

THE TRIBUNAL AID

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BLACK NORTH CAROLINA

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Historical Landmarks Of Black America

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 Americans. Many of these—like the Alamo and Bunker Hill—are not conventionally known as sites involving chapters of Negro history.

Central City: "Aunt Clara" Brown Chair (Central City Opera House)

This chair is a tribute to "Aunt Clara" Brown, believed to have been the first Negro resident of Colorado. "Aunt Clara" died in 1877 while in her 80's.

Born a slave in Virginia, "Aunt Clara" moved to Missouri where her husband and children were sold before she herself gained freedom through her master's last will and testament. From Missouri she headed for Kansas and then for the gold fields of Colorado, where she opened the territory's first laundry. From her earnings she soon began putting aside money for the purchase of her family.

Even though the Emancipation intervened and her immediate family was set free, she nonetheless returned to Missouri and brought back with her to Central City a group of 38 relatives and kin. She remained in the mining community for the rest of her life, nursing the sick and performing other charitable works.

She was buried with honors by the Colorado Pioneers Association, of which she was a member. Her chair was dedicated in 1932.

Denver: Inter-Ocean Hotel, 16th and Market Streets

The Inter-Ocean Hotel, once a showplace for millionaires and presidents was built by Barney Ford, a Negro entrepreneur active during the gold rush days. (See first Colorado entry.) Ford and his cohorts joined the fight over the organization of the Colorado territory and the question of statehood. Originally allowed the vote, they had seen this privilege abrogated by the territorial constitution and, as a result, sought to delay statehood for the territory until Negro voting rights were reinstated. Enlisting the aid of the famed Massachusetts the aid of the famed Massachusetts

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abolitionist, Senator Charles Sumner. Ford urged President Andrew Johnson to veto the bill for statehood.

Ultimately, Johnson adopted this course of action and, as an ironic consequence, Colorado was unable to vote on the question of Johnson's impeachment. Had the territory become a state then, it is believed likely that the two provisional senators would have voted for impeachment, inasmuch as they were known to be vehemently anti-Johnson.

In Colorado, Ford was blamed for attempting to block statehood and for keeping Johnson in office. Once the 15th Amendment

Continued on Page 5

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.

1815 Kent County, Maryland

Birth into slavery of educator/clergyman Henry Highland Garnet who escapes to New York in 1824, dividing his time there between preaching and abolition. In 1843, Garnet calls upon slaves to rise up against their masters, but the National Convention of Free People of Color at which he delivers this address rejects his proposal. Frederick Douglass is an especially outspoken opponent. Garnet later goes into missionary work, and is

America New York: Pittman Publishing Corporation 1967

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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

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.

Fay Ashe, Black History Editor

DID YOU KNOW

MADAM C.J. WALKER was born in Louisiana in 1875, was married at the age of fourteen and at twenty a destitute widow with a daughter to support. She was taking in washing in Denver, Colorado, when she got the inspiration to manufacture a line of cosmetics and develop a hairstraightening process for Afro-American women. In twelve years she was a millionaire and philanthropist.

Madam Walker spent \$10,000 every year to educate Black youths in colleges, in addition to sending six youths to Tuskegee Institute each year. Among other grants, she gave \$5,000 to the National Conference on Lynching to assist their program to combat that blot on the nation.

Madam Walker died May 25, 1919 at her fabulous country estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Heiress to the fortune was a daughter, Mrs. A'Leila Walker Robinson.

From THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 26, 1919.

Miss RUTH LOWERY started a midnineteenth-century silk industry in Huntsville, Alabama. She started with a few silkworms given her by her father, Samuel Lowery, a lawyer-scientist who was admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court practice in 1880. At a school in Huntsville, which was started by her father, MISS LOWERY obtained silk from cocoons spun by her worms. Pupils of the school helped to spin the silk and make articles of it. The silk grown in Alabama by these Blacks won prizes over Asiatic and European nations at international fairs.

Huntsville gave MISS LOWERY a mulberry tree in the center of the city to provide nourishment for the silkworms. The early death of MISS LOWERY ended the industry that had a successful start.

ONESIMUS, a slave owned by Cotton Mather, earned his freedom by suggesting a preventive against smallpox during an epidemic in 1721. It was a method of inoculation brought from Africa by the slave. Although there were many skeptics, Mather learned the method from ONESIMUS and persuaded people to try it, thus stopping the epidemic from spreading further. This inoculation against smallpox, introduced in America by an African slave, preceded Jenner's article on the subject by sixty-eight years.

Wm. Clement Appointed To Cancer Com

William A. Clement of Durham has been named to the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Duke University Comprehensive Cancer Center. His appointment was announced by Dr. William W. Shingleton, director of the center.

Clement is senior vice president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position to which he rose after joining the company as an agent in 1934.

He is a past president of the National Insurance Association and a member of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters. An executive committee member of the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People, Clement also is a past president of the Durham United Fund and a past chairman of the Durham District of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Duke Center is one of 17 comprehensive cancer centers in the U. S. designated by the National Cancer Institute. It is the only such center between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala.

A GLANCE BACKWARDS PICTORIAL 'RECORDS'

HARVESTER COMPANY
Centennial Medal

Honoring
JOE ANDERSON
Co-Inventor of the Reaper



OBVERSE



REVERSE



A Negro inventor: Robert Blair, inventor of anti-aircraft gun.

I was there when the Angel
drove out the Ancestor
I was there when the waters
consumed the mountains

—Bernard Dadie



1776 Honoring America's Bicentennial 1976