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Chief Education Officer of Kano, Nigeria, Portland guest



A. Lee Henderson, Publisher P.O., Shehu Dawaki, Nigerian guest, Pat Johnson, P.O. Staff member, Prof. Inno Ukaeje, P.S.U., Nancy Showalter, P.O. Staff member and Glen W. Carey, State Department.

PORTLAND OBSERVER

This is your paper, because you have demanded it. — Something of interest to everyone.

Vol. 1 No. 45 Portland, Ore. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER Thursday Aug. 12 1971 10¢ per copy

Public Jobs answer to problem of poor

Two areas of national concern are the critical shortage of important public services and needs of the disadvantaged for expanded work opportunities may each carry the solution to the other. This is the rationale for a program to stimulate public employment of the disadvantaged.

But there are obstacles to such a strategy for attacking poverty through public-sector employment, and these go far beyond straightforward racial discrimination. Apart from local budgetary or fiscal considerations, there are many institutional barriers, frequently bound up with the administration of civil service. These often have little or nothing to do with race (although minorities apparently suffer disproportionately because of these barriers). Among the most serious of these institutional barriers are the lack of outreach recruiting, the nearly wholesale use of written exams for all classes of jobs, and the insistence upon frequently job-irrelevant educational credentials.

There are at least five

reasons why a public employment program can be expected to improve the economic welfare of the disadvantaged, particularly for those living within the corporate boundaries of the nation's cities.

First, the public service is growing much faster than those private industries in which the poor have traditionally been employed. Moreover, the poor are technically qualified (or nearly so) for a substantial share of these public sector jobs.

Second, government jobs pay substantially higher wages—especially at the entry level than the poor are currently earning. In fact, there are relatively fewer "working poor" in the public sector than in the private sector.

Third, there are important nonwage benefits uniquely associated with public employment, including virtually automatic tenure and secular job stability. To a group such as the disadvantaged—many of whom have come to regard legal work opportunities as inevitably irregular—the stability of public employment may be exactly what is needed.

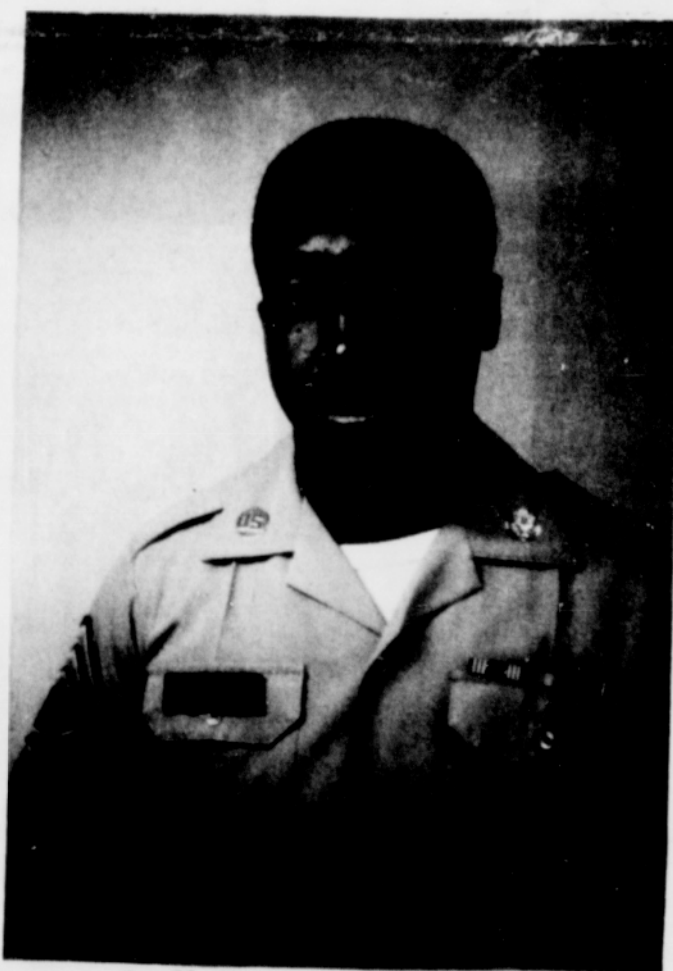
Oregon Economy

Business recovery in Oregon continues to run ahead of other Pacific Coast states, although the second quarter pace was somewhat slowed from the first quarter, reported Dr. Edward W. Reed, vice president and economist for United States National Bank of Oregon, in the bank's current Oregon Economic Barometer.

