

*Kaiser
Konsumer's
Korner*
By Inez Kaiser



Care For Your Camera

Do not allow all the excitement of summer and other memorable times to fade away. You should capture these moments on film with a good camera. As the years pass you will be able to recall and reflect on family gatherings, sights you have seen, and many other interesting experiences.

A camera should always be packed or used so that you can grasp precious events that will last a lifetime. One of the greatest joys is being able to look at your pictures of family and friends. People and places change so rapidly that pictures of the way things were in the past become priceless possessions of their owners.

Unless you are a professional photographer or an avid picture taker, your camera could probably use a check up. Very seldom does a camera that is used often create any problems for the owner. Oftentimes, it is the camera that has been stored away or forgotten that needs to be checked out to see if it is still in working condition. Problems can develop in cameras simply from being stored.

For those of you who have the newer battery-operated models, storing your camera can present greater problems if they are not stored correctly. The batteries in your camera should be removed in order to prevent leakage and damage to the camera itself.

The batteries are simple enough to reinstall when you are ready to shoot pictures again. Weak or dead batteries can produce faulty pictures. Whether your batteries are stored or not, they should be changed at least once a year.

If you are wondering if your batteries are still up to par you need to have them checked in a battery tester made specifically for that purpose. It is important that they are tested under the same load that they will be used in.

Some of the newer models of cameras today have a built-in battery check that requires a mere push of a button. How many of you have been disappointed because of pictures that did not turn out? Do not let dead batteries be the cause of another disappointment. It is always good to have several extra ones on hand in case of an emergency.

There are all types and makes of cameras on the market today. A good inexpensive model that does not require a number of adjustments is the best buy for an amateur photographer. Today, there is a great trend to purchase a camera that produces the developed picture in a matter of a few minutes.

Although the film is higher for the models, the overall cost can be cheaper, and you will be assured that you have the picture you want immediately. Often times people put rolls of film in to be developed and forget to pick them up.

If by chance photography is your hobby then you might consider buying a more expensive model of camera. The one caution is to be sure to secure one that you know how to operate and can be repaired if the need arises.

Persons traveling abroad might decide to purchase a camera. Be sure to keep your bill of sale and the warranty. On the other hand you will find it a great savings to purchase film for any camera before you leave home.

Cameras can be cheap. They can be expensive. The important thing is to shop for one that serves your purpose and you can operate. Be sure not to be carried away with "extras" that do not improve the quality of the photo. Lastly, keep your camera in a case to protect it from dust and dirt. And be sure it is labeled with your name.

NEW DAY BEGUN
by

Benjamin L. Hooks



NAACP Affirmative Action Mobilization

In response to the NAACP's call for a conference to examine the implications of the Supreme Court's decision ordering the admission of Allan P. Bakke to the University of California, Davis Medical School, more than 300 lawyers, affirmative action officers, educators and other concerned people attended the symposium in Detroit July 20 through 22.

The extensive interest in the historic case that was displayed was one indication of the concern, if not worry, that many blacks have about the future of affirmative action. The realization was that, if we lose this struggle, the impact of other civil rights programs will be significantly reduced.

The Bakke decision was evaluated in six workshops: legal, government, education, religion, employment and corporate. Drawing upon the spirit of these discussions we prepared "A Call to Action for a National Affirmative Action Mobilization."

The symposium also called attention to the Walker-Levitas Amendment to the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. This measure would "prohibit funding for any quota system . . . so that practices of reverse discrimination can be stopped.

Americans should express their alarm over this exceedingly destructive measure. For, despite its seeming simplicity, it would effectively cripple all Federal affirmative action programs. The amendment (House Bill 12929) was recently passed by a 232-177 vote in the House and will soon be brought before the Senate. It must not pass.

The NAACP has sent out a red alarm to its branches and members across the nation to demand that their Senators vote down the amendment. We also urgently call upon our supporters to join us in this endeavor. The following is a summary of the Affirmative Action Mobilization Call:

1. NAACP branches and State Conferences should work with churches, labor, fraternal, educational, legal and other similarly committed organizations to begin monitoring affirmative action programs of all educational institutions.

2. Corporate, business, labor and government leaders should publicly reaffirm their commitment to affirmative action.

3. The NAACP shall mobilize its Youth and College Chapters to call a conference on Bakke.

4. The NAACP should organize a national Task Force to evaluate trends revealed by the monitoring reports and develop appropriate means for challenging any efforts to weaken affirmative action programs.

5. The NAACP legal structure, in cooperation with the National Bar Association, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and other similarly committed groups should catalogue cases in which affirmative action programs are being attacked in the courts and elsewhere and file "friend of the court" briefs.

6. The NAACP declares war on all attempts to weaken or destroy affirmative action and civil rights enforcement through the attachment of such riders and amendments as that sponsored by Representatives Robert S. Walker (R-Pa.) and Elliott Levitas (D-Ga.), and another by Senators Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Thomas Eagleton (D-MO.). The Biden-Eagleton amendment, also to the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill would again prohibit public school busing for integration.

*Happiness
Through
Health*
by
Otto McClarrin

BURN INJURIES

Hurrying up the charcoal can be a grisly business. One young man -- let's call him Bob Williams -- is one person who learned the hard way. He learned it on his own patio the evening the gang had gathered for a cookout after a swim. It was a hungry bunch -- and the charcoal didn't seem to be burning.

A little splash of gasoline ought to move it along so the hamburgers could cook. Then in a flash, even before he started pouring it, the party was over and Bob was on his way to the emergency room for serious burns on his hand, arm and face.

Bob's lesson that night was that flammable liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, turpentine, charcoal starter, paint thinners, butane, etc., need not touch the flame to ignite.

High temperatures, static electricity, sparks from motors, smoking matches or cigarettes can ignite the vapors coming from the liquids just as surely as dropping a burning match in a pool of gasoline.

Public Health specialists point to some more lessons that Bob -- and most folks -- should learn from some 60,000 burn injuries resulting from flammable liquid accidents every year. One in particular, is never to use gasoline as a substitute for another product, such as charcoal starter or cleaning fluid.

Because it is so flammable it should be handled with extreme care and only for its intended use. Even using it for power mowers, the motor should be allowed to cool after shutting it off to add gas.

SOME OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Always store and handle these liquids in well ventilated areas and away from fire and gas appliances; keep them out of reach of children; wear clothing treated for flame resistance; don't smoke around flammable liquids -- and remember that such items as hair spray and nail polishes may be highly flammable.

A dry chemical fire extinguisher is your best line of defense -- in case fire does start. If you don't have one, use baking soda or smother it with a wool blanket.

If Bob's accident had happened on a camping trip or out of reach of emergency medical care, some basic directions of what to do and what NOT to do would be all-important.

Here is what HEW medical experts advise you to do in case of serious burns which blister or appear charred or white (this means there is destruction of underlying tissue)

A solution of one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoon soda to a quart of water should be given the burn victim every 15 minutes for a number of hours. He should lie down, feet slightly elevated, and kept from being chilled.

Infection is the other danger. The best thing to do, both to prevent infection and relieve pain, is to put a sterile dry dressing (or at least a clean cloth) over the burn and a bandage will help. The area around the dressing should be washed with soap and water, wiping away from the burn.

OTHERWISE THE ADVISE IS "DON'TS"

Don't remove pieces of cloth that stick to the burn; don't try to clean the burn; don't break blister; don't touch the burn except with the dressing; don't use any ointment, iodine or antiseptic; don't change the original dressing -- it can stay up to a week. And by then you will have reached medical help.

What are YOU doing to help YOUR community?