

Where to address your congressman

For persons wishing to express their feelings on issues of the day to their representatives in Washington, D.C., here is a list of Oregon's senators and representatives, with their mailing addresses.

This list is published by the Observer to encourage voter interest in operation of the federal government.

Persons interested in expressing their feelings on current issues to government representatives should address their envelope to "The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield," "The Honorable Robert W. Packwood" or "The Honorable Wendell Wyatt." The letter should begin "Dear Senator Hatfield," "Dear Senator Packwood" or "Dear Representative Wyatt."

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510. DISTRICT OFFICE: 475 Cottage Street, NE, Salem Ore. 97301

Senator Robert W. Packwood, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510. DISTRICT OFFICE: 1002 NE Holladay,

Room 700, Portland, Ore. 97232.

CONGRESS

FIRST DISTRICT - Congressman Wendell Wyatt, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. DISTRICT OFFICE: 1033 SE McLoughlin Blvd., Milwaukie, Ore. 97222.

SECOND DISTRICT -- Congressman Al Ullman, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515. DISTRICT OFFICE: Post Office Building, Salem, Ore. 97301.

THIRD DISTRICT -- Congresswoman Edith Green, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. DISTRICT OFFICE: US Courthouse, Portland, Ore. 97205.

FOURTH DISTRICT -- Congressman John Dellenback, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. DISTRICT OFFICE: Post Office Building, Eugene, Ore. 97401.

Representative for Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Multnomah-west portion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill Counties.

HEW To fund Black Colleges

Secretary Elliot L. Richardson of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has announced that HEW'S Office of Education will provide more than \$30 million in supplementary funds this calendar year to help predominantly black colleges and their students.

Funds would be made available for construction, College Work-study, and strengthening of teaching, administrative and student service programs.

President Nixon in a letter last month to Dr. Herman R. Branson, president of Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, in which he stated: "The present financial plight of our small and overwhelming majority of our predominately black colleges clearly demonstrates to me that the federal government must strengthen its role in support of equal education opportunity."

Under these new supplemental grant no "watching" is required. The federal government share is 100 percent.

The Office of Education has just made supplemental Awards of \$53 million under the College Work-Study program to enable 124 pre-dominantly black colleges to provide employment for more than 10,000 students who need jobs to help meet the college expenses.

ELIGIBILITY

In order to qualify the college must have previously received College Work-Study grant for employment of needy students for this current period, and must have exhausted their funds for this purpose.

Previous federal grants have provided 80 percent of students earnings, with the college providing the remaining 20 percent.

No Bad Boys!

Father Flanagan of Boys' Town built a movement on his belief, "there's no such thing as a bad boy."

This philosophy can lead to very diverse opinions, depending on whether you are a parent, teacher, or over thirty. Regardless of age or occupation, I think we can all agree "there are bad boys, but there are also reasons why boys or girls act badly."

According to the former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, we could cut the crime statistics in half by attacking the reasons of crime involvement with modern scientific know-how. He states that eleven to seventeen year old boys commit one-half of all burglaries, larcenies and car thefts; and that sixteen year olds commit more crime than any age group.

Across the country we face the same problem with youth. Our problem is that we have not learned how to prevent, correct and rehabilitate youthful offenders. Our jails and correctional institutions tend to create criminals.

We are pushing kids out of society. Young people who are put out of school with nowhere to go but the street are the same young people who end up later in the courtroom. Nationally, most crimes are committed by school drop-outs; and by persons who never completed the tenth grade. Three-quarters of all offenders come from broken homes.

Great efforts are now being waged by federal, state and church programs. Of notice in Oregon is the Job Corps, Opportunity School, The Louise Home, Christie School and St. Mary's Boys' Home. One vast problem-area still untouched are the young people who are having trouble at home but who may not yet be in trouble with the law and have nowhere to turn. Neighborhood youth care



FR. GORDON DICKEY

homes are needed. Half-way homes providing counselling, work opportunities and a more suitable learning environment.

The half-way home is an attempt to avoid the trauma of separation associated with the conventional correction institution. The home is located in a typical neighborhood; the boys go to school like the rest of the young people in the neighborhood. Counselling programs are established to help not only the individual boy but the family from which the boy comes.

Neighborhood youth care facilities are an example of community involvement in crime prevention; in peace-keeping through problem solving. The statistics concerning such a home are impressive. In California, 67% of youths who go to prison are arrested subsequently; only 29% of those who go to a neighborhood youth care center are arrested a second time.

Father Flanagan explained his philosophy this way; "there are no bad boys, if they have the opportunities to love, to learn, and to become productive."

Counselor on Counseling

By GEORGETTE SMITH

Counseling is a subject which asserts, among many Black people, a negative attitude. Stop and think of what comes to your mind when the subject is brought up. Something negative or positive? Several surveys state that 92 per cent of the time a negative response comes out. A couple of factors contribute to our negative response. (1) Counseling was available to the wealthy; (2) How could we relate to a counselor, though trained in the field of counseling (academically) but could not relate to Black people.

No. 1 has been deleted through our Albina project. My colleague and I are at your disposal. All one has to do is to call the Albina Community Action Center 287-2603, and ask to speak to one of us or leave a message with our secretary Mrs. Carol Wilson to make an appointment. Each session is for one hour per week and we are available for evening appointments. The fee is what you are able to pay.

No. 2 is alleviated through our Project by Brother Trotter and myself. We have been thoroughly trained in the field of counseling and relate to Black people not only because we are Black—but because we care what happens to you personally.

We are trying to relieve the many negative views of counseling that have faced Black people for so long. One way, I feel, to achieve this is through better communication with each other, placing of more trust in each other, and of course, a feeling of pride for oneself as a human being. I hope these feelings will become a reality.