The bank's economic index for the state moved up nearly two points during the second quarter to an estimated 119.8 at the end of June. This upward movement continued a trend that started in July, 1970, the low point of the recession in this state.

Unemployment dropped fractionally from 6.4 percent in May to 6.3 percent in June. While not at prosperity levels, the figure was considerably better than California's 7.2 percent and Washington's 12.5 percent, and also closer to the national average.

Some of the greatest gains during the first half of 1971 have been in lumber and wood products. Employment in the industry in June was 3,300 above the same month a year ago, reaching 72,400, a level never attained last year. Ply-



Staff Sergeant Joe Smith
New Army Recruiter
Assigned Here

Staff Sergeant Joe Smith, 33, has been assigned to the Portland Pioneer US Army Recruiting Station.

Smith joins SFC Mike Bermejo, SFC Charles Maecker and station commander SFC Richard Rukhick in manning the Portland station.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Smith, the recent returnee from Camp Casey in the Re-

public of Korea, Smith holds a good conduct medal, national defense medal, Korea Service and Army Commendation medal.

From November, 1966 to May, 1970, Smith was assigned to the Recruiting Station in Cambridge, Massachusetts as a field recruiter. He will now make his home in the Portland area with his wife Minnie.

4-C picks AMA

The Albina Ministerial Alliance was selected by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Area 4-C Council to be the sponsor for the Family Day and Night Care Program for the Model Cities Area.

Metropolitan Area 4-C Council holds the contract for the Model Cities Comprehensive Child Care Component and sub-contracts the individual programs to other agencies or organizations. The Family Day and Night Care program was operated by the Metropolitan Area 4-C Council until it was sub-con-

tracted to AMA on August 4, 1971.

The Family Day and Night Care Program provides child care for 165 Model Cities children in family homes that are evaluated and certified by the program. Supportive services provided include training, medical services, nutrition counseling, social services, and transportation.

Organizations holding sub-contracts for other child care services include Berean Baptist Church, Bethel AME Church, New Hope Baptist Church, Albina Multi-Services Center and Parent-Child



wood employment was at the highest level in two years. The health of the lumber and plywood industry can be traced to the persistent strength in housing, which presently is

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Shehu Dawaki, Chief Education Advisor, Kano State, Nigeria has just completed a six weeks course in math at Western Washington College, Bellingham, Washington and is now touring the United States under a Ford Foundation grant under the auspices of the State Department.

Accompanying him to the Portland Observer offices were Glenn W. Carey, State Department tour guide and Prof. Inno Ukaeje of Portland State University.

Explaining that less than one percent of the residents of the state of Kano attend college, he added that perhaps less than nine percent of the children between the ages of 6 and 12 are in school. Not too long ago in Nigeria, education was linked with Christian missionaries, and since the country is predominantly Moslem, there has been great resistance to sending children to school. When asked how he happened to have attended, he said that the British began an apprenticeship program for clerks and his grandfather was asked to place someone in the program. He happened to be the right age and he was trained. He attended Government Secondary School, Zaria, 1950-55, received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Ibadan in 1964; then received his Post Graduate Certificate in Education from the University of Southampton in 1966.

He was employed as a Senior Inspec-

Benefit predicted in Medical study

Enthusiastic after her first session with colleagues in a unique national educational task force, Mrs. Thelma Golden, head of the Emanuel Hospital School of Medical Technology, predicts substantial benefit from a new three-year study.

Mrs. Golden, President of the Oregon Assn. of Medical Technologists, is one of eight medical technologists from throughout the U. S. named to participate in the teaching training project funded by the Kellogg Foundation. Ten X-ray Technologists are also involved in the program; the combination of the two closely related but independent disciplines is one of the unusual and promising facets of the program, Mrs. Golden says.

Task force members began developing individual units of instruction incorporating new principles of teaching by objectives at the initial week-long session just concluded in

Chicago. Units, incorporating new principles of teaching by objectives, will be developed further by each individual participant over the next three years.

