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ALFRED LEE HENDERSON, Publisher and Editor

NAACP Restates Integration Goal

By JACK E. WHITE, JR.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the oldest and largest civil rights organization, is entering the 1970's beleaguered but still very much alive. Although it has been severely criticized as "too conservative" by black nationalists, and had its influence in the high circles of government sharply curtailed by the Nixon administration, the NAACP continues to cling to its own program, refusing to be pushed into stances that would be inconsistent with its 62-year history.

At a time when the black movement appears to be dominated by adherents to the nationalistic position, the "N Double A" still maintains a steadfast commitment to racial integration—not the "desegregation" of public schools that has cost black teachers and administrators their jobs, not the "token" hiring of showcase blacks, but the establishment of a truly equalitarian society.

As Justice William Hastie, recently retired as chief judge of the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said in a speech during the NAACP's recent convention in Minneapolis:

"The only really better society of the future to which we can hopefully look forward and for which we can meaningfully work is a better total society in which present major evils, racism prominent among them, are substantially corrected. . . . While ghetto life must be improved, this must be recognized as only a palliative, though a necessary one, in a period during which blacks and whites increase their efforts toward the elimination of the ghetto and the dispersal and integration of blacks within the total community."

This program apparently still appeals to many black people. NAACP membership is growing 22 per cent faster this year than last year, and may reach the all-time high of 1969—461,000.

In pursuing the elusive goal of racial integration, the NAACP has always placed its greatest emphasis on influencing national policy. It has worked with presidents and senators, cabinet level officers and representatives, lobbying, consulting, pressuring and cajoling, to mold an impressive string of legislation, executive orders and administrative decisions aimed at increasing racial justice. But in recent years—and in the years to come—this role has become more difficult for the NAACP to effectively play.

The NAACP is convinced that the Nixon administration is consciously and actively "anti-Negro." Board chairman Stephen Gill Spottswood, a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, went so far as to say so last year in his keynote address.

This year, Bishop Spottswood let up a little in his criticism, saying that the administration has "taken certain steps and has announced policies in certain phases of the civil rights issue which earned cautious and limited approval among black Americans." He pointed to a recent decision by the Justice Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to sue the ironically named city of Black Jack, Mo., for its use of a zoning ordinance to bar low-income, federally financed housing from the town. He also cited reforms instituted by the Department of Defense to correct racial injustices in the armed forces.

But almost before Bishop Spottswood's words hit the front pages, NAACP staff members hit the administration as hard as it ever has been hit. They had not a kind word to say about the administration's policy on employment, education or anything else.

Perhaps the strongest charges came from labor director Herbert Hill, who accused the federal government of "directly subsidizing racial discrimination in employment to the extent of billions of dollars of public funds every year." The "subsidizing" comes about, Hill said, through the government's failure to enforce executive orders that permit the "debarment" of government contractors with patterns of discriminatory hiring.

One of every three jobs in the American economy is a "direct result" of the \$54 billion worth of government contracts awarded each year, Hill said, and the hanging back of the administration in ensuring that minorities get a fair share of these jobs is contributing black unemployment rate that in some areas is nearly double the general rate of joblessness during the Great Depression. That, Hill said, "is the single most volatile factor in causing urban unrest and holds explosive implications for the future stability of American society."

What accounts for this seemingly contradictory assessment of the administration's performance on race? The answer, pieced together from NAACP staff members and long-time observers of the organization, contains the following elements:

- The Nixon Administration, the leadership believes, will be in office until 1976.

- A consistently harsh stance on the part of the NAACP would give no encouragement to the administration to move on racial matters. "If we knock them regardless of what they do," said one staff member, "what incentive will they have for doing anything?"

- The administration must still be prodded hard in those areas where its performance has been less than satisfactory.

- The NAACP still wants to "believe in" the American system, as one of laws rather than men. As Bishop Spottswood said rather plaintively during his keynote address at Minneapolis, "We have always cooperated with our government. We always shall. And we pray God our government will cooperate with us."

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP's executive director, summed it up nicely in an interview with the *New York Times*. "Blacks," he said, "could not live in a vacuum as long as [Nixon] is president. He's still my president, although I did not vote for him. It's my business to do as much as I can to get as many concessions for black people from him as I can. I am not slamming the door on him."

In other words, the NAACP is still trying to do busi-

ness with a national administration it believes to be hostile, and is now attempting a "carrot-and-stick" policy.

