

# THE TRIBUNAL AID

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## In Chair City

### Black Candidate Appears Likely

By VEN CARVER  
Enterprise Staff Writer  
THOMASVILLE — The political atmosphere thickened measurably Sunday night with the disclosure that a black candidate will probably enter the municipal election campaign this November.

Speaking at a community meeting, Mrs. Dorothy Renwick, a prominent black activist, announced, "We have someone (a candidate) in mind, but we are not giving any names."

After the meeting, Mrs. Renwick confirmed that a black candidate will run, but she declined to identify him. Nor would she specify which race he will enter.

There will be four offices open: the mayorship now held by Carl Wilson; the city councilman from Ward No. 2, now Bob Holladay; the councilman from Ward No. 4, now George Poole; and the council-

man at large, now G. Bradley Hunsucker. None of these men has announced whether he will stand for re-election.

Since the four ward representatives serve staggered terms on the City Council, two seats now occupied will not be contested until 1975. These two include the councilman from Ward No. 3, the residence of a preponderance of the city's black population and the logical race for a black candidate to enter.

The meeting Sunday was actually called to discuss the condition of Carver Park, which has been a subject of controversy among certain segments of the black community. To support the allegations, Mrs. Renwick used color slides she said she had taken at Carver Park two weeks ago.

Some of the worst criticisms about the park concerned the "recreation center," a brick

building that occupies a large portion of the two-acre park site. About a quarter of the slides were shots of the building.

Mrs. Renwick and others at the meeting charged that the kitchen in the recreation center was unfit to prepare food and that there is a generally offensive odor arising from the building. "It rains as much inside the building as it does outside," she told the gathering. She further stated that the condition of the building was inexcusable, since it is used during the summer as a child play area.

Other charges leveled at the park included unmowed grass, lack of guard rails around stairwells and the observation deck, rundown playground equipment (monkey bar, seesaw and sliding board), the presence of only one lifeguard at the park pool and the condition of the sidewalks and

retaining walls.

All criticisms were illustrated with one or more slides.

Dewitt Wilhite, another activist, repeated throughout the presentation, "This is what our tax money is supposed to be paying for." He attacked the city recreation department for spending its money "on every tennis court in Thomasville" while neglecting Carver Park.

As at a previous community meeting on the Carver Park issue, the turnout Sunday was small. Only about 12 adults, plus a handful of children, attended.

Mrs. Renwick claimed that the number present, however, was not a true representation of their support. She said, "The people know what we're doing. They don't have to go to a meeting. They're behind us."

## From Street Orphan To Dean

GREENSBORO, N. C. —

He was orphaned to the rugged streets of Brooklyn at the age of five, but that didn't stop him.

He was a starting quarterback at Hampton Institute at 130 pounds, but that was just a challenge.

As Dr. Arthur Jackson prepares to step down from his position as dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at A&T State University, his friends are referring to him as a giant in the field of education.

In nearly 24 years at the university, the 59-year-old Jackson has brought more significant innovations to the campus than any single administrator.

It was he who initiated A&T's data processing system, currently thriving as a \$900,000 computer science center. He also developed the university's first guidance center, an experimental reading center, an automated registration system, closed-circuit television system, and dial access language laboratory.

Jackson also engineered A&T's School of Arts and Sciences five years ago and helped inaugurate the General Education Program.

He won't tell you this, but Jackson has excelled because he has always believed that there was really nothing to stop him.

After his mother passed when he was three, and his father died two years later, he was passed through a series of relatives and non relatives in New York, New Jersey and Washington, D. C.

"I was on my way to the reform school," he recalls. "I knew what life in the streets was like, and I guess that helped to motivate me."



After he had enjoyed two years of high school money for college, not in Washington, his keepers at that time decided that he had had enough schooling. "They wanted me to go to work," said Jackson, "so I ran away."

It was shortly afterward that Jackson, then 15, came to the attention of the Rev. and Mrs. Luther Hughes.

Hughes, a Baptist minister, began to regard Jackson as his own son, although of limited resources himself, the minister encouraged Jackson to attend the private Christiansburg Institute in Virginia, where he could work his way through high school.

It was St. Clair Drake, currently a prominent sociologist in Chicago, who encouraged Jackson to seek entrance to Hampton.

"I wanted to be a doctor," said Jackson, "but I didn't have any money for college, not even the \$35 entry fee for Hampton."

Again Hampton's work-study program bailed him out and Jackson got his degree in math and physical education five years later.

Jackson returned to Christiansburg to teach for three years, then took a job as recreation supervisor in Radford, Va.

After nearly four years as a motor machinist in the Navy (among the first

black non stewards), he worked for a short while in his father-in-law's trucking business.

Later he pursued a master's degree in guidance at Columbia University, then decided to stay on to earn a doctorate. He became the first black to receive a doctorate from the university in vocational guidance and occupational adjustment.

After graduate school, he served as director of guidance for the state of Delaware's first four-year high school for blacks.

He was invited to teach a summer session at A&T in 1950, and a year later, he accepted a fulltime position.

In retrospect, Jackson credits the encouragement of the Hughes' and others with his own successes.

"There have always been people at crucial points in my life, who have pointed the way or who have found a way for me," he said. "For that reason, I have tried to do the same for others. I have always tried to pass it on."

Jackson is married to the former Mary E. Jones of Roxboro, N. C. Their children include Arthur Jr., a graduate of Hampton stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Karen, a rising senior at Barnard College; and Carl, an eighth grader.

## On Loan To A&T

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Illustrating again the cooperation of business and industry with educational institutions, the Bell Laboratories here has announced that D. E. Klett, a member of their technical staff, will be on loan to A&T State University for a year to

teach engineering classes.

