—Korean accuses

(Continued from Page A1)

not going to condone their behavior by buying from them."

Withers met no success trying to reason with the vendor. He then found the Market administration office and told the secretary that he would like to speak with the administrator, Leonard Jazlow. He was told that the administrator was not available so he would have to make an appointment.

Withers said, "I think that I was deliberately discouraged from trying to see someone in authority at the market. Somebody on high was looking out for me in this strange town because a man came up to me and identified himself as Eddie Rodriguez, an account executive at *The Black Church Magazine*."

The AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS was celebrating its 97th birthday and Clean Block Campaign with a parade and award ceremony at the War Memorial Plaza. As participants lined up in front of the AFRO, Bill and Todd Withers walked up Eutaw St. to explain their plight to AFRO President, Frances Draper.

A reporter and photographer accompanied Withers back to the Lexington Market to meet with the offending produce vendor and market administrator. Hon Kim denied any mistreatment of Withers. He insisted that Withers was not acting normally by asking that the fruit be bagged and then not immediately paying for it.

To Kim these actions constituted theft. The abusive language and epithets used by Kim against Withers were also denied.

There was no progress made talking with the fruit vendor, so Withers decided that it was time to talk with the market administrator. Leonard Jazlow asked that he be able to speak with Withers alone for five minutes before allowing the press to enter the meeting.

After a twenty minute wait, Withers left Jazlow's office, announcing that they had resolved the situation and there would be no meeting between market authorities and the press.

Withers expressed satisfaction with the way that the meeting went, saying "Jazlow wasted a lot of time talking about the history of the market, which was not why I was there."

Withers said, "I did not do this for myself. After I leave there will be others who they think it is all right to insult and mistreat. It would be much easier for me to go back to my hotel room and prop my feet up and forget all about this unpleasant situation. After all my people should be able to *lean on me!*

Mayor Schmoke met Withers at the AFRO celebration and promised to look into the situation. Schmoke said, "The market administrator assured me that the incident has been resolved. The offending vendor is not the owner of the stall but the brother of the owner. Leonard Jazlow sent Bill Withers a fruit basket."

—NAACP march

(Continued from Page A1)

minority businesses.

Supreme Court justices declared the set-aside plan unconstitutional, as a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment of the constitution.

Ward's Cove Packing Co. v. Antonio (6/5/89) was the next case before the court which revised a system of proving discrimination that had been accepted by all the courts and legal scholars for 18 years.

The ruling put the whole burden of proof on the victim of discrimination, and relaxed the duties of employers, making it far more difficult for minorities and women to prove violations of the civil rights laws.

Just seven days later, the Court reversed *Martin v. Wilks* (6/12/89). The Brigham, Alabama Fire Department was all white until 1968. In 1981, the city entered into two consent decrees settling litigation, filed in 1974 and 1975, with a class of Black plaintiffs and the Justice Department.

The Supreme Court ruled that at this late date white firefighters should be allowed to proceed with a reverse discrimination lawsuit.

The final blow to the destruction of civil rights legislation came in the *Patterson v. McLean Credit Union* decision (6/15/89). Although the court left standing the Civil Rights Act of 1866, it severely weakened a vital section of the Act.

It was unanimously declined by the Supreme Court to overturn its interpretation of the 1866 civil rights law, but ruled the law does not cover racial harassment.

Hooks says that the second agenda of the "silent march" is to "begin to educate the public, especially white men," about the need for strong affirmative action programs and continued economic opportunity for Blacks, other minorities and women.

—Circle of friendship

(Continued from Page A1)

restaurant a number of times. They were reliable and posed no problems when they had parties here."

"The kids were in and out of the club the night of the incident. They were waiting for their guests to arrive. The shooting happened around 10:30."

Donald was looking forward to returning to his sophomore year at Atlanta's Morehouse College, where he majored in Political Science.

