

THE TRIBUNAL AID

VOLUME 1, NO. 21 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1973

SERVICE TO ALL

15 CENTS

PRESS RUN 5000

HIGH POINT

THOMASVILLE

WINSTON-SALEM

From The High Point Enterprise

Thursday

Town Meeting Set On School Board

By RAY HUBBARD
Enterprise Staff Writer

The second and last town meeting planned to inform High Point voters of the advantages and disadvantages of both elected and appointed school boards will be held Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Adams Memorial YWCA on Gatewood Ave.

Sponsored by the Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA, the meeting is open to the public and will begin at 7:30 p.m.

A panel of seven persons knowledgeable about school affairs from High Point and around the state will present both sides of the issue to aid voters in deciding Nov. 6 which method will be used to select future members of the school board.

High Point's Board of Education is now appointed by City Council.

On Nov. 6, citizens may vote to change to an elective system.

If a majority of the voters favor an elective system, the first four members will be elected in the November, 1975 election, with three more elected in 1977, all for four-year terms to set up a staggered elective system.

The ward representation and nonpartisan provisions will remain unchanged.

Raleigh Dingman, executive director of the North Carolina Ass'n. of Schools Boards and former teacher and school principal in High Point, will moderate the panel discussion.

Dingman moderated a similar town meeting sponsored by the Junior League in September which about 250 citizens attended.

On the panel in support of elective boards will be William E. Poe, Charlotte attorney and chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education; Mary Scroggs, chairman of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education and vice chairman of the North Carolina Ass'n. of School

Boards; and Garland Green, former member of the Board of Education in Durham County.

Representing the appointive board viewpoint will be J. C. McAllister, former member of the High Point Board of Education, E. S. W. Dameron, Burlington attorney and chairman of the Burlington City Board of Education; and the Rev. G. Ray Coleman, pastor of St. Stephens A. M. E. Zion Church in High Point.

Jennie Herndon, one of those setting up the program, said that she expects panelists McAllister, and Coleman to relate their discussion to areas specifically applicable to High Point.

In addition to the town meeting, Mrs. Herndon's group is assembling data on both appointive and elective boards which will be disseminated to parents through children in the city schools.

Female Recruiter

by Albert A. Campbell
Marine Sgt. Lorraine Jackson? No, not a man, just another capable female doing the job in her own way.

Sgt. Lorraine Jackson is one of only four Black Marine Female Recruiting N.C.O.s. in the entire country and the only one in the sixth district, which includes, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Stationed in High Point at the downtown post office, Sgt. Jackson is on recruiting duty. Her purpose is to enlist a few good women (like herself) into the Marines.

A native of Thomasville, and the daughter of Ms. Gertrude Jackson, Sgt. Jackson with her family moved to Sandusky, Ohio in 1951. There she finished high school in 1969 and enlisted in the Marines.

She did her eight weeks recruit training at Parris Island, S.C. Afterwards she was sent to Marines Corps



Supply Center in Albany, Ga. for six weeks of school and from there to Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Cal.

During a three and one half year period she acquired a B.A. degree from Chapman College, Anaheim, Cal. Subsequently, Sgt. Jackson was transferred to San Diego, Cal. for Recruiting School. From there she was assigned to the High Point Recruiting Station where she is responsible for enlisting women from the entire state of North Carolina and one third of South Carolina.

Sgt. Jackson said she joined the Marine Corps to travel, become more mature, meet people, pursue a rewarding career, and meet the challenge the Marine Corps offers to young women.

In conjunction with her job and off duty time, she has visited Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, and most of the other 48 states.

Continued on Page 3

William Penn Class of '53 Plans 20th Reunion

By Albert A. Campbell.

The William Penn High School class of 1953 is planning its first ever class reunion, twenty years after graduation. Set to be a gala affair, the event is scheduled for the entire Thanksgiving weekend. (November 23, 24, 25).

The moderator will be none other than the school principal, the now, High Point City Councilman S.E. Burford. This alone encourages everyone to look forward to one of the long forgotten. "Lecturing Sessions" Mr. Burford held every Friday morning at William Penn.

To add a little flair to the reunion, the prospective attending class members are sending in their recommendations of who they feel was the most influential teacher they had

while in senior high school. Already the names have begun coming in with all kinds of explanations. The teacher who gets the most votes will be informed prior to the reunion dates and asked to attend as the class' "Special Guest." Additionally that person will be awarded a citation from the 'Class of '53'. All of the high school teachers of William Penn during that time will be invited to attend - those who are still existing and able to make the scene.

Because many of the members of that class have not seen each other in such a long time - even since graduation - some fun-gifts will be given to class members for fun-reasons. Gifts for reasons such as, the class member with the most

children, the class member with the youngest child, or the class member with the most spouses. All will be for fun, which was one of the great qualities of "The Class of '53".

The reunion will be held at the Holiday Inn, Downtown, in High Point beginning Friday, November 23. On Saturday, the 24th, there will be a class picnic at the Washington Terrace Park, weather permitting. Following that, the banquet will be back at the motel, when the awards will be given. Sunday will climax the event with a united church service at a church chosen by the class members.

All are asked to bring their spouses, sweethearts, or whatever to help make the affair a memorable one.

Launches Successful Business

By Richard Moore

GREENSBORO, N.C. - What do you need to start a successful business venture? It might boil down to \$35.00 and a good idea, if you talk with energetic Earl Gill, publisher of "Black Business Awareness."

A brash young man who is going places, Gill recalls with a smile how his glossy magazine has zoomed to a circulation of 10 to 25

thousand per issue.

"This thing has turned into a monster," said Gill, in an interview this week. "I never imagined it would take on like this."

"Black Business Awareness," according to the founder, is meant to be a consumer magazine.

Featuring shiny covers and pictures of celebrities who visit this area, the magazine also offers a pretty complete directory of

black owned and operated businesses, feature articles on blacks who are making it in the business world, and consumer tips from federal and state agencies, and even articles by North Carolina Congressmen.

"It seems like I have always wanted to do something in sales and communities," said Gill. Although born in Robeson County, N.C., he grew in Greensboro with an uncle, late lovable black disc jockey, "Jam-a-Ditty."

Young Gill was in his uncle's elbow when he was calling on customers for his radio station. He was hooked on sales from then on.

After graduating from A&T State University, Gill worked for a while in Western Electric's Purchasing Department.

He also tried his hand at promoting shows; then came the idea for the magazine.

"My idea was to try to interest young blacks to get into business," he said. "I want to show how important economic development is."

The initial issue of "Black Business Awareness" was published last October with a press run of 3,500, and a lot of debts.

Now Gill predicts that within two years, he may be grossing \$75,000.

Originally covering just the Greensboro area, Gill has branched out, with agents in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and in Winston and High Point. He eventually hopes to reach a large portion of the South.

Because his magazine is supposedly black-oriented, Gill's few critics question his carrying of advertising from large white firms.

"I service these important firms," said Gill, "because they have the advertising dollars to help me get my message through."

A Two Part Series

Watergate and Moral Responsibility

By Jackson Pyles

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, made what I consider to be one of the most profound statements that was ever uttered in the entire Constitutional period. We remember from our American History that there was no reciprocal benefit that accrued to the reached its zenith in 1787 Americans, dissent was put down with imprisonments and violence by the governmental and military authorities, and all power was centralized in the king

In 1785 -- some two years before the adoption of the Constitution -- Madison wrote in his Memorial and Remonstrance:

"It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties. We hold this prudent jealousy to be the first duty of citizens and one of (the) noblest characteristics of the late Revolution. The free men of America did not wait till usurped power had strengthened itself by exercise, and entangled the question in precedents. They saw all the consequences in the principle, and they avoided the consequences by denying the principle. We revere this lesson too much, soon to forget it."

What a tremendous thought! We avoid the consequences of bad governmental action, by denying the principle upon which those actions are based!

A brief review of the historical background behind the development of this idea might help us understand more clearly its meaning and application.

We all remember, of course, that this nation was dominated by England all during the colonial period. As with all colonies, the people felt that they were

being treated as second class citizens -- taxes were levied without the people having any voice in the decisions of government, the wealth of the colony was exported to make the homeland affluent and there was no reciprocal benefit that accrued to the Americans, dissent was put down with imprisonments and violence by the governmental and military authorities, and all power was centralized in the king

so that no decisions of consequence could be made on any level without prior approval by the central authority. The list could be extended as nausium.

The whole point is that the American colonies were existing in a despotic atmosphere, and they wanted a change. This, of course, lead to 1776 and the five year war of independence from England. We know how that finally ended.

In 1781 representatives from the thirteen colonies set out to form a new government. They were extremely fearful of simply exchanging one form of tyranny for another. As a matter of fact, they were so fearful of a strong centralized government, that they refused to form any kind of central administration that could tell any one state how it must behave.

And so a very loose Confederation of states was formed. This Confederacy of states lasted about five years and all during this period of time it became more and more clear that it was not working. On several occasions some of the states almost went to war with one another. There were boarder disputes; disagreements over trading, monetary, and tax

rights; and petty jealousies. As time went on it became clear that there was a need for some central authority that could be appealed to settle disputes and to look after matters that were of common interest to all thirteen colonies.

