

# THE BETTER WE KNOW US ...

by R. Irving Boone, Editor-in-Chief  
"The Masonic Journal"

**THE WORLD**—Unquestionably, the illustrious Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Jurisdiction of North Carolina — Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw — is one of the most widely-traveled and widely-acclaimed leaders on the contemporary national scene, with his official contacts extending beyond our borders unto many foreign lands, and unto scores of international meetings. His two-fold leadership role as senior bishop in the great A.M.E. Zion Church and as Grand Master of the North Carolina's M. W. Prince Hall

Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons, gives an immediate uniqueness to his status. Significantly, the two positions are complimentary — each to the other. Both extol and magnify the Sovereignty of the Almighty; both require obeisance to the Holy Writ; and both proclaim the immortal doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.

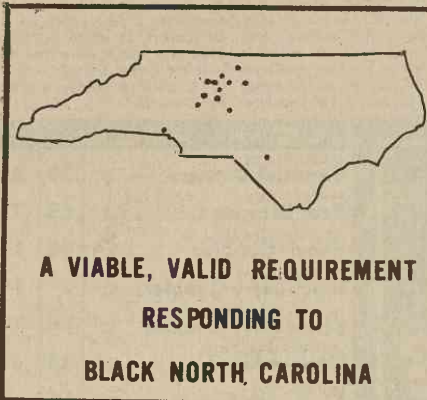
Review of a recent itinerary of Grand Master (Bishop) Shaw reveals, pointedly, the fact of the remarkably busy schedule and extensive travels of the man; and this is but symbolic of his week-after-week official performance:

Early in May, in charge of a com-

bined Masonic leadership meeting, comprised of members of Executive Committee, District Deputies, a leadership personnel of Knights of Pythagoras, in Greensboro; May 9th left via air for New York City, to be in memorial services with Dr. G. W. McMurray, pastor, Mother Zion Church; thence, the next day, to Saint Paul A.M.E. Zion Church, Great Neck, New York, with Pastor W. J. Jiles thence to Buffalo, New York; on the 13-16th, in Philadelphia, for Philadelphia-Baltimore Conference; on the morning of 17th, at the Harriet Tubman Home, Auburn, New York; on afternoon same date, with Dr. R. D. Campbell, New Britain, Connecticut;

on the morning of 18th, with the A.M. Spottwood A.M.E. Zion Church, New Britain, Connecticut, at 2 P.M., with the Mount Olive A.M.E. Zion Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, and at 4 P.M., same date, with the Beulah A.M.E. Zion Church, Forestville, Connecticut; on May 19th-21st, in meeting at Livingstone College, Salisbury; on the 22nd, a meeting with the World Methodist Committee, at the Sheraton-Hilton, New York City; on the next day, with the Reverend Andrew E. Whitted, Buffalo, New York; at the Douglass Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, Reverend J.R. Josey, Pastor, on the 24th; thence to

Continued on Page 3



A VIABLE, VALID REQUIREMENT  
RESPONDING TO  
BLACK NORTH CAROLINA

## Dr. Mays Eulogizes Longtime Editor

BY HOWARD B. WOODS

**BIRMINGHAM** — This city is a better place because Dr. Emory O. Jackson, lived, worked and died here, said Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College, in his eulogy of the venerable civil rights leader and editor of the Birmingham World.

Services for Dr. Jackson, were held last Tuesday at the Sixth Street Baptist Church. The 71-year-old crusader died of cancer. Burial was in Shadow Lawn Memorial Gardens.

Tributes for Jackson came from all over the country. Before a church filled with friends and family, Dr. Mays said that the late editor was "born a free man." He walked like one; talked like one and looked like one. Tracing his history of public service, Dr. Mays said that Emory answered his call to duty after graduating from Atlanta's Morehouse College.

Nathaniel Veale, director of Alumni Affairs at Morehouse, speaking for its president, Dr. Hugh Gloster, who is ill, said even at college, Emory Jackson protested segregation. He said his protests of the men's rooms being marked "Faculty," "Men" and "Boys" succeeded in changing the designations. Robert Johnson, associate publisher of Jet magazine, said



that Dr. Jackson, as his teacher in high school, always made his students read newspapers and write letters to the editors. He told us that newspapers were of some value "other than papering the walls to keep out the draft or to spread on the floor after a mopping or to supplement the worn soles of your shoes."

C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World chain of which the Birmingham World is a part, said that he gave Dr. Jackson a free hand in editing the Birmingham paper. "He was one of the most vigorous, persistent, and courageous advocates in the South for full civil rights for our people," Scott added.

