

## CITY OF PORTLAND INVITATION TO BID

Sealed proposals will be received in Room 412, City Hall, Portland, Oregon 97204 for items detailed herein until 2:00 P.M. on the dates indicated.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the above address. For additional information telephone buyer at number listed.

When Bid Surety is required, proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check, cashier's check or a bid bond, payable to the City of Portland for an amount not less than ten percent (10%) of the aggregate amount of the bid as guaranty that the bid shall be irrevocable for the period specified in the proposal. Said bond to be forfeited as fixed and liquidated damages should the bidder seek to revoke his offer for any reason not authorized by law and not consented to by City within the irrevocable period, or neglect or refuse to enter into contract and provide a suitable bond for the faithful performance of the contract, in the event the said contract is awarded to him.

**NON-DISCRIMINATION:** No proposal or bid will be considered unless the bidder is certified as an EEO Affirmative Action Employer as prescribed by Chapter 3.100 of the Code of the City of Portland. All bidders not currently certified should file the required documentation with the Contract Compliance Division, Room 209, City Hall, 1220 SW Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, 248-4696, at least five (5) days prior to the Bid Opening. Failure to achieve certification by the Bid Opening Date and Time shall result in the return of your Bid Unopened.

BID NO.	DESCRIPTION	BID OPENING DATE
87	Furnishing One 100 Ft. Tractor Drawn Aerial Ladder Fire Truck. For information call Duane Gullixson, Buyer, 248-4004. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/31/81
91-A	Furnishing Annual Supply of Lubricating Oils, Greases & Turbine Oil. For information call Duane Gullixson, Buyer, 248-4004. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/24/81
C-9288	Improvement of SE Rural St from W Line of SE 39 Ave to E line of 41 Ave. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	03/24/81
C-9150	Improvement of SE Flavel Street from SE 105 Ave to SE 107 Ave. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	03/26/81
C-9038	Improvement of SE Evelyn St from 122 Ft E. of East Line of SW 37 Ave. to Center Line & Construct Sewer. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	03/24/81
102	Labor, Material & Equipment for N Going Street Noise Mitigation Project. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	04/02/81
103	Labor, Material & Equipment for Construction of Albina Annex Gravel Bins. For information call Nancy Kearney, Buyer, 248-4486. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	03/31/81
104-A	Furnishing Gate Values & Tapping Values. For information call Maxine Albright, Buyer, 248-4003. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/24/81
105-A	Furnishing Cast Iron Valve Boxes, Lids & Extensions. For information call Maxine Albright, Buyer, 248-4003. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/24/81
106	Furnishing Estimated 6 Flatbed Dump Trucks, 25,000 GVW. For information call Duane Gullixson, Buyer, 248-4004. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/24/81
107	Labor, Material & Equipment for Construction of 60-inch Washington County Supply Line, Phase I. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety & Prequalification of Bidder Required.	04/02/81
108	Labor, Material & Equipment for Oaks Pioneer Church Landscape Improvements. For information call Nancy Kearney, Buyer, 248-4486. 10% Bid Surety Required.	03/31/81
C-9274	Improving SW 49 Ave from Center Line of SW Dickinson St to its Northerly Terminus & Installing Sewer Pipe. For information call Michele Ackerman, Buyer, 248-4191. 10% Bid Surety Required.	04/09/81

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing on the seventh year (July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982) Housing and Community Development Block Grant Program (HCD) will be held on Wednesday, April 1 at 9:30 a.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 1220 SW Fifth Avenue.

The City of Portland will receive \$10,802,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds for Fiscal Year 1981-82 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Citizens, neighborhoods and other interested parties are encouraged to voice their opinions on the seventh year program at this hearing.

Changes, modifications and comments will be considered in preparing final documents for approval by the Portland City Council.

If you are not able to attend, or would like to provide your comments in advance, citizens may send written comments directly to the Council by addressing them to:

Auditor  
City of Portland  
1220 SW Fifth Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Please identify the material as regarding the HCD hearing.

