

Wilmington Ten

PRESS STATEMENT

By Dr. Charles E. Cobb

Commission For Racial Justice—United Church of Christ

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Our office has received word from Wilmington Ten defense attorneys that the Office of the Solicitor General has decided not to file a friend of the court brief with the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of the Wilmington Ten.

This decision comes as a shock to those of us who have been seeking justice for the Wilmington Ten since 1971. I find it difficult to understand how the Justice Department could adopt a stance totally contradicting their 1978 findings which revealed a lack of due process in the trial of the Wilmington Ten.

When the Justice Department filed a friend of the court brief with the Federal District Court of North Carolina in November '78, they raised the issue of "fundamental fairness" as lacking in the trial of the Wilmington Ten. By adopting this precedent setting position, we felt certain that once this case was removed from North Carolina courts, we would finally obtain justice.

The decision by the Solicitor General not to petition the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, clearly flies in the face of the department's prior findings. I ask, how can constitutional violations which the Justice Department pointed to in 1978, no longer be present in 1980? What kind and manner of political considerations would cause the nation's chief litigator to arbitrarily dismiss these issues. When individual aspirations cloud one's view of basic legal principles, it then become incumbent on the electorate and our elected officials to guarantee that politics and justice remain independent entities.

The Solicitor General has shifted the Justice Department to a reverse position which has yet to be publicly explained.

Only One-Seventh of Durham City Pupils are White, Committee Finds

The Committee to Study the Utilization of Attendance Centers (schools) in the Durham City School District has submitted a 25-page report with several recommendations to the Durham City Board of Education.

The seventeen-member committee, nine blacks and eight whites, chaired by Curtis Eshelman, was established by the City Board of Education at the suggestion of City Schools Superintendent, Dr. Cleveland Hammonds. In a memo to the board, Dr. Hammonds wrote, "The task of the committee would be to study in depth enrollment data, birth rate trends, residential patterns, capacities and placement of attendance centers, age and condition of attendance centers, impact of transportation, and make recommendations to the Board of Education."

The committee reported several findings which included a substantial decline in white enrollment since the busing program to achieve integration began in 1975. This decline has resulted in a tremendous decrease in the school population, and it has resulted in the busing of black pupils from nearby schools to other areas to attend predominantly black schools, according to the committee's findings.

The birth rate factor was also a cause given in the report for a drastic decline in the present and potential school population in some areas. For example, the potential school population in the Lakewood area is said to be about 55 pupils when and if a busing program no longer served the Lakewood Elementary School.

The committee further reported among its list of ten findings that only one-seventh of the pupils in the Durham City Schools are white and the now costly busing plan no longer serves a useful purpose; however, the committee believed that white enrollment remained constant in 1978 and 1979, and that this would indicate that further decline is probably unlikely.

Based on ten objectives, the committee recommended that

—Durham and Hillside High Schools remain high schools with pupils in grades nine through twelve;

—Club Boulevard and East End Elementary Schools be paired with grades Kindergarten through second and third through fifth;

—Morehead and Lakewood Schools be paired with grades Kindergarten through second and third through fifth;

—all other elementary schools include grades Kindergarten through fifth;

—the Durham City Schools move to the middle school concept thereby placing grades sixth through eighth in the four existing junior high schools.

In making these recommendations, the committee wrote, "All schools would have an attendance zone encompassing a contiguous geographical area. The majority of these geographical zones is multiracial."

The committee did not recommend the closing of any schools, although it reported that many schools are now being utilized at 75 to 85 per cent capacity.

The Durham City School Board is scheduled to act on the committee's recommendations on April 14.

Citizens React to Attendance Centers Study

Parents, both black and white, and educators attended the open discussion on the Report of the Committee to Study the Utilization of Attendance Centers in the Durham City School Districts, Wednesday night, March 5 at Shepard Junior High School, to voice their concerns over the committee's recommendations.

Mrs. Gloria Hawkins, representing the W.G. Pearson PTA Ad Hoc Committee, to study the report of the Utilization Committee, led the list of fifteen speakers. She expressed her committee's concern that the proposed plan of the UC, if adopted by the Durham City Board of Education, would eventually return the city school system to a segregated system.

"Would not this plan create a racial imbalance in the northern part of Durham, and if this does occur, would not this require a reorganization?" Mrs. Hawkins asked. A majority of whites live in the northern section of the city while a majority of blacks live in the southern section.

