

THE BETTER WE KNOW US ...

by Don L. Bailey

FAYETTEVILLE — His middle initial is "A" which stands for "action". Those who are familiar with the man to whom this refers, can surely testify to the fact that this is an accurate description of his character. To bring out of the dark those who are unfamiliar with this personality, this "Mr. Action" is DR. CHARLES "A" LYONS, JR., chancellor of Fayetteville State University in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Due to Dr. Lyons' unceasing desire for development and excellence, Fayetteville State has been converted from a small, Black North Carolina college into a great institution for higher learning and self-development.

To gain a better appreciation of this man let us delve into his past and follow his progression to his present position.

Dr. Lyons began his successful existence on April 5, 1926 in a small, eastern North Carolina community named Conetoe. Upon completion of his secondary education, he set out for Shaw University where, in 1949, he graduated with highest honor with a major in history and a minor in English. Following this, Dr. Lyons attended Ohio State University where he received his M.A. degree in political science, and his Ph.D. with South and Southeast Asia as his area of speciality.

While involved in his advanced degree studies at Ohio State, Dr. Lyons had the good fortune to travel abroad during the post-war era. "This proved to be one of the real highlights of my life," stated the chancellor. "It enabled me to gain a perspective in the post-war era of what's going on in other countries and other cultures, and to try to relate that to my own life and to my own career." Dr. Lyons further stated that travelling to India in the mid 1950s, where he attended the Gohale Institute for Politics and Economics, was one of the real highlights in his life.

The winter of 1962 saw Dr. Lyons preparing himself for administrative

duties on the college level when he attended an institute at the Harvard University School of Business Administration, in Massachusetts, concerning College and University Administration. There is an interesting tale to this in that Dr. Lyons had not originally set college administration as his goal. He once stated that he backed into administrative work, for his early goal was to become a lawyer after receiving his master's degree and teaching for awhile. He was coerced into the Ph.D. program at Ohio State and afterwards accepted a teaching position. Then, "someone dangled an administration job in front of me and

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THE TRIBUNAL AID

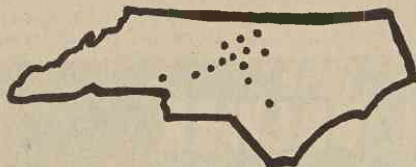
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Do You Know Much About Economics?

(This message is reprinted from a three-page advertisement sponsored by the Business Round Table which appeared in the June, 1975 issue of the Readers Digest.)

The following is Part One of Two Parts. Part Two will appear in the Nov. 6th edition of this newspaper.

You're deeply involved in economics whether you've ever taken a course in it or not. Every time you buy a can of beans or collect a paycheck or put \$20 in your savings account, you affect not only your own economic life, but the lives of others. Yet, many of us have only a vague understanding of "where the money goes" and "who gets what". How well do you know the system of which you're a part? Circle the correct answer to the following questions and see how you score.

(1) How much of each corporate sales dollar goes to employees through wages, salaries and benefits? (a) 25 percent (b) 42 percent (c) 53 percent (d) 67 percent.

(2) National income is the total amount of earnings of the American system — from corporate profits to workers' paychecks or a landlord's rent collections. What portion of each dollar of national income goes to taxes? (a) 13 cents (b) 17 cents (c) 25 cents (d) 37 cents.

(3) How much extra in fringe benefits — health plans, paid holidays, etc. — does the

average American factory worker (making \$9152 a year) receive? (a) \$800 (b) \$1000 (c) \$1500 (d) \$3000.

(4) What determines the value of the U.S. dollar? (a) How much gold the government owns. (b) How much in goods and services the dollar will buy. (c) Whatever the Federal Reserve decides it's worth. (d) Prices in the stock market.

(5) Creating jobs takes capital for plants, machinery, etc. On an average, how much capital would the steel industry, for example, have to invest to create one job in a new steel plant? (a) \$50,000 (b) \$75,000 (c) \$100,000 (d) \$200,000.

ANSWERS

(1) (d) Employee wages, salaries and benefits account for 67 percent of the corporate dollar, according to U.S. Department of Commerce figures. Of the remainder, 16 cents goes to taxes and eight cents to replace the tools and machinery of production, leaving only about nine cents to be divided between dividends for stockholders and cash for company expansion, which creates jobs.