Just a brief note on our Youth Club which is called THE UNITED SOUL SOCIETY. We have a project just off the drawing board for a "Youth House" open to all youths in the Model Cities Area, ages 15-20. At this time we are trying to raise funds to have the house operational. All interested youths are invited to drop by the Albina Community Action center at 7:30 P.M., October 6, 1970.

Concentrated employment reports

The Concentrated Employment Program provides a close-knit system for delivering manpower services for the disadvantaged in the Model Cities area and a like-sized area in the Southeast section of Portland.

Every area program has four principle features: (1) enlisting the active support and cooperation of business and labor organizations in the local communities; (2) providing a wide range of counseling, health, education and training services on an individual basis; (3) developing employment opportunities suited to each individual in the program, and (4) providing the follow-up assistance necessary to assure that a job, once obtained, will not quickly be lost.

The PCEP was funded for \$2,096,000 for the year 1969 & 70. Most services are subcontracted to other agencies, such as: Portland Community College for basic education and vocational education; Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center for basic education and special programs; University of Oregon Dental School for dental services, and local doctors for physical and medical follow-up. Its internal programs are the New Careers Program, Operation Mainstream adult work experience and Neighborhood Youth Corps youth work experience programs.

The Portland Concentrated Employment Program, sponsored by the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. PCEP is headed by George Rankins, a retired Army non-commissioned officer and his three executive staff members:

Carl Simington, Support Manager; Robert Willits, New Careers Manager, and Dell Smith, Operations Manager.

Next week we will discuss the Concentrated Employment Program system.

Black doctors map plans

America is suffering a health manpower crisis of disastrous proportions. It affects all the nation's citizens, but especially its black, Spanish-speaking and Indian population. Fifty-five thousand more practicing doctors were needed YESTERDAY. Each day, as the population grows, the medical manpower gap gets wider.

The shortage of doctors is dramatically apparent in the black community. There are only 6,000 black physicians in the U.S. — less than 2 percent of the total 317,000 doctors, according to officials of the National Medical Association (NMA), the black doctors' organization.

In Mississippi, for instance, the black population is about 900,000. there are only 46 black doctors. This is a ratio of more than 19,000 persons to one practitioner. Federal health officials estimate that a ratio of 1,000 persons to one physician is needed for a MINIMUM standard of health care.

Mississippi is an extreme, but by no means a typical example. Fayette County, Tenn., with a black population of about 27,000, has no black doctors. Urban areas also have a shortage, although not usually as acute. Fresno, Calif., with 30,000 blacks, has 10 black doctors.

So, when the NMA held its 75th annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., August 3-6, bridging the manpower gap was the chief concern. Amid the pomp and circumstance of Atlanta's futuristic — and expense-Regency Hotel, amid the parties and fluff, some of the doctors were taking care of the business of how to recruit, educate and get into practice the 30,000 black doctors NMA officials say are needed now.

Not everybody was taking care of this particular kind of business, however. There was considerable bickering about the "relevancy" of the NMA. Outgoing president, Dr. Julius W. Hill, of Los Angeles, attacked "ego-maniacs, exhibitionists, show-offs and self-centered pseudo-leaders" who had been quoted by newspapers as making "asinine" attacks at the NMA during his tenure. On the other side of the fence, Paul B. Sims, of the Black Science Student Organization, of New York, circulated an open letter addressed to NMA members:

Black people still suffer at the mercy of the Federal Government, still die a slow death at the hands of educators who miseducate, die at the hands of Preachers who pray on Sundays and "sprinkle holy water on Hydrogen Bombs," die at the hands of Cadillac surgeons who only want to develop some bit of knowledge so that they can be listed in "Who's Who" at the

expense and suffering of black lives.

For all this, the convention was mostly free of rancor. Those (including some white reporters who had come to dismiss NMA as "a black AMA") looking for confrontations, diatribes and demonstrations were disappointed. There WERE clashes of will, and differences of opinion. But the majority of the over 1,200 physicians and student present seemed to realize that the situation has gotten to serious now to play around.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, who calls himself "a physician to a sick society," put the mood of the convention in perspective during a press conference before his speech to the Internal Medicine section. "All of us in black American are suffering from some form of sickness, and it's really a case of social claustrophobia. There's just too many of us for the amount of space we're confined to...The issue is not fight the victims but to expand the walls." Jackson said. "In a convention like this, you find the young medics fighting the old medics and neither of them is fighting the walls...W. Montague Cobb (who was dismissed from his post as chairman of Anatomy at Howard University Medical School during student protests last year) ended up being a victim of dislocated frustration because we wouldn't take on Nixon and HEW. And Nixon's budget is more of a death wish than a life wish."

Using slightly different language, the NMA's leadership would probably agree. "We feel we're the most neglected, important segment of the nation," said outgoing president Hill. "You spend \$20,000 to train a graduate of Annapolis (the Naval Academy), maybe it's more than that. \$12,000 would almost make a doctor. We can train people to kill but not to help people to live."

NMA representatives took their complaints to President Nixon on August 5, and told him, they say, like it is.

We believe, Mr. President, that certain aspects of the health crisis demand immediate attention and CAN be solved forthwith!" said a statement given the President by Hill. Dr. Andrew L. Thomas (secretary of the NMA House of Delegates), Dr. Emerson Walden (NMA president elect for 1971-72), Dr. C.C. Bookert (speaker of the house of Delegates), Dr. John Kenney (a Howard University professor) and Dr. James M. Wittico (NMA past president). "The most important of these for the moment," the statement continued, "is the acute shortage of funds for black and other minority students of \$2 million in aid THIS fall-Fall 1970!"

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