



SENATOR HARL HAAS

Haas promises humanization of office

"I would never remove a minority member of a jury because the defendant is a minority," Senator Harl Haas told the Portland Observer. "We have to demonstrate fairness in the court room." Haas, currently a member of the State Senate, is running for the office of District Attorney for Multnomah County. "The District Attorney's office needs to be humanized. You have to get input from minorities, otherwise you get convictions but no progress." Haas stated that he will bring blacks into the District Attorney's office if he is elected. The department has more than 115 employees besides the Assistant District Attorneys and none are black. While in the Oregon Legislature Haas supported the bill to create a subdistrict for Albina rather than dividing the area into several subdistricts. He felt it mandatory to get a black into the legislature since you "cannot adequately express a minority problem unless you have been there. You can have understanding and empathy, but not the experience." Haas considers the office of the District Attorney more than a prosecuting agency. He feels it should develop programs to prevent crime. Of the present District Attorney, Des Connell, he said, "He is a Murder #1 prosecutor. Anyone can prosecute. It's not hard to get convictions, but the District Attorney

should be active in community development." He considers the emphasis in prosecution to be a waste of the office. Of those sent to prisons, about two-thirds will return again. Among juveniles committed for violent crimes, the rate of recidivism is even higher. So emphasis should be placed on prevention of crime and its causes. One program that Haas would initiate immediately is to prevent drug abuse. There is no drug abuse program at the county level except to arrest users. Haas would develop programs in the schools to educate teachers in the symptoms, causes and prevention of drug abuse. He would bring young addicts into the schools and let them tell students what addiction is really like. He states that at least 80 per cent of his drug abuse program would be on education and prevention, rather than arrest. Haas believes it is the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute offenders, but that it is his job to supply the evidence, argue forcefully for conviction if he thinks it is proper, but leave the decision to the jury. He states he would not suppress evidence in order to build up a record of convictions. He rather sees the office as both a prosecuting agency and a protector of the rights of the people.

Willner reviews human rights role

In an interview with the Portland Observer, State Senator Don Willner, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the office of U.S. Senator from Oregon, reiterated his work and his philosophy in human rights.

As a State Representative in 1953, Mr. Willner was one of the authors of the Oregon Civil Rights Act on public accommodations. In 1954, as an attorney he handled the first test case for the Portland Branch of the NAACP, a case involving a Nigerian foreign student who was denied service in Eugene.

As a private attorney he presented the first test case under the federal Civil Rights Act when the first black family moved into an area near Parkrose and the water district condemned their land for a well, proving racial bias. During the 1950's and early 1960's he served on the boards of the NAACP and the Urban League of Portland, as well as serving as Legal Counsel for the NAACP for about ten years. He was attorney for the Bill Webb Lodge, IBPOE and a member of the Civil Rights Advisory Committee for the Bureau of Labor.

In 1957 Willner introduced the first fair housing law in the State Legislature. From 1957 to 1959 he was the chairman of a legislative committee studying migrant worker problems in Oregon, which resulted in a series of five laws protecting migrant farm workers.

In 1963 Willner offered the law repealing the death penalty in Oregon which was then passed by a vote of the people in 1964. From 1963 on he sponsored much of the consumer legislation, particularly legislation against consumer fraud. In 1963 he sponsored the rewrite of the Civil Rights Act.

In 1969 he was the attorney for a group of Indians who established Indian Treaty fishing rights on the Columbia. He has handled civil liberties cases for the United Farm Workers Union. His test case established the rights of VISTA workers to have access to migrant worker camps on private property.

As a State Senator in 1969, he organized a committee hearing on welfare standards that resulted in standards of payments being raised for the first time in 14 years. He also supported legislation on tenant rights that were not successful. Willner believes busing is one of several proper techniques for desegregating the public schools. He points out that a high percentage of the school children in Oregon, particularly those outside of Portland, ride school buses. Senator Willner considers the field of human rights to be

his number one priority, and if elected to the U.S. Senate he would expect to spend a great deal of his time in this area as he has done in the Oregon legislature. He stated that if elected to the U.S. Senate, he will commit himself to having minority persons working in his office.

From 1963 to 1965, Willner was chairman of the Legislative Committee on Automation, which brought in the Apprenticeship Bill, which was vetoed by Senator Hatfield, then Governor of Oregon. The bill was passed again the next session and has made possible the induction of many blacks into the apprenticeship programs, whereas before that time few blacks were accepted.

