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My dad and my mother were publishing a newspaper in Montgomery, and it was at that time that the Klan was rising. It was because of that and the fact that he was very, very outspoken in his editorials that made them decide that it was time to leave Alabama. They moved to Detroit with his mother, my grandmother. My mother always worked with my father because my father was blind. He was not born blind. He had studied and had been accepted at Howard University and he was in Medical school at Howard when he lost his eyesight and it was a result of Scarlet Fever.

I was going to give you the lineage of the Tribune. The one in the 1800's was a White paper. He came here and worked for the Detroit Independent. That closed and there was a hiatus then. Then he was employed by a man named William Peck to work for him and begin a new newspaper. That was around 1930. He worked for Mr. Peck, my parents did. Mr. Peck had a printing office, Peck printing was located at 2146 St. Antionne. That printing plant finally, I guess after about 2 or 3 years was bought by another group and then by my parents. The printing establishment grew into the Detroit Tribune. The Tribune I believe dates from about 1933.

The Tribune started in 1933. I wasn't working at it because I was in junior high then although my sister and I spent out time there in off-time. The paper had to be mailed and we had a large mailing so we would go there for the mailings. It was a subscription newspaper but it was also sold

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on the street. It was subscription and street sales. We would go there often if my parents were there late and they did work awfully long hours, late into the night sometimes in order to get the paper out. Because there was the print shop there as you know, the paper was actually composed in the editorial office space and then we had linotypists who actually set the print then did the lock up of the forms and the paper was published right there on the premises. Later, we would make the forms, set all the type, and then transport it over to the Abend Post where they had the large, large presses where they would do the mat and then from the mat they would print the paper. That was the next step. But the paper was always published and printed here in Detroit. That was always one of our features and a selling point was the fact that it was truly a native effort.

You can get a good record on the 1943 riot by reading the Detroit Tribune. You can get a record of civil rights in Detroit by reading the Detroit Tribune. Things which they fostered, which was for everyone to vote, for a Black councilperson which came to pass, for Blacks on the board of education. Striving for the NAACP, for the Urban League. Another thing that you might like to know is that the Detroit Urban League office was on Vernor which was right down from the Detroit Tribune. The Tribune's office was also a stopping off point for everybody who was either enroute to the Urban League, to or fro, or to the YWCA which was a meeting place

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for everyone. Francis Kornegay will tell you even to this day that my mother was the person who convinced him to stay at the Urban League and ultimately to become the leader for the Urban League. When he first came he was in the shadow of John Dancy. John Dancy was a very long time, close friend of the McCall's and of the Tribune and the Tribune of John Dancy so that we were very, very useful for the Urban League. Another thing that the Tribune did that I think gave it a special place was the fact that it catered to the Black churches in the community and gave a lot of space to church goings-on. Churches had a very strong role in the community and it was also the churches, it was a symbiotic kind of thing because the churches also gave support to the newspaper. so that it worked both ways. We had a large portion of our news that had to do with church news. We also, in those day the White newspapers printed no social news of Blacks so that Black society as you would call it, which would be weddings, family functions, church functions and all, really found their voices in the Black press and the Detroit Tribune of course was foremost among those.

The Tribune developed a reputation for being factual and for printing the news in an unbiased way. Even long after my father died, people have gone back to him and reminded themselves of him as a person who was of great integrity so that there was never a buy-off, or a silencing or a cover-up of anything.

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I would like to speak to that because we're talking about Paradise Valley, the lower end of town. Even thought that St. Antoine street was the street that ran the gamut of businesses from legal to illegal in any respect, my sister and I, because we would take the street car and get off at Gratiot there and walk through St. Antoine Street almost to Vernor Highway, to Columbia which was just south of Vernor Highway. We had never in any way been treated anything, in any way but with great respect. No one bothered anybody and we were very safe and very, very secure.

One of the things that led them to give up publishing was the unionization of the paper.