(2) (d) From each dollar of national income, federal, state and local tax collectors take 37 cents, of which 25 cents goes to Washington. If present trends continue, taxes will take more than 50 cents from each dollar of national income by the year 2000.

(3) (d) The average factory worker, making \$9152, has \$3020 in fringe benefits

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Minority Firms Face Problems

WASHINGTON, D.C.— Despite recent gains, a wide gulf still separates most minority-owned firms from the mainstream of American business activity, Alex Armendaris, director of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), told Spanish-speaking accountants and area business people in San Antonio, Texas.

"Receipts of minority firms are up in several major industries according to the latest figures we have," Armendaris noted, "but most minority firms are still small operations and are highly concentrated in retail trade and selected services."

According to the OMBE director, the outlook for improving the position of

minority businesses depends in part upon their abilities to survive in today's economic climate.

"Inflation, the tight money market, rising fuel costs, all of these threaten new businesses, and especially new minority enterprises," he told the San Antonio conference hosted by the American Association of Spanish-speaking Certified Public Accountants.

He assured members of the Los Angeles-based CPA group that his agency is aware of the problems minority accountants and other professionals face in their attempts to bring more business into their firms. OMBE, along with other agencies in Government, is now working on steps aimed at directing more Government auditing work to

minority firms. For their part, Armendaris urged the minority CPAs to pool their talents in order to stand a better chance of winning large Government contracts. "Many minority firms are still too small to go after larger, more profitable awards. By combining their resources, however, the bigger contracts come within the reach of minority firms."

The OMBE director also suggested closer cooperation among the memberships of the associations and groups within the accounting profession as still another way to help strengthen the competitive position of minority firms, as well as to encourage more qualified minority individuals to enter the profession.



MONUMENT TO OMEGA FOUNDERS TO BE UNVEILED

A granite shaft on which is etched the faces of the four late founders of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity will be unveiled at Howard University on November 16. The founders were, left to right: Dr. Oscar J. Cooper, who was a pre-med student at Howard in 1911 when Omega was founded; Dr. Frank Coleman who was a science and math major; Dr. Ernest E. Just, renowned biologist who served as faculty advisor; and Bishop Edgard A. Love of the United Methodist Church who was divinity student. They organized at Howard the first fraternity on a black college campus. Thousands are expected to attend the unveiling and dedication. Judge Marion W. Garnett of Chicago, grand basilus of the Omegas, will be one of the speakers.

Black Lawyers Elect Officers

DURHAM — The North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers held their bi-annual meeting in Durham, N.C., on October 24 through 26. The theme of the meeting was "Changing Aspects of Criminal Justice".

Professor Barry Nakell, Associate Professor of the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, the Keynote Speaker, discussed highlights of changes in the new criminal procedure act. Afterwards, there was a panel discussion moderated by James Ferguson of Charlotte, N.C., on the specific provisions of the new act. Panel members included Professor Nakell, David Dansby of Greensboro, N.C., and James Ferguson.

A luncheon was held at the Ramada Inn. The Keynote Speaker was Charles Daye, Associate Professor at UNC School of Law. Professor Daye noted the state of the Black Bar.

The afternoon events included a question and answer session, moderated by James Ferguson and Charles Beckton of Chapel Hill, on cross examination and impeachment with emphasis on the police witness.

A Business Meeting followed and new officers were elected. Officers are as follows: President — Charles Daye; Vice President — James Smith (Raleigh, N.C.); Secretary — George K. Butterfield (Wilson, N.C.); Treasurer — Cressie Thigpen (Raleigh, N.C.); Executive Secretary — John Harmon (New Bern, N.C.). The Executive Committee included: Acle Ward (Raleigh, N.C.); Michael Lee (Greensboro, N.C.); William Marshall (Durham, N.C.); Frank Balance (Durham, N.C.); James Beaty (Winston-Salem, N.C.) and James Ferguson.

Following the business session, the president of the Black

Bar Association, Jeffery Simmons, second year law student at Duke University, discussed activities and programs of the Student Division.

The final event was a Hospitality Hour held at the hotel.

