THEY SERVE US ALL

As Sitting Judges of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, we are proud to take part in America's salute to African-Americans.

All of us must acknowledge the contributions that people such as Sojourner Truth, Martin Luther King, Jr., Frederick Douglass and Thurgood Marshall have made to our society.

They are American heroes and our society and our lives are enriched because they lived and because they served us unselfishly.

Judge Ellen L. Hollander
Judge Richard T. Rombro
Judge John C. Themelis

AFRICAN FASHIONS & CULTURAL STORE
2140 Harford Ave., Balto., 21218

Inexpensive and Quality Items From Africa
(301) 243-5004

- Fabric • Clothing
- Arts • Crafts
- Jewelry • Handbags
- African Musical Instruments
- Carved Wood • Stone Collection
- Exotic Leathers
- African Tribal Masks
- Malaclite

Articles are individual originals; not manufactured

In Recognition of

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The Greater Southeast Healthcare System

Acknowledges

The Contributions of Outstanding

African American Health Care Leaders

Who Have Improved the Quality of Life

For All Americans

Members of the Greater Southeast Healthcare System include:

GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

GREATER SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION, INC.

GREATER SOUTHEAST CENTER FOR THE AGING

GREATER SOUTHEAST PHARMACIES, INC.

GREATER SOUTHEAST MANAGEMENT COMPANY

FORT WASHINGTON AMBULATORY CARE CENTER

—Black History in the world of sports

(Continued from Page E11)

form the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC).

Both have done as well as can be expected, subjected as they are to the whims of major colleges in seeking quality high school talent.

* * *

The names Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe stand like beacons in world class tennis. Both were double winners of titles at Wimbledon and at the U.S. Open.

But, Zina Garrison is a capable "color - bearer" on today's national and international courts, and — if for no reason than money winnings — she is fast approaching the stature of her two predecessors.

Mention should be made here of the American Tennis Association and its fine roster of champions over the years — Talley Holmes, John F. N. Wilkinson, Sylvester Smith, George Stewart, etc.

Also such women standouts as Lucy Slowe, Ora Washington, Lula Ballard, Flora Lomax, the Peters sisters, Margaret and Roumania and others.

* * *

The boxing ring encountered its first Black fighter in 1777, when Staten Island - born Bill Richmond engaged in a heavyweight bout with an Irish fighter named Tom Cribb. The latter scored a decision over Richmond in Haymarket, England, where he had been taken as a boy cabinetmaker by British Lord Percy, Duke of Northumberland.

Shortly thereafter, Tom Molyneaux came on the scene. Born in Georgetown (near D.C.), Molyneaux was the son of a slave who had won numerous plantation bouts.

Molyneaux, like Richmond, had numerous unlisted boxing matches, one of which was a victory over Cribb.

It is common knowledge that boxing has since produced countless Black champions in all divisions. The most notable perhaps, have been Jack Johnson, Sam Langford, Joe Gans, Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Archie Moore, Muhammad Ali, Sugar Ray Leonard, Larry Holmes and Mike Tyson.

* * *

Perhaps it would be remiss to discuss the history of boxing without taking note of the tragedies that have involved some of the game's finest athletes:

1925 — Battling Siki (former light - heavyweight champion) shot to death on the streets of New York City.

1927 — Tiger Flowers (former world middleweight champion) died from the effects of an eye operation in New York City.

1946 — Jack Johnson (former world heavyweight champion) was killed in an auto accident in Raleigh, N.C.

1957 — Chalky Wright (former featherweight champion) was drowned accidentally in the bathtub at his home in Los Angeles.

1962 — Benny Paret (world welterweight champion) died of injuries received when knocked out by Emile Griffith in Madison Square Garden.

1963 — Davey Moore (featherweight champhion) died of injuries sustained in losing by knockout to Sugar Ramos in Los Angeles.

1965 — Heavyweight Sonny Banks of Detroit died after being kayoed by Leotis Martin in Philadelphia.

1965 — Willie "Pineapple" Stevenson, a welterweight, died from brain injury sustained in a fight with Roscoe Gregory of Brooklyn at Boston, Mass.

1966 — Greatest Crawford, a Brooklyn light-heavyweight, died after being knocked out in Caonton, Ohio by Marion Connor of that city.

1966 — Former middleweight champion Randy Turpin was found dead at his home in Warwickshire, England.

Isaac Murphy

Jimmy Winkfield

Ed Brown

Jack Johnson

* * *

Infiltration in track and field also began slowly. But once it was out of the starting blocks, it took off with a vengeance.

The first noteworthy performance was turned in by Harold Poage of Milwaukee, who surprised the sports world by gaining a silver medal in the quarter - mile in the 1904 Olympics at St. Louis.

Then came John Taylor of Pennsylvania in the 1908 Olympics, Howard Drew in the sprints at Stockholm in 1912; long jumper Sol Butler at Antwerp in 1920, and De Hart Hubbard in 1924 in Paris where he captured Black America's first Olympic gold medal.

