

Black legislators play impeachment role

Three Black legislators are members of the House Judicial Committee which this week voted to recommend to the United States House of Representatives that Richard M. Nixon be impeached. If the House concurs with the Judicial Committee, Mr. Nixon will stand trial in the Senate.

Black members of the Judicial Committee are Barbara Jordan, John Conyers and Charles Rangel.

John Conyers, Jr. was elected to the House in 1964 from Michigan. Conyers was

born on May 16, 1929 in Detroit. He attended Wayne State University, graduating in 1957 with a BA degree and Wayne State University Law School, earning an LL.B. in June of 1958. He was a combat officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, serving one year in Korea, where he received combat and merit citations.

Conyers is active in civic affairs, serving on the Executive Board of the Detroit NAACP, the advisory board of the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, and

the Police Relations Committee of the Cotillion Club. He was secretary of the 15th Congressional District Democratic Organization; vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action; and vice chairman of the National Advisory Council of ACLU. He was appointed referee for the State Workmen's Compensation Department in 1961.

Conyers serves on the Committee on Government Operations and the Judicial Committee and is Chairman of the subcommittee on

Crime of the House Judiciary Committee.

Charles B. Rangel was elected from Harlem in 1970 and re-elected in 1972. He was born in Harlem in June of 1930. He attended public schools including DeWitt Clinton High School. He enlisted in the Army and served from 1948 until 1952. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star of Valor, United States and Korean Presidential Citations, and three Bronze Stars while with the 2nd Infantry in Korea.

After an honorable discharge, Rangel completed high school. In 1967 he graduated from the New York University School of Commerce, a dean's list student, on the G.I. Bill. He attended St. Johns University School of Law on a three year full scholarship and graduated, again on the dean's list, in 1960.

Rangel was admitted to the New York Bar, the U.S. Federal Court Southern District of New York, and the U.S. Customs Court. He was appointed assistant United

States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1961. He also served as legal counsel for the New York City Housing and Re-development Board, Neighborhood Conservation Bureau, and was general counsel for the National Advisory Board on Selective Service.

Rangel was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1966 to 1970. He is a member of the District of Columbia Committee and the Judicial Committee. He is currently chairman of (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)



Catch me . . .

Berean, Hughes, Bethel and Woodlawn Child Care Centers are participating in a special swim program for Model Cities 4-C day care centers. The program is directed by Hildergard Gor-

ansen of the YWCA aquatic staff, assisted by teachers and teacher aides from the four centers. Children quickly lose their fear of the water as they learn to kick, paddle and

float. Some of the older children jump off the diving board and paddle to the side, aided by "bubbles" strapped to their back. Approximately sixty children take part in the program.

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Harris directs PSU Black studies

Dr. William Harris, director of the Center for Urban Studies in Seattle this past year, has been named new coordinator of the Black Studies program at Portland State University.

Now a part of Urban Studies, the Black Studies program was transferred this spring when budget cuts at PSU made some program reorganization necessary.

Harris, who recently received his doctorate in urban planning and community development at the University of Washington, will teach courses in both Black Studies and Urban Studies.

He also plans to continue his current research interest which involves investigating what ideal models are necessary for Black community development.

The Seattle Center for Urban Studies, an educational extension project from Fairhaven College in Bellingham, is similar to PSU's Educational Center on Union Avenue, according to Harris.

During 1972 Harris was project director for the Seattle Urban Academy, a Battelle Institute-sponsored research and planning project designed to develop an educational system for kindergarten through 12th grade children living in the inner city.



Dr. William Harris of Seattle has been named new coordinator of the Black Studies program at Portland State University.

Earlier in his career, Harris held jobs as a physicist with Battelle Northwest, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Richland,

Washington, and the Monsanto Research Corporation in Dayton, Ohio. Harris and his wife Catherine have three children.

PMSC Board accepts food grant

Following a three hour debate the Board of Directors of the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee voted unanimously to accept a federal grant for providing emergency food and nutrition services across the state of Oregon.

The grant met opposition from several private agencies in Portland that questioned the selection of PMSC to administer the grant and that were concerned that expenditures for planning not be excessive.

