No Smoking Youth Club takes
tour of Black Heritage Museum

The No Smoking Youth Club took a tour of the Doleman Black Heritage Museum for their outing during Black History Month.

Charles "Sonny" Doleman gave the group an energetic tour that included historical items ranging from World War II memorabilia to black hair-care products from the 1800s.

The youth club learned a lot about black history, starting with a story of segregation in colleges. Blacks in Washington County, who wanted to attend college in the early 1900s, attended college in West Virginia due to segregation. Club members saw a 1920 Storer College diploma that belonged to Selina Harmon.

They also heard of the legend of Jacko Graves, a 12-year-old who died while holding horses for Gen. George Washington during the famous crossing of the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War. They also learned of freedom quilts made by slaves to commemorate their freedom.

They saw a collection of RC Cola soda cans featuring blacks in sports, dating back to the 1970s, including Afro Kola soda cans. A quilt made by Mary Williams in 1848 was also on hand. Williams was freed by Benjamin Ingram after purchasing her freedom.

Doleman allowed the youth club members to peer through an antique photo viewer that he said was the "entertainment" long before television was invented.

The No Smoking Youth Club is a peer-education program that teaches young people about tobacco and other health dangers. It is sponsored by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Minority Outreach and Technical Assistance (MOTA). The MOTA office is run by Brothers United Who Dare To Care.

The program is designed for young people, ages 7 to 12, and includes teen helpers volunteering to fulfill community service requirements. The group meets several times a month and go on monthly field trips to promote an interest in health education and future involvement in health services. The group has a monthly Family and Friends Day gathering that is open to guests who enjoy a health presentation, fellowship meal and other fun activities.

The youth club is planning a Family & Friends Day Banquet in April with funding from the Washington County Health Department's Cigarette Restitution Fund Program.
For 30 years, the Avengers club has been teaching youngsters to succeed at martial arts as well as at life.

By Harold Jackson • Photography by Andre Lambertson
THE FIGHT of THEIR LIVES

Sure, mastering their martial art is important, but the biggest lesson taught the members of the Avengers Karate Club is beating the odds on the street

By Harold Jackson • Photography by Andre Lambertson
ABOVE, ERIC CLARK TAKES A MOMENT TO MEDITATE DURING PRACTICE.
LEFT, INSTRUCTOR LEROY WRIGHT, A FORMER AVENGERS STUDENT;
DEMONSTRATES A MOVE ON CHRISTOPHER JONES.
IT'S A WEDNESDAY EVENING AT THE Webster M. Kendrick Recreation Center in West Cold Spring. Outside there is the peace that typically comes with day's end in this quiet Northwest Baltimore neighborhood. But inside the gym it's a different story. There, young warriors prepare for battle. The Avengers Karate Club is about to meet.

The smallest combatant is a 6-year-old only barely feet tall, the largest a teen-ager who has pushed past 6 feet. Their size difference doesn't mean they won't pair up to spar. Such a match would illustrate what this karate club is about, teaching kids they can overcome seemingly insurmountable odds with the right attitude.

The Avengers Karate Club has been using karate to teach the younger generation discipline, how to control their bodies and their minds. Learn that, and they will be successful adults.

Mr. Jackson orders the apparent ring leader to drop and give him 10 push-ups. "You didn't have permission to do that, did you?" the 17-year veteran of the Marine Corps barks. "No, sir," is the meek reply.

The instructor then orders the 20 students in this class to line up. There are only two girls in the group this day, both about 9 years old. Most of the students wear the white belts of beginners, but there are a couple of the higher-rank yellow belts among them. As always, they begin their lessons with a bow to the instructor.

Next comes 10 minutes of stretches, followed by 10 minutes of calisthenics, then punching exercises. Finally, before they break into pairs for sparring, each student greets every other member of the club with a handshake.

They want to keep the fighting friendly. And most of the time it is. But sometimes that becomes difficult.

Six-year-old Mustafa Jackson is one of those perpetual-motion machines who makes up for lack of technique with constant movement. The inevitable happens this evening, an unanticipated punch to the nose of his partner, 9-year-old Ashley Payne-El.

Ashley cries, but after class takes it all in stride, even confessing that "I like to fight here because I get to hit my brother [Sherman Payne-El, 7]. We can't fight at home."

MR. HAWKINS, 51, A SECURITY escort at the Maryland Institute, College of Art, said he first got interested in the martial arts when he was 14. He took jujitsu classes at the YMCA from Bob McPherson, an Air Force veteran who had learned the fighting technique while overseas.

Later, Mr. Hawkins took karate classes at Morgan State University from Herbert Hines.

The middle child of seven siblings, Mr. Hawkins began teaching what he learned to his baby sister and two younger brothers. Then they learned the fighting technique while overseas.

Later, Mr. Hawkins took karate classes at Morgan State University from Herbert Hines.

The middle child of seven siblings, Mr. Hawkins began teaching what he learned to his baby sister and two younger brothers. Then they...
Before long there were so many kids wanting to learn karate that Mr. Hawkins moved the classes from his home to Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church. It was there that the program began.

"We started our club in 1965 and called it the Avengers," he said. "The kids named it. We started out by teaching karate techniques through demonstrations, and individual instruction.

Mr. Hawkins no longer teaches the children. On weekends he holds classes for about 25 students, which rotate serving as karate instructors at the rec. They are all Avengers who, after winning, decided to give back what they got from the program.

Willie "Wink" Saffore, 30, said he didn't hesitate when given an opportunity to teach young Avengers. "What they have to do when they're in the program is to give them the discipline to deal with the stress," he said. "Riley taught me things a father could teach his son. He instilled values in me. I want to do that for someone else."

Joe Miller, 42, has been an Avenger since he was 14. He would go to the YMCA on Druid Hill Avenue, where Mr. Hawkins worked with kids moving the classes from the church.

"Watching Riley got me interested; I've been hooked ever since," he said.

Mr. Miller credits the discipline he learned in karate classes with giving him the will to run his own business. Miller Transportation Company provides transportation to private schools in Baltimore.

Mr. Hawkins says many of his former students now have successful careers in business and politics. Two former Avengers are state Del. Tony Fulton, D-40th District, and Baltimore City Councilwoman Sheila Dixon, D-4th District, who has a black belt.

Mrs. Dixon admits the only reason she joined the Avengers after finishing high school was to stay close to a boyfriend who was a member. But she stayed in the karate club 15 years, long after she stopped pursuing that particular fellow and long enough to earn her black belt (the highest rank).

"I saw joining the club as a challenge," Mrs. Dixon said. "There were only a couple of other girls in the club when I started, and they were much younger than me. I had to condition my body and my mind. They didn't take pity on me because I was a woman or girl. To earn my brown belt I had to fight six black belts at the same time."

Mr. Fulton, who joined the Avengers when he was 14, says he remembers seeing Mrs. Dixon in action years later. "She was mean," he said. His studies at Morgan State University, however, left little time for karate, so Mr. Fulton dropped the sport.

"I didn't want to come to school black and blue every day," he said. But he added that he still uses the other knowledge he gained from Mr. Hawkins.

"The kind of discipline Riley teaches changes people's lives," he said.
Photo Contest Update

We need some mail-handling help here. Within two of the contest's announcements, the first entries arrived in our little office. The response has picked up each day and is on track to match last year's entries of past years. Remember, the contest ends at 5 p.m. this Friday, 21. See the July 9 issue of Magazine for the complete rules and prizes of the contest. In the meantime, here's a peek at some of the entries received so far:

- Pride of Baltimore II at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
- Siesta Key in Sarasota, Fla.
- Sunset in Maui, Hawaii
- Family of four strolling along a city waterfront.
- Baltimore skyline just behind Oriole Park at Camden Yards.
- Homeless person sleeping on the base of a statue.

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DINING OUT

SHORE BET: CHEF BOB LANKANHAMMER'S SENSATIONAL SAUCES

BY ELIZABETH LARGE

Running an Italian restaurant in the small Eastern Shore town of Oxford is not like running one in Baltimore. Look at the hours. Wondering why Tappo's is closed Wednesdays? Because that's the day Bob Lankanhammer likes to sail. Then, nothing about this place is typical. The owner, Edward Cushman and his wife, Ann, opened Tappo's summer after spending 10 years living with their youngest child on a yacht off the Mediterranean. Originally from York, Mr. Cushman decided Oxford would be the place for his new venture because he'd stopped there sailing trip and loved the town.

When he decided to open an Italian restaurant, he didn't hire a cook from little Italy. Instead he went to the eldest of Tappo's, with its highly variegated eaters. There's nothing elegant about Tappo's, with its highly variegated eaters. The owner, Edward Cushman, and his wife, Ann, opened Tappo's at 208 Talbot in St. Michaels for Chef Lankanhammer.

There's nothing elegant about Tappo's— at least from the outside. You'd bly drive right by it if you didn't better. Mr. Cushman started with a gas station, pumped (no pun intended) a ton of money into it and ended up with a pretty little place that looks like it serve pizzas and spaghetti with sauce.

In fact, a sign outside says for Lunch: Pizzas, Deli, Roti-chicken. It doesn't say is "Open for Din­ner! Squids in Balsamic Vinegar and Wild Mushrooms."

The town of Oxford is as deceptive as the restaurant itself. It looks like a little Shore place, but there's a lot more. A town of Oxford is as deceptive as the restaurant itself. It looks like a little Shore place, but there's a lot more. And it has a lot of so­cated eaters.

It seems to like the bright, casual Tappo's, with its highly variegated hardwood floors, blond wood ta­ble with paper place mats and fresh, deep red, dark green and orange color scheme. The room is bright with charming wall paintings — and flowers that trail over the chairs. You can also eat on the prettily tiled terrace outside.

The locals seem to like the menu too. Some of Oxford's favorite dishes are the most intimate of Tappo's, with its highly variegated hardwood floors, blond wood table with paper place mats and fresh, deep red, dark green and orange color scheme. The room is bright with charming wall paintings — and flowers that trail over the chairs. You can also eat on the prettily tiled terrace outside.

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Customers come for the array of pastas, a few veal dishes, chicken al tegamino. The menu offers surprisingly little seafood considering that Oxford is on the Eastern Shore — none at all except the squid and the clams in the clam sauce. There's one fish of the day (this day it was potato-crusted rockfish), and the evening's specials included mussels and clams as first courses.

Chef Lankanhammer's strength is his sauces, so it doesn't matter as much as it might that Tappo's uses dried pasta. He tosses penne with prosciutto in a sensa­tional cream sauce, and fettuccine with ground veal in a fresh, light tomato sauce that merely touched with cream. Sauce is the special that evening.

Veal piccata showcased sauteed veal scallops in an egg batter with an even more lemony than usual butter sauce. Decent enough, but not exactly memo­rable.

Our best dish wasn't even particularly Italian. This was the special that evening, fresh, flaky white rockfish surrounded by a crust of crisp-edged, tissue-thin potato slices that held in its juices. The sauce was delicate and creamy, tinged pink with sun-dried tomatoes.

Vaccaro's, the Italian pastry shop that seems to supply most Italian restaurants in Baltimore with desserts, hasn't made it to the Eastern Shore yet. You'll find that Tappo's cannolis and tiramisu are very different from the ones you're used to getting around here. (Thumbs down for the gummy texture of the cannoli's filling; thumbs up for the excellent, creamy tiramisu.) But my favorite dessert was a slice of Italian cheesecake, made with sweetened ricotta cheese, studded with raisins and perfumed with orange.

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Tappo's, Oxford Road, Oxford, (410) 687-0134. Open Thursdays to Tuesdays lunch and dinner. Major credit cards. Prices: appetizers, $4.95-$8.95; entrees, $10.95-$18.95. ***

BY ELIZABETH LARGE

Tappo's owner Edward Cushman started with an old gas station, pumped a ton of money into it and ended up with a pretty little place.
Jury to get O.J. case today
Prosecution gets final word; Cochran delivers fiery closing

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Johnnie Cochran Jr. was the preacher. Barry Scheck was the teacher.

And when it was over, the judge told jurors in the O.J. Simpson trial that by today, after nine months of sequestration, the lawyers will finally stop talking.

"The case," Judge Lance Ito said, "will be yours."