Although he surrounded himself with "preppies" whose likes and habits were similar to his own, Donald made friends where he found them, crossing racial, economic and class barriers.

Those friends were in attendance at Donald's Tuesday night funeral occupying every inch of space at First Baptist Church.

Reverend Robert Johnson, Pastor of First Baptist Church conducted the service with the assistance of pastors Lendwood Robinson, Eric King, Martha King and Sidney Daniels.

Notes of bereavement sent by Mayor Kurt Schmoke, out of town friends of the family and staff members of the various schools which Donald attended, were read as part of the funeral program.

Young men attending the funeral wearing red buttoneers were identified as members of the Oxford Club, an informal network which was started as a partying/debating society for friends who shared diverse information that each though would be useful knowledge for the future leaders of tomorrow.

Oxford member Raymond Harcum said, "All of our members share the kind of background that Donald had. Donald graduated from Gilman prep school, belonged to the Boy scouts and held several medals in his favorite sports, Football and Track. The rest of us follow the same kind of active participation in our churches, schools and communities.

"Donald was the product of a very exclusive education. He was in the gifted and talented program at Grove Park Elementary. He was selected as a commended student in the National Achievement Scholarship Program for outstanding Black Students while attending Gilman.

"Donald also got the opportunity to travel to Spain and live with a Spanish family as a result of his fluent command of the Spanish language," said Harcum.

Police spokesperson, Arlene Jenkins said, "the person or persons responsible for Donald's death have not been apprehended."

—Rep. Leland staff

(Continued from Page A1)

dedicated ... Patrice could have made four or five times more in the private sector as a lawyer, but she chose this ... that says a lot about the person."

Houston political watchers said Ellis, a former congressional staffer to Leland is the front runner for Leland's seat, "and could have the job if he wanted."

Congressional staffers on both sides of the aisle paid tribute to Leland, Patrice Johnson, Hugh Johnson (no relation) and Joyce Williams this week in memorial services conducted by the caucus of Black staffers in the Senate headed by Ms. Jackie Parker.

In the same room which witnessed the Watergate and the Oliver North hearings Rev. Henry Gregory of Shiloh told the packed room that Leland and the staffers, "were out best."

—Clarence Mitchell

(Continued from Page A1)

ting Mitchell to Baltimore's federal halfway house where he will reside until his sentence is completed in October.

The Mitchell family and those close to them will not officially confirm the release. Lewisburg assistant warden David Chapman will only say, "Clarence Mitchell is to be released soon. I cannot say exactly when because that is the policy of the federal prison authority."

"If the exact time of prisoner transfer is known we would be leaving ourselves vulnerable to terrorist attacks, hijackings and abductions. I can say that Clarence will be released before his brother, Michael will be."

Clarence Mitchell was convicted of obstruction of justice, attempting to obstruct a congressional investigation and mail fraud.

Michael Bowen Mitchell is serving a 2½ year term at the Lewisburg prison for attempting to obstruct a congressional investigation and mail fraud.

—Dr. White

(Continued from Page A1)

with a budget of more than $250 million, and an enrollment of 4,500 students and faculty of 3,000.

Secondly, to attract him, the university upped the president's pay by $88,000, set his salary at $245,000 a year, making him one of the highest paid college presidents in the nation.

Dr. White, who turned 53 the week before, was impressive as he accepted the accolades — greeting the press conference with "good morning, my fellow human beings."

He said, "I am coming to the University of Maryland at Baltimore with a great deal of enthusiasm and optimism."

This past Monday - August 14, the greatly heralded new UMAB president, held another press conference and made this shocking announcement: — "I regret to inform you that I have today resigned the position of president."

He explained: "My reasons have to do with both substance and process. This past Wednesday morning, I was told by the Chairman of the Board of Regents, (Attorney Peter F. O'Malley), that the School of Social work and the School of Law are to be removed from UMAB.

"This decision was not made with adequate planning, nor with appropriate input from experts either within or outside the University System, nor was I consulted.