Not that the organization's leaders believe the policy will work. Wilkins himself assailed the Republicans as "stupid." Although he would not say that this administration has been less open and more difficult for blacks to influence, he did say "We know where the buttons of power are, but we can't get to them" to get results. Other staff members acknowledge that the strategy was highly fluid and "could change in a week."

If the NAACP does find a way to "push the buttons," here are the issues the organization considers to be most important for the next few years:

- Integration of the suburbs. More than two-thirds of the jobs will be there during the coming decade, the NAACP feels, and the only way to ensure that blacks will get a fair share is to have them live in close proximity to employers.

- The treatment of black servicemen and veterans. The armed forces are riddled with racism, especially in overseas installations. The NAACP will open its first overseas branch in West Germany to assist black GI's there. On the homefront, "99 per cent" of Vietnam veterans, black and white, do not know the rights and benefits due them, and many are faced with joblessness.

- "Integrating" the schools. The job of knocking down legalized educational segregation has been done, the NAACP feels. Now the job is to see that black teachers, administrators and students are treated fairly. June Shaloff Alexander, education director, called for a careful monitoring of newly desegregated schools this fall to ensure equality of treatment.

- A new emphasis on the "accountability" of school systems. "We feel that if the students do not learn it is not they who have failed, but the schools that have failed," said Mrs. Alexander.

- The establishment of numerical goals and timetables for black employment, including preferential hiring for black workers until "parity is reached."

- Voter registration and education. There are now over 1,800 black elected officials in the U. S., Wilkins said, and efforts must be made to increase the number.

- Police-community relations. "Our mail from our local chapters contains scarcely a letter that does not have reference to the police situation in that town, whether it's north, south, east or west," Wilkins said. "Anybody who doubts that police in general are not brutal or do not act on their own prejudices ought to experiment with himself."

Puerto Ricans As US Minority Group

Until about seven years ago, there was a heavy and continuous out-migration of Puerto Ricans to the mainland United States. According to the best available estimates, there are about two million Puerto Ricans living on the mainland, compared to about 2.7 million left on the island.

As a minority group in a society where discrimination against such groups has been extensive, the Puerto Ricans have experienced difficulties virtually unknown to their fellow citizens who stayed on the island. In recent years, Puerto Ricans have been returning to the island at a faster rate than they have been leaving. The harshness of life on the mainland apparently is stronger than any economic benefits the Puerto Ricans might have received.

Since it was established by Congress in 1957, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has concerned itself almost exclusively with the problem of racial discrimination. The civil and human rights of black Americans and other minority groups have been the dominant preoccupation of the commission. The Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico has had almost no involvement at all in problems of racial discrimination. That curious fact gives some indication of how differently the concepts of race and color are viewed in American society and in Puerto Rico itself.

Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain after the Spanish-American War in 1898. Its people were given U.S. citizenship in 1917, and since 1947 they have elected their own governor by popular vote. With the ratification of a new constitution in 1952, Puerto Rico became known as a free commonwealth associated with the United States, but its citizens have no voice in U.S. elections and no voting representation in the U.S. Congress. They are subject to federal laws, such as the draft, but only those Puerto Ricans who take up residence in one of the 50 states are permitted to exercise all of the rights of U.S. citizenship.

The Puerto Rican constitution is considered a model document among state constitutions, particularly in its bill of rights, and the commonwealth's civil rights commission was set up to promote understanding and observance of these basic rights by all the people of Puerto Rico. The five-member commission is appointed by the governor, and with the help of a professional staff it holds hearings, makes studies and issues reports on a wide range of topics covered by the bill of rights.

"The dignity of the human being is inviolable. All men are equal before the law. No discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Both the laws and the system of public education

shall embody these principles of essential human equality." The civil rights commission has found that in the six years of its existence only a handful of complaints have been made to it that were based on a violation of the anti-discrimination provisions of the bill of rights. Women's rights, the rights of employees, academic freedom, political rights, the rights of prisoners and police-community relations are among the subjects the commission has given its attention. Racial discrimination has not been a major issue.

Last year, the commission devoted a short section of a study on civil rights problems to the question of race. Quoting from a survey made by the University of Puerto Rico's Center for Social Investigations, it said that:

6.2 per cent of the island's whites are opposed to association with blacks.

11.5 per cent of the island's blacks are opposed to association with whites.

50 per cent of the blacks feel unwelcome in social clubs dominated by whites.

