

EDITORIALS

'You're A Part Of The Solution, Or You're A Part Of The Problem'

THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER'S ARE NOT ALWAYS THOSE OF THE PAPER'S

Guest Editorial

From The WINSTON-SALEM CHRONICLE

International relations between U.S.A., many African countries and West Germany were probably solidified and extended during the recent USA-Pan African-West German track meet in Durham. The event was a classic example of how sports and games bridge communication barriers, extend friendship and harmonize people's respect for one another.

Yet there was a healthy spirit of competition among the participants and the many spectators, leading many to believe that everybody enjoyed the event.

There was a contrast with the previous Pan-African and USA meet that took place in Durham two years ago. To the Africans during the meet, the place was new and many of them did not really know what to expect. This time, it was no longer going to an unknown place: it was a place that many of the athletes had been before and had many friends. There was no repetition of what happened during the previous meet when an Ethiopian mile runner confused the final stages of his race and stopped short of one round and got beat to the disappointment of nearly all the spectators. This time too, the West Germans added style to the meet with their presence and sportsmanship.

Said one African, "I enjoyed the meet and I am glad to be here." Another runner from the USA echoed the sentiment by saying that, "It is a great event."

Yet all was not well to everybody. Complained an African athlete, "The arrangements were not to our liking. It has been difficult for us to get equipment for training and there was no proper co-ordination." She cited the case of Ilse Gaede of West Germany, who placed 1st in discus and who was later disqualified because of illegal discus, as a proof that there was no proper co-ordination. "Who knows," she said, "how many other athletes used illegal means to win?"

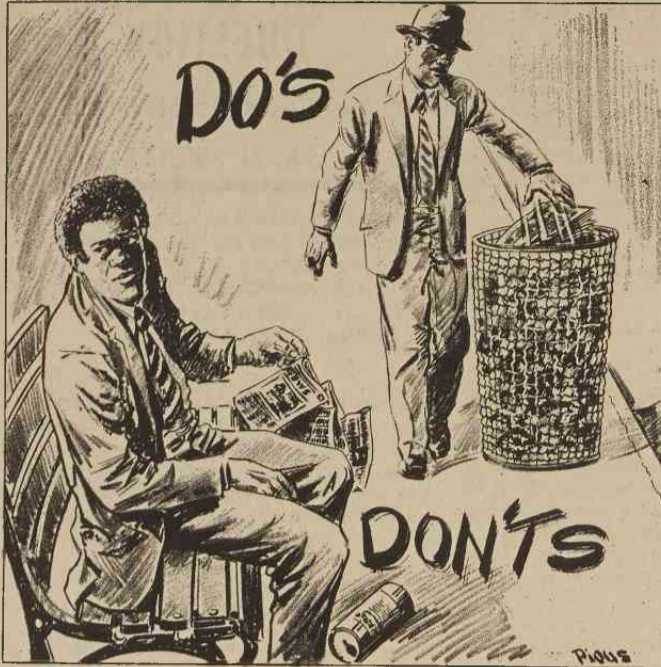
Both Beatrice Emodi and Beatrice Ewuzie of Nigeria, were excited about the meet and were looking forward to going to Canada for the next meet there. Both girls are students at Grambling State University, Louisiana. Will they come back to North Carolina if there is another meet, I asked them. "Yes," answered both of them. "I like the kind of people I met here," Emodi said.

Since the track meet two years ago, there had been increased recruiting of African runners to American universities. Some of these student athletes are happy and enjoying their stay in the universities where they study but there are also others who say that their stay has not been what they expected. There is a case of a Kenyan athlete who was brought to a college on athletic scholarship and who later found out, to his greatest disappointment, that his scholarship made no provisions for illness. This kind of situation has led some to say that some of the schools are not taking good care of the athletes they brought here.

Did the visiting athletes have time to see some parts of North Carolina? "Of course," answered a Ghanaian. "I went as far as Rocky Mount, Raleigh and Greensboro. And I met many African students during a party hosted by some African students for some of the athletes."

"The weather was beautiful during the meet," said a Kenyan. "The rain seemed to know exactly when to stop." The rain indeed did know when to stop for it had rained for three days that week and just dried up a day before the meet.

When the track meet may have become history, the friendships cemented by many during the occasion will probably be an everlasting reminder that human relationship in the arena of sports is one of the best things that will endure the strains of our times.



TO BE EQUAL

by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Executive Director of the National Urban League

There's trouble ahead for the economy. Officials and economists are saying that the worst is behind us and that the recession/Depression has finally bottomed out.

If past experience is any guide that means we're in for a new wave of bad news. Rosy predictions seem always to be followed by new downturns. Remember the "light at the end of the tunnel" we were always told about during the Vietnam War?

This time the optimists are saying that the economic skies will be bright blue but with one small exception. It seems the thunder cloud of unemployment will still be with us. No one predicts that the economic upswing will reduce unemployment by more than a marginal amount.

Historically, recessions have been followed by declines in unemployment, but it lags behind other economic indicators and joblessness is always higher at the end of the recession than before. This time the lag is expected to be worse, with all agreed on an official unemployment rate of no less than 7.5 percent even when the economy is back on course. And that's almost double the true jobless rate.

Whatever the other indicators say it's going to be difficult to convince people that good times are back when the ranks of the unemployed are still so huge. Yet there is reluctance to create the jobs and take the federal actions needed to put people back to work because of fears of inflation and of the costs of such programs.

Such fears are misplaced because the real costs of continued high unemployment are so staggering they dwarf the costs of insuring full employment.

Official unemployment (grossly understated) is running at about 9 percent of the labor force. What if it were cut to five percent, still too high but a rate considered reasonable just a few years ago?

The answer: the economy would be producing goods and services worth \$200 billion a year and the government would be collecting \$56 billion more in tax revenues than at present. And

there wouldn't be the billions spent on various forms of unemployment compensation. For each additional one point reduction in unemployment there would be a corresponding rise of \$50 billion in production and \$14 billion in extra government tax receipts.

In effect, a full employment policy of job-creation and expansion would pay for itself. But that's not all. In addition to positive benefits of full employment, there would be the enormous costs saved in individual misery and in family and health problems -- real costs of joblessness that are never factored into government budget figures because they either have no dollar value or because the costs are borne by individuals and in secondary effects upon society, such as increased crime.

An example of such high costs of unemployment was given in testimony at a recent Congressional hearing when an expert witness, a Cornell University professor, testified to a sharp rise in teenage suicides, in juvenile delinquency, and in divorce rates, all of which he attributes in large part to economic conditions such as poverty and unemployment.

A rise in suicides has also been observed by psychiatrists at community mental health centers. They also note increased alcoholism, drug abuse, divorce and other problems tied to joblessness and money problems.

Surrounded by symbols of affluence, more and more people are struggling to survive on less and less. The average worker brings home less in real wages than he did ten years ago, and it's been estimated about one-fourth of all workers will be unemployed at some time during 1975. And even that startling figure doesn't include the five million or more people who would like to work but can't find a job and have dropped out of the labor force.

For all the timidity about taking positive steps to put everyone back to work, it is now clear that the social and economic costs of full employment far outweigh the enormous costs of the present Depression.



INSIGHT: For Teens Only

by Miller Carter, Jr.

Most of us don't realize how fortunate we are to have the two most important gifts that anyone could have. These two gifts are our hearing and our sight. We often take these gifts for granted and because we take them for granted, we don't always use them as effectively as we should. I guess we will never realize their true value until we lose one or both of them.

Just think of what the world would be like if no one could see or hear -- although it might be better for some. There would not be very much accomplished in the world today. But, because of our not being able to see or hear, we couldn't tell the differences in the races. In this way, everyone would be the same and everyone would work together instead of working against one another.

Though seeing and hearing have their good and bad points (mostly good), they are both definite factors in learning for everyone. By seeing and hearing we experience many things in life that we would otherwise not be able to experience. If we were in a situation where we had to give up one of these gifts, which one would it be? It's a very hard decision, isn't it?

Sometimes we may look at something or hear something but we don't really pay it any attention. There is a difference between "looking" and "seeing", as well as between "hearing" and "listening". Looking at something means just to glance at it and to take notice of its presence; but to "see" that same object means to know that it is present and the reason for its presence. I'm sure we've all done this when "looking" at the furniture in our homes -- we "see" things that we

focus more of our attention on. This same reasoning holds true for hearing and listening. We "hear" noises when we don't "listen". A classic example is "old folks" and rock music. The "old folks" hear a noise when they hear rock music. They don't "listen" to it. They think that rock music is just a bunch of junk with no meaning.

This brings out another point which is very important. The point is "How well do we see or listen?" "What kind of an understanding or meaning do we get from what we see or hear?"

Just like the "old folks" think rock music has no meaning; others think pop art has no meaning when they look at it. These things DO have meaning. It just depends on how well you "listen" or how well you "see". If we don't put forth enough effort, then how do we expect to find an understanding?

For a better understanding when listening and seeing, here are a few hints that I use that may be beneficial to you:

(1) Focus your attention on one thing at a time.

(2) When you listen to someone talk, look them in the eyes.

(3) Don't try to talk and listen at the same time.

(4) Ask questions about what you don't understand.

(5) Don't waste your time looking or listening to things that don't interest you.

Our eyesight and hearing are gifts. We should use them to the best of our ability.

THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK: You will never know how much you love something or someone until it's gone.

Things You Should Know

J. B. BELLEY

A BLACK HAITIAN, BORN IN SLAVERY, WORKED HIS WAY UP TO THE RANK OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN NAPOLEON'S ARMY! LATER, HE WAS A DELEGATE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHERE HE OPPOSED THE SLAVERY INTERESTS IN A STIRRING AND HISTORY-MAKING SPEECH THAT STARTED THE VOTE THAT ENDED SLAVERY FOREVER IN HAITI!



CONTINENTAL FEATURES

THE BETTER WE KNOW US

Bob is sometimes singled out by autograph hounds but he says it's not really a bother; however, it can get a bit frustrating when he is trying to get something done or if he is in a hurry.

For the past three seasons that Bob has played with Buffalo, he

and his teammates have got along very well. He only wishes that the team had more players. He feels that the team won't win a championship with the few players that it now has. What the team needs is more help in the forward and guard positions. Even though Bob feels that the team needs

more players, he likes being a part of the present team and hopes to continue playing for as long as his legs hold out.

Bob McAdoo, a man with a dream of playing professional basketball, has seen his dream come true. How about that! To start very, very small and

work his way up to the "big time"! McAdoo's success is just a sample of what we can do if we set a goal, and prepare and qualify ourselves for the achievement of that goal.

Bob McAdoo, a good man to know, for the better we know him, THE BETTER WE KNOW US.

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