

Third World Wrapup

by Roy Harvey

President Ford's determination not to allow Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to wreck detente over Angola is the most important development of the week (analyzed elsewhere). As we go to press, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is meeting in Addis Ababa. Last week we reported that the OAU trade ministers discussed a 25 year industrial program and projected a growth rate of eleven to thirteen percent. It may be that the OAU meeting will go beyond the question of the recognition of the MPLA - People's Republic of Angola (RPA) - and go on to discuss African development and the 'new economic world order.' The Washington Post notes that Zaire and Zambia may not attend the OAU summit, while the London Daily Telegraph (January 3rd) says that South Africa will announce the withdrawal of its forces from Angola before the OAU conference, and has notified its 'allies', counter-gangs FNLA and UNITA. The Sunday Times of South Africa - which is tied to the 'liberal' Oppenheimer machine, maintains that South African involvement in Angola is a key factor in 'uniting Africa in support of the MPLA.' Apparently foreign policy in South Africa is also made in secret - by Vorster, both a (Defense Minister) and Foreign Minister Muller, without the consultation of Parliament - or anybody else. Helen Suzman, member of the Progressive Party, has called for a parliamentary debate on Angola.

The press goes after Henry on Angola

While indications are that it is Kissinger's policy to escalate the Angolan intervention into a southern Africa war, this week the press has in general reported is critical of Kissinger's telling Congress to go to hell. The New York Times (January 4th - Nairobi) quotes the Ghana People's Evening News as saying "The U.S. is now fighting tooth and nail to prevent (the People's Republic of Angola) from taking the reins of government, just as it used Tshombe to destroy Patrice Lumumba in order to prevent his socialist-oriented party from taking power at independence in the Congo." The Washington Post editorializes in effect: 'so the Cubans are in Angola - so what? The Post notes 'we've already economically blockaded Cuba for years, we did the Bay of Pigs thing (from which Alpha 66 was born), and we tried to kill Castro ten times...now who's going to take seriously the Kissinger-authored economic sanctions against Cuba over Angola? Willamette Week (January 5th) ran an article noting that (even) 'Northwest Congressmen Oppose Funding Another Vietnam in Angola.' Senator Jackson takes the racist cake: "It's just tribal warfare...it's ridiculous for us to get involved." Actually, of course, Henry is right: it's his tribal buddy Henry K. and the NSC.

The Baltimore Sun states: "let the Soviets make their mistakes in Angola, but we should not get involved." And a question rarely posed in the press is

touching by columnist Gary Wills (also in Willamette Week): "In Vietnam, we at least made a long show of caring about a particular regime - about the preference of the natives. Now, no one is even pretending that we care which of the three rival groups wins, so long as Russia does not get the credit for the win." Actually economic development of Angola has been the main topic of People's Republic of Angola President Dr. Agostinho Neto and PRA Minister Lopo Do Nascimento in Izvestia and other Soviet and European newspapers and journals.

Mercenaries on the lam

The January 5th Christian Science Monitor notes that the recruiting and training of American mercenaries to fight against the People's Republic of Angola forces has come to an abrupt halt in the U.S., and that the CIA mercenary recruitment center has been moved to Europe. But 300 or so American mercenaries are already in Angola, the Monitor reiterates. Linked to the El Kamas mercenary operation is another CIA connected group called Phoenix Associates. Both El Kamas and Phoenix Associates are "run by former Green Berets...the CIA's Operation Phoenix in South Vietnam, created by the (still lingering, though fired) CIA head William Colby, was designed to systematically terrorize the population and murder key communist leaders."

New Solidarity notes that UNITA's recruitment of mercenaries is apparently on a larger scale than in other wars that involved mercenaries. "in such opera-

tions, the mercenaries have usually been the technicians and platoon and company commanders, or special guerrilla units, as in Katanga and Biafra," while the UNITA forces are composed of entire armies of mercenaries. One of the top mercenaries in Katanga (southern Congo copper belt) was Michael Hoare. Hoare has recently offered his 'Wild Geese' army to the FNLA-UNITA, claiming that they are the "best terrorists in the business" (his language). Several weeks ago CORE head Roy Innis, advertising his mercenary operation, said "Pound for pound, the Black man is the best soldier in the world." Innis and Hoare should have it out. They could host the match in Zaire.

