

U.S. Equal Opportunity Official Claims He Has Total Reagan Support

WINSTON-SALEM (AP)—The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has received full support from President Reagan in its efforts to fight discrimination, yet the administration has been unfairly characterized as anti-civil rights, the chairman of the EEOC said last week.

"Congress has consistently given us less money than the president has requested," said Clarence Thomas, chairman of the commission since 1982. "And it's inconsistent with this rhetoric that they are all supportive of equal employment opportunity."

"When I went to the president and essentially said, 'Look, we're in a posture where we need these funds to do this job,' he gave us the funds. When I went to Congress and said give me the president's budget to do this job, they took \$14 million away. Now you tell me who is supportive."

For the current fiscal year, Thomas said, Reagan recommended a \$193 million EEOC budget; Congress approved \$179 million. Thomas said he expects Congress to cut the 1989 budget recommendation by \$10 million, which could cause him to reduce his staff by 200 employees and fall farther behind in pursuing discrimination cases.

The EEOC was created through the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and as such, is responsible for enforcing laws that prohibit private hiring and employment practices that discriminate on the basis of race, sex, age, religion or national origin.

Thomas, the second-highest-ranking black official in the administration, said he sees quotas and the reduction or vest stamulus to help minorities get jobs as insulting and inherently racist. It assumes, he said, that blacks aren't bright enough to make it without such advantages.

"I think blacks should be given an opportunity," Thomas said, "and that they should be aggressively pushed into and moved into the workplace. But this assumption that blacks aren't qualified amazes me."

"My belief is that there are tons of qualified blacks and women. I don't assume they're not out there. You give them a chance. If they can do a job, fine. But you don't make excuses and you don't lower standards."

Thomas said he disagrees with the opinion that affirmative action is a way of making amends to minorities and women who have been historically discriminated against in the workplace.

"I don't see how anyone can, with a straight face, advocate that they know how to compensate for the denial of basic rights to one's ancestors," said Thomas, who was in Winston-Salem for the Tocqueville Forum at Wake Forest University. "I think we're playing games with ourselves. In addition, I think we need to really take a look and see to the extent that we have experimented with these things, what have been the results."

"I have lived through much of that grand experience. I started college during an era when we were first hearing the hints of preferential treatment programs and for the life of me, I can't see where it has been extraordinarily beneficial to black Americans."

Crim Communities ... Klans Up In NC; Enforcement

The Crime Stoppers program is seeking information about a Fast Fare robbery and says it is cleaning up crime in North Carolina.

Police say they are seeking information about an armed robbery at the Fast Fare, 5633 Western Blvd., and anyone with information may be eligible for a \$1,000 cash reward by calling Crime Stoppers at 834-HELP.

A man entered the Fast Fare April 7 at 8:16 p.m. with a sawed-off shotgun and demanded money, pushing aside a customer who approached the cashier during the robbery.

After taking the money, he fled on foot.

The suspect is described as a black male about 6' to 6'2" tall weighing about 190 pounds, with a medium dark complexion, no facial hair and short hair. He was wearing a reddish baseball cap, blue jeans, maroon sweatshirt or jacket with two white stripes on the shoulders, a white tee shirt and white Reebok high-top tennis shoes.

Crime Stoppers, as a program, was developed and first used in Albuquerque, N.M. To get the

program started, the local Chamber of Commerce donated funds to staff a special phone, advertise unsolved crimes and pay rewards of up to \$1,000 for information leading to arrests and indictments. Unhampered by skepticism, Crime Stoppers proved itself by solving the crimes it advertised faster than those which were not advertised.

As word of the success seen by the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers program spread, other states began to use the concept. The first Crime Stoppers program in North Carolina

was started in 1979. Today, there are 44 active programs in this state with four more having started this year. Since Crime Stoppers programs began springing up in North Carolina, they have recorded the following successes:

- Reception of 21,360 calls.
- Solution of 10,231 cases.
- Recovery of more than \$25.6 million in stolen property and illegal substances.
- Payment of 2,408 rewards totaling \$374,112.
- 3,118 convictions.
- A 99 percent conviction rate.

