

Black vote low: Support Carter, Ford

Disturbingly low Black voter turnout rates, a decided preference among Black Democrats for Southern-born presidential candidate Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and strong support among Black Republicans for President Gerald Ford are the significant findings of a survey conducted in three states by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

The Joint Center's sampling of Black voting behavior in presidential primary elections in Massachusetts, Florida and Illinois aimed to determine Black America's response to the campaigns of announced presidential aspirants of both major political parties.

The survey zeroed in on urban centers in each state where large concentrations of Black voters offered the most pure sampling areas. In Massachusetts, the Joint Center sampled Black wards and precincts in Boston; in Florida, wards and precincts in Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Pensacola, among others; Illinois, in wards and precincts in Chicago where Black populations were more than eighty percent of the total.

In Boston, where in sample precincts only 30.3 percent of registered Black Democrats and 17.5 percent of Black Republicans participated in the March 2nd primary balloting, Jimmy Carter received 42 percent of the vote of Black Democrats, and President Ford attracted 62 percent of Black Republicans' vote. Second with Black Democrats was former Office of Economic Opportunity Director Sargent Shriver, an in-law of the Kennedy political clan of Massachusetts, who received 22 percent of the votes in Black wards.

For Boston as a whole, the top vote-getter was Senator Henry (Scoop)

Jackson (D-Washington), with 22 percent of the Democratic primary vote, followed by Representative Morris K. Udall, with eighteen percent of the citywide total.

In Florida, the Joint Center sampled 46 precincts in key urban centers across the state. Black Democrats in sample precincts in that state gave Jimmy Carter seventy percent of their vote and Jackson nineteen percent. On the Republican side in Florida, Blacks gave the President 65 percent of their vote. Again in Florida, the Black rate of turnout at the polls - at 43 percent of those registered in both parties - was disappointingly low.

And in Illinois, the homestate of Democratic candidate Sargent Shriver, the Joint Center survey focused on seven sample wards in Chicago that are almost solidly Black. Preliminary reports indicate a clean sweep for Democrat Carter, with 48 percent of the Black vote, and a second-place finish for hometown product Sargent Shriver, who drew approximately 31 percent of the Black vote.

On the Republican side, in Chicago, President Ford received 78 percent of the Black vote, with candidate Ronald Reagan, former governor of California, coming in a distant second in the two-man "beauty contest" race.

Also noteworthy in Illinois is the victory of incumbent First Congressional District U.S. Republican Ralph Metcalfe (D-Illinois), who trounced Model Cities director Erwin France, handpicked by the regular Democratic organization to challenge Congressman Metcalfe. Metcalfe split with the regular organization and with Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley several years ago over an issue of police brutality. Metcalfe won 71 percent of the vote in his district and carried all but

twenty out of 403 precincts.

Of equal note in Illinois is the primary victory of State Senate President Cecil Pardee, who won the Democratic nomination for state attorney general. Pardee's nomination marks the first time in Illinois history that a major party in the state has slated a Black candidate for powerful statewide office. The only other Black person in recent history ever nominated and elected attorney general of a state was Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, now a Republican United States Senator.

On viewing the primary results in Black-dominated wards and precincts in the three states surveyed, Eddie N. Williams, president of the Joint Center, again offered stern words of caution to minority voters who fail to exercise the franchise in these times. He warned that in a period of retrenchment in social programs, austerity in government budgets and erosion of gains won in earlier years by hard, Black struggle, "Now is not the time for Black Americans to grow silent and lethargic when nearly every issue in the political arena has significant impact, often disproportionate adverse impact, on Blacks and other minorities."

The presidential candidates, Williams observed, are addressing themselves to the squeakiest wheels of our society, "and the fact is that presidential candidates seem to be ignoring Black concerns precisely because we are not now squeaking loud enough."

Concluded Williams: "...One of the most effective ways of making sure that our political candidates have the courage to protect the civil rights of us all is to be militant and aggressive at the ballot box. That's how to put civil rights back in to the political picture."

new election, the federal BIA said that was the tribe's responsibility. Since Wilson ran the tribe, no new election was held.

