

THE BETTER WE KNOW US ...

HIGH POINT - Once upon a time, there was a man who was one of High Point's most prominent police officers. He was known by many as the friendly "cop" on the beat; to others he was known as a narcotics investigator; and still by others he was known as the Black "Mannix" of High Point. But, by most, he is known as **MR. LAWRENCE GRAVES**.

Mr. Graves has made himself a legend in his own time through his valuable services to his community on the High Point Police Department. Unlike many officers, Mr. Graves has been through quite a few levels of the police department, starting from patrolman in the Patrol and Traffic Division (cop on the

beat) to detective in Narcotics and all other investigative areas (Mannix) and still upward to Detective Sergeant.

The thrilling story of such a remarkable man goes on and on as a Special Investigator for the District Attorney, 18th Judicial District, Greensboro, for two years and a host of other law enforcement positions.

Mr. Graves was born and reared in High Point where he attended public schools and was a graduate of the former William Penn High School. He later attended A&T State University. While at A&T, Mr. Graves spent one year in R.O.T.C. followed by his entrance into the U.S. Army. Stationed at Fort Jackson,

South Carolina, he graduated from Army Leadership School. Setting high goals for himself, he later became Chief of Section Director for 90MM Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

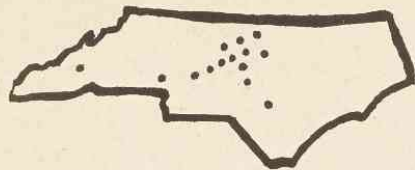
Following his discharge (Honorable) in 1952, Mr. Graves took an interest in law enforcement and went on to become a part of the High Point Police Department. He has had additional education at the University of Georgia, Guilford Technical Institute (G.T.I.), Northwestern University, High Point Police Academy and Winston-Salem State University; receiving training in supervision and management, traffic control, supervision of police personnel, drug abuse and law

enforcement, radiological monitoring, advance criminal investigation and fundamentals of fingerprinting.

Mr. Graves is physically large and very capable of handling himself but does not believe in brutality. He remarks that he doesn't believe in going out and "busting heads" when, many times, talking will do the job. Even when physical force is needed there should only be enough to keep one's self from being hurt -- but no excessive beating.

Now, after 19 years with the High Point Police, Mr. Graves is President and Treasurer of Security Consultants of North Carolina, Inc. The one-year,

Continued on Page 4



**A VIABLE, VALID REQUIREMENT
RESPONDING TO
BLACK NORTH CAROLINA**

**BICENTENNIAL
BLACK HISTORY
"Lost-Strayed-Or Stolen"**
Extracted From
THE NEGRO ALMANAC
by Fay Ashe

Black history in the Western Hemisphere most probably begins with the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Blacks are known to have participated meaningfully in a number of later explorations made by Europeans in various parts of the United States and Spanish America. Facts such as these at once fashion a new dimension for Black history within the mainstream of American history. Inasmuch as one of the primary purposes of this feature is to record some historical achievements of the Black, it becomes most important to offer the reader chronological accounts through which he can conveniently familiarize himself with the broad sweep of American Black history. The years covered here are 1492-1954.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Charleston, South Carolina | Boston Massacre. |
| 1767 | |
| Birth of Denmark Vesey, a sailor and carpenter so opposed to slavery that he made elaborate preparations for a slave uprising which was betrayed and thus led to Vesey's capture, trial and hanging on July 3, 1822. | Savannah, Georgia |
| | 1773 |
| | George Lisle and Andrew Bryan organize the first Negro Baptist church in the state. |
| | Philadelphia |
| | 1775 |
| Boston, Massachusetts | Organization of the first abolitionist society of the United States. |
| 1770 | |
| Crispus Attucks is shot and killed during the | |

**Historical Landmarks
Of Black America**
Extracted From
THE NEGRO ALMANAC
by Fay Ashe

No more substantial testimony to the role of the Black in the growth and development of America can be found than the numerous historical landmarks in various regions of the country which are associated with Black Americana. Many of these--like the Alamo and Bunker Hill--are not conventionally known as sites involving chapters of Negro history.