All that remains is the final word from the prosecution today in its rebuttal to the defense's 1 1/2 days of summations, which on Thursday were part science course, part tent revival meeting.

Scheck provided the technical side, speaking at great length about blood, hair and fiber and a police department so foul that when it's not contaminating evidence, it's planting it.

Cochran provided the fiery oration.

In what some may call his finest professional hour and what one victim's father denounced as a sickening display, Cochran unleashed a thundering summation, imploring the mostly black panel to "do the right thing" and acquit Simpson in the slayings of ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman.

An acquittal, Cochran said, would send a powerful message against racism and police misconduct, and place those "twin devils of deception" — Detectives Mark Fuhrman and Philip Vannatter — in their rightful place.

"Stop this cover-up! Stop this cover-up!" Cochran bellowed in the second day of his summation. "You are the consciences of this community."

Vannatter told the Los Angeles Times that Cochran's argument was nonsense. "It's lies. It's ridiculous," he said.

The summation reverberated from the courthouse to the White House. President Clinton said he was concerned about the racial implications of the trial.

"I'm concerned about it and I hope the American people will not let this become some symbol of the larger racial issue in our country," he told NBC-TV in Washington.

Closer to home, Fred Goldman, father of victim Ronald Goldman, went before the TV cameras and lashed out at Cochran.

"This man is sick," he said.

"This man is a horror walking around amongst us."

Simpson's family responded.

"It's wrong, even when you're hurting, for someone to get up and personally attack our lawyers and say that they're liars," said Simpson's sister, Shirley Baker, in a rare public comment.

Summing up the defense portion of the eight-month trial, Cochran invoked biblical texts and quoted poets and a philosopher to make the case that Simpson was a man wrongly accused by authorities who were incompetent, corrupt and racist.

Cochran told the spellbound jurors that fate had given them a chance to change history.

"Maybe there is a reason why we're here," he said. "Maybe you're the right people at the right time at the right place to say: 'No more!'"
The Million Man March: Why it mattered who led the event

By Cal Thomas

Few people disagreed with the stated objectives of the "Million Man March" of black men on Washington. Given the deplorable state of the black family, not many could oppose black men "repenting and atoning for sin," as organizers put it. But those who said it was not significant that Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan was leading the march might be asked whether they would think a march of white people led by a current or former member of the Ku Klux Klan would not matter, so long as the objectives were noble.

God knows there is a vacuum of leadership in the African American community. There is no dearth of self-appointed spokesmen who frequently run their mouths for the television cameras but who personally do little to improve the lot of black Americans and who think true redemption is to be found in Washington and its supposed "power" structures.

But Farrakhan is not the way. He is certainly not the truth. And his is not the life African Americans should emulate. Any person who would say what he has said about Jews, about whites and even about blacks who disagree with him is not fit to lead a movement that claims transcendent authority for its existence.

How different this march was from two other mass events to which some have compared it. In 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. led a march on Washington with three specific legislative goals: the opening of public accommodations to all, the passage of a voting rights act and equal employment opportunity. More recently, a movement called "Promise Keepers," has brought hundreds of thousands of men to sports stadiums across America, encouraging them to reconnect with God and to each other (if that's what they did), was an encouraging sight.

E.V. Hill, pastor of Mount Zion Church in Los Angeles, helped plan the 1963 march and has spoken at several of the Promise Keepers events on "Raising the Standard In Our Personal Life." Of the Million Man March, Hill tells me he is amazed at how many said we have never heard what Farrakhan has been saying about unity and personal responsibility. "His message is not unique," says Hill. "It is insulting to the pulpits of the land to suggest we haven't been saying that. Small storefront churches have been saying this for years."

Promise Keepers, says Hill, is that "Promise Keepers is Christo-centric. It invites every man, no matter his color or creed, to come. Farrakhan's march invited only the black man. It was an ethnic march." It was also Washington-centric.

While Promise Keepers reflects a Christian world view, it has been praised by the prominent Jewish writer Irving Kristol. In a Wall Street Journal column, "Times of Transformation," Kristol suggested that the sight of thousands of men committing to God and to their families is a sign that "something is going on out there, and attention must be paid." Neither Kristol nor any responsible Jewish or Christian leader has praised Farrakhan's march.

The big media are responsible for elevating Farrakhan. They have ignored responsible black leadership. Real black leaders, who serve large congregations of people, like Hill and Tony Evans of Dallas (another Promise Keepers speaker), are often ignored and treated as irrelevant to the debate over race, culture and reconciliation.

If the Farrakhan marchers want to bring real change, they should march, as David Brinkley suggested last Sunday, on rat-infested public housing and "other places of evil." That they chose Washington is an indication that Farrakhan's ultimate purpose is political, and politics never touches the heart, much less the soul.

Cal Thomas is a syndicated columnist.
Years of progress on race: Why isn’t it enough to let us feel good?

By Mike Royko

Take your pick. The enormous gathering of black men in Washington was moving and inspiring. Or it was depressing. It provided hope for the future. Or pessimism and worry.

Or maybe all of the above.

The sight of hundreds of thousands of men getting together to pledge themselves to fatherhood, marriage, family life, hard work and other virtues should be inspirational, whatever color they might be.

But it means even more when black men express devotion to these values because our most serious domestic problems begin with the no-father family. When daddy is a no-show, it leads to illegitimacy, chronic welfare, child neglect, drug use, crime and so many other social ills.

However, there is a slight problem. It’s not easy to be a dutiful family man when there’s no paycheck because you can’t find a decent job or even a crummy one.

Many of the speeches at the great rally were truly eloquent. There was emotional talk about shunning guns and drugs, treating each other with respect, pooling resources, starting businesses, rebuilding neighborhoods and other good works.

Fine. Wonderful. But the most gripping, eloquent speaker of them all was Louis Farrakhan, black America’s most influential hatemonger. If that’s not depressing, you’ll never need Prozac.

Yet the big Washington rally provided hope that was so obvious that most of us couldn’t have overlooked it.

The speakers included black men who hold high political and governmental positions and wield considerable political power. The audience included black men who work in the professions, the news media, run their own businesses, live in solid middle-class communities and attend fine universities.

I was in Alabama, where Martin Luther King was leading marches so blacks could be allowed to vote. Redneck thugs with badges were riding them down with horses, crushing their skulls with clubs and shooting them dead from ambush.

In other parts of the South, black homes were being burned, civil rights workers — black and white — were being murdered. White politicians were bellowing about how blacks would be kept in their place and would be wise not to get uppity. Black students needed military bodyguards to enter some universities.

And the polls would show the leading potential candidate for president would be a distinguished retired Army general who happens to be a black man from New York.

If anyone had promised those things when I was dodging Klansmen in Alabama, I would have said that I hoped to live long enough to be part of that utopian society.

And I’ve made it.

So how come I’m depressed?

Mike Royko is a syndicated columnist.
A day in the band front
Scott: Magic more than one-man team

BY FRED GOODALL
AP Sports Writer

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) - Dennis Scott figures the rest of the NBA will someday recognize the Orlando Magic as a team with more than one, or even two, dimensions.

The defending Eastern Conference champions not only are coping with the loss of the injured Shaquille O'Neal, but they've quietly gotten off to the quickest start in the team's seven-year history.

The Magic were 4-2 through six games each of the last three seasons with O'Neal, the defending league scoring champion who will be sidelined until late December with a broken right thumb.

While no one predicted the team would fall apart without its All-Star center, the defending league scoring champion who will be sidelined until late December with a broken right thumb.

Scott said that shouldn't detract from what the Magic has accomplished.

"Of course no one believes what we're doing," Scott said. "But the way we look at it is we don't want any credit. Don't give us any credit. Just let us keep playing our game, playing hard, making scrappy plays going down the stretch to win ball games."

Hardaway, a first-team all-NBA selection last season, has adjusted to his role as the first option on offense. He scored a career-high 42 points in a triple-overtime victory over New Jersey and is averaging 17 per game - nine above his career average.

The Magic are 8-3 in games O'Neal has missed because of injury or suspension in four seasons. Hardaway has played in 10 of those games, helping the team to an 8-2 record and posting the two highest scoring games of his career.

But there's more to the club's success than Hardaway, who's also averaging 6.2 rebounds and 7.3 assists.

Scott is producing 22 points per game, while Nick Anderson is averaging 15 even though the Magic's shooting percentage is down (43 percent) from last season when Orlando was one of only two NBA teams that shot better than 50 percent.

"We've got so many weapons on this team - guys who can just flat-out play the game - but people talk about Penny and Shaq so much," Scott said.

"But we're glad they do that because (opponents) forget about me and I can get out there and do my thing a little bit. They forget about Nick and leave him open, too."

Another key has been free-throw shooting.

The Magic have outscored the opposition 151-122 from the foul line, converting 73 percent of their attempts after finishing last in the NBA a year ago with O'Neal making just 53 percent of his league-leading 854 attempts.

And then there's the homecourt advantage. The Magic are 4-0 at Orlando Arena, where they were 39-2 during the regular season last winter.

They'll catch breaks at home this week with Chicago missing the injured Dennis Rodman. Indiana comes to town Thursday night, but won't be able to play starters Reggie Miller, Dale Davis and Mark Jackson because of suspensions.

Rik Smits and Derrick McKey, the other Pacers regulars, are injured. But Orlando always plays with confidence at home.

"When we're in this building and we have the fans cheering as loud as they can," Hardaway said, "then we think that we can do anything."

Even without Shaq.
The Herald-Mail Player of the Week

Name: Denero Marriott
School: Musselman
Grade: Senior
Height/Weight: 6-1/170

Last Week: Marriott broke scoring runs of 45, 61, 27 and 22 yards, helping the Applemen to a 58-12 victory over Jefferson.

Although Marriott touched the ball only nine times, he racked up 220 yards, giving him 619 yards for the season. He had 143 yards at halftime.

The victory allowed Musselman to jump into a tie for 16th in this week’s Class AA point standings. The top 16 teams make the playoffs in West Virginia.
March boosts Farrakhan's stature as black leader

WASHINGTON (AP) — Standing center stage before a television audience of a lifetime, Louis Farrakhan thrust himself boldly into the debate over racial equality in America.

Black men at the Million Man March said the Nation of Islam minister lifted their hopes. But critics feared that Farrakhan's views, by virtue of his growing leadership role, would further divide.

"This is definitely a sign of success for Mr. Farrakhan," Rep. Gary Franks, R-Conn., said of Monday's massive rally on the National Mall. "But I believe the record of the Nation of Islam is very, very clear. They have expressed hatred for Jews, toward whites and for Christians."

Still, Farrakhan tapped into a deeply felt need for a public showing of support for black males in America, where many of their peers are behind bars or in early graves, and most of their ancestors were slaves.

"There was a spiritual awakening," said Myrlie Evers Williams, chairwoman of the NAACP, which refused to back the march because of Farrakhan's past remarks against Jews, women, whites and homosexuals. "You could tell that. You could see that through the (television) monitors — through the screen."

The daylong rally was televised live on Cable News Network and C-SPAN and was heavily covered by the print and broadcast media.

In Alpharetta, Ga., House Speaker Newt Gingrich called Farrakhan an "unrepentant bigot" and worried that he would gain legitimacy.

"There's no question that the biggest winner out of today's march is going to be Farrakhan, and he's going to use this to argue he is the legitimate leader of African-Americans," Gingrich said. The charismatic 62-year-old spoke mostly of black men becoming more self-reliant and responsible.

But he also peppered his talk with the idea that blacks suffered greatly because the United States was built on "white supremacy" — the idea that "you should rule because you're white."

The real evil in America is the idea that underprivileged the setup of the Western world, and that idea is called white supremacy," he said.

March participant Pierre Brown of Newburgh, N.Y., said Farrakhan might not meet the grade of former black leaders, but he isn't afraid to say what's on his mind.

"It's too bad we can't have Martin Luther King or Malcolm X, but we have to take what we have," Brown said. "That's why we hold him (Farrakhan) so dear to us: He's the only one we have left who will speak out."

Donna Bronson of Washington, D.C., cries during Jesse Jackson's speech during the Million Man March.