Nor has the federal government done anything to stop the most recent terror, according to traditionalists. They fear the federal grand jury called to investigate recent violence will be used to attack them and have called their own "all Indian grand jury."

After the first burst of post-election violence, they point out, Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe falsely labelled it a skirmish between two factions of the American Indian Movement (AIM); since then several of those whose homes were shot at have been told they are felony suspects; and the FBI has been found to have lied about the most recent murder of AIM leader Annie Mae Aquash, calling it death from "exposure" until a second autopsy proved the victim had been shot in the back of the head.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has since begun an investigation of the FBI's role on the reservation, based on community claims.

While refusing to intervene against Wilson, the federal government has prosecuted hundreds of traditionalists and blamed much of the violence (as Wilson has) on AIM, labelling it an outside force stirring up trouble. On the reservation it is clear, however, that AIM operates with the consent of traditional leaders.

They say AIM militance is a phony issue, a smokescreen used to fight what the federal government really fears - the broader coalition of traditionalists, including AIM members, demanding recognition of the 1868 treaty.

And they say the federal government is fighting them because the situation at Pine Ridge is in many ways a test case, with more at stake than the demands of the Oglala Sioux.

Should the Indians at Pine Ridge gain self-determination, the U.S. government could face a growing storm of similar demands from other reservations - where, in many cases, the U.S. would risk losing control of vast reserves of mineral wealth.

eliminating crime by getting at the factors that breed crime - ghettos, bad housing, low-income, racism, discrimination, unemployment, drugs and alcohol. Concentrated efforts must come from the entire community by instituting meaningful education that will lead to a greater productive life for all. Improvement of the Law Enforcement Department and eradication of poverty are a necessity for "we cannot accept a law-breaking society as a way of life."

Other speakers for Black Cultural Week include Ms. Freddie Petett, Administrative Assistant to the Mayor and Dr. William Harris, Professor at Portland State University. The widely acclaimed film "Nothing But a Man" will be shown Friday noon at the Cascade Auditorium.

School committee petitions available

Petitions are available for citizens who may wish to serve on one of the three Area Citizens Advisory Committees, Portland school officials have announced. The process for selection of student members is also underway in the fourteen District high schools.

Three vacancies for adult members exist on each of the three committees, which were established in 1970 to advise the Area Superintendents on educational program, building and operational needs, budget preparation, identification of goals and a variety of other matters.

Each committee is composed of seven adults and two students. Students are selected by the Board of Education from a group designated by the student councils in each of the public high schools in Portland. Students are full-fledged voting members and participate on an equal basis with citizen members. Student members serve one-year terms.

Adult petitions, along with biographical sketches, are to be submitted to the Public Information Office of the Portland School District by those persons wishing to apply, no later than May 7, 1976. The student nomination deadline is April 30,

1976.

Advisory committee adult members whose terms expire on July 1, 1976 are: Area 1 - Lois Pope, Fred Flowers and Deanne Ater.

Area 2 - Zelma Kearney, Jane Rhodes and Costella McCullough.

Area 3 - Beria Brooks, Mildred Bennett and Ellis Casson.

Petitions for adults are available through the Public Information Office and each of the schools in the city. Students can obtain information by contacting their building principal

Roots of war at Pine Ridge

(Continued from p. 1 col. 6)

month and his people renew their fight for sovereignty and control over their land, police and jobs, many believe the violence will escalate.

The traditionalists fear not only the mixed-blood "goons" but also the reservation's white ranchers. Well organized in such right-wing paramilitary groups as Posse Comitatus and the South Dakotans for Civil Liberties, they may react with force if Trimble threatens their control of reservation lands.

Power Balance

The form of tribal government imposed by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1934 has been the key to mixed blood and white power. Ratified in 1934 in an election few traditionalists could take part in because the ballots were only in English, the BIA system is seen by many as illegal, a violation of the 1868 treaty. Many traditionalists have ignored it, continuing to look to their old form of government with its traditional chiefs, headmen and spiritual leaders.

