

Why Teens Use Drugs The Blackman Past & Present

Today's teenagers are frustrated. They want something to do. They are searching for an outlet which will give them a feeling of individuality and accomplishment. Today one of the outlets most widely used by teenagers is drugs. There are three main reasons why they have resorted to this and these reasons are the basis for their entire experience with narcotics. The first and most evident reasons is that teenagers are looking for excitement. They want to experience something new and different. They are tired of life's routing and they want a change. Through the use of drugs, they find this excitement.

The second reason is that teenagers want to be independent. Today, more than ever, young adults want freedom. They don't want to be told what to do or how to do it. They want to break away from parental rule and live a life of self-reliance. They usually find this "freedom" through drugs. It gives them the feeling of independence that they long for.

The third and final reason is that teenagers are looking for an escape from the world today. They are tired of the many problems that exist in our so-called democratic government and they want a release. The most inviting way out is drugs.

These are the reasons for the widespread use of drugs by teenagers in America today. It is a problem that faces adults as well as teenagers, because it must be solved by both. It is also a problem that every American adult should think seriously about, because today, teenagers need their help more than ever.

Brenda Watson

Unity: Three Sides

Surely, we agree that Whites have and are exploiting Blacks in practically every facet of life, that whites are a common enemy to blacks, and that we blacks must as a unit liberate ourselves from the whites. But the manner in which we are to execute this task has in itself become a barricade on our own firing line.

We have our divisions: the militant who contends that we black must use all physical force necessary to destroy and/or separate from the white power structure; the negro who contends that the law is on our side and that we should exhaust all legal and peaceful means of negotiation to destroy the white power structure; and the Uncle Tom who is the TOO polite yes sir man(?) who does not wish to offend the "great white father" -- a good nigger. Though these three divisions have various meanings, their ultimate end is the same. In other words, paradoxically as it may seem, each attacks the enemy with its own convictions and through a unique personality that owes its conception to a white-dominated society that advocates freedom and democracy yet is an enemy of the same. Consequently, the common end is more significant than the means. Therefore we must function as a unified, cohesive force.

The effect the white power structure has exerted on the mental processes, behavior, social organization and cultural life of blacks is explicit in these three postulates and their contenders: all blacks should embrace white middle class values -- the negroes; all blacks should let whites be the pacesetters of our liberation -- Uncle Toms. Thus, in accordance with the way one has been affected, (success, failure, etc.) there are various philosophies and concepts of how we should encounter the white power structure. Hence, whatever vices and virtues black men exhibit are the result of the white power structure. A structure like a virus that has inconsistent manifestations. Then there is no wonder why we victims have inconsistent symptoms. Even though each group attacks the enemy differently, aggression, regardless of guise, is beneficial. Subsequently, the groups are mutually exclusive, though a reciprocal unit. But disrespect for another's point of view and unawareness of the origin of that point of view breed separateness -- a cancerous evil we blacks don't need. Our chance of waging a totally physical triumph, a totally legal triumph, a totally laissez-faire triumph is nil. However, the use of all three at the right time, place and circumstance can be effective. As one would not use vinegar to catch flies, one would not use an "Uncle Tom" to bargain with a radical.

Whitely has his divisions also: the radical who advocates complete liberation of blacks NOW; the liberal who advocates changes and eventual liberation of blacks; the conservative who advocates status quo. Since whitey's army is divided, this, in my opinion, is why we can make our division effective. As black men we can unite and direct our existing forces to overcome our resistance.

Yes, we blacks have our divisions, but they are not static. One may move in or out of a group through his own convictions or through persuasion by a disciple of another group. Persuasion, yes. Coercion -- no. Coercion in any form breeds suspicion and disdain. It is not possible for black men to work well together housing such pestistence. My premise is: "While united as a cohesive force, one in the union may still obey himself and pledge himself without neglecting his own interest -- self preservation.

Anonymous - A Student

Benjamin Baneker was a nineteenth century astronomer of Maryland. Baneker acquired the rudiments of his education from his grandmother. In 1797, Baneker began the publication of a series of almanacs. The first was that for the year 1792 and the last that for 1802. "He also wrote a dissertation on bees and calculated the locust plague as recurrent in the seventeen year cycles". Aside from astronomy, Baneker like most great men had a particular interest in political affairs.

