Stylist sets sights on salon success

STYLISH — Mary Stevens pauses with the tools of her trade.

By Yvonne Keith
Special to the AFRO

"The inner city salons needed the recognition they received from this competition, said Mary Stevens, co-owner of Artistic Design Coiffures beauty salon. She was the chairman of the judges for the successful Baltimore Style Salon and Stylist Competition, and more than qualified for the job.

A native of Baltimore, Mary Stevens, is a graduate of the University of Baltimore, the University of Maryland, Salisbury State College Cosmetology program, and the recipient of countless national recognition and awards. At present she is the Assistant Dean of the National Institute of Cosmetology.

Although she has earned national recognition and success she continues to be concerned about the cosmetology industry in Baltimore City. In her opinion the larger franchise salons, the Hair Cuttery for example, receive more publicity and advertisement than the smaller salons, therefore the smaller salons miss out on any increased business available.

The Baltimore Style Salon and Stylist Competition allowed the public to notice the talent involved in the salons entered in the competition said Stevens.

The winning talent, Denise Simon of A Touch of Paris, 1906 North Charles Street, individual stylist and Celebrity Hair Salon, 2107 Garrison Blvd., will certainly notice an increase in their business.

As far as the future of the Baltimore Cosmetology Industry Mary Stevens said that "people like myself who stay educated and keep their credentials up will be successful and others who fall behind will lose to larger companies."

WOMAN AT WORK — Stevens shampoos a client's hair prior to styling.

Black employment remains bleak

WASHINGTON — Black unemployment remained steady at 12.2 percent of the labor force in December, the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A year earlier, in December 1986, the black unemployment rate was 13.7 percent.

The black unemployment rate in October 1987 was 12.1 percent. These rates are seasonally adjusted.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment for black teenagers, 16-19 years of age, was 33.4 percent in December 1987, 33.9 percent in November 1987 and 36.6 percent in December 1986.

For the labor force as a whole, employment continued to increase in December, and unemployment was little changed. The overall unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in December, and the rate of civilian workers only was 5.8 percent.

While little different from November 1987, both rates had declined nearly a percentage point during 1987.

The number of unemployed persons, at 7 million in December, and the civilian unemployment rate, at 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, were little changed from November but have edged down from this past summer's levels.

Both of these measures have improved markedly during 1987. This improvement largely reflects a decline in the number of unemployed persons who lost their last job.

In December, there was little or no change in the jobless rates for adult men (4.9 percent), adult women (5.2 percent), teenagers (16.1 percent) and whites (4.9 percent).

The unemployment rate for Hispanics, which is often more volatile than those for whites and blacks, declined to 8.1 percent in December, a return to its general level of the July-to-October period.

Jobless rates for nearly all worker groups showed considerable improvement over the year.

The mean duration of unemployment, at 14.2 weeks, and the median duration, at 6 weeks, were about unchanged from November. However, in line with the general improvement in unemployment, both measures showed a decline in duration of about 1 week compared with year-earlier levels.

ONWARD AND UPWARD — Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson doesn't let any grass grow under his feet as he traveled to Richmond this week for a fundraising stop. Earlier this week Mayor Marion Barry and several District city councilmembers endorsed Jackson and Richmond resident Clarence Townes shows his support in an embrace.

History group holds D.C. luncheon

Pioneer members and scholars of the Association for the Study of Afro Life and History (ASALH) will conduct the annual Black History month Kickoff Workshop and Luncheon, Saturday, at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Avenue, NW.

The theme for the February observance is, "Constitutional Status of Afro Americans Into the 21st Century."

Edgar Allan Toppin, provost, Vice-President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Graduate School of Virginia State University, will be the luncheon speaker in the Renaissance Ballroom. Dr. Toppin is president of Associated Publishers, Inc., sponsor of the workshop and distributor of the annual Black History Month kits.

Dorothy Parker-Wesley, Librarian Emeritus of the Howard University Moorland-Spingarn Collection, will preside with Charles Walker Thomas, ASALH past president, delivering the invocation and benediction.