Since then the ranks of world class track and field has been cluttered with champions like Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalf, Jesse Owens, Cornelius Johnson, Archie Williams, Jimmy Luvalle, Johnny Woodruff, Mal Whitfield, Lee Calhoun, Lee Evans, Milt Campbell, Rafer Johnson, Carl Lewis, Bob Beamon, Renaldo Nehemiah, Edwin Moses and others.

Also such women standouts as high jumper Alice Coachman (first Black gold 1948); Wilma Rudolph, Wyomia Tyus, Willye White, Edith McGuire, Mae Faggs, Nell Patterson, Barbara Jones, Madeline Manning, Martha Watson, etc.

* * *

Horse racing which held such great promise at the turn of the century, has suffered and been unkind to Blacks in the riding colony.

There are only memories of such superb jockeys as Isaac Murphy, Jimmy Winkfield, "Monk" Overton, Erskine Henderson, "Soup" Perkins, Lonnie Clayton, "Babe" Hurd, Willie Simms, etc.

Among them, these fellows won 15 of the first Kentucky Derby events.

Zina Garrison

Jackie Joyner

In the training barns there are no more Ed "Brown Dick" Browns, Raleigh Colstons, or George Rices, of earlier times.

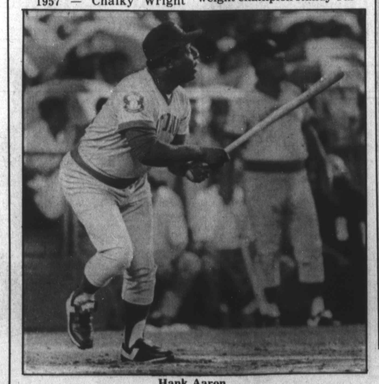
Harold "Hank" Allen and Ernest "Chico" Greene do well on the Maryland circuit but neither has a serious Triple Crown contender.

Brown trained the 1977 Derby champion Baden Baden, Colston won with Leonatus in 1883, and Rice's Lord Murphy was home first in 1879 at Churchill.

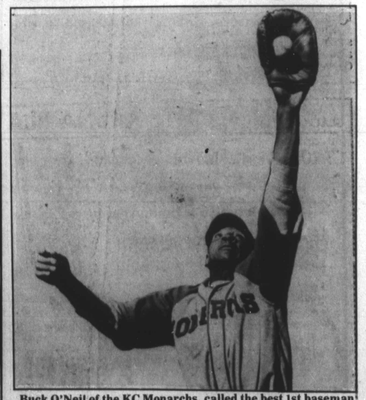
* * *

Finally, in any documentation of the history of Blacks in sports, it is imperative that Debbie Thomas be applauded for her electrifying performances in figure skating, twice wining world titles and twice gaining medal stature in the Winter Olympics.

Also John Davis, two-time Olympic weightlifting gold; Lloyd Keaser, an Olympic wrestler; Bert Freeman, Ruth White and Nikki Franke in fencing, and Willie Galimore in world gymnastics.



Hank Aaron



Buck O'Neil of the KC Monarchs, called the best 1st baseman in the Negro Leagues. (Photo courtesy of Jim Smith of Baltimore.)

Inventors Hall of Fame inductees:

Dr. George Washington Carver-Dr. Percy Julian

The National Patent Law Association announces with great pride the selection of both Dr. George Washington Carver and Dr. Percy Lavon Julian as the first African Americans to be inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

They were selected for this honor along with eight other inventors by the Selection Committee of the National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation.

They will be formally inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame on April 8, 1990 in Akron, Ohio during the Bicentennial Celebration of the United States Patent System.

The National Patent Law Association has been in the vanguard for the past 16 years nominating these two great scientists each year and pressing the Committee for their inclusion into the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Carver was born in 1864 in Diamond Grove, Missouri. He died on January 6, 1943.

Born of slave parents, Carver began his education in Newton County in Southwest Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand and studied in a one - room schoolhouse.

He then went on to Minneapolis High School in Kansas and excelled. Though denied admission to Highland University because of his race, Carver, in 1887, gained acceptance to Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa.

Intent on a science career, he transferred to Iowa Agricultural College (now Iowa State University) in 1891 and gained a B.S. in 1894 and an M.S. in Agriculture in 1897.

Later that year, Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, convinced Carver to come South as the school's director of agriculture.

At Tuskegee, Carver developed a crop rotation method that alternated cotton with nitrate - producing legumes such as peanuts and peas in order to enrich the soil.

Using this innovation, Carver created a model farm. Though the land was originally thought barren, the outdoor laboratory was soon producing 500 pounds of cotton per acre.

Following Carver's lead, southern farmers soon began planting peanuts one year and cotton the next.

While many of the peanuts were used to feed livestock, large surpluses quickly developed. Carver, therefore, developed 325 different uses for these extra peanuts — from cooking oil to printer's ink — and helped to create new markets for local farmers.

After he discovered that the sweet potato and the pecan also enriched depleted soils, Carver found almost 200 different products — including synthetic rubber and material for paving highways — that utilized these crops.

During World War I, when aniline dyes from Germany were unavailable, Carver again turned to the land around him.

Using the soils of Macon County in Alabama, he synthesized organic dyes, which eventually proved superior to the imported ones.

Carver's chemical innovations led to a series of awards including the Spingarn Medal in 1923.