Willner charged Senator Hatfield, who now holds the seat Willner is seeking, with having an uneven record in the area of civil rights, sometimes voting for the tenants of human rights, and other times voting against them. Some of the Hatfield votes that he differed with include: his approval of the appointment of Justice Rehnquist to the U.S. Supreme Court; his approval of the extension of wire tapping; his vote for the preventive detention and "no knock" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Bill.

Willner is a past-president and a founder of the Oregon Consumer League and past-president of the Consumer Federation of America. A practicing attorney since 1951, he is a partner in the law firm of Willner, Bennett and Leonard.

ACLU asks candidates to boycott Elks

The American Civil Liberties Union announced that it has written all Oregon candidates for state-wide offices and U.S. Representatives urging that they refuse to speak in Elks Clubs because of their racially exclusive membership policies.

The text of the letter reads: "We enclose a copy of a report in the Oregonian which assures us that there are groups within the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks who seek to alter the racially restrictive policies of that organization."

"We urge you to help those seeking this change by refusing to speak at Elks Clubs. The only justification for doing so, in our view, would be that an alternative site is not available. In such instances, we urge that you specifically note your opposition to racially restrictive policies in such clubs."

Coast Guard and PDC hold clinic

The Portland Development Commission and Portland Coast Guard Reserve Unit 82891 will conduct a home repair and maintenance workshop for residents of the Model Cities area on Saturday, May 6. It will be held at Cascade College in the portable classrooms across N. Borthwick Street from the Student Union Building.

The workshop will consist of two separate class periods from 9 to 11 a.m. and 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. Members of the Reserve Unit will teach all classes. Participants may choose from six available classes including:

- 1) Basic Exterior Home Maintenance. The proper maintenance and repair of doors, windows, screens, roof and siding. Methods of glazing window glass, insulating, and weatherstripping.
- 2) Basic Interior Home Maintenance. Methods of repair and maintenance of ceilings, walls, and floor coverings. Finishing and painting interior surfaces.
- 3) Basic Plumbing Repair. Maintenance and repair of leaking faucets, toilets, and clogged drains, including an understanding of plumbing layout.
- 4) Basic Electrical Repair. Minor repairs of outlets, fixtures, and appliances. Understanding electrical layout and fusing.
- 5) Basic Landscaping. Basic principles of grading, rolling and planting lawns. Yard and lawn maintenance. Pruning of trees and shrubs.



deWeese obligated to no one!

Bill DeWeese, candidate for Mayor of Portland, told the Portland Observer he is indebted to no one. He states that he has no political organization and therefore no obligations. DeWeese attended Portland schools - King Elementary and Grant High School, then worked his way through Stanford. After graduating from Stanford, in 1933, he shipped out as an ordinary seaman, worked in the coal mines near Coos Bay, and was a stevedore. He lived and worked in San Francisco for 12 years, then returned to Portland in 1940.

He went to work at ESCO, a steel foundry. In 1971, at the age of 59, he retired. At the time of his retirement he had risen to Director and Vice-President of Marketing.

DeWeese is a member of the Presidents Committee on State and Local Government, has been on the school board for nine years, and has served in many other volunteer capacities. He feels the most important contribution a man can make to the community is himself.

Of his position in Portland's "establishment", DeWeese said the label "establishment" has come to have a vague identity. These are the people who solve the problems and get things done, yet there is nothing in it for them. He considers the "establishment" to be "the achievement of excellence." He states he returned to Portland knowing no one and without friends or relatives among the elite. "What I got I made myself. I'm obligated to no one."

Meet Bill at Neighborhood Headquarters



GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 7 P.M. 5333 N.E. UNION

Bill deWeese for mayor.

Paid for by deWeese for Mayor Committee, 709 sw Salmon, Portland, Oregon 97207. Emery Elings, Treasurer.

Busing foes play on racial prejudices

By John Gardner

We set out to build a nation that would secure the unalienable rights of all men. No one promised us it would be easy. The firmness of our intent has been most harshly tested on the issue of racial justice. It was a problem when the nation began; it plunged us into civil war; it is plaguing us still.

Our Pledge of Allegiance speaks of "One nation, indivisible." Not two nations, one white and one non-white, prisoned in the same national boundaries and snarling at one another.

One nation indivisible. With liberty and justice for all. Very, very few Americans really want to turn their backs on those expressions of national hope. But our hearts are not free of fear and prejudice. And in this political year there are those who would advance their ambitions by exploiting that fear and prejudice.

Not all Americans are fearful and not all politicians are exploiters of our less admirable impulses. It is odd that these more constructive Americans, who seek to make this a livable country for citizens of all races, are called idealists, when they are, in fact, realists. They are trying, in the most practical terms, to save the nation from a grim and bitter future.

The non-white minorities have awakened. They will not be subordinated. A return to segregation will intensify hostility and fear. And where will it end? Where hatred always ends, whether in Bangladesh, or Londonderry or Biafra or America—in bloodshed and death.

That is what lies down the other path if the long, hopeful progress toward desegregation is reversed. It is the clear foreknowledge of that "other path" that motivates those sensible Americans who

urge us to enable men of all races to live together in peace. We have observed a long and distressing tug-of-war between those who hold to the idea of "one nation" and those who, in the words of Governor Askew of Florida, would "fool us, frighten us and divide us against ourselves." The current focus of that tug-of-war is busing.

In this political year, politicians have managed to make the word "busing" an emotional fuse that detonates the explosive fears surrounding race. An atmosphere of hysteria clouds the subject.

The first thing we must do is to calm ourselves and others. Desegregation has never been an easy task. It can only be accomplished through wise and patient effort by men and women who love their country more than they love their prejudices.

To accomplish desegregation requires the use of many techniques, of which busing is only one. Like every other technique in this touchy field, it must be used with care, and tailored to the needs of the community. No one would argue that all busing plans have been uniformly wise. But hundreds of communities are peacefully busing children to serve the cause of desegregation.

The most worrisome thought for the parents is the possibility that their child

will be bused off to a much poorer school than he would ordinarily attend. But sensible observers such as Senator Mondale have said, "I do not believe that educationally advantaged children should be bused to schools where they will be overwhelmed by a majority of students from the poorest and most disadvantaged backgrounds.... The Supreme Court has made it crystal clear that busing it is required only where it is reasonable and does not place undue burdens on children."

We now find before Congress a number of proposed Constitutional Amendments designed to prevent busing. As Senator Scott has said, a Constitutional Amendment on school busing cannot be drafted that "does not tear pieces" out of the 14th Amendment or, in effect, reverse the 1954 Supreme Court decision on desegregation. Its psychological impact upon race relations in this country would be unimaginable. It would turn the clock back on 18 years of dogged citizen effort. Desegregation plans that have been functioning effectively for years would be subject to challenge and possibly destroyed.

We must lift ourselves out of the spasm of fear and anxiety that demagogues induce with the word "busing," and address ourselves to the positive measures that will

make this a better America for all of us. The core of the difficulty is the urban school system, and it is failing all children of all races. We must upgrade it dramatically. We must recognize that it is a victim of the chaotic and disintegrating urban environment.

The solution has many parts. We must spend money (chiefly federal money, no doubt) to create good schools for all American children. We must overhaul the schools so that they make good use of the new money. We must create new forms of metropolitan area government. We must disperse low and moderate-income housing throughout the metropolitan area. We must expand existing manpower training and public service employment programs. If we do all of those things, the problem of busing will disappear. "The goal," as Governor Askew has said, "is to put the divisive and self-defeating issue of race behind us once and for all."

The Portland Traffic Safety Commission reminds you to use your turn signals in plenty of time before making a turn. That way you'll never surprise the other guy - these kinds of surprises we can live without.

Highland Community Center

Ages: 8 years & up

Pool Table Tennis Checkers

Tours Games Shuffleboard

Hours: After school

4635 N.E. 9th St.

ASSOCIATED TIRE CENTERS

LOCATIONS

2600 S.E. Holgate	233-5542	5811 N.E. Sandy	288-6461
5734 E. Burnside	234-7322	2002 S.E. Stark	235-3118
7301 N. Lombard	286-1669	6841 N.E. Union	283-3118
12040 N.E. Halsey	255-2241	633 N.E. Broadway	282-2581

PREMIUM*178 BELTED

DELTA BELTED

Delta 60 Trans-Am

784 SUPREME

Open Weekdays 8:30 to 7 Sat. 9 to 5
BANKAMERICARD OR BUDGET TERMS