

NEW

Cora Smith on Fashions

Page 6

Prostitution in Portland

Page 2



Juvenile crime declines

Page 2



L.A. works its Magic

Page 15



PORTLAND OBSERVER

USPS 959-680-855

March 16, 1982
Volume XII, Number 23
25¢ Per Copy

Two Sections

Oregon's next governor: Who will he be?

Jerry Rust, candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for Governor of Oregon, wants to bring about fundamental changes.

"The main issue is the economy," he explained. "Everyone talks about the economy but I propose fundamental changes that will help build the economy of Oregon and make the state more independent—quasi-independent."

The state of Oregon can never be fully independent—but it can move to minimize the effects of national policy errors here. "I feel the federal government is headed for bigger problems. There is too much military expenditure and interest rates will not come down."

Rust's first answer to the stagnating economy is a State Bank. This bank would be capitalized with state money—state industrial accident funds, employee retirement funds, etc.—currently totaling about \$3.5 billion. Currently the money is invested in the money market where it can gain the best interest income—usually out of state.

Creation of a State Bank would be accompanied by a new policy of investment at home. The State Bank would invest in and make loans to local small businesses—which provide 80 per cent of the jobs.

A second boost to the economy would be making Oregon the "renewable energy capital of the world." Oregon's move to nuclear power will result in electric rates quadrupling in ten years. Development of technology for small hydroelectric plants, solar, methane and other renewable energy sources would not only free Oregon ratepayers from high electric bills, but could be exported.

Energy—an alternative to oil—is a billion dollar business. Oregon is in a position to provide energy to the countries of the Pacific Rim—

the market of the future. Oregon has the human resources, the education, the natural resources to provide the leadership.

This industry—along with public power—would make Oregon energy-self-sufficient.

Other areas in which Oregon could become a leader are in telecommunications and cable television. The natural resources—fish, agriculture, forests—should be developed along with health care and research.

Rust is a supporter of public power and would put article 11-D of the Oregon Constitution into effect. 11-D is a provision that enables the state to develop and sell electricity. "The nuclear debt will bankrupt the Northwest... It will take two weeks salary from every person for the next 30 years to pay the WPPS debt." Five to six per cent of the bonded indebtedness in the United States is in WPPS and it is the greatest financial disaster in the history of the region.

"The Bonneville Power Administration and the private utilities blackmailed the public with their false projections" of needs for electric power, he said. The public utility districts need to withdraw and let the investors take the loss. He considers assessing the public utility districts and ratepayers for the WPPS 4 and 5 nuclear plants, and possibly all five, to be illegal because Measure 9, passed by the citizens of Oregon in 1978, states that ratepayers cannot be charged for work on utility plants until they are in use.

To meet the immediate budget needs Rust favors a graduated corporate income tax and a graduated individual income tax that would relieve the tax burden of lower income persons and small businesses while increasing the taxes of those who earn more. "Persons earning



JERRY RUST

\$250,000 will get \$23,000 from the federal tax reduction. The states should get some of that money." He opposes a sales tax, which places a greater burden on low and middle-income people.

The state needs a long-term fiscal plan—a plan that would measure the needs of the state and revenue projections over a long term. Money to finance the state programs should be based on ability to pay.

The current practice is "crisis management"—going from fiscal crisis to fiscal crisis, trying to make state government smaller but not more efficient.

Rust opposes the current militarization on moral and economic grounds. Reagan has requested a trillion dollar war budget, interest rates have risen in response, and the current Governor of Oregon has tried to bail out of the recession by inviting the war industry to Oregon.

Rust's main problem in the next 60 days is to get his message to the people. "I need \$50,000 to \$70,000 for the primary," he said. A populist, and an opponent of the private utilities, his message has not been carried by the major media.

School Board explains decision

Following are excerpts from the statement of Chairman Scott and Superintendent Fenwick regarding the decision to place Tubman Middle School in the Boise Building:

"The decision by the Board of Education to permanently locate Tubman Middle School at the present Boise School site has drawn criticism from some members of the community.

"This criticism is based upon the fact that Eliot School was originally named as the permanent Tubman School site in the district's comprehensive desegregation plan adopted in April, 1980. . . .