Panelists for the two workshop sessions at 9 a.m. and 2:15 p.m. include Maj. Robert F. Greene, retired army officer and author; Henry E. Hankerson graduate professor of education at Howard University, and Elmer W. Henderson, former counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Government Operations Committee, in the morning session.

The afternoon speakers are Samuel L. Banks, supervisor of social studies in the Baltimore Public Schools and past ASALH president; Armstead L. Robinson, director of the Carter G. Woodson Institute at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville; and Marion J. Pryde, former D.C. public school teacher and relative of Woodson, Howard and Harvard Universities history scholar who founded the association and black history month.

Rev. Everett of Turners Station dies

Funeral services for Rev. James Alexander Everett, D.D. will be held Saturday, January 30 at 10 a.m. at New Shiloh Baptist Station in Turner Station. He died Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Rev. Everett was born September 1, 1922 in Jamesville, NC, and was reared by his grandparents, Joseph and Mary J. Everett, who are now dead.

He was converted and baptized at an early age at the Weeping Mary Baptist Church in North Carolina. There, he received the inspiration to respond to God's call at the age of 17.

While he preached for many years, his official pastoring began in 1944.

His first charge was the St. Thomas Baptist Church in Portsmouth, VA. Later pastorates include churches in Gastonia, NC., New York City, and Ivor, VA.

In preparation of his calling to a life-time in the ministry, he excelled as a student at Hayes High School, where he received basics for religious studies.

He also attended Shaw University, Raleigh, NC., and later matriculated at Howard University School of Religion in the Master's Program in Washington, DC.

While a student at Shaw University, he met and married Bertha Cornelius Truitt, who is now dead. From this union, three sons were born, James Alexander, Jr., Joseph William, who died, and Robert Prentiss Daniel Everett.

During his period of bereavement after the death of his devoted wife, he continued to execute his calling, spreading God's Word.

Rev. Everett was called to the pastorate at New Shiloh Baptist Church, in Turner Station in September of 1953, and was installed in December of that year.

Everett was honored at a recent celebration of his retirement and was given recognition for his endurance in the building of a new edifice, as well as establishing scholarship funds, procuring new instruments for the church, and for his fine display of leadership in numerous ministerial and civic organizations.

Rev. Everett is also noted for his excellent singing voice. In any gathering, when asked to do so, he was willing oblige.

He is survived by his father, Solomon Davis; two sons, James Alexander, Jr. and Robert Prentiss Daniel; a daughter-in-law, Angela; three grandchildren, Dionne, Regina, and James, III; one great grandchild, Denita; an aunt, Ruth Hoffer; an uncle, Joseph Everett, of New York; a sister-in-law, Connie Brandon; and two brothers-in-law, Irving and Paul Truitt of North Carolina; a devoted friend, Mrs. Lucille Callaway; and a host of other relatives and friends.

Rev. James A. Everett received many awards and distinct honors during his years of faithful service to his church and community. Pictured above at right, Everett is presented a check of $250 by Trustee Richard Ryans of New Shiloh Baptist Church, Turner Station to complete the church's payment of a NAACP $500 life membership. The date is November, 1963.

Bank robberies rise

United Press International

The FBI says bank robberies in Maryland reached a six-year high last year, despite the danger and great risk of the crime.

The total number of bank robberies jumped from 106 in 1985 to 185 last year. That total is the greatest number of bank thefts since 1981 when 208 similar crimes were committed.

The FBI says the increase in bank robberies is a random fluctuation, and may rest in part on the number of bank robbers who have been released from prison.

"Bank robbery is like a roller coaster," said FBI Special Agent Thomas Moore, who has been investigating bank robberies for 17 years. "You have peaks and you have valleys. It peaked in 1981, went back down, and now it looks like we're on a rising peak."

Officials say 37 percent of convicted bank robbers return to their crime after leaving jail.

"If you see a peak, six or seven years later you might see another" after inmates locked up for robbery are released, he said.

In Baltimore, police say they believe two men are responsible for a string of 10 bank robberies in a six-block area of downtown since October.

