

'You're A Part Of The Solution, Or You're A Part Of The Problem'

The Pointer by Albert A. Campbell



Meeting a Deadline

Time is the one element we must all learn to respect and cherish. It has no preference, and waits for no one. When lost, it can never be regained.

While working with so many different persons and groups, I have found that time, properly used is my most precious commodity. I have learned to use it to my best advantage and eventually gain the resulting rewards. Likewise, I have witnessed the misuse of time and gained nothing. On the other hand, working with people who respect your time as well as their own can be a tremendous pleasure. While this is true, the opposite can be most frustrating.

Setting up a newspaper and preparing it for the press is no exception. But obviously, many people fail to realize the importance of a schedule and a deadline.

Now let me explain at this point before I go any further, because I wish not to offend anyone. This newspaper welcomes all printable news received in adequate time. This newspaper will happily print whatever news it receives on a first come first served basis provided space is available. So please do not confuse the two.

So very very often persons will discover something that they feel should be in that week's paper and proceed to get it published. This is all well and good, if time permits. However, when ever material reaches the paper too late to be published in that particular issue, nothing can be done to bring about the desires of the writer. If the material is not a dated article, you can rest assured that it will be published in the next issue. But when it is a dated article, and can only be used in that week's paper then it will not appear. The actions necessary to affect a prompt program are not intended to harass potential news suppliers, but simply to meet the necessary deadline.

I would like to see all news printed sent to this newspaper, and will happily do so when space is provided. As I stated in the first edition of this paper, we will cater to no one because we owe no one. And like the slogan on our banner, just below the name, THE TRIBUNAL, service to all.

With this in mind, I would like to appeal to the readers of this newspaper! Give us a chance, and we'll serve you. Help us to help you.

COLLEGES

DURHAM, N.C. — North Carolina Central University has received a \$3,000 unrestricted grant from Union Carbide Corp. through Warren E. Lux, its manager of university relations. Chancellor Albert N. Whiting said the grant will be used "largely for faculty development and our university honors program."

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — Chancellor Merion D. Thorpe, of Elizabeth City State University, announced that contributions to the Annual Fund-Raising Campaign continued on the upward swing, especially during the April 27 - May 14 period, through a \$3,000 Alumni Association gift. Total alumni contributions exceeded \$5,000 during the period.

JACKSON, Miss. — Twenty-six departments at Jackson State College are offering more than 500 course offerings for two five-week undergraduate sessions and one eight-week graduate session of summer

school at the college. Out-of-state and activity fees have been waived for the season. Registration for the second undergraduate session will be Aug. 11 and classes will begin Aug. 12.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield College, located in this western Massachusetts city, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities upon Roy Wilkins.

The degree conferred upon the NAACP leader at commencement exercises here, cited his contributions to the struggle for human rights.

More than a score of honorary degrees have been conferred upon Wilkins by various colleges and universities during the past several years.

DOVER, Del. — Grants totaling \$45,907, have been awarded by the National Science Foundation in cooperation with DuPont Company and the state, to Delaware State College through the Del-Mod System for Science Education.

THE TRIBUNAL AID

Published Every Wednesday By Tri-Ad Publications, Inc.,
P.O. Box 921 High Point, N.C. 27261
Telephone 919-882-3744

Mail Subscription Rate \$6.00 per year, Payable In Advance
(Add 4% N.C. Sales Tax)

ALBERT A. CAMPBELL, MANAGING EDITOR

Welcome To The Club, Sister



ROY WILKINS COLUMN

Reading, A B Cs Too

One of the problems that faces big city parents of both races is the failure of school children to read. A popular book is "Why Johnny Can't Read?" Several years ago some medical schools, finding that their first year students (mostly white) could not muster enough English to express themselves in themes necessary to their medical studies, required them to attend courses in elementary English.

Now, out of New York City's schools, it has been found that two, one in Brooklyn and one in Queens, both nearly all-black, have more than 50 per cent of their pupils reading above the national norm. New York and many other cities across the country have had dismal pupil reading scores. At one time the suburban schools, nearly all-white, had such good reading scores that even the most rabid pro-blacks were in despair.

They just did not believe that color could be at fault, yet the Negro children didn't seem to be able to cut the mustard. The story was the same for the Far West, the Middle West, and the East, and many places in the South.

Black kids, not fully aware of the dreadful effect their failures were having on race relations, simply would not

cooperate. They occupied themselves with the race problem instead of using the schools to get an education.