38 per cent of the blacks say they are not free to live in white neighborhoods.

6 per cent of the whites say they would object to having black neighbors.

55.4 per cent of the whites would object if their daughter wanted to marry a black man, and 12.9 per cent said they would do anything possible to prevent it.

8.9 per cent of the blacks would oppose their daughter's marriage to a white. From these and other data, the civil rights commission report noted that some discrimination does exist on the island. Eddie Salichs, the commission's legal officer, noted that evidence of discrimination against blacks has been found in banks and in some commercial enterprises, in private social clubs, in fraternities and sororities and in some high-cost suburban housing. In political life, in public schools, in most areas of employment, in most housing, in public accommodations and in health care, according to Salichs, problems of discrimination are minimal.

Even a brief visit to Puerto Rico by a resident of the mainland is enough to stimulate reflection on the curious and contradictory ways in which race is perceived by the majority of Americans. Racially, Puerto Ricans cover the entire spectrum from white to black. There are pronounced class distinctions, and there is some correlation between skin color and socio-economic status, but on the whole people of all colors appear to be integrated into every aspect of life on the island. According to Salichs, "There are so many tones of skin color that it is not possible to classify

and categorize people on that basis as it is done on the mainland."

Racial discrimination, then, comes down to a matter of individual prejudice. The most distinctive features of Puerto Rican society are language and culture, not race or color. There are, to be sure, individual Puerto Ricans - some light-skinned, affluent persons, for example - who exhibit racial prejudice in a variety of ways, but the prevalent manifestations of white supremacy that exist on the U.S. mainland have no pervasive parallel there.

"We have plenty of other problems," Salichs said, "but widespread discrimination in education, employment and housing, such as you have in many states is not a major problem here."

Many Puerto Ricans believe that the various and subtle forms of racial prejudice which can be found there have been brought into the society by U.S. immigrants to the island. In the upper classes especially, U.S. influence is thought to have led to some segregated housing and job discrimination in banks and other commercial ventures. And among the working class, there are Puerto Ricans who have returned to the island after living in the United States who attach racial significance to the problems they faced there. Some of them have reacted against white racism. Others blame black Americans for their bad experiences.

One of the latter, owner of a small restaurant in a rural area in the mountainous interior, told of living for 13 years in Philadelphia. "I am glad to be back where the air is clear," he said, "and where my children can go to school without fear of being beaten up. I made much more money there, but what good is money if you can't enjoy it? So I left. I came back home. Philadelphia is not for me. The niggers can have it."

U.S. influence on Puerto Rico has been a mixed blessing in the view of many people there - so mixed, in fact, that the relationship between the two has become a major political issue. If racial prejudice becomes more pronounced in Puerto Rico because of U.S. influence, the Puerto Rican Commission on Civil Rights may find itself preoccupied with it as its U.S. counterpart has been.

This is the third year in which Anheuser-Busch has participated in the Mathews-Dickey Boys' Club program, which is a summer recreation activity. The Anheuser-Busch contribution will provide assistance for a new building for this group which works among thousands of young people in the inner city. The Urban League/NAACP program is a new one, jointly sponsored by these two groups and financed by Anheuser-Busch.

Are you planning a vacation this summer? Or will it turn out to be a "work trip"? The PORTLAND TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION says trying to drive five or six hundred miles a day is NO vacation ... it's hard, demanding work. Plan your vacation for fun, and safety, too.



Carl R. Neil, newly-elected chairman of Portland Community College Board of Directors, receives gavel and congratulations from last year's chairman, Robert E. Thompson (left), Neil, Portland attorney, was named chairman for the coming year at the board meeting held Monday at PCC's Sylvania campus. (PCC photo by Ken Taylor)

Carl Neil, Portland attorney, was elected chairman of the seven-man board of directors at Portland Community College at a regular meeting of the board this week. Lewis Nickerson, president and owner of Nickerson Fleet Management Corporation, was elected vice president.

Neil, who has been on the PCC board since 1968, was born in Boise, Idaho, received his B.A. from Yale University and his LL.B. from Columbia Law School. He is a partner in the law firm of Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Dafeo, and Krause.

A special meeting of the board is being held Friday, July 16, to award the construction contracts on the proposed Communications building on the Mt. Sylvania campus.