So far, police say the men have been lucky and escaped into downtown crowds.

But Moore said if they continue to rob banks, their luck will run out. Each time, he said, the likelihood increases that something will go wrong.

"We recognize that sooner or later these guys are going to get caught," said Special Agent Roger Schweickert. "It's going to happen."

But one man, Ray Allen Minnick, has been able to allude authorities since 1986.

Officials say he is believed to be responsible for a series of robberies in the past year, mostly in Baltimore County. Most recently, officials believe he is responsible for robbing a Vermont Federal Savings and Loan in Timonium.

Cross burnings sign of increased racial tension

A recent spate of cross burnings in Maryland may prompt a resurgence in hostility toward blacks and other minorities, civil rights leaders say.

Four cross burnings were reported to state police in metropolitan Baltimore in 1987, compared to just one the previous year.

In November, two Somerset County youths were placed on two years' probation after admitting to a cross burning in Oriole.

George Buntin Jr., executive director of the NAACP in Baltimore, said although some people consider cross burnings to be simple pranks, he ears "the attitudes that develop out of these incidents."

The Rev. John Wright, president of the state chapter of the NAACP, said the nation's political attitudes have shifted from the liberalism that prompted the civil rights gains of the 1960s toward more conservative beliefs.

"The Ronald Reagan administration has sent out a signal that racism is all right. That's the mood of the country right now, and I think it extends to the way people act," Wright said.

Black leaders said they are concerned about cross burnings because of the message they convey.

"A group of teenagers may go out and burn a cross on a lawn as a joke. But it is not a joke. Not when you harass someone, intimidate them or try to deny them their constitutional rights," Wright said.

Statewide, reporting of racial violence by police departments has been required since 1981. But a lack of clear guidelines on what constitutes a racial incident has led to inconsistent reporting by local jurisdictions to state police, said Frances Friedman, a community relations specialist with the state Human Relations Commissioon, which investigates complaints.

She said part of the problem stems from the nature of complaints.

Although a Ku Klux Klan rally clearly is a racial incident, something like a traffic dispute between black and white motorists may be so clear-cut, Friedman said.

Saunders
House of Styles
1716 W. North Ave.
383-0317
Sweetheart Special
Gents—Bring your best girl and she'll receive a free eyebrow arch.
Your Barbers: Smitty & Bertina

—Schmoke looks forward

(Continued from Page 1

meet all demands realistically, however.

"The expectations are inevitable. That's something I just have to live with," he said.

Several black mayors have cautioned Schmoke about black peoples' "inflated expectations" of black leaders, he said.

"The only way to deal with that is just don't overpromise. Don't promise them what you can't deliver," he said the mayors told him.

"I recognize that the pain out there in our community is unevenly distributed," Schmoke said, "I definitely want to take steps to go after areas of greatest needs in the black community."

He said he plans to begin meeting black Baltimoreans needs by improving housing, education and reducing the city's crime rate.

The father of two, often humorous, said he might seek re-election in 1991, because he believes he will not have enough time to complete his objectives for the city in four short years.

He hopes the city's educational system will improve each year and hopes the crime rate will decline each year.

Education and crime are two of the mayor's biggest objectives.

His answers to the latter problem are jobs and education.

"Jobs and education are our best weapons against crime," the mayor said.

In his inaugural address at the Baltimore Arena in December, Schmoke said he wanted Baltimore to become a "we" community that is unified.

He pointed out the city's cooperation recently in housing the homeless, as an example of the unity he wants.

During the last cold weeks, several non-profit organizations, churches and the Action for the Homeless joined together to house the homeless. That unity makes Schmoke proud.

"By getting all those people working together and providing services from the city government, we were able to make certain that no one in Baltimore, who wanted a place to stay was turned away," he said proudly.

He said, "I think the best thing I can do as mayor is to instill within people a sense of involvement and participation in our community. If I can't do that, then I'm not going to be very successful, because city government can't solve these problems, by itself,"

When asked how his life has changed since he became mayor, Schmoke said, "I no longer drive car pool in the morning."

"It's tough!"

