

FREE BICYCLE CONTEST UNDER WAY

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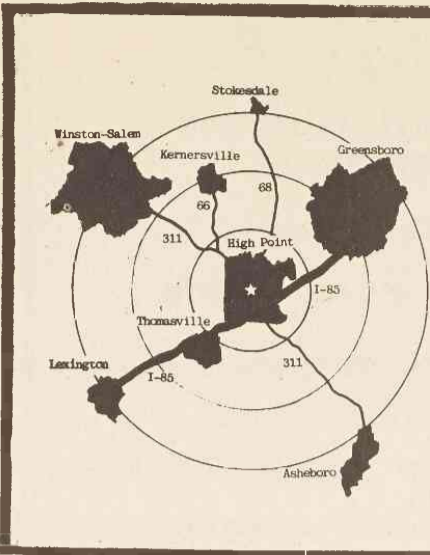
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News and Notes

HIGH POINT - The City of High Point Police Department, in conjunction with Guilford College, will sponsor two courses in the Justice Administration series this fall. The courses, Criminal Law I and Corrections, Parole & Probation, will be taught at the High Point Police Academy, and will carry four credit hours each from Guilford College. Registration for the classes will be held on September 19, 1974.

These classes are designed to be of interest to not only professionals in the criminal justice field, but to the citizen with an interest in criminology and police work, and to the high school student who has an interest in entering the criminal justice field upon graduation. Persons interested in obtaining further information about these courses should contact Capt. George Leverett at the Police Academy, 882-2821.

HIGH POINT - The Boy Scouts of the High Point District, Uwharrie Council, will hold a "Good Old Fast Moving Showando Fair" over the weekend of September 20, 21, 22, 1974 at the Uwharrie Scout Camp in Jamestown. The fair will be a fun-filled event in which skilled scouts will present or show their fellow scouts new skills and ideas, and then aid them as they participate in the "do" portion of the fair. The whole idea of the Showando Fair is to allow the spectators to learn by doing.

Each participating troop from the High Point District will present a different subject ranging from camping equipment and cooking to first aid and fun with tools. Awards will be given for the three best showando presentations.

GREENSBORO - The second annual A&T, Bennett, UNC-G Talent Show will be presented on September 20 in Moore Gymnasium on A&T's campus. Because of the exceptional singing groups and soloists, this show promises to be the very best collection of talents the people in this area will ever see.

Fittingly, the two bands that will be backing the participating groups, will be the sensuous sounds of the "Black Explosion" of Greensboro, and the "Black Haze" of Winston-Salem.

As an extra attraction the same all-girl group which turned out last year's talent show, "The Bennett Underground" will be in Moore Gymnasium to do it again. These extraordinary singers will serenade the soul and soothe the heart.

"Utopia", a group from A&T which could easily be superstars if given a break, will be there vocalizing perfect melodies. Also, there will be a guest appearance by Jack Smith and the Summer Breeze. Ultra-beautiful would be the word to describe the exquisite movements of the "Neo-Black Society Dancers"; which is the special attraction from UNC-G.

The M.C.'s are Nita Pettiford, from A&T, and another exceptionally capable person whose name will be announced at a later date.

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by Kathy McKillop, Editorial Assistant, Journal of Housing

The phrase "turnkey III" has a very specific and personal meaning for Joe Willis of High Point, North Carolina: it means an attractive, one-story, four-bedroom brick home, set with 149 others in Hickory Chapel Woods, a newly-developed sub-division on the eastern edge of the city of High Point. The house is distinguishable from thousands of others like it, in similar subdivisions all over the United States, only by what it represents: it is the first owner-occupied home built under what is known as the "Turnkey III" public housing program -- the Homeownership Opportunities Program for Low-Income Families of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. And its occupants, Joe Willis and his family, are the first public housing family in the country to have achieved homeownership under the eight-year-old "turnkey" program.

The concept of "turnkey" homeownership opportunities through public housing evolved from an effort begun by HUD in 1966 to get more private builder involvement in public housing by offering local housing authorities a



new way to obtain rental units without having to actually oversee their construction: under this method, dubbed Turnkey I, the LHA purchases a completed new development from a private builder, at a previously-agreed-upon price. The "Key" to each unit is turned over from the developer to the local housing authority for subsequent rental of the dwelling to public housing tenants. As with conventional public housing production programs, the LHA's contract with the Turnkey I developer is backed by federal funds received by the authority from HUD through an annual contributions contract arrangement.

