

Organization provides glasses to needy



Tennis star Billie Jean King aids New Eyes for the Needy, which provides glasses to needy at home and overseas.

"I have a very personal reason," says tennis star Billie Jean King, "for being enthusiastic about the great work being done, worldwide, by New Eyes for the Needy."

Founded 47 years ago, New Eyes is today an internationally known organization that provides eye-glasses for needy people with faulty vision, in this country and abroad. "Amazingly," Ms. King goes on, "New Eyes has never asked for a penny in donations. The contributions it does ask for consist primarily of discarded eyeglasses -- plus old watches, jewelry, silver, just about anything containing precious metals. As a result, the organization receives more than a million pairs of glasses and thousands of pounds of jewelry a year from donors."

From its New Jersey headquarters, New Eyes sends thousands of pairs of re-usable, plastic-framed glasses -- which cannot, by law, be redistributed in this country -- to medical missions, hospitals, and clinics all over the world (with particular emphasis on Africa and India), for free distributions to the visually impaired.

Metal frames and other donated metals are sold to refiners, with the

proceeds used to provide new prescription glasses -- even artificial eyes -- to the needy in the United States.

More than two hundred and fifty dedicated volunteers, trained in such skills as operating complex optical equipment, carry on the work of the organization. Their pay comes in such comments as, from a clinic in Sierra Leone: "I hope you realize what an important ministry you render to people who long to see" -- and, from a West Cameroon hospital: "Most of these people were totally blind, and thanks to your generosity they can now see."

This kind of grateful response underscores a statement frequently made by donors -- that there is a special feeling generated by the sharing of sight. As Billie Jean King puts it: "Anybody who wears glasses, as I do, can imagine how difficult living would be without them. Thanks to New Eyes, there is something practical we can do to keep that from happening to others."

Those interested in learning more about this worthwhile work should write to New Eyes for the Needy, Inc., Short Hills, New Jersey 07078, requesting the organization's brochure.

Attention!

Are you looking for a career in urban administration? National Urban Fellows is committed to identifying, training and placing minority men and women in public administration. NUF awards a limited number of salaried fellowships to qualified minority individuals interested in leadership careers in city government. Applications are currently being accepted for fellowships to begin in June, 1980.

Last year candidates received \$14,000 for 14 month fellowship period comprised of a 5 week summer session on Buckness University Campus in Lewisburg, Penn., a 9 month fellowship assignment to a mayor, a city manager or a top level administrator and an optional 8 week summer session at Bucknell leading to a MA in Urban Studies.

General requirements are: US Citizenship, age 25-40, BA or equivalent work experience, 3 years full time administrative experience, and a willingness to relocate for the fellowship year.

Additional information and application forms available at the Urban League's administrative office, 718 W. Burnside, 224-0151. February 21, 1980 is the closing date for receipt of applications.

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College students learn construction

"We teach all aspects of construction, with an emphasis on carpentry," said Portland Community College instructor Glen Fors. "Many of our graduates end up in business for themselves, putting up houses. Others go into remodeling or other fields. We do not, however, attract those individuals interested in heavy construction. We're just not geared to that."

Students enrolled in the program can earn a two-year associate degree in building construction or take any combination of 18 available courses.

Classes include introduction to construction, architectural drafting, floor framing, interior finish, site surveying, concrete foundations, construction codes and cabinetry.

Most of the class work is hands-on shop experience. Using a concrete foundation outdoors and a simulated foundation inside,

students can put up a two-story structure in a laboratory setting-- hanging doors, cutting windows, installing sheetrock, papering walls and performing other standard construction tasks.

For women enrolled in the building construction program at Portland Community College's Rock Creek Center there's more to getting a job pounding nails than looking pretty.

Beyond that precaution, lead instructor Fors sees no reason women can't excel in the previously male-dominated industry of building construction.

And, increasingly, women are thinking the same thing.

"Obviously, the fact that almost a fourth of our enrollment (32 of 160 students) is female adds a certain amount of interest to what we're doing here," said Fors, a general contractor in Portland and

Beaverton before coming to PCC. "All I ask is that students develop job skills and maintain a good attitude."

Whether they wear make-up or not makes no difference to me."

Fors plays down the difference of sex. The fact that women are attracted to the program emphasizes its practical appeal, he notes.

Other persons are attracted to the program--it is presently near capacity--because it is year-round: a new class of students start every 12 weeks. Most of the classes are three week Modules.

"The students who come out here have all sorts of backgrounds. Many are right out of high school, where maybe they took a little shop. Some have previous building experience and need a refresher to become a building inspector. We get some guys too who have been injured on the job and they're here to be

trained for a new job under vocational rehabilitation."

"And then there are some who don't know what end of the hammer to pick up," Fors added. "We take them all."

While the PCC program is the only one of its kind in the state, Fors emphasized it is not an apprenticeship program.

Career possibilities, at present, are good, Fors noted. As the program ages--it was started in 1972 at the Sylvania Center--Fors is finding former graduates now in business are hiring younger PCC graduates.

"So long as someone has good work habits, adequate skills and a knowledge and a good work attitude, they can make it in this business," the PCC employee said. The standard applies equally to men and women.

Killers testify innocent man convicted

(Continued from P. 1 Col. 4)

saw a tall man by the window). They put the tarp under Turel's head to catch the blood, then took it and some of Turel's personal effects.

These items they threw in the Columbia, tearing the tarp into several pieces weighed with rocks.

After going to Cartwright's apartment to clean up, Forsberg went to take the van back to Reno and Cartwright took the bloody clothes to Washington to burn.

Cartwright said he had asked Silas Cross to help kill Turel and that he had earlier helped Cross burn a house. At the murder trial, Cross testified that Addicks made the offer.

Forsberg said he had told FBI agent Stanley Renning about his part in the murder prior to Addicks trial. The confession took place in the Federal Courthouse in Portland where he was talking about another murder. He asked me, "Is this one of Hopper's murders, too? I couldn't remember the name but I said, it was the cripple who did your tax returns. I was going to get your address to get back at you for the pressure you are putting on me."

Forsberg claims that he helped kill Turel to get Renning's address because Renning had persecuted him and his relatives, attempting to get him to become an FBI informant again. He further claims that the FBI and U.S. Attorney's Office refused to accept his confession of several crimes including murder, in order to protect gangland leaders who work for the FBI and government officials who are involved in the criminal world.

In a deposition for the trial Agent Renning said there had been investigations of Forsberg and his wife during the time leading up to the murder, as well as contacts with his wife and her former husband. He refused to answer questions regarding the later interview with Forsberg, when Forsberg maintains that he described the Turel murder, and refused through the federal attorney to answer questions on anything that took place after the Reno bank robbery Forsberg was

involved in after the murder.

Forsberg told substantially the same story of the murder that Cartwright had.

In an attempt to show that information was withheld from the defense, Sgt. Englert, former Deputy District Attorney Joe Rieke, and Addicks' defense attorney for the murder trial, Michael Kohlhoff, were called to testify.

Addicks has charged that seizure of his pistol was hidden by the prosecution. Silas Cross testified that Addicks had given him a pistol to kill Turel, but when Englert received a gun from Addicks, it did not fit the description. Therefore, according to Addicks, the pistol was suppressed. Addicks charges that Englert had Billy Anglin, a paid prosecution witness, steal the gun from Addicks' car. Englert testified that Anglin had called him from his home in Kennewick, saying Addicks and Cartwright were there and that they had a gun. Anglin's wife managed to steal the gun from the car. Englert said he advised Anglin to take the gun to Richland and turn it in to a police officer he knew there because of having been a police informer. Englert said he was in close touch with Rieke during the investigation and told him about the gun within a few days. Addicks was arrested four days after the gun was stolen, on the same day the gun was turned in to the Richland Police Department. He said he did not give Rieke a police report from Richland regarding the gun, and didn't remember whether he told Rieke where the gun was.

Although Anglin had testified in the original trial that Addicks asked him to do the murder, Cartwright testified that Addicks and Anglin had not met until he and Addicks went to Anglin's house on March 15, 1975, to get Cartwright's key.

Kohlhoff testified that numerous pieces of evidence and information were not provided him prior to the trial. Prior to the trial he had no knowledge that Cartwright and Cross knew each other, except that

Addicks said they did; he had been given no information about the tarp -- no tarp was with the items he had been shown; he had not been informed that witnesses saw two persons at the murder scene the day before the murder; he was not told who took the gun or where it was; he was not informed of the close cooperation between Anglin, a witness, and Englert, which he might have used to impeach Anglin's testimony; he was not informed that Turel's son had advanced money for use in the investigation, including paying witnesses; he was not informed that Englert wrote a letter on behalf of Cross's attorney -- since disbarred; was not informed that although Englert testified Cross was afraid of Addicks, he knew Cross had gone to Addicks' home in Kelso and accepted a ride to Tacoma; was not furnished a list of possible suspects provided by Turel's wife.

Kohlhoff also testified that although he had been allowed to visit Addicks at Rocky Butte in the visiting room, where they could talk easily and share papers, just prior to the trial they were made to visit in a small, confining room with a window between them. He said this bothered Addicks and added psychological pressures on him. Kohlhoff said he had not experienced this problem with other clients. "My impression was it was a specialized thing."

He said he attempted to get police reports for the District Attorney's office and "time and time again was not supplied." He did not receive Addicks' wallet until the last minute. "We knew they had it but they kept saying they didn't have it." He said the fact that he did not receive all the information available hampered the defense.

Rieke testified that he knew Englert had gone to Kelso and got the gun from Addicks then took it central Washington to meet Cross. Englert told him afterward but he didn't remember when. He wasn't concerned because no constitutional abuse was involved -- Englert had asked for the gun and Addicks had

given it to him. He was aware of the gun being at the Richland Police Department, but didn't remember when he heard about it. He had a vague recollection of a discussion and didn't think he knew before the trial. He remembered knowing that Anglin was worried because of the visit by Cartwright and Addicks.

The night Cartwright confessed, Rieke received a call from Englert at 3:00 a.m. Englert told him he had promised not to have Cartwright arrested that night and called to see if he had to keep the promise. Rieke advised him to have Cartwright come to the office the next morning.

The next day Cartwright came to the office and Rieke recorded his story. He said there was no deal made as to Cartwright's sentence and he was sure he had never speculated on the number of years or promised that Cartwright would be out of prison before Addicks got there.


Rieke said Englert is an aggressive policeman and he was assigned to keep a good handle on decisions on getting evidence to avoid constitutional problems. Englert checked with Rieke before he seized evidence or made arrests.

He was not aware that Englert was using Turel's money and did not approve. He first learned about the money from a *Willamette Week* article or about the same time it was published. He said he has no memory of what materials were provided the defense, "but during the trial some things came up that apparently they hadn't received."

He said the prosecution's case rested on Cartwright's testimony, which was corroborated by evidence and by Cross' and Anglin's testimony that they had previously been solicited by Addicks' to assist him with the murder.


Within approximately two weeks Donaldson and McAlister will file arguments, following which Judge Ertsgaard will determine whether Addicks' constitutional rights were violated by the prosecution. If so, he can order that the murder conviction be set aside.

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