

## Orders Appointment of Asst. for Minority Affairs

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr., ordered all commanding officers to appoint a special assistant for minority affairs last week.

In a message sent to all Navy fleet and shore personnel, Admiral Zumwalt, the Navy's top officer, said that "This officer or petty officer should have direct access to the commanding officer and will be consulted on all matters involving minority

personnel."

The message, known as "Z NAVOP 66," is the latest in a series of messages from the 50-year old CNO to all Navy personnel and responds to Navy Secretary John H. Chafee's recent directive ordering a renewed effort for the Navy in making equal opportunity a reality.

Since July this year, when Admiral Zumwalt became the youngest Navy Admiral to become Chief of Naval Operations, his personal orders,

known throughout the Navy as "Z-Grams," have established new leave policies for fleet personnel, new uniform regulations, and expanded benefits for service personnel and their dependents.

In this latest message, titled "Equal Opportunity in the Navy," Admiral Zumwalt said:

"Last month, Secretary Chafee and I, along with other senior officials of the Navy Department, met on one occasion with representative black Navy officers and their wives and later with a representative group of black enlisted men and their wives.

"Prior to these meetings, I was convinced that, compared with the civilian community, we had relatively few racial problems in the Navy. However, after exploring the matter in some depth with these two groups, I have discovered that I was wrong — we do have problems, and it is my intention and that of Secretary Chafee to take prompt steps toward their solution.

"What struck me more than anything else was the depth of feeling of our black personnel that there is significant discrimination in the Navy. Prior to these meetings, I sincerely believed that I was philosophically prepared to understand the problems of our black Naveymen and their families, and until we discussed them at length, I did not realize the extent and deep significance of many of these matters.

"There are two keys to the problem. First, we must open up new avenues of communication with not only our black personnel, but also with all minority groups in the Navy so that we may learn what and where the areas of

## A Lesson In Volunteer Leadership



DR. WALTER WASHINGTON, President of Alcorn A & M, Lorman, Miss., and March of Dimes Volunteer Leader.

Dr. Walter Washington, president of Alcorn A & M, Lorman, Miss., has been a staunch energetic March of Dimes volunteer leader for more than a quarter of a century.

His community service has spanned a generation that brought victory over epidemic polio and the beginning of progress against birth defects.

Like most young people in 1944, Dr. Washington had seen the crippling force of polio. In those days, he recalls, the disease was a menace to every community in America. To help overcome this threat, he organized a student drive at Parris High School in Hazlehurst, Miss., to support research and treatment conducted by the March of Dimes.

### Man of Action

Throughout his college career, he continued to give time and service although he was carrying the demanding schedule of a sociology major with a minor in economics. After graduation he embarked upon a teaching career and assumed greater positions of chapter volunteer leadership.

Presently, he is state chairman of the Steering Committee, a post he has held for some five years. Mississippi chapters have been extremely active in public health education aimed at prenatal care and rubella immunization. They also help support a Birth Defects Center at the University of Mississippi

friction are. Second, all of us in the Navy must develop a far greater sensitivity to the problems of all our minority groups so that we may more effectively go about solving them. Our meetings here in Washington were a beginning, but no more than that. Much remains to be done.

"For example, I am particularly distressed by the numerous examples of discrimination black Navy families still experience in attempting to locate housing for their families. This situation and others like it are indicative in some cases of less than full teamwork being brought to bear by the whole Navy team on behalf of some of our mem-

bers and failure to use existing authority and directives to enforce their rights. In some places, housing personnel are tacitly contributing to discrimination in housing.

Medical Center in Jackson. He has stimulated widespread interest in March of Dimes programs among young people in high schools and colleges. While he was president of Utica Junior College, he worked closely on projects with students, including record-breaking fund-raising appeals. Dr. Washington attributes much of the success of these programs to Mettezzee Harris, then Jeanees Supervisor of Hinds County Schools, chairman then of the March of Dimes Hinds County Chapter.

The Southern educator has varying reasons for his lifelong commitment to the public health field.