As Turnkey I gained acceptance and the concept of private-sector involvement in public housing

production increased in credibility, the turnkey concept was applied to management. Turnkey II, designed to involve private management firms in the operation of public housing developments, was first implemented in 1967. Under it, the "key" is turned over from the developer (not necessarily a Turnkey I developer) to the LHA, and then to a public housing resident homebuyer.

er, who eventually can become the unit's owner, once the balance accrued in two special "savings accounts" set up for him or her by the housing authority equals the amount needed to pay off the home (or, once the homebuyer's income increases to the point at which a conventional private or Federal Housing Administration-insured loan becomes feasible.)

Turnkey III and IV operate on the assumption that homeownership really is the "American dream" and that many low-income families, given the opportunity to buy their own homes rather than face the continuing insecurity of renting their shelter, will want to do so. The two programs provide an alternative to rental for families of lower income levels. And they offer to families of low income -- often for the first time -- the potential of "owning" something, something they can point to and be proud of and, perhaps, pass on to their children.

The turnkey homeownership program was not the offspring of new legislation. Instead, it grew out of a broad administrative interpretation of the section of existing public housing law that empowers local housing authorities to acquire or lease property to supply homes for lower-income Americans and provides for a federal subsidy to assist the agency in carrying out such acquisition activities.

Once its legal framework had been guaranteed, Turnkey III homeownership opportunity was first made a reality through a demonstration project undertaken by the National Council of Negro Women in North Gulfport, Mississippi in 1968. The Gulfport program was a first, an experiment, and therefore the victim of unset procedures and subject to numerous problems, revisions, and mistakes. NNCW's housing specialist Dorothy Duke, cautions that regarding Gulfport's Forest Heights as a representative example of a Turnkey III development is akin to "using the Model T as the example of an automobile". Nevertheless, Forest Heights was the first implementation of Turnkey III and it has

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Invited To Presidential Conference

President Gerald Ford has invited W.J. Kennedy III of Durham, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, to attend a national conference on inflation in Washington in late September.

Kennedy is accepting the invitation. "The fact that President Ford is requesting input from all sectors of the economy is quite significant. And, with the anticipated increase in unemployment to 6 or 6.5 per cent nationally and a double rate among blacks, the usual adverse impact will be felt in the black community. Thus, the opportunity to participate in this conference on inflation with the privilege of making specific recommendations is quite meaningful to me.

"Hopefully consumers, business leaders, my friends, and associates will take the time to drop me a



line before the conference convenes the last week in September. In that way I can share their thoughts and expectations with my colleagues at the conference and give President Ford the type of grassroots feedbacks that is so much needed in overcoming this

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Firm Debarred From Contracts

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) has debarred a Texas firm from future federal contracts and subject to Revised Order No. 4 of the regulations. Federal contractors subject to Revised Order No. 4 are required to develop acceptable affirmative action programs that establish goals and time-tables to achieve prompt and full utilization of minorities and women in all segments and levels of the contractors' workforce.

Philip J. Davis, OFCC director, today announced that Hesse Envelope Company of Dallas, failed to comply with the affirmative action requirements of Executive Order 11246. Davis said the action was taken upon recommendations of the General Services Administration (GSA), the compliance agency responsible for the Hesse Company's adherence to the Order.

Executive Order 11246 requires federal contractors and subcontractors to provide equal employment opportunity for all workers, regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The affirmative action requirements are contained in Revised Order No. 4 of the regulations. Federal contractors subject to Revised Order No. 4 are required to develop acceptable affirmative action programs that establish goals and time-tables to achieve prompt and full utilization of minorities and women in all segments and levels of the contractors' workforce.

In January 1973, the GSA presented the Hesse Company with a list of deficiencies in its affirmative action program. The company failed to remedy the deficiencies or show cause within 30 days why enforcement procedures should not be taken. The deficiencies included the following:

What's New?
Dear Debbie on page 3.
Horoscope on page 6.

"We must give our children a sense of pride in being black. The glory of our past and the dignity of our present must lead the way to the power of our future."

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL