

PORTLAND OBSERVER

Education News

College photography on exhibit



Judges for the first annual Oregon Community College Photography Exhibit review the more than 150 entries from 10 community colleges. From left to right are Ray Conkling of Charles Conkling and Son; Amo De Bernardis, PCC president; Claude Palmer, Photo Art, and Al Monner, "Oregon Journal." Exhibit is on display through January 28 at PCC Sylvania.

Ten of Oregon's 13 community colleges were represented in the first Oregon Community College Photography Exhibit currently on display through January 28 at Portland Community College - Sylvania. More than 150 prints were entered by students and staffs from Portland, Central Oregon, Blue Mountain, Clatsop, Mount Hood, Chemeketa, Linn Benton, Clackamas, Treasure Valley and Umpqua Community Colleges.

First place awards went to Peggy Bockelman, Debra Phillips and J. L. Steiner of Chemeketa; Fred DeWolfe of Clackamas; Rebecca Bauer of Portland; David Oliver of Linn Benton; Gerald DeShirley of Mt. Hood; and James Crowell of Central Oregon.

South leads in school integration

The Government reported that for the first time there are more black pupils attending all-Negro schools in the North than there are in the South. Officials said busing in the South was one of the main reasons for the change.

A survey by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare showed that 9.2 per cent of the black pupils, or 290,390, in the 11 Southern states were enrolled in all-black schools. This compared with 11.2 per cent or 325,874, in the 32 Northern and Western states and 24.2 per cent, or 162,578, in the Border states.

Nationwide, 11.6 per cent of 6.7 million black students were reported to be in all-black schools.

The report made no mention

of busing but J. Stanley Pottinger, H.E.W.'s civil rights chief, said that busing had indeed contributed to the decline of all-black schools in Southern states. He said the department did not know how much it had contributed because the extent of busing had not been measured.

The H.E.W. report said that the South had shown dramatic improvement in eliminating all-black schools since 1968, when two million Negroes, or 68 per cent of the South's black pupils, were enrolled in all-black schools.

But the report said Northern isolation of black pupils had changed little since 1968, although its percentage of black pupils in all-black schools fell slightly from 12.3 to 11.2 per cent.

The survey was based on projections from a sample of 20 million children in 2,698 school districts.

The report also said that black isolation had remained more persistent in the six Border states and the District of Columbia, where one-fourth of the blacks were in all-black schools.

Even discounting the predominantly black District of Columbia, the report said, the states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia still had 21 per cent of their Negro students in all-black schools.

For the purpose of the survey, the report listed the Southern states as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Committee seeks citizen input

Opportunity for general citizen input into the independent citizen study of the financial problems of the Portland Public Schools will be provided at a public hearing scheduled for January 27, 1972.

Harold Phillips, chairman of the Citizens Finance Study Committee, said the meeting will be held in the Washington

High School cafeteria, starting at 7:30 p.m.

The committee has been conducting an in-depth study of the district's financial situation since last fall. It is expected to make its final report in February. The committee was charged both with an in-depth look at total school finances and also with making

recommendations for solutions to the district's financial problems for the next two years.

Phillips said the committee has been meeting weekly in a series of work sessions to obtain detailed information about the school budget and the financial plight of the district. He said it now is ready to hear from Portland citizens.

He also stressed that the hearing will be restricted to discussion of the financial matters before the district since this is the mandate the committee received at the time it was appointed.

Both individual citizens and organization representatives have been invited to participate in the hearing, Phillips said. The committee wants "to obtain this public input prior to developing its final report," Phillips said. "However, the committee plans to make no public statements at this time."

Persons who desire to appear, Phillips said, may do so by simply appearing at the hearing or they may call 234-3392, Ext. 329 to request to be placed on the agenda.

For further information, contact John H. Nellor, Director of Public Information, 234-3392, Ext. 329.

School bus cause "illness"

Parents in San Francisco are finding a new way to avoid having their children bussed to eliminate racial segregation - and doctors are doing a "land office" business.

School officials have received 4000 applications for transfers since September, more than twice the number

received last school year. About 35% are honored, compared to 9% last year.

During the first half of the year, over 700 children have been transferred for medical reasons and most of the doctors blame the school bus for the maladies.

The school district has no choice but to honor the doctor's request, but the integrity of many is questioned. It has been reported that one doctor has been writing "bussing excuses" for \$25.00 each.

Although most transfer requests are obviously the parents' attempt to avoid sending their children to school in predominantly black areas, there are some legitimate requests and these are considered. The most usual include hardship caused by working parents by conflicting bus schedules, child care problems, special educational needs.

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
ROY WILKINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NAACP role in 1971

New York -- Roy Wilkins maintains that the opposition to full equality for black Americans "is stronger and more sophisticated than in the old days of flat" refusals for jobs, housing and education.

Addressing the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, Jan. 10, the executive director charged that the government's mood "is more obdurate." More leeway, he said, is "given to prejudiced subordinates and more booby-traps buried in technical language."

But despite these frustrations, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP stoutly maintained its original commitment to legal, legislative and other actions within the framework of our constitutional system. It also "continued its intensified program for equal opportunities for minorities in the inner cities," he said.

He noted that a question that reappeared during the year was: "What formula has been used by the NAACP to enable it to continue in its civil rights work for more than 60 years?"

The answer, he said, was the dedicated people, both members and non-members, of the NAACP.

Mr. Wilkins cited the marked successes of the NAACP's urban program. Last year, he noted, the urban program department opened day care centers in the Bronx, N.Y., Newark, N.J., and Morgan City, La. A highly successful day care center was opened the previous year in Jamaica, N.Y.

Furthermore, two more centers will be opened the end of this month in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Far Rockaway, N.Y. These centers are operated by NAACP branches and financed with Federal funds under the 1967 Social Security Act Amendments.

