

# THE BETTER WE KNOW US ...

DURHAM -- Husband, Father, Businessman, Church Leader, Civic Leader, Politician, etc. all of these help to describe the involvements and commitments of this week's inductee.

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding, former president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the world's largest Black owned and operated business, is truly "a man for all seasons."

Referred to by THE MASONIC JOURNAL, Mr. Spaulding was proclaimed A Great American, Honorable, Internationally Acclaimed Business Executive, Aminent Administrator, Illustrious Statesman and A Loyal Devoted Mason.

He is further described as, "A Noted Humanitarian and ranks among history's men of extraordinary attainments."

A Native of Columbus County, Mr. Spaulding was formerly educated at the National Training School (Now North Carolina Central University). He did further study at Howard University, Washington, D.C.; School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University - B.S. in Accounting, (Magna Cum Laude). Additionally, he studied at the University of Michigan (M.A. in Mathematics and Actuarial Science; and hold many Honorary Degrees from the following schools: Shaw University, North Carolina Central University, Morgan State College, University of North Carolina, and Duke University.

He has held and served well in numerous highly significant leadership roles throughout his home city, county, state, nation and abroad. His influence ha

been and continues to be a stimulating force among persons of various ranks.

He served first actuary of the National Negro Insurance Association; president for two terms of same National Negro Insurance Organization; Honorary Admiral in the North Carolina Navy; received citation from U.S.A. President "for his unselfish devotion in helping to stabilize our economy"; featured in an article in the German newspaper, Rhein-Zeitung; recipient of the Frederick Douglass Achievement Award; featured in TIME magazine; elected trustee, American Free from Hunger foundation; he and Mrs. Spaulding guests at dinners at White House on three different occasions - and of three Presidents; member of the U.S. Delegation to the Inaugural Ceremonies of President William V.S. Tubman of

Liberia; member of the United Delegation to the UNESCO General Conference in New Delhi, India, by appointment of President Eisenhower and confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

vice-chairman, North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Human Rights; recipient of "City of Philadelphia Tribute," conferred by Mayor James H.J. Tate; elected to the University of North Carolina School of Society; elected to Board of Directors, W.T. Grant Company, New York; recipient of American Academy Golden Achievement Award, as the representative of the "many who excec" recipient of the National Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day Award; elected to the Board of Directors, Durham Chamber of

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# THE TRIBUNAL AID

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A VIABLE, VALID REQUIREMENT  
RESPONDING TO  
BLACK NORTH CAROLINA

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## BICENTENNIAL BLACK HISTORY "Lost-Strayed-Or Stolen"

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.

1809 Hardin Count, Kentucky  
Birth of Abraham Lincoln  
1810 Washington, D.C.  
President Madison tells Congress that some Americans are still violating the laws of humanity and their own country by carrying on trade in enslaved Africans. Madison encourages Congress to devise "further means of suppressing the evil."

1810 Salem Massachusetts  
Birth of anti-slavery leader Charles Lenox Remond who, in 1838, is appointed an agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and, two years later, attends the world Anti-Slavery Convention in London. During the Civil War, Remond joins his colleague and fellow abolitionist Frederick Douglass in recruiting black volunteers for the 54th Massachusetts.

1811 Delaware  
The state forbids the immigration of free Negroes, and stipulates that it considers any native-born free Negro who has been out of Delaware for more than six months to be a nonresident.

1811 Louisiana  
U.S. troops suppress a slave uprising in two parishes some 35 miles

from New Orleans. The revolt is led by Charles Deslandes.

1812 Louisiana  
Admission of Louisiana to the Union as a slave state. State law enables freedmen to serve in the state militia.

1813 New York City  
Birth of James McCune Smith, a black physician and writer who is educated in New York's African Free School, studies at the University of Glasgow in Scotland and eventually opens a pharmacy in New York. Smith also serves for 232 years on the staff of the Colored Orphan Asylum. A contributor to many abolitionist periodicals and an author whose work covered a wide range of topics, Smith is regarded by Henry Highland Garnet as the most scholarly Negro of his day.

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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

Fay Ashe, Black History Editor

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.

## From Booker T. Washington's 'Atlanta Compromise'

A ship lost at sea for many days suddenly sighted a friendly vessel. From the mast of the unfortunate vessel was seen a signal, "Water, water; we die of thirst!" The answer from the friendly vessel at once came back, "Cast down your bucket where you are." A second time the signal, "Water, water; send us water!" ran up from the distressed vessel,

and was answered, "Cast down your bucket where you are." A third and fourth signal for water was answered, "Cast down your bucket where you are." The captain of the distressed vessel, at last heeding the injunction, cast down his bucket, and it

came up full of fresh, sparkling water from the mouth of the Amazon River. To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man, who is their next-door-neighbor, I would say: "Cast down your bucket where you are..."

To those of the white race...where I permitted I would repeat what I say to my own race: "Cast down your bucket where you are". Cast it down among eight millions of Negroes who have, without strikes and labor wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forest, builded your railroads and

cities, most patient, faithful, law abiding, and un-resentful people the world has seen.

In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one hand in all things essential to mutual progress. The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than artificial forcing. It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercises

of these privileges. The in a factory just now is the opportunity to spend a opportunity to earn a dollar worth infinitely more than dollar in an opera-house.



## Dr. William E. B. DuBois Answers Booker T. Washington

In the history of nearly all other races and peoples the doctrine preached...has been that manly self-respect is worth more than lands and houses, and that a people who voluntarily surrender such respect, or cease striving for it, are not worth civilizing.

In answer to this, it has been claimed that Negroes can survive only through submission. Mr. Washington distinctly asks that Black people give up, at

## Heart Surgery

With open heart surgery and heart transplants moving out of the experimental stage it is timely to go back and review the first



least for the present, three things. 1. POLITICAL POWER, 2. INSISTENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 3. HIGHER EDUCATION OF NEGRO YOUTH, and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South...As a result of this tender of the palm-branch, what has been the return? In these years, (SINCE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S ATLAN-

TA SPEECH) there have occurred: (1) The disfranchisement of the Negro. (2) THE LEGAL CREATION OF A DISTINCT STATUS OF CIVIL INFERIORITY. (3) THE STEADY WITHDRAWAL OF AID FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER TRAINING OF THE NEGRO. These movements are not, to be sure, direct result of mr. Washington's teachings; but his propaganda has, without a shadow of a doubt, helped their speedier accomplishments...Negroes do not expect that the free right to vote, to enjoy civil rights, and to be educated, will come in a moment; they do not expect to see the bias and prejudices of years disappear at the blast of a trumpet; but they are absolutely certain that the way for a people to gain their reasonable rights is not by voluntarily throwing them away and insisting that they do not want them; that the way for people to gain respect is not by continually belittling and ridiculing themselves; that on the contrary, Negroes must insist continually in season and out of season, that voting is necessary to

successful operations on the human heart. It was performed by DR. DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS, a Black surgeon and some assistants at Provident Hospital in Chicago on July 10, 1893. James Cornish, a twenty-four-year-old Black expressman had been stabbed and the only way his life might be saved was through an operation to close the wound in his heart.

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proper manhood, that color discrimination is barbarism, and that black boys need education as well as white boys...

So far as Mr. Washington preaches THRIFT, PATIENCE AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING for the masses, we must hold up his hands and strive with him...But so far as Mr. Washington apologizes for injustice, North or South, does not rightly value the privilege and duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds...we must unceasingly and firmly oppose them.

By every civilized and peaceful method we must strive for the rights which the world accords to men, clinging waveringly to those great words which the sons of the Founding Fathers would faint forget: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

1776 Honoring America's Bicentennial 1976