

Science Grants Aid PSU Students

Grants in excess of \$50,000 from three different agencies are making it possible for both graduate and undergraduate students to continue science research projects at Portland State University this summer.

The largest grant—\$47,000—was awarded by the National Science Foundation to Dr. Rudi H. Nussbaum and Dr. Donald G. Howard of the Physics Department to pursue basic metallurgical research in the structure of alloys.

The two physicists, with the support of graduates and undergraduates, are studying the properties of low concentration iron and cobalt atoms embedded in pure metals.

The research involves an extremely sensitive radioactive tracer method called the "Mossbauer Effect". It was named for Dr. Rudolf Mossbauer who was awarded the 1961 Nobel Prize in physics for discovering the radiation effect.

The PSU physicists are able to follow the internal vibrational motion of the iron atoms, their change in position in the host metal with temperature, the nature of the forces binding them to the surrounding host atoms and the strong electromagnetic fields inside these metals over a wide range of temperatures.

The Mossbauer project at Portland State was started in 1962 by Dr. Nussbaum and one undergraduate physics student. Since then the project has received more than \$150,000 in external support, providing valuable research experience for eight undergraduate and five graduate students. Three master's thesis and a number of research papers have been based on the work.

Most recent investigations show that at temperatures near the melting points (600 degrees centigrade), isolated iron atoms in gold and aluminum crystals in a few parts per million occupy isolated positions vacated by the host atoms. At temperatures below 500 degrees centigrade, however, it has been shown for the first time that the iron atoms appear to form pairs, while concurrently the binding forces to their surroundings increase greatly.

Dr. Nussbaum reports this finding eventually may have consequences for controlling the structural strength of these alloys.

The "Mossbauer Effect" is, essentially, a yardstick that enables physicists to measure precisely the effects of natural forces such as gravity, electricity and magnetism, on extremely small particles, such as photons and parts of the nuclei of atoms.

The high precision achieved by the Portland State team, reports Dr. Nussbaum, has resulted in an exchange of data with the National Bureau of Standards and excellent reviews from scientists at national research centers.

Six students in PSU's young doctoral programs also have received grants to carry on their work this summer.

The Research Corporation of New York City has awarded a \$2,400 grant to Dr. John Dash, assistant professor of physics, to continue his studies of "Electrolysis in Magnetic Fields". Tom Sara and James Tung, both candidates for PhD degrees in Environmental Science-Physics, will participate in the research.

Dr. David T. Clark, dean of graduate studies, reports that the summer work of four other PhD candidates in environmental science is being supported by grants from the National Institute of Health.

The are Donald Eames, Deryl L. Hampton and Brendan Onyejekwe, all working in the biology sequence of the environmental science program, and Mary Ellen Tracy, studying in the chemistry sequence.

In addition, Dr. Richard Petersen, assistant professor of biology, has been invited to attend the summer Aquatic Ecology Institute at Flathead Lake in Montana. The lake is one of the few in the United States which has not changed substantially in the centuries of its existence.

Dr. Petersen is one of sixteen researchers selected to attend the institute, which is sponsored by the Northwest College and University Association for Science in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission. His work will include a study of the plankton in the lake and their affect on the ecology.

Have your Birthday party free at Geneva's Trailblazer Action



Saul Kelly has surprise Birthday party for Edwin Moaning at Geneva's.

Labor Department

SALEM - (Special) - Even though the number of unemployment insurance claims handled in the second quarter of 1971 continued to be heavy, fraud in connection with unemployment benefits and taxes was kept to a minimum, Ross Morgan, administrator, Employment Division reported here. The low incidence of fraudulent claims was a possible because of the vigilance of local office claims personnel, the Fraud Investigation unit of the Benefits section and by Tax section auditors, Morgan said.

Second quarter fraud control activity brought recommendations for prosecution of 18 new cases, bringing the total number of cases to 56. Sixteen fraud cases were completed during the quarter with the following results:

One conviction each in Klamath County, Lane, Linn and Coos counties; eight convictions and one declination in Multnomah county and one conviction and one dismissal in Marion county.

(continued from page 1)

gave him the go ahead to continue his work and he was reinstated as a first class diver in October 1967.

