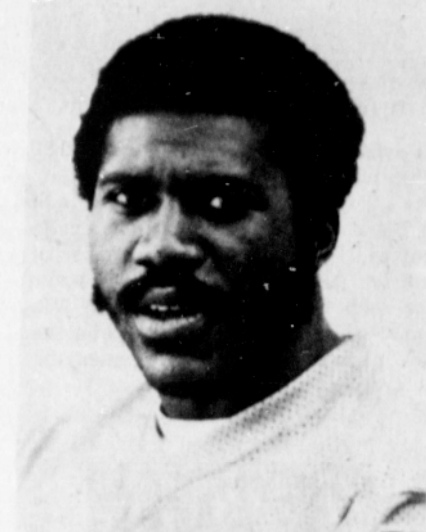


PORTLAND OBSERVER

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MARVE KENDRICKS

Marve Kendrick has been signed by the Philadelphia Eagles. A former member of the Portland Storm, Kendrick's has spent his time since the Storm team dissolved in Portland working on a master's degree.

Kendrick is a 1972 graduate of UCLA. A halfback, he played for the Toronto Argonauts before joining the Storm.

CETA program gets top rating

The Portland Manpower Training program (CETA) has received a top rating from federal investigators. Commissioner Charles Jordan, who is in charge of CETA I and CETA II, said the program received a "satisfactory" rating, which is the highest possible. Other ratings are "needs improvement" and "unsatisfactory". Those that receive an "unsatisfactory" rating will not be refunded.

Portland has received an allocation of \$172,000 to carry the program from July 1 to October 31. The Department of Labor has changed its fiscal year end from June 30 to October 31 so each of the 18 programs in Region X will receive funds to cover the quarter. Portland will then receive another allotment to carry the programs for the next seven months, the period allocated by Congress.

Jordan said the local allocation was never in doubt. "We have always had a good program. We knew when we started that it would take time to get the system in shape."

Jordan explained that he had used stricter reporting procedures than other programs in the beginning. "We did not

count a job placement until the person had been on the job for 30 days; the others counted it the first day. Of course our statistics were lower."

Jordan has insisted that the program serve those it was designed to serve - the hard core unemployed. By serving those who are more difficult to train and place, clients go through the process more slowly than in some manpower programs.

"We had quality but not numbers. We did a good job for those who were in the program."

"We were happy to receive a satisfactory rating. We knew we had a good program."

"In assessing manpower training, some people don't take into account that we can't control the economy. We can't force employers to hire our trainees. It is an employers market, when employers can get college graduates for the same salary. So why would they take trainees? We don't have the option to provide longer periods of training because we must meet the numbers requirements. We can't control the job market but we can insure that our clients receive training that will prepare them for new opportunities."



LORIN BARNES: SHE'S A WINNER

Marshall student wins state meet

by Ron Sykes

Last week in Eugene, Oregon, Lorin Barnes, Marshall High's premier sophomore sprinter, upset a talent ladder full, to become the first Black female to win the 100 yard dash since Churchill's Margaret Johnson did it eight years ago.

On a heavy track, the result of last weeks continuous rainfall, Lorin turned in a respectable 11.6, not coming close to her 10.9 posted earlier this year but still good enough to win.

Lorin Barnes is a top notch sprinter that looks more like a fashion model; in fact, after her track career Lorin intends to become just that.

Her coach, Mr. Green, feels that Lorin hasn't really touched her potential yet.

He feels that Lorin could one day be a world class sprinter. Green feels that the affable and dedicated athlete could also excel in the pentathlon, a tough, grueling event. When asked about this Lorin replied, "I don't know; the high jump and hurdles scare me. I'm sure I could, but wouldn't want to take a chance hurting a knee that was repaired through surgery last year." Right now running is fun for Lorin and she plans to continue through high school and college.

When asked how it feels to suddenly have all this notoriety, Lorin flashed a bright smile and laughingly said, "I still get the same treatment at home. My mom just says I have to still do my work around the house, even though I am a super-star." Lorin has a busy schedule for the summer. Since her good showing

in the State meet she now receives all kinds of offers to run. She has been invited to run in the Steve Prefontaine meet this weekend in Eugene, where she hopes to see Steve Williams, one of the top sprinters in the world.

Lorin, at 5'8 1/2" and 140 pounds is also a top shot-putter. In a dual meet this year she put the shot 36-8, clearly the best in the city this year.

Lorin attended Martin Luther King, Jr. elementary from kindergarten to third grade, from there it was on to Clark elementary, located on 92nd and Stark. After graduation from Clark she entered Marshall High. Lorin likes school at Marshall and is particularly impressed with the track program.

If Lorin reaches her full potential, one day she'll be seen in the Olympic games.

Judge Deiz addresses PCC graduation

More than 1,600 students are qualified to receive degrees or certificates from Portland Community College in ceremonies at the Sylvania Center gym June 11th at 8:00 p.m.

Circuit Court Judge Mercedes Deiz, a former member of the PCC Council, will give the commencement address. For the first time a student body officer will be part of the ceremonies. Student body president Randy Roberson will offer the flag salute.

A reception for graduates, their families and friends will be held in the

Commons following the presentation of degrees.

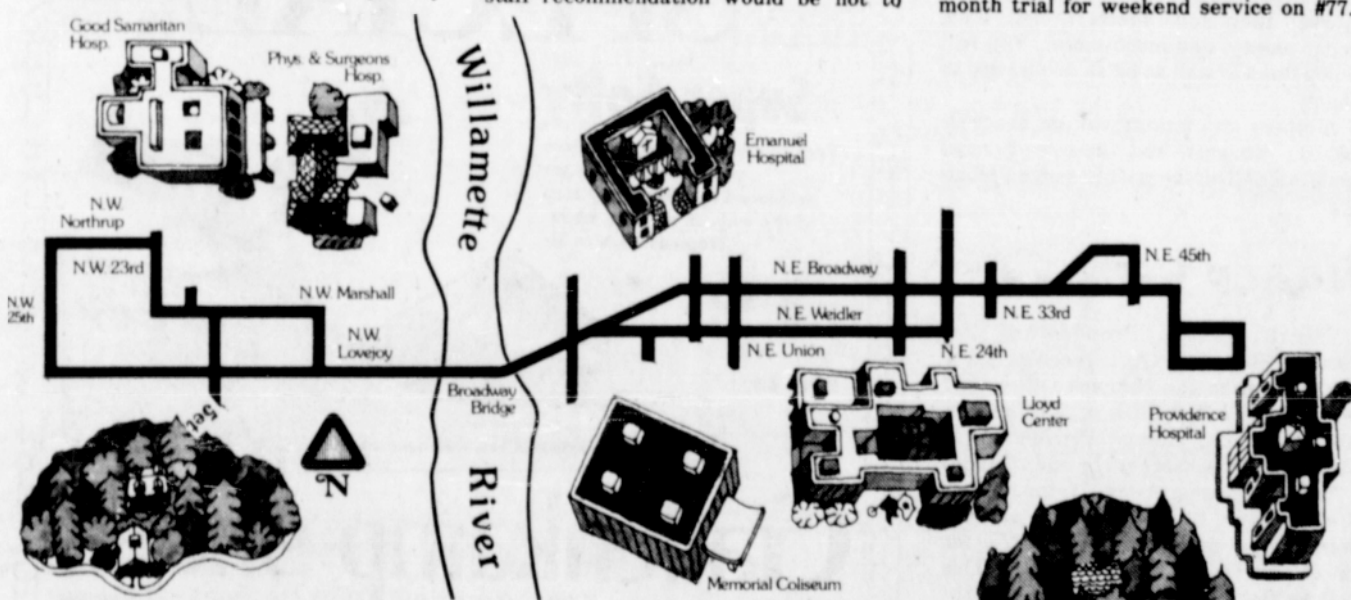
Division deans will present the candidates for degrees and President Amo De Bernardis officially confers the honors. Students being honored have completed

work in life science and health technology, college transfer, industrial technology, social science and communication, or college services (which includes high school diplomas).

Judge Deiz won the circuit court judge election in 1973 and serves in the

domestic relations department of the court. She attained her legal training at Northwestern College of Law and served as a legal secretary during her law school days.

Topping her list of honors is election to that court post as the first Black to be selected for an elective-renumerative office in the state. She was also named mother of accomplishment in 1976 and woman of accomplishment in 1969. In addition, she won the president's award from the local chapter of NAACP in 1975.



(a Tri-Met graphic)

Castro on Angola, Ford and Kissinger

[The following is a brief portion of an address given by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro at the main event for the 15th anniversary of the victory over U.S. sponsored invaders at Playa Giron, held in Havana's Karl Marx Theater, April 19th.]

HAVANA - The war in Angola was really Kissinger's war. Against the advice of some of his closest collaborators, he insisted on carrying out covert operations to liquidate the MPLA through the counterrevolutionary FNLA and UNITA groups, with the support of white mercenaries, Zaire and South Africa. It is said that the CIA actually warned him that such clandestine operations could not be kept secret.

Aside from the fact that from the time it was founded, the FNLA was supported by the CIA, a fact now publicly acknowledged, the United States invested tens of millions of dollars from the spring of 1975 on to supply arms and instructors to the counterrevolutionary, seces-

sionist Angolan groups.

Instigated by the United States, regular troops from Zaire entered Angolan territory in the summer of that same year, while South African military forces occupied the Cunene area in the month of August and sent arms and instructors to UNITA bands.

At the time there wasn't a single Cuban instructor in Angola. The first material aid and the first Cuban instructors reached Angola at the beginning of October at the request of the MPLA, when Angola was being openly invaded by foreign forces. However, no Cuban military unit had been sent to Angola to participate directly in the fight, nor was that projected.

On October 23rd, also instigated by the United States, South African regular army troops, supported by tanks and artillery, invaded Angolan territory across the Namibian border and penetrated deeply into the country, advancing between 60 and 70 kilometers a day.

On November 3rd, they had penetrated more than 500 kilometers into Angola, meeting their first resistance on the outskirts of Benguela, from the personnel of a recently organized school for Angolan recruits and from their Cuban instructors, who had virtually no means for halting the attack by South African tanks, infantry and artillery.

On November 5, 1975, at the request of the MPLA, the leadership of our Party decided to send with great urgency a battalion of regular troops with antitank weapons (APPLAUSE) to help the Angolan patriots resist the invasion of the South African racists. This was the first Cuban troop unit sent to Angola. When it arrived in the country, the foreign interventionists in the north were 25 kilometers from Luanda, their 140-millimeter artillery was bombing the suburbs of the capital and the South African fascists had already penetrated more than 700 kilometers into the south from the Namibian border, while Cabinda was heroically

defended by MPLA fighters and a handful of Cuban instructors.

I do not mean to relate the events of the Angolan war, the later development of which is generally known to everyone, but rather to point out the occasion, the form and the circumstances in which our aid began. These facts now form part of history.

The enemy has talked about the number of Cubans in Angola. It is sufficient to say that, once the struggle began, Cuba sent the men and the weapons necessary to win that struggle. (APPLAUSE) To give due honor to our people we must say that hundreds of thousands of fighters from our regular troops and reserves were ready to fight alongside their Angolan brothers. (APPLAUSE)

Our losses were minimal. In spite of the fact that the war was fought on four fronts and that our fighters fought alongside the heroic MPLA soldiers in the liberation of almost a million square

kilometers (APPLAUSE) that had been occupied by the interventionists and their accomplices fewer Cuban soldiers were killed in action in over four months of fighting in Angola than in the three days of fighting at Giron. (APPLAUSE)

Ford and Kissinger lie to the people of the United States and to world public opinion when they try to place the responsibility for Cuba's action in solidarity with Angola on the Soviet Union.

Ford and Kissinger lie when they seek to blame the Congress of the United States for the defeat of the interventionists in Angola, because Congress failed to authorize new funds for the FNLA and UNITA counterrevolutionary groups.

Congress made those decisions on December 18th, 19th, and 19th. By that time the CIA had already supplied large amounts in arms, Zairean troops had been repulsed in Luanda, Cabinda had been saved, the South Africans were contained and demoralized on the banks of the Queve River and no shipment of

arms from the CIA would have changed the already inexorable course of events. Today the arms would be in the hands of the revolutionary forces, like many of these the CIA supplied earlier.

Ford and Kissinger lie to the people of the United States, and especially to the Black population of that country, when they hide the fact that the fascist and racist troops of South Africa criminally invaded Angolan territory long before Cuba sent any regular unit of soldiers there.

There are some other lies on the part of Ford and Kissinger in relation to Angola which need not be analyzed now. Ford and Kissinger know perfectly well that everything I say is true.

In this solemn commemoration ceremony, I am not going to say what I think of the insolent epithets Ford has used in his political campaign through the south of the United States and of other cynical aspects of his imperial policy; I will confine myself, for now, to replying that he is a common liar.