Mrs. Hawkins recommended that the city school system remain a K-6 elementary school with the fourth, fifth and sixth grades becoming departmentalized. Mrs. Hawkins would enable teachers to better teach in a specific area, rather than requiring them to teach all content areas in which preparation and interest ranges from excellent to poor.

Mrs. Hawkins also recommended that the city school system return to a junior high school with grades seventh through ninth and a high school with grades tenth through twelfth.

A.J.H. Clement, III, following Mrs. Hawkins, expressed his negative reaction to the middle school concept. Clement said, "I am against the middle school concept. I urge you to return to K through sixth, seventh through ninth and tenth through twelfth."

Clement also suggested that the city school board look at the possibility of closing some of its schools as well as the possibility of building a new high school. He said, "To go to Hillside from elementary or junior high school is less than positive; we urge some kind of catalyst for a new high school."

The other parents and educators who spoke at the discussion were almost unanimous in their support of both Mrs. Hawkins' and Clement's adverse reaction to the middle school concept.

John Hudgins, a social worker in Durham County, expressing his thinking on the concept said, "It is perhaps significant that the

only book that was used for a reference for the recommendation (for a middle school) was written in 1968."

Mrs. E. Guion, a teacher from Shepard Junior High School, speaking against the middle school concept, suggested grades K through six in the elementary schools, seven through eight in the junior high schools, and ninth grade centers. Mrs. Guion was the only speaker

to favor a ninth grade center. The general consensus of the speakers was to favor a return to the K-6 (elementary), 7-9 (junior high), and 10-12 (high school).

Curtis Eshelman, chairman of the Utilization Study, said that the report was to be a starter for any suggestions that community might have; however, the deadline for suggestions from the community was March 10.

family health

COMMON TOE CORN CAN BE CURED

The common toe corn is now an ailment of the past.

In fact, the Academy of Ambulatory Foot Surgery, a professional society of podiatrists with the skills and instruments to perform surgery in their offices, believes that the toe corn can be eliminated entirely through in-office procedures which eradicate the basic cause.

The research committee directing the toe corn study, said reports by the nearly 2,000 Academy members indicate "overwhelming success in permanently removing the bone deformities that cause toe corns utilizing in-office procedures that are completed in a brief period of time."

The toe corn, which is second only to the common cold in causing discomfort to Americans, results from an abnormal bone structure. The corn forms when the area is irritated, either from ill-fitting shoes or by exercise.

"By removal of the bone projection," said the Academy Committee, podiatrists who are ambulatory foot surgeons have found there is no recurrence in over 99% of the cases in their files.

Bone deformities also can result in painful bunions, callouses, in-grown nails and other pain causing foot ailments.

"Shoes are not the primary causes of such ailments," the podiatrists explained. Nature is.

The Academy of Ambulatory Foot Surgery is headquartered at 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia,

NCCU Student Law Team

Beats UNC-CH Team

The student law team of Mrs. Dolores Faison and Ms. Mary Rudd, third year students in the North Carolina Central University Law School, defeated teams from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, William and Mary (Va.), the University of South Carolina and the University of Richmond in a regional competition on legal counseling held Saturday in West Virginia.

The American Bar Association Law Student Divi-

sion Client Counseling Competition tests a student's knowledge in counseling clients to make intelligent decisions before trial.

Dean Harry Groves commented that the win is an "indication of the quality of the [NCCU] Law School.

Ronald Belfon, an assistant professor of law at NCCU, who coached the team, said Ms. Rudd and Mrs. Faison may be "more confident in any area, including the bar exam," since winning the competition.

School Symbols Still Highly Esteemed

Despite the soaring price of gold, a treasured tradition of American students isn't going to be tarnished.

Since the 1930s, class rings have become for many high school students the symbol of their class and school. Today, more than two million class rings are sold each year.

Until fairly recently, nearly all class rings were made of 10 karat gold, so rises in the price of gold naturally were reflected in

higher prices for students.

Fortunately, the recent surge in the price of gold has not caught manufacturers of class rings unprepared. Thanks to the development of handsome alloys—which, like gold, resist tarnishing—individuals in a wide range of economic levels can still purchase class rings. The continuing popularity of these rings is due, in part, to their being a symbol of pride and belonging

ISAIAH JACKSON

Black Considered For Symphony Director

Isaiah Jackson, 35, Associate Conductor, Rochester, New York Philharmonic Orchestra was guest conductor of the North Carolina Symphony, Memorial Auditorium, earlier this week. He is one of several candidates being considered to succeed John Gosling, the current conductor. Jackson is a cum laude Harvard graduate, with graduate degrees from Stanford and the Juilliard School of Music.

He has conducted the Youth Symphony of New York for four years, simultaneously serving as Leopold Stokowski's assistant, American Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C. and assistant conductor, Baltimore, Maryland Symphony. Other guest appearances have been with the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington at Kennedy Center, the Dallas, Texas Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony, and the Los Angeles Philharmonic at the Hollywood Bowl.

In July, 1973, he made his European debut by conducting the Vienna Symphony, and at renowned conductor Leonard Bernstein's suggestion, he directed the Vienna, Austria Youth Music Festival. He has received praise for his correctional institution concerts at Attica and Auburn facilities, while becoming the idol of thousands of school children. The Rochester Philharmonic Associate conductor has received high acclaim.

Following a Carnegie Hall appearance, a *New York Times* critic states, "If you're a betting person, get something down on Isaiah Jackson, an impressive young conductor."

Last year when John Gosling, current director and conductor, North Carolina Symphony resigned, Jackson was invited to Raleigh to be featured with 1979 Bryan Young Artist Winner, Duane Hulbert. In Chapel Hill and Asheville, internationally known cellist Yo-Yo Ma will perform in conjunction with the maestro's baton.

While taking a break from rehearsals, Jackson was interviewed over lunch. He was joined by his wife, Helen Tunland, who directs

the Hochstein School of Music, Rochester. The Richmond, Virginia native recalled his early lessons from his private teacher, Mrs. Avery Robinson. Her influence is still with him, he said, and so are the teachings of Richmond Public School Supervisor, Joseph Kennedy. The State of Virginia honored him with the Governor's Award last year, and Jackson acknowledged his strong linkages to the south. He hopes this latest visit to the state will be the first of many more. A highlight was a reception in his honor at the Timberlake Estates home of Dr. Milton D. Quigless where additional accolades were conveyed upon the honoree.

the most rudimentary system cuts storage requirements by 95 percent, along with the saving in handling and retrieval costs related to document storage.

Micrographic systems promote greater productivity. Often, even in the face of necessary or natural staff reductions, which take place during an economic downturn, effective records management can be maintained through a use of micrographic systems.

Some micrographic users needs are unchanged in an economic downturn—or may actually increase. Service industries—insurance, banking, public utilities—generally can't cut back on their record-keeping need for microfilm.

All levels of government may have increased record-keeping needs in a recession. Increased unemployment compensation and welfare rolls enlarge the scope of government records. And, the demand for employee health records, safety regulations and pollution-control requirements add to

Which Factors Make An Industry Recession-Proof?



Some industries are virtually recession-proof — for very logical reasons.

the paperwork load — in good times and bad.

Our market concentrations, too, insulate us from the effects of recession. Usually, the retail trade is the first to feel a pinch, along with housing and housing-related business.

However, the micrographics industry does not have extensive clientele among those markets. Our emphasis is in the manufacturing area with its high-volume, engineering-oriented, document-heavy procedures. Manufacturing ultimately will feel the pinch of an

economic downturn, but not as quickly as the retail and housing markets. Long lead times, commitments already made and the need to develop future products tend to keep micrographic needs more constant.

With some groups, the strains of a recession make microfilm departments more vital than before: heavy maintenance industries — like power utilities and airlines — will keep older equipment operating at top efficiency and effectiveness, rather than investing in new equipment.

BUYING

GOLD-SILVER

CLASS RINGS

WEDDING BANDS

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BACKGROUND ON BUSINESS

Which industries are most likely to be hurt badly in a recession, and which will escape serious injury? Your ability to predict may be aided by understanding the factors that help an industry weather the storm. This article by an expert—the Vice President of 3M's Micrographic Products Division—documents his ideas on the subject.

By D. W. McArthur
The micrographics industry is not completely recession-proof, but we are immune to many of the more wrenching aspects of an economic downturn.

If micrographics is affected by an economic downturn, the industry will be behind the general drop-off by some six months. When the drop comes, it is not as drastic as that of the general economy.

Probably the most significant factor is that we continually show micrographics to be cost-effective. Even