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McCoy resigns School Board

Gladys McCoy announced Wednesday that she will resign from her position on the Portland School Board effective September 11th. Mrs. McCoy, who has served two four year terms on the board, is a candidate for the Board of County Commissioners. The Board has adopted a procedure similar to that used for the appointment of Forrest Reike to fill

the vacancy created by the resignation of Robert Ridgley. Applicants for the position can apply with Mrs. Lori Cargill, Secretary to the Board, by August 14th. A three member committee appointed by Chairman Jonathan Newman -- Frank McNamara, Beverly York and Phyllis Weiner -- will screen the applicants and nominate three finalists.

The finalists will be offered to the Board on or before August 21st. Additional persons may be nominated by three or more board members or persons not selected may request to be added.

On September 11th, Mrs. McCoy's resignation will be accepted and a person will be elected by the board to fill the vacancy.

Russell Dawson: Former HUD director dies

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Lt. Col. Russell H. Dawson, director of Mobile Home Standards in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington and former director of the Portland Area Office, died Wednesday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center after an illness of two months. He was 58.

A retired Army officer, Colonel Dawson was a native of West Point, Mississippi and received his education at Howard University, Northwestern University and John Marshall Law School. Commissioned a second lieutenant

of artillery at Fort Custer, Michigan in 1942, Dawson served in the Southwest Pacific during World War II. He took part in the fighting in Korea during 1950 - 1952 and was awarded the Bronze Star. From 1954 to his retirement from the Army in 1964, Dawson served in New York, Honolulu and Fort Lewis. He was awarded the Army Commendation medal.

Dawson was employed by the Yessler Atlantic Renewal Agency in Seattle from 1964 to 1966 when he became Director of Community Development for the HUD Regional Office in Seattle. He became HUD

Area Office Director in Portland in 1970 with responsibility for Oregon, Southern Washington and Idaho.

In July of 1976 he moved to Washington and assumed the position of Director of Mobil Home Standards. Survivors include his wife Alicia and five children, Russell H. and Mrs. Debra Ballard of Seattle, and William, Yvette and Renee; a sister, Mrs. Louise Stone of Washington; and four brothers, Richard of Detroit, and William, Claude and Johnny of Washington.

The family suggests that donations be made to the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund of Oregon.



Al Wingfield (left) and Eugene Jackson (third from left) of the Northwest Minority Contractors' Association tour the OSP small engine repair training shop with OSP instructor James Pettite and Charles Keaton, Director of

Rehabilitation (right). Along with Lucius Hicks IV, director of the Portland State University Educational Center, they visited the prison to review the educational and training programs. (See story on page 3)

Physicist warns nuclear waste risks not solved

Dale Bridenbaugh told members of the Nuclear Facility Siting Council that "the Council must take into consideration the cumulative uncertainties present in the total radioactive waste disposal program" before approving the construction of a nuclear power plant at Pebble Springs by Portland General Electric.

He said, "The applicant's (PGE) considerations of the risks imposed by radioactive wastes, and of the possibility of continued mismanagement of the U.S. Waste Disposal Program is inadequate and

shallow and representations of the status of the waste program are simplistic and misleading." Bridenbaugh was an engineer and manager for General Electric for twenty-two years before he and two other engineers quit in 1976 because they felt the commercial nuclear program was being implemented without enough attention to safety factors.

Claiming that the U.S. Government has no nuclear waste disposal policy, Bridenbaugh referred to a Department of Energy report of March, 1978, that states "This Task

Force Report is intended to be a first step toward formulation of the administration's policy." Private utilities asking for construction approval have maintained that a government facility for waste disposal will be ready before the need for waste disposal arises.

Bridenbaugh added that "History has conclusively demonstrated that decision-making bodies cannot depend on the optimistic press releases and schedules of the nuclear industry."

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Neighborfair and a hot Sunday afternoon combined to impel youngsters to take to the water. Those who found

the courage dove or jumped from the sea wall; others found easier ways into the Willamette.

Western military upholds corrupt dictator

by N. Fungai Kumbula

In 1884, European powers gathered in Berlin to decide how to split up Africa in the infamous Partition of Africa. Today, what was once one huge territory with no real, fixed borders is split up into fifty, separate and independent countries. And the partition was so complete that now we have 'Arab Africa', 'Anglophone Africa', 'Apartheid Africa', 'Black Africa' and 'Francophone Africa'.

Analysis

Today, echoes of that shameful day in history are very evident not only in present makeup of Africa, but also in the recent events affecting both Africa and Europe. A few

weeks ago, "rebels" invaded Zaire for the second time in fourteen months. No sooner had they landed than the U.S., France, Belgium and West Germany rushed in to "rescue" trapped Europeans.

For almost two weeks, we were bombarded with daily broadcasts of whites being "massacred" by the rebels. One curious aspect of the reports was the selective use of the word "massacre". It seems that whites were always "massacred" even when they were only ten of them and Blacks were always "killed" even when they were 200 of them. I wondered why Blacks can never be "massacred."

That aside, very few people bothered to figure out why there was an invasion in the first place, especially in view of the fact that one had been repulsed only a year before. Mobutu is one of the most unpopular leaders in Africa, and, on a

continent that boasts a Vorster and a Smith, that's quite a distinction!

Mobutu is now one of the wealthiest men in the world from diverting the wealth of the country into his own pocket when it should be going to improve the lives of all Zairians. Instead of building hospitals, schools, decent houses, child care centers and other such facilities to benefit all the people of Zaire, Mobutu has used Zaire's wealth to build a chateau in Paris, another in Brussels and a villa in Switzerland.

There have been numerous reports in such papers as the *Los Angeles Times*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, *The Nation*, *The New Leader* and so on, detailing the corruption prevalent in the Mobutu regime. Typical of such reports is the following, from *Time* 10/28/74: "The aura of princely grandeur surrounding Mobutu is... bolstered

by a lifestyle that includes palatial residences in each of the eight provinces and others in France, Belgium and Switzerland. There is not only a luxurious palace in Kinshasa, but also a twenty square mile 'presidential domain' at N'sele, forty miles away, which contains two more residences and a swimming pool reputed to be Africa's largest. To shuttle back and forth between his international chain of palaces, Mobutu uses the national airline, Air Zaire, as his personal transport service. His high-handed habit of commandeering planes at whim has made Air Zaire's schedules something of a joke. When Mobutu visited West Germany last spring, he took the line's 747 for himself and a DC 10 for his wife, leaving Air Zaire suddenly without two of its largest aircraft."

Mobutu also holds controlling shares in Zaire's largest taxi com-

pany, in the Banque de Kinshasa (Bank of Kinshasa), owns skyscrapers in The Ivory Coast (West Africa), and "substantial chunks" of Zaire's wholesale and retail trade. Almost 43 percent of the gross world receipts from the famed Muhammad Ali -- George Foreman fight in Kinshasa in 1974 ended up in Mobutu's pocket.

Mobutu has also sold 90,000 square miles of Zaire to the West Germans to use, reportedly, as a missile base. Apparently, the Germans are forbidden from having such installations in their own country as a result of some of the restrictions placed on them after World War II. The equipment they are moving in there is so sophisticated they can monitor the movements of all the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

The Germans would have absolute sovereignty over this vast territory

which is larger than Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda and Burundi combined. The possibility has been raised that they might soon expel all the Africans living there. Now, do you still wonder why the people of Zaire would rather have a different leadership!

The position of the U.S. is exemplified by two statements from the White House:

"Zaire is a good friend and a good investment." Nixon, toasting Mobutu in 1972.

"Over a period of years, Mobutu has been a friend of ours. We have enjoyed a good relationship with Zaire. We have substantial commercial investments in that country." -- Carter press conference (3/24/77).

Anybody who read the papers in March and April of last year will recall these screaming headlines: "U.S. Flies Supplies To Zaire To (Please turn to Page 2 Column 4)

Job Corps training leads to \$16,000 job

A young man was in the Public Defender's office because he had been accused of a crime which he did not commit. That accusation cost him his job where he was earning \$7700 per year in janitorial services. It was there that he first heard about Job Corps. Reluctant, because of unpleasant rumors, he went to the employment office to check it out. He signed up to go to the center in Astoria to learn Carpentry, but while he was waiting for his departure, he decided to join the Navy. During this time, he decided what he really wanted to learn was Welding. While in the Navy, he was told he did not qualify to learn welding. Discouraged, since that was why he had joined, he thought that his best bet to making a lot of money might be to become the best undercover pusher in America. After leaving the Navy he applied again to Job Corps, this time to the Portland Job Corps Center where he was told that there was a welding class and that his chances were very good of being able to attend.

Levoy Glass entered Portland Job Corps Center on February 2, 1977. He was assigned to Welding for one week at the Springdale Campus and to basic education classes the alternate weeks downtown at 1022 S.W. Salmon. In addition to math and reading, he took Home Economics and sewed himself a super looking jacket for which he thanks Ms. Frahm's excellent instruction. Within three months he was nominated for a Fireball Award. Now he is earning \$16,000 per year as a welder.

According to Levoy, it was not easy sledding. He wanted to quit many times, but he kept himself going by telling himself that this was his last chance. He was 21. Some of his friends were in Community College but they were working to pay the tuition, or applying for grants or loans. The \$30/month wasn't much but \$50/month which accumulates in savings mounted up to \$600 in one year.

Levoy attributes his success to the skill of his instructor, Steve Burdeny.

"Mr. Burdeny would always help me when I really needed it, but he wouldn't help when I could solve the problem myself. He answers all the right questions the right way," reports Levoy. One of the virtues of Job Corps training is being able to work at one's own pace.

By July, five months after he entered Job Corps, Levoy Glass was shop foreman. "By being forced to give leadership, I had to do my best." With that incentive, Levoy started thinking that he was the best welder in the shop; then he set out to prove it. He looks at welding as an art, as is basketball, and you have to work at it.

As Levoy gained skill, he went out on work experience as do most Job Corps completers. He went to work making fireplaces at \$4.50 per hour. Two weeks later a job opened up at FMC. Levoy joined the Union, took a four hour test and was told that if the test weld broke they would call him, if not, he had the job. So, after only nine months at the Portland Job Corps Center, Levoy Glass had a job

that paid more than the teacher who taught him. He was a welder at \$8.69 per hour. Now, after seven months on the job, he is earning \$8.99 per hour and his future looks bright.

Levoy is proud of going from a '56 Chevy to a '74 Audi in one year, thanks to Job Corps. He is prouder still that he has gone from earning nothing to earning \$16,000 in one year, thanks to Mr. Burdeny. What is best of all, is that he knows that he need never be unemployed again. For Levoy Glass, Job Corps has made a big difference. He would tell others who hover on the edge of deciding if such a program is right for them:

"Don't listen to what you hear, listen to what you can learn." And to those who are after big money the easy way:

"Job Corps is a gamble, but the worst you can do is break even."

As a person who experienced many doubts before entering, and after he was in Job Corps, Levoy says, "If there is a doubt. Check Job Corps out!"



Levoy Glass and his instructor, Steve Burdeny, in the welding shop at Portland Job Corps facility in Springdale.