He flashed his trade mark grin, then said, in a classic understatement.

Union is strong, Reagan says

To those members of Congress who might have preferred a spent and aging president riding out his final year in office, Ronald Reagan sent a message: "We're not finished yet."

In his seventh State of the Union address, Reagan, brimming with confidence, eloquent and robustly healthy, made it very clear he was ready to fight for his programs until the day he leaves office.

"You see, my thinking on the next year is quite simple," he said. "Let's make this the best of eight. And that means, it's all but, right to the finish line."

Reagan came in out of the snow, which fell on Washington during the day, to give his speech in the large and ornate House chamber, jammed with senators, congressmen, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

In his speech, which lasted almost three quarters of an hour, Reagan drew repeated cheers, mostly from Republicans, laughter and a touch of sentimental appreciation when he paid tribute to his wife, Nancy.

Speaking of the success of the war on drugs, Reagan said of the first lady, "She has helped so many of our young people to say 'no' to drugs.

"Nancy, much credit belongs to you, and I want to express to you, your husband's pride and your country's thanks."

As he looked at his wife standing in the galleries and bowing slightly, the assemblage, Democrats and Republicans, gave her a standing ovation.

When the applause died, Reagan ad-libbed with a smile, "I surprised you, didn't I?"

In his opening sentences, Reagan acknowledged "our differences" but asked Congress to join him in showing "that democracy works even in an election year."

CBC freshmen ask 'which union?'

By Hamil Harris
AFRO Staff Writer

President Reagan said the state of our union is that "We are strong, prosperous, at peace and free."

But several black lawmakers are wondering what union the President was talking about since it didn't apply to black America.

Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.) lead the wave of criticism of the President's address and said, "I don't think that the country is more prosperous for hundreds, thousands and millions of citizens who have been left behind."

"The President failed to talk about the common good, about the people who are loosing their jobs, loosing their homes and loosing their farms, he was too optimistic rather than realistic," Lewis said.

Last year during the swearing in of the 100th Congress, four new black Congressmen were glad to just find their seat on the House floor, but now, one year later these lawmakers have learned a lot, especially about the President.

Rep. Kweisi Mfume (D-Md.) said that, "There was nothing new," about the Reagan speech," only a repeat of the Reagan agenda, "and although the President sounded more conciliatory Mfume said that he doesn't, "expect this president to work with this congress anymore than he has in the last seven years."

But Mfume said Reagan does, "want to carve himself a place in history," and maybe a little more amendable if it means it would help him get that place in history.

Rep. Mike Espy (D-Miss.), who also is in his first term said that the President's speech, "did not give a tremendously accurate picture of the state of black America because we have more unemployment than our counterparts."

Espy knows first hand about poverty and deprivation as he represents one of the poorest districts in Congress.

"In my district we have continuing farm foreclosure, 45 percent of the people in the district don't have a high school diploma, 175,000 still don't make over $5,000 a year so we have tremendous misery in America and certainly in black America."

One person who is not new to Capitol Hill is Rep. Bill Gray (D. Pa.) who chairs the House Budget Committee. Gray summed up the Democratic reaction to the President's speech and called it a "lame duck lament."

"It was the same old song but a different melody . . . the LDL . . . lame duck lament . . . nothing new lamenting the fact that there are problems in the budget which have occurred in his administration."

Gray said that Reagan also had, "his facts wrong in regard to poverty rates. He said that poverty rate had changed drastically," but Gray added that the poverty rate before Reagan took office was 11.9 percent and under Ronald Reagan it went up to 14.4 percent.

During his address the President said American families are doing better, but according to Gray, family income actually went down 2 percent.

Gray concluded that, "for some minorities things are better . . . if you happen to be well trained, highly educated and skilled, but if you fall in that broad categorization of minorities, things are actually worst."

This is the final year of the Reagan Presidency and his legacy of State of the Union addresses. He ends just like he began, in a wave of controversy.

Shot five times

(Continued from Page 1

found yet, said Lt. Lawrence Leeson.

Since his release, Barnes has stayed with his mother.