Brooklyn's P.S. 91 is in the Crown Heights section where poverty abounds. Not only are the people poor, but inspiration and motivation from the home environment are sadly lacking. The school building itself is old and crowded. But the handicaps of an aged building, ghetto children (80 per cent black and 9 per cent Puerto Rican), family background and ghetto community life did not discourage Principal Martin Shor and his teachers.

They pitched in and began teaching the children to read in the kindergarten. Principal Shor has a tight organization and requires reports on reading from every teacher. Teaching personnel is shifted to make smaller classes so that almost individual attention can be given to pupils. Disruptive children are confined to one class. The teachers have made the difference.

The other school with a predominantly black enrollment that exceeds the national norm in reading is in the Cambria Heights district of Queens. P.S. 176 differs from P.S. 91 in that most of the families are in the middle socio-economic range. The home background is cited by

P.S. 176 teachers as a major factor in the high level of reading achievement.

Hundreds of Negro parents turn out for functions and meetings at P.S. 176. "The pupils come with incentive and motivation," said one teacher. Success is expected, no matter what method is used. Apparently there is little or none of the sentiment among teachers that black kids cannot be taught. Principal Saul Grant insists on high expectations.

Despite the success of these two schools, the general attitude of scientists and educators is pessimistic. They see successes here and there, but no massive movement such as is required for a corner-turning. They say the low reading levels of black and Hispanic children are inevitable and they call the problem insoluble. A very few see the Negro child as inherently inferior.

However, some principals and teachers like those at P.S. 91 and P.S. 176 refuse to throw up their hands and quit trying to teach black children. In the face of the reports of so-called experts at Harvard, Maryland and Stockholm, they remain unwilling to accept defeat. For as long as there is a single successful ghetto school, as at P.S. 91, there is hope for a definite reversal.

FROM THE 'PARADE'

BLACK NEWSPAPERS

There has always been a place in American journalism for the small newspaper which reports the news of special interest groups in a city. One of those groups which has developed a thriving press is the black community which has fostered 208 newspapers, most of them weeklies.

All but two are owned primarily by blacks, and of the 2324 employees of the papers, about 10 per cent are white; 116 of the

papers have no white employees, according to a recent survey done at Harvard University. Black dailies are published in New York City, Columbus, Ga., Chicago and Atlanta, the study said.

With a total circulation of 4.1 million, the papers appear to have a rosy future thanks to the continued growth of the suburban special interest press, which reports local news but leaves big, national stories to the major dailies.

PIEDMONT PROFILE

BY CECIL BUTLER



Get Involved Now

At this time of budget hearings, one must wonder how the taxes are being spent and how priorities are set, also how evaluations are made and how errors are corrected. This kind of natural thought process for business and program people has always been to me something that is second nature. However, to my dismay, this is not the procedure that is adhered to in every case of spending the community's taxes. People have said to me time and time again that they would not mind paying more taxes if the quality of city services were improved and solutions to community problems were adequately tackled, but I see here no really fruitful procedure in establishing budgetary priorities.

I feel the city government should be concerned about the beautification and cultural and historical functions in the community. However, while a foundation can put such things high on their list of priorities, a municipality has to take care of practical things by either throwing the item off the list or putting it very low as a priority. According to information that I have gathered, the city has no real data from research to substantiate the kind of things they put their money into, and they, therefore later have no means of evaluating the program. The budget though is printed up for the community to see at City Hall, and while visiting there, it would be a good idea to sit in on a Board of Aldermans session to see the city officials in action.

It seems to me that putting \$70,250.00 into the Arts Council, Old Salem, and the Nature Science Center,

and \$48,100 into historic Bethabara, while putting only \$35,000 to aid in conquering alcoholism is a balance that leaves a large number of Winston-Salem citizens on the short side of the deal. While it is fine to remember and revere the courageous heritage of the Moravian founders of Winston-Salem, we must not forget the city as it now exists. These brave founders were in the forefront of history as they led others to the freedom of a new country, which freedom many now enjoy. So also we must be in the forefront of building a better city for all citizens. Cities have the responsibility for conditions that exist in the community, and we can all enjoy the heritage of Winston-Salem better if we do not have to stay in constant fear of attack from the alcohol or even worse, the drug addict. Responsibility for safety and good living conditions belong to each of us just as we may all enjoy the cultural and historical achievements of our city.