Only FISH, a non-profit emergency program located in Southeast Portland, appeared at the board meeting to ask the board not to accept the grant. Jean Higginbotham, director of FISH, asked that the money be rejected and returned to the

federal government rather than be awarded to PMSC. Carl Woods, State Chairman of the Community Action Agency organization and Chairman of the Clackamas County CAP Board, reminded the PMSC board that they were acting for all of the poor in the state, not merely for Portland, and pleaded that the grant be accepted. He pledged his support and that of his agency.

The program is divided into two phases - a planning period of five months ending December 31, 1974, and a two-year period of food distribution and additional program activities.

Up to \$50,000 is allotted for the five-month planning period, during which five specific goals must be met:

- 1) Determination of needs through a comprehensive overview of existing nutrition-related programs;
- 2) election of a statewide council of 21 members with a majority of low-income representatives;
- 3) establishment of priorities;
- 4) provide an organizational structure to disseminate information, implement priorities, and provide fiscal accountability;
- 5) submit a 24-month work plan and budget.

If the plan submitted is acceptable to OEO, \$200,000 will be granted for a two year program. Services to be provided include establishing a training center on nutrition; providing technical assistance to groups providing nutrition services; assisting in fund raising; (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 3)

Model Cities Planning Board adopts transition program

The Model Cities Citizens' Planning Board has adopted a series of policies for its phase-out period, to be presented to the City Council. Model Cities is a five-year demonstration agency and unless federal plans change, it will be funded only through June of 1975.

Three major areas of concern were expressed by the board: continuation of citizens' participation, continuation of Model Cities funded projects, and finding secure employment for current Model Cities employees.

The plan for Citizens' Participation provides for citizen involvement in planning and decision making that affects the area. The basic units for Citizens' Participation will be the Neighborhood Associations, which will apply for recognition from the City under the Office of Neighborhood Associations. These associations will be advised to

incorporate. If a Planning District is formed in Northeast Portland including any part of the Model Neighborhood area, the Citizens' Planning Board recommends that it and the elected representatives from the current eight Neighborhood Associations determine the boundaries of the planning district.

The Citizens' Planning Board will be incorporated as a non-profit agency, recognized by the city to operate for the eight Neighborhood Associations during the transition period (July, 1974 to July, 1975). After June 30, 1975, the board will consist of an equal number of representatives from each recognized Model Neighborhood Association.

The Citizens' Planning Board recommended that Model Neighborhood residents be appointed to city budget review committees and to all city commissions

and committees and recommends the formation of a Human Resource Bureau Advisory Committee.

The personnel component is designed to provide an orderly transfer of Model Cities employees to city agencies or other positions, at the same time maintaining a sufficient staff throughout the close-down period.

A schedule for transfer of positions to the city over a period of one year has been submitted. Model Cities employees will be assigned civil service classifications based on job functions currently performed that are comparable to the same job functions in other city agencies. The City Civil Service Commission, representatives of Local 189, AFSCME, and Model Cities representatives are currently working to identify positions and assign classifications. Salaries will be commensurate. (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)

City studies contract compliance

The Metropolitan Human Relations Commission will hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed Contract Compliance Ordinance on Monday, August 19, 1974, at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall, 1220 S.W. Fifth Avenue. The public is invited to participate.

The ordinance requires that any contractor proposing to furnish goods or services to the City of Portland valued in excess of \$2500 in any year be certified as an affirmative action equal opportunity employer by the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission. No bureau or office of the city will be allowed to enter into a contract with a contractor not certified.

For those contractors who do not have employees within the city and propose to furnish goods only, or whose services will be provided outside the city, the Commission will accept evidence

that the contractor has filed an affirmative action agreement with the federal or other government, or if he files a written agreement not to discriminate.

Any building contractor applying for a permit to construct a building in the city estimated to cost more than \$75,000 and utilizing more than five employees must be certified by the Commission in order to receive the building permit.

To begin the process of certification, the prospective contractor must submit an equal employment opportunity policy to the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission. This policy will include a statement that he will not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, national origin or age. The policy will contain information on employee patterns and include goals and timetables directed toward the employment of persons from those groups he is

determined to be underutilizing. The goals and timetables will be specific.

If the Commission finds the policy acceptable it will certify the contractor as being an equal opportunity employer. The Commission will accept evidence of certification by the federal government as meeting these requirements.

Contractors who are certified but who are charged with failing to comply with the regulations will be given a hearing, and if found to be in violation, the certification will be subject to conciliation or revoked.

If the contract is revoked, the remaining portion of the contract with the city will be revoked.

Following adoption of the ordinance by the City Council, the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission will adopt rules and regulations for implementation, following a hearing on the proposed rules.

The Legacy of Challenge

by J.M. Gates

The courageous efforts of Richard Allen, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth are a cherished legacy. Again and again, their lives recall the necessity to be free and challenge barriers and inequities of myth or fact. In their efforts to correct injustice, they were significantly aware of the environment, the social system, and the technology of their time but refused to be permanently dispossessed of human dignity. They would be surprised to read some of the alleged new technology-oriented conclusions which attempt to soften the conditions against which they struggled.

The above persons would probably be disappointed and disgusted if later generations accepted without doubt or challenge such reports as E.K. Dortmund's "A New Look Inside Uncle Tom's Cabin", which appeared in the July 28, 1974 Oregonian Northwest Magazine. It appears one must assume said article to be a report instead of a book review inasmuch as it does not appear with the regular book reviews and it is featured on the magazine cover.

Is silence or aloofness possible when distorted conclusions are inconsistent with certain fundamentals? The eleven conclusions of the Northwest Magazine article fail to reliably analyze the impact of slavery on slaves, free Blacks, and others of non-slaveholding status. To

cite five of those conclusions presented as principal corrections, for example, are the following:

7. Slave sales are considered the continuity of the whole family or individual nativity;

8. Slaves and free industrial workers had similar material conditions;

9. Benefits from 90% of income produced;

10. That during 1840-1860 the South experienced a more favorable per capita increase than the North.

11. That the Southern economy was richer than Northern liberals and recent Black historians report. The state constitutions, the census data, the slave narratives, and other resources have made it possible for plain people to have a legacy of truth in interpreting heritage and therefore one need not be overwhelmed by someone else's mathematical calculations of the "beneficent" impact of slavery oppression on the oppressed. By utilizing the Legacy of Common Sense, one can recognize some inconsistencies. Conditions must have been very serious that Harriet Tubman would risk nineteen journeys on the underground railroad and active battlefield service.

Frederick Douglass' Narrative tells of the few times he had a chance to see his mother, who lived on another plantation, and the sad parting from his grandmother. Sojourner Truth's biography reveals the long

frustration to reunite with her son; other documentaries reveal family separation at the auction block as a common occurrence and the disapproval of engagements or marriages with persons of other plantations. State property laws were most severe regarding the ownership of the issue of slaves - children of a slave were designated also as property of the owner of the parent slave; consequently complications existed regarding an intended marriage of persons from two different plantation owners when children were born. Such cruel customs and laws adversely affected the family and freedom of movement. Under the Kentucky state constitution in 1856, the following was enunciated: "The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave, and its increase, is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever."

Slave families were subject to great risks to communicate with free members of said family line. The state constitutions of Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri persecuted and excluded free people of color. These limitations were an additional shackle to conquer.

The Virginia Constitution stated that slaves "emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than (Please turn to pg. 2, col. 5)

Observer wins editorial award

The Portland Observer has been notified that it has been awarded Honorable Mention in the Herrick Editorial Award by the National Newspaper Association.

Awards were presented at the NNA national convention in Toronto, Ontario, Canada on July 26th. NNA is made up of weekly and daily newspapers across the nation.

The Herrick Editorial Award was open to daily and weekly newspapers.

Additional Oregon winners among the 4,750 entries are: Albany Democrat Herald, Honorable Mention, Excellence in Typography, Daily, Bend Bulletin, First Place, Best Feature Story, over 4,000 circulation.

Cottage Grove Sentinel, Second Place, Special Issue, under 5,000 circulation.

Polk County Itemizer Observer, Dallas, Honorable Mention, Best Cartoon in a Weekly Newspaper.

Hillsboro Argus, Third Place, Service to Agriculture, over 4,000 circulation.

Hood River News, First Place Public Notice, Third Place Best Editorial Page, over 4,000 circulation.

Klamath Falls Herald & News, Honorable Mention, Special Issue.

Lake County Examiner, First Place, Community Service, under 4,000 circulation.

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