—Council says

(Continued from Page 1A)

Landers said the mayor's actions were illogical and contradictory.

While the mayor supported the need for a review of the firehouses, he has chosen to close them before the study is completed, Landers said.

"It almost doesn't make sense," said Landers.

"I think he is concerned about appearing indecisive, and he doesn't want to look like he's made a mistake or has faulted," said Landers.

The Council has to wait five days before it can take action on the veto, said a council spokesperson. It also has 20 days to override the veto.

If the mayor had approved Council Bill 255, the board of Fire Commissioners would have developed a plan, held a public hearing and with the mayor's endorsement, adopted the bill as a resolution.

Last year, there were over 50,000 fire-related calls and over 92,000 calls for ambulances. There are only 16 ambulances and 60 fire equipment.

The mayor's plan to reduce services at the station near the Francis-Scott Key Medical Center, where a lot of elderly sick people are housed, has brought criticism.

"I don't like him, on count of that," Councilman DiPietro said.

—NAACP breakfast

(Continued from Page 1A)

students honored at the breakfast have gone beyond the sterotypes of black achievers.

"When people think about us (blacks) they think of modern music but we have young people who can sing the arias," said Prater.

ACT-SO was created by a Chicago journalist, Venon Jarrett of the Chicago Sun Times in 1977.

Jarrett wanted to inspire black students to excell in areas other than sports and decided to hold Olympic style competition locally and nationally.

The winners in each category, 22 in all, received gold, bronze and silver medals.

—MD Jackson delegates

(Continued from Page 1A)

over chilled fruit punch and bar-b-qued ribs.

Although a Dukakis nomination is a sure guarantee, a red, white and blue layer cake on an adjoining table read "Good Luck Jesse."

"We are of course, prepared to follow Mr. Jackson's lead if he pledges his delegates to Mr. Dukakis," said Benny Thayer, a co-chair of Jackson's Maryland Campaign along with Mfume.

"We are tremendously proud of Mr. Jackson and also of the success of the strength of our organization in the state."

Thayer also used the occasion to introduce former Maryland State Senator Tommy Broadwater as the political whip for the Jackson delegation.

Broadwater — who was ousted from office for his alleged involvement in food stamp fraud — did not speak, but flashed a smile and waved a "victory" sign to the crowd."

"As far as I'm concerned, this young man is a terrific force and has paid for his mistakes," Thayer said. "When Mr. Jackson met Tommy four years ago as he worked on his campaign he told us to keep him close because he's a good man."

"Tommy is a hard worker and a proven fund-raiser. That's the kind of person you need for a whip."

Broadwater later said, however, "there was no doubt" he would return to politics, and vowed to work for Jackson in Atlanta.

"I'm going there to work for the two co-chairs," Broadwater said, "but when I return, I will begin to talk about my planned return to politics."

While Mfume said that any role Jackson would play in a Dukakis administration would be "both critical and well-deserved considering his contributions to the party," he said the minister and former leader of Operation PUSH was "too much of a free-spirit to be contained as a Vice-President."

"Whatever happens, Jesse will be given a major role in the party," he said. "He could perhaps consider running for mayor of Chicago or in one of the Senate races."

"And of course, Paul Kirk is stepping down as chair of the party. Who knows? This could be a tremendous opportunity."

"But one thing is certain — his presence has tremendously enhanced the Democrats and restored unity, and has tabled the notion that black candidates cannot attract the needed support for the presidency."

—Family fuss ends

(Continued from Page 1A)

if he came back arguing.

His father did come back to his room for more argument and he was not scared by the gun his son pulled on him. He even proceeded to snatch the gun from his son, and was shot in the process.

After the shooting, Townes Jr., ran out and gave the gun to a friend to keep for him. but when the police arrived, he was very co-operative. He told them he was the guy they were looking for, and told them who had the gun. He was then arrested and later released on bail.

The guilty plea for manslaughter was worked out between defense attorney Polansky and Assistant State Attorney Mike Glushakow, who is presently on leave. The state was represented at Friday's hearing by Albert Phillips.

Metro Crime Stoppers

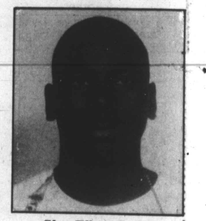
Darren Lyndell Powell is wanted by Baltimore Police for the burglary and first degree rape which occurred on December 22, 1987 in the 300 block of N. Chaplegate Lane at approximately 7:30 p.m.

