

Reagan fires C.R. commissioners

President Reagan has fired three members of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and replaced them with conservatives. Removed were Mary Berry, former Asst. Sect. of Education; Blantina Cardenas Ramirez, a Texas educator; Rabbi Murray Seltzman of Baltimore.

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from the Street**

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STRUGGLE**

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Nearly 40 people picketed the Northeast Welfare Office on West Burnside Wednesday noon, protesting delays on welfare related bills before the Ways and Means Committee — two parent

ADC and the medically needy program. The picket was sponsored by the Oregon Human Rights Coalition and was specifically directed at Rep. Vera Katz. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Court rejects racism

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that racially discriminatory schools are not eligible for federal tax exemptions.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Warren Burger, said there was no question but that the Internal Revenue Service was right when, in 1970, it stopped granting tax-exempt status to schools that discriminate.

Based on the "national policy to discourage racial discrimination in education" the IRS ruled that "a private school not having a racially nondiscriminatory policy as to students is not 'charitable' within common law concepts."

Bob Jones University justified its racial discrimination on religious grounds. "The free exercise of

religion clause, as interpreted by the Court," Burger wrote, "provides substantial protection for lawful conduct grounded in religious belief. However, not all burdens on religion are unconstitutional . . . The state may justify a limitation on religious liberty by showing that it is essential to accomplish an overriding governmental interest. On this occasion the Court found greater governmental interests so compelling as to allow even regulation prohibiting religiously based conduct. Denial of tax benefits will inevitably have a substantial impact on the operation of private religious schools, but will not prevent the schools from observing their religious tenets."

President Reagan tried last year

to revoke the 1970 I.R.S. policy because he said it had no basis in law. The Court decision was a blow to the administration, repudiating the administration's legal position, and was voiced in unusually forceful language.

"Given the stress and anguish of the history of efforts to escape from the shackles of the 'separate but equal' doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson it cannot be said that educational institutions that, for whatever reasons, practice racial discrimination, are institutions exercising beneficial and stabilizing influences in community life . . ."

William T. Coleman, Jr., was appointed by the Court to argue against tax exemption.

Rumors of CIA action persist

(Part I of a series)

by Robert Lothian

Sleepy McMinnville, Oregon and war-ravaged El Salvador would not seem to have much in common. But one of the largest contract helicopter firms in the world has its headquarters in McMinnville, and a giant workhorse helicopter owned by the firm is in El Salvador now helping to repair war-damaged electric transmission lines.

Evergreen Helicopters, Inc. landed a \$2.2 million Agency for International Development (AID) renewable contract late in 1981 to repair power lines sabotaged by guerrillas.

The contract would appear innocent enough, yet the Wall Street Journal and other publications have on several occasions uncovered links between Evergreen and the CIA.

While there is no evidence of Evergreen's involvement in covert

activities in Central America at this time, the company did buy a CIA-backed airline, Intermountain Aviation of Marana, Ariz. in 1975. Intermountain had been one of several airlines around the world, including Air Asia and Southern Air Transport, which the CIA grouped under the title Air America, a commercial cover for covert operations. The CIA sold Intermountain to Evergreen when Intermountain's relationship with the CIA became known. (Wall Street Journal, 2/16/79).

The US Agency for International Development has long been associated with covert operations in world trouble spots. Using AID contracts and the commercial cover of Air America, for instance, the CIA was able to organize a secret army in Laos, something which the US government would not otherwise have been able to do. As a journalist who was flown around SE Asia by

Air America said, "Sure it's AID, and you spell that CIA."

Under contract with AID in 1974, Evergreen helicopters carried food, medical supplies and AID officials into remote areas of drought-stricken and war-ravaged Ethiopia. (Oregonian 5/30/74)

An Evergreen subsidiary, Evergreen International Airlines, also based in McMinnville, has been known to work for the military on occasion. Two Air Force contracts, one in 1976 and the other in 1981, totaled \$14 million for air transport work. (Wall Street Journal)

When the Shah of Iran needed a DC-8 to take him and his retinue from Panama to Egypt, Evergreen International took the job, which again raised speculation about a CIA connection.

It's not easy to research Evergreen because it is "closely held" by sole owner Del Smith, and annual (Please turn to page 9 column 1)

South Africa retaliates

ANC bombs S.A. military

South African blacks were reported to be jubilant over the recent bombing by the African National Congress of a building that housed the South African Air Force command. About half of the 18 casualties were civilian employees, among them eight blacks. The bombing is seen as a shift of tactics from attacks against property to guerrilla action that will cause the loss of civilians.

The heightened activity against the government has been long awaited and the fact that some blacks, as well as innocent whites, will be killed in the struggle is understood.

The goal of the ANC is establishment of a democratic society for all South Africans "regardless of race, color or creed."

The ANC was founded in 1912 "to defend Africans against repression." In early years it tried to achieve its goals through legal political tactics. In 1949 it adopted civil disobedience tactics. Following the police murder of 300 blacks during a demonstration in Sharpsville in 1960, the group was banned and went underground. A plan of sabotage was begun.

In 1964, Nelson Mandela, leader of ANC, was arrested and sentenced to life in prison. He is still being held in maximum security.

Since the 1970s sabotage against police and property have increased. The recent bombing was the first

that was not planned to avoid civilian casualties.

All acts of sabotage are answered by South Africa with military raids into neighboring nations they charge with harboring ANC guerrillas.

South African jets attacked Mozambique Monday, three days after the ANC bombing. This was the first acknowledged air raid against Mozambique although there have been numerous ground incursions.

The South African attack squadron leader called the Maputo airport tower to inform them a raid was imminent and that any attack against the jets would bring retaliation. They opened fire with rockets and machine guns, causing heavy damage to a factory and several homes. The victims (6 dead and 40 wounded) included at least six children. Although the South African government called it an attack on members of the ANC hiding in Mozambique, all but one of the victims were Mozambican citizens.

South African defense minister Magnus Malan said, "The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities, and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood."

In addition to its frequent military aggression against Mozambique, South Africa supports a

counter-revolutionary group in Mozambique that carries out acts of sabotage in an effort to destabilize the government.

Voices from the street

Grassroots News, N.W. — They walk up and down the streets. Young men between the ages of 16-21 whose faces show the serious expression of unemployment, political powerlessness and the invisible social status given to young men who have been abandoned by the educational system, forgotten by the statisticians and ignored by society. They make their presence known by hanging out downtown in front of the Post Office or at the door of an arcade. What you are about to read are voices from the streets — how young men really feel. From both black and white — hear what they hear. See what they see. Feel what they feel.

Lionel, 17, and Gregory, 21, are young black men disproportionately hit with every inequality America has to offer. Although their voices are their own, they represent the invisible young male whose presence is hidden in the statistics, but can be seen hanging out, looking for something, anything, or engaged in an impulsive criminal act.

T.J., 16, and Jimmy, 17, are white youth whose presence downtown is of increasing concern to the police and local merchants. They, too, occupy the invisible arena of a subculture no one except the police want to reckon with.

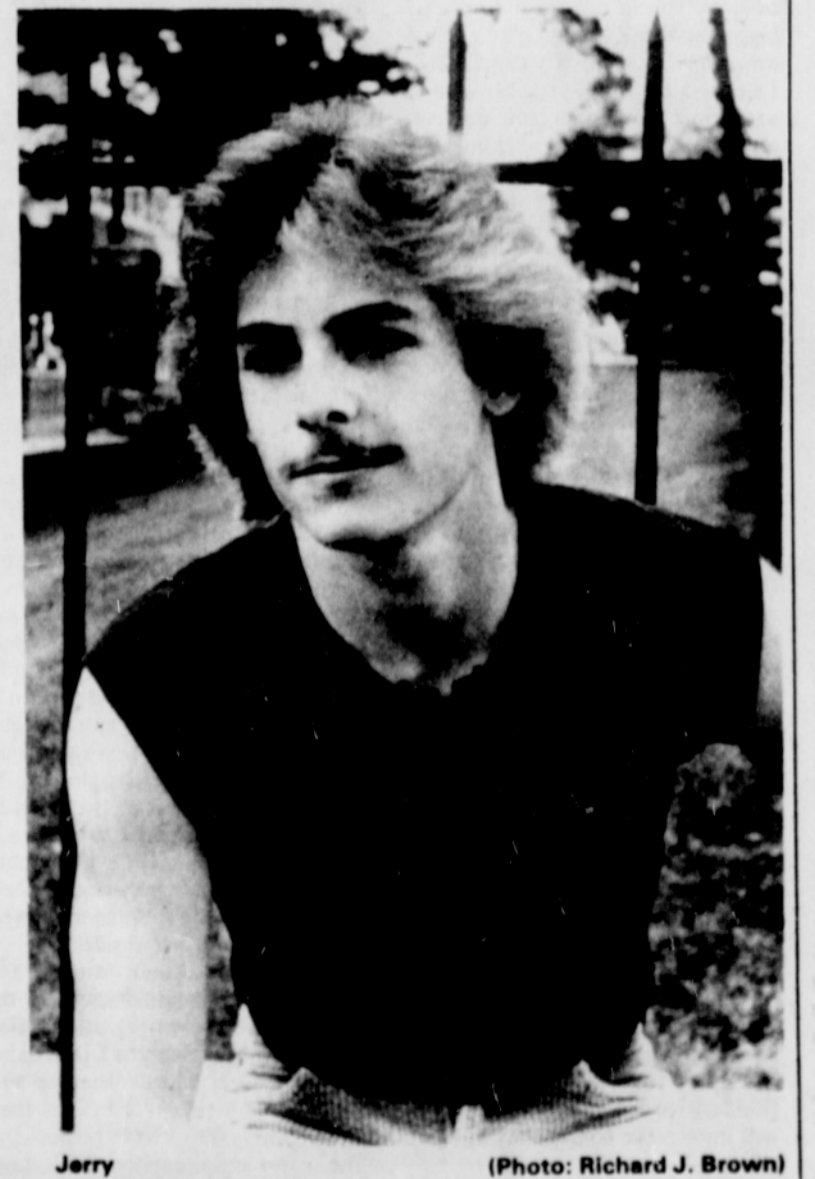
These young men view the 1980's the same way their grandparents viewed the 1930's. Gregory, the oldest of the males we interviewed, says he has known better times. "It was easier when Carter was in office. Now that Reagan is in, the times are

really depressing. When you go look for a job they tell you there is a stack of applications this high. I don't want to get off into any trouble, but that is what it's boiling down to. Right now, it's really tough for me."

All the youth we interviewed expressed a sheer unwillingness to venture off into the reckless criminal behavior which adds to the burglary and vice in metropolitan Portland. But at an increasing rate the economic, political and social constraints cause them to view their situations with a note of desperation. "You might get desperate for money and you'll want to take someone's purse. You get to thinking about going into someone's house and doing things you aren't used to doing. When things were easier for me I didn't have to do things like that. But now, the times got me wondering."

Downtown, a nameless white youth says he and his friends help one another out with credit cards and by shacking-up. "We do anything we can like sell drugs, equipment or hock stuff. All we do is smoke our smoke, drink our beer and live happy." Another youth, who declined to say much of anything, calmly told me, "We live from day to day."

Lionel believes that members of his peer group who do engage in activity which tops the charts of petty criminal behavior do not understand what they are doing. "Their mind isn't in a positive (Please turn to page 2 column 1)



Jerry

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

African Liberation March scheduled for Saturday

The annual African Liberation Day will be held on Saturday, May 28th. The march will begin at King Neighborhood Facility (N.E. 7th and Wygant) at 11:00 a.m. and proceed to Irving Park (N.E. 7th

and Fremont) where there will be speakers, entertainment and food.

Come and celebrate the freedom won and the liberation yet to be gained. For information call 284-9552.