The pledge

By The Associated Press

Text of the pledge that Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan asked black men to take Monday:

"I pledge that from this day forward I will strive to love my brother as I love myself. I, from this day forward, will strive to improve myself spiritually, morally, mentally, socially, politically and economically for the benefit of myself, my family and my people. I pledge that I will strive to build business, build houses, build hospitals, build factories and enter into international trade for the good of myself, my family and my people.

"I pledge that from this day forward I will never raise my hand with a knife or a gun to beat, cut, or shoot any member of my family or any human being except in self-defense. I pledge from this day forward I will never abuse my wife by striking her, disrespecting her, for she is the mother of my children and the producer of my future. I pledge that from this day forward I will never engage in the abuse of children, little boys or little girls for sexual gratification. For I will let them grow in peace to be strong men and women for the future of our people.

"I will never again use the 'B word' to describe any female. But particularly my own black sister. I pledge from this day forward I will support black newspapers, black radio, black television. I will support black artists who clean up their acts to show respect for themselves and respect for their people and respect for the ears of the human family. I will do all of this so help me God."
Jewish groups refusing to meet with Farrakhan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jewish leaders are rejecting Louis Farrakhan's call for a meeting to work out differences with them as just a publicity stunt tried before by the Nation of Islam leader, whose rhetoric they denounce as anti-Semitic.

"A man who still promotes racism, bigotry, anti-Semitism is not someone we're going to be keen to sit down and talk to," Robert Rifkind, national president of the American Jewish Committee, said on NBC's "Today."

"Mr. Farrakhan is not the only channel of communication between blacks and Jews," he added, noting that organizations within the two communities have established a useful dialogue.

Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said: "I am astonished that here he is at the threshold of real leadership and he's either unable to or unwilling to rid himself of this hate."

Farrakhan, interviewed later on CNN's "Larry King Live" program, said he believes that eventually the Nation of Islam and Jewish groups "will form an accord."

As recently as last week, Farrakhan was quoted as calling Jews "bloodsuckers" for setting up profit-making businesses in poor black communities.

Near the end of Monday's speech, he said, "I don't like this squabble with the Jewish community," and offered to formally sit down with Jewish leaders to work out differences. The Rev. Jesse Jackson talked to the presidents of a dozen Jewish organizations in a step towards such talks.

"Perhaps, in the light of what we see today, maybe it's time to sit down and talk — not with any preconditions," Farrakhan said. "You got pain, but we got pain, too. You hurt. We hurt, too.

"The question is, if the dialogue is proper, then we might be able to end the pain, and tending the pain might ... ultimately be good for the nation."

Then Farrakhan made a reference to Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization who recently signed a historic peace accord with its longtime enemy, Israel.

"I guess if you could sit down with Arafat, where there's rivers of blood between, why can't you sit down with us, and there's no blood," he said.

That comment incensed Jewish groups.

"The comparison is a false one because the Jewish community in the United States does not have a warring relationship with the black community," said Arthur Berger, spokesman for the American Jewish Committee in New York. "But we do have a problem with people like Farrakhan who are hateful."

The crowd for Monday's Million Man March stretched from the U.S. Capitol down the length of the National Mall to the Washington Monument.
Mantle played amateur ball, son after the Philadelphia Ath­
tcher Mickey Cochrane and taught itch-hit when he was 10 years old. Most of the males in the Mantle
led young, at 40, of Hodgkin's
Yankee player Joe Pepitone re­
t Mantle "used to stay up and talk
afraid of dying young because
his father and two uncles died young."
Mantle developed the bone-disease osteomyelitis in high school, almost losing his
leg to amputation. Yet the powerful, blond kid who came up to the Yankees with a
cardboard suitcase in 1951 was attacked by
fans and writers who couldn't believe he
wasn't fit to be drafted for the war in Korea.
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Robert Cray sings the blues

By MARY CAMPBELL

NEW YORK (AP) — It seems that today’s most prominent blues hero, Robert Cray, has become a real close friend of the Grammys.

This year, his “Don’t Be Afraid of the Dark” single won a Grammy as best contemporary blues recording. It’s the title cut from his fifth LP. Last year, his popular “Strong Persuader” album won the best contemporary blues recording Grammy. It also has sold more than any blues album in history.

The year before that, “Showdown,” an album by Cray, Albert Collins, Cray and Johnny Copeland, won the best traditional blues recording Grammy, proving that Cray can be a traditional blues man when he wants to be. He and Robert Cray Band bassist Richard Cousins recently played on a John Lee Hooker recording.

But these are the 1980s, not the heyday of Collins and Hooker, and Cray has found his own voice for his own time.

“A lot of people say it’s not blues enough,” he said. “It does incorporate a lot of rhythm and graduation. “The class voted for him; he had done a lot of work in the area,” he said. “I met him at the party during his break. I asked him about his band and his music. The next time I saw him was 1976. He remembered talking to me.”

Cray and Cousins, both sons of career servicemen, met near Tacoma. In January 1974, they moved to Eugene, Ore., to start a blues band.

“We decided to get out of Tacoma and go down there and start working with drummer Tom Murphy, who had gone to school in Salem, Ore. Richard worked well with him. We were a trio for awhile. . . . We had a succession of different players,” he said.

“We played rhythm ‘n’ blues and blues in the bars in Eugene and Portland, did an occasional gig in Seattle, through 1974 and 1975. In 1976 we started traveling to Vancouver and San Francisco backing Albert Collins and doing some gigs on our own.

“Personnel changed in 1979. We started to work Montana, Idaho, Utah, occasionally Arizona and more into California. It wasn’t until
(MS; NYSE, $69.50, 1.8% yield), which generates half its earnings overseas. “It’s a worldwide leader in the securities business,” says Davis, “and all those fast-growing foreign markets turn to Morgan Stanley to raise capital.” Davis, who bought the stock at an average cost of $61, estimates that the firm’s earnings growth will average a robust 15% over the next five years; he believes investors can look forward to a probable gain of at least 15% over the next 12 months.

Many strategists believe that technology stocks will continue to lead the market. Your best approach in this tricky sector is to concentrate on large companies that dominate their fields. “The small guys can get hit and stay down,” says John Evans, manager of Baird Blue Chip fund. “Big guys are better positioned to be consistent growth players.” Evans also looks for firms with strong international operations that can keep profits flowing when the U.S. economy slows. His top pick is $22.2 billion Motorola (MOT; NYSE, $57.75, 0.7% yield), a leading producer of cellular phones and semiconductors, which generates 56% of its revenues overseas. “Motorola has a commanding presence in growing markets,” says Evans, who first loaded up on the stock in the 1980s for as little as $12 a share and is now buying more. Assuming there is no setback in the U.S. stock market, Evans projects that Motorola will chip in with a 22% gain over the next year or so.

Roger Engemann, manager of the Pasadena Growth fund, expects $11.5 billion Intel (INTC; NASDAQ, $102.25; 0.2% yield), maker of the Pentium chip, to excel. “Intel isn’t sensitive to market cycles,” he says of the firm that produces half its revenues in international markets. “It’s the one creating the cycles with its new products.” Engemann, who bought his Intel stake at $61, foresees earnings continuing to climb at a 20% plus rate and for the stock to gain 37% during the next 12 to 18 months. (For more on Intel and other computer stocks, see the Wall Street Newsletter in the May MONEY.)

Got all that? Good. Now sit back and enjoy a relaxing summer. And don’t forget the suntan lotion.

Cover Story

Put your mad money in ’70s collectibles

It’s no way to invest $10,000 or $25,000; even $1,000 would be a big stake in this market. But if you have a few hundred dollars or so to spend on something that you can appreciate while it appreciates, consider ’70s collectibles.

Now that the 25th anniversary of Woodstock has passed, the 1970s—when disco lights flashed, fashion meant bell-bottoms and ’60s anger mellowed into me-decade sunniness—are ready to take center stage in collectibles. “People who came of age during the ’70s now have the money to tap into nostalgia,” says Paul Jenkins, vice president and director of collectibles for Christie’s, the New York City auction house. “Interest in ’70s memorabilia is growing tremendously, and prices are going up.”

Of course, finding treasures among an era’s leftovers is always a tricky business. Still, certain artifacts from the ’60s have appreciated sharply; a G.I. Joe Jungle Fighter figure from 1967 (original cost: about $3), for example, recently sold at Christie’s for $437. And some experts foresee big gains for choice me-decade mementos. “Seventies collectibles will likely double or triple in value within the next five years,” says John Koenig, publisher of Baby Boomer Collectibles magazine ($17.95 for 12 issues; 800-334-7165; all callers get a free sample copy).

Featured above is a selection of ’70s goods that experts say are destined to gain value (except where noted, all items are from Love Saves the Day, a vintage clothing and collectibles store in New York City): an Incredible Hulk lunch box with thermos, available for $59, that could fetch $125 in a couple of years, according to Harry Rinker Jr., author of Price Guide to Flea Market Treasures (Wallace-Homestead, $19.95); a Marie Osmond marionette (currently $39); the Partridge Family board game ($39); the Saturday Night Fever soundtrack album from 1977 ($20); the Jaws movie poster from the 1975 blockbuster ($200 from Triton Gallery in New York City); and platform shoes, including a women’s floral model for $150 a pair and a men’s red lace-up for $350 a pair at What Comes Around Goes Around in New York City. To find similar items in your area, check out flea markets, yard sales, thrift shops, church bazaars and, of course, your attic or basement. Have a treasure hunt!

—Sheryl Nance-Nash

Reporter associate: Duff McDonald
Marchers united by sense of crisis, divided on solution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Black men heeding a call to Washington on Monday will bring a shared sense of crisis in black America, but diverse ideas about how to solve it, and who should lead the way.

The daylong event originated by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan is shaping up as a combination revival meeting, political rally and motivational workshop.

It’s called the Million Man March, even though it doesn’t involve marching. And no one knows how many men will show up. It would take almost one in every 10 of America’s adult black males to reach the goal.

The name evokes memories of the 1963 March on Washington, led by Martin Luther King Jr., which drew about 250,000 people. But unlike that protest, this event has no focused political agenda.

Organizers call it “a holy day of atonement and reconciliation.” They want all black Americans to boycott work and school, and to avoid spending money to demonstrate their economic power.

The rallying cry is black unity. Yet in a diverse population of 33 million black Americans, the gathering underscores stubborn rifts: between young and old, male and female, Muslim and Christian, conservative and liberal, separatist and integrationist.

The most divisive element in the event is Farrakhan himself, and his decades-long record of statements that offended Jews, Catholics, gays and many others.

In the days before the rally, Farrakhan was quoted in a TV interview repeating his charge that Jews, Arabs, Koreans and other groups that do business in the black community are “bloodsuckers.” He said Saturday his remarks were taken out of context.

Some black leaders oppose the event because of Farrakhan. “Mr. Farrakhan routinely expresses the most despicably anti-Semitic, racist, sexist, homophobic attitudes imaginable,” Mary Frances Berry, a woman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, has written.

Also unpopular with many co-organizer, former NAACP executive director Benjamin Crump Jr., who was ousted for using NAACP funds to settle a sexual harassment complaint against him.

But the march has united a coalition of mainstream leaders, at least for a day: Jackson, Maya Angelou, Parks, several members of Congress, District of Columbia Mayor Marion Barry, other politicians and many ministers.

Several have said they approve of Farrakhan but enm the march’s goals. “In this situation, the message is more important than the messenger,” Earl Shinhoster, acting executive director of the NAACP.
Many black leaders support march despite new anti-Semitic comments by Farrakhan.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Black leaders continued to voice support Saturday for a rally of black men here this week despite new remarks by organizer Louis Farrakhan in which he calls Jews and others “bloodsuckers” for not giving back to the African-American community.

“I don’t accept hate-filled, anti-white, anti-Semitic language coming from anybody,” Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke said Saturday.

However, Schmoke said he still plans to attend the Million Man March on Monday “because I think it is an important event and I do think it will probably be seen as significant in the history of African Americans.”

In a television interview broadcast Friday, Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, elaborated on his previous use of the term “bloodsuckers” to describe some Jews, and added some ethnic groups to that category.

“Many of the Jews who owned the homes, the apartments in the black community, we considered them bloodsuckers because they took from our community and built their community, but they didn’t offer anything back to the community,” he told Reuters Television in an interview taped Oct 4.

