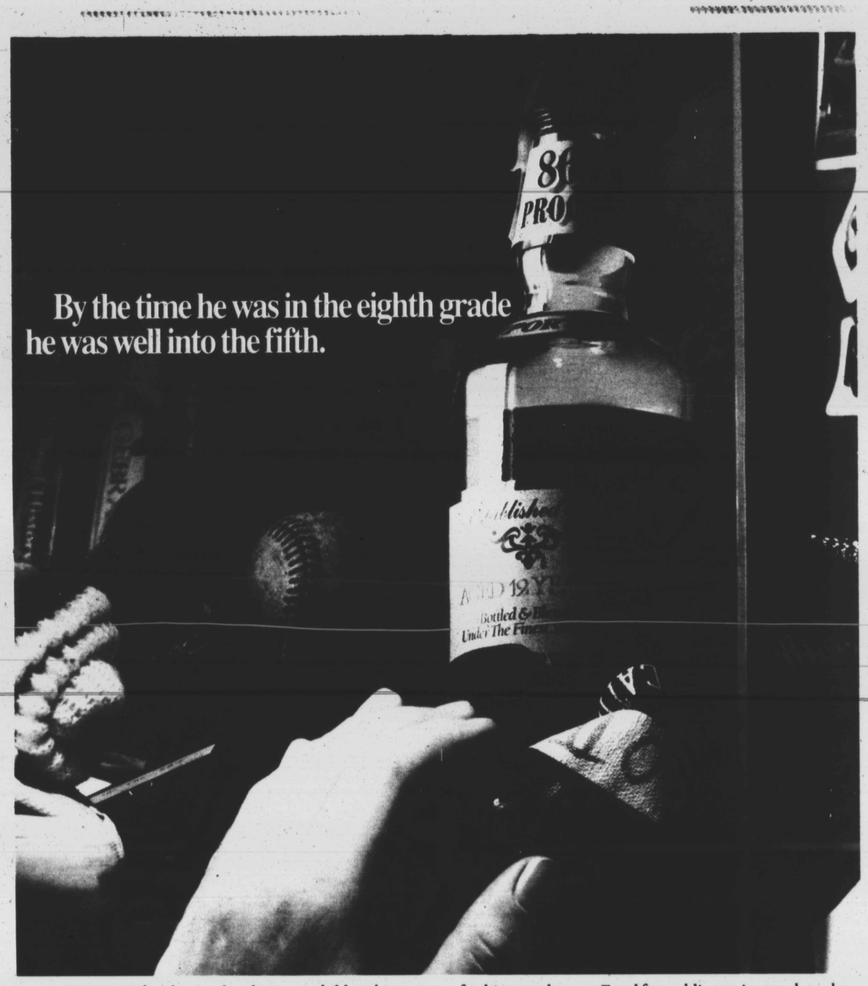


It starts with a dare and ends up in an alcohol detox unit. Last year, by the time he was fourteen, Johnny was a chronic alcoholic. His parents placed him in a treatment center that specialized in alcohol rehabilitation.

The saddest part of all was the fact that Johnny was far from the youngest, and there were plenty of children his own age for him to relate to. Some from the inner city, some from middle-class suburbia and others from extremely wealthy families.

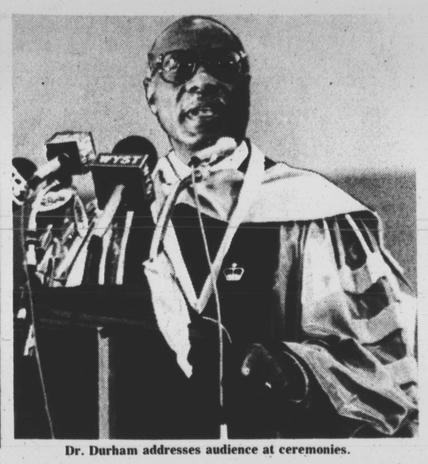
Alcoholism is a disease that affects every race and every rung on the socioeconomic ladder. The Maryland State Lottery has provided over $2.0 billion dollars to the General Fund for public services such as the Drug Abuse Administration. We can't provide the cure, but we can help provide the care.

The Maryland State Lottery pays off in ways you may not even know about.

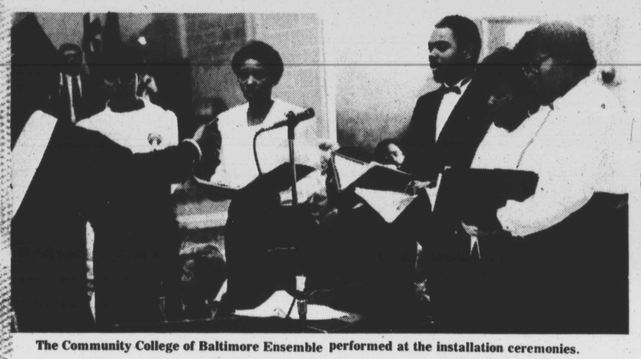
This Message Has Been Sponsored By The Maryland State Lottery Which Has A Commitment To Community Services.