Blood Test Push State Lab Capacity

RALEIGH — Blood chemistry test increases performed by the State Laboratory indicated that North Carolinians are no longer content to suffer the endless agonies of chronic disease and do nothing about it.

Blood chemistry tests, a procedure that can indicate any one of 100 different diseases from a single vial of blood serum, reached 617,000 during fiscal 1974-75 — eclipsing the previous fiscal year by over 100,000. Specimens were submitted from 188,000 patients — an increase of 30,000 over 1973-74.

He earned his master's degree in sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1973.

He is married to the former Pauline Welborn of Thomasville. She received a B.S. degree in nursing from A&T University and a master's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She is presently an instructor at the University of North Carolina School of Nursing in Chapel Hill.

GREENSBORO — An address by John P. Condon, a retired Marine general and currently president of the National Alliance of Businessmen, will highlight the third annual Black-Tie Dinner sponsored by the A&T University Foundation, November 21.

The dinner, which annually serves as a salute to the Foundation's individual and corporate supporters, will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the

Hilton Inn. Special tributes will be paid this year to J. W. R. Grandy, a longtime teacher and landscape design specialist at A&T; B. H. Thornton, Durham civic worker who has served for many years as treasurer of the A&T National Alumni Association; and Tal Williams, Greensboro businessman.

Other honorees will be members of the Chancellor's Council (persons who have contributed \$500 or more annually to the Foundation), and the Chancellor's Scholars, those students and former students who received scholarship assistance from the Foundation.

More than 300 students have been assisted by the Foundation since it was reactivated in 1969.

Marshall Colston, executive secretary of the Founda-

tion, said more than 500 persons are expected for the dinner.

Condon, who is on loan from the Rockwell International Corporation, became president of the National Alliance of Businessmen last year. At Rockwell he serves as corporate manager of urban affairs and manager of Equal Employment Opportunity at the company's Pittsburgh headquarters.

The Alliance is a partnership of business, labor and government, working to secure jobs and training for the disadvantaged.

Condon is a native of Michigan and graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy. He retired from the Marines in 1962 as a Major General.

Reservations for the dinner may be secured in the Office of Development and University Relations in Dudley Building at A&T.

Preyer Wants Control

WASHINGTON — Sixth District Congressman Richardson Preyer recently reported on a new congressional effort to place controls on the federal bureaucracy.

Preyer announced that a subcommittee will begin hearings this week on a bill which gives Congress the authority to review rules and regulations adopted by federal agencies that carry criminal penalties for violation.

The Congressman is one of those sponsoring the bill which would allow either House of Congress to disapprove such rules and regulations when they are found to be excessive or outside the intent of Congress in delegating the authority originally.

"We have found in recent years that government by bureaucracy has taken a dangerous trend in Washington.

Often the Congress finds that the public is being saddled with rules Congress never intended," Preyer declared.

Preyer said examples of congressional intent being violated had occurred in every government agency.

"Businessmen are finding frequently that they are being hit with regulations which are close to harassment, which are imposed under threat of criminal penalties and which the public is told are required by laws passed by Congress. Yet when we in Congress examine the facts we find that there was never any intention for such legislation to be enforced in such a manner."

The Congressman described the review bill as "only a first step in bringing a more reasonable attitude to the bureaucracy."

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Only Black Professor At Meredith

Phillip DeBerry, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Welborn of Thomasville, has earned the distinction of being the only Black professor at a predominately white southern women's college. His assignment also is unusual because he teaches women about women.

DeBerry is a sociology professor at Meredith College in Raleigh.

A professor at Meredith since 1972, the 27 year old DeBerry teaches women to

broaden their horizons and tackle a world that has often been closed to them.

He feels qualified to teach the course because he, too, represents a minority group. He says that women, like Blacks, have often been denied access to many major institutions for a long time.

The course he teaches at Meredith is centered on a historical analysis of the woman's role in society and established institutions.

DeBerry feels that he has



been accepted easily at the college by white students. He says, however, that many of his Black students have caused problems because they

don't know whether to trust a Black professor in a predominantly white school.

One of DeBerry's main problems with Black students is his firm belief that Blacks can further themselves by accepting the challenge of a white institution in much the same way women are successfully moving upward in professions that were previously totally male.

A native of High Point, DeBerry graduated from North Carolina A&T in 1970.

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