Others who paid tribute to

# THE TRIBUNAL AID

VOLUME III, NO. 19

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1975

\$5.00 PER YEAR

PRESS RUN 8,500

MEMBER: North Carolina Black Publishers Association — North Carolina Press Association, Inc.

## The Gap Between Blacks And Whites Narrows

Blacks working full time continue to earn considerably less than whites, but the gap

narrowed substantially from 1967 to 1975, the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over this period, the real earnings average for black full-time workers increased by 24 percent, whereas that for whites showed only a 4 percent gain. Based on data collected once a year through a household survey, the Bureau's analysis shows that: Median weekly earnings of blacks working full time rose from \$79 in May 1967 to \$155 in May 1975. For whites, weekly earnings rose from \$113 to \$190 during this period. Data also show that in May 1967 black male workers earned \$90 a week, compared with \$63 for black/female workers. In May 1975, earnings of black male workers had risen to \$173, compared to \$130 for female black workers.

The Bureau's analysis shows that there are wide differences in both the levels and trends of the medians for the usual earnings of the various labor force groups. The principal findings are:

Male household heads working full time reported the highest weekly earnings average in May 1975—a median of \$231, up from \$214 in 1974. After adjustment for price increases, however, the purchasing power of this group showed the second consecu-

tive year-to-year decline.

While the earnings gap between blacks and whites has narrowed substantially, that between men and women has remained constant. In May 1975, women working full time reported a weekly average of \$137, equivalent to 61 percent of the average for men (\$221). This was the same relationship which existed in 1967.

Working wives with full-time jobs reported average (median) weekly earnings of \$139 in May 1975. In real terms, their earnings showed no change relative to 1974 but remained lower than in 1973.

Despite the declines from the 1973 peaks, the purchasing power of the weekly earnings of male household heads and of working wives was still about 10 percent higher in May 1975 than in May 1967 (when these data were first collected).

While median earnings of men and women 25 years and over have shown average annual increases of nearly 8 percent (in current dollars) over the 1967-75 period, those for

young men and women 16 to 24 have grown at an annual rate of less than 6 percent. In constant dollar terms, the weekly earnings of these young workers were actually somewhat lower in May 1975 than in 1967.

Part-time workers reported average weekly earnings of \$50 in May 1975. This group of workers, which consists largely of women and youths, accounted for over 18 percent of the wage and salary work force, up from 14 percent in 1967.

Largely because of the increase in the proportion of

workers in part-time jobs, the weekly earnings average for all wage and salary workers has shown a smaller increase over the 1967-75 period than has the average for full-time workers. In real terms, earnings for all wage and salary workers were the same in May 1975 as in May 1967, whereas those of full-time workers were about 5 percent higher.

Workers who had recently become unemployed reported that they had generally been earning less in their last jobs than workers of the same age and sex who were still employed. The overall earnings aver-

age reported by the unemployed for their previous full-time jobs was about 27 percent lower than that of workers who were still employed.

These findings are based on data currently obtained each May through a special supplement to the Current Population Survey—a monthly survey of about 47,000 households. These data come from an entirely different source than do the earnings data which are derived from the monthly survey of establishments and which are published in the Employment Situation and

## 20,000 Expected For A&T Homecoming

**GREENSBORO**—More than 20,000 persons are expected to participate in the American bicentennial edition of the A&T State University Homecoming, October 13 - 18.

An appropriate theme, "A Blast from the Past through Aggeland", will be the signal of a full round of activities for the students and visiting alumni.

"We are going all out to make this our biggest celebra-

tion yet," said James Garfield, general homecoming chairman. "The motels and hotels are cooperating and advance reservations are far ahead of last year."

Highlights of the activities will include the annual coronation of "Miss A&T State University", the annual pep rally, barn fire and Aggie feast, a campus-wide dormitory and fraternity decoration contest, a mile-long Homecoming parade, and the

Homecoming football game featuring A&T against Maryland Eastern Shore on Saturday, October 18, in Greensboro Memorial Stadium.

For the art lovers, the Richard B. Harrison play, "Porgy" in the Paul Robeson Theatre, October 13 - 18 at 8:15 p.m.

Activities of the A&T Alumni Association this year will include the A&T Sports Hall of Fame induction banquet Friday, Oct. 17, at 8 p.m. in the Cosmos Club I; the annual Homecoming Ball, October 18, in the Royal Villa, and the annual alumni worship service on Sunday, October 19, at 11 a.m. in the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium.

Coordinating the student activities are Ted Mangum, president of the Student Government Association, and Chris Watson, "Miss A&T."