### Grows On You

"Here is an opportunity to extend yourself to a group of people who really need help," he explains. "Birth defects strike some quarter of a million newborn babies every year in the United States. Participation in activities aimed at prevention and treatment of congenital disease has a tendency to grow on you.

"At the end of each campaign, there is always the temptation to say, that's it, I've had my last one," he adds laughingly. "But I invariably find myself back at work."

Dr. Washington also has kind words for the volunteers he has met over the years. They are service-oriented men and women who find fulfillment in helping others.

## Sigas Elect Dr. Parlette Moore President

NEW YORK — The seven hundred and fifty delegates who journeyed across the United States and the Virgin Islands to meet in the Robert E. Lee Hotel of Washington, D.C., from December 28 through 20, 1970 for the 56th Anniversary Conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Incorporated, elected Dr. Parlette L. Moore, the recently retired President of Coppins State College of Baltimore, its new National President.

The Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Incorporated is one of the eight nationally membered greek-lettered collegiate societies among Black college trained men. The organization was founded at Howard University in 1914; has 40,000 members operating through 200 undergraduate and graduate chapters located on college campuses, cities and towns and urban centers in the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the continent of America.

The Fraternity sponsors national programs in Education, Bigger and Better Business, Political and Social Actions.

The Delegates were inspired towards conducting four days of programming the future aims of the Fraternity after listening to an enthusiastic speech delivered by Brother Gilchrist Francis, a Civil Rights specialist in the Dept. of HEW, who keynoted the meeting by asking the assemblage to work for uplifting and advancing progress among Black grassroots; a resounding "State of the Fraternity" speech delivered by outgoing President Dr. Alvin J. McNeil who called for change and progress coming from within the ranks of the Fraternity itself; Brother

Marshall Bass, Manager of Corporate Personnel Development of the R. J. Reynolds Industries, who, in speaking at the Undergraduate Luncheon, asked undergraduate college men assembled to be personally accountable for the future of the country and particularly how Black Americans will participate in the health and well being of your community, your state, and your nation; Brother Robert

Booker, a member of the Tennessee State Legislature who said, "most youth, the untalent generation are honest and sincere in calling attention to what they call an undesirable system;" and State Representative Brother Benjamin D. Brown, of the Georgia Assembly, who said he felt Extremism is creeping into the Nixon-Agnew administration.

## Decorating Tips

By Rhonda Racz  
Home Decor Director  
Hardwood Institute

### RING MARKS NO MARRIAGE TO FURNITURE DISASTER

Most people I know tend to treat their wood furniture with kid glove care. Naturally, I can't say that I blame them. After all, they've made a big investment in their furniture and they want it to last as long as possible.

And the same goes for people with children. So many couples delay in buying good furniture until their offspring grow old enough to treat their interior surroundings with some degree of respect. I suppose they feel that childish energy mixes with fine furniture like oil does with water.

Certainly both attitudes are, to a large degree, quite valid. But what most people fail to realize when they buy a piece of hardwood furniture is that they are not only purchasing furniture with great style and beauty, but they've also invested in outstanding durability.

Genuine hardwood furniture, unlike cheaper imitation wood or plastic substitutes, is virtually indestructible. Of course, chopping it to pieces with an axe, or using it for kindling wood won't help to preserve its life. But normal household abuse is never really a problem. Periodic waxing, say two or three times a year, and daily dusting is all the upkeep a piece of hardwood furniture ever needs.

As we all know, even with the most tender loving care, sometimes accidents will occur. But when they do, there's really no cause for panic. Here hardwood furniture has the advantage over other types of materials. Minor scrapes, stains and bruises can always be repaired. In fact, you can make repairs yourself, right in your living room. For example, one of the most common household accidents to befall wood pieces is the tell-tale white ring blemish which often results from leaving a wet glass or

vase on a wood surface for too long. I asked experts at Guardsman Chemical Coatings just what to do in that eventuality. Here's what they told me, and I'm happy to pass this information along to you:

- Dampen a cloth pad with ethyl alcohol until the pad is moist, but not wet.
- Rub the pad over the blemished area using quick back-and-forth strokes, working in the same direction as the grain of the wood. Keep the pad moving over the entire area being repaired, never allowing your pad to stop too long on the surface since it might damage the furniture finish.
- The application of alcohol will undoubtedly leave a shiny spot. This sheen can be uniformed quite simply by rubbing the area with an extra-fine grade of steel wool, working in the direction of the wood grain.
- Wax the entire piece of furniture and you'll be surprised to see how the ring blemish completely disappears!