Powell is a male, 21 years of age. He is 5'6" weighing 140 pounds. His last known address is 339 Bloom Street. He is known to frequent the areas of Brunt St., Clifton Ave. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Darren Lyndell Powell

Glen Elbert Bailey also known as "Black" is wanted by Baltimore Police for the murder of Alvin Vaughan which occurred in the early morning hours of May 30, 1988 in the 1300 block of Wildwood Parkway.

Bailey is described as a 21-year-old male, 5'7" tall and weighing 170 pounds. His last known address was in the 500 block of North Longwood Street.



Glen Elbert Bailey

—Minority contractors sue

(Continued from Page 1A)

request proposals," said Marsha Schactel, of the city's Economic Development office.

But Jolivet believes that he still has a valid contract with the city for the property and is prepared to tie the property up in court while his claim is proven.

"There wasn't any contract," Schactel said. "I believe he had a negotiating right and it expired."

Jolivet said this is merely semantics and claims his contract still binds the city to the terms of the agreement.

"That's what an agreement is," Jolivet said. "A contract. It's legally binding and it's a contract."

Jolivet believes the city is taking aim at his group because of his frequent claims of city developments projects that fall short of the 20 plus or minus three percent minority participation called for in city ordinance number 790.

As examples, Jolivet has submitted to the AFRO copies of correspondence between the MMCA and the Board of Estimates, regarding the development of Johns Hopkins Bayview Research Campus and the lack of minority participation in the project.

Named as defendants in the suit are Robert W. Hearn, Commissioner of Housing and Community Development, Joel Lee, Deputy Commissioner, Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke and the City Council.

"On February 24th, Plaintiff Jolivet criticized Defendants Hearn's and Lee's department for awarding public funded contracts to an agency that practices racial discrimination," said Norris C. Ramsey, Esq. Jolivet's attorney in the complaint filed in U.S. District Court.

"On or about March 11, 1988, the defendants, Hearn and Lee, commenced default proceedings against Plaintiff Jolivet charging Jolivet with breach and default of the . . . disposition agreement," the complaint continues.

Jolivet maintains that according to the Baltimore City Charter Article 11, Section 15 and Article 6, Section 4 only the city's Board of Estimates has the power to authorize, approve modify and terminate city contracts and agreements. The defendants authority is limited to recommendations of actions Jolivet believes.

Schactel says the city is acting in accordance with standard procedure. "There was an agreement under which Jolivet was required to do certain things," Schactel said.

"I believe that is how HCD disposes of a building. What we are doing is offering it to the public and Mr. Jolivet is being encouraged to submit his proposal as well," Schactel said.

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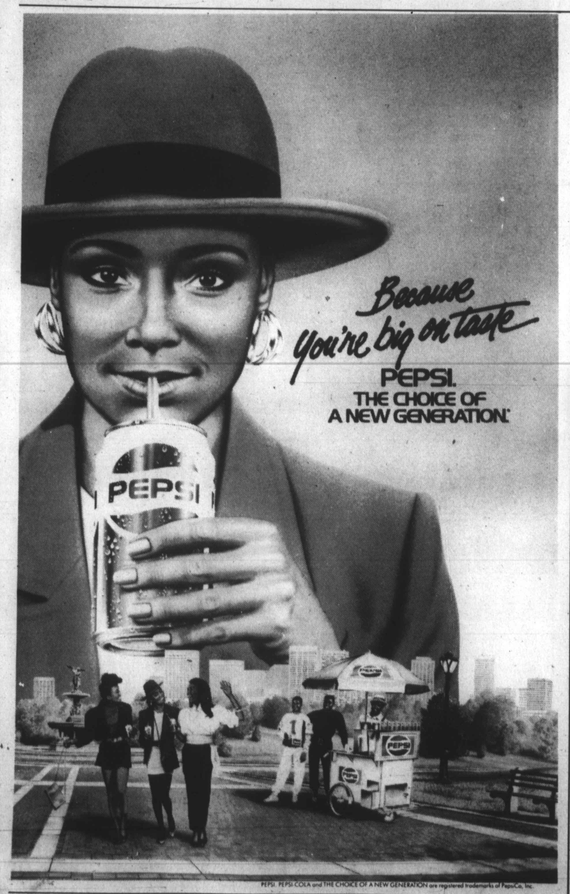