Returning to full time duty Chief Brashear headed the Rescue and Salvage Boat crew at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. Following his tenure in Norfolk he applied for and later graduated from the Navy's five week Master Diver Course at the Washington Navy Yard on May 28, 1970. Chief Brashear is one of 60 master divers in the U.S. Navy today and the first black to attain this plateau.

After graduation from Master Diver School he was assigned to his present duty station on board the fleet ballistic missile submarine tender USS Hunley (AS-31). In his present job he is in charge of the divers assigned to the ship. Some of his duties consist of installation and connection of flanges and underwater fittings, salvage inspections and rigging tasks for the sheer pleasure of it. One of his biggest responsibilities is supervising operation of the shipboard hyperbaric chamber where high pressure oxygen treatment can be provided for the victims of diving accidents and other injuries.

Chief Brashear enlisted in the Navy in 1948 as a steward. He explained, "I became interested in diving while stationed aboard an aircraft carrier. While sailing off the coast of Texas an aircraft went overboard. As I watched the recovery of the jet I decided that the work of the divers was both interesting and challenging and so here I am today."

On weekends and sometimes during the week in his spare time the Chief visits amputees at the U.S. Naval Hospitals. He goes strictly to cheer the men up and try to show them the brighter side. He explained, "You know it's one thing to be told by a doctor with all his limbs that there is a brighter side but it's like seeing the sun shining on a rainy day when you are talking with another amputee, and he is proof of a brighter side."

A 23-year naval veteran, Chief Brashear is one of six amputees on full time active duty with the Navy today.

Against the Portland Trail Blazers last season Alcindor was incredible. He was the Blazers' top scoring opponent --145 points in four games for a 36.3 average. And even more impressive was his field goal shooting.

Against Portland, Alcindor shot 81 times from the field and was successful 60 times for a shooting mark of .741. No other opponent was even close.

In fact, Milwaukee as a team shot .527, .560 and .517 in three of four appearances against the Trail Blazers.

It wasn't difficult to understand why the Bucks wound up with five of the top 10 shooters in the NBA --- Alcindor at .577, Jon McGlothin at .535, Greg Smith at .512, Bob Dantridge at .509 and Oscar Robertson at .496.

Robertson, incidentally, now is the all-time assists (8,399) leader in the NBA, the all-time scoring leader in All Star games with 235 points and the all-time All Star game leader in field goals with 85.

Despite Milwaukee's obvious power, the Blazer holdovers from last season know that victory, for Portland, is not impossible.

Last February 2, in Memorial Coliseum, the Blazers ran a 34-29 first-quarter lead, increased the margin to 65-48 at the half and refused to fold in the stretch with a 123-113 victory that proved one or two or three top highlights of the entire season.

Alcindor poured in 39 points that night but Portland countered with 27 from Jim Barnett and 22 each from Gary Gregor and Stan McKenzie. Previously announced were Portland's pre-season games against Seattle on Friday night, September 24, in Spokane; Saturday night, September 25, in Pendleton, and Sunday night September 26, in Hood River.

Black University survives

About two years ago, when Howard Fuller announced the establishment of Malcolm X Liberation University (MXLU) in Durham, N.C., he gave his title as "H.N.I.C." The assembly of white newsmen, familiar with many acronyms but not that one, asked what it meant. With a small smile, Fuller replied: "It means Head Nigger In Charge."

The story tells something, though not nearly everything, about Fuller and MXLU, one of the most ambitious of the "black universities." For one thing, it shows how deeply imbued with anti-traditionalism and unconcern with the opinions of white people, MXLU is.

MXLU was started by Fuller and black students from Duke University to provide "black education." This year, the first students to complete a two-year course of studies designed to arm them with a Pan-African outlook and "nation-building" skills are out in the world. What they accomplish in the years to come will determine whether MXLU has been a success.

If the graduates have the same impact as has Fuller, no one will be able to easily brush aside the school's accomplishments. A tall, bearded, thirtyish man, Fuller is virtually a legend in North Carolina. He came there several years ago, after working in the Chicago Urban League.

Ultimately he became the \$18,000 a year director of community organization for the North Carolina Fund. The measure of his work there was best described by an ancient black woman in Durham's black ghetto. "Howard," she said, "is my Jesus."