Any questions on wood? Write to Rhonda Racz, Hardwood Institute, Suite 1422, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.



HOW TO TAKE A LESSON

Professional ski instruction is as essential to your ski safety and your on-the-slope enjoyment as your skis.

Most areas maintain a professional ski school offering a variety of classes and individual instruction to skiers ranging from beginner to expert. Information on which classes are available, when and where they meet and their costs is available at the ski school desk. If you're planning to take a lesson, go there first and the ski school director will assign you to the class best suited for your ability.

Before your lesson, be sure all equipment is working well—especially your release bindings. If they need adjustment, have the ski shop fix them. Some bindings, like the Marker heel-toe combinations are designed for the skier to make his own adjustments while he's on the hill.

Once you're in class, expect to get a good lesson. Don't hesitate to ask questions and don't be afraid to try anything your instructor shows you.

If you feel that your class is too slow or too advanced for your ability, inform the instructor so a change can be made. Remember, you're spending your money—therefore spend it wisely.

Some classes, such as those at the beginner levels, move more slowly than those for intermediate or advanced skiers. For a slow-moving class, dress warmly; the slow-paced hour or two on the slopes can chill even the coldest-blooded sportsman.

Following your lesson, practice what you have learned. The purpose of the lesson is to provide you with the elements of technique and style for good skiing. How well you are able to use those elements will be determined by how much you practice.

If you have difficulty learning, it may be caused by your equipment. Ski construction has a great effect on your skiing performance and learning ability.

Your ski shop or instructor can help you evaluate your ability and recommend a suitable ski. Some skis, such as those in the Fischer line, come in a complete range of materials and styles for all levels from beginner to expert and professional.