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HEALTH AND WELFARE

AIDS IN THE COMMUNITY

By Dr. Barbara Lyles

A recent book on AIDS and dying: *AIDS: The Ultimate Challenge*, strikes at the heart of the greatest of the greatest of all problems . . . facing certain death and learning how to die. The stages of learning to live with dying are the same as learning to live with any loss: denial, anger, bargaining, depressions . . . and hopefully . . . finally acceptance and growth.

It is suggested that people that accept that they are going to die, learn from the knowledge that a real change in behavior may well allow them to live longer. Life, is, after all precious in its every moment.

No matter how much we may choose to struggle, and it is human to struggle against any kind of loss, the wise person ultimately comes to recognize that when nothing can be changed; you either bend to it, or break.

Black people have lived with loss throughout their lives . . . losses of one type for one of us . . . of another type for others of us. Such is the truth for the lives of all people. The various forms of loss are as multi-faceted as those who must face loss.

The reality is that only those who have lived pampered, spoiled lives since childhood find themselves going down in the face of a crisis of loss. Since blacks, as a race have known lifelong crisis, it would seem that we could teach the spoiled and pampered how to live with crisis and endure loss.

Our institutions have failed us in many ways. We see the disintegration of the family in some cases. The biblical prophecy which sees man against woman; child against father, etc., is upon us. The black church which has served as a bulwark for some and as a black to black progress to others, has likewise failed us.

There is small comfort in having someone in the pulpit damning the sins of homosexuality, drugs, alcohol and loose women, when that very same pulpit is controlled by someone who would fail to provide the comfort of belonging to people dying of AIDS.

It may be that we kid ourselves when we try to believe that all blacks have missed being spoiled and pampered by life. It just is not so. Far too many of us have managed to live lives in which the predominant theme is that the world owes us a living.

It is entirely likely that the black race harbors a numbers of "closet" spoiled, pampered, and self indulgent souls, as would be the case in any other group of heterogeneously grouped individuals.

No matter, this AIDS business is a crisis. Can we rise to the occasion? Can we face and handle the crisis? We are, after all, the most well represented in the higher levels of victims.

Elizabeth Kubler-Ross, the pioneer in the study of death and dying in a recent telephone interview, spoke of the painful reality of women with AIDS who have received worse treatment from friends, neighbors, employers, fellow church members and others, than they would have had they been lepers.

Imagine working with mothers with AIDS; sick, alone, unsupported, and with babies and children for whom they must care.

Many of these women are too weak to care for themselves and they have the additional burden of having to try to keep their children alive. You need not be reminded that some of these children are also fatally ill with AIDS themselves.

Churches, schools, organizations and "friends" who once welcomed them when they could serve, have either suddenly disappeared, as "friends" do, or they have been ostracized and put out of the church by the "christians" there. It is simply that all of the support systems have disappeared.

One is reminded of the minister who was driven from his church on the presumption of adultery on the same Sunday that there was a sermon on . . . let he who is without sin cast the first stone.

For the AIDS victim, perhaps the greatest cut of all is not the dying; it is the dying along, uncared for and looked upon as untouchable. The job of loving, supporting, and caring for these poeple must become the job of every single soul that has the human capacity to engage in unconditional love and informed caring.

A recent interview with a worker actively participating in the counseling and caring for of AIDS patients, many of whom are critically ill, left the distinct feeling that professionals and victims alike are frightened and horrified by the absence of black professionals and black institutions in the programs that serve this group of people.

It is one thing to have lay people and associates to turn their backs on you. It is yet another not to be able to find a doctor, a dentist, a lawyer or a minister.

How about not being able to find a funeral director for someone whom you know to be at death's door?

Housing Bill with teeth

By Benjamin L. Cardin

When the Fair Housing Act was originally passed in 1968, it was hailed as the remedy to discrimination in housing based on race, sex or religion.

Unfortunately, to avoid a filibuster by Senate conservatives, the Act's enforcement mechanism was weakened to such an extent that its reach often exceeded its grasp.