"Among the key issues affecting the final decision were:

•Boise is the closest of all sites considered to the center of both the current and projected Tubman student population;

•Boise has the lowest ten-year total cost projection of all sites considered and the lowest cost per student capacity, as well;

•Boise can accommodate a 750-student population; this will allow

more students to choose the Tubman Middle School program;

•Boise increases the measure of desegregation based upon criteria accepted by the U.S. Department of Education and the federal courts. All other sites under consideration maintain the status quo or actually decrease the desegregation measure;

•Boise is in the geographic heart of the Black community and satisfied the Board's promise to locate Tubman in this part of the city;

Boise will mean a vastly strengthened 6-8 academic program for students currently enrolled there who will be reassigned to Tubman Middle School;

•Boise primary students will attend early childhood education centers in nearby schools; these programs will provide an enriched curriculum for the Boise primary children;

•Boise as a permanent site for Tubman Middle School will allow continuation of the nationally recognized early childhood education center at Eliot; this is a program highly prized by many minority and non-minority parents;

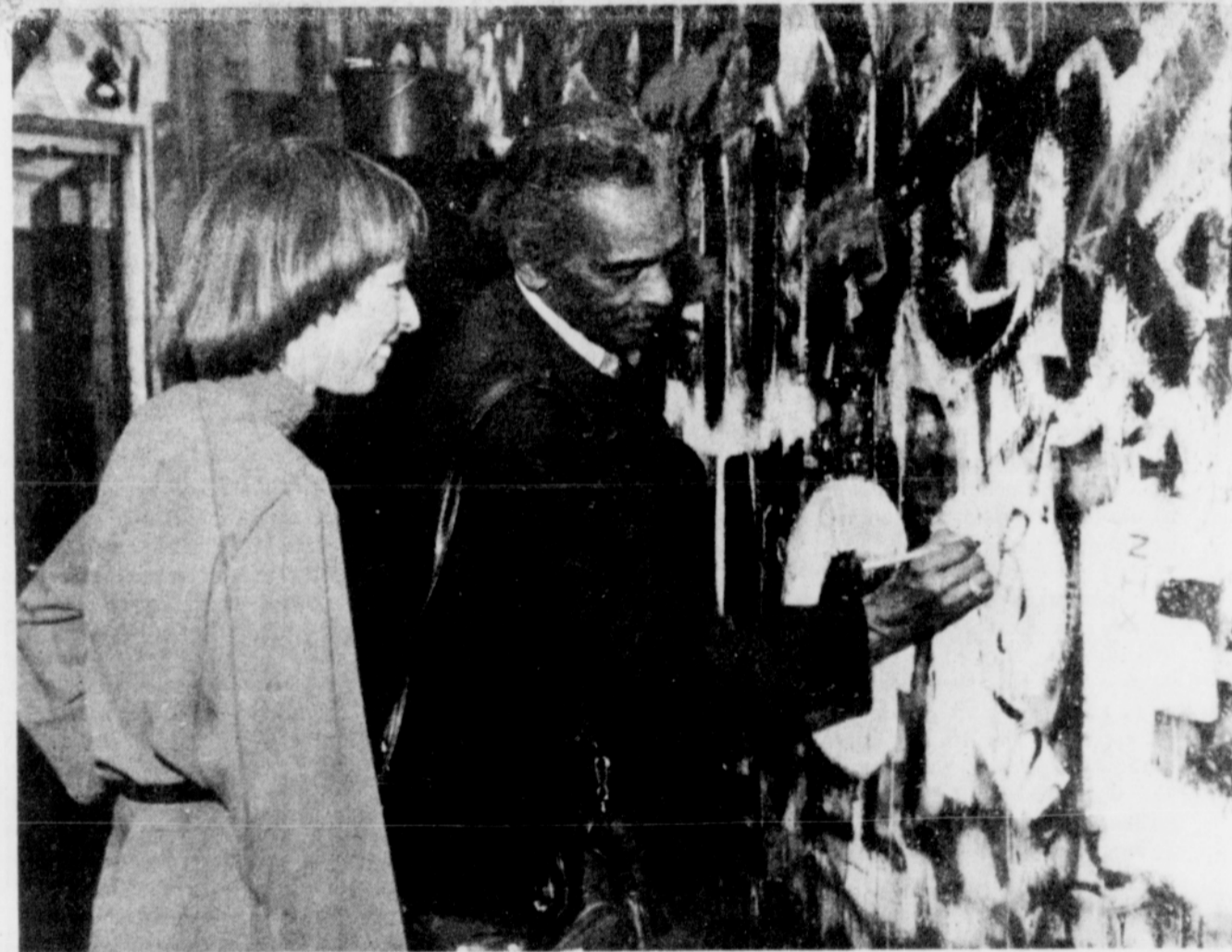
•Boise, as a site for Tubman will mean that a K-8 school option is not available in that community; however, this is not unusual. The presence of middle schools throughout the city in community after community has meant the discontinuance of neighborhood K-8 schools;

•Boise is a centrally located site that will continue to attract non-minority students from throughout the city to Tubman's exciting program.

•Parent advisory committees at both Boise and Eliot recommended against the Eliot site.

"We know that the change in our decision has disappointed the expectations of many. We want to work with the community to heal any breach in order that the children won't suffer from further uncertainty.

"The Board of Education urgently needs the help of parents and other citizens to stand with the district in helping immediately to plan the details of the new Tubman building—to work with administrators, teachers and architects to insure that Tubman continues as the most exciting school in the city."



Dancers Brenda Bufalino and Honi Coles autograph mural at Jefferson High School during recent teaching session with the school's dance program. See story on page 3.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Hooks addresses banquet

The public is invited to participate in portions of the NAACP Regional Conference to be held in Portland on March 18th through 21st. A rally will be held Thursday evening at Bethel AME Church, 5828 N.E. 8th

Avenue at 7:00 p.m. Another public event is the Community Luncheon at Geneva's, Williams and Skidmore, set for 12:30 Friday.

Highlight of the conference will be the Annual Freedom Fund

Banquet, with Executive Director Benjamin Hooks as speaker. The event will be held at the Hilton Ballroom, Friday, 7:00 p.m. The conference theme is "Linking the Generations on an Upward Climb."

Grenada celebrates third anniversary of revolution

On March 13th the small island nation of Grenada celebrated the third anniversary of its revolution. On March 13, 1979, the New Jewel Movement ended the 21-year rule of Eric Gairy with a bloodless coup. The new People's Revolutionary Government has made great strides in bringing not only economic reforms but self-government to the 110,000 citizens.

According to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, "Our revolution was for justice, for food, for health, for housing, for clothing, for pipe-borne water, for education, for people's control of our resource, for people's participation."

One of the major obstacles facing the PRG was the 45 per cent illiteracy rate among adults. In a population where more than half the population is under 21, the lack of state-

supported schools was a crippling negligence. The new government has instituted free secondary schools; has lowered tuition to elementary schools; provides scholarships, clothing and books to low-income students, and provides scholarships for university study abroad. Centers for Popular Education have been established for the teaching of adults.

1981 saw the introduction of free medical care and the official launching of a primary health scheme.

In three years the real gross domestic product has grown nearly 10 per cent, far more than that of the industrialized nations. In 1981 exports jumped from \$44.6 million to \$51.1 million in spite of poor prices for the country's major exports: nutmeg, cocoa and bananas. Production of all three of these crops

expanded last year.

Imports went up from \$151.8 million to \$159.9 million in spite of efforts to reduce dependence on imports. A substantial portion of this went for construction of the new international airport, but the cost of imported food also increased.

The standard of living has risen considerably with a rise in salaries and an increase in social wages—free medical care, secondary education, dental care and milk.

1982 has been named "The Year of Economic Construction." The priority will be the development of agriculture and agri-industry. Among the plans are soil and water conservation projects to expand production to hillsides and other areas previously considered not usable; a sheep and a pig farm; manufacture of nutmeg oil and processing

of spices; large scale production of ice cream and reconstituted milk products; processing of orange juice, development of the fishery.

During the year 1981 the government continued its effort to place more political power in the hands of the people, establishing Parish Councils throughout the nation. This structure allows the people to come together with government officials, monthly, to discuss issues ranging from the placing of water pipes to the progress being made on the new international airport.

At least two important new laws had their origin in the Parish Councils—the maternity leave law and the rent control law.

Also expanding in importance are the youth organizations: the National Youth Organization, the National Women's Organization, the Nation-

al Students Organization and the trade unions. It was the trade unions that brought about the new profit sharing scheme for workers who are employed on privately owned estates.

In January, nearly 1,000 Grenadians, representing 30,000 members of mass organizations, actively participated in the formulation of the nation's 1982 budget. Brought together in a National Conference of Delegates of Mass Organizations in the Economy, the delegates represented over 60 per cent of the adult population. The preliminary budget was then taken back to the organizations and to the Parish Councils and the private sector, so that when the final budget was presented on March 9th, 80 per cent of the people had participated in its development. (Please turn to page 2 column 3)



P.M. MAURICE BISHOP