“And when the Jews left, the Palestinian Arabs came, Koreans came, Vietnamese and other ethnic and racial groups came,” Farrakhan continued. “And so this is a type, and we call them bloodsuckers.”

Abraham Foxman, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, said the march has been tainted by Farrakhan’s bigotry.

“Black people make money off the black community. Do they put it back, and if they do not, does he call them bloodsuckers?” Foxman said Saturday. “The man has constantly, consistently been a racist, a bigot and an anti-Semite.”

He called on Rep. Donald Payne and Jesse Jackson to denounce Farrakhan’s latest remarks. Jackson and Payne, who is head of the Congressional Black Caucus, both plan to attend the rally.

Payne, D-N.J., did not return telephone messages Saturday. Jackson did not return a message left at his office and his spokeswoman did not answer repeated pages.

Washington Mayor Marion Barry continued to support the goals of the rally, said his spokeswoman Ramone Bain.

“He still maintains it is an unprecedented show of unity and it’s an historic event,” Bain said, adding that she did not know whether Barry knew about Farrakhan’s latest remarks, although they were printed in both Washington newspapers Saturday.

In Omaha, Neb., Eddie Staton, co-founder of Mad Dads, a national anti-gang group that is sending a delegation, said he was upset by Farrakhan’s statements.

“I am concerned and I disassociate myself and Mad Dads from any racism or criticism of that sort,” Staton said.

Schmoke, speaking to WBAL radio in Baltimore, said support for the march does not necessarily equal support for Farrakhan.

“You’ve got some leading Christian ministers in our community that have been involved in the planning process that would never sit down and break bread with Louis Farrakhan, but they believe this is an important symbol,” he said.

Philadelphia Mayor Edward Rendell continued to back the objectives of the event, despite Farrakhan’s rhetoric.

“The mayor supports the goals of the march and that’s always been true, and that’s been separate and distinct from whether he agrees with the views of Minister Farrakhan,” his spokesman, Kevin Feeley, said Saturday.
Sunday

Area leaders divided on march

By KELLI SHORES
Staff Writer

Clyde Edwards is optimistic that the Million Man March in Washington, D.C., on Monday will make a strong statement about black men.

"I am going because I feel it's a good thing to show America that this black generation isn't like a lost generation or being led astray, that we can actually unite," said Edwards, a junior at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md., and the vice president of the school's black student union group.

"We want to address the negative perception that people have of African-American males, the perception that they are all thieves and drug addicts," said the Rev. Ernest Lyles of Asbury United Methodist Church in Shepherdstown, W.Va.

"Every time I turn around, people are trying to bring division instead of unity," said Rev. Philip Hundley, An House of Prayer for All People in Hagerstown.

"We need to show the world that we want to be productive citizens," said the Rev. W. Larry Johnson of St. James A.M.E. church in Chambersburg, Pa.

"This is another arena in which we can come together," said Johnson, who hadn't yet decided whether to go to the march.

"We need to show the world that we want to be productive citizens."

But to the Rev. Walter A. Jackson of Wainwright Baptist Church in Charles Town, the march is far from a positive event. Farrakhan's involvement, he said, is a problem.

Please turn to MARCH, A3
March

Continued from A1

"I'm a Christian. I feel that I cannot in good conscience participate in the march because of the connection to Louis Farrakhan. In the past, he has made statements that could be considered racist," Jackson said. "I believe the bottom line is the ideology of the Muslim movement. I want nothing to do with it." 

Goals of the march

The March has three main goals, Lyles said. "To affirm our support for affirmative action and social programs being cut, to affirm our commitment to the black family and to make it a day of atonement." To Washington with the church, our commitment to the member of Asbury United Methodist Church in Jefferson County, we will serve the community, take fatherhood seriously," he said. "We will demonstrate that we are a valuable asset to the community, past, present and future," he said. "We want to show America that we can come together. Our vote does count. Our unified voice will be heard. We will not continue to be ignored."

That the March is targeted at black men is particularly bothersome to the Rev. Philip Hundley, pastor of the House of Prayer for All People in Hagerstown. He would rather have seen the march be a catalyst for lessening the differences between races. 

"Every time I turn around, people are trying to bring division instead of unity," he said. "It keeps the wall there if you say 'hey, you're black and you're white.' We're both human beings. Until that message is out, we have a problem." 

Omission of women

The omission of women from the March is an issue that it's a local women's organization, but not several area females. Farrakhan has asked women to stay home. "Something needs to be done to bring the black community together. But the exclusion of women is a problem," said Linda Smith, president of the Washington County Chapter of the National Organization for Women. 

Shepherdstown resident Jane Branson is not upset by the reference to men in the march's title. She said she has no intention of missing the event. "It's something good for all of us to be a part of," said Branson, a member of Asbury United Methodist Church who will travel to Washington with the black group. "It will give us the satisfaction of knowing we've done something together." 

That too was the opinion of Regina Jackson, president of the African American Community Association in Jefferson County, W.Va. Jackson will not be at the march, but is still supportive of the effort. "I think at this point in time when black men have been unable to get a lot of good press that it's real significant to show strength in numbers," she said. "As a black woman, I support this 100 percent." 

Wake-up call

Lyles said the March is "a wake-up call primarily for the black male." "The message is: Be the responsible father you should be," he said. "I think it's important that the men come together and sort of be, in a sense, reprimanded for their negative behavior toward women. That can be done without women being present. It's an effort for us to get our act together." 

Organizers and those who march are hoping the event is recorded in the history books as one that had a positive impact. Many are hoping it is seen in the same light as the civil rights March on Washington, which drew 250,000 to the Mall in 1963. "During the March in the 60's, there was a lot of skepticism and apprehension, but the long-lasting effects of it are still felt today," Jackson said.

Some, though, aren't so sure what the March will accomplish. Mark Stern, vice president of academic affairs at Shepherd College in West Virginia, and a political science professor who specializes in politics and race, said Farrakhan's involvement could prove detrimental. Farrakhan is known for his anti-Semitic remarks and controversial religious beliefs. 

Farrakhan's statements about white people, Stern said, "does not help to heal or renew the need for understanding between one another."

"That is a real fixation for anyone looking at the March," he said. "It's awfully hard for white people to see him in terms of positive dialogue."

The Million Man March is "a marked contrast to the 1963 March," Stern said. "It's not in any way parallel," he said. "1963 was really a March for America to return to its soul of equality. This March is not about black and white, but black. This is a very different March, both in symbolism and in its base of support." 

Johnson, of St. James A.M.E., however, said that Farrakhan may have organized the March, but should not be its focal point. "The focus should not be on the messenger, but on the message," he said. "The focus should be on the importance of what this March could mean if it's handled right."
Young up for Baltimore judgeship

By MARLO BARNHART
Staff Writer

Hagerstown native David Young is in the running for one of three vacant spots on the Baltimore City Circuit Court bench.

The Baltimore City District judge said he has mixed emotions about the possibility of leaving the job he has had, and loved, for 10 years.

"I feel very honored to be nominated," Young said in a telephone interview from his office Thursday.

Young, 44, is one of eight attorneys and judges nominated for the vacancies created by the retirement of Judge Hilary Caplan, who is returning to private practice; another judge's elevation to federal court; and Judge Elsbeth Bothe's failure to get renominated.

"I have a great admiration of our courts and a great admiration of Chief Judge Robert Sweeney," the chief judge of the District Courts, Young said.

A 10-year veteran of the lower court bench, Young describes it as the "people's court."

But he decided to go for the higher court position.

"Sometimes you just have to go to grow," Young said.

News of the appointments will be made when Maryland Gov. Parris Glendening makes those decisions, Young said. There is no timetable.

Young grew up on Sumans Avenue. His mother, Beatrice Young, still lives in Hagerstown.

"She's very proud of me and I'm proud of her," Young said.

After graduating from North Hagerstown High School, Young went to Hagerstown Junior College and then to the University of Maryland Baltimore campus.

He attended law school at the University of Maryland and after five years practicing in Baltimore, Young was appointed to the District Court bench in 1985.
They're on the watch
Neighbors unite to fight crime

By KELLI SHORES
Staff Writer

Tuesday, September 19, 1995 THE DAILY MAIL Hagerstown, Md.

Watch

Continued from A1

Some groups have been more successful than others.

Imes said he has seen his group's membership fluctuate over the past year.

"It has been discouraging at times," he said.

Pat Berry started a group in the South End of Waynesboro, Pa., after someone tried to abduct her son in 1991. Interest in the group was initially high, but eventually it fizzled out.

"Everybody started working. No one could find the time to get together," she said, adding that people in the area still keep a close eye out for one another.

In the South End of Martinsburg, W.Va., a watch group was formed in 1989 with about 40 active members. Now 15 to 20 people patrol the area regularly.

Since the group was formed, the number of break-ins has dropped by nearly 90 percent, said Martinsburg Mayor Earnest Sparks, who helped form the group.

The group's treasurer, Clark Johnson, said its success may have actually hurt its power.

"I think we were too successful. Once you don't have breaking-and-enterings and vandalism, interest dwindles with the public," he said.

Some 'don't care'

Keeping neighbors interested is part of the battle.

The hardest part is finding people one or two hours a week to work on problems in the neighborhood, said Randy Gaskins, president of the Watch group.

Some of the members of the Bethel Gardens Neighborhood Watch group include, counterclockwise from back left next to the pole: Cheryl Williams, Cathy Stoner, Annie Essex, Allana Essex, Leta Spencer, Helen Bowers and Mary Spencer.
Airman

Continued from A1

"It was very good. It gave me a feeling of pride."

World War II ended before Johnson completed training at the Tuskegee Institute, a school opened in 1881 by Booker T. Washington in Tuskegee, Ala.

When he took the test for admission to the program, Johnson said, he couldn’t tell a bomber from a fighter plane. But he passed the test.

"The next thing I knew, I was being sworn into the (Army) Air Force," Johnson said. "I had no intention of enlisting."

Facing segregation

After boot camp, the pre-aviation cadet was sent from his camp in Pennsylvania to Cincinnati, where he caught a train for Alabama and the Tuskegee Institute. It was in Cincinnati that he came face-to-face with segregation for the first time, he said.

He and his friends were riding in comfortable Pullman cars when the train started South, but the conductor told him and the others they would have to move to a different car.

The car in which they ended up, known as the hot car, was located behind the locomotive and coal tender, where the heat from the engine blew back to them, he said.

Later, when they went to the dining car, they were told to sit in a corner and a curtain was drawn around them.

"That was the first humiliating experience," Johnson said.

When Johnson arrived in Alabama, he found the Tuskegee program had been halted temporarily and he was sent to a radio school in Chicago. Eventually, the program was reinstated and he returned to Macon County, Ala.

Most of the others in the cadet program were educated professionals, Johnson said. The classes were tough, with aviation theories and tactics to be mastered quickly. Then came the basic trainers, biplane aircraft and advanced trainers.

During the training, Johnson and seven others went on leave to New Orleans where, he said, they had a wonderful weekend. They had so much fun, in fact, that they missed the troop train and decided to take a bus back to the airfield.

At the bus terminal, the uniformed soldiers were waiting in line for tickets when a clerk directed them to the counter for "Negroes" on the other side of the lobby.

A clerk there told the airmen there was room for three more "Negroes" on the bus. They noticed the bus was almost empty and said so, but were told that the section for blacks had room for only three more passengers, Johnson said.

'Hate just builds'

The men decided to wait for the next bus so they could ride back together. When the bus arrived, they sat in back and the driver drew a curtain to separate them from the white passengers, Johnson said.

"It wasn't that I was in uniform and being humiliated on the bus. It was being a human being and being humiliated," Johnson said.

When the war ended, Johnson could have stayed in as a lieutenant. But knowing of the other men in the Tuskegee program had college diplomas, he decided to continue his education.

He completed college at Morgan State College in Baltimore, became a teacher at Hagerstown's old North Street School, and in 1950, got married.

When Washington County schools desegregated, Johnson went to North High as a teacher. He retired as a vice principal at E. Russell Hicks Middle School in 1983 and then went to work at The Herald-Mail Co., from where he retired.

