

LEGALS

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

The City of Las Vegas will receive sealed Bids at 10:00 A.M., on March 20, 1979, for the following: Bid #78.122.3 Fire Hose Bid #78.122.4 Fire Service Equipment Bid #78.156.6 Traffic Signal Standards Bid #78.158.2 Streetlight Standards With Arms Bid #78.355.1 Fire Station #6 Roof Repairs Bid #78.731.2 Replacement Chains and Sprockets A Bid Bond, Certified, or Cashier's Check for 5% of the Bid shall be enclosed with the proposals. All documents pertinent to this advertisement may be examined and obtained at the office of the Purchasing and Contracts Staff, 1st Floor, City Hall. Pub. Las Vegas Voice March 8, 1979.

HELP WANTED

PARK MAINTENANCE SPECIALIST III

Salary: \$11,672-\$15,994 Applications accepted thru March 16, 1979. Requires: Completion of three years trade/vocational school or apprenticeship program above high school with three years experience in skilled and semi-skilled building, equipment or ground maintenance work, of which one year must be at a supervisory level; OR an equivalent combination of education and experience. Location: Nevada State Parks, Las Vegas (Valley of Fire), Nevada. Contact: Nevada State Personnel Division, Carson City or Las Vegas. APPLICANTS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN TRAVEL AND RELATED EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE EXAMINATION PROCESS FOR STATE POSITIONS. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. Pub. Las Vegas Voice March 8, 1979.

DUPLICATING EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

Work involves the responsibility for the efficient operation of offset duplicating and related duplicating equipment. Requires any acceptable combination of education and experience equivalent to graduation from high school and one year experience in the operation of the 1250 offset duplicating press. Salary Range \$842.56 to \$1,109.25 per month Filing closes Friday, March 9, 1979 at 5:00 P.M. Pub. Las Vegas Voice March 8, 1979.

HUMAN RESOURCE VOCATIONAL ANALYST

(Federally Funded - Subject to Continuation of Federal Funds) Salary \$1,117 to \$1,358 per month Any combination of training and experience equivalent to graduation from a college or university with major work in sociology, psychology or counseling plus one (1) year of experience in social service delivery with emphasis on counseling and assessment. Closing Date: March 15, 1979 at 5:00 P.M. Apply to: City of Las Vegas Personnel & Employee Relations 400 East Stewart Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 386-6315 An Equal Opportunity Employer Pub. Las Vegas Voice March 8, 1979.

PAYROLL CLERK

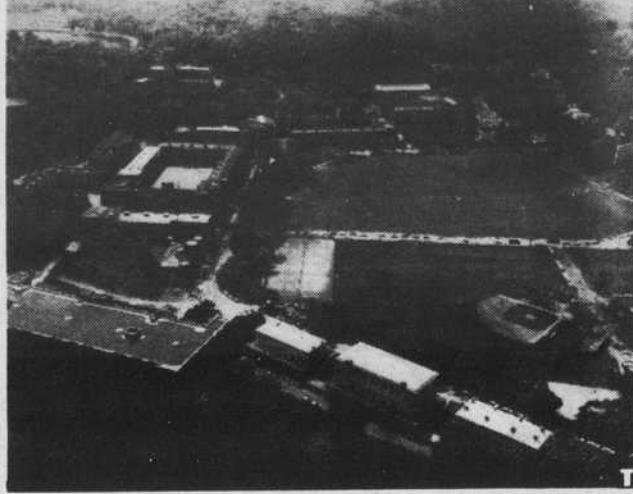
Experience in NCR Hourly and monthly payroll. Maintain records and interpret personnel policy. Familiar with labor laws and official reports. Typing and calculator skills required. Apply, Monday thru Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. with resume to: Nevada Catholic Welfare 808 So. Mai Equal Opportunity Employer Pub. Las Vegas Voice March 8, 1979.

?? PREGNANT ?? IMMEDIATE PREGNANCY TEST - CONFIDENTIAL - COUNSELING & REFERRAL IF DESIRED - NO CHARGE - PREGNANCY COUNSELING SERVICE OF NEVADA 2023 PARADISE LAS VEGAS, NEV 732-9515 Se Habla Español

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR YOUR VOICE CLASSIFIED AD

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

West Point Named A Civil Engineering Landmark



THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT made a significant contribution to the building of America.

Not many people realize it, but one reason for the establishment of the U.S. Military Academy was to insure a source of native engineering talent to meet the country's needs. Recently, West Point, the first academic institute in the U.S. to offer formal instruction in civil engineering, was designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark.

After the American Revolution, the nation's engineering needs shifted from purely military engineering to internal improvements, including transportation and communication. General George Washington and others recognized the need to develop America's own engineering capability.

In 1794 Congress authorized the raising of a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers to be educated and stationed at West Point. The Academy's initial emphasis was on the application of science to the solution of military problems. However, it also trained cadets and officers to function as en-

gineers in the design and construction of public works.

During the first 15 years, small in size and working on minimum resources, it had no definite or consistent system of instruction or examination. Were it not for the outstanding success of its graduates during the War of 1812, the Academy might well have been discontinued.

Captain Alden Partridge, class of 1806, was appointed Professor of Engineering, the first such professorship in the U.S. A course in civil engineering—as distinct from military engineering—was introduced.