As a consequence, the founding fathers initiated the Constitutional period which lead to the federal form of government which we all know today. It was James Madison, whom we quoted earlier, who played the central role in drawing up the Constitution we are governed by today. It is for this reason that Madison is called the "Father of the Constitution." It was Madison and Thomas Jefferson who insisted that a Bill of Rights had to be attached to the Constitution before they were willing to let it be sent to the states for ratification -- which finally came in 1789.

The important point to remember in this whole development of our country's move from a Confederation to a Federal form of government, is that the founding fathers were extremely fearful of allowing anyone to get so much power in their hands that they could start acting in autocratic ways.

They saw the need to establish a central government, but they were so fearful of its become too powerful that they separated its functions in three different ways and made provision for each separate branch to act as a check against the others. Their fear of concentrated powers was so great that they did not even allow the federal government to raise an army or adopt a draft in the early days of the republic.

If the federal government

in those early days felt a need for an army, it had to petition each separate state legislature, and ask that troops be placed under its

Continued on Page 3

By Richard E. Moore

ASHEBORO, N.C. - A one-week meeting in Asheboro's St. Luke United Methodist Church may provide the answer to the cultural lag often found in the smaller communities of North Carolina.

The new program, replacing traditional hymn singing and prayers with poetry reading, lectures on history and discussions of the economy, is being sponsored by the church and the Continuing Education Center at A&T State University.

The six-month program was launched on a recent Thursday with a lively poetry reading and discussion by nationally prominent black poet, Julia Fields.

Woman's Day Speaker

Mrs. Willa Mae Rice, Genreal President of the A.M.E. Zion woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society will be the guest speaker for "Woman's Day" at St. Stephen A.M.E. Zion Church, Sunday October 21, at 11:00 a.m.

Mrs. Rice was elected General President of the A.M.E. Zion Woman's Missionary Department at Buffalo, N.Y. in August, 1971, with responsibilities for directing the program of the Missionary endeavors

Cultural Boom In Asheboro

Nearly 80 residents of the community, both young and old, sat almost awed as Miss Fields read her own homey verse about such characters as "Buck Sin, the Transistor Man."

"Aren't you tired," yet," asked Miss Fields after nearly two hours, but her attentive audience wanted more.

This unique Humanist in Residence program was initiated in order to emphasize some of the contributions of blacks to the entire community.

"We have found that sometimes the smaller communities enjoy only limited experiences in the cultural and creative fields," said Dr. B.W. Harris, Director of the

Continuing Education Center. "By this program, we hope to provide the citizens of Asheboro with a meaningful examination of black contributions to the life of the larger community."

The experimental program was made possible by a grant to A&T from the North Carolina Center for Continuing Education in the Humanities associated with the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The program is being directed by Hal Sieber, a lecturer in adult education at A&T, and the Rev. Andrew Brown, acting pastor of the church.

Future weekly programs will include presentations by an historian, a theologian, a communications specialist, a political leader and an economist.

All of the presentations will be followed by a social hour in the church, a good time for informal questions to the visiting humanist.

The Rev. Mr. Brown said his congregation really enjoyed Miss Fields' readings. "They were really enthused," he said. "The next day she spoke to English classes at the local high school, and the young people really enjoyed that."

Sieber said the weekly speaker will also spend some time visiting informally in the community.

Miss Fields, whose second book of poems is to be published soon, had nothing but praise for the subject.

gian, a communications specialist, a political leader and an economist.

All of the presentations will be followed by a social hour in the church, a good time for informal questions to the visiting humanist.

The Rev. Mr. Brown said his congregation really enjoyed Miss Fields' readings. "They were really enthused," he said. "The next day she spoke to English classes at the local high school, and the young people really enjoyed that."

Sieber said the weekly speaker will also spend some time visiting informally in the community.

Miss Fields, whose second book of poems is to be published soon, had nothing but praise for the subject.

"I think the church is the logical place to have such things as poetry readings," she said. "That's where I got started with my writing. My daddy used to pay me for reciting poems in church."

Originally covering just the Greensboro area, Gill has branched out, with agents in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and in Winston and High Point. He eventually hopes to reach a large portion of the South.

Because his magazine is supposedly black-oriented, Gill's few critics question his carrying of advertising from large white firms. "I service these important firms," said Gill, "because they have the advertising dollars to help me get my message through."

SUPPORT THE ADVERTISING MERCHANTS OF THIS, YOUR NEWSPAPER!