Johnson didn’t stick with flying and said he sometimes wonders what he’d be doing now if he had. He might have become a commercial pilot, he said.

"But I'm not sorry about the path I chose in life," Johnson said. "I've had a happy life."
Mr. and Mrs. James Roman

The Romans

James and Rosabell Roman recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at a formal dinner reception given in their honor by their children and grandchildren at Shepherdstown Firehall in Shepherdstown, W. Va. Three hundred relatives, friends and guests watched as Mr. and Mrs. Roman renewed their wedding vows. The ceremony was officiated by the Rev. Charles Roman of Philadelphia and assisted by the Rev. Ernest Roman of Beloit, Wis., brothers of Mr. Roman.

The Romans were married June 18, 1945, in Hagerstown by the late Rev. Walter E. Campher. Mr. Howard McGill of Martinsburg, W. Va., and the late Alice McGill Devonshire, witnessed the marriage ceremony.

The couple has six children: Ellen R. Cooke of Upper Marlboro, Md., Sharon R. Curry of Martinsburg, James J. Roman Jr. of Jacksonville, Fla., Donald C. Roman of Martinsburg, Angela R. Roman of Baltimore, Eric C. Roman of Martinsburg and 11 grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

Mr. Roman is owner of Roman's Auto Body Shop. Mrs. Roman is a homemaker and active in many associations and organizations in Martinsburg.

Mr. Roman is the son of the late James and Ellen Shanton Roman. Mrs. Roman is the daughter of the late Charles Bullett and Lula Bullett Marks.
WASHINGTON—Just as there is no single “black experience,” there are few guarantees of what will happen when America’s blacks and whites mingle. Two things seem sure. Everything hinges on who’s doing the mingling, and it isn’t simple for anybody. That was made piercingly clear 10 years ago, when Edmond Perry, a 17-year-old Harlem resident whom I heard said, “died a natural death up here.” His shooting seemed to be blatant police brutality. But some tales aren’t so simple. As described by Robert Sam Anson in his 1987 book, “Best Intentions: The Education and Killing of Edmond Perry,” Perry’s story—of a bright, sensitive child “rescued” by a scholarship program that, in fact, placed him in an environment as psychiatrically dangerous as the one he left—illuminates the potential pitfalls of throwing together America’s black and white citizens. Anson’s interviews with 115 people who knew Perry reveal a charming, enthusiastic student who was “very moral and religious” and who saw criminality as “a disgrace to the black community.” They also reveal a youth vulnerable to both the sting of Exeter’s institutional racism and the lure of Harlem’s streets.

But while Eddie spent his youth in a Harlem “hood in which the hard-working lived beside a drug-plagued underclass, Anthony grew up in the upper Washington suburb. Perry’s community activist mother separated from his alcoholic father when Eddie was 6; Anthony’s parents—Anna Perez, former press secretary for first lady Barbara Bush, and college instructor Thaddeus Sims—are as happily married as they are solidly middle class. Anson’s interviews with 115 people who knew Perry reveal a charming, enthusiastic student who was “very moral and religious” and who saw criminality as “a disgrace to the black community.” They also reveal a youth vulnerable to both the sting of Exeter’s institutional racism and the lure of Harlem’s streets.

For Anthony, who will attend UCLA this fall, integration strengthened principles his parents taught him; principles that Eddie Perry aspired to but died too soon to reach: “First, I’m an American—entitled to the same opportunities as everyone. It’s using all that has come to me by the hard work of my forefathers. That’s what my forefathers died for—so I could go to any school, mix it up with privileged white kids. “Not taking full advantage ... would be spitting in their faces.”
WORLD

Opening of S. Africa Brings Rapid Advance of AIDS

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG

While pregnant two years ago, Mercy Makha­
leme learned she carried the virus that causes AIDS. She
told her boss, and he fired her. She told her husband, and he left her.
The husband, Samson Ndlovu, re­
turned a few months later, after
telling that he too had the human
immunodeficiency virus. It blinded
him, then, snapped him of all strength.
Last month, it killed him at age 30.
The epidemic in South Africa has
reached the 21-month mark, with a
virus-patent population of 2.6 mil­
lion, only 55 percent of which is
well. Only Makha­lemele's 7-year-old son has
been spared HIV, though
he soon will be.
Makhalemele's 7-year-old son has been spared HIV, though
he soon will be.

Makhalemele's tragedy is not
unique in South Africa. Under the
decades in which South Africa's poli­

cy of apartheid enabled the white
minority to dominate the black ma­

jority, internal repression and inter­

cultural isolation kept the country
relatively cordoned off from the ad­
vance of the disease that has caused so much of Africa's trouble.
With the opening of society here,
both in terms of internal mobility
and international migration, the HIV
virus has spread with full force on
the continent's most developed
nation, threatening to overwhelm its
health infrastructure just as it is be­
ing reformed for the new democra­
tic order.

The number of South Africans in­
fectected with HIV has increased ten­
fold, to about 1.2 million, or nearly 8 percent of the popula­
tion. By 2000, health officials fore­
cast that at least 8 million South Af­

ricans—about one quarter of the popula­tion—will be infected with the AIDS virus.

Because of several factors—poverty,
sexual mores, migrant labor and
delay, apartheid governments

have imposed severe restrictions on
black South Africans. Health officials
say, As of 1993, however, the level
of infection among black South Af­

ricans had shown marked growth and
remained below 1 percent.

"What is disturbing is that 12 of us in every 100,
is this disease is growing at this rate among black people only," said Clar­
ence Mini, co-chairman of the Na­
tional AIDS Coordinating Council of South
Africa. "This is when at which
things are going, people are saying privately we may get to 25 percent."

Of all the factors that have con­
tributed to the rapid escalation in
the HIV infection rate, health advo­
cates point first to official neglect by the white-minority government that

was voted out of office last year.
The white governments that institu­tionalized racial oppression in the
form of apartheid did not, in the opin­
on of many South Africans, have
much concern about an epidemic
taking off within black South Africa.
As with government spending in
other sectors, outlay for black health
care was less than a quarter of that for whites.

While some health experts
warned of South Africa's vulnerabil­
ity to the disease as it took hold in
countries to the north, South African officials—perhaps preoccupied over the past few years with the collapse of apartheid and the birth of a new political order—were slow to act.

At the same time, however, social
mores allowing men broad sexual
freedom also have contributed to the spread of the virus. Polygyny still is practiced in some parts of South Af­
rica, and women often are subject to
the dictates of husbands and boy­
friends. Makha­lemele—who appar­ently was infected by her husband—
do not feel it wise to blame men
however. "We can't say because we are women we are better than men, we are cleaner." Both she and her
husband thought that "AIDS is for
prostitutes, for other people. But it
caused us."

The government of President
Nelson Mandela, which came to
power last year, has made AIDS prevention part of its reconstruction

and development program and has
appointed a high-ranking official to
lead the fight. In announcing the es­
calting epidemic to Parliament last month, Health Minister Ntsosane
Zululandla challenged that practice in a case to be heard in September.

But analysts predict that the com­
ing to the number of AIDS cases
and deaths will tax hospitals, clinic­s,
schools, orphanages and the in­
surance industry, which is trying to
grapple with huge losses that are
expected from the payout of death benefits.

In a study of the economic impact of AIDS on African economies, Mead Over, a World Bank popula­
tion analyst, has estimated that up to
1.4 percent of growth in a country's
gross domestic product will be sacrifi­
ced to the AIDS epidemic as coun­
tries divert resources from invest­
ment and savings to health care.

Sub-Saharan Africa, where 2 percent of the world's population, is home to
60 percent of the world's HIV-posi­
tive people.

The ramifications of the disease
already are being felt throughout many sectors of South African soci­
y. About 15 percent of the women
delivering babies at Soweto's Barag­
wanath Hospital, Africa's largest, are HIV-positive, said Glenda Gray,
co-director of the Pretoria HIV Re­
search Center there.

Responding to news accounts as­
serting that black males can infect white "children, white mothers have
begun sending their domestics for
HIV tests and firing those who test
positive. The AIDS Law Project at
the University of Witswatersrand
has been receiving reports of doc­tors
violating patient confidentiality
by informing the mothers of their
maids' HIV status, said Mark Mey­
wood, who works with the research office of the AIDS Law Project.

Some factors that are being
forced to take AIDS tests, under threat of dismissal if they refuse and the
certainty of dismissal if they test positive.

People with HIV are now start­
ing to encounter discrimination on
quite a wide scale" in the private
sector, Heywood said. "In HIV be­
coming the new apartheid in the workplace.

Although AIDS is considered a
disability and South Africa's new
civil rights constitution outlaw discrimination on the basis of such a disability, pri­
ome police, the black police force and players such as the police and armed forces continue to screen prospec­tive recruits. The Law Project is challenging that practice in a case that is to be heard in September.

The mining industry is believed to
be particularly hard hit by HIV infec­
owing in large part to the pat-

tions of labor migration and housing

are holdovers from the apart-

era. The mine workers, virtual-

black men, live in overcrowded

hostels near the mines,

removed from their families,

they see on infrequent visits

their home towns and villages.

Sex workers; as pros-

known, do

a thriving

among these men.

cause of fear of skyrocketing

the life insurance underwrit-

the

350,000-member National

of

Mineworkers, the nation's

trade union, is attempting to

premiums by 34 percent or re-

benefits to avert huge payouts

rela-

African countries, the

is hitting hardest

in their twenties.

virus

is most prevalent in

mostly rural Indian Ocean prov-

of KwaZulu-Natal, which has

highest HIV level of the coun-

nine provinces: 14.4 percent in

Province, which includes

area, has more

3.1 percent to

6.4 percent since 1993.

Unlike the epidemic in the United

States, where until recently the pri-

mary means of transmission of HIV

was homosexual contact, AIDS in

Africa is transmitted mostly through

heterosexual contact.

Although condoms are promoted

worldwide as a practical barrier to

HIV infection, they are

ineffective in

a society in which men often

will

use them.

"Black women in this country

don't

have

a say," said

Mercy Makh-

haMakhaJemele. "We don't have a choice."

Some women have begun using

the female condom without their

husbands' or boyfriends' knowledge.

But the cost—while the equivalent

of only a few dollars—is prohibitive

for most women here.

The question of condom use is

complicated by political consider-

ations that remain from the apart-

heid era, when it was promoted for

population control, interpreted by

many to mean black population con-

"Even before we realized there

was AIDS, when you talked con-

doms you were a collaborator with

the [apartheid] government," said

Eric Xayiya, a co-chairman

of the AIDS Consortium.

There also are those here who be-

lieve that AIDS does not really ex-

ist—thus the street joke that the ac-

ronym "AIDS" really means "American Idea to Discourage Sex."

More seriously, some poorly edu-

cated and ill-informed people do not

understand that AIDS is manifested

in a complex of several conditions.

Thus, when they hear that a person

who died of pneumonia or tuberculo-

sis had AIDS, there is confusion

over how AIDS was to blame.

"There is a major denial, especial-

ly in the townships, that there is

such a thing as AIDS," Heywood

said. The education effort is, there-

fore, often met with great skepticism.

Makhalemele faces it all the time, as

one of the few HIV-positive black

people here who travel the AIDS-ed-

ucation circuit.

Although she suffers emotionally

and physically because of the

virus that has taken her husband and,

soon will take her daughter, Makh-

haMakhaJemele bristles and tears well in

her eyes at the suggestion that she is a

victim.

"The victims are our kids," she

said. "They don't have anybody edu-

cating them about AIDS."
Black group calls for ouster of campus chief

By David Folkenflik  Sun Staff Writer

A group of black former and current administrators and faculty at Baltimore City Community College is lobbying state officials to dismiss the college's president, charging that he has unfairly singled out blacks for firings and demotions.

The informal African American Issues Committee also has called upon Gov. Parris N. Glendening to remove the school's nine-member board of trustees, contending it has tolerated an autocratic management style from President James D. Tschechtelln. The president and three of the board members are white; the six other trustees are black.

"It's a dictatorship. That's exactly what it is," said Frank G. Samuels, whom Dr. Tschechtelln fired in January as the school's vice president for academic affairs. Dr. Samuels and several black people affiliated with the college maintained that Dr. Tschechtelln has trumped up campus procedures to carry out his personnel decisions.

