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Pantley May Have Lied Under Oath

by Bob Lothian

Portland policeman Bruce Pantley, one of the officers involved in the controversial death of Lloyd "Tony" Stevenson last April, may have misrepresented his educational background while testifying under oath.

At a press conference last week at King Neighborhood Facility, Ron Herndon, co-chair of the Black United Front, exhibited court transcripts in which Pantley testified in May and July 1984 that he had received a master's degree in economics from Princeton University.

But a letter from the university Registrar's Office stated that school records did not indicate that Pantley "ever attended Princeton University as a graduate student in the Economics Department." Pantley did receive a bachelor's degree from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs in 1973, according to the letter.

Herndon requested that the mayor's office verify the information. If Pantley did commit perjury, then he should be terminated immediately from the police force, Herndon said. Furthermore, he said, if Pantley's credibility is compromised, the Stevenson investigation should be reopened. District Attorney Michael Schunk should reconvene the

grand jury regarding Stevenson's death, "and hopefully bring indictments against the officers involved," Herndon said.

"It raises the whole issue of his truthfulness," Herndon said. "We certainly believe that if he misstated something as simple as his academic background, then it opens up a whole range of questions certainly regarding Tony Stevenson."

Pantley and his partner, Gary Barbour, were involved in the death of Fred Meyer security guard Lloyd "Tony" Stevenson during an altercation outside a 7-11 Store on April 20, 1985. Barbour applied the controversial sleeper hold to Stevenson, who died shortly thereafter. Pantley apparently was not asked about his educational background during the Stevenson inquest.

Herndon said the information about Pantley's possible misrepresentation came to light during an investigation of his background by attorney Tom Steenson. Steenson, who was the Stevenson family's attorney, investigated Pantley's background during the course of another case, that of 23 year-old Roosevelt Crawford. Crawford was stopped by Pantley and Barbour on Oct. 2, 1983, and in the altercation that fol-

lowed he was hit on the head with a police flashlight and choked with the sleeper hold.

Steenson has filed suit on Crawford's behalf in federal court. The suit asks for \$200,000 in damages, that the sleeper hold be banned, and that Pantley and Barbour be fired from the police force.

Crawford was found not guilty of charges against him stemming from the incident. Even though it occurred well before Stevenson's death, the Crawford incident was not well publicized during the inquest, Herndon said.

Possible inconsistencies in Pantley's testimony in other cases are also being investigated, according to Herndon. The findings in those cases could be disputed if Pantley perjured himself, Herndon said.

"To me, it's like Watergate — anything can happen at any time," Herndon said.

The police department has said it will begin an investigation of possible criminal charges of false swearing, a Class A misdemeanor, and an internal investigation to see whether Pantley violated bureau policies.

District Attorney Schunk said he will evaluate the situation and take whatever legal steps necessary.



Co-chairs of the Black United Front (l-r) Rev. John Jackson and Ron Herndon demand that the trial surrounding the killing of Lloyd Stevenson should be re-

opened after receiving new information about one of the officers involved in the case.

Photo by Richard J. Brown

Contract Causing Controversy

by Jerry Garner

The awarding of a \$1.7 million contract to the Gerald Baugh Construction Corporation by the Max J. Kuney Co. has created a controversy in the Oregon construction industry. There have been allegations made accusing Baugh as being a front for the Kuney Co., thus challenging the qualifications of Baugh as a major highway construction company.

Baugh Construction, a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE), was awarded the \$1.7 million contract by the Max J. Kuney Co. of Spokane to be the subcontractor on the \$12 million NW Nicolai/West Fremont Interchange Project in Portland. Kuney is the prime contractor on the highway project.

On February 22, of this year, a letter was sent to Kuney Co. questioning Kuney on why Baugh was chosen to be the subcontractor on the NW Nicolai/West Fremont project. The sender of the letter told the Kuney Co. that Baugh's qualifications for the project were questionable, and that from his own investigation of Baugh's business address at 12444 N.W. Kearney, he found there was no equipment on the premises and there was no telephone number; only an answering service. The letter was signed by Bruce Broussard, Publisher of the American Contractor Publication of Portland, Oregon.