Dr. White added: "This is simply not the environment in which I am willing to work. One cannot lead a complex University and develop and execute long-range plans when the political practice and reality are such that the president of the University can be told point-blank that so major an issue has been decided, that it is a fait accompli.

Dr. White grew up in Memphis. His physician father died when he was eight years old. He holds a bachelor's degree from Brown University where he graduated cum laude in 1957, now serves on the university's board and minority comittee. He holds medical degrees from Stanford University and Karolinsk Institute in Sweden.

His impressive resume — nine pages - details his professional achievement as full professor at Yale and Harvard, as surgeon - in - chief at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital, his contributions leading orthopedic physician, author and community volunteer and his service as captain U.S Army Medical Corps in Vietnam.

He and his wife, the former Anita Ottemo, whom he met in Sweden, have three teenage daughters, Alissa Alexandra, Atina Andrea and Annica Akila.

Sources indicate that Dr. White will now remain in the Boston area and likely resume work in his field at Harvard.

Another source suggested Dr. White might be among those under consideration for presidency of Hopkins University which has a search committee seeking a successor to retiring president, Dr. Steven Muller.

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Health Care

Hospital tackles drug-help problem

By Jane M. Stetz

"Chemical dependency isn't a weakness, not getting help is."

This is the motto of the Bon Secours Hospital Chemical Dependency Unit, open since June 1988, in West Baltimore. Admitting that help is needed can be a difficult first step for some addicted persons to take.

Some may feel in control of their drug dependency and deny that there is a problem, while others may fear they will be judged if they seek help.

The staff at the Chemical Dependency Unit understands the special needs of people trying to recover from a drug habit.

They are dedicated to reaching out and helping the surrounding community overcome its growing drug abuse problem—without making judgments.

Designed for short-term inpatient detoxification, the Unit is an important resource for adults, 18 years of age and older, who are taking the first steps to recovery from all types of chemical addictions, including prescription drugs and alcohol.

Noted for their longstanding mission of bringing "good help to those in need," the Sisters of Bon Secours, who founded the hospital in 1919, feel there is a need in the community for treatment of drug addiction.

"Because West Baltimore is a bastion for drug abuse, it was determined that establishing a unit of this kind could best meet the needs of those with chemical dependencies," states Richard Slaysman, patient care manager for the Chemical Dependency Unit.

Under the medical direction of Robert B. McDaniel, M.D., an expert in the treatment of patients with chemical dependencies, the 19-bed Unit is staffed by six registered nurses, one licensed practical nurse, and five counselors.

Admissions to the Unit are accepted 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Referrals to the Unit may come from various sources including addicted persons or the families, physicians, counselors, other treatment agencies and employers.

According to Slaysman, once patients are admitted to the Unit, they are given support through individual and group counseling, drug and alcohol education, and referrals for continuing care once they have been discharged from the Unit.

"We have six groups that meet each day, including self-help groups," says Slaysman. "Initially, patients can be evaluated over the telephone to get an overview of their medical and psychosocial needs.

"They're admitted for an average five-day length of stay, and they can expect group counseling, education and referrals for follow-up treatment," he explains.

Because treatment at the Chemical Dependency Unit may be the only help that some patients ever receive, the staff concentrates on educating patients about the necessary steps to staying drug free and recommends follow-up care upon discharge

In addition to the educational process, a caring, nonjudgmental approach is used with the patients during their hospital stay to help them through the difficult initial stages of recovery.

For more information on the Bon Secours Hospital Chemical Dependency Unit, or to make a referral, call 362-3424.

NEW UNIFORMS — This is the look you will be seeing this season as more of the city's schools adopt uniforms. Modeling the various styles for this year are Williard, 10; Shanika, 9; Kizzie, 10; Mildred, 8; Marquis, 10; Dante.

Studies completed

Two Baltimore City residents, who were awarded one - year scholarships through St. Agnes Hospital's scholarship program, have now completed their studies.