I never worked so hard - nor had so much fun doing it, Mrs. Golden said of the exhausting week-long schedule. The program is being developed by the Center for Educational Development of the University of Illinois College of Medicine. Participants in the task force will make semi-annual trips to Chicago for similar week-long sessions during the three-year study.

Mrs. Golden has been actively involved in the more than 30-year old School of Medical Technology at Emanuel since 1964. The School, a 12-month program combining academic and clinical experience, is open to students who have completed three or four years of prescribed undergraduate work; graduates are eligible to take the National Registry Examination for accreditation as a Medical Technologist as defined by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Model Cities Election

The Portland Model Cities Planning Board Election Committee is reminding residents that filing deadline for candidates is August 27, at 5 p.m.

Eight positions on the board will be filled as the result of the election representing each of the Model Cities areas. Filing applications are available at the Model Cities Agency, 5329 NE Union, NDO #1, 5680 NE Union, NDO #2, 3605 NE Union, NDO #3, 10 NE Graham St., and NDO #4, 3726 N. Kerby Ave. A person 18 years of age or older and who is a resident of the same Model Cities Area in which he is a candidate may file.

Humpty Dumpty at OMSI

A new exhibit has been added at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry's Lehmann Memorial Agricultural Hall. Sponsored by the Oregon Poultry Council, the \$4,800 display was financed by a fund drive among Council members.

Featuring Humpty Dumpty on a brick wall, with donors' names on the individual bricks, the display tells the story of life with an incubator, baby chicks and older chicks.

Three years in planning and construction, Humpty Dumpty is eight feet tall and weighs approximately 300 pounds. Each of the three main exhibit areas - incubator, hatching area and live enclosure - has its own temperature and humidity controls.

tor, Inspector, Vice Principal, Teacher of Mathematics, and is presently Chief Education Advisor for the state of Kano, which is one of 12 states in Nigeria.

His parents are subsistence farmers in Kano, (they raise just enough for their own needs). His two brothers and sister are also farmers.

Dawaki, a soft spoken man, has definite feelings about politics in Africa. He believes, and hopes, that one day all of Africa will be united in a federated way. Although he feels it will be many years from now, it would provide facilities that are not available under the present system. Soon after Nigeria gained her independence from England in 1960, some people there tried to create a division between the Mohammedan majority and the Christian minority. Today politics are not related to religion.

There are some 250 dialects and languages in Nigeria, but Africans feel a brotherhood with other Africans. He, of course, speaks perfect, textbook English and had a slight problem when he arrived to attend school, because of the terms and usage of American English that are not in books. However, his keen mind overcame that quickly.

Prof. Ukaeje is a Nigerian who shares the same African nationalist sentiment as Dawaki.

Dawaki, who lived in the United Kingdom from 1965-66 while attending the University of Southampton, visited Australia for three months in 1969.

Three Wheeler



When the doctor told Mrs. Alice Williams, who lives on NE Schuyler Street, that as therapy for her heart trouble she should ride a bike, we wonder if he realized that she would become known for her bicycle. Mrs. Williams was born in Durham, North Carolina and has been a Portland resident for 28 years. She is a member of Allen Temple CME church and an active participant. Now 70 years old, she rides her bike with the agility of a teenager. She is pictured with her blue fringed suntop, suitable for protection from the sun.

Evers College Opens

Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area has opened its doors to 40 school students, thus beginning an existence fraught with contradictions. The leadership of the college, according to the Community News Service is well aware of the contradictions which include the responsibility to be an experimental college, but also a part of the traditional City University of New York system; to serve a predominantly black and Puerto Rican population in Central Brooklyn, while being non-discriminatory in its practices; and to involve the community in decision - making, but to follow, at the same time, the mandates of CUNY.

The president of the college, Dr. Richard Trent, a 46-year-old black educator, has taught in Ghana, Puerto Rico, and most recently, at Brooklyn College. Trent, like the vast majority of the school's 100 professors has his Ph.D. "The staff was recruited with the idea of finding young, well-trained professors who are mission oriented," Trent explained.

The school will operate on a \$3.1 million annual budget, supplied by the city and state and supplemented by community efforts. Plans are to enroll 1,000 full-time students, tuition free. Despite the contradictions inherent in its existence, Trent believes the biggest obstacle confronting Evers College will be finances.

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