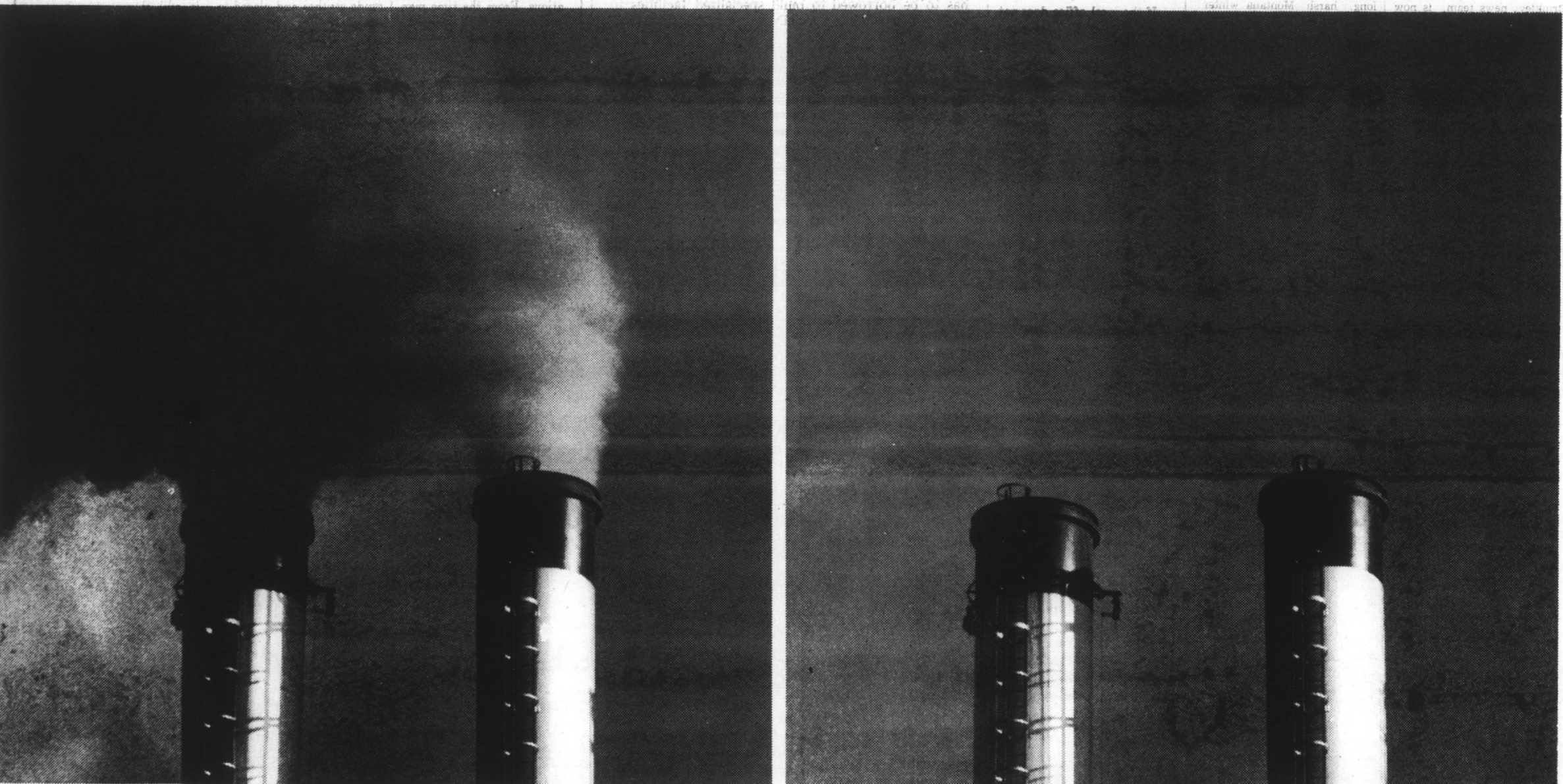
The right boots help immeasurably in your ability to learn. Ideally, your boots will provide you with the important combination of comfort and support, while relaying bodily movements to your skis.

Most boots today feature a plastic construction like the Coverite used in the Humanic line. In addition to the support it offers, plastic is more easily maintained than the leather used in boots years ago.

Learning to ski is an exciting, fun-filled experience. Each level of learning has its own slopes, and trails, its own equipment and its own ski school classes. But each level of learning to ski also has one thing in common with all skiing—and that's fun!

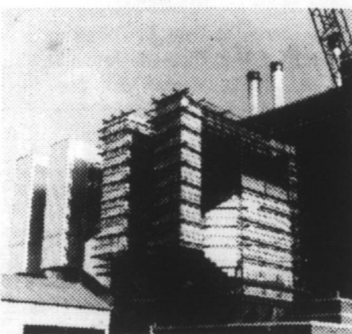


Steve Sherlock



We want clean air, too.

Look what we're doing about it.



Each stack requires its own "electrostatic precipitator" such as these. The massive precipitators on the left are in operation, removing 99 percent of the flyash. The ones on the right are under construction.

We're getting rid of the smoke at every one of our coal-burning plants. It's going to take a couple of years, but then our stacks will be 99% clean.

Our problem is flyash—those tiny, nontoxic particles that rise from our stacks when we burn coal.

The giant flyash collectors we installed years ago can't remove enough of the flyash produced by today's low-quality coal.

So now we're putting in new, highly effective systems—called "electrostatic precipitators"—that remove 99% of the flyash.

You can see the result in the unretouched photo of an operating stack (above, right).

The precipitators are huge, and very complicated. They have to be custom-engineered, built and installed. When the job is finished in 1973, we will have spent \$43 million to practically eliminate flyash from the air.

It's a big job. But it needs to be done to make our area a better place to live.

**Duke Power**  
Making life a little better