As a result few traditionalists have voted for tribal council and president over the years. Those who have voted - and thus those who have been elected - have been primarily mixed bloods who have identified with white ways.

By virtue of their governmental power, mixed bloods have come to monopolize federally funded tribal jobs. Now totaling 900 on a reservation of 15,000 people - seventy percent of them unemployed - these jobs are the reservation's second most important source.

Likewise mixed bloods (and whites) have come to monopolize the primary resource: grazing lands. Traditionalists tell of being denied the credit necessary to buy cattle, then forced by the BIA to lease their land to mixed bloods and whites at rates far below those an open market situation would bring.

A 1974 report kept secret by the BIA but obtained by PNS confirms the claim, stating that "those Indians who have greater degrees of Indian blood are those who are least likely to obtain financial support to enter the user market and are, therefore, more likely to be forced to lease their land or to sell it."

The report states further that if immediate steps are not "taken to increase the chances of traditional or higher blood quantum Indians entering the land usage field...within a short span of time, Oglala land will be overwhelmingly controlled and owned by Indians who are less than 1/32 degree of Indian blood."

The report says ninety percent of the land is already controlled by whites and Indians with little Indian blood.

Further, the BIA and mixed bloods have controlled the reservation's police force - leading to what traditionalists call a dual system of justice. Last year the BIA found in an investigation that many BIA police admitted "selective enforcement" due to "family and political ties."

And when Wilson took office he went one step further, successfully applying for federal grants to set up his own police force.

A disproportionate number of all arrests - ninety percent - by these mixed-blood law enforcement officials are of traditional full bloods, according to the BIA.

Federal Role

The federal government not only created the governmental structure allowing for this almost apartheid system, but it has protected those in power when the traditionalists have attempted to remove them.

In the months before the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee, traditionalists filed nearly 150 civil rights violations complaints charging Wilson and his "goons" with beatings, threats and other violence. The federal government responded to none of them.

Traditionalists also asked the government to audit Wilson's tribal books, charging that he siphoned off federal funds for pay-offs and bribes. Nothing was done until after the demands were repeated as part of the settlement at Wounded Knee - and then federal officials found that Wilson had often not kept records. Still no action was taken.

In 1974 Wilson won a narrow victory in an election the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights called "permeated with fraud." But when the Commission called for a

Sheriff discusses causes of crime

by Preston Richie

Sheriff Lee P. Brown was guest speaker at the first event of a week long Black Cultural Week presented by the Black Cultural Society of Portland Community College.

Speaking on "A Humanistic Approach to Law," Dr. Brown observed that crime is a major problem. Crime is not evenly distributed and there are large numbers of unreported crimes. There are inequi-

ties in arrests, with a disproportionate number among Blacks under 25 years of age. Police are not successful in arrests for crimes committed and the corrections system is not successful in rehabilitation of offenders.

Fifty-nine percent of all murders are committed by handguns and the vast majority are committed by persons who know the victim.

Dr. Brown spoke briefly on the necessity of focusing on proper methods of

Contract Management Association Inc.

PROFESSIONAL
MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND COMMUNICATIONS

Servicing businesses and Professionals who wish to grow
Special emphasis on minority businesses and Professionals
for

