

# School Board selects superintendent candidates

The Portland School Board has selected six final candidates for the position of Superintendent.

The candidates will be invited to Portland to be interviewed by the Board, an internal advisory committee of staff, and a citizens committee. The interviews will be open to the public.

Manford Byrd, Jr. is Deputy Superintendent, Systemwide Reorganization, Chicago Public School System, has been with the Chicago

school system since 1954. He has taught, served as principal, and has been a Deputy Superintendent since 1968.

Byrd has developed programs for parent involvement, principal selection and evaluation, student discipline, administration evaluation, affirmative action, and student achievement. He earned his M.A. at Atlanta University and his Ph.D. at Northwestern University.

Carl Candoli is superintendent of

the Fort Worth Independent School District. He previously was superintendent at Lansing, Michigan. His doctorate is from Michigan State University. Candoli has published extensively in school administration and planning and has done research on urban education and desegregation.

James Fenwick is acting superintendent of the Portland district. His doctorate is from Stanford University. Experienced at all levels of

teaching, his expertise is in curriculum development.

Glenn R. Houde is Superintendent of the Elk Grove, California school district, where he has been since 1970. Houde earned his doctorate at Stanford University. He taught and was vice-principal at Grant and Wilson High Schools in Portland.

Richard Hunter is Superintendent of the Richmond, Virginia public schools.

Hunter previously was assistant superintendent of the Seattle school district and was a principal in the Berkeley and Richmond, California districts. His areas of experience include inter-racial and inter-cultural instruction, urban education and staff development. He is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley.

Matthew W. Prophet, Jr., is Superintendent of schools in Lansing, Michigan. Following a military

career he returned to school and obtained a doctorate from Northwestern University. He has been with the Lansing school district since 1972.

Byrd, Hunter and Prophet are Black.

The Board expects to make a final selection by mid-October. Prior to the selection the members of the Board will interview school board members, staff and students, and community members in the city where the candidates now work.

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## Set yourself free

*Grassroot News, N.W.*—For the last month we've presented segments on drug abuse aimed directly at the abuser. We stayed away from the textbook approach to this problem and showed the ups and downs of drug abuse through the eyes of its users.

The other side of drug use is, of course, non-use. There are modes and methods that are utilized for those who want to get off the Euphoria escalator. With marijuana the only addiction is psychological. "All that's required to beat a smoke habit is to use a little self-discipline and self-control," a counselor from one of the many drug abuse clinics offered. The main problem with the use of weed is that, for the most part, if you wake up high and go to bed high you might not be as productive as you could be. Certainly, the haze that it places on your brain makes you less perceptive during times when your survival may depend on your awareness.

With cocaine the same mind dependency exists. But cocaine is the caviar of drugs and the high-flying life-style requires a change in the living habits of those who want to quit. "When I stopped the first few days were O.K. But soon I met up with my old buddies and before I tried to kick I would have to buy it. Now they were going to turn me on free. I guess the theory of the lobster is right. They wanted me down with them."

"In dealing with people who want to quit any cycle of drug abuse we start with re-education. We show that you can go out and have a good time without the use of drugs. We try to have the people sort out their values and will teach other values and communications skills. The various therapies range from the Gestalt method to the basic rap session." The Gestalt approach is one of many textbook therapies. This puts the person back into

contact with all the facets of his personality. "We try to get them to express their unresolved feelings they might have suppressed during the course of their lives."

Another is transactional analysis. "We deal with a person's learned decision-making process. The child is one who will go get high when things aren't going their way. The adult has to weigh the consequences of his action and whom it affects. And the parent is the part of the person that says I'm nothing because I take drugs. Once these phases are dealt with separately we can deal with the reasons for the desire to get and stay high."

The rap session is another mode that deals in rehabilitation. "With this we show that no one is unique. Most of the problems are in the majority. The rap sessions serve as a support group for creative problem-solving."

When these therapies are being used the problem is to find the right therapy for the individual. "It comes down to trial and error, intuition, experience and practice."

"My life did a 360-degree change because I got saved. I had no desire to do the things I used to do or see the people I used to see. When I accepted Jesus into my life my motivation changed. The people who backslide aren't praying and fasting because you have to walk with Him everyday. This is how and why I changed."

If you want to quench your thirst without the use of alcohol the support structures are numerous. They range from the A.A. to the House of Exodus. "In the group that I deal with I don't focus on the fact that the person gets high or has a drinking problem. We know that. I try to get them to take it a step further by saying, O.K., you have a drinking problem, now what. This is where all my counseling begins." A counselor from the House of Exo-

odus goes over his therapeutic approach.

Among the devices used to rid a person of the monkey called heroin is a legal substitute called Methadone. Richard Mayfield, a mental-health therapist and drug counselor, explains the Methadone cycle. "Methadone is a man-made opiate and basically we transfer addiction. This way they aren't shooting it or committing a crime to obtain it. For a person to get accepted he would have had to try other ways to detox. If a woman is pregnant she must be given Methadone and there's a unit at the U. of O. Health Center that will assist the baby's withdrawal."

"The reasons why people want to quit are that they get tired of that life-style. They run into legal and family problems and are emotionally and physically burnt-out."

"Black women with children are easier to counsel because they want to quit to take care of their children. I just work on their maternal instinct. With Black men I use the family and mate. I gear my counseling toward the client's education and skills. We show them that they can do other things which aren't illegal and once they aren't craving drugs it's not hard to get them to listen to you."

"I have run into those who won't change because they're used to the money and the big car. They want the life-style that drugs bring."

As an Afro-American, Mayfield states that he counsels from a cultural perspective. "I try to build up a person's self-esteem through knowledge of their culture."

Among the problems that occur when a person wants to quit is to give up one drug and just go to another. All this does is switch addictions.

Mayfield sums up with the fact that a person really has to want to change. "And remember, there is no change without pain."

## Minorities make no job gains

The City of Portland's recently released Second Quarter Report on equal opportunity employment opportunity demonstrates that no gains have been made by minorities in city employment.

The City has made some progress in hiring minorities but turnover of minority employees keeps over-all percentages low. Over three-quarters of the minority workers hired replaced other minority workers who had left. The percentage of minorities in the City workforce remains at 7.7 per cent.

Underutilization of minorities is a problem in specific job classifications. Minority representation increased in only three job categories—technician, paraprofessionals and service/maintenance. Both the numbers and the percentage of minorities declined in professional, professional services and skilled crafts categories.

A review by the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission suggests that the key to minority turnover could be lack of coordinated training programs. "At the present

time, a centralized or centrally-coordinated training program with goals, objectives and career ladders does not exist."

The employment of minorities in Commissioners' staffs reflects the overall picture. Commissioners' staffs are composed of "professional" and "clerical" workers. Two of the twelve clerical workers are minority; four of the 32 assistants are minorities. Three of the four minority assistants are employed by Commissioner Jordan, the fourth by Commissioner Schwab.



Last Days of Summer: Katrina Williams, Teresa Jackson, and Holly Stowell give the lawn one

more cut before school starts and fall sets in. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

## U.S. vetoes Africa resolution

The United States has vetoed a resolution of the United Nations Security Council that called for condemnation of South Africa's raid on Angola had required immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops.

Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker tipped the U.S. hand Saturday when he told an American Legion audience that the United States would not take sides between Blacks and whites in the southern African conflict.

"In South Africa, the region's dominant country, it is not our task to choose between black and white. In this rich land of talented and diverse peoples, important Western economic, strategic, moral and political interests are at stake. We must avoid action that aggravates the awesome challenges facing South Africans of all races."

Angola had taken the issue to the Security Council, charging that South African troops had invaded Angola, occupying its territory, destroying its villages and killing its people. South Africa claims that it has no evil designs on Angola, but was attacking SWAPO bases in

Angola.

In the largest invasion since the Angolan civil war of 1975, in which the U.S. and South Africa supplied troops opposing the MPLA government, South Africa claimed it was aimed at insurgent troops. However, South African air force commander Oliver Holmes said, "It was necessary to neutralize the radar that was providing early warning to SWAPO," and to destroy air defense protecting the sites.

South Africa reported that it had killed approximately 450 Angolan troops. "If they stand in our way, they must be prepared to accept the consequences," Brigadier Badenhorst said.

Angola reported that invading South African forces have bombed schools, hospitals and businesses and are still occupying Angolan territory.

Crocker indicated that South Africa is of prime importance to the U.S. "The area contains immense deposits of many strategic minerals which are vital to economies like ours. There is no longer much debate about southern Africa's economic significance. With regional

stability, the area can prosper and serve as a focal point of African economic progress. Trade and private-investment flows from the United States and other Western nations can reinforce this potential and provide a solid base of mutual interest for United States-African relations."

The U.S. position is that Angola shares the blame for the conflict because of the approximately 20,000 Cuban troops that have been in that nation since 1975. "Faced with large-scale foreign intervention, the presence of African guerrilla groups and strains in its relations with its traditional Western partners, South Africa has significantly expanded its defense potential in recent years."

Crocker reiterated the Reagan administration's policy toward South Africa. "The U.S. also seeks to build a more constructive relationship with South Africa, one based on shared interests, persuasion and improved communication. There is much ferment in South Africa today centered on questions of how all South Africans can more fully share and participate in the (Please turn to page 7 column 1)

## Project connects jobs, workers

With the present state of the economy many people are looking for ways to cut corners and find means to save or earn money. A service in existence since 1976 called Senior Job Center is providing the opportunity for many Portlanders to save dollars and at the same time allows for some residents to earn extra income. The agency is city-funded and charges no fees.

From crowded quarters and with a small staff located in Northeast Portland, Senior Job Center has re-

cruted hundreds of skilled and experienced workers 50 plus years of age. The workers are dispatched throughout the city on short-term jobs with home owners and businesses. "We have enrolled persons with virtually every occupational title imaginable from accountants to zoo keepers," states agency director Curt Markus. "The elderly home owners may lack the capability to perform essential chores around the house. They can get the help they need by contacting the Senior Job

Center for an older worker. The workers perform jobs such as yard work, minor repairs from leaky faucets to making the steps safe to providing aid and attendance for a disabled person. Our workers perform a myriad of jobs throughout the city in the course of a year."

"The agency's success," according to Markus, "is due to the quality of our workers' skills and the costs of their labor." The worker and the employer work out the charges for the (Please turn to page 10 column 1)