(continued from page 1)

Washington, D.C. Admiral Gravely comes to the Washington-based command from San Diego where he commanded the guided missile frigate USS Jouett (DLG-29) from May 1970 until he received his two stars on June 2, 1971. Admiral and Mrs. Gravely and their three children are residing in Falls Church, Virginia. The Admiral's permanent residence is the home of his father at 819 Nicholson St., Richmond, Virginia.



MEMBERS OF NNPA gather for a pre-convention planning session. They are, from left, John Smith, Atlanta Inquirer; John Sengstacke, Chicago Daily World; Sherman Briscoe, executive director of NNPA, Washington, D.C.; and W. A. Scott III, Atlanta Daily World.

Busch Announces Grant To Agencies Harvest Help

August A. Busch, Jr., chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., announced that the company has appropriated \$10,000 to provide jobs and scholarships for young people in the inner city in St. Louis and in several of its plant cities.

"The plant cities programs," Busch said, "are currently under study. The programs in St. Louis are in conjunction with the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Mathews-Dickey Boys' Club."

About \$40,000 will be spent on the St. Louis program alone and about 75 young people will be involved in the work-recreation program.

In addition, 25 scholarships will be provided to inner city people for tuition in the Junior College District of St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Anheuser-Busch's scholarship program has been administered through the Urban League for the past several years and already over 100 inner city residents have been sent through the Junior colleges where they were trained for specific professions or upgraded jobs.

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The project will be carried out in cooperation with the State Highway Department. It will employ juniors and seniors from inner city high schools and is designed to make a contribution to the ecology of the area.

Anheuser-Busch is furnishing the NAACP with a dump truck and the equipment to be used in this program. The students will check areas, including roads, express highways, and streets -- in and out of the city -- to keep them free of litter and also to introduce an educational program at the same time.

Signs which will state-- "Please Don't Use Our Streets and Highways for Garbage Dumps" -- will be prominently displayed as the students work along the highways urging people not to litter.

The areas to be worked will be selected by the sponsoring organizations -- the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Highway Department -- in cooperation with the St. Louis Federation of Block Units (an Urban League affiliate).

PMSC Plan Unique

The Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee developed and implemented a Career Development Plan which is different from any plan anywhere in the United States. Through this plan, initiated in 1969, the non-professional staff members of PMSC are allowed time off during the work day to attend classes and PMSC pays the cost of tuition, books, and supplies. The unique part of this plan is that PMSC has been able through the Oregon State System of Higher Education, to get some of its professional staff "courtesy appointments" which allows them to teach approved courses on site during the work day at lunch hours, and in evenings, and college credit is given to the students enrolled. In addition PMSC is able to buy or block off courses which allows the opportunity to enroll as many persons in these courses as want to take the course.

This is a breakthrough in the education field and nowhere else in the United States is this being done. Since the implementation of the Career Development Plan two people have received college degrees and one person will graduate in August of 1971. Last semester, through this plan, PMSC paid for tuitions which allowed 26 people to earn a total of 146 credit hours. This is out of a staff of 80 persons.

College credit is not the only objective of this plan. There are people who are not interested in college but are concerned about increasing their job skills. For example, the majority of the clerical staff which comes to PMSC from Albina can not type more than 45 words - per - minute. Through on the job training and the payment of tuition at business schools these people are typing 75 words per minute. The agency pays and in a way the agency suffers since these people leave to take better jobs. There are former PMSC secretaries from Japan to Germany, and in August a secretary will leave for Italy. Secretaries have moved up in Portland in private industry in government. PMSC profits because individuals who benefited from the Career Development Plan become goodwill ambassadors for PMSC.

With the semester beginning June 23, 1971, there will be 109 employees of PMSC and its delegate agencies enrolled in college credit courses. The majority of these people are residents of designated poverty pockets in Portland. This community action in a non-traditional tone.

SALEM -- (Special) -- A warming throughout Oregon is accelerating farm and harvest activities, though adequate help is available in all harvests except raspberries, the Employment Division's Rural Manpower Service report stated here today.

In the Gresham area, there is a shortage of about 100 raspberry pickers, but no housing is available. Oregon City area is short 500 raspberry pickers and limited housing is available. Potential pickers in the Gresham area should call 665-3102, the Gresham Employment office and in the Oregon City - Sandy area either, 656-2696 the Oregon City office, or between 6 and 11 a.m., the Sandy Employment office at 668-4970 to find out where pickers are needed.

There is a slight demand for pea combine and equipment operators for the pea harvest in the Milton-Freewater area, but adequate help is reported for peas in the Pendleton area.

