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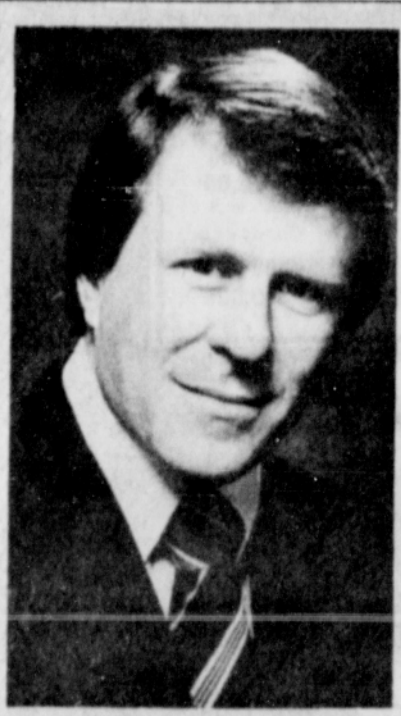
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Kulongoski addresses community concerns



State Senator Ted Kulongoski is the Democratic Party candidate for Governor of Oregon

The following is an interview with State Senator Ted Kulongoski, Democratic Party

candidate for Governor of Oregon.

Observer: What will you do as Governor to ensure that if the economy starts to turn around for existing firms, or when a new labor-intensive employer locates in the state, blacks and other minorities will have a real opportunity to be hired and trained?

Kulongoski: I recognize that blacks and other minorities have been among the last hired and first fired. Economic downturns have had a far greater impact on the black and minority community than on other segments of Oregon. It is not enough for government to merely give lip service to the problem. That is why I am committed to affirmative action goals, policies and plans. That is also why I sponsored legislation to make affirmative action an Oregon state policy. I will fight attempts to reduce state efforts to enforce our anti-discrimination legislation, and I will work to add penalties for the violation of those statutes.

Given the legislature's attitude toward providing resources to Mult-

nomah County, and specifically to Portland, what will you do to ensure resource availability to the Portland Metro area?

It is obvious that the Reagan administration's urban policy is cutting out many of the economic development funds and projects that have helped communities such as Portland. Both state and local resources are also limited, and the best hope for continuing those programs and projects lies in innovative public-private ventures. The economic development program that I have proposed will do that on a statewide basis through making venture capital more accessible. Although the creation of that program will take legislative action, its operation will undoubtedly create a flow of funds into the Portland area because of its population and existing business and industrial opportunities.

What will you do to ensure that state government supports ethnic minority business participation in state contracts, including construction, procurement and professional services and how will monitoring be accomplished?

I will intensify efforts to locate minority business firms and contractors for all potential state contracts. In my small business assistance programs special emphasis will be placed on providing the management assistance and information to minority firms and business to allow them to more effectively compete for those contracts. To monitor the success of those programs, I will require and review regular reports on their operation and effectiveness, and will order more effective outreach operations to the minority business community as appropriate.

To help ensure financing availability for new and existing minority businesses, will you initiate creation of a Venture Capital Company or a Minority Small Business Investment Company as you have proposed for the general small business community?

Affirmative Action goals will be included in all parts of my economic development program, and particularly in providing Oregon enterprises venture capital. If it is more effective to meet those goals more effectively to meet those goals

through a specific minority venture capital company or a minority small business investment company, those organizations will be created.

Do you feel Oregon has black and other ethnic minorities capable of serving on commissions such as the Port of Portland, the State Transportation Commission, and its economic development commission and boards? Do you plan to appoint blacks and other minorities to these and other policy-making state boards and commissions and to positions as governmental agency heads?

Yes—Oregon obviously has many blacks and minorities who are capable to fill any position in state government. Yes—blacks and other minorities will be appointed to those positions under my administration. I will expand our affirmative action program to cover all those positions?

Do you feel Gov. Atiyeh has a weak or strong record in appointments of blacks, increasing the numbers of blacks on state boards and commissions and on agency or

department head levels?