Dr. Durham installed as president of CCB

Rosita Rennick greets Gov. William Donald Schaefer.



Dr. Durham addresses audience at ceremonies.



The Community College of Baltimore Ensemble performed at the installation ceremonies.

Dr. Durham presents citizenship award to Mayor "Du" Burns.

4th to head the college

Joseph T. Durham has been formally installed as the fourth president of the Community College of Baltimore. He came to the post after having served for the past nine years as a director at the State Board for Higher Education.

A native of Raleigh, NC who came to Baltimore at an early age, Dr. Durham was graduated from Dunbar High School. He matriculated at Morgan State College, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in history with honors.

In 1949 he received the master's degree in Latin American history from Temple University and in 1963 was awarded the doctorate in education from Columbia University where he studied as a fellow of the General Education Board.

Dr. Durham has taught or held administrative posts at Coppin State College, Howard University, Illinois State University, Albany State College, Southern University, the New Lincoln School, Virginia Seminary and College, the University of New Hampshire, Paine College, and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University.

He has published over 25 articles in educational journals, several chapters in books and two monographs on black American history.

Among his many honors are the Baldwin-Hughes Oratorical Medal awarded to him upon graduation from Morgan, induction into the Hall of Fame of Dunbar High School and nomination as a Distinguished Alumnus by the Fund for Educational Excellence.

In April, he will receive a Distinguished Alumni Citation of the Year Award from the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

During the installation ceremonies, the college's Board of Trustees presented the Dr. Harry Bard Distinguished Citizenship Award to Mayor Clarence "Du" Burns.

—Durham installed

(Continued from page 1)

resources, fewer students and shrinking budgets, it will be increasingly imperative for institutions to work cooperatively, to form partnerships interinstitutionally ... to develop cooperative structures which transcend the boundaries of political subdivisions," Dr. Durham said.

In particular, Dr. Durham called for a merger of CCB with the three other community colleges serving the Baltimore City and County areas.

"Given the fact that a less affluent city is surrounded by a more affluent suburban ring, the time may be ripe to create a Metropolitan Community College District," Dr. Durham said.

The combining of CCB, Dundalk Community College, Essex Community College and Catonsville Community College will "create a stronger community college system."

"It will also facilitate program development, reduce cost to students and strengthen community college education in the Baltimore Metropolitan area," Dr. Durham said.

A change of policy creating a community college district would be financially beneficially to CCB, which receives $400 to $600 less in subsidy from Baltimore City than does the other three Baltimore County community colleges.

According to the State Board for Community Colleges, last year Baltimore County paid its community college between $1,174 and $1,369 per student, while Baltimore paid CCB $772.

Dr. John Kingsmore, president of Catonsville College said he couldn't say whether there would be an overall advantage to create a community college district, such as exists in St. Louis and other cities throughout the country.

"Any thing can work," he said, "It would be a result of a minor public policy."

Del. Howard "Pete" Rawlings, D-40, said Dr. Durham's call for a merger of all community colleges in the area "reflects the desperate situation of CCB's inability to provide quality education to its students."

Rawlings, who also an Associate Professor of mathematics at CCB, said he does not yet have an opinion on the proposed merger of Dr. Durham.

His alternative solution, which he has proposed to the General Assembly, Rawlings said, is for the state to "equalize its funding to community colleges" as it does other educational systems.

Rawlings believes the state government should allot money to these schools based on the poverty or affluence level of the area.

To date, the law requires a 50 percent support to community colleges by the state, according to Rawlings. But last year the state gave CCB less than 40 percent support, Rawlings said.

Also at the installation ceremony, officially recognizing Dr. Durham as CCB's 4th president, Mayor Clarence "Du" Burns received the Dr. Harry Bard Distinguished Citizen Award.

Durham is a native Baltimorean. He is a graduate of Dunbar High School and Morgan State University.

Mrs. Bettye Murphy Moss, a member of the First Board of Trustees at CCB extends greetings to the audience.

Durham's installation address

The following are excerpts from Dr. Durham's speech.

Mr. Jeffers, I accept with humility the charge you have given me. I am grateful for the manifestation of the trust the Board has reposed in me which the bestowal of the Presidential Medallion symbolizes. I welcome the opportunity to lead this institution into the future.

I express to his Excellency, Governor Schaefer, appreciation for his presence and for the Proclamation in honor of the Fortieth Anniversary of the College.