ALABAMA, Mobile during the Civil War. One of the key battles of the day was the engagement between Admiral David Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford", and the Confederate ironclad, "Tennessee". During the battle, Black naval hero John Lawson manned his duty station despite serious injury; his role in keeping Union guns operative may well have saved the ship from destruction. For his valor, the Pennsylvania Black was awarded the Medal of Honor. Black infantry units also partici-

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Drotning, Phillip T. A Guide to Negro History in America New York: Doubleday and Company, 1968
Katz, William Loren Eyewitness: The Negro in America New York: Pittman Publishing Corporation 1967
Ploski, Harry A. The Kaiser, Ernest The Negro Almanac New York: Bel-luether Company

(Continued on Page 2)

THE TRIBUNAL AID

VOLUME III, NO. 35

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1976

\$5.00 PER YEAR

20 CENTS

PRESS RUN 8,500

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

The 1976 Editions of THE TRIBUNAL AID will be dedicated to America's bicentennial Celebration, with emphasis on contributions our Race has made in the making of America, from birth to the present.

In 1976 there should not be a need to lift these contributions from isolated sources. Our

past should be interwoven into the fabric of our civilization, because we are, except for the Indian, America's oldest ethnic minority.

We have helped make America what it was, and what it is, since the founding of Virginia.

We have been a factor in many major issues in our history. There have been many misdeeds

against us, yet we have been able to live through them and fight back. This is living proof of our history.

Our role in the making of America is neither well known or correctly known. Many positive contributions have escaped historians and have not found their way into the pages of

many history books.

We will strive to give readers, Black and white, many little-known facts about our past and it is hoped that a proper perspective of our history will be of value to persons who may believe that as Black People we have an unworthy past; and hence, no strong claims to all rights of other Americans.

The Black Contribution In The American Revolution

The first man killed in the American Revolution was black. Monuments recall the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre, this episode in a chain of events leads to American Independence. The Boston Massacre was the first battle of the American Revolution, and before the War or Independence ended 5,000 more Black Americans would fight to help build the New Nation.

When the British advanced on Lexington and Concord, Lemuel Haynes was among those who answered Paul Revere and William Dawes' call to arms. Haynes was one of many Negro Minutemen: who at Concord Bridge, on April 19, 1775, fired some of those shots "heard around the World". Later Haynes, Primas Black and Epheram Blackman joined Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

At Bunker Hill, the next Battle of the War, a Black

soldier, Peter Salem stepped forward at a critical moment and aimed his musket directly at the British Major's bosom and shot him. Another Patriot, Salem Poor, was singled out for special commendation.

Blacks were in every battle of importance. They served with Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox in the Carolinas, and in the United States Navy with John Paul Jones. James Forten sailed with Stephen Decatur aboard the ROYAL LOUISE as a powderboy fourteen years of age. When he was captured and offered a chance to go the England, he answered "I AM HERE A PRISONER FOR THE LIBERTIES OF MY COUNTRY, I NEVER, NEVER, SHALL PROVE TRAITOR TO HER INTEREST". Other Blacks served as spies and were sometimes granted liberty for repeatedly going behind enemy lines for military information.

In 1779, when the warfare shifted from the

North to the South, Virginia began to accept free Blacks and even slaves into the Patriot Army. There had been steps to keep Blacks out of the army. Slaveholders in the Continental Congress had George Washington to halt enlistments of Blacks, but steps taken by the British soon led to a chance in this policy, because the British Governor of Virginia offered freedom to any slaves reaching his lines and many attempted. This prompted the Continental Army to accept Blacks rather than see them used by the enemy.

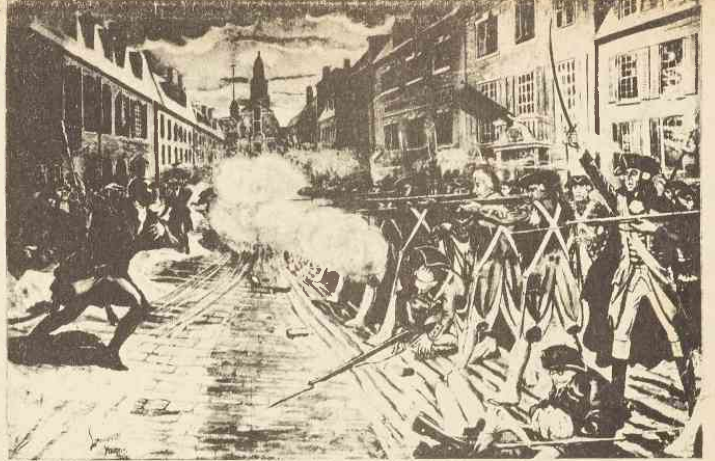
The Black soldiers became a part of the regular combat units where they ate and fought along with white soldiers. Many served on the sea, and some as ship pilots. Caesar Tarrant served four years a pilot of the PATRIOT and his ship captured a British vessel while under his command. Others served aboard the LIBERTY during twenty battles with the enemy.

Saul Matthews entered a British garrison in 1781 on a spy mission and not only brought back valuable information, but led a raid on the British troops that same night.

Many of the slaves enlisted in the army when they were promised their freedom, but some American slaveholders refused to

The death of Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, SCHOMBURG COLLECTION



keep their word, but others did and many former slave soldiers enjoyed the freedom he helped establish.

Two months after the words of the Declaration of Independence had sounded in the colonies, the Massachusetts legislature issued a proclamation calling slavery "UTTERLY INCONSISTENT with

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY."

Before America's first year of Independence came to a close, several Massachusetts towns voted to end Slavery. For the first time in the history of the human race, governments voted to end human bondage. THIS WAS AN IMPORTANT BEGINNING.

Black College For Women

Fifty years ago, Bennett College became a college for women under some unique circumstances. Having been founded in 1873 as a coeducational normal school, it underwent a period of grave financial instability which threatened to close its doors. Under the joint-sponsorship of the Board of Education and the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was reorganized into a model institution for young black women.

The man selected to undertake this development was David Dallas Jones who virtually had no experience in the field of education. When the former YMCA Secretary assumed the presidency of Bennett, it consisted of four ugly buildings, a corn-and-turnip patch campus, ten high school students and \$000 in the bank.

The first few years were very difficult ones. Then in 1932 things changed for the

Greensboro college. President Jones persuaded the General Education Board to give \$250,000 which was matched by Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, a chemical heiress. Twenty years later, Bennett had 31 American colonial-style buildings on a 42-acre campus known throughout the nation for its well-planned landscaping. Much of this was due to the \$1,885,000 contributed to Bennett by the Pfeiffers and the Church.

Bennett College begins the celebration of its 50th years as a woman's college under the leadership of Dr. Isaac H. Miller, who unlike Jones had much experience in the field of higher education when he assumed the presidency ten years ago. Continuing its centennial year theme, "Opening New Doors in Women's Education," the celebration kicks off with the traditional Service of Remembrance, a vesper held in honor of David Dallas Jones.

(Continued on Page 2)

SOUL CITY, N. C. Building A Firm Foundation

One of the most dramatic undertakings ever by a Black American is under way now in rural Warren County, North Carolina. Soul City, a project established under the New Communities Act of 1969, is being developed by Floyd B. McKissick, a former Civil Rights Attorney and President of The Soul City Company. His is the only "free standing" community; meaning there is no existing population concentration or industrial base in the area.

The New Communities Legislation as amended in 1970, came out of the realization that the problems of our nation's over crowded cities and underdeveloped rural areas must somehow be given serious consideration. Under the law, developers could apply for a federal loan guarantee up to 50 million dollars. Floyd McKissick knew that if ever he would realize his dream of a stable and independent black economy, he must seize this opportunity immediately. It was in January of 1969 that the Soul City project was first announced. In April of the same year the first pre-application was submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Soul City Company was faced with a seemingly insurmountable task in composing a set of plans for a 30 year project which had to be based on sound urban planning and economic feasibility.

Final application was submitted after two years of study on the development; and it was not until after

another two years of review that the Project Agreement between HUD and Soul City was signed, in February, 1974. The dream could now become a reality and Floyd McKissick labored with the task of selling bonds to raise the initial funds to be administered by The Soul City Company in developing the land.

In recent articles, the uninformed public has been led to believe that Soul City has been developing for over six years and still has no permanent structures on site. The fact is for all practical purposes the project has been off the drawing board for less than two years. It was not until the Project Agreement was signed that HUD would allow any permanent buildings except an industrial complex to be constructed. Meanwhile, that beautiful tract of gently flowing farm land has been lain with miles of water pipes and strategically placed fire hydrants. Slim lights line the main street, Soul City Boulevard; other roads have been cut and paved; a ten acre lake has been excavated and an industrial fire protection system has been constructed to serve the new building temporarily.

Admidst all skepticism, this well planned new community continues to grow at a steady, progressive pace. Warren County has already begun to benefit from the new town's existence through a curbed out-migration rate, economic growth and a larger tax base. Soul City now has a firm foundation to support the tremendous amount of growth it will experience in the years to come.

1776 Honoring America's Bicentennial 1976