In 1939, he received the Theodore Roosevelt Medal for "distinguished research in agricultural chemistry."

At his death, Carver contributed his life savings to establish a research institute at Tuskegee. His birthplace was declared a national monument in 1953.

The grandson of a former slave, **Percy Lavon Julian** was born on April 11, 1899 in Montgomery, Alabama. He died in 1975.

After graduating from a private Black high school, Julian was admitted at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana in 1916.

Though ill - prepared compared to most students at DePauw, Julian excelled, winning membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honorary societies and graduating as class valedictorian in 1920.

Despite his academic performance and because of his race, Julian was denied access to a PhD. program and instead moved to Fisk University, an historically Black institution, to teach chemistry.

Two years later, he won the Austin Fellowship in Chemistry at Harvard University, where he earned a master's degree in 1923.

After teaching at West Virginia College for Negores and Howard University, Julian travelled to Vienna to study with the eminent chemist Ernst Spath. He received his PhD. in organic chemistry in 1931.

Returning to DePauw University with two of his Viennese colleagues, Julian began to study the chemical structure of physostigmine, a powerful drug treatment for glaucoma.

In 1935, Julian established his international reputation by creating synthetic physostigmine from soya beans.

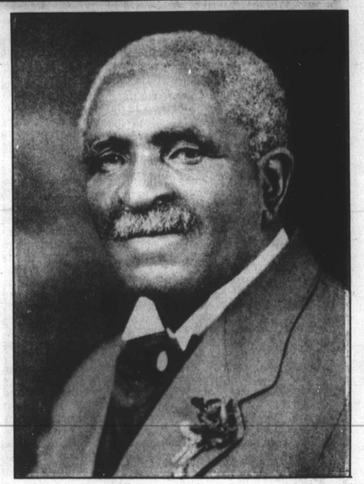
During the next ten years, Julian went to work for the Glidden Company, a paint and varnish manufacturer.

He developed a commercial process for isolating and preparing soya bean protein, which could be used to coat and size paper, to create cold water paints and to size textiles.

During World War II, Julian used soya protein to produce "Aero-Foam," a substance that suffocates gasoline and oil fires and saved the lives of thousands of sailors and airmen.

Extracting sterols (solid alcohols) from soybean oil converted to a porous foam, he also produced synthetic versions of the male and female hormones, progesterone and testosterone.

Dr. Percy Julian



Dr. George Washington Carver

B.J.'s Portrait Studio
1206 Eveshom Ave.
Baltimore, MD

Wedding - Portraits - Children
Photo Business Cards
301-377-5005

Lake Clifton
One Hour Dry Cleaning
2218-20 Harford Road

- Dry Cleaning — 3 items for the price of two.
- 10% discount for senior citizens.
- Keys Made on Premises

467-4404

Bring in this adv. and receive an additional $1.00 off any $10.00 purchase.

We proudly join you in the celebration of

Black History Month.

EASTERN STAINLESS CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 1975
BALTIMORE, MD 21203

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER BY CHOICE

Announcing

Pamela E. Smith
Freelance Graphic Artist

Designs with Distinction

- Posters
- Brochures
- Fliers
- Advertisements
- Program Covers
- Newsletters

(301) 367-8117

OPERATORS NEEDED

'THE MAGIC IS IN THE COMB'

DOLL'S MAGIC COMB

Salutes Black History Month

610A N. Eutaw St. (On No. 91 Bus Line)

Conveniently located 4 blks. from Lexington Mkt.

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL **523-1616**

MONDAY 10 to 9

Special 20% off on all services

BODY WAVES (Caucasian) $50.00	Discount Price $40.00
Liesure (Black) $100.00	Discount Price $80.00
Wave Naveau (Black) $100.00	Discount Price $80.00
From Curly To $65.00	Discount Price $52.00
COLOR	
Permanent $25.00	Discount Price $20.00
Rinses $15.00	Discount Price $12.00
Jazzing $15.00	Discount Price $12.00
Cap Frosting $30.00	Discount Price $24.00
Tint Back $50.00	Discount Price $25.00
Partials $10.00 up	Discount Price $ 8.00
WAVES	
Finger	$7.00 up
Ridges	$7.00 up
Pineapple	$35.00
Brows	$ 6.00
Chin	$ 2.50
Lip	$ 2.50
MEN'S CUT	
With Shampoo (x-tra)	$ 3.00
Regular	$ 7.00
Fade	$ 7.00
Gumpy (Slide Slope)	$ 8.00
Flat Top	$10.00
Beard	$ 4.00
Mustache	$ 2.00

TUES., WED., THURS., FRI.
11 to 9
SATURDAY 9 to 6
We accept Walk-Ins

37 YEARS OF BLACK HISTORY

THE ARENA PLAYERS, INC.

DIAL "M" FOR MURDER
OCT. 14, 15, 16-21, 22, 23
28, 29, 30
Tickets $2.25

"SILENT NIGHT, LONELY NIGHT"
DEC. 27-31
Tickets $1.50

406 ORCHARD ST.
Balto., MD

THE RENAISSANCE CONTINUES.....