I am grateful that Mayor "Du" Burns is with us to share in these proceedings. At the College we look forward to the future of the City under his leadership.

To be installed as the President of an urban educational institution is an honor; it is also a weighty responsibility. However, with the support of the Board of Trustees, the Governor of the State, the new Mayor of the City, the colleagueship of the administrative staff and the faculty, and the confidence of the students, I have resources and support upon which I shall draw freely.

In The House of Intellect, Jacques Barzun of Columbia University says, "Education is a passion and a paradox." That observation made almost 30 years ago is just as apropos today as American higher education goes through this current period of agonizing appraisal.

There are three propositions I wish to set forth in this brief response. I shall state them as a group and then discuss each one separately:

This college is vital to the economic life of this City. Therefore, the business community must embrace and support the college, and the college must embrace and enrich the community.

Increasingly in higher education, cooperation rather than competition must characterize our relationships. In the future, serious consideration should be given to institutional cooperation, especially in the Metropolitan Baltimore area.

The development of students is our most important business.

What we do for students will be our enduring contribution to society.

Today the educational scene is awash with reports. In rapid succession we have heard from prestigious national bodies such as the National Institute for Education, the Education Commission of the States, and the Carnegie Foundation.

Closer to home, we have heard from the Governor's Commission on Excellence and last week, the report **Baltimore: 2000** was released by the Goldseker Foundation. In all of these reports, the call is the same. Our educational systems are in deep trouble, yet we have not given up on education.

It is still that bright and shining star in the societal firmament to which we would hitch our destinies in government, in the economy, and the overall quality of life.

This academic convocation celebrates the fact that forty years ago Baltimore City, as many other cities were doing at the time, established an institute to accommodate the hundreds of World War II veterans who were returning to postsecondary education.

Over the four decades of its history this veterans institute became the Baltimore Junior College and later the Community College of Baltimore. Today we are a comprehensive community college which is vital to the economic development of the City. From beginnings in a local high school we are now an institution serving approximately 5,000 students, with two campuses, comprising approximately 25 acres, seven buildings and physical plant assets valued at $25,000,000.

—Triskaidekaphobia

(Continued from page 1

moon — might have more superstitious souls shaking in their shoes.

But if visions of hockey - masked slashers are stalking your dreams, relax. Friday the 13th is nothing to worry about. The superstition itself has nothing to do with the occult, according to authorities on the subject.

The belief that 13 is an unlucky number dates back to the Paleolithic era, according to Bruce Michaud, curator of the Salem Witch Museum in Salem, Mass., the scene of the infamous Salem witch trials in 1692.

"In those very early years women were considered to have magic powers, because they could do two things men couldn't. They could bear a child and they were the hunters and gatherers."

According to Michaud, Paleolithic men were also in awe of women's ability to survive the monthly menstrual cycle, since they knew that excessive bleeding led to death in all other cases.

"But when men figured out they had something to do with the child - bearing process, women fell from the exalted position of goddess," Michaud said.

"The unlucky number 13 is simply the number of days in the year — 364 — divided by 28 — the number of days in the menstrual cycle."

"When man suppressed women, all of a sudden women became evil. They were thought to have made a compact to sell their souls to the devil," Michaud continued. "Look at the symbol of the witch — an old hag. They chose the ugliest form of a woman.

"Witchcraft is the symbol of everything evil. Combing the Catholic Church's fear of witchcraft with the roman period — the Julian calendar held that 13 was evil."

And why is Friday in particular held to be an unlucky day?

"Friday was execution day in Rome," said Michaud. "So on Friday the 13th, you didn't even want to get out of bed."

But Laurie Cabot, 55, who was proclaimed the official witch of Salem by Massachusetts governor Michael Dukakis in 1978, has a different explanation for the fear of Friday the 13th.

"The superstition about the number 13 is an attempt by other groups to discredit our methods. We use 13 people in our (witch) covens," Cabot said.

Numbers are not evil, Cabot said, but they can be very powerful.

"I don't know why, science doesn't tell us, but 13 alpha brain waves seem to have a greater electrical force than 12 or 14." Cabot said witches use their powers of concentration to accomplish things.

As for superstitions involving the full moon, Cabot believes their root is more psychological than supernatural.

"As any police station or hospital emergency room will tell you, the full moon tends to make people more emotional. The moon rules emotion. I guess when you combine Friday the 13th with the full moon, more odd emotions come out."

Friday the 13th is not particularly symbolic in the witches calendar, although the witch community does convene at every new moon and full moon.

The belief that 13 is evil is actually a product of Christianity, rather than of the arcane, said Cabot, who has been involved in witchcraft since she was 16.