Granville T. Woods was a scientist-inventor who we know very little of but was one of the first Black Men to keep current data of his inventions. "He made various improvements in telegraphy, these including a system of telegraphy from moving trains, also an electric railway and a phonograph. Several of his notable inventions were assigned to the General Electric Company and to the American Bell Telephone Company."

"**Marcus Garvey** was sometime referred to as the fierce, racial and violent spokesman. Such a leader was Garvey, in extolling everything black, appealed to the masses in Black urban communities; he preached the glories of the African past and foresaw a day when Afro-Americans fleeing to the Dark Continent, would build their own paradise."

Langston Hughes is one of the most famous of our contributors, whose career has been too full to set down in any detail. "The author of many books, booklets, plays, and contributor to numerous periodicals and anthologies, translator of a great number of Cuban and Haitian works, winner of several awards, he has been a war reporter in Spain, Executive Director of the Harlem Suitcase Theatre, and delegate for the league of American Writers to European Congress."

"**Carter G. Woodson** of Cunton, Virginia started the first systematic treatment of Negro history in 1915. Woodson, an ex-coal miner and school teacher, organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Over the years the still-thriving Association has published many important volumes in this field. Today most educational institutions are conscious of the Negro's past and are developing study programs to fill this neglected gap in the education of most Americans."

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH and other comments

BY CHARLES I. BROWN

Some Recent Faculty Staff Publications
Asbury, Charles A., The Structure of Psychology as a Scientific Discipline, FOOTNOTES, 3:6, 1968-69, pp. 53-60

_____, Some Selected Problems Involved in Assessing the Intelligence and Achievement of Disadvantage Groups; with the Emphasis on the Negro, FOOTNOTES, 3:7, 1968-69, pp. 61-80.

Brown, Charles I., Fayetteville State College Institutional Research, Volume 3, 1967-68, 110p.

_____, FOOTNOTES: A Fayetteville State College Publication, Volume 2, 1967-68, 72p.

_____, Instruction Performance Check List: 2nd Semester 1967-68, November 1968, 5 p.

_____, Survey of Student Opinion of Teaching: 2nd Semester 1967-68, December 1968, 5p.

_____, Performance of the CPI Freshmen and Other Freshmen on the California Mathematics Tests: September 1968, FSC Institutional Research, 4:7, 1968-69, Class Project, Marketing Survey: First Semester 1968-69, December 1968, 4p.

Cox, Ollie, The "Spot of Joy" in My Last Duchess, College Language Association Journal, 12:1, 1968, pp. 70-76.

Leazer, Perry, Fayetteville State Broncos Basketball Press Book: 1968-69, December 1968, 14p.

Liu, Shia-ling, Ana Analysis of the Result and Significance of the 1968 Presidential Election, China News-week, November 1968.

_____, The Prospective Relationship Between the New President and The 91st Congress, China Daily News, December 18, 1968.

_____, The Background and Outlook of the Nixon Cabinet, China Daily News, December 21, 1968.

IR: And Other Comment

Is there anyone in this academic community who has yet to encounter the old writer's lament that goes something like, "I don't want to be made rich, I don't even want to be made famous, all I want to be is read."

Well so far as this writer is concerned, I know now that even the latter part of the above quote is out of the question. How do I know? Well the following confession tells how I know. The December '68 IR piece was a mistaken insert but being an author of singularly unread proportions the column went unread. But first, you have to recall how it is in a busy office with papers of various kind lying about. Well on this particular day in IR we were busy and I was having one of my usual chewing-out days. I didn't really mean for it to happen the way that it did but the guy had really made me mad and in my tower of rage I had vented my

spleen of my most masterful blue-letter. Now get this, alongside the blue-memorandum was the IR release to The Voice, but from this point on I can summarize, the blue-memorandum was mistakenly sent to The Voice and The Voice peice was sent to the guy I was mad at.

(Continued on page 4)

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