Not everybody felt that way, either about Fuller or MXLU. From the beginning, MXLU has been a center of controversy. It was attacked as "communist-inspired." It was called "an unrealistic experiment with a dubious future," by Bishop Thomas A. Frarar of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, which provided the bulk of MXLU's operating funds through a \$45,000 grant. It has been called an "ego-tripping waste of time" by more moderate North Carolina blacks who prefer working in the system.

Some whites apparently got so upset that last year they allegedly burned down one of the houses used as a men's dormitory.

But the attacks did not stop the school from getting started. Its first location was a ramshackle on the wrong side of the tracks in Durham. The students got the building cleaned up through a typically glib tactic. They called the city sanitation bureau and told them that there was a "community clean-up drive," according to Chuck Hopkins, formerly MXLU's public relations director. The city was only too happy to provide sanitation trucks free of charge for so noble a purpose.

After a year in Durham, MXLU re-located to Greensboro, N.C., where there is a larger, poorer black community. Classes are now held in a building that was formerly an education annex to a church. Fuller apparently felt that his activities in Durham had established a solid base for further activism there and that the time was ripe to go elsewhere.

The move did not disrupt the primary thrust of MXLU's curriculum. The purpose of the first year of studies, according to Harvey Little, who replaced Hopkins, is to equip the 80 or so students (about 50 more than originally expected) with Pan-African ideology. Subsequent study is dedicated to instilling skills in 12 areas, such as nutrition, planning, para-medical health care and teaching. In the future, a community organization component may be added.

This summer, the students are putting their skills to work. Some are working on a small farm near Greensboro growing food that will be used to cut down MXLU's expenses next year. If enough is grown, it may be marketed. Other students are operating a child-care center in Greensboro. And still others have returned to their home communities to practice in similar fashion.

Details on the actual content of MXLU's courses are hard to come by, as is information on how the school is actually run. Part of the reason is a shyness about publicity. Another part is that the curriculum is constantly being revised and modified in the light of particular student needs and to fit the strengths of particular teachers, who are known as "resource people." A recent example is an even stronger stress on skill-training. Many of the "resource people" are teachers in colleges and universities around the nation, who come to Greensboro once a week to teach their courses.

What is known is that students are required to achieve fluency in a foreign language (Swahili, French or Spanish), take courses in pre-colonial Africa, slavery and American history from the "black perspective." Although the greater emphasis on skills training is in the second of the two-year curriculum, students take courses in their skills area during both years. Some skill areas require a three-year program. During the summer months they are expected to practice what students have learned.

What sets MXLU apart from some of the black universities is the seriousness of the venture. Fuller has a master's from Western Reserve University in Ohio, and many of the students are graduates of established colleges. "We aren't bull-shitting about what we're doing here," Hopkins told a visitor last year. Furthermore, students are expected to toe the disciplinary line, much as they would be at a religious school. Several students were asked to leave MXLU in its first year of operation because of disciplinary infractions, such as excessive drinking.

The comparison with a religious college is particularly helpful in understanding MXLU and the black university movement as a whole. There is a sense of mission: Instead of creating missionaries for God, however, the black universities are making missionaries for black liberation and self-determination.

The gospel these missionaries will spread has the following as some of its components:

Black people cannot be free until they control an independent base on the continent of Africa.

"Freedom" for blacks requires that they control their own minds, their own economy and their own systems of justice and military defense.

"Black education" is a key step in achieving "freedom" because it builds self-reliance among blacks, as well as a sense of group cohesiveness. Ideology is not enough. Blacks must be able to not only "rap," but also to serve their people in practical ways.

The gospel of black liberation draws from many sources, including the economic nationalism, of all people, of Booker T. Washington, who is being re-evaluated in black nationalist circles. (See "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual," by Harold Cruse, William Morrow and Co., 1967.) Besides Washington, other intellectual forebears of the philosophy of MXLU are W.E.B. DuBois and Kwame Nkrumah, the deposed president of Ghana, whose writings are the most influential among black militants today, and Frantz Fanon, the black revolutionary psychiatrist who wrote on the Algerian liberation movement.

After its initial year of controversy and turmoil, MXLU settled down to relative quiet this past year, putting its program into the hands of students, who will put it into practice in the nationwide black community. What will happen now, no one can say. No one can say for sure whether MXLU will even be around three or four years from now. As Chuck Hopkins put it last year: "Black folks can start something and have it meaningful to them for a while, maybe two or three years, and then the foundations will co-opt it. Then you just have to move on to something else."

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