In his role as visiting professor, Klett will be teaching courses and supervising laboratory periods in thermodynamics for seniors in the Mechanical Engineering Department. He will join

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## Helping Boys Become Men

by Albert A. Campbell

The High Point Boxing Club, initially funded by High Point's Model City Commission, and now one of the many programs of the High Point Parks and Recreation, started with the purpose of taking young boys off the streets and teaching them values of life, as well as the fight game. Teaching them to box meant, good sportsmanship, good principles, cleanliness, good health, and most of all, that people care about them.

### Black Liberation Wesley Ingram

I am sure most people have noticed the beautiful Black Liberation colors: red, black, and green. But it seems to me that these colors are being abused by a lot of people who do not realize the true meaning of them.

A lot of small kids have asked me, "What do they stand for", and I tell them: Black is for the people, the love, the truth, the kindness, and the potential that all Black people possess. Green is for the land we once

owned. Red is for the blood that was shed by our unfortunate ancestors.

I feel that every Black man and woman should wear these colors with pride. But to do this, it is

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slow to praise himself.

Jerry quickly talks about the fulfillment he gains from having the opportunity to work with the young men. He then will go on talking about the accomplishments some of the young men have made. Never giving himself any credit. He pointed out the club has had six past champions, one, Odell Davis who went to the AAU Nationals, held in Boston. He also said that there are three boys who have won the right to fight in the Regional Jr. Olympics to be held in Charlotte this week. James White, William White, and Calvin Spears.

Other fighters and their past records are: Willie Davis, age 16; William White, age 15; James White, age 14; Willie Alexander, who has had only one fight and won it; and Harold White, age 10.

Jerry's pride is easily seen when he talks about his boys, and he quickly points out that they are not all sent by the courts. Some of them just want to become boxers.

## High Point Model City Commission Notes

by Wayne S. Pray, Director

What is the single best thing that any Model Neighborhood resident could do to improve conditions in his neighborhood and his city? In the opinion of most, it would be to intelligently exercise the right to vote. It is especially appropriate then, that in this election year Model Neighborhood residents prepare to cast their vote in the elections scheduled for November 6th. There are many reasons why one should not neglect this right to vote but certainly the following would be reason enough. A number of positive programs and projects have been started by the Model City Commission, but with the short time remaining and the lack of money the future of these efforts will depend in

great part, on who is on City Council and what they intend to do for High Point Citizens. Americans have the right to vote and express their individual opinion as to who will govern and how this precious right is one that should be exercised by every single eligible Model Neighborhood resident.

Although primary elections are set for September 25, 1973 (some two and a half months away) and the general election is set for November 6, 1973, there has been very little interest expressed to date regarding these elections. The Model City Commission feels, as it has in the past, a responsibility for sponsoring voter registration. This is a crucial activity as past election results indicate that less than half the registered

voters in the Model Neighborhood area actually vote on election day and even more discouraging: less than half of those eligible to vote are registered. A resident of High Point MUST BE REGISTERED IN ORDER TO VOTE in the coming elections.

Registering to vote is a very simple process. There are two ways one can register. First, any resident who will be eighteen (18) years of age by election day and a citizen can go to the Board of Elections Office, in the basement of the City-County Building, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and register. There he will be asked to take an oath stating his true identity, his support for the United States and North Carolina Constitutions and that he

has been a resident of his precinct for more than thirty (30) days and that he will not vote in any other County or City. The clerk at the elections office fills out an information card with the name, address, birth date and length of residence and the person signs the registration card. This simple procedure takes about two minutes and that completes the registration process. A resident can register as a member of any of the three National Parties or as an Independent. Those who register as an Independent however, cannot vote in the primary elections. The primaries are held simply for the purpose of selecting those candidates who will represent a particular party in the general elections on

November 6th.

Another way to register would be to contact your precinct Registration Commissioner (and there is one for each of the twenty-one (21) precincts in the City of High Point) and go through the above procedure. A list of these Registration Commissioners is available either at the election office in the City-County Building or the Model City Commission Office. On most cases a neighborhood would know who this person is within your precinct. Two telephone numbers that would help a person with any voting information are: the Election Board at 886-4498 and the Model City Commission Office at 885-9081. When registering, there is no fee involved nor do you have to pass any literacy test. What are the dates of

which one must register?

To register for the primaries one must be registered by August 27th. Although you can register after that date you will not be eligible to vote in the primaries. To vote in the November 6th elections, one must be registered by October 8, 1973.

If a resident has previously registered, under what circumstances might they need to re-register? Only if (1) you have not voted within the last four years (your name may be removed from the registration list and you will have to either call or visit the Board of Elections Office to register); or (2) if a person has moved since he registered he needs to go to the Board of Elections Office and report his new address in

order to be properly registered.

Who can run for office in the City of High Point? Any person who resides within the city limits and who's eligible and registered to vote can run for any municipal office. For the eight (8) Councilmen, one is elected from each of the four wards in the city and the remaining four are elected from the City at large. The four candidates at large who receive the highest number of votes will win. Candidates for Mayor are elected at large. If on desires to be a candidate, the procedures to qualify are very simple. Go to the Board of Elections Office during the filing period of August 3-31, 1973 and pay a filing fee (this fee is not set but will probably be \$25.00).

In order to assist Model Neighborhood residents in this process of registration, the Citizen Participation Outreach Workers of the Model City Commission will canvass the various Model Neighborhoods between July 16th and early October to inform residents more fully of how easy it is to become registered. If necessary, these workers can help transport residents to the election office or to the home of the

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