During the shooting, Barnes said he was thinking, "What have I done? I didn't do anything to anybody."

Unlike others who come close to death, he said his life did not flash before his eyes.

"I knew I wasn't dead," he said.

Barnes raised his arms during the ambush to prevent additional injuries and yelled for help, he said.

Meanwhile, the assailant fled on foot, police said.

Barnes suffered pelvic injuries, splattered bone in his arm. He stayed in surgery for nearly six hours for doctors to remove the bullets, he said.

"I think I was very lucky. The Lord was on my side," he said.

Super Sunday

(Continued from page 1)

United Press International reports that one Bronco fan offered to trade his wife.

• • •

The ticket breakdown shows each team received 13,600 of the precious pasteboards (another ginza).

Jack Murphy Stadium seats 73,500. But by the time the league received 14,000 to be passed out to TV advertisers, networks, politicians, etc., the office was putting the beg on the individual teams (804), host San Diege Chargers, players and season (San Diego) ticket-holders.

Small wonders that very few of the ducats went for the $100 face value.

—Masons, OES feuding

(Continued from page 1)

California order agreed to adopt them.

Now there is a rift between Frazier's group and Thornton. Frazier can not fathom why Thornton refused to pay about $1,400 for the badges, and Thornton said the Naomi Chapter did not follow proper procedures when re-locating to another location.

The Supreme body allowed the Naomi Grand Chapter to affiliate themselves with the California group because the Hiram Lodge was suspended from the parent body in August 1986.

The women who remained with the Hiram Lodge and met at the Masonic Temple, 1205 Eutaw Place, stayed because they never had strong ties with the national group, Frazier said.

Since 1930, Frazier has attended the national meetings and she wanted to be able to attend those meetings. Had she remained with the Hiram faction, she would not be able to attend any fraternal activities outside the jurisdiction of the Maryland order.

Frazier said she did not force any of the women of the Naomi Chapter to follow her. "Nobody made them go. It was just whoever wanted to go."

Some of the Hiram Lodge men also re-located to the Alpha House.

When Frazier and members of the Naomi Chapter wanted to move supplies and equipment purchased by Naomi, to their new location, Thornton refused to allow them to enter the Eutaw Place headquarters.

In October 1987 Thornton suspended Frazier and other female members of the order. Some were suspended for receiving first class mail from the National headquarters, and some were suspended for re-locating to the Alpha House.

After Frazier and her group left the Eutaw Place headquarters, Thornton withheld thousands of dollars from them, according to Frazier.

Thornton wanted to delete the names of Frazier and other members from the order's account at Maryland National Bank.

"He sent two people over to the bank to put their names on the money," Frazier stated. "We have had money in there since 1925. We want to preserve our money in Maryland National Bank."

The manager of the bank called the re-located Naomi Chapter because he was confused. He had to turn the case over to the legal department of the bank.

Thornton filed a suit against the Naomi Grand Chapter with the Circuit Court of Maryland. Thornton wants the Naomi Chapter to withdraw money from their account at Maryland National Bank with signatures from two Grand Chapter Officers and the Grand Worthy Patron.

He also wants the Naomi Chapter to hold a special meeting at the Eutaw Place location so the Grand Lodge can approve or veto the Naomi's request to relocate.

Frazier said the Naomi Chapter is still working under the same charter and the same incorporation papers as they did when the Chapter began in 1925.

Thornton was unable to be reached for comment by press time.

Death penalty

(Continued from page 1)

Those convicted of murdering someone from Baltimore County are more likely to be sent to death row than someone who murders someone from Baltimore City, Boston stated.

The discretion of whether to seek the death penalty in a case is left up to prosecuters, he continued.

"You have a different death penalty philosophy depending on where you are in Maryland," he added.

Former Senator Verda Welcome said she was opposed to the death penalty when she was a legislator and she still opposes it.

Welcome also initiated a bill to abolish the penalty but was not able to get it passed.

"Usually most of the Black Caucus members supported the bill because they didn't feel a black man had a chance in the white man's world," Welcome said.