(See CRIME STOPPERS, P. 2)

Many Diseases Killing Blacks At A High Rate

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Blacks are dying of many diseases at dramatically higher rates than whites, according to a draft report by a state government task force.

"Poor access to early detection and treatment services for diseases such as cancer appears to be a significant factor in the elevation of mortality rates for blacks," the draft says.

Michigan spends \$1.5 billion a year for health care for the poor but "there are people who are not receiving adequate health care, particularly in the area of prevention," said Harold Johnson, a member of the state Department of Public Health's Task Force on Minority Health.

Minorities are more likely than whites to hold low-wage jobs that don't provide health benefits, so they may not seek medical care until an illness becomes severe, said Johnson, dean of the University of Michigan's School of Social Work.

"We're going to have to find ways to make adequate health care more accessible and available to some of the disadvantaged population groups in this state," Johnson told Booth Newspapers. "We're being penny-wise and pound-foolish at the moment."

For several killer diseases, statistics compiled in the report show Michigan has a long way to go to bring black death rates in line with those of whites, the report said.

Black men in 1985 died of heart disease at a rate 10 percent higher than their white counterparts—329 per 100,000 population versus 299 per 100,000 population.

Black women died of heart disease at a rate 33 percent higher than white women—208 per 100,000 as opposed to 156 for whites.

Blacks accounted for 34.6 percent of the state's 1985 kidney disease patients as logged in the Michigan Kidney Registry. The rate was 11.5 per 10,000 population versus 3.5 per 10,000 population for whites.

Black men in 1985 died of cancer at a rate 37 percent higher than white men, while black women died at a rate 20 percent higher than white

(See DISEASES, P. 2)

Holland Given Back NCCU Trustees' Spot

Charles V. Holland has been re-elected chairman of the N.C. Central University Board of Trustees after being forced to step down from the board in March when it was revealed his wife worked in the office of Lt. Gov. Robert B. Jordan, III.

Last week, in a regular session during the board meeting, Holland was re-elected chairman by an 11-1 vote. Board member David Stith voted against his reappointment and student body president Patricia Fair abstained.

Holland stepped down from the board seat because state law prohibits spouses of trustees at schools in the University of North Carolina system to hold state jobs.

(See DR. HOLLAND, P. 2)

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Respect For Law

Jackson Seeks Realism New Faces Needed In Washington

BY CHESTER A. HIGGINS, SR.
NNPA News Editor

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Democratic presidential candidate Jesse L. Jackson declared, "We need a new realism, not [merely] new faces in the White House."

Addressing more than 1,100 mostly white male audience members attending the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington recently, Jackson declared his "Jackson Doctrine" of economic justice at home and peace abroad is more ideally suited to the realities of a world that has vastly changed since World War II ended nearly 43 years ago.

"The next president must know this world," he asserted, "and this world is not just white nor male." At the end of World War II, the Third World was just beginning its struggle for equality. The world, he said, has changed dramatically since that time. Third World countries are struggling grimly against poverty, disease, despair. Communism holds no appeal to them. They seek help from whatever source is forthcoming. When leaders of America and Russia sit down at their chessboard they must remember that together they represent no more than one-eighth of the world's population.

Jackson declared that as president he would reinstitute respect for international law and, in an obvious dig at the much-investigated U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, III, for laws at home. He said he would convene a meeting of representatives of South African frontline states—Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Angola, (See EQUAL, P. 2)



"THUMBS UP" SIGN—Philadelphia—Democratic Presidential hopeful Jesse L. Jackson gives a "thumbs up" sign and holds up a little 7-year-old. Jackson visited the Hunting Park section of the city and the most notorious drug trafficking areas. Jackson in his campaign against drugs said that "Klansmen were never as dangerous as drug pushers."

Housing Authorities Gain Regional Honors

The Crime Prevention Program of the Housing Authority of Winston-Salem and the Community/Tenant Relations Program of the Housing Authority of Raleigh have been selected to receive a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Regional Performance Award.

"It is with great pleasure that I present these awards to the Housing Authorities of Winston-Salem and Raleigh," said Raymond A. Harris. "These public housing authorities, through the leadership of David L. Thompkins, executive director of WSHA and Floyd T. Carter, executive director of RHA, and its board, the residents and the local community have developed and implemented outstanding programs which will improve the quality of life in these cities."

The HUD Performance Awards Program was implemented in 1985 to recognize housing authorities which excel in the management of their authority and will help build ladders of opportunities for public housing residents. There are three award categories: Special Activity,

(See HOUSING, P. 2)

Wake Students Sparkle In "Pieces Of Gold"

Technical crews for lighting, sound, and videotaping will consist of students taking electives at several high schools, who install and tear down the equipment, operate sound boards, video equipment and lights.

Emceeding the show will be Marty Callaghan, radio and nightclub personality. Two of the numbers in the show, including the closing finale, are original compositions by Wake County

teachers. Scholarship awards will also be presented during the evening.

The Kaiser Permanente Award in Teaching will be given to Jill R. Ratchock, Garner Senior High.

The Triangle Advertising Federation Scholarships in Graphic Arts will be given to Jacqueline Hinkel and Ashley Nicole Britt from Cary Senior High.

The Wake County Education Foundation/Medical Staff Foundation Scholarships will be given to Catherine Wilson Marshall, Rodriguez Webb and Shelly Lynn Spencer of Sanderson High; Deidre Lynn Smith and Jason Frances Morgan of Broughton High; Douglas Wade Forte and Wen-Ling Lei of Athens Senior High; Kent Delano Faulcon, Loretta S. Miller and Rachele Shannon Kurtz of Enloe High; Sherry Deters of Garner Senior High and Wanda Kaye Barbour of East Wake Senior High.

Dramatic Increase

Crack: Small Communities Enemy

BY RON HARRIS
Special To The CAROLINIAN

In the past three years, according to a new Drug Enforcement Administration report, crack, a highly addictive cocaine derivative, has rapidly spread to 46 states—all but the most sparsely populated areas of the country. Using such phrases as "drastic increase," "serious problem," and "escalating to alarming levels," the 22-page document details the rapid emergence of this terrifying drug on the streets in

many middle-sized cities, smaller towns and even rural areas in America.

"Never before has any form of cocaine been available at such low cost and high potency," the report said of crack, a drug which is "inexpensive, highly addictive" and "physically and emotionally destructive."

The report has come just a time when President Reagan declared that "The tide of the battle has turned and we are beginning to win the crusade

for a drug-free America," citing surveys that showed cocaine abuse among high school seniors and other young adults dropped 20 percent last year.

But many local officials consider that White House rhetoric is not reflecting the whole picture at the community level. "Just saying 'no' is not enough," Peter F. Luongo, director of a youth treatment program in Maryland, told the Los Angeles Times. "We've got to do something."

The new crack trafficking

organizations, partly composed of members or former members of big-city street gangs, make extensive use of teenagers both as pushers and couriers. Young people, many under the age of 16, are tempted by the prospect of plenty of spending money, nice clothes, fancy cars, and the weapons that have become part of most crack operations. Individual organizations are reported to be selling up to \$3 million of crack a day in larger cities.

Apart from lowering prices to bolster crack use, big-business marketing techniques are now being adopted in some areas to increase customer sales, everything from packaging crack under brand names (like "Airborne" and "Sudden Impact") to sales competitions within trafficking organizations.

The initial response to the sweeping crack wave has been to call for increased law enforcement resources to effectively combat these new, well-armed drug networks and the violence and killing that follows them. But, as we have learned through years of escalating drug abuse, this alone will not lead to a drug-free America.

Even in a police state as tightly controlled as the Soviet Union, there

is a drug problem. "There has always been every type of drug available in Moscow," a medical doctor who defected to America said recently. "At night on streets near Red Square, you can get anything you want—women, men or drugs."

For those who work with drug users at the street level in American cities, there is a broad agreement that we cannot eliminate a social problem

(See CRACK, P. 2)

TRAINING IN COMMUNICATIONS—The Raleigh Club of International Training in Communications held its first annual speech contest aimed at promoting effective public speaking.

Bertha Summerville received first place with her topic "Crack: Cheap, Quick and Dirty." Pictured from left to right, Carolyn Davis, Barbara Blackburn, Maggie Jones and Ms. Summerville.