It has taken 20 years, but Congress has finally taken on the Fair Housing Act and given it some teeth.

In a 376-to-23 vote, the House of Representative recently passed the Fair Housing Amendments Act, which has three major purposes:

To improve enforcement procedures, to protect the handicapped from discrimination and to protect families with children from discrimination.

It now goes to the Senate where it is expected to pass easily and President Reagan has already indicated he will sign the legislation into law.

In extending the Fair Housing Act to cover families with children and the handicapped, Congress recognized the difficulty these two groups have in finding adequate housing.

In 1980, a study conducted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development found that more than 25 percent of rental units barred families with children, and another 50 percent used restrictive policies to discourage families from living in them.

In extending this law to end discrimination against families with children, the House specifically exempted retirement communities and federal housing for the elderly from the law.

The American Association of Retired Persons deserves special credit for its role in drafting the legislation in a way that satisfied the concerns of all interested parties.

To protect the handicapped, the bill requires that new multifamily construction meet minimal standards to allow access by the handicapped. This requirement, which is very similar to an existing law we have in Maryland, covers only multifamily housing with four or more units and only ground level-units in complexes that do not have elevators.

The bill also makes it legal for handicapped tenants, at their own expense, to make reasonable modifications to existing premises.

The strengthening of the Fair Housing Act is an example of two opposing sides getting together and working out a fair and equitable compromise.

Over the years, civil rights groups and realtors have disagreed about how to strengthen the enforcement mechanism of the Fair Housing Act.

Current law requires individuals to file suit, at their own expense, against violators or allows the Justice Department to file suit if it finds a pattern of discrimination.

The compromise authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to sue violators on behalf of discrimination victims. If conciliation fails between the parties, HUD is then empowered to pursue the issue either before an Administrative Law Judge or in Federal district court, if either party requests.

The overwhelming, bipartisan support in the House for these amendments to the Fair Housing Act demonstrates a commitment to ending discrimination and segregation in housing.

Twenty years after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. helped achieve passage of the original legislation, HUD estimates that there are 2 million instances of housing discrimination each year.

Bye extending the protection of the law and by strengthening its enforcement mechanisms, the Fair Housing Act will finally be able to tackle unfair housing practices and, hopefully, bring Dr. King's dream closer to reality.

Emergency AIDS community meeting

By Alicia Benjamin
AFRO Staff Writer

Earthtide, Inc., a minority AIDS organization in Baltimore, held an emergency community meeting July 7 to discuss the impact the disease is having on the black community and to foster ideas on how to more effectively educate blacks about AIDS.

Statistics show that blacks in Baltimore City are disproportionately being hit with the AIDS virus. As of May 31, of the total reported cases of AIDS in Baltimore, 67 percent are black (84 percent black men and 16 percent black women), and 86 percent of the AIDS pediatric cases are black.

As Tony Allen, Co-director of Earthtide indicated, AIDS educational messages and methods used thus far by federal, state and city governments, have lacked a sensitivity to the special problems among black and other ethnic minority groups.

For example, during the meeting, Allen held up a poster of two gay men touching and explained why it was not effective with blacks.

Many blacks would look at the poster and simply say, "Look at those two faggots," said Allen.

About 150 community leaders were invited to attend the Earthtide meeting at 2901 Druid Park Drive, but only about 20 showed to voice their ideas and concerns about the AIDS problem in Baltimore.

"I have a list of names (of people who were invited) and I will call those people that did not come and ask them why," Allen said. "They will probably give some lame brain excuse," he added.

Despite the small number who attended the meeting, issues concerning AIDS in the black community were discussed and questions were answered by Allen and Ameous Lucas, a representative from the State Health Department.

Under the auspices of the health department, exists a program called "Maryland Cares" which is comprised of a number of programs, including an AIDS minority outreach program, according to Lucas.

The outreach program consists of four workers who work to educate minorities in the state about AIDS through written materials, seminars and other forms of education, Lucas added.

During the meeting, Allen discussed how difficult it is sometimes to teach certain black populations about AIDS prevention.

"It's hard to get into schools and churches because they say we're advocating sex and drugs when we talk about condoms and needles," said Allen.

"With our city and state health systems and their bureaucratic ways, it's hard for us to reach the black folks," Allen continued.

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