Neshell Corbett received a bachelor's degree in nursing from Coppin State College and is now working as a nursing gradute on 4 - North at St. Agnes Hospital.

Betty McCardell received an associate degree in nursing from Anne Arundel Community College and now works as a nursing graduate on 2-South.

St. Agnes Hospital is again offering scholarships to deserving students in the allied health professions and nursing. The hospital is particularly interested in attracting students in radiology, pharmacy and rehabilitation services.

Neshell Corbett

Betty McCardell

Other critical areas include respiratory therapy, medical laboratory and nursing.

The scholarships are for $2,000, and students who receive a scholarship are required to work one year at St. Agnes for every year of financial assistance.

The scholarships are offered to seniors and juniors at four-year colleges, and both first- and second-year students at community colleges.

A 2.5 cumulative grade point average is required.

'Tis the 'sneezy season'

By Deborah J. Joyner, MD

More than 50 million of us suffer from some form of allergy.

An allergy is an abnormal or unusual response to a substance (allergen) which is ordinarily harmless but "foreign" to the body.

Allergic rhinitis (commonly known as hay fever) has symptoms quite similar to the common cold, such as sneezing, runny nose, nasal congestion and post-nasal drip.

Allergic eye disorders (redness, itching, watery discharge) may co-exist with hay fever.

Occurring during the Spring, Summer, and Fall, seasonal hay fever is most often a response to pollen from trees, grass or weeds. This type of allergy usually subsides with the arrival of cold weather.

Perennial hay fever can occur all year round and is frequently caused by indoor irritants such as feathers, mold spores, animal dander, house dust or dust mites.

Perennial hay fever may also be due to non-allergic factors, such as temperature changes, pregnancy, strong odors or environmental pollutants.

In hay fever, "allergens" enter the body through the nose, eyes, etc. To defend itself against these allergens, the body produces "antibodies."

Antibodies are secreted into the body fluids and attach themselves to "mast cells," the primary cell responsible for the allergic reaction.

Mast cells contain several chemicals (histamine) which, when released, result in hay fever symptoms.

In an allergic reaction, allergen combines with the antibody on the mast cell with a subsequent leakage of histamine. When this occurs in the nose, the result is sneezing, itching, clogging and dripping.

Most sufferers of hay fever consider it a debilitating disorder. Allergic rhinitis not only disrupts daily activities but results in an estimated 20 million lost days of work and school!

There is no known cure for allergies. In controlling hay fever symptoms, it is imperative to identify the specific allergen and avoid it.

However, for many people this is not practical since the offending agents are widespread.

In most instances a comprehensive evaluation performed by an allergist will uncover the allergen. After the proper diagnosis is made, a plan of treatment may be outlined to more effectively manage the allergy.

In the case of perennial hay fever from animals, this may include removing a loved pet from the home.

Many seasonal hay fever victims are attuned to remaining indoors when the "pollen" count is elevated or air quality is poor. But in some situations, it is difficult to identify the allergens and, therefore, avoidance is hardly ever the only answer.

Medications such as antihistamines/decongestants or nasal sprays also alleviate hay fever. However, it is best to consult a physician prior to selecting an over-the-counter brand since a more effective prescription drug may be available.

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Our professional staff can provide:

- Diagnosis of patients with chemical dependency.
- Planning for effective stress management.
- Short term in-patient detoxification.
- Ongoing support services, including nursing, patient education, and individual and group counseling.
- Referrals for aftercare and follow-up.

At Bon Secours Hospital, we understand that chemical dependency is a chronic disease. Our Chemical Dependency Unit is based on a medical model approach, using individual and group therapies, and comprehensive aftercare approach.

The Sisters of Bon Secours have been providing "good help to those in need" since 1881, and continue this mission with the Bon Secours Hospital's Chemical Dependency Unit.

Take the first step towards helping.
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