Further information may be received by calling the HCD office.

Charles E. Olson  
Program Manager

# Dennis Johnson: Blessing in disguise

By Ulysses Tucker, Jr.

When the Seattle Supersonics traded star guard Dennis Johnson to the Phoenix Suns for Paul Westphal just before the end of the season, head coach Lenny Wilkens and the Sonic organization thought they were doing themselves a favor.

Instead, the trade has turned out to be a blessing for the Suns whose reputation for choking in the playoffs is documented well around the National Basketball Association. According to Suns Central Manager, Jerry Colangelo, Dennis Johnson has been a joy to work with.

"Dennis has blended in real well," he said. "Before we traded for him we did some research and it turned out very favorable. We know from his background that he is very competitive and he knows how to win which is very important."

"He has been nothing but a

gentleman and his aggressive play on the court has turned the whole team around. Dennis adds a new defensive dimension to a already excellent basketball team. I think we will be a lot stronger in the playoffs this year," he said.

Johnson is not teamed up with "Truck" Robinson, a strong force at forward, Walter Davis at the point, Rich Kelly, Johnny High, Kyle Macy, and a good Phoenix bench that owns one of the best records in the National Basketball Association. How did you feel about being traded?

"Surprised," Johnson said, "But after realizing that basketball is a business, I accepted the fact. So far, the trade has been the best thing for me because I'm playing ball like I want to. The organization told me to play ball and don't worry about anything else. I've been accepted here with open arms," he continued.

Johnson, a member of the

N.B.A.'s All-Defensive team for the past three seasons and MVP in the 1979 Championship series against the Bullets was labeled as a "Knucklehead" in Seattle, says he is not as bad as the press made him.

"All I want to do is play ball," he said. "In Seattle, we were going through some bad times and after we lost to Milwaukee in last year's playoffs, I guess I got the blame."

On the other hand, Seattle is struggling with Gus Williams still holding out, Lonnie Shelton out for the season and Paul Westphal is out with a "stress fracture" (Bill Walton) in his foot.

"They're having their problems," said Johnson, "But I am here in Phoenix now and I have to worry about us. I feel for them because I left a lot of good friends up there -- I'm sure they will get it together."

"DJ" has found a new home in the Sun and he loves it -- Don't be surprised if you see Phoenix in the run for the Championship ring.



DENNIS JOHNSON

## School election draws lines

(Continued from Page 1 Col 6) those in our society -- necessarily the vast majority -- who do not and will not ever "succeed" as measured by business standards. All this aside, the business community enjoys numerous educational "perks" such as the energy seminars run by the utilities at Cleveland High School; or the summer seminars run by the Oregon Association of Industries for which high school seniors and teachers get credit; or the "partners in Portland Education" program in which the board joined hands with the Chamber of Commerce to develop a pro-business curriculum!

Finally, business is interested in attracting top-notch executives and professionals to Portland. An important factor in such peoples' decision to settle in an area is the quality of the schools there: schools in neighborhoods -- such as the West Hills -- where executives are likely to settle should have good staff and programs; and the schools should be "stable," rather than beset with strikes, battles over integration, and the like.

This "stability" factor is probably the main reason the late ex-school

superintendent Robert Blanchard was so important to the business community, and why it raised such an uproar when he was fired. It's not just that Blanchard was one of their set, it's not simply that he and certain board members could discuss their gentlemen's disagreements over breakfast after early morning workouts at the Multnomah Athletic Club. It's rather that Blanchard's program was to support the richer westside schools at the expense of the poorer eastside ones, attempt to pacify the Black community with the illusion of "voluntary integration," and firmly resist the efforts of non-corporate community groups to have significant input into school policy.

When, through a combination of historical accidents and community pressures, the board gained a majority which was willing to buck the corporate interests and fire Blanchard, the business community reacted quickly: the day after the board voted to fire Blanchard, business formed a committee to recall those board members -- Sarah Newhall, Herb Cawthorne, Steve

Buel and Wally Priestly -- who had voted to fire him. That committee, when its recall effort failed, grew into the so-called "Committee for Good School Board Candidates," which is trying to replace as many of the "independent" board members as it can with candidates they favor.