The mint harvest in the Bend area will start July 28 with a slight shortage of chopper operators expected at Madras and commercial housing is available.

For full information on farm and agricultural jobs contact the nearest office of the Employment Division.

Cosby - "Man and Boy"



BILL COSBY

At last someone has made an honest Western, one that portrays the roles of the Black man in a true to life production that all the family can enjoy. One that has an austere realism for the youngsters and capitivating an adult audience; That movie is, "Man and Boy" produced by Bill Cosby and also places him in his first starring role in a motion picture.

Cosby gives a startling dramatic performance as a man who struggles to maintain his dignity and raise his family in a hostile, prejudice and violent era, most of which still is present in Afro-American society today.

Despite the production's very obvious virtues, the movie was almost not made. Hollywood, perhaps, still isn't ready for relevant Black Western portrayals. The movie would have been swept under the rug had it not been for Cosby's determination to see it through, to make Hollywood listen. To do this he had to use his money. A sad editorial on the nature of Hollywood's motives, always making movies that findence itself in the position where it won't listen to the Black man unless he can make it hear money.

The terms made to Cosby were much like those of a poor man on a used car lot, a typical proposal was one-third of the movie company's investment for sixty percent of the gross receipts. He then decided to go on with the production of the flick even though he knew he hadn't enough money.

He started production on location in Scottsdale, Arizona on a, "we'll shoot until we have to stop basis." A few days later, help came from J. Cornelius Crean Films, Inc. They looked at the film already shot and decided that they liked it. They also were pleased to know that the production was a G rated film. Within 24 hours they decided to pick up where financing had

NNPA Members Meet in Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga. - More than 200 publishers and editors of the National Newspaper Publishers Association met here recently for their 31st annual convention.

The NNPA was founded in 1940 by John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago (Ill.) Defender. It, along with the Negro press it encompasses, strives to influence the "general media to treat the Negro as a human being worthy of the highest type of news treatment rather than chattered to be relegated to segregated news columns adjacent to classified ads," according to Frank L. Stanley, former NNPA president, and publisher of the Louisville Defender.

The organization has been responsible for several "firsts" in U.S. desegregation, some of them extending beyond the field of journalism.

Its achievements include desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces, desegregation of the Veterans' Administration, the first Negro officers in the U.S. Navy, the first Negro war correspondents, the first Negro reporters to be accredited to congressional press galleries and the first Negro White House correspondent.

Current NNPA officers are President: Garth C. Reeves, Editor and Publisher of the Miami (Fla.) Times; Vice President: Dr. Carter B. Goodlett, Editor and Publisher of the San Francisco (Calif.) Sun Reporter; Secretary: William H. Lee, Editor and Publisher of the Sacramento (Calif.) Observer; Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Julius Carter, Publisher of the Houston (Tex.) Forward Times; and Treasurer: Howard H. Murphy, Business Manager of the Baltimore (Md.) Afro-American.

The PORTLAND TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION warns that hot weather can increase your temperature and shorten your temper. If you're driving a car ... that's bad news. When you feel irritation or impatience getting the upper hand on a long, hot drive ... cool it. Take a break and relax for a moment before getting back on the highway.

Birth Control Pills Linked to Arthritis and Rheumatism

Birth control pills have been linked with rheumatism and arthritis by two U.S. doctors. "If you have started to suffer from rheumatism or arthritis - stop taking The Pill," is the warning issued to women by Drs. D.R. Kay and G.G. Bole at a recent European Rheumatology Congress in Brighton, England.

The doctors reported that their studies show that when women stopped taking The Pill, their rheumatism got better. In half of the cases, the symptoms completely disappeared. Nearly a quarter of the women in the survey took The Pill again - and rheumatic symptoms returned.

The production came in one week ahead of schedule. The writing of "Man and Boy" spared no cost to capture realism and historical accuracy. The two writers spent a year researching background material for the movie, which is set in frontier Arizona in the lawless times following the Civil War. Language, customs, wardrobe, firearms (all of which are collectors' items valued at 100,000 dollars) and gun-fighting techniques are all valid. It is in sharp contrast to a "shoot-em-up" scene of phony Hollywood, ie. John Wayne, productions.

A complete border town was set up with buildings typical of that period. The movie was populated with Scottsdale residents doubling as extras. To leave the desert and general area undamaged, the entire town was dismantled and hauled away when filming was completed.

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"The education of a man is never complete until he dies," Robert E. Lee