On February 25, a letter was sent to the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), protesting the eligibility of Baugh Construction to participate in the State DBE/WBE program. The letter was sent by Joe Reese, President of Pacific Northwest Guardrail & Supply Company, 3904 N.E. Union Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

The Observer checked with the ODOT concerning the allegations leveled against Baugh and was told that Baugh has met their requirements for certification. The question on Baugh's qualifications to perform the work is a matter between Baugh and the Kuney Co.

When Baugh was contacted he said that he was baffled by the charges alleging he is a front. Baugh also said that he and his wife are the sole owners of their construction company and their three sons are on the Board of Directors. In response to the question regarding his qualifications for the NW Nicolai/West Fremont Interchange Project, Baugh said that he has vast experience in highway engineering.

Kuney awarding the \$1.7 million contract to Baugh is a bit unusual according to some in the construction industry. "It's unusual that a subcontractor, who has never done a major highway project be awarded a contract that size," said Willie Harris. Harris is the Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Transportation, Region X. Harris said that it was also unusual for a prime contractor, like Kuney, to waive the bonding requirement to a subcontractor whom he has never worked with before, which was done for Baugh Construction for this project.

Harris was asked if there was any investigation by his office into the allegations made against Baugh. He said that his office isn't investigating the Baugh case. "Gerald Baugh will be judged on how he performs his commercial useful functions or how well he gets the job done," said Harris. Harris said the method used in claiming Baugh was a front was done improperly. He was referring to the allegations made by Baugh and Kuney that someone made threatening calls to them; accusing Baugh as being a front and that if Kuney did not give the NW Nicolai/West Fremont Interchange to the callers, Baugh nor Kuney would never work in this area again.

The filing of the protest has caused another controversy into the Baugh/Kuney affair. John H. Brown, President of the Oregon Chapter of the National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC), accused Bruce Broussard and Joe Reese of using the name of the Oregon Chapter of the NAMC in their protest of Baugh being awarded the \$1.7 million subcontract. At a NAMC meeting held March 13 at the office of Pacific Northwest Guardrail & Supply Company, Brown confronted

both Broussard and Reese about the matter. He told them that for anyone to use the name of the Oregon Chapter of the NAMC to file a protest with the ODOT or any other organization was fraudulent. "They have the privilege to file a protest, but it disturbed me deeply for anyone to use the Association's name in filing a protest without my knowledge," said Brown.

During the March 13 meeting, Reese and Broussard both denied using NAMC's name. Brown told both of them that he had seen documents with their names associating them with the Oregon Chapter of the NAMC.

Despite the denial by Reese and Broussard, a document dated February 22, 1986 was mailed to the Max J. Kuney Co. The letter stated that Joe Reese was President of the Oregon Chapter of the NAMC, and was signed by Bruce Broussard. According to the document, a copy was sent to the following individuals: Hank Roney, NAMC, Seattle, Washington; Ralph Thomas, Executive Director, NAMC, Washington, D.C.; Eldon Green, FHWA; and Ron Anderson, MBE/WBE Liaison, AGC, Washington State.

Dial-A-Teacher

by Bob Lothian

You've got trouble enough just trying to figure out your taxes, right? Then your kid comes up and wants to know the square root of two or who signed the Gettysburg Address.

Well, now your kids can get help with their homework and parents can avoid embarrassment by calling Dial-A-Teacher, at 233-2836. A teacher will answer, ready to help students with math, science, social studies and English, each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 4:30-7:30 p.m.

Sponsored by the Portland Federation of Teachers and Classified Employees, and endorsed by the Portland PTA and the Desegregation Monitoring Advisory committee, the program aims to help students with their homework and build a better public image for teachers, said Randi Nolan, union local president.

"It's going really well, we're averaging 70 calls a night," said Nolan. "And the teachers love it," she said.

