

**HIGH SCHOOL**

(Continued from page 1)

continuing survey: 54 percent said they had not been drunk at all in the past year, compared to 42 percent in 1986.

Also, the latest survey shows 46 percent have tried marijuana in the past year, compared to 56 percent in the 1986 survey. Those students claiming to be regular marijuana users dropped in 1988 to 18 percent, compared to 28 percent in 1986.

"I am encouraged by what seems to be a trend of decrease in both drinking problems and regular marijuana use," said Rebecca F. Brownlee, executive director of Drug Action of Wake County, a nonprofit agency providing outpatient treatment for adults and adolescents suffering substance abuse problems.

"The message seems to be getting out that drinking and using drugs are not what every young person does," added Ms. Brownlee. "However, there is still a tremendous problem for the community and the level of use—both of alcohol and other drugs—remains completely unacceptable."

The estimate of the number of students who have used marijuana during the month prior to being surveyed was 2,700 to 3,000. As many as 400 students had used cocaine during the 30 days before being questioned, and up to 900 students were estimated to have had "problems" with marijuana use in the year before being surveyed.

"The survey still shows how much of a problem drugs are for the community, and of how aggressively attacking the problem of drug and alcohol abuse is vital to the future of our young people," said Ms. Brownlee. "As far as we're concerned, drug and alcohol abuse is 'Public Enemy Number One!'"

The 1988 survey indicates that the 1987 decline in drug and alcohol use was no fluke. The percentage of high school youths who had ever used marijuana remained below 50 for the second year in a row after reaching a five-year high of 56 percent in 1986. Monthly marijuana use fell to a five-year low of 18 percent.

Large declines were also noted in the use of stimulants and hallucinogens as well as cocaine which had been increasing at an alarming rate in recent years. As in 1987, only marijuana and alcohol had ever been used by more than 30 percent of the surveyed youths; all the other drugs had been used by 15 percent or less of these youths. Those trends correspond to those observed at the national level.

Alcohol use generally remained at the 1987 levels. The percent of abstainers remained at about one-quarter of those surveyed, while the percent of infrequent use remained at about 50 percent. Still, more than one-fifth were classified as moderate-heavy drinkers, one-sixth drank until drunk 10 or more times during the past year and almost one-quarter reported driving after drinking during the previous year.

Although many youths begin smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and taking illicit drugs during later adolescence, the age of first use for cigarettes, marijuana and alcohol escalates rapidly beginning at age 12 or 13. At age 13 only 16 percent of youth have tried marijuana, while 58 percent have tried it by 17 years of age. Clearly, prevention should begin before the age of 12 when experimentation with gateway drugs is occurring.

**INSIDE AFRICA**

(Continued from page 1)

well in all of my life as I did in the two years I spent in this country. Sure, there were problems in the country but starvation was surely not one of them.

Given the very destructive nature of Africa's colonial past, African countries, in fact, have done well to sustain any system of economy. One carryover of this colonial legacy is that most African nations are made up of many different ethnic groups or "tribes." Before the coming of the colonists, many of these so-called "tribes" were nations unto themselves. What you have in most African countries today, therefore, are essentially nations within nations.

Europe, with its diversity of peoples and languages, is only recently solidifying some sort of economic unity with the advent of the European Common Market. This evolution was not without the fighting of a World War I and World War II which cost the lives of many hundreds of thousands. Africa, on the other hand, has the double burden of not only trying to unify across national boundaries, but within national boundaries as well.

To this extent, we cannot ignore the courageous effort taken by African nations forming such groupings as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and the Preferential Trade Association. These associations cut across ethnic and national boundaries and are forging the way to African regional cooperation. SADACC and PTA are pooling resources and working to eliminate barriers to inter-African trade.

Don't write Africa off. The best one could do would be to take a personal look at the continent and see for oneself. Barring that, read and talk to people who were born there or who

have spent time there. It is true that the continent has tremendous difficulties to overcome and needs help. Such was the situation with Germany and Japan at the end of World War II. Both these countries received massive aid after the war and behold, look at them today.

Africa will develop, grow strong and prosper. Working with Africans, an organization dedicated to improving the quality of life in Africa, I feel fortunate in being able to contribute to the process. Don't let this very exciting chapter in the book of human development pass you by.

**DRUG SUSPECTS**

(Continued from page 1)

truckers along our interstate highways," Hiatt said. "The message we've sent to them is that drug use will not be tolerated and that those who attempt to sell drugs will be dealt with swiftly and surely."

**DISCRIMINATION**

(Continued from page 1)

Price said. "We must preserve the dream of home ownership for the next generation of Americans, and I hope we will pass legislation to expand these opportunities in the 101st Congress. However, we must also ensure that all Americans are afforded the same opportunities."

**MUSLIMS**

(Continued from page 1)

participate in religious services, educational, business, political and cultural workshops and seminars. Each evening will be highlighted with well-known musicians and dinner.

**BACK-A-CHILD**

(Continued from page 1)

not surprised that the goal was surpassed because of the caliber of individuals involved, but I was exceptionally pleased with the end results," he said.

The highlight of the drive came when Wilkins made the announcement of the winner of the round-trip airline tickets donated by American Airlines to Curtis Downey, general manager of WQOK-FM 97.5. Downey also received a plaque from Wilkins in recognition of his efforts in obtaining the most donations. In conjunction with the announcement and plaque, Downey was presented with two roundtrip airline tickets by Joseph Holloway, general manager of WAUG, and Charles D. Harrison, sales manager of WAUG.

Downey said, "I appreciate and was totally surprised because, not knowing many people, I did not expect to win. However, once prospective donors understood the benefit of the campaign, it was easy."

**TENSIONS**

(Continued from page 1)

preneurs, and are thus able to open flourishing businesses at a moment's notice. The Koreans refuse to hire blacks and often treat their black customers with disrespect, blacks say.

In Washington, D.C., two years ago, an angry black community led by an outspoken minister boycotted a Korean business after the proprietor allegedly threatened a black female customer with a gun following an argument.

In many inner-city areas, Korean businesses build elaborate security fortifications, disrupting the flow of business to lessen "shoplifting and theft," they say. These show lack of respect, say infuriated blacks.

Some black vendors attending the forum emphasized that they "involve ourselves in community affairs, the churches, schools, etc. We didn't want to give the appearance," they said, as so many Koreans do and other ethnics before them did, "that we are on a one-way street, taking out everything and giving nothing back."

The Koreans denied they were able to secure loans quicker than blacks and said that by involving their entire family in the business they helped cut costs and enabled the businesses to survive.

Marshall Wong, a young Chinese-American who directs the D.C. Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs, believes there are about 60,000 Koreans in the Washington area, about 100,000 when the Baltimore area is included, making this one of the fastest-growing areas of Korean immigrants in the United States. About 3,000 Korean businesses are presently operating in the D.C. area, and more than 30,000 nationally and growing, it is believed.

Wong, whose department is sponsoring a Martin Luther King, Jr. commemoration at the end of January, agreed that a clash of cultures, the widely held perception that Koreans are receiving quick business loans, while blacks have difficulty in capital formation, and that black resentment over the fact that no local residents are hired by Koreans, all compounded by frustrations over the seeming successful appearance of Korean business efforts, exacerbate black/Korean/Asian tensions.

Wong said emphasis, however, should be placed on the fact that in many communities, for example in Brooklyn, N.Y., Koreans agreed to use black banks, and contractors, etc. In D.C., efforts are now being made



**CREDIT UNION BANQUET**—The 7th annual Greater Kinston Credit Union Banquet was held in Kinston recently with keynote speaker and mayor of Greenville Ed Carter. Also shown with Carter are the president of the Greater Kinston Credit Union, Walter N. Payton, Jr. and Kinston Mayor Buddy Ritch. The credit union has assets of over \$4 million.

**BLACK BUSINESS VIEWPOINT**

BY ROGER MASSEY

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following article is by a local minority businessman. Any views expressed in this article are those of the writer, and not necessarily those of this newspaper.

Ted Koppel asked, Why hasn't the Black race prospered in America? There are many reasons, but the most important reason is that the Black race as a whole has not helped one another in terms of spending their money by buying goods and services from Black Businesses. Plus Black people have a habit of depending on the government to set up social programs to help them find a place to live and give them jobs to do. Additionally, Black people have stood silently by when those government people passed laws that were not in the best interest of the Black community.

Not only have Black people not used the power of their green dollars and silver and copper coins to demand better treatment by the landlords, they have not used their voting power to elect the kind of people who could or would help to pass laws and see that these laws are enforced.

Black people also need to stop allowing the drug and alcohol habit to rule and ruin their lives. We, as Black people, must decide now, not later, to do these things. Stop taking drugs, stop drinking heavily, stop fighting and killing each other. Demand that the government force landlords to improve and upgrade the quality of existing housing, stay in school, and turn in those people responsible for selling drugs on our streets and in our schools whoever they may be. When you see someone selling or possessing drugs in your community, pick up the telephone and dial 911, ask for the police and report what you have seen and give names and addresses.

Black people must register to vote, and vote on election day for your local government representatives. Vote for the ones who can and will work for the betterment of our community, city and state.

If you have a complaint about the way you have been treated by a police officer, school teacher, landlord, social worker, or anyone; do not be afraid to call their boss and complain. Be sure to give names, dates and any other information that will identify the person and details of what happened. Even if you do not know the correct words to say, do the best you can and always take your time to speak.

This column is not only about spending and buying goods and services in the Black community. It also will include tips on helping your neighbors, talking with your neighbors and working with them to create a better community in which to live.

Let's begin now to communicate with one another. Take an interest in our neighborhoods, our children, our parents, our friends, and our community.

Let's demand of our landlords that they repair our homes and have them meet the standards for decent housing. Let's demand that our government servants do their part to enforce the laws with equal treatment for all the people.

If you have any comments or concerns about this column you're welcome to write: **BLACK BUSINESS VIEWPOINT**, 2816-108 Trawick Road, Raleigh, N. C. 27604.

**Most 'New' Foods Are Really Convenience Foods**

By Joan Gosper  
N.C.State University

Over 9,000 new food products were introduced in 1988, says Rachel Kinlaw, extension foods and nutrition specialist at North Carolina State University.

Many of these new foods are simply products designed for the consumer who doesn't have the time or desire to cook, Kinlaw notes. For example, microwaveable sandwiches, snack foods, burritos and toppings for vegetables and meats were among the new items. The areas of condiments and candy, gum and snacks accounted for more than 2,700 of the new items available.

For the traditionalists among us, the extension specialist notes that leading vegetables in the market this time of year include carrots, broccoli, potatoes, peppers, iceberg lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cabbage. "While supplies of some of these vegetables fluctuate a bit from week to week as harvests shift among growing areas, overall supplies will be very good," Kinlaw says.

Grapefruit supplies are good this

year, with Florida production up a little and Texas growers harvesting almost 20 percent more than last winter. This year's larger orange crops are also coming to market. Winter pears, which include D'anjou, bosc and comice, are in record supply this year.

**BABY FOOD**  
If you make baby food at home, you may find it convenient to freeze single-serving portions, suggest extension foods and nutrition specialists at North Carolina State University.

Spoon freshly-made baby food into a clean ice cube tray or drop spoonfuls onto a cookie sheet. Cover with foil and freeze until the food is solid. Then put the frozen cubes into a freezer bag or container. Thaw only the number of cubes the baby will need at one meal, and be sure to thaw the cubes in the refrigerator, not on the counter.

to "cross-cultural" training for D.C. personnel who have to deal with the Korean community. In Los Angeles, Asians and blacks are exploring entering joint business ventures.

Among those attending the forum in the National Press Building, besides this reporter, were Lavern Gill, editor, Metro Chronicle newspaper; Jerry Phillips, WJZY-FM radio; George Wilson, National Black Network (radio); Sang Kwang Lee, Tong A Daily; Sing Bu Yang, Korean American Chamber of Commerce; Subong Oh, president of Korean-American Association; Alvin Brown, WYVS radio; Edward Ko, attorney, Korean American Association and Dr. Claude Mayberry, of the Science Journal, a black businessman.

**JESSE JACKSON**

(Continued from page 1)

or police needs. Thus, South Africa easily gets around IBM's ban on sales to the military and police.

IBM also contends that continued sales are needed to assure the livelihood of its 1,500 former employees, "or whom IBM set up an independent company when IBM 'departed' in 1987. However, the new company has since been taken over by Barlow-Rand, a military contractor and South Africa's largest industrial company. "Barlow-Rand seems capable of assuring jobs and livelihood for the ex-IBM employees on its own," Less said.

The resolution has also been endorsed by Joseph Lowery, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Danu Smith, executive director, Washington Office on Africa; Richard Trumka, president, United Mine Workers of America; Robert Edgar, Howard University Professor of African Studies; Roscoe Nix, president, Montgomery County NAACP; Rabbi Andrew Baker, Rabbi Jerry Serrotta, founder of New Jewish Agenda; the National Black Workers Alliance of IBM Employees; and the African National Congress of South Africa. A strong letter of support has also been received from Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town Desmond M. Tutu.

The resolution is also cosponsored by the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, composed of some 25 Christian religious organizations.

**Thompson Influence Present In Georgetown Victory**

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP)—Coach John Thompson was absent, but his influence was felt, right down to the very last field goal that won a game Georgetown seemed destined to lose.

From the towel draped over the empty chair on the bench, to the determination in his players, to the strategy on the game-winning play, Thompson's impact on the third-ranked Hoyas survived his boycott of the game.

Georgetown overcame Providence 80-77 when Charles Smith hit a five-foot jumper from the right baseline with five seconds left and two technical foul shots with one second to go after Providence called a timeout even though it had none left.

Smith, who scored 35 points, also enabled Bobby Winston to make a layup that cut Providence's lead to 77-76 with 45 seconds remaining. Smith saved a ball that was headed out of bounds near midcourt by knocking it off Providence's Carlton Screen and into Winston's hands.

"I said from day one, this is Charles Smith's team," Providence Coach Rick Barnes said of the senior guard. "He was the man for them down the stretch."

Hoya freshman center Alonzo Mourning disagreed.

"This is not Charles Smith's basketball team," he said. "This is Georgetown's basketball team and, really, Coach Thompson's."

But Thompson, choosing to fight for a principle rather than a Big East victory, wasn't there to see his team score the game's last nine points. He sat out his second consecutive game to protest Proposition 42, a rule passed recently by the NCAA convention that tightens entrance requirements for athletes.

Thompson walked off the court just before the team's game against Boston College, didn't make the trip to Providence and hasn't said how long his job action will last.

But he did give Craig Esherick, his assistant who filled in for him, some advice three hours before the game.

"He said, 'Craig, if all else fails, give Smitty the ball,'" Esherick said. "It wasn't a bad strategy. It wasn't my strategy. It was Coach Thompson's strategy."

That strategy improved

Georgetown's record to 13-1 in the Big East. Providence, which lost its 20th spot in the rankings by falling to Villanova, dropped to 13-2 and 3-2.

Draped on the back of the vacant chair between Esherick and assistant coach Mike Riley was a towel, symbolic of the towel Thompson usually has draped on his shoulder during games.

For most of the game, though, Thompson's team seemed to be the losing team.

Georgetown missed its first 12 shots and trailed 49-37 at halftime and 61-61 with 12:28 left. After taking its first lead, 65-64 on Winston's layup with 7:29 to go, it fell behind 77-71 as Providence capped a nine-point run with 1:50 remaining.

"They never hung their heads, even when they got down by 14 points," Screen said.

"We can't let the other team set the tempo of the game," Mourning said. "That's what Providence did [in the first half]. At halftime, Coach Esherick told us not to try to get it all back at once."

Georgetown, which got 10 points from Jaren Jackson, made 16 of 38 shots in the first half but 17 of 30 in the second.

"In the second half we didn't throw as many crazy passes," Esherick said.

Providence, led by 20 points from Eric Murdock and 13 each from Marty Conlon and Abdul Shamsid-Dann, hit 18 of its 34 shots in the first half but only eight of 26 in the second.

"If we stayed with them defensively the way we did in the first half, we'd be all right," Friar forward Matt Palazzi said.

They stayed with Smith on the game-winning shot.

"We tried to run a clearout for me and it worked. Somebody was in my face. Somebody was everywhere," he said. The shot still went in.

"Coach Thompson told us the best way to support him was to play hard and smart," Smith said. "I think we did a good job at that."

**STERILE SUPPLY TECH.**

To work in the Veterinary teaching hospital decontaminating & processing surgical packs & instrumentation. Knowledge of instrumentation & sterilizer operation preferred. For more info, contact NCSU Human Resources, Box 7210, Raleigh, NC 27695-7210.

EOE/AA

**NCSU**

**PROJECT DIRECTOR**

The North Carolina Coalition of Farm and Rural Families is seeking a new Project Director to manage its small farm horticultural marketing project. A college degree is required, preferably in the area of Agriculture, Horticulture, Public Administration or a related field. Experience in staff supervision, administration, fiscal management or in directing a non-profit organization is also required. Send cover letter and resume to P. O. Box 867, Monroe, North Carolina 28110 by Feb. 7, '89.

EOE

**RES. TECH II NEEDED**

NCSU Col. of Veterinary Med.: Exp. in a Research Lab. ability to handle ponies and horses, communicate clearly, work with others, prepare timely reports on work; pleasant and prepared to use own initiative. For more information contact NCSU Human Resources, Box 7210, Raleigh, NC 27695-7210.

EEO/AF

**NCSU**

**WAKE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

**NURSING EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS:** Two full-time teaching positions for experienced medical-surgical instructors to teach in the Nursing curriculum. Qualifications include a Master's Degree in Nursing with a minimum of 3 years medical, surgical, clinical experience, and teaching experience preferred. **DEADLINE 2/10/89.**

**FOR INFORMATION/APPLICATION CONTACT:**  
**WAKE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE**  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL  
9101 Fayetteville Road  
Raleigh, NC 27603  
(919) 772-0551, Ext. 121

**ONLY APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED, RESUMES MAY BE ATTACHED.**

**AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER**