



Winn-Dixie Gives UNCF Gift

Mr. Purdie Anders, Vice-president for Development at Saint Augustine's College, is shown receiving a \$5,000 check from Mr. J.D. James, Manager of Winn-Dixie Raleigh, Inc., for the United Negro College Fund. This gift will be part of the 1981 UNCF campaign.

U.S. South Africa Engagement

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say — the most important practical and positive application of the policy currently under consideration. "It's important that we do something that makes us more credible all around," says one State Department official involved in the planning. The August 31 U.S. veto of UN Security Council resolution condemning the latest South African incursion into Angola and a series of other actions and statements have created a widespread perception of an American "jilt" toward white South Africa.

In a major policy speech August 29, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker took issue with the view that the U.S. is playing favorites in southern Africa. "We cannot and will not permit our hand to be forced to align ourselves with one side or another," he declared, adding: "Neither will we align ourselves with apartheid policies that are abhorrent to our own multiracial democracy."

But he reiterated that "the U.S. also seeks to build a more constructive relationship with South Africa, one based on shared interests, persuasion, and improved communication."

As evidence of the altered bilateral relationship, two junior South African military officers — one from the navy and one from the air force — were permitted to attend a U.S. Coast Guard air and sea rescue course in August. The administration plans to continue this kind of cooperation, which the Carter administration and even some of its predecessors barred, but wants to "de-militarize" it.

The administration has also agreed to increase the number of military attaches assigned to each country's embassy, returning to staffing levels in effect before South Africa expelled three American officers in 1979 on charges of espionage and the Carter administration retaliated with the expulsion of two South Africans.

The action which has probably proved most popular with white South Africa in general, though, was the issuance of visas to the Springbok rugby team, whose matches in the U.S. will help break through the curtain of international isolation that surrounds South African sport.

State Department sources say that contacts on other matters of mutual concern, like minerals, are also increasing. And as a further sign of more normal ties, two South African Cabinet ministers planning U.S. visits in October are expected to be received at "an appropriate level in the appropriate U.S. agencies." They are Minister of Health L.A.

Munnik and Minister of Interior Chris Heunis. The U.S. has also agreed to a South African request, pending since 1979, to add two honorary consulates — in Phoenix and Pittsburgh. "Constructive engagement is based on the premise that change in South Africa can be brought about, nurtured, and helped to fruition by positive support," State Department country officer for South Africa David B. Dlouhy declared in a June address at a private symposium on educational needs of black

South Africans. "It is our analysis that negative pressure breeds negative results." He said a "philosophical difference" with the previous administration and other advocates of "the carrot and stick" approach was what lay behind the Reagan administration's interest in supporting black education. The arms embargo against South Africa adopted as a voluntary measure by the U.S. in 1962, endorsed by the UN in 1963 and made mandatory by the world organization in 1977,

ment help. This is no big sin. Japan especially has a partnership with its management and labor and out ranks us in every export market. A RFC entity would assure our businesses survival and jobs.

Blacks are very practical and innovative. As William T. Coleman, Jr., our former secretary of Transportation under President Ford, said in the *New York Times* recently, blacks still need equal opportunity and numbers in every phase of employment. I hope Mr. Reagan's advisers are listening to Mr. Coleman, a creditable black Republican.

A WARNING

The people with advantages and wealth in the United States must realize that they cannot ignore the masses in this land who are middle class and poor. The unemployment rate is far beyond the statistics: as many blacks have given up and live outside normal conditions.

Mr. Reagan by his economic plans and practices is creating for the first time a drift toward confrontation of the classes.

"effectively set the tone for the past twenty years of efforts to end apartheid." Dlouhy asserted. The black educational assistance program, he suggested, could be "a positive initiative on the same order of magnitude as the embargo."

During those past two decades, U.S. assistance has focused on southern Africa's refugees. Since the Development Training Program for Southern Africa was approved by Congress in 1976, U.S. aid to refugees has increased substantially. In fiscal year 1981, the U.S. has committed some \$6.7 million for educational training and assistance programs for South Africa and Namibia.

What the Reagan administration has in mind, however, "represents a significant departure in the approach to the problem of education for black South Africans," Dlouhy explained. Under the State Department's current plan, U.S. assistance would be given to blacks now living in South Africa, for education in the U.S. and probably in South Africa as well.

The idea did not originate with the Reagan administration. A paper proposing educational aid was presented to the State Department last September. It was prepared by David Smock from the Institute of International Education, which in May was given a \$380,000 grant by the administration as a first step in the assistance plan.

Two bills in Congress, one sponsored by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY) calling for a minimal expenditure of \$5.7 million and one in the Senate, calling for a maximum outlay of that much, provide the legislative vehicles the administration hopes to ride to put into place this key underpinning for a policy critics say is "full

of holes." A primary objective of the educational plan, one official says, is to "convince black South Africans we haven't written them off." But even a well-funded undertaking is unlikely

to convince many Africans, in South Africa or elsewhere on the continent, increasingly skeptical as they appear to be about U.S. intentions, that "constructive engagement" is a policy they can endorse.

Tips On Buying

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home to the place where you'll live? If so, get some references from the moving company and call them up to see how good a job the movers did. The warranty might say that the company that sells the mobile home is not responsible for any damage done while the home is being moved or set up.

9) Will you have a written lease for the land you'll be living on? How long will it allow you to stay there? Remember, if you don't have a lease, the landlord can ask you to leave at any time with only a few days notice. And finding a new spot for your home can be difficult, and moving it can be expensive. Make sure that the land has the resources you'll want, such as clean water.

10) What if problems come up with the mobile home dealer or the warranty service? You should complain to the Department of Insurance in Raleigh, 1-800-662-7777, or your local Better Business Bureau, or if you have a legal problem related to a mobile home, you can call North State Legal Services.

The Reagan Crowd

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The affluent in their selfish ways are rapidly creating a sub-culture which is ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-educated and lacking adequate health care. The medical profession, the banks, the oil corporations, utility companies, lawyers (to name a few) are greedy and non-caring.

Mr. Reagan has gutted mass transportation in major urban areas. Poor people making near minimum wages plus middle classes commuting by rail are hard hit.

The cutting down on school lunches and training programs shows a callousness unparalleled in history.

Grating for young people are the cuts in educational grants and loans. Many colleges will have to close. How, one conjectures, can the United States become productive again when investment in our young people has become miserly. It is just as important to invest in human resources as it is in military hardware.

The list grows as the budget bill passed by an uncourageous Congress unfolds.

Mr. Reagan and cutters are laying the ground for resentment and bitterness. He

is on the same road as Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

It is the duty of any leader to find the resources to meet the minimum requirements of his or her citizens.

Recently I talked with some bright young black lawyers. They stated succinctly that if President Reagan and his Svengali, Mr. Stockman, deny blacks and other minorities economic redress, the President (1) could provoke impeachment proceedings against him; (2) be brought to court on economic malfeasance and economic criminality.

They claim no moral majority can save him from this fate unless he changes course. To be sure, this is a disturbing possibility which Mr. Reagan should heed.

Blacks must give no quarter. No President or a bunch of selfish Coolidge and Hoover imitators must be permitted to do us blacks in. Short of violence we must use every tactic to remain an indelible part of the United States. This is our country too!

DO IT WITH TASTE.

The smooth and refreshing taste of Seagram's Gin makes the best drinks possible. Enjoy our quality in moderation.

Seagram's



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