Dial-A-Teacher operates out of an unused classroom at Richmond School in Southeast Portland. Five teachers sit at a battery of phones, each waiting to take calls on their specialty. A large stack of current textbooks occupies a table nearby for handy reference. When a question stumps the dial-a-teachers, they refer to a 12-person list of brainy resource teachers who can be reached at home.

Most of the questions have to do with math. "What's six times three?," asked science teacher James Cookman, a receiver propped under his chin as he shuffled papers with both hands. "Yes, that's right," he said in an encouraging tone. "Now put down your eight and carry the one. Let's take it one step at a

time and we'll get through this thing." Cookman encouraged his student, whose brothers and sisters were making a racket in the background.

Other students wanted to know the parts of speech, the definition of an isosceles triangle, and about the "alphabet soup" of New Deal programs started by President Franklin Roosevelt.

Roosevelt High School English teacher Gloria Johnson said the calls keep dial-a-teachers on their toes. "It gives you a chance to sharpen your tools," she said.

For students, the program helps them complete their assignments and hopefully over time it will encourage potential dropouts to stay in school and keep trying, Johnson said. She added that Dial-A-Teacher offers an option to students too shy to ask for help in class.

But a few have tried to take advantage of the program, according to teacher Bob Hume. One boy, for example, wanted help with a geography crossword puzzle, but didn't even have a map. "He was trying to get a total freebie out of us," said Hume.

Dial-a-teachers won't do the student's assignments for them, Hume said, but they will help to make things a little clearer and help them through the process so they can come up with the answers themselves, and learn, he said.

Teachers are paid for two out of the three hours they spend on the phones. The union has budgeted \$18,000 for the program, and encourages business donations of money, advertising space and printing, said Nolan. Over 50,000 flyers were distributed in the schools to get the program off the ground, she said.



Kathryn Moore, President and her son Stuart Moore, Vice president of the M.L. Gatewood Co. with the high

pressure water nozzles the company makes.

Photo by Richard J. Brown

Company Donates Profits to Anti-Apartheid Groups

by Bob Lothian

Portland businessman Stuart Moore had a change of heart about his company's sales in South Africa.

Moore, vice-president of M.L. Gatewood Company in Southwest Portland, said he became aware of apartheid three years ago as a result of news reports and the activities of anti-apartheid groups. Rising sales in South Africa of his company's product, trim nozzles used in paper making machines, pricked his conscience, Moore said.

He first tried to cut off the sales, but then found that his South African customers were buying Gatewood nozzles through European distributors.

Moore realized that he couldn't completely cut off sales, but he still wanted to do something. He decided to donate the profits from Gatewood's South Africa sales to the anti-apartheid movement.

Last year, M.L. Gatewood Company donated \$3,000 in South Africa profits to the Mackenzie River Gathering

Foundation, which then distributed the money to Portlanders Organized for Southern Africa Freedom and two anti-apartheid groups in Eugene.

"We found they could get them anywhere they wanted," Moore said about the efforts of South African companies to obtain his nozzles after he cut off sales. "By saying we're not shipping to you, it delayed them ten minutes," he said.

After receiving a very good order from distributors that he knew were supplying South Africa, "I felt frustrated, like I was being held hostage," Moore said.

With the compromise approach — continuing sales but donating profits to the fight against apartheid, "This gives you some control over the profits," he said.

When he first approached anti-apartheid groups with the idea, they had some feelings that the profit was "blood money" and unacceptable. But

that attitude changed.

Ben Priestley, POSAF spokesman, said Moore has set an example for other businessmen. "I think it's real good," Priestley said. POSAF received about \$1000 through Moore's contribution.

Moore said he received a report that a church on the East Coast has followed Gatewood's example and donated almost \$60,000 in income from its South Africa investments to anti-apartheid groups. "My hope would have been that a Tektronix or a Nike would take the ball and roll with it," he said.

Learning about South Africa and deciding to rechannel his profits made him want to learn about other issues — he's now reading a book about the nuclear arms race, Moore said.

"It's increased my total awareness, which has been the result of my dialog with the activist community and I hope the awareness of the activist community has increased as a result of their dialog with me."