Other programs in voter education, housing, and employment were also pressed by urban directors in Louisville, Ky., Houston, Tex., Chicago, Ill., and Newark, N.J.

Mr. Wilkins reported that the Housing Department helped branches to sponsor housing valued at \$27 million for 763 low-income families.

Also, the National Afro-American Builders Project, which the NAACP organized four years ago, helped to secure \$700 million in surety bonds for Negro construction companies.

The Youth and College Division "conducted a successful nationwide campaign" to register 18-year old voters, Mr. Wilkins reported. Nearly 200,000 newly enfranchised youths under age 21 were registered. Also, the youth division began sickle cell anemia, prison reform and ghetto feeding programs.

Significantly, the NAACP scored a legal victory in Detroit that could be matched in historical importance only by the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision, he said. Federal District Court Judge Stephen J. Roth "destroyed the myth that school segregation in the North is not the result of governmental policy." Said the judge in his notable decision: "Governmental actions and inaction at all levels, federal, state and local, have combined, with those of private organizations, such as loaning institutions and real estate associations, to establish and to maintain the pattern of residential segregation throughout the Detroit metropolitan area."

Mr. Wilkins said: "This case and the others by our Legal Department make it apparent that as long as Negro

youngsters are isolated in the educational process, resources are never going to be allocated to them in such amounts as will insure educational equality."

Mr. Wilkins scored "the present national leadership" for its failure to end chronic unemployment, which has reached levels of the Great Depression in many black communities. "No one knows, of course, what miracles will be wrought in an election year," Mr. Wilkins said. "But the extraordinarily high black unemployment rate is a fact that few Negro citizens can ignore."

A major case against job discrimination now involves a suit against the Lockheed Company in Marietta, Ga., Mr. Wilkins continued. He explained that the NAACP is attacking the exclusion of black people "from high paying jobs" and other discriminatory actions.

The Education Department was at the forefront of the battle to protect Negro students and teachers from being expelled and fired in newly desegregated southern schools. The NAACP also steadily attacked the misuse, by many school districts, of Title I and Title II funds, which were meant to help the poor.

Mr. Wilkins took special pride in outlining the efforts by his organization to protect the rights of black servicemen. He reported that an NAACP team, headed by General Counsel Nathaniel R. Jones, conducted an intensive investigation of complaints of black servicemen in Germany last winter. They outlined their findings in a report, "Search for Military Justice," which was submitted to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. Associated with Mr. Jones in this project were his assistant counsel, Melvin Bolden, and Julius Williams, military and veterans affairs director.

One recommendation, Mr. Wilkins said, for the appointment of lawyers in nonjudicial cases, was immediately adopted.

The NAACP he said, also prevented two black servicemen from being returned to Germany for incarceration in violation of their constitutional rights. The men claimed that Germany violated the NATO Status of Forces Agreement by not giving them a fair trial.

This case is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals.

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12040 N.E. Halsey	255-2241	633 N.E. Broadway	282-2581

BANKAMERICARD OR BUDGET TERMS

Nutrition education program forms board

An Advisory Council for the Multnomah County Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program was organized Thursday at the offices located at 20th and Hawthorne in Portland. Leo Whitlow and Wanda Phipps, county extension agents working with the program, explained the goals of the nutrition education project and how adults and youth were included in the activities.

Anna Smith was elected chairman, Henry Knight, vice chairman, and Phyllis Newborough, secretary.

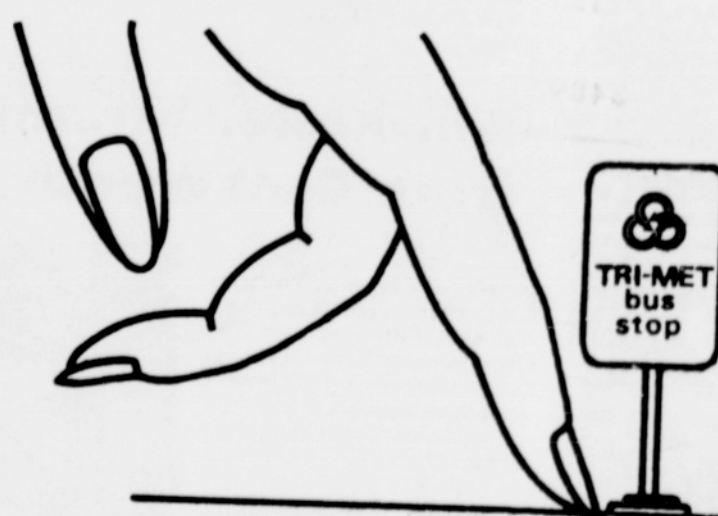
The new Advisory Council recommended more publicity about EFNEP through newspapers and organizations. There was also a concern that nutrition education reach senior citizens in the greater Portland area. More youth groups need to be organized in home settings to teach nutrition. Volunteers for these informal groups need to be sought out through EFNEP families and other organizations interested in youth work.

The Multnomah County EFNEP has been serving low income families for three years. More than 400 families are visited regularly by eight nutrition aides, instructing

them in nutrition, meal planning, food preparation, and food shopping. The youth program has 250 children enrolled through extended day school programs and other groups. Volunteers are used to assist in the instruction. EFNEP is an activity of the Oregon State University Extension Service. Further information can be obtained by calling 233-8881.

Other members of the Advisory Council are Arleta Landis, Freda Platt, Darlene Gander, Eulene Ward, Oneta Warren, F.D. Parrish, Edna Tidwell, Inell Simpson, Lillie Carter, Princess Reynolds, Fran Ryel, and Mary Weeks. The next Advisory Council meeting will be on Thursday, March 9, 1972.

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