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Demonstrators march in front of Roosevelt High School while white youth heckle from across the street.

Roosevelt demonstration seeks justice

by Rosemary Allen

The air filled with tension as fifty Black persons and a scattering of white supporters lined up on the sidewalk directly in front of Roosevelt high school in North Portland. Numerous plain-clothes and uniformed Portland policemen circulated on foot and in cars throughout the area. Across the street, a large number of white youth gathered as though prepared for a confrontation. Photographers and newsmen, armed with camera and pen, positioned themselves between the two groups in preparation to record the action. No confrontation occurred.

Friday, October 17th, the Black Justice Committee (BJC) had called a peaceful demonstration, as they put it, "To show community support and concern for Black Roosevelt high school students who are being harassed and molested by white students, parents and school personnel and thereby denied the opportunity to receive a quality education."

David Wienecke, Roosevelt principal stated to newsmen that the situation at Roosevelt was well under control and the demonstration would only inflame the situation and cause additional problems. Black Justice Committee Chairperson, Baruti Artharee, explained that his group had been approached by Black

Roosevelt high school parents in September. According to the BJC, parents were denied meetings with the Roosevelt high school principal and asked BJC's assistance in planning a course of action to get their children reinstated in school and to obtain protection for Black students attending Roosevelt who were being verbally and physically harassed daily.

The problem at Roosevelt high school began on September 9th of this year when a fight ensued between a white student and a Black student and resulted in a scuffle involving eighty-five students. Four Black students, Randall Lagrone, Kelynn Johnson, Nathaniel Black and Marshall Goss were arrested and expelled. The white student who precipitated the fight, a recent transfer from Texas, was expelled. His name was not released.

Since that incident, Black Roosevelt high school parents claim that verbal harassment and physical abuse from whites has made them fear for the safety of their children. "The situation became so bad," one disturbed parent remarked, "that on September 30th several of the Black students decided to go home for their own security after the school administration could not guarantee their safety." "It's like this,"

another parent told the crowd, "the kids know that if something happened to a white student the administration would be on their side, but if something happened to them, they would receive no support. The Black student would be accused of causing the problem."

At the demonstration BJC chairman, Artharee, explained to the crowd that parents had met with the Roosevelt high school administration and that the BJC and other community organizations had met with and contacted Dr. Blanchard and his assistant Dr. Hartzog, but no positive action had been taken to alleviate the problems. "The Black Justice Committee has notified Portland Police Chief Baker, Mayor Goldschmidt and Governor Straub of the Roosevelt high school situation," Artharee said.

As the demonstration ended, Black students were escorted by demonstrators to the bus stop and the crowd of white youth slowly dispersed. BJC chairman Artharee explained, "Our reasons for holding this demonstration was not to start trouble. We simply wanted to show community support for these students who are not being allowed the opportunity to receive a quality education. This problem has gone on for too long. We hope this demonstration will (Please turn to p. 8 col. 3)

YWCA project chooses Clinton

Ms. Rita K. Clinton will be the new director of the YWCA Women's Prison Project. Mrs. Dorothea Hughes, YWCA president, and Ms. Jean Trisko, executive director of the Portland YWCA announced this week.

Ms. Clinton worked for the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission, as a Human Relations Representative, for two years. During this time she was on loan one-quarter time, to the State of Oregon Department of Corrections as a consultant in Human Relations Training. She wrote and implemented a training program for all Department personnel.

For the past five years she has been a volunteer teacher of Black Studies at the Oregon State Penitentiary and has helped establish programs for Black inmates. In 1971, she became volunteer coordinator of Minority Programs at the Oregon State Penitentiary and since then has been working with the administration in helping to utilize community resources in placing inmates back into the community.

The Women's Prison Project has been in operation since July 1st, 1973 and is located at the Downtown YWCA. The

Project provides in-jail services and a residence program for women coming out of jail.

The purpose of the in-jail program is to alleviate tension, to introduce interests which women can continue, and to establish communications between the Project staff and those who may need project services once they are released. In-jail services include special interest classes and counseling by Project staff.

The purpose of the residence program is to provide supportive social services to a woman released from jail to help her become self-sufficient and self-supporting so she can successfully re-enter the community. The residence program offers a place to live, a weekly allowance, assistance with medical and social needs, counseling and help in finding a job or enrolling in an educational or training program.

The program has gained recent notoriety because of the charge of racism filed by its social worker, Dorothy Baker, against the previous director and the administration and board of the YWCA.



RITA K. CLINTON

OIC founder discusses manpower

Dr. Leon H. Sullivan, National Director of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, Incorporated (OIC), will speak on "Unity in Manpower Planning" on October 24th.

Dr. Sullivan is nationally known for his contribution to manpower training and development.