Counseling, Implementation Processes
and Technical Assistance

288-8469

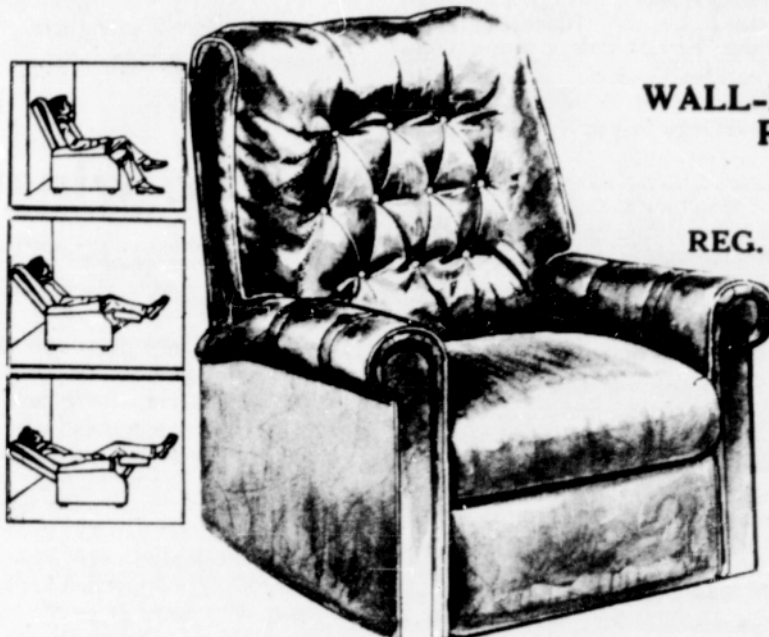
3933 N.E. Union Portland, Oregon



To remove grease and grime from your hands, mix a few grains of sugar with soap lather.

CATALOG OVERSTOCK SALE

Wards Bargain Centers SPRING CLEAN UP 21% - 51% off



SAVE \$39
WALL-HUGGING 3-POSITION
RECLINERS, 2 FABRICS

REG. 159.95 **119⁹⁷**

Uniquely designed - you need only 3 inches of wall space to fully recline! In Naugahyde®, clove or nutmeg. Herculon, in brown or olive. Thickly padded back. Similar to illustration.



SAVE
1/2

TOOLED, WEDGE-HEEL OXFORD

Latigo oxford features engraved flowers on uppers, wood-look wedge heel. 4 eyelets, break-resistant laces. B512-10.

3⁹⁷
REGULARLY 7.99

PRINT VINYL TABLECLOTHS

Perky gingham checks, 4 colors to choose from.
4.97, 52x70", **2.47**
5.97, 52x90", **3.97**
5.97, 60" round **3.97**

1⁴⁷
REG. 2.97



SAVE 49%

BOYS' BLUE DENIM JEANS

1⁹⁷
REGULARLY 3.88

Washable cotton flares. Fade, soften to fit the way he wants! Top hit look, low price. Slim, reg. 8-18.



HIP-HUGGERS OR BIKINIS

37^c EACH
REG. 47^c

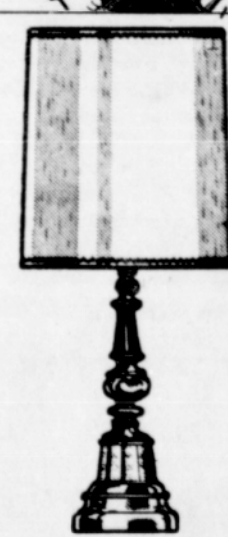
Silky-soft knit with double fabric crotch. Machine wash, dry. Sizes 5-10. White, colors.



BOY'S JACKET GOES WITH JEANS

6⁹⁷
REGULARLY 8.99

Rugged, co-ordinated, no-iron! Snap-front, 2 slash pockets, western yoke. In S-M-L-XL. Machine wash and dry.



SAVE \$7

CLASSIC METAL TABLE LAMP

17⁹⁷
REGULARLY 24.99

Triple-plated metal base with our antique Flemish finish. It's hand-polished. Complemented with textured fabric-covered vinyl shade. 28" tall.

BARGAIN ANNEX HOME FURNISHINGS

31% - 42% OFF

79 OFF! 189.95, COMFY RECLINERS
In Queen Anne style. Sale priced. **109.97**

99.95 OFF! 319.95, CHINA HUTCH
Early American style. Great buy. **219.97**

35% OFF! 25.95, STEREO STAND
Easy to assemble yourself now, only **16.97**

49.91 OFF! 199.88, ENTERTAINMENT CENTER
AM/FM radio, 8-track player, record player, 4 speakers, headphones! **149.97**

MANY OTHER BARGAINS, SHOP EARLY!

DISCOUNT FASHIONS VAUGHN ST. 2nd FLOOