

Unemployment At R.J. Reynolds

WINSTON-SALEM — As employment lines lengthen and the future of the economy remains uncertain, there is some good news for workers today.

Many well-paid jobs in America are unfilled, with job openings in fields that promise the greatest employment opportunities for the next 10-20 years, according to John Trulove, vice president of personnel for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Electronic, computer and mechanical technicians, programmers, engineers, business machine repairers and secretaries with word processing experience will be at a premium into the 21st century, said Trulove.

"As electronic and computer technologies become more and more sophisticated, we will see employees with some technical training in the scientific fields doing very well in the business world," said Trulove, who is responsible for personnel administration for the nation's leading tobacco company.

Trulove estimates that by 1990, R.J. Reynolds will double its high technology workforce. By that year, the company is scheduled to open two new manufacturing facilities and one central distribution center which will house the latest in computer processors.

Many of the workers in the facilities will be current employees who will undergo on-the-job training to learn to operate the new equipment. Several will be students currently enrolled in technical school training programs to meet the needs of Fortune 500 companies such as R.J. Reynolds.

"The prognosis for the next generation is very good for people who are directed to high technology fields," said Trulove. "Careers will be practically unlimited for them if they plan their education carefully and possess the necessary personal characteristics to perform with corporations."

Trulove said that R.J. Reynolds and its manufacturing, research and development and engineering staffs work closely with high schools, technical schools and colleges to ensure that students and faculties are aware of future and present employment opportunities with R.J. Reynolds if they pursue the proper curriculum.

"Educators are interested in changes in tobacco technology because their curricula must be compatible with the industry's requirements for technical personnel," he said.

Trulove said education is more important in the 1980s than ever before. Brains, rather than brawn, are required to keep high-speed equipment running at peak efficiency and producing top quality products.

"Years ago far more jobs in a cigarette factory required muscular strength and physical labor. Today, a majority of our operations depend on an employee's ability to understand complex equipment and to take proper action to correct or prevent malfunctions," said Trulove.

Trulove said that while making cigarettes may be no more difficult in the 1980s than it was in 1913 when the first rolled cigarette, Camel, came off

the R.J. Reynolds production line, the manufacturing procedures have changed dramatically.

"The two functions are as disparate as operating and maintaining a T-model Ford and a fuel-injected modern car with all the extras," he said.

"People who can keep tobacco processes running must be extremely current in their technical exper-

tise," he said. "This will continue to be the challenge of the future."

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., manufactures Winston, Salem, Camel, Doral II, Vantage, More and NOW cigarettes, as well as a full range of chewing and smoking tobaccos.

Tuskegee Alumni Convention Success

TUSKEGEE — They came, a handsome, impressive group, meeting and patting old friends on their backs, walking along the Avenue, strolling leisurely through the spacious valley, losing themselves helplessly in the maze of the Tuskegee Chapel, but, most of all, radiantly smiling.

An estimated 4,000 alumni returned to pay tribute to their Alma Mater during Tuskegee Institute's Alumni Convention, held July 2-5.

But their most extraordinary virtue was not manifest in their beauty, their awe, or proud, sometimes aimless, gait. It was not only represented by their loyal attendance at such Centennial events as the Moton-Patterson Centennial Banquet, Friday, July 3, at Tompkins Dining Hall; or undaunted participation during the climactic festivities on July 4. No, these do not even come close.

The quintessence of their return was best revealed by their willingness to piece together that which was asunder, and by their

generous financial contributions. Alumni enjoyed special workshops, a victory parade, dances, many banquets, music, historic presentations, tours, neighborhoods on review, and a variety of other activities.

Their gratitude was expressed by the estimated \$130,000 received over the Centennial weekend. Institute leaders in every sense of the word, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Patterson gave a gift of \$25,000 during the Centennial festivities, while current and retiring President Luther H. Foster donated \$10,000. These amounts, however, are not included in the total aforementioned.

The largest alumni Centennial contribution was given jointly by Atty. and Mrs. Nathaniel Colley who contributed \$40,000 during the weekend, bringing their total Centennial contributions to \$50,000.

Tuskegee Institute has come a long way from the small wooden shanty which marked its beginning nearly one hundred years ago. But more than



Attendees 4-H Electric Congress

Durham County 4-H members Doug Ferrell, (left) and Kieth Ferrell, both of Rt. 1, Morrisville, were delegates to the State 4-H Electric Congress at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, July 13-15. Ms. Patricia Laxton, manager of consumer products and education for Duke Power Company, (right) accompanied the delegates. The 4-H'ers were selected for achievement in their electric projects. Duke Power Company sponsored their trip. The Congress was conducted by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Former Resident Heads Indiana Alumni

Dr. Edward G. High, a former resident of Durham and former professor at North Carolina Central University, is the new president of the Indiana University Alumni Association. He assumes the office by virtue of election to president-elect in 1980.

Dr. High received the A.B. degree in 1940, A.M., 1941 and Ph.D. in 1950 from Indiana University. He has been a professor and acting chairman of the department of biochemistry and, since 1967, chairman of the department of biochemistry at Meharry

Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. He was recently selected the first annual Percy L. Julian Memorial lecturer of the Institute of Nutrition of the University of North Carolina. In 1965, he was a visiting professor in biochemistry at the University of Teheran, Iran. He has been a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service, extramural associate for the National Institutes of

Health, the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, and the Office of Child Development of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He has published extensively in scientific journals.

Dr. High is married to the former Miss Kathryn (Nip) Weston Toole of Durham, and they have five daughters and seven grandchildren.

South Africa

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cities have protested the tour in recent months and in mid-July opponents of the visit poured potent weed-killer on one rugby field. The resultant dead grass now etches in large letters: NO TOUR.

New Zealand observers say the nation has not been so thoroughly divided since the Vietnam War, and that Muldoon's prime concern may be the general elections next November. They say the Prime Minister may lose support of influential wealthy backers if he yields to pressures and denies the Springboks visas.

Yet the consequences of the visit will also be severe. The tour has been condemned by Commonwealth nations, by the United Nations special Committee on Apartheid and by the Organization of African Unity. The Commonwealth will move its September meeting of finance ministers out of New Zealand if the tour is not cancelled. And African states would press to exclude New Zealand from the November athletics World Cup in Rome and the February 1982 Commonwealth games in Australia.

The precedent has already been set. The 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, N.Z., were saved only by cancellation of a Springboks tour. A similar tour by a New Zealand team to South Africa sparked an African boycott of the Montreal Olympics in 1976.

In 1977, Commonwealth nations including New Zealand signed the Gleneagles agreement promising active discouragement of all sports contact with South Africa. Critics of the current Springbok tour say New Zealand is violating this agreement as well as the International Declaration Against Apartheid in Sports.

In the U.S., where rugby scarcely exists, opposition is nonetheless growing to the three Springbok matches scheduled here for September. Operation PUSH is expected to approach the Chicago City Council to try to stop a match there and a resolution has already been introduced to the New York State Legislature by its black caucus to ban South African teams from playing in that state. If passed, this would cancel a September 22 match in Albany and a September 26 encounter in New York City.

The U.S. State Department has granted the Springboks visas for the matches, saying on July 13 that the U.S. doesn't interfere with private sports contacts. Richard Laphick, chairman of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (ACCESS) calls the action "consistent with all the moves the Administration has made so far regarding South Africa." He expects the U.S. government to point to the one mixed ancestry player chosen to join the Springboks for international matches, and to suggest that his presence means change in South African sports policies.

The fear among many American sports enthusiasts is that the mushrooming secondary boycott will be turned on all U.S. sports, and end in a boycott of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. Over 40 Americans are on the list of offenders, and though the issue has as yet attracted relatively little attention in this country, it has at times dominated the sports pages in Britain, the Caribbean and other Commonwealth areas.

In February, for example, three of Britain's top tennis players were detained and then deported from Nigeria without playing at scheduled tournaments because of their sports links with South Africa. And in Guyana, a British cricket team had to leave precipitously without playing because team member Robert Jackson has played and coached in South Africa, and own property there.

In May, a South Africa tour by an Irish rugby team — the first in twenty years — sparked the withdrawal of Zimbabwe's invitation to another Irish team, and cancellation of visits to Ireland by the national soccer teams of Kenya and Ethiopia.

The escalation of pressures is likely to have an increasing impact, as when 14 British soccer players withdrew from scheduled South African exhibition games last month, after being threatened with "severe disciplinary action" by FIFA, the world soccer federation.

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