The question of good citizen participation and honest government can be a reality only if each citizen keeps a careful watch upon the money by his public officials as well as the law made by these officials. At this time in history watching the news on TV is not enough. We have to be much more active. Telephoning the officials is O.K., however we must go in person to impress upon them that the decisions determining our life style in this community are of great importance to us. Most of the time we get what we deserve and whether that is good or bad is determined by our own commitment, alertness and input.

Warm weather and feet

When the weather warms up, make sure your feet don't do the same. If the shoes you're wearing do not have the natural cooling properties of leather, they can become sweat-boxes as temperatures rise. Synthetic footwear now in the stores, lacking leather's porous construction, may trap moisture and heat inside shoes and thus multiply foot discomfort.

The avalanche of synthetic shoes which have been dumped on the market are the result of recent hide shortages, reports Leather Industries of America. Some of these plastic shoes masquerade under leather-sounding names, while others are called by polysyllabic tongue-twisters. However, after wearing, no synthetic can disguise the fact that it does not have leather's advantages as a shoe material.

To shoe away summer foot cares, make sure you slip your feet into cool leather. Being an animal hide, leather has a built-in "air conditioning" system of millions of tiny pores. This natural construction of leather permits a continuous change of air inside the shoe, while at the same time absorbing foot moisture. Such breathing

action keeps feet dry, deters chafing and blistering, and inhibits athlete's foot by preventing the moist environment needed for the growth of the fungi.

Since U.S. Government regulations call for labeling when synthetic materials are used for shoe uppers, inner soles, linings or outer soles, shoppers are advised to check inside footwear or under the vamp for such labels. If the name of a plastic or the word "manmade" appears, it is not a leather shoe.

Choosing the right leather footwear for a super summer should pose no problem. You can take your place in the sun in a variety of smart comfortable styles. Look for strappy or wide-strap sandals in smooth, waxy, glove, sueded and patent leathers, sometimes set on slim platforms or layered bottoms. Spectator pumps and ties have made a stunning comeback this year and are available in a range of leathers and colors. Also afoot are lacy casual lace-ups and moccasins in soft durable leathers.

When footwear is lined in smooth porous leather as well, hosiery will not snag and shoes will slip on and off with frictionless ease.

HISTORY

Norbert Rillieux invented the revolutionary multiple-effect vacuum evaporation process, refining sugar whiter and grainier. His technique became the basic manufacturing process in many industries.

Rillieux was born free in New Orleans, La. His father, Vincent Rillieux, was a white engineer, whose father had invented such a thing as a steam-operated cotton-baling press. Since Norbert was so bright, his father sent him to school in Paris.

Rillieux showed such ability in engineering that he became an instructor of applied mechanics at L'Ecole Centrale in Paris in 1820. That year, he published outstanding scientific papers on steam engines and efficient use of steam. He probably developed his theory for his invention at this time.

Heretofore, sugar was refined by the "Jamaica train" process, which involved boiling sugar cane juice in a series of open vats, with slaves using long ladders to transfer the boiling juices from one to another. Much was lost by evaporation in this slow,

cumbersome process that left the sugar brownish and lumpy. A "single-effect" vacuum pan to boil sugar solution to grain was developed in 1812. Other inventors sought to devise a multiple effect process to reuse the latent heat from the boiling process.

Rillieux's genius found the solution. He enclosed condensing coils in a vacuum chamber, using the vapor from the first chamber to evaporate the juice in a second vacuum chamber, and so on. Unable to interest French machinery manufacturers, he agreed to be chief engineer of a new refinery Edmund Forstall was building in New Orleans, but quit shortly because of a dispute between his father and Forstall.

Rillieux tried to get a wealthy free black planter named Durnford in Plaquemines Parish (County) to try out his process, but he refused. The first test of the system was made with a triple-effect evaporator Rillieux built and installed in 1834 on the Louisiana plantation of Zenon Ramon. For some reason, it failed,

as did another attempt in 1811.

But in 1845 he succeeded with machinery built to his specifications by Merrick and Towne of Philadelphia and installed by him on Theodore Packwood's Myrtle Grove Plantation below New Orleans. For the next decade, he traveled from plantation to plantation installing his system. Judah P. Benjamin, later Confederate Secretary of State, had him install it on his Louisiana plantation, Bellechasse.

Since social custom forbade entertaining this black engineer at home, most planters apparently provided him a special house with a staff of slave servants so that they and neighboring planters could confer and dine with him while the installation proceeded.

Rillieux also worked out a brilliant plan for draining the lowlands of New Orleans. But the influential Forstall, now his enemy, persuaded state legislators and city aldermen not to award the project to Rillieux.