The former senator opposes the penalty because she said extreme prejudice against blacks and poor people lead to large numbers of unjust sentences for them.

"If a person sentenced to death row does not have enough money to pay for a brilliant lawyer then he will be executed," Welcome asserted.

"It's a tough battle trying to get the bill out of the Judiciary Committee because (the committee) is saturated with conservative members," Boston said.

Other organizations which support Boston's bill include the legislative Black Caucus, the NAACP, the American Civil Liberities Union, the National Lawyers Guild in Baltimore and others.

Some delegates told Boston privately they supported his efforts to abolish the death penalty but could not support him publicly because they did not feel their constituents would understand.

Boston also initiated his bill for moral reasons.

"It's wrong for an individual to kill but it's also wrong for the state to kill," he said.

Again he pointed to the finality of executing someone for a crime.

"Once a person is executed that is the end of it for him. If it is discovered that he did not commit the crime, what can you do?

"But if you give the person life in jail, they can get a second chance at life if they are found innocent."

Governor William Donald Schaefer said he is not opposed to the state's death penalty law but has not yet taken a position on Boston's proposed bill.

He said he intends to thoroughly review the bill before taking a stance.

—S.S. closing

(Continued from page 1)

"Our union will take the matter directly to the citizens of our community and expose this Commissioner (Dorcas Hardy) for the heartless bureaucrat she is."

The AFGE has joined several SSA workers who oppose the closure.

The group has started a petition to gain public support to keep the Dunbar office in operation.

The closing means people will have to travel to other SSA offices for services.

"It will be depriving them of a public service in the city," said Andre Boyer, vice president of Local AFGE 3302.

He said the closure involves racism.

"The office that is closing services predominantly poor black people," Boyer said. "And the volume of work at that office is the same as the Rotunda Mall, but because the majority clientele there is white, they will keep that open."

And the union's national vice president agreed.

John Gage, AFGE national vice president, said the Dunbar closing is "a blatant insensitivity to the needs of the black community."

The union and the disgruntled workers plan to contact community groups and legislators for support in their fight to keep the Dunbar branch open.

The office had opened in August 1968.

Montrose workers upset

(Continued from Page 1

not as qualified as the blacks, said Knox-Penn, who has a bachelor's degree and a law degree. White employees have been promised placement in Montrose's headquarters (on Fallsway and Gay Streets)."

Bob Harrington, superintendent of Montrose, denied that there was discrimination in the placement process. "The placement of the workers was done on a seniority basis only," Harrington said. "I don't place people by virtue of race, only by seniority."

Harrington also decried the notion that only white workers have been placed at Montrose's headquarters. "People placed at headquarters are degreed people," Harrington said. "Some blacks and some whites have been placed at headquarters."

Workers of the juvenile center were notified of the facility's imminent closing two weeks ago. Governor William Donald Schaefer ordered Montrose closed because of the building's physical deterioration.

Since then, 195 of the 250 workers have been placed and 55 have not been placed, according to Jack Surrick, director of public information of juvenile services.

"20 of the 55 who have not been placed have been offered jobs within the agency, but they have refused," Surrick said. "For what reason or reasons, I don't know."

Linda House, an employee of Montrose, said she knows why the workers have shunned the positions being offered. "The positions we are being offered are two or three grade levels lower than the jobs we have now," House said.

House said the workers had no choice but to file the complaint. "We won't be losing anything," House said.

"As it stands, we didn't have anything from the start." Started in 1922, Montrose is a juvenile center for which delinquent children are cared.

Correction

In the Tuesday, January 26 edition of the AFRO-AMERICAN, we incorrectly reported bonding requirements for minority subcontractors. Minimally, the bond must be 100 percent collateralized. See next Tuesday's edition for a full explanation of the bonding process. The AFRO regrets the error.

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• Inns of Evergreen - Central
140 W. Lafayette Ave.
• Inns of Evergreen - Northwest
2525 W. Belvedere Ave.
• Inns of Evergreen - Northeast
5837 Belair Rd.
• Inns of Evergreen - West
333 Harlem Lane
Courses to be held at Inns of Evergreen South
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