OIC was founded by Dr. Sullivan in 1964 in Philadelphia to sponsor training and retraining on a massive scale. OIC, which was originally funded entirely by private donations, later sought and received federal funding. Considered as probably the most successful program training the "hard core" unemployables for existing jobs, OIC is now operating over 100 centers in the United States, including Portland, and also is established in Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia and Kenya. OIC has trained over 200,000 individuals.

Investment Association, which has built a million dollar garden apartment complex and a \$1.7 million dollar shopping center, Progress Plaza, the largest shopping center built, owned and operated by Black people.

He also founded Progress Aerospace Enterprises, Incorporated, a large industrial development to involve Blacks in the aerospace industry. The first Black owned industrial complex in Delaware Valley is Progress Industrial

Dr. Sullivan was the 1971 recipient of the NAACP's Spingarn Award. He received the United States Civil Service Award in 1970; the Freedom Foundation American Exemplar Medal in 1969; the Russworm Award of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association in 1963; as well as many other honors. He is the holder of the Boy Scouts of America Silver Beaver and Silver Buffalo Awards.

He was educated at West Virginia State College, Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Sullivan is founder and chairman of the board of the National Progress Association for Economic Development, an organization that is doing economic development planning, shopping center development, providing technical assistance to minority businesses, setting up and establishing Entrepreneurial Development Training Centers and urban planning in forty cities.

He serves on the boards of General Motors Corporation, Committee for Economic Development, Girard Trust Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Boy Scouts of America and United Way of America.

The pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Dr. Sullivan has been the recipient of many awards and honorary degrees.

and Columbia University. He holds honorary degrees from Lincoln University, Villanova University, Swarthmore College, Temple University, Princeton University, Yale University, Dartmouth College, Virginia Union University and others.

October has been designated OIC month, and Dr. Sullivan is touring the Northwest to solidify OIC's relationships with local government, businesses and industry, according to Elton Jolly, National Executive Director of OIC.

"OIC is a multi-ethnic organization which is in the business of providing training, counseling and job placement to the unemployed and underemployed. Over 130 operating training units are dependent on local government through CETA, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, for their stability and continuance," Jolly said.

Dr. Sullivan will speak to a luncheon meeting at the Sheraton Hotel (Lloyd Center) at 12:00 noon, sponsored by POIC and the Pacific Power and Light Company. John Y. Lansing of PP&L is Honorary Chairman and Eric Fuller of Equitable Savings and Loan is coordinator. The Master of Ceremonies will be Dr. Amo DeBernardis, President of Portland Community College.

Seattle deejay joins KQIV

Seattle's top radio jazz personality, Jimmy Pipkin, recently resigned his position at Seattle's KYAC Radio to join Roy Jay Enterprises, which operates the nation's largest Quadraphonic Soul and Jazz station - KQIV-FM in Portland.

Pipkin said that he was delighted with the new position of Jazz Coordinator and assistant Program Director, because he feels the growth of the 100,000 watt station is so unlimited.

The thirty year old Pipkin has been recognized as the most popular Radio Jazz Personality on the West Coast, and comes to his new position with several years of specialized experience behind him.

Roy Jay, owner, says the appointment will enhance KQIV's programming, especially in the Jazz and Mellow music aspects. Jay says that KQ4's entire musical concept will soon be changed to reach all categories of listeners in all ages and parts of the Northwest, specializing in The Best of Soul and Jazz.

Urban League Forum features women's careers

The Urban League of Portland will sponsor its first annual Women's Forum on November 7th, 1975.

The forum, titled "Innovative Dialogue on Careers For Women," will focus on women interested in management careers as well as those who are already involved in management. Position responsibility, attitudes of male co-workers and advancement potential will be discussed. The program will be aimed at both men and women. Governmental and corporate management will be represented and discussed.

Mary Miller, National Urban League Education Director for the Western Region, will be the guest speaker. Ms. Miller, visiting Portland from Washington, D.C., is responsible for educational programs in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas and Oklahoma.

Senator Better Roberts, State Ombudsman Gladys McCoy, Xerox executive Robert Racouillat, First National Bank Vice President Paul Cook, and Louisiana Pacific Assistant Export Sales Manager Olive Barton will participate on the panel.



MARY MILLER

Betty Schedeen and Angie Davis are co-chairpersons for the forum, which will be held at Buckley Center, University of Portland at 6:30 p.m.

A no host cocktail party will follow the forum. The public is invited. There is no charge for admission.

Former Portland civil rights worker shares Israel experience

by Martha Anderson

Sister Mary K. Rollin, a nun of the Madonna Apostolic Order, whom Portlanders will remember as community relations counselor for fourteen years at the Stella Maris House, has returned after three years of service in Haifa as secretary to Greek Archbishop Rya of Galilee. He is the one Bishop in all Israel whose diocese is entirely composed of local people. These are Christian Arabs whose families date back to the time of Christ. There are about 40,000 of these people. Since Sister Mary K's duties also entailed guiding tourists about the city she had the opportunity to see and learn first hand the complex problems currently affecting this tense, nervous area of the world.

"I was often reminded in Israel of some of the same things that were enacted in the past during my years in Portland. I learned prejudice is the same everywhere in the world. If one listens all you have to do is change the word Black to Arab. Change the name, yet all the prejudice and misconceptions are the same. If we go further back we find it praiseworthy the Romans against

the Egyptians and Jews. Now, it's all being re-enacted. The only difference is the time." When asked what segment of society received the most discrimination, Sister Mary K. said: "The total population at this time is a little less than three million in Israel. A One half are Arab, the other half are Jews including a few hundred Black Jews. The latter are Moroccan Jews, a most interesting group. These people are very Black and they receive intense discrimination. All the most menial labor is performed by them."

"The thing that must be remembered is that the Arabs who live there have family roots that go back for hundreds of years. When the Jews first came they bought property and lived side by side peacefully with the Arabs. But, once Israel became a country things changed and the government forcibly took away Arab land. Deep resentment ensued and continues to haunt the land. It's ironic. As long as the Arabs and the Jews fought the Turks and the British remained friends; as soon as they won, they became enemies."

"The hope of the country for peace seems to be in the young people who have been born and raised there. They, for some reason, are much more open to Arab rights and justice due the Arabs than some of their parents. So, there's a growing movement among young Israelis to right some of the wrongs now prevalent."

"I think we have to remember Israel suffers from long historical difficulties. It's an extremely young country having been formed in 1948. Many things are still in a pioneer stage. The government right now seems to be concerned with the immediate moment and not really preparing so much for the future. Their use of land is an example. Their use of the land is severe. They take three crops a year out of the land, which is very hard on it. In the future the land will be worn out. It seems this abuse may, in the future, cause them to regret such overproduction. Right now everything is just for the moment."

What about housing in complex society? "It's extremely difficult. For the Jews, there's a great move to build many apartment houses. Young people

are sometimes not able to marry for two or three years because they cannot find apartments. To rent a room from a family is impossible. Families are crowded together. The apartments are small. People buy them differently than we do here, and they limit the size of their families because of their lack of space. The situation for the Arabs is most discouraging. They are confined to certain areas, most or less, within the city. Only by some chance - if they have a good job, which is unusual - re they moved out of these ghettos. I've seen ten to fifteen people in one room. What we would consider a home for one family must be shared by several families in Haifa.

"No, none are modern," Sister Mary K. says with a sad smile. "There's no modern conveniences and I've never been so cold in all my life as I have during the winter in Israel. In Jerusalem the new buildings going up will have central heating, but most of the old buildings are made of stone. There's plenty of that. True, it keeps things cool in summer, but it also does the same during the winter. Galilee

winters are like Portland's. It rains a lot. Because of this lack of heat, people wear layers and layers of clothing. People have a small fire they cook over in their homes and sometimes a little kerosene stove. There are no fireplaces since wood is very scarce. In fact the government has been carrying out a reforestation program for some years. It will be many years yet before the trees can be harvested. Israelis can thank the Romans for this, as history tells us when they occupied the country they cut down most of the trees.

"One thing both Arabs and Jews may share in the Haifa area is the food stuffs. Besides the exotic fruits, such as pomegranates, guavas, papayas, fine oranges and grapefruit, there is plenty of poultry available at the open market stalls similar to our farmer's market. Everything is bought fresh daily, as few have refrigeration. Beef is mostly imported and pork is a 'no-no' for both Jews and Moslems. But, goats and sheep are in abundance. It might seem like one might be able to stretch a dollar but this is not the case. Inflation is rampant. The rate when I left was

eight Israel pounds for one American dollar. It might sound enticing, but inflation takes care of that. It's not a cheap country to live in and wages are not comparable to what we have here. Economic necessity forces as many as possible in the family to work."

Tourists travelling to Israel complain about feeling unwelcome and the tenseness of the people. Sister Mary K. remarked about this. "It's understandable if you consider Israel is a small country surrounded on the one side by water and three sides by countries with which she has no contact, officially. Her borders are closed. One can't send mail across or telephone. The only contact is by radio or television. They feel surrounded by enemies that any moment may attack, so they listen constantly to the broadcast. Even on the buses, it's not a questions whether you want to listen to the news. They turn it up so everyone is forced to listen. Everywhere there are soldiers packing rifles and it's compulsory for all Jewish women to serve eighteen months in the Army. Arab women do not serve in the (Please turn to page 10 col. 3)