The group has sought support from black legislators and city religious leaders. This year, state Sen. Decatur W. Trotter, a Prince George's County Democrat who is one of the legislators to whom the group appealed, called upon Mr. Glendening's office to find Dr. Samuels a job elsewhere. Mr. Trotter said Dr. Samuels had been wrongfully discharged.

Major F. Riddick Jr., Mr. Glendening's chief of staff, has backed Dr. Tschechtelln In a letter to Del. Joanne C. Benson, chairwoman of the Legislative Black Caucus.

"We can determine no discernible pattern of discrimination or other unfair employment practices," Mr. Riddick wrote in the June 26 letter. "Absent some other information to the contrary, we believe that the problem at the college may be one of perception, caused by a lack of clear communication."

While denying that he had violated proper procedures, Dr. Tschechtelln pointed out that he had been named to reform the Baltimore campus when the state took it over from Baltimore City. The decisions he has made in personnel have angered those affected, he said.

"I could have ignored the problem, but I don't believe that's my job," Dr. Tschechtelln said. "It's not in the college's best interest for me to do that."

Dr. Tschechtelln was appointed in 1990 as interim president after the college, reconstituted from the old Community College of Baltimore, had been taken over by the state.

DespIte faculty opposition and a court challenge, tenure was scrapped, and the teachers' union was tossed off campus. After two years of deficits and periodic spending freezes, the budgets are now balanced, despite cuts from promised levels in state funding. The percentage of black faculty has grown. Enrollments have increased. Retention rates are up.

And Dr. Tschechtelln takes pride in those facts. In addition, he said the school has reached out to establish better ties with public schools and created programs for the continuing education of Baltimore business people.

The black people who are aligned against him, however, said these accomplishments are not his, but pri-
black-owned property near the Inner Harbor. The contract never went through because of budget constraints, and administrators have turned to the state Department of General Services for planning advice.

Caucus hearing

Ms. Smith also charged that she too was discriminated against because the college trustees wanted someone black in her position. In an interview late last week, Ms. Smith said she would be unable to continue her lawsuit unless she found a lawyer willing to replace her current attorney on a contingency basis.

The black employee group and Ms. Smith have made common cause against the president, reinforcing one another’s claims in separate forums. Dr. Tschechteln has been further excoriated in a series of anonymous letters this summer to reporters and public officials.

At the prodding of members of the black group, the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus held hearings late last month at the Liberty Medical Center. State legislators heard complaints for more than three hours about the college during the five-year tenure of Dr. Tschechtelin.

Critical report

Ten days ago, the African American Issues Committee, which says it has 30 active members who are full-time employees at the college, mailed a 52-page report that criticized the president for almost every aspect of his leadership. (A few people who belong to the committee who were contacted by a reporter did not want to be identified, saying they feared retaliation.)

Professor Cynthia Webb, chairwoman of the committee, said the president shows little respect for people who had been at the college before the state takeover. Ms. Webb, who is black, was transferred a year ago from a midlevel administrative position to her faculty post.

"There’s so much swirling, it’s difficult to know what to do," Dr. Tschechtelin said last week at his office on the Liberty Heights campus. (The college also has a campus on the northern edge of the Inner Harbor.) "We can address the issues, or we can say, ‘What’s going on here?’"

He thumbed through the recommendations listed in the committee’s report and stopped: "Here. Page 38. ‘Immediate termination of the President’s current contract.’ That’s the bottom line of the whole issue, in my opinion."

But Richard Watkins, the school’s former director of capital projects, said, "If you look at the pattern, people who did successfully what was needed to be done, especially if they’re African-American males, they’re targets." Mr. Watkins, a former state budget official who is black, was fired by Dr. Tschechtelin in January.

Statistics offered

Each side marshaled tables of statistics to buttress its case.

The black issues committee noted that 34 percent of all firings at the college have been of black males, although they make up only 19 percent of the work force. While approximately 90 percent of students are black, blacks make up only a little more than one-third of all faculty members. That’s unfair, the committee members contend.

Dr. Tschechtelin countered that those figures mask true progress during his five years on campus. As of Sept. 30, 1994, black professors made up 38 percent of the faculty, up from 31 percent in 1989. Blacks accounted for two of the 10 faculty firings during that period.

And while the president acknowledges that 22 black men have been fired during his tenure, 22 black men have been promoted in that period and 49 have been hired.

One of every 100 black professors and staffers was fired, according to the college’s statistics. Two of every 10 white employees were fired. The college has about 380 employees.

Dr. Tschechtelin said he had two rules in personnel decisions: first, pursue talented administrators and teachers, and, second, reflect the diversity of the city. "You have to gauge whether we’re doing that over the long haul," he said.

"It’s not a perfect college," he said. "It’s a strong college, and it’s an improving one."
The NAACP, which faced potential financial collapse just four months ago, is climbing out of its fiscal morass.

Supporters plan to present the civil rights group with $2 million in contributions and pledges Sunday to help wipe out a $3 million deficit. The influx of cash started after the February election of association chairwoman Myrlie Evers-Williams, a longtime civil rights activist and widow of NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers, who was slain in Mississippi in 1963. She unseated longtime chairman William Gibson by one vote.

But damage to the association from a financial scandal that marred part of Gibson's tenure still lingers. The South Carolina dentist was accused of misusing thousands of dollars in association money, the association's longtime leader lost his chairmanship by one vote.

Elected and Elated: The election of Myrlie Evers-Williams, on Feb. 18, has led to an influx of cash for the NAACP.

The NAACP's recovery has been slow.

It has not completed an independent audit ordered by the board last October to grapple with the burgeoning deficit. A report on the audit, which will examine five years of financial records of top officers, is expected later this month.

"We're still working on it," says Dave Nestor, a spokesman for the accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand.

And the group has not hired a permanent executive director to oversee the group's day-to-day operations.

The board is also expected to appoint a search committee this month.

Earl Shinhoster, a former Southeast regional director who was a finalist for the job when Chavis was hired, has been acting executive director.

Some blame Gibson loyalists on the board of directors for hindering reform efforts.

"It's still a divided board," says Denton Watson, an author and former NAACP staff member. "Unlike past chairmen who came in with considerable support, Mrs. Evers-Williams faces the challenge of having to create her own inner group to support her."

In a symbolic gesture, seven federal judges will swear in Evers-Williams Sunday to her new post at Metropolitan A.M.E. Church in Washington, D.C.

"We want to let people know the association is starting on a different road and that this administration has the credibility and integrity to put its house in order," says Judge Damon Keith, of the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Gibson, who did not return phone calls, remains president of the South Carolina NAACP who are demanding an accounting of the finances of the state office.

Gibson's critics have accused him of trying to thwart an audit.

He is scheduled to give a deposition Monday in Columbia, S.C., in a case brought by members of the South Carolina NAACP who are demanding an accounting of the finances of the state office.

Gibson, who did not return phone calls, remains president of the South Carolina state conference of branches.
Black music finds home in mainstream culture

By DALTON NARIBE
Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel

A few years ago Michael Bolton, whose first rock-based recording in 1978 failed to make the grade, recalled making the switch from rock 'n' roll to soul: "Oddly enough, I had to come back to my roots to make the big times."

What Bolton meant was that he had to sing rhythm and blues to become an immensely rich and famous performer. Though R&B means "real black," as Little Richard is wont to say, it is not unusual for white artists to sing from the depths of soul. Blue-eyed soul is now well-established as a creative and lucrative genre.

Black music has long endeared itself to the industry. It has nothing to do with June being designated as Black Music Month, but last week's Billboard top singles chart listed seven songs by black artists among the top 10.

How did black music become the mainstream in American culture?

It all began in Africa, of course. Following their initial landing in 1617 at Jamestown, Va., Africans underwent a bitter assimilation of European values and mores.

According to John Andrew Ross, music director of the National Center of Afro-American Artists in Boston, de-Africanization of the enslaved resulted in a unique creativity that has continued to flourish to this day. The experience has led to several new musical idioms - gospel, ragtime, jazz, swing, bebop, pop and hip hop - which collectively have produced "the mainframe of music in America."

"We were allowed only to listen to and recreate European music as we heard it," Ross says. Even though musical expression was curtailed and drums were banned (except in French-colonial New Orleans), blacks retained whatever musical elements they could. With the drum all but muted, the piano, the home entertainment of the era, played a significant role in the growth of black music. The violin, trumpet, French horn, banjo and guitar were also critical in its evolution.

Rhythmic statements

In time, blacks changed European music to suit their own culture. They made rhythmic statements, bent tones, mixed major and minor keys - and improvised. The first group of blacks to break through the public entertainment barrier was the Fisk Jubilee Singers in 1871, singing religious folk songs called Negro spirituals.

But the first black American band to perform abroad - in England - was Frank Johnson and his Philadelphia band. It was 1838, and the word jazz had not yet been invented, "but there is evidence that Johnson, who played the Kent bugle, violin and horn, was improvising even then," says Dr. Samuel Floyd, director of the Center for Black Music Research at Chicago's Columbia College.

While jazz is considered a recent development, there is a tendency to date the blues "very early." But history records that ragtime led the way. "Whites may have used it in minstrelsy," Floyd says, "but ragtime was black music before blacks deserted it for jazz." Scott Joplin, the king of ragtime, introduced the new style around 1898.

No one knows for sure when and how the blues started. "The blues always been" is the view from the Old South. One of the earlier popularizers of the art form was Ma Rainey who included blues in her act after hearing a local girl sing about a man who had deserted her. It was 1902, and Rainey was touring Missouri with the Rabbit Foot Minstrels.
Jazz giants find little respect on television

By HOWARD REICH
Chicago Tribune

They are giants of American musical culture, revered in countries near and far, celebrated in movies past and present, honored at music festivals, studied in universities, recorded in studios, nightclubs and concert halls around the world.

They gave America a musical form to call its own and created a vast repertoire of songs, solos and techniques that help define the American experience in sound.

But so far as television is concerned, America’s jazz musicians are all but invisible. Effectively banned from prime time, mocked on late-night talk shows, largely ignored by public broadcasting, paid scant attention even on cable, jazz veterans have been wiped off the tube.

The music may be one of “the three most beautifully designed things this culture has ever produced,” as commentator Gerald Early eloquently noted on Ken Burns’ epic “Baseball” series (the other two being the national pastime and the Constitution), but jazz doesn’t rate much exposure on America’s predominant entertainment medium.

“Just try to get a jazz musician on TV — it’s almost impossible,” says Charles Fishman, a veteran promoter who managed trumpet virtuoso Dizzy Gillespie, among other masters.

“The TV industry believes that jazz is not commercial, so they’re not interested.”

Indeed, few musical forms, popular or elite, have been so effectively banished. Rockers, rappers, blues shouters and country crooners all turn up on the late-night talk shows, and on awards programs devoted to mass-appeal genres. Country musicians, in fact, bask in the glow of two major, nationally televised awards programs, The Academy of Country Music Awards and the Country Music Association Awards.

Gospel music, a smaller niche than jazz, gets its moment in the sun during the Dove Awards. Classical music, a field no larger than jazz, enjoys numerous broadcast occasions, including “Live From Lincoln Center” and various opera telecasts.

Virtually all of the musical genres turn up on the Grammy Awards program, which doesn’t even announce all of the jazz winners.

But television’s attitude toward jazz music often goes beyond benign neglect. Viewers of David Letterman’s “The Late Show,” on CBS, for instance, occasionally hear the music bashed by the host.

At the end of David Letterman’s monologue, the CBS Orchestra plays some “Scrappy” (as Letterman likes to call it) music while Dave walks over to his desk,” wrote JazzTimes reader Jeff Goldblatt in a letter to the editor last year.

“The music began selling rock before nationwide TV. By 1958, National Educational Television broadcast ‘The Sound of Jazz,’ aired on CBS in 1957, for instance, occasionally heard the music bashed by the host.”

To this day, excerpts from “The Jazz Scene” aired on CBS in 1957, turn up on major, nationally televised awards shows.

As for Jay Leno’s “Tonight Show,” Branford Marsalis and the “Tonight Show” band were about the last big hope for jazz on network TV, says Frank Alkyer, associate publisher of Down Beat magazine.