## Grant Will Assist N.C. Minority Businesses

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—Members of minority groups in North Carolina will receive business assistance services under the terms of a state grant recently announced by Alex Armendaris, director of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE).

Armendaris said that the one-year grant, in the amount of \$80,000, will enable North Carolina to establish a state office of minority business enterprise, to be located in Raleigh, N.C. The funds will pay for the administrative cost of its operation. The state is augmenting the federal funds with \$50,000 of state funds. Jerry M. Dodson is executive director of the state OMBE.

According to Armendaris, state OMBEs seek to develop ways for minority businessmen and women to gain a fair share of state purchases of

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 5

## Shifting Responsibility For Child Rearing

**RALEIGH**—Is North Carolina and the United States following the footsteps of the Soviet Union, Israel and some Western European countries

in a communal style of child rearing?

Based on actual statistics, more and more responsibility for early childhood rearing in North Carolina and the nation is being abdicated by parents and given to day care centers and homes.

Experts disagree as to the psychological consequences for children reared in this way from infancy to age six.

Traditionally in this country, the prime responsibility for child rearing during the early years of childhood has been that of mothers.

### Dave Brubeck In High Point

**HIGH POINT**—Dave Brubeck, pianist-composer contributed greatly to popularizing jazz in the 1950s and 1960s. Dave holds a number of firsts in the world of jazz:

First modern jazzman on the cover of *Time*, recorder of the first jazz single to sell a million copies and first jazz artist to perform at the White House. With his trios and particularly with his octet, he explored the jazz possibilities of counterpoint and provocatively employed polytonality, polyrhythms, and "unusual" meters well before they all came into fashion.

Continued on Page 3

Several social changes, however, have been taking place in North Carolina and the nation that have changed this traditional concept.

More and more married women with children under six have gone to work during the past twenty or so years. Based on the 1970 census, 45 percent of all women in the state with children under six were working.

A survey by the Learning Institute of North Carolina (LINC) in 1973, indicated that 161,000 mothers with children under six were working and that they had 214,000 children needing day care. The survey also indicated that the 1600 licensed day care centers across the state at that time could only accommodate 65,000 children. This indicates that 149,000 children were being cared for by day care homes, relatives or neighbors.

Today there are 1,749 licensed day care centers in the state that care for 70,000 children. Another 2,626 day care homes are registered with the state office of Child Day Care Licensing that take care of as many as five children each.

The 1970 census indicated that there were 154,000 families in North Carolina with female heads of household or 12 percent of all families.

Death of husbands is a

## S.C. Charged With Discrimination

The Department of Justice filed a class-action suit September 15 charging that the State of South Carolina discriminates against black teachers by basing certification and salary on unvalidated National Teacher Examinations scores.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the suit, which he certified to be of general public importance, was filed in U.S. District Court in Columbia, South Carolina.

Named as defendants were the state, the state board of education, the state retirement system, the state budget and control board, and the Charleston County, Colleton County, and Richland District No. 1 boards of education as representative of all local school boards in the state. The suit charged that the state enforces a racially discriminatory system of certifying and compensating public school teachers on the basis of scores they attain on the National Teachers Examinations.

The suit said the defendants have not validated their use of the NTE and the cut-off scores as standards for hiring teachers in South Carolina.

By adopting an arbitrary cut-off score, the defendants knew that the practice would result in denying full certification to qualified black teachers, confining large numbers of them to lower paying levels and reducing their retirement benefits, the suit charged.

The suit said the South Carolina certification system violates the equal employment section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

For the 1972-73 school year, there were 21,573 white and 9,554 black teachers in South Carolina. A total of 4,915 of the black teachers were not fully certified to qualified black teachers, confining large numbers of them to lower-paying levels and reducing their retirement benefits, the suit charged.

The suit said the South Carolina certification system violates the equal employment section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

For the 1972-73 school year, there were 21,573 white and 9,554 black teachers in South Carolina. A total of 4,915 of the black teachers were not fully certified.

The suit asked for the creation of a three-judge court to hear the case and to declare unconstitutional South Carolina law and regulations that condition teacher certification and salary on NTE scores.

In addition, the suit asked for preliminary and permanent injunctions barring the defendants from enforcing those regulations.

The suit also asked that the defendants be required to correct the effects of their alleged discriminatory policies, including upgrading the certification of black teachers and compensating them for financial loss.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, said the suit is the second filed by the Justice Department challenging a state's use of NTE scores for teacher certification.

A similar suit was filed against the State of North Carolina in 1973. A three-judge court last month declared the North Carolina practice unconstitutional.

SUPPORT THE ADVERTISING MERCHANTS OF THIS, YOUR NEWSPAPER!