No, the Governor's entire record in including minorities in critical state policy making positions is lacking. It is made even more lacking by his opposition to making affirmative action goals apply to state boards and commissions. Our Governor should do better.

The King Neighborhood Facility will sponsor a meeting—a Community Discussion with Ted Kulongoski—on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 8 pm at King Neighborhood Facility.

Has the minority vote in Oregon been of significant importance in this Governor's race and what plans do you have to contract and hear the concerns of Oregon's minority populations?

The minority citizens of Oregon will be important to me as Governor, and I hope that my record on support of minority causes and concerns will influence their vote. I (Please turn to page 4 column 4)

CETA reorganizes

A cutback in the City of Portland's Training and Employment Division staff due to cutbacks in federal funding brought termination of 22 positions, a cut from 67 to 45 positions.

In the 1983 fiscal year, which began October 1, 1982, federal funds available to the City from CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) was cut by 43 percent, down from \$6.1 million to \$3.5 million. While 1,950 clients were served last year, only 1,250 will be served this fiscal year.

The mission of Portland's CETA program is "to promote economic self sufficiency for unemployed Portland residents by identifying and developing job opportunities and by increasing the employment potential of individuals to be placed into those jobs." Forty participants

will be trained for entry level positions in non-traditional jobs; 200 will be trained for entry-level positions in demand occupations; 400 will attain basic academic skills (pre-vocational).

The division will also provide training and employment services to First Source Agreement employers.

"We are seeing Reaganomics at work in this situation, with questionable decisions being made at the federal level about the continuation of so many of these critical employment programs," Commissioner Margaret Strachan said. "I certainly hope that we don't see a further erosion of this program through the passage of Ballot Measure 3 in November. If that measure passes, the \$625,000 of City general fund in the TED will also be threatened and what little remains of the program may further erode."

South Africa: Closet nuclear weapons proliferation

by Samuel H. Day, Jr.
Pacific News Service

The government of South Africa will deny it, but in a safe, secure and secret place somewhere within its borders, a small supply of atomic bombs—probably no more than half a dozen—has been laid away for use if necessary in the final defense of apartheid.

The bombs are fueled with uranium enriched in utmost secrecy in a factory built near Pretoria in the early 1970s, for the ostensible purpose of serving South Africa's peaceful nuclear programs.

They were fabricated outside Cape Town in the proving grounds of a company called African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. (AECI), the world's largest and most sophisticated manufacturer of conventional high explosives. An early prototype of the bomb was successfully tested in the predawn hours of September 22, 1979, by scientists aboard a flotilla of South

African naval vessels in the South Atlantic.

The purpose of the atomic stockpile is to deter South Africa's neighboring black-ruled states—chiefly Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique—from going too far in support of the increasingly serious internal struggle to overturn white minority rule at the southern tip of Africa.

Although this picture may differ from reality in a few details, there can be little doubt about the essentials of South Africa's nuclear weapons program, or about its intentions.

For fifty days this summer I roamed the length and breadth of South Africa, visiting nuclear facilities, interviewing people in a position to know, and talking with scores of South Africans about whether and why their government would risk triggering a nuclear holocaust. The picture that materialized merely added to the weight of evidence regarding an "Afrikaner

Bomb" that has been accumulating since August, 1977, when South Africa was caught red-handed preparing a nuclear weapons test in the Kalahari Desert. Pretoria was then forced to call off the test by diplomatic pressure from the United States and other major powers.

What the evidence dramatizes is the emergence of a frightening new phenomenon of the nuclear age: the clandestine proliferator.

For the first three decades of the nuclear arms race, beginning with the bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the entrance of each new nation into the nuclear weapons club was a highly public event, marked with awe and trembling by others, like some monstrous "right of passage" to superstatehood. First came the United States, then the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.

But conditions changed after May, 1974, when the explosion of a "nuclear device" by India demonstrated that club membership was

attainable by even the poorest of Third World countries. The sudden realization that the Bomb might eventually turn up anywhere and everywhere gave "nuclear proliferation" a bad name, and stimulated international efforts to contain it.

Nevertheless, today Israel is almost universally believed to have secretly built a supply of nuclear weapons for use in an emergency. Pakistan is known to be well along toward its first atomic bomb. Taiwan and South Korea are said to be next in line, with Argentina and Brazil not far behind.

Since 1974 no nation has openly joined the nuclear weapons club, however, even though the spreading technology for peaceful nuclear programs (especially uranium enrichment and plutonium production) has put bomb-making capability in the hands of an ever-growing number. The difference now is that bomb-making has gone underground. Club membership has been (Please turn to page 9 column 4)

Debnam seeks District 18 House position

Chad Debnam was named by the Multnomah County Republican Party last week as its nominee for House District 18. Debnam joins a full field: Ed Leek won the Democratic Party nomination in the May primary; Kent Ford is running as an Independent; Jimmy Walker is running for a New Party; John Jackson is a write-in candidate; and Paul Watum is the Libertarian Party candidate.

Observer: There are five candidates in this race, three of them black. Why did you enter the race at this point?

Debnam: I was asked by a group of citizens who meet Friday mornings to discuss economic issues to seek the Republican nomination. Mr. Leek, Mr. Walker and Mr. Ford had met with the group. Mr. Leek told them that blacks can only seek employment from the federal government and that nothing can be done about the rape of Union Avenue.

I noticed that neither Mr. Walker

nor Mr. Ford addressed economic issues and that neither had the ability to debate the issues with Mr. Leek. I hesitatingly sought the nomination, since I am used to being in the background and pushing others. Fortunately, perhaps, the Republicans were looking for someone.

Observer: What are the major concerns in District 18?

Debnam: Naturally economic development is very important. To create jobs we must actively market the inner Northeast area and the Union Avenue corridor. I am in favor of tax incentives to draw business, but I believe much of the problem is one of image. Serving in Salem would provide an atmosphere, an opportunity to work with developers, to seek employers from throughout the state and from outside the state.

I don't believe we have to wait for the whole to get the parts; we can start with the parts and build the whole. I believe that is math. I don't want to wait for the "trickle down"

theory—to see if it will work—but to create a "trickle up" process.

Crime is closely related to jobs. People in the neighborhoods can develop programs such as "neighborhood watch" to plug into state and national crime-prevention programs. Communications between the police and the community could help to alleviate some of the problems, to create a sense of cooperation rather than combativeness between the people and the police.

Development of Union Avenue with a series of small businesses would create activity on the street and perhaps cut down on the prostitution problem. I would like to see a 6-month study by the highway department, the city traffic people and police, and the business people to see if putting parking back on Union Avenue would help business and perhaps eliminate some of the prostitution. The lack of parking is a serious problem for businesses on Union Avenue.

Education continues to be a high

priority. I would like to see high technology education at PCC-Cascade and Jefferson, as well as computer training in the middle schools. I understand there is some computer training already, but this could be upgraded and made available to more students.

Housing is another serious problem, especially for lower income families. We must find a way to get people into home ownership. Perhaps some of the federal subsidies now used for rentals could be used for lease-option arrangements. Home ownership stabilizes communities.

Our elderly people are still overlooked. I will lobby for senior citizens' programs so that our elder people will have the resources to live in dignity. I support "operation independence," support services to elderly in their own homes, a skills bank, and part time work for seniors who want to work or who cannot afford not to work. There are many places the skills of senior

citizens can be useful—in the schools, day care centers, small businesses.

Racism is still a problem in Oregon. I will work with the ACLU and other interested groups to write a racial harassment bill that will be constitutional.

Health care is a major problem for senior citizens as well as others. I favor a national health insurance system for all persons and would support a state system until a national program is adopted.

Our youths are another problem. We need to find ways to help them transition from school, or from the street, to meaningful work and to help them become a part of the community. Many feel left out, valueless, with nothing to contribute.

Observer: What is your position on Measure 3, the 1 1/2 per cent tax limitation?

Debnam: I am opposed to this measure. It would harm our schools, city services, etc., and (Please turn to page 4 column 4)



CHAD DEBNAM