

JACKSON, from page 4

“which is an accomplishment of sorts, considering the administration’s track record,” Jackson said.

Jackson said that if referees handled the NBA finals the way we handle voting, it wouldn’t be tolerated.

“No one wants an unfair ballgame,” Jackson said. “They want good, honest referees.

“We put more integrity on a basketball game than we do on voting,” Jackson said. “There should be integrity on both.”

One way to restore the integrity to voting is to pass laws that would automatically register voters as soon as they turn 18, Jackson said in a recent column for the Chicago Sun-Times. In 2015, Oregon became the first state to do this; unless they opt out, eligible voters are automatically registered when they obtain or renew a driver’s license or state ID card.

Along with efforts to suppress voters, Jackson said he also took issue with Attorney General Jeff Sessions’ plans to increase the use of private prisons.

“He wants to open up private jails and close public schools,” Jackson said. “Less voting and more prison.

“He’s a Confederate,” Jackson said. “That’s what he stands for.”

Jackson said that if King were alive today, “he would understand the backlash, what I call the ‘counter-cultural revolution.’”

“He would fight to resist it,” Jackson said. But “he would certainly not be surprised by it.

And resist is exactly what Jackson said he intends to do.

“There are two big elections this year in New Jersey and in Virginia,” Jackson said. “And next year, the entire Congress is up for re-election.”

The upcoming elections will give those who didn’t vote, and those who did and are suffering from voters’ remorse, “an opportunity to redeem themselves,” Jackson said.

Courtesy of StreetWise / INSP.ngo

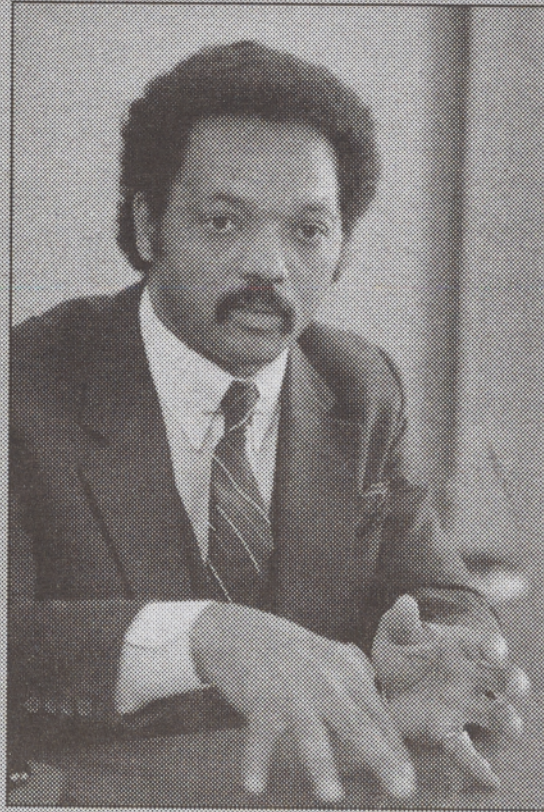
JESSE JACKSON: THROUGH THE YEARS

Jesse Jackson was born Oct. 8, 1941, in Greenville, S.C. One of his earliest efforts in activism was to desegregate the Greenville Public Library. By the mid-1960s, he was pursuing theological studies at Chicago Theological Seminary when he joined the civil rights movement alongside the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

In 1966, King appointed Jackson to serve as the first director of Operation Breadbasket in Chicago. The organization applied theology and social justice practices to influence social and economic policy at the time. He was ordained a minister in 1968 and earned his Master of Divinity in 2000.

In 1971, three years after King’s assassination in Memphis, Tenn., Jackson founded Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity, later modified to People United to Serve Humanity) in Chicago and continued King’s work. The goals of Operation PUSH were economic empowerment and expanding educational, business and employment opportunities for the disadvantaged and people of color. Among its projects were a weekly radio show, reading programs for youths, and a network to protect black homeowners, workers and businesses. It also engaged in direct action campaigns to promote affirmative-action agendas and employ black workers.

In 1984, Jackson founded the National Rainbow Coalition in Washington, D.C., a social justice organization intent on political empowerment, education and changing public policy. The National Rainbow Coalition merged with Operation PUSH in 1996.



Also in 1984, Jackson campaigned on the Democratic ticket for president. He ran again in 1988.

In 1991, Jackson was elected U.S. senator for Washington, D.C. (a nonvoting member of Congress). He was a strong advocate for statehood for the nation’s capital, in addition to social and economic justice issues. He pushed voter registration campaigns and efforts to get out the vote. And he advocated for universal health care and invested in business, funding civil rights laws, equal justice for all and eliminating poverty. He also maintained a commitment to promoting the education and opportunities for youths, addressing students around the world.

In October 1997, Jackson was appointed by President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright as “Special Envoy of the President and Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa.” In this position, Jackson traveled to several countries in Africa and met national leaders including South African President Nelson Mandela. Over the previous decade, Jackson had acted as an international intermediary in multiple hostage situations, negotiating the release of hostages from Syria, Cuba, Kuwait and Kosovo.

On Aug. 9, 2000, Clinton awarded Jackson the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor.

June 2, 2017, Jackson came to Portland for a leadership breakfast to talk about the assault on a MAX train that left two men and another one seriously wounded after coming to the defense of two teenage girls.

Source: The Rainbow PUSH Coalition

Left Behind

by Daniel Cox

I once led bad company.
We were hellbound thugs
Loathing and hated by all.
Even I feared them which was a boon
Or bane, it happens
When they commit mutiny.
For I was chewed up and spit out
Broke, broken.
That’s the way the game goes,
Or so I am told.

Summer

by Maddy Brown-Clark

Summer is here
With rainbow fountains
And Lilac Breezes
Sunshine songs
With guitars humming
Ferris Wheels
And cotton candy
And country races
Full of fun and
Smiling faces.

22 SW
3rd Ave.

WOOO
DOUGHNUT
WORD JUMBLE

1501
NE Davis

EMLPA
○○○○

IPLF
○○○○

MEOHR
○○○○

ASMMOI
○○○○

Which doughnut is named after
Elvis Presley’s entourage?

Print answer here
THE ○○○○
○○○○

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