn.)

Clinical Research (Drug Addiction) Center, (Lexington, Ky.)

ENCAMPMENT for Citizenship (Bronx, NYC)

WORK EXPERIENCE: Meadow Brook National Bank - Wall St. (NYC)

(Supervisor of "Officer Temps")

Hathaway-DeMille Home for Disturbed Children (House Parent - Cal.)

Experiment in Self-Reliance (N.C.) (Master Developer)

Youth Services Bureau WFU (N.C.)

(Community Contact for Prison Units)

The Youth Summit

(Programming Coordinator)

Family Planning Program

(Social Services Supervisor)

POLITICAL WORK: Precinct Chairman (North High)

Council of Review (Democratic State Party - State Executive Committee)

THOUGHTS ON WATERGATE

If Watergate has taught us anything, it should have taught us that the journey is as important as the arrival. Too often, as humans, we are so engrossed in getting to the finish line that we fall into the trap of believing the end justifies the means. In this context we must understand that there is a need to develop and encourage leadership in the party as well as the need to help rank and file members of the Democratic Party acquire a reservoir of skills to make their projects thoroughly successful and, thereby, making the party a sound one. We have to assist people with developing projects within the party, and also we have to give creditability to those who are elected to office from the precinct level to the statewide executive board. It can not possibly be to our advantage to develop projects and programs in a vacuum and just give tickets to people to sell without giving concern to the creative abilities that are available. We must respect each other's ability to contribute to the party's growth and development.

If we do not use the variety of resources that are available to us in dedicated Democrats, we run the risk of developing an exclusive group calling the shots and thereby, creating the risk of a Watergate atmosphere within our party structure. The "Young Democrats" are a good example of a group seeking its own self-identity and working toward a sounder Democratic process. We can all benefit by their commitment to a more sincere and consistent party.

FROM THE "JOURNAL AND GUIDE"

Watergate Or Waterloo?

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON came through the election campaign of 1972 in flying colors arriving every state in the Union except Massachusetts, but it looks like the Watergate scandal might be his Waterloo. He won 521 votes in the electoral college to 17 votes for GEORGE MCGOVERN who carried Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

As the investigation of the Watergate scandal continues and White House staff members who served the Committee for the Election of the President come up for investigation or trial, the public has begun to blame MR. NIXON for the fiasco.

MR. NIXON'S position in this sordid case was discussed at the meeting of the College of Bishops of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in its executive session April 30-May 1 at West Side CME Church in Atlanta, Ga. the bishop expressed concern for the ethical and moral health of the nation in general and particularly of the democratic process. The bishops said:

The bishops called attention to Lewis Harris poll conducted prior to the President's nation-wide address of April 30, 1973 and said that poll revealed that 70 per cent of the American people expressed a negative reaction to the manner in which the President handled the case. The same poll showed that 70 per cent of the American people have serious doubts about the Watergate scandal and the judicial process of the nation. "It is indeed ironic," the bishops said "that certain members of the White House staff, who were devotees of law and order, have through involvement in the Watergate scandal, precipitated a national crisis in this area."

The problem of school desegregation, equality of opportunity for all Americans and social justice for all the citizens has been discussed as political issues, but basically they are all deep moral issues. They are as deeply moral issues as were the problems connected with the abolition of chattel slavery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This space will be available each week for those of you who wish to comment publicly. There is no charge for this service. We hope that it will be used but not abused. However, the limited space will restrict the number or length of letters, so on those bases only, we will publish on a first-come-first-served program.

All letters must be typed and signed. No obscene or personalization material will be printed.

The thoughts and opinions will be those of the writer and not necessarily those of this newspaper.

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