Get Out of the Black Box

Detroit Congressman Charles Diggs, a leading member of the Black Congressional Caucus, in a statement on Angola (this issue) warns that Henry Kissinger intends to pursue his interventionist policy despite Congress, and stresses the 'nationalist' character of the Angolan struggle, calling for "all external forces to withdraw." The weakness of the statement is that it plays softly into the hands of Secretary Kissinger, who has resorted to using Angola to force a confrontation with the Soviets. It also lacks a recognition of program - of economic and cultural development that in fact characterizes the MPLA and the

young PRA government. Some months ago the Caucus called for a debt moratorium for Third World countries, and the immediate ouster of Kissinger. Such leadership on world issues - not just 'Black' issues - resulted in an apparent

FBI COINTELPRO terror operation against Caucus members and their families and associates. But hiding in a black box, issuing cautious "Kissinger must be removed by some time next fall" statements won't stop COINTELPRO operations (going after the source of it will) nor is it providing essential leadership. Of course this does not apply to Caucus members alone.

President Ford reaffirms detente

Speaking before the American Farm Bureau in St. Louis - and then to a closed meeting with eighteen Midwestern newspaper editors - President Ford ruled out the use of grain as a weapon. The President significantly distinguishes himself from Secretary of State Kissinger, whose policy has been to use Angola to sabotage detente. The use of food as a weapon has been a main topic in policy making circles. The Wall Street Journal December 29th featured an article 'Agriculture Secretary's Role is Eroding as Food Becomes Major Policy Tool', which attempts to justify the National Security Council's usurpation of Agricultural Secretary Earl Butz' authority when the NSC blocked Soviet grain purchases last year.

Agricultural Secretary Butz is a strong proponent of East-West trade, as is the Midwest industrial group (based in Chicago), which gave President Ford the basis to hold out against initially bailing out New York banks (in which the Rockefeller group is hegemonic) - and now against the use of food as a weapon. Even within the Rockefeller circles, the use of food as a weapon was debated.

Writing in the January issue of Foreign Affairs, Emma Rothschild writes that food control ideologue Lester Brown's notions of 'food power' are deluded and ineffectual.

The fight going on over food control as a weapon is heavily over. The credits for the Third World countries - wracked by indebtedness to the New York banks - to purchase available U.S. wheat have been stalled. The primary block to long-term low-interest credits to foreign buyers of wheat and feedgrains comes from the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

The policy of Henry Kissinger has been to use whatever international hotspot makes itself available to him to force a showdown with the Soviets. Such detente wrecking policy is aimed at allowing bankers - in particular the New York banks - to collect and finance debt on a bilateral (one-to-one) basis. Kissinger's extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Africa has been rejected by President Ford, and the majority of Congressmen. While the President is using the same language ('Government of National

Unity') about Angola, it is apparent that the motivations of the Secretary of State are coming into focus for him - with the aid of Midwest industrial and banking sector.

Concomitant with the President's moves, which encourage economic development, Business Week in its lead editorial (January 4th) outlines a four point program of economic recovery: 1. moves must be taken to solve the energy problem through the development of thermonuclear fusion power technology (not to be confused with fission); 2. immediate efforts must be made to raise the standard of living of the working class; 3. export of capital goods (machinery etc.) to the Third World sector in return for raw materials; and 4. expansion of cooperation with the Soviet bloc. Such a program resembles closely the International Development Bank authorized by the U.S. Labor Party candidate Lyndon LaRouche - in all but one important detail: debt moratoria. Moratoria on debt payment is a key feature of the 'new world economic order' advanced leading Third World countries, and Japan.

NEA director hits standardized tests

Standardized tests are "like a lock on the mind, a guard at the factory gate," the executive director of the National Education Association said, noting that "the only beneficiaries, aside from the test marketers themselves, are insecure school managers striving for comfort in their relations with school boards, legislators, and governors."

Terry Herndon, in a speech at a Commonwealth Club luncheon in San Francisco, said the tests follow the technical/industrial model in which teachers are treated like assembly-line foreman and students are treated like cars. "It's time to get the children out of the factory and back into the classroom where they belong," the former Michigan teacher declared.

Herndon explained he was talking about such things as college board tests, achievement tests given to elementary and secondary school children, graduate record exams, and the so-called IQ tests - in fact, any test that compares performance to predetermined norms and is administered in identical form to large numbers of students.

The speaker said that current public dissatisfaction with the schools - including test scores - relates to the public mood which tends increasingly toward fear, cynicism, and frustration.

"Apparently, it's a mood that, in the absence of a unifying national leadership, moves a great many of us to lash out indiscriminately, taking insufficient care to identify the enemy," said Herndon. He pointed out that polls show a loss of confidence in business and government, and to only a slightly less degree in virtually every other institution of authority.

Teachers' strong feeling that standardized testing has come to constitute a serious threat to their ability to perform as professionals in the classroom was dramatized this year in East Whittier, California, where, for the first time anywhere, standardized testing became the central issue at bargaining between school teachers and school management. The board instituted dismissal proceedings against 300 teachers, but withdrew them after the teachers struck.

The explanation of the teachers' deep feelings lies partly "in the emergence of a new dynamic in the American workplace - the professional union," Herndon told the California group.

"Professional employees...not only care about the product - they are willing, if

need be, to strike for quality," Herndon asserted. "And this, believe me, is what is at the heart of teacher unrest in this country."

It is the concern for quality education that has caused the NEA to call for a moratorium on standardized testing - in East Whittier and across the nation, the executive director noted. Declaring that "standardized testing must go," he offered the following reasons:

- Education is a very complex process - entirely too complex for the most involved standardized test to measure. For example, in Michigan it was found that 45 separate factors or objectives were required just to describe math skills.

- People disagree on the goals of education. Some parents want job preparation; some, college acceptance; others, mere custodial care or something else. Yet standardized tests take for granted that everybody places equal value on whatever skill is being tested.

- Testing fosters big brotherism. "The assumption behind the tests," Herndon explained, "is that kids don't know what is good for them, parents don't know what is good for their children, and even teachers can't be trusted. Such testing works against parent-teacher decision making and toward control by outside authorities."
- Testing encourages conformity at

the expense of creativity. The only child to benefit is the absolutely average child - with testmakers defining average. Tests can dictate what a child must learn, obligate a teacher to concentrate on certain subjects at the risk of his or her job.

Standardized tests fail to do what is claimed for them. He explained why they are ineffective, or even harmful, as a basis for allocating resources, in providing data for intelligent decisions about students' education needs, in saving money, or in evaluating teacher performance.

Herndon underscored the "enormous expense" of testing programs, the product of a \$200 million a year industry. "To assume that the testing industry would improve scores to the point where it would put itself out of business is like believing that the Soviet state is actually going to wither away," he remarked.

Pointing out that the 118-year-old NEA was formed on the concept of accountability to professional standards, he noted reasons why the association objects to evaluating teachers, or accountability, on the basis of standardized test results. Among these, he said, is objection "to being required to teach to the minimum performance level permissible on a test rather than to the maximum achievable through the individual capability of the child."

Your State Employment Service

QUESTION: What does the Oregon Employment Division do in the occupational analysis field?

ANSWER: The Occupational Analysis unit attached to the Employment Division's Employment Service Technical Support Section develops or performs technical analyses of occupations and employers' problems and conducts training in this subject and the applicant classification system for local office personnel. In Fiscal Year 1975, the unit did a complete review of the "Oregon Supplement to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)." An extensive revision was made to the Supplement with the addition of 54 new titles, codes, and definitions selected from various brochures published by the United States Employment Service, Employment and

Training Administration, Office of Technical Support. An additional three new titles and definitions were inserted to replace three others in the DOT which had become obsolete. The Dictionary of Occupational Titles is used extensively in Employment Division offices in assigning job classifications to applicants and taking job orders from employers. The Occupational Analysis unit also made evaluations of DOT coding during FY 1975 and plans an extended evaluation of DOT coding in local offices in FY 1976 with particular attention to be paid to the extent to which sex - and age - referent titles have been replaced with the new job titles published in the "Job Title Revisions to Eliminate Sex - and Age - Referent Language from the DOT" distributed during the past year.

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