

# Point of View

## PEOPLE, PLACES and POLITICS

By Joe Neal



A few weeks ago one of the major daily papers wrote an editorial concerning what position the United States should take relative to a loan South Africa was seeking from the International Monetary Fund. Of course, the editorial rightly judged that this country should not be a party in granting of such loans to the South African Government.

The fact that the United States seems willing to consider granting a loan to the South African government has implications far beyond the IMF. This country's consideration of South Africa for such a loan from the IMF points up the cozy relationship which South Africa has developed with the United States since Reagan has been President.

We as a nation have become a partner in the crimes and dehumanization of a people solely because of their color. I speak of the millions of blacks who are killed and maimed by the South African government for the sole purpose of maintaining its apartheid system. We are saying to the South Africans, when we acquiesce in their request for a billion dollars from the International Monetary Fund, that we as a nation are pleased with the South African activities of killing black people.

The South African role in this country has become increasingly one of influencing public opinion through their association with the New Right Activists, the conservative think tanks and with the key policy makers in the administration and the congress. The extent to which South Africa will go to influence public opinion became clear to many in this country when it was revealed in the Muldergate Scandal in 1979.

Evidence indicates that in February 1974, South African Prime Minister John Vorster met with General Hendrik Van der Bugh, head of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS), Information Minister Dr. Cornelius Mulder (hence "Muldergate"), the man thought to be Vorster's successor and Secretary of Information at the time, Eschel Phoodie. The purpose of this meeting was to wage a propaganda war in which no rules or regulations would count. Seventy million dollars was appropriated for this purpose to be used in the major cities of the world such as Washington, London, New York, Paris, to sell South Africa by any means necessary. Eschel Phoodie, who devised the plan to buy friends in high places and to enhance South Africa's influence, knew that such plans were in violation of the laws of this country.

The South African money was spent to enhance its friends and to defeat its enemies. One such instance where South Africa spent its money, was in the elections to defeat Senator John Tunney of California and Dick Clark of Iowa.

Moreover, South Africa funded John P. McGoff's unsuccessful bid to purchase the Washington Star and his successful bid to purchase the Sacramento Union. It has also been alleged that gold bullion from Phoodie's secret fund was smuggled out of South Africa and funneled to McGoff. It is reported that McGoff's firm, Global Communications, used South African funds to purchase a fifty percent share of United Press International Television News (UPITN). Even though McGoff has denied these charges, he has publicly stated that he will do anything within his power to bring South Africa closer to the United States.

Although the Phoodie's plan was brought to a

## To Be Equal

# WHICH WAY FOR THE ECONOMY?

By John E. Jacob

The Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Paul A. Volcker, recently announced a shift in the Fed's policy that many believe means an end to the tight money policy that has strangled the economy.

disaster overwhelms us.

Everyone knows how bad inflation is; there has been no way to escape the sermons on its evils for years. It is true that inflation was ruining the economy and eroding working peo-

employment for an inflation-ridden economy promises a different kind of illness, not a cure.

Exchanging double-



John E. Jacob

digit unemployment for double-digit inflation is no bargain. In fact, it is even worse for the economy.

Inflation could have been curbed without throwing us into a De-

pression. It may have taken longer, but the cost would have been more manageable.

For one thing, the costs could have been spread more equitably. Since everyone was hurt by inflation, everyone would have been asked to make sacrifices.

By choosing the high unemployment route out of inflation, the burdens weren't shared. They were concentrated among certain sectors of the economy. Industries like housing and autos were put through the cruncher.

Worse, it was the most vulnerable individuals and families — minorities, unskilled

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The Fed can loosen the strings now, Volcker said, because the back of inflation has been broken. I suspect there is another reason. The tight money noose may have helped cut the inflation rate but it has also inflicted such terrible damage on the economy that policy-makers decided to change course before

ple's incomes. And it is true that a large part of our current problems can be traced to the high inflation rates of the 1970s and early 1980s.

But sometimes the medicine is more dangerous than the disease. That's certainly the case with the tight money medicine. The prescription of high un-

## THE TRAVESTY OF REAGANOMICS!

An Editorial Viewpoint  
From The Office Of Black Affairs  
Democratic National Committee

The promise of a new day and a brighter tomorrow which was sold to America just 23 months ago by its new President was a farce! The panacea of the nation's ills — Reaganomics — has proven to be at best a disaster. And to the millions of economically oppressed people across this country a travesty has been visited upon a history of concern and compassion for the downtrodden and disenfranchised. All that has been gained in the last twenty years, now stands in danger of being snatched away, and we have but one means of protection — the VOTE!

A close examination of the impact of data compiled since Reagan policies have been in

halt in 1978 with his arrest and conviction of fraud and theft of government funds, South Africa's influence still permeates our national political fabric.

The concerns which black people should have relative to this, is that South Africa seeks to make the United States just like their country. And with the Right Wing influence in the country today, the possibility of the United States being like South Africa could very well become a probability.

effect reveals a definitive answer to the question of effectiveness. In the areas of unemployment, education funds for college and high school students, and for business, both corporate and small, Reaganomics has meant doom and despair. A look at the record will support these allegations.

Just reported unemployment figures among all Americans reached a startling 10.1 percent in September. This is the highest level recorded since the beginning of World War II. Among Blacks, reported unemployment jumped to 19.5 percent, nearly twice the level for the entire labor force. The real numbers could well double that total.

Young blacks continue to be the hardest hit by rising unemployment. By summer's end the unemployment rate for Black teenagers soared to a record 51.6 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In fact, almost half of those actively seeking employment during the summer were unsuccessful. The unemployment rate is even higher in most urban areas. White House officials are now predicting that these already unacceptable employment rates will remain at this extraordinary level for the next three to five months.

Black and Hispanic college students, traditionally eligible for academic loan assistance, received another slap in the face from Reagan administration slashes in Financial Aid Programs. Pell grants (or Basic Education

Opportunity Grants) are slated to be cut an additional 40 percent in the coming fiscal year. This could well eliminate 1 million students. Half of those dropped from the program will be Black or Hispanic. Education, historically the method used by minorities to climb the economic ladder, will be available only to the affluent and those blessed with athletic talent.

And what about the American family? The See VIEW, Page 15

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