The list of corporate connections of this committee reads like a "Who's Who" of Portland big business. In addition to Ridgley and Newman, two of the Committee's main organizers, there are Paul Howe and Bill Love, the main fundraisers. Howe is an officer of NW Natural Gas; Love is the chairman of Equitable Savings & Loan and a director of PGE among others. Other committee ties are to the Lloyd Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port of Portland, Standard Insurance, Import Plaza, Oregon Pioneer Savings & Loan...

This august group would like, in this election, to put its people into seats now occupied by Sarah Newhall and Wally Priestly. They are running Charlotte Beeman against Sarah. They hope to replace Priestly, who is retiring, with Gisvold (a member of Newman's

law firm), however, they face a stiff fight for this seat from Rick Bauman, a progressive legislator from Southeast Portland, who has a strong record for bucking the energy corporations over nuclear power and public control of energy.

They couldn't find anyone who was willing to run against Herb Cawthorne, who probably will win easily.

On the problems facing the schools in the near future -- school closures, declining finances, curriculum reform, the dropout problem, neither the corporate team nor the independents have yet formulated consistent programs. In particular it remains to be seen to what extent the independents will form a united independent bloc and to what extent any of them will "compromise" with corporate pressure. But in all probability, if the corporate team ends up dominating the board, whatever solutions are adopted by the board to the schools' difficulties will favor the interests of big business at the expense of the majority of Portland's children.

## White Paper disparities

(Continued from Page 3 Col 3) nearly 200 tons of those arms, mostly through Cuba and Nicaragua."

Yet reading the documents, it is impossible to determine where these numbers come from. The State Department, which declined further elaboration of its conclusions and stopped providing copies of the original documents, has not explained. The highest figure mentioned anywhere in the documents is the handwritten November 1, letter from a certain "Vladimir," who was identified by the State Department as the guerrillas' logistics coordinator in Nicaragua. He wrote that 150 tons of arms had already arrived in Cuba and that more was scheduled to arrive "this week" for a total of about 300-400 tons. But plans to smuggle "190 tons" into El Salvador in November were "almost impossible" he added.

And another document, the minutes of a guerrilla general staff meeting in late September, reported that of 130 tons of arms in storage, only four tons had been smuggled into El Salvador.

The White Paper provides a photograph of a trailer truck captured at the Honduran-Salvadoran border in late January this year with 100 M-16 rifles, some of which the State Department says were traced as weapons captured from the U.S. in Vietnam. Curiously, however, another document attached to the White Paper lists in detail the 60 tons in arms promised to the guerrillas by Vietnam but does not include any M-16s -- which was the basic infantry weapon used by U.S. soldiers in Vietnam.

A U.S. intelligence officer with wide experience in Latin America during the past decade said the tonnage reported in the White Paper were "highly unrealistic...unless they slipped in a few tanks with it." He said "hiding the weapons and protecting them from corrosion in tropical El Salvador would make such large quantities a liability."

In addition, battlefield reports from El Salvador have not produced evidence of large quantities of captured weapons, and journalists on the scene are reporting that the only weapons seen in battle areas are relatively old and unsophisticated.

Other sources of intelligence were available to Reagan analysts at the time the White Paper was issued which tended to contradict the picture of huge arms shipments, but the reports were not included in the packet of documents.

For example, on January 30, Salvadoran government forces captured a young Nicaraguan army lieutenant, Orlando Tardencilla, who admitted he led a group of 130 Salvadoran guerrillas in battle. According to Foreign Broadcast Information Service -- which is operated by the CIA and distributed to other government agencies - Tardencilla said the Salvadoran guerrillas received support "at the finance level, mainly so they may buy weapons on the black market... Cuba sends money to the guerrillas. It also sends arms. But it gives more money than arms so that the government does not get implicated. Although 12 tons of arms have been sent to El Salvador, this represents only one percent of what is at the disposal of the guerrillas outside the country."

The key document in Reagan's case that the Soviet Union is the mastermind behind the Salvadoran guerrilla offensive is a report of Salvadoran Communist Party chief Shafik Handil's tour of Vietnam, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany and the Soviet Union between June 2 and July 22, 1980. It is the only piece of evidence that actually mentions the Soviet Union, with the exception of a passing reference in another document to a "Sov." being present at the meeting in Mexico City with Socialist diplomats.

The document contains the list of 60 tons of arms promised by Vietnam and smaller, unspecified amounts of arms, uniforms and medical equipment from other countries. Handil, according to the document, went to Vietnam at the suggestion of a second level Soviet communist party central committee official who offered to pay his air fare. After Handil's trip to Hanoi and the other countries, he returned to Moscow, expecting a meeting with a top level Soviet central committee official.

According to the White Paper account, Handil then left Moscow

"with assurances that the Soviets agreed in principle to transport the Vietnamese arms."

The supporting document, however, puts the encounter in another light. Handil was refused a meeting with the high Soviet official and "expressed his unhappiness with the denial of a meeting at the proper level and the non-resolution of the request for help."

A few weeks later, according to the document, Handil received a telegram in Managua, Nicaragua, in which the Soviets granted his request to give military training to 30 (presumably Salvadoran) youths studying in Moscow, but ignored his request to ship the Vietnamese arms.

The document concludes, "the companero (Handil) expressed his concern that the Soviet's indecisiveness could affect not only the way they might give but also (prejudice) the willingness to cooperate of the other parties of the European socialist camp..." There, in mid-sentence, the document provided by the State Department ends.

Carter Administration Latin America specialist Robert Pastor said that until late last year intelligence reports showed relatively small amounts of arms entering El Salvador with Cuban help.

Then Carter's intelligence learned of the Shafik visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, seeking arms, Pastor said, and detected a "quantum leap" the second week in January of "credible intelligence" showing large amounts of sophisticated weapons in the hands of the guerrillas as they opened their offensive.

These intelligence reports were a major factor in the Carter's Administration's decision to resume "lethal" aid-shipsments of guns, ammunition and helicopters -- but coupled to an insistence on the continuation of reform programs and a junta crackdown on human rights atrocities by the military.

In the meantime, the Salvadoran military fought the guerrillas to a standstill in late January. The Administration assailed Cuba and other communist countries for providing weapons, while noting

that Nicaragua had expressed its own willingness to prevent arms shipment through its territory. There was no sabre-rattling, no mention of the Soviet Union or East-West confrontation.

The new information on the nature of the Cuban and Soviet support of arms traffic, Pastor said, "did not change my view of the nature of the guerrilla movement -- that they are an indigenous movement strongly supported by the Soviets and Cubans, but not pawns."

The difference between the Carter and Reagan Administration interpretation of the information, he said, is that "they say the Cubans are directing it all. We say it is led, organized and directed by the Salvadorans, and that the Soviets and Cubans are supporting it. Even if the Soviet Union and Cuba went away, the problem would not go away. That's because the problem is primarily an indigenous one which the Cubans and the Soviets are exploiting for their own ends."

Nevertheless, on the basis of the White Paper the Reagan Administration announced it would send in more military advisors and \$25 million in additional military aid.

In historical terms, the White Paper and its support documents could become the functional equivalent of President Johnson's now-discredited reports to Congress of North Vietnamese attacks on U.S. patrol boats, which led to the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in 1964 -- and eventually to the war in Vietnam.

Before taking office, Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig signalled their desire to act immediately and to put substance into the tough, anti-Soviet rhetoric of the campaign. President Reagan "would draw the line at the first opportunity against Soviet adventurism" in the Third World, Reagan officials said in background briefings.

The fight between guerrillas clearly identified as leftists and a U.S. backed regime in Salvador was made to order. It was, one Reagan official told a reporter, "a fortuitous combination of coincidence and circumstances."

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