From these beginnings, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers grew to probably the largest single entity in the field of engineered construction in the United States.

The Landmark designation was awarded to West Point by the 75,000-member American Society of Civil Engineers.

surfaces and wipe dry with a paper towel or lint-free cloth.

GLASS Facts & Fancies



Glass amulets were worn by ancient peoples to guard against superstitious beliefs. It was believed that wearing the amulet would protect against diseases and death.



We may not know what ancient people used to clean their glass amulets, but, today, many homemakers use Glass*Plus® glass, appliance and cabinet cleaner to clean glass and many washable surfaces—painted walls, countertops, plastic, vinyl, chrome and small appliances—all around the house. Just spray this versatile cleaner on soiled



A glass mountain symbolizes the land of the dead, in many of the folk tales of eastern and central Europe, the British Isles and Scandinavia. In still other folk tales, the glass mountain is the residence of witches, ogres, swan maidens and other supernatural beings.



In 1836 there was a surplus in the United States Treasury of over \$28 million!

Answer to Puzzle: A crossword puzzle grid with words filled in.

LEGISLATIVE ALERT



FOCUS ON THE PHILIPPINES: RECIPIENT OF "WELFARE PAYMENTS" FROM THE U.S. ALTHOUGH COUNTRY VIOLATES HUMAN RIGHTS

(Part V of an 8-part series portraying foreign governments receiving aid from the U.S. while violating human rights.

Citing the threat of a communist takeover, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in September 1872, thereby ending nearly 30 years of relatively democratic government. Marcos abolished the freedoms of speech, assembly and travel. He arrested scores of Filipinos from every sector, suspended the Congress, seized control of the Supreme Court, banned strikes and restricted union activities.

Marcos has admitted that 50,000 Filipinos have been detained since 1972. In 1976, separate missions by Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross confirmed that "torture was used freely and with extreme cruelty, often over long periods." In 1977, the International Commission of Jurists found that torture still continues.

Since the imposition of martial law, U.S. military aid increased over 100% over a four year period. Other major sources of support come from multilateral lending institutions with the World Bank increasing its loans by 1100% from 1973 to 1976. The Philippines has become

the third largest recipient of multilateral funding in the world.

In addition, the Marcos government expects another one billion dollars in rental payments for U.S. bases. These bases may make a few large corporations in the Philippines feel more secure, but they do not serve any real U.S. national security purpose. Because of their traditional use as springboards for military interventions throughout Asia, the bases actually pose a threat to peace in the region and should be withdrawn. Treaty negotiations for the bases are expected to continue into 1978.

Meanwhile, the Carter Administration continues to provide high levels of military aid to the Marcos regime despite a successful Congressional challenge led in 1977 by Rep. Yvonne Burke (D-Calif.) to reduce arms aid to the Philippines due to continued government repression.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus continue to lead in the struggle against U.S. aid to countries flagrantly violating human rights.

Support the Caucus and write to your local representatives in Washington letting your voice be heard on this

issue. You may write to your Congressmen and Senators at: Congressional Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 or Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. Please congratulate them for their important work and let them know where Black America stands on crucial issues.

TO: CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS 306 House Annex Washington, D.C. 20515

- I would like to help— Organize a "Regional Friends of the Caucus" group By enclosing a check for \$ By working with my local or nearest black congressional representative in any way that is needed (Please send me literature on the Caucus)

Name Address Tel. No.



The first white child believed born in North America was Snorro, born in 1007 in the Viking expedition to Vinland.

The Secret Life Of The Forest Forests Meet The Challenge

ONE REASON AMERICA WON'T RUN OUT OF FORESTS is that we are making every log work harder.

America's demand for lumber and paper will double by the year 2020. Helping the forests meet this challenge is good forest management. We grow a continuous supply of the forest crop and get more than in the past from the logs we use.

At one time, up to 50 percent of some logs went unused. Today, these "waste" pieces are routinely converted into chips for pulp and paper mills. With millions of tons of chips so used each year, hundreds of thousands of acres of forest land need not be prematurely harvested.

How Logs Are Used

Debarking is essential to the log's full utilization, because the bark cannot be used either as lumber or for paper making. But it can be used for fuel and soil mulch.

The rounded sides of the log, the "slabs," are the first pieces sent to the chipper as the log goes through the sawmill. The idealized picture above shows the entire log being used for lumber, except for the slabs. Actually, as cutting continues, other pieces go to the chipper, including edgings, trim ends and other parts of the log not usable as lumber.

The outer portions of the log have the fewest knots. This "clear" lumber is usually made into boards or planks varying in thickness from one to three inches.

Towards the center of the log, knots increase, and the wood is less suitable for boards. Heavier planks and square or rectangular beams are normally sawed from this section. The center of the log is used primarily for structural beams strong enough so that they are not

weakened by knots. Knots are most frequent here because this is the oldest section of the tree. Branches that were removed during the early years of the tree's life left knots that were covered over as the tree grew outward.

Plywood is, in effect, a sandwich of thin wooden veneers. Veneer is made by "peeling"—that is, holding a long blade against a rotating log. The wood is continuously peeled off, down to an eighth-inch core. The core can then be made into lumber, while the rounded portions go into the chipper.

This article was prepared by the St. Regis Paper Company, which — together with the other members of the forest products industry — is vitally concerned with maintaining the beauty and usefulness of America's forests for the generations to come.