“When Branford left the band, that was about the end.”

Yet even Marsalis’ “Tonight Show” band, which looked and acted like a jazz ensemble, rarely sounded like one. From the start, this was a mainstream, light pop-funk outfit with jazz pretensions. Even the pretensions are gone.

A vast wasteland

As Newton Minow once said of television in the ‘60s, today it remains “a vast wasteland,” so far as America’s indigenous music is concerned.

It’s worth remembering, however, that it was not always thus. Jazz once held a high place in American broadcasting, even if it often shared the stage with other forms of music and entertainment.

The Ed Sullivan Show dating back to 1948, the “Omnibus” cultural program of the mid-50s, the musical variety programs of Jerry Lewis, Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and others, put America’s finest jazz artists before nationwide TV audiences.

Ellie Fitzgerald, Benny Goodman, Nat “King” Cole, Art Hodes, Jimmy McPartland, Duke Ellington, Miles Davis, Count Basie, Billie Holiday — all were featured on the tube. By 1968, National Educational Television was offering America “The Subject Is Jazz,” in which pianist Billy Taylor, the program’s host, featured “all the legends we could think of,” Taylor recalls today.

“We opened the first show with Duke Ellington, we had Langston Hughes doing poetry with jazz, the great old piano player Willie ‘The Lion’ Smith, Cannonball Adderley playing bebop.”

“We even had two people who made their first national television appearances on our show: Toshiko Akiyoshi, who was still a student at Berklee at the time, and Bill Evans,” both major figures in the evolution of jazz piano.

Author-broadcaster Studs Terkel made jazz integral to his “Studs’ Place” show in the early ‘50s; Oscar Brown Jr. hosted “Jazz Scene U.S.A.,” which was broadcast from the West Coast in the ‘60s; critic Ralph Gleason interviewed and featured venerable artists on “Jazz Casual,” broadcast in the ‘60s by NET.

Innovative TV

These programs, and others, yielded not only innovative television but served to document the work of path-making artists. To this day, excerpts from “The Sound of Jazz,” aired on CBS in 1957, turn up in film documentaries, most recently in Jean Bach’s “A Great Day in Harlem.”

The show’s performances by Thelonious Monk, Lester Young, Count Basie, Ahmad Jamal, Pee Wee Russell, Ben Webster, Coleman Hawkins, Freddie Green and Jo Jones today offer a precious, close-up view of how jazz musicians from an earlier era worked, improvised and collaborated.

So, too, did subsequent jazz programs on CBS, which featured Miles Davis, the Gil Evans Big Band and others.

Inevitably, though, the workaday, and its musical tastes, changed. As various forms of pop and rock music began selling records in unprecedented numbers to a new youth audience, jazz could not compete on strictly commercial terms. Now the ultra-sophisticated bands of Basie and Ellington would appeal only to the Beat­les, the Monkees and the like.

The demise of the musical-variety program, the rise of rock-driven MTV and VH-1, the retirement of Johnny Carson, who featured Doc Severinsen’s big band and jazz headliners on “The Tonight Show,” and fewer outlets for jazz on TV.
Twenty-eight vying for state title

The 59th Miss Maryland Pageant gets underway Thursday night as the first phase of preliminary competitions begin at The Maryland Theatre in Hagerstown.

Twenty-eight young women from across the state will be vying for the title and a chance to represent Maryland at the Miss America Pageant in September.

Prior to the on-stage competition, each contestant will have an interview with a panel of judges. This counts for 30 percent of her score.

Thursday night half of the contestants will participate in evening gown and swimsuit competitions, which each count for 15 percent of the score. The remaining contestants will perform their talents, which is 40 percent of the score.

Friday night the two groups will switch.

Preliminary winners will be selected in the talent and swimsuit categories each evening.

On Saturday night, the field will be narrowed to the 10 contestants with the highest scores. These contestants will enter a new phase of competition, participating in evening gown, talent and swimsuit. A winner and four runners-up will be selected.

Each night of competition begins at 8 p.m.

This year's show features music from "West Side Story," says producer Bev Bonarigo.

Featured vocalists are reigning Miss Maryland Renee Cole, Miss Maryland 1992 Tammy Wyatt and Karin Pasqualini, a former Miss Towson.

Choreographer is Susan Campbell, Miss North Dakota 1987, Shell Bouman of Dayton Ballet and Michael McGowen, a dancer based in New York City, will also perform.

Tickets to the preliminary competitions on Thursday and Friday nights are $7.50. Tickets are $20 for Saturday night's finale.

For information, call The Maryland Theatre box office at 790-2000.

Photos by Photography by Dale
Miss Capital City
Name: Jennifer Trost
Age: 22
Talent: lyrical jazz

Miss Carroll County
Name: Stephanie Fischer
Age: 19
Talent: vocal opera

Miss Cecil County
Name: Virginia Gonzalez
Age: 22
Talent: jazz dance

Miss Central City
Name: Lorena Sofia
Age: 23
Talent: classical piano

Miss College Park
Name: Kelly Haines
Age: 22
Talent: tap dance

Miss Crofton
Name: Bonnie Grace
Age: 22
Talent: tap dance

Miss Cumberland
Name: Sarah Greenfelder
Age: 20
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Dundalk
Name: Beth Cabral
Age: 24
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Frederick
Name: Jamie Lynn Fox
Age: 17
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Greenbelt
Name: Kathleen Suzanne Harris
Age: 20
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Harford County
Name: Laneille Nolan
Age: 21
Talent: magic

Miss Howard County
Name: Mary Kay Albowicz
Age: 20
Talent: comedy monologue

Miss Montgomery County
Name: Tracy Blizzard
Age: 19
Talent: tap dance

Miss Ocean City
Name: April Mehlhammer
Age: 24
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Potomac Valley
Name: Keenah S. Reid
Age: 23
Talent: classical tap dance

Miss Prince George's County
Name: Nicole Messina
Age: 19
Talent: tap dance

Miss Rock Creek
Name: Julie Faye Taylor
Age: 22
Talent: vocal performance

Miss Tidewater
Name: Wendy Loflin
Age: 24
Talent: flute

Miss Washington County
Name: Karissa Jones
Age: 22
Talent: character ballet

Miss Western Maryland
Paying respect at last

Some hope to

to fix up old

W.Va. graveyard

By DAVE McMillion
Staff Writer

CHARLES TOWN, W.Va. — The waist-high grass and overgrown honeysuckle that twists around the grave stones speaks of its age.

The sunken graves and tilted head stones add to its mystery. Located off a narrow farm lane along U.S. 340 south, the Fairview Cemetery is barely noticeable to motorists zooming up and down the highway. But the graveyard speaks volumes about an era when blacks and whites led separate lives and, after death, went to separate resting places.

Before desegregation, blacks could not be buried in local cemeteries or church graveyards, according to Jim Tolbert, president of the West Virginia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Their place of burial was reserved outside of town, where some plots were marked with nothing more than an aluminum tag. Maintenance was limited too.

Graves have sunk because no one filled them in after they settled, according to Charles Town Building Inspector Jim Grove, who would like to see the community work together to save the graveyard.

In the older section of the graveyard, which dates back to the 1850s, trees and heavy brush have grown up around the headstones.

Family members clad in suits and dresses would cross through the overgrown and brushy cemetery to bury their loved ones, said Grove, who has attended several funerals at Fairview.

"I used to say, 'Gosh, I wish someone would do something about this,'" said Grove.

Tolbert agrees, but said a lack of funds and manpower have made it difficult to keep Fairview maintained. Most cemeteries have a perpetual fund used to pay for upkeep of the graveyards. A percentage of burial costs usually go to the perpetual fund.

Fairview did not have a perpetual fund, probably because blacks did not have enough money for one, Tolbert said.

Grove said he would like to set aside a couple of days to clean up the cemetery. If enough volunteers could be found to spend several days mowing and cutting brush, a lot of the debris at the graveyard could be removed, Grove said.

Tolbert said he also would like to have family members of people buried at Fairview donate funds for upkeep of the cemetery.

Tolbert said it is important to save the landmark because black families can use the graveyard to trace their family trees. Tolbert's grandparents were buried at Fairview and he said there is possibly other members of his family are in the cemetery.

"I think it has meaning and significance for a lot of blacks in Jefferson County," said Tolbert, who is a Jefferson County resident.

Although the days of segregation have passed, some blacks still choose Fairview Cemetery as their final resting place.

Sam Fergusen, who maintained the cemetery for years, said Fairview used to be referred to as the "county grave." Although it is not known how many people are buried at Fairview, Grove said he estimates there are 3,000 to 5,000 graves there. Tolbert said some of the graves are probably those of former slaves.
The two burial grounds operated side-by-side until the end of the Civil War. Miller said most blacks buried in old Greenhill Cemetery were interred between 1855 and 1865. At one time, more than 30 gravestones dotted the hillside.

Records found in old Norbourne Episcopal Church list the names of 30 blacks buried in old Greenhill Cemetery, which went out of use in the 1870s, Miller said.

New Greenhill Cemetery continues to operate. Old Greenhill Cemetery became overgrown with trees and brush and, over the years, became a depository for illegal garbage and old appliances.

Today, one complete headstone, a few bases and two foot markers are the only reminders that this once was hallowed ground.

Miller has put more than 200 hours into a clean-up effort.

"I'd clean it one day and there would be more garbage the next," he said.

Miller got a $900 grant to erect a chain link fence along East Burke Street and that put a halt to garbage dumping.

Miller spends hours seeking black cemeteries by poring over land records and vital statistics records in the county courthouse and the archives at the University of Virginia.

Miller's archival digs have turned up some historical information.

A headstone in a cemetery on the Corning Glass property in southern Berkeley County reads "Lucy Mosby, Nov. 26, 1866 — Aug. 10, 1886." Lucy Mosby is believed to have been the illegitimate daughter of Confederate Gen. John S. Mosby.

The Douglas Grove black cemetery in Arden holds the grave of Mary Ann Braxton, 1820 — 1928, one of the county's earliest residents.

The Mount Hope Cemetery still in use in Martinsburg may contain the remains of a slave owned by Thomas Jefferson, according to Miller's research.

A cemetery was located under what is now the Eastern Regional Airport in Martinsburg.
What's new in business...

Store taps reservoir of books about the black experience

By TRISHA COLLOPY
Staff Writer

William Frazier fell into the book selling business almost by accident. An author he knew, Dr. Richard Williams, was unable to attend a convention to sell his books so Frazier went for him.

At the end of the weekend, he and his wife Joahn had sold almost 250 books and taken orders for several dozen more. Soon the two were traveling across country, selling books at conventions, retreats and festivals.

This month, he finally opened his own store, Black Commonwealth Books, at 107 W. Franklin St. in Hagerstown.

"As we sold books we encountered a tremendous reservoir of material about the black experience from a black perspective," Frazier said.

"There's been a literal explosion of material since 1985," he said.

Until now, most of these books have not been available to local residents, he said.

First-time customer Demond Williams said in the past he had to travel to Baltimore or Washington, D.C., to find similar books.

"A lot of the books in here you won't find in libraries," he said.

"Most places have some black material," Frazier said. "But they're only going to have the most popular books or new releases."

Black Commonwealth Books carries 150 titles. Topics include religion, biography, black history, women's and men's issues, children's books, reference books and educational materials.

Frazier also hopes to start discussion groups and establish a retail library. He would charge patrons an annual membership and deposit fee and allow them to borrow books from the store.

"That way a person can go through all the books we have for the price of three or four books," he said.

Two authors, Dr. Williams and Gilbert Emmanuel have already agreed to visit the store. Frazier hopes to attract others.
TEPHON MARBURY OF Lincoln High in Brooklyn, N.Y.—a 6-foot-2 point guard—has been selected Player of the Year on PARADE’s 39th annual All-America High School Boys Basketball Team. He is a two-time PARADE pick.

“Stephon is one of the best guards to play basketball at his level,” says his coach, Bobby Hartstein. “He plays equally well at both ends of the court. He’s an outstanding passer, shooter and defender—a real coach’s dream.” Stephon is averaging 28 points, 9 assists and 4 steals a game this season. In his career, he has more than 2000 points and 800 assists. Stephon led the U.S. Junior National Team to a gold medal last summer. He’ll attend Georgia Tech this fall.

Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia are represented on our 40-member roster. New York leads with four players, followed by Illinois, Florida and Michigan with three each. The players were chosen by college coaches, scouts and recruiters from across the country.

Terrance Roberson of Saginaw, Mich., made our team for the third time. There are 10 two-time all-Americans. Besides Stephon Marbury, they are: Chauncy Billups of Denver; Mark Blount of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; Luther Clay of Pittsfield, Maine; Lester Earl of Baton Rouge, La.; Ronnie Fields and Kevin Garnett of Chicago; Derek Hood of Kansas City, Mo.; Ron Mercer of Mouth of Wilson, Va.; and Tim Thomas of Paterson, N.J.

William Nelson, Kevin Garnett’s coach at Farragut Academy, says: “Kevin is the best high school basketball player I’ve ever seen. He shows great leadership and is extremely unselfish.” In 26 games in his senior year, Kevin has averaged 25 points a game, 18 rebounds, 6 assists and 6 blocked shots. In his career, the 6-foot-11 center has more than 2100 points, 1500 rebounds, 360 assists and 650 blocks. He has not decided which college he will attend.

Tim Thomas of Catholic High is a forward. His coach, James Salmon, says: “Tim is unlimited as a player. He surpassed the 1250-point mark with eight games left to play, and he has 850 rebounds.” Only a junior, Tim is averaging 26 points, 15 rebounds, 3 assists and 4 blocks a game this season.

Following Thomas in our top five is Ron Mercer, a 6-foot-7 forward at Oak Hill Academy. He is averaging 26 points, 4 assists and 6 rebounds a game this season. In his career, Ron has more than 2500 points and 1000 rebounds. His
coaches. Steve Smith, says: "Ron can score inside and outside and has a great 3-point range. He is the best player we have had—and we've had some good ones. I compare him to Jerry Stackhouse [now at North Carolina], who also attended Oak Hill and was a PARADE all-American in 1993." Ron hasn't decided which college he'll attend.

Shareef Abdur-Rahim, a forward from Marietta, Ga., "is a very competitive young man," says his coach, Doug Lipscomb. Shareef is averaging 31 points and 12 rebounds a game this season. In his career, he has more than 2000 points and 900 rebounds. Shareef will attend the University of California at Berkeley.

Two athletes on our First Team, Robert Traylor and Albert White, hail from Michigan. Traylor's coach, Robert Smith, has only words of praise for the 6-foot-8 center: "He's a tremendous basketball player." Robert averages 24 points, 15 rebounds, 5 assists and 3 blocked shots a game. In his career, Robert has 1527 points, 937 rebounds, 453 assists and 402 blocked shots. He has not yet chosen a college.

Albert White, a forward, is averaging 31 points, 4 assists, 15 rebounds and 3 blocked shots a game this year. His coach, Monte Dennard, says: "Albert's an excellent rebounder and can play any spot on the floor." In his career, Albert has 1352 points and 1100 rebounds. He'll attend the University of Michigan.

Vince Carter, a guard from Daytona Beach, is averaging 32 points, 5 assists, 11 rebounds and 4 blocked shots a game. His coach, Charles Brinkerhoff, says: "Vince is probably the best boys' high school basketball player to come out of Florida in the past 10 years—maybe ever!" In his career, Vince has 2204 points, 336 assists, 987 rebounds and 275 blocked shots. Vince has not decided which college he'll attend.

The college commitments reported by our all-Americans include: Courtney Alexander, Virginia; Gary Bell, Notre Dame; Ryan Blackwell, Illinois; Rasheed Brokenborough, Temple; Louis Bullock, Michigan; Luther Clay, Purdue; Taymon Domzalski, Duke; Derek Hood, Arkansas; Tim James, Miami; Melvin Levett, Cincinnati; B.J. McKie, South Carolina; Ricky Moore, Connecticut; Sam Okey, Wisconsin; Paul Pierce, Kansas; Kenny Thomas, New Mexico; and Tyrone Washington, Mississippi State.

Photos of the 10 players on our First Team will be displayed for a year, beginning in July, at the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

### Second Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>HT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randell Jackson</td>
<td>Winchendon School</td>
<td>Winchendon, Mass.</td>
<td>6'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taymon Domzalski</td>
<td>New Mexico Military</td>
<td>Roswell, N.M.</td>
<td>6'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareef Addur-Rahim</td>
<td>University City</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>6'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaheen Holloway</td>
<td>St. Patrick</td>
<td>Elizabeth, N.J.</td>
<td>6'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Bullock</td>
<td>Laurel Baptist Academy</td>
<td>Laurel, Md.</td>
<td>6'2&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Derek Hood          | Central                  | Kansas City, Mo. | 6'7"
| Terrance Roberson   | Buena Vista              | Saginaw, Mich. | 6'6"
| B.J. McKie          | Immo                     | Columbia, S.C. | 6'2" |
| Chauncey Billups    | Washington               | Denver, Colo. | 6'3" |

### Third Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>HT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronnie Fields</td>
<td>Farragut Academy</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>6'3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenny Thomas</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>Albuquerque, N.M.</td>
<td>6'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Bell</td>
<td>Joliet Township</td>
<td>Joliet, Ill.</td>
<td>6'7&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtney Alexander</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Durham, N.C.</td>
<td>6'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lester Earl</td>
<td>Glen Oaks</td>
<td>Baton Rouge, La.</td>
<td>6'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Blount</td>
<td>Dobbs Ferry</td>
<td>Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.</td>
<td>7'0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shammond Wells</td>
<td>LaSalle</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>6'0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim James</td>
<td>Miami Northwestern</td>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
<td>6'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Okey</td>
<td>Cassville</td>
<td>Cassville, Wis.</td>
<td>6'7&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jermaine O'Neal</td>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>Columbia, S.C.</td>
<td>6'11&quot;</td>
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### Fourth Team

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<thead>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>HT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaheen Cotton</td>
<td>Mater Dei</td>
<td>Santa Ana, Calif.</td>
<td>6'5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricky Moore</td>
<td>Westside</td>
<td>Augusta, Ga.</td>
<td>6'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Joe Evans</td>
<td>McKinney</td>
<td>McKinney, Tex.</td>
<td>6'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Clay</td>
<td>Maine Central Institute</td>
<td>Pittsfield, Maine</td>
<td>6'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melvin Levett</td>
<td>Euclid</td>
<td>Euclid, Ohio</td>
<td>6'4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone Washington</td>
<td>Gentry</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Miss.</td>
<td>6'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas Barnes</td>
<td>South Miami</td>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
<td>6'6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe Bryant</td>
<td>Lower Merion</td>
<td>Ardmere, Pa.</td>
<td>6'4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Careavell</td>
<td>Cardinal Ritter</td>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
<td>6'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Gill</td>
<td>Dunbar</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>6'6&quot;</td>
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Empty Mansions
Where Could I Go But To The Lord
Only One Step More
Rockin' On The Waves
Love Lifted Me
The Unclouded Day
The Glory Land Way
When They Ring Those Golden Bells
Will You Meet Me Over Yonder
When I Get To The End Of The Way
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The Old Country Church
Wait A Little Longer Please Jesus
In The Garden
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Washington County has

Five chances for Miss Maryland

By LISA TEDRICK PREJEAN
Staff Writer

Karissa, Keenah, Laura, Mary Kay and Wendy are Washington County's five chances to win Miss Maryland this year. Each of these young women has some tie to the county. Four of them live here. One won a local pageant held here.

They and 23 other contestants will participate in the annual Miss Maryland Scholarship Pageant at The Maryland Theatre in Hagerstown June 23, 24 and 25. The winner will go to Atlantic City, N.J., to compete in the Miss America Pageant in September.

A county can claim more than one representative because some pageants do not have residency requirements. These are called open pageants. Three of Washington County's representatives won such pageants.

There's only one Miss Washington County, though. She's Wendy Loflin, a North Carolina native who moved to Hagerstown in August. Contestants in the Miss Washington County Pageant must live here six months prior to competition. They may also qualify by working or going to school in the county.

Here's how the other women qualified:

• Mary Kay Albowicz, Loflin's first runner-up, won Miss Howard County, an open pageant. A resident of Clear Spring, Albowicz is a student at Towson State University near Baltimore.

• Hagerstown resident Karissa Brooke Jon last year's Miss Washington County, won the 1994 Miss Western Maryland title. This pageant is open to women who live, work or go to school in Washington, Allegany or Garrett counties.

• Keenah Reid won Miss Potomac Valley, an open pageant held at Williamsport High School. Reid is a resident of Silver Springs and attends school in New York City.

• Laura Joyce Stiner of Williamsport won Miss Dundalk, also an open pageant. She was Loflin's second runner-up in Miss Washington County.

The odds are good

The state title hasn't been granted to Washington County since 1981, when Hagerstown native Robin Harmon performed a dramatic reading from the Greek drama "Antigone."

Washington County has had more than one contestant in the state pageant before, but this year's lineup has perhaps the most competition experience.

Two of the contestants with local ties were first runner-ups in state pageants - Reid in last year's Miss Maryland and Loflin in Miss North Carolina 1992.

Jones was third runner-up in last year's Miss Maryland.

And while this will be the first state contest for Albowicz and Stiner, they each have been runners-up in several area pageants.

In the Miss Maryland Pageant, contestants participate in interview, talent, evening gown and swimsuit competitions.

They also are required to adopt a platform - a cause or social issue they will address if they win.
Two dancers, a singer, a flutist and a comedienne

Here's some background on the local contestants and the scoop on what they'll be wearing and performing:

**Miss Washington County Wendy Loffin**
- Age: 24
- Resident of: Hagerstown
- Education: studying dance education, performance and choreography at Goucher College in Baltimore
- Talent: dancing the cancan en pointe in a red outfit with lots of ruffles
- Platform: how violence affects children
- Swimsuit: white
- Evening gown: black

**Miss Howard County Mary Kay Albowicz**
- Age: 20
- Resident of: Clear Spring
- Education: studying communications at Towson State University near Baltimore
- Talent: original comedy monologue — "What if there was a Mr. America Pageant?"
- Platform: drug abuse prevention
- Swimsuit: white
- Evening gown: robin's egg blue

**Miss Dundalk Laura Joyce Stimer**
- Age: 20
- Resident of: Hagerstown
- Education: studying dance education, performance and choreography at Goucher College in Baltimore
- Talent: dancing the cancan en pointe in a red outfit with lots of ruffles
- Platform: how violence affects children
- Swimsuit: white
- Evening gown: black

**Miss Potomac Valley Keenanah S. Reid**
- Age: 24
- Resident of: Silver Springs, Md.
- Education: studying ballet and modern dance at Alvin Alley American Dance Center in New York City
- Talent: tap dance to "Hooked on Classics I and II" in a red and gold costume
- Platform: child abuse prevention
- Swimsuit: red
- Evening gown: midnight blue

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**Conversation pieces**

**Love at first sight**

The short lifespan of many high-profile impulse marriages gives practice a bad name. But if lightning strikes, don't rule it out. While admitting they have no vast data pool to draw on, the Los Angeles Times reports many experts wonder if instant marriages deserve their reputation as a formula for disaster. Says psychologist Barry Dym: "I kind of doubt that they have any worse chance than anyone else. Since the chemistry is so strong, they may have a better chance."

**Dangerous playgrounds**

Parents beware: America's playgrounds may look safe, but nine of 10 contain hidden hazards that are partly to blame for accidents that kill an average of 17 youngsters a year and send about 170,000 more to hospital emergency rooms, two consumer protection groups report.

The U.S. Public Interest Research Group and the Consumer Federation of America are urging government action to improve playground safety.

**Help for the helpers**

If you're caring for a chronically or terminally ill spouse or parent, who cares for you? Too often, nobody. Whether tending someone with AIDS, Alzheimer's, cancer or other illnesses, caregivers need "respite relief," says Blanche Williams, patient services coordinator for American Cancer Society in Kansas City. "They need time to rejuvenate, to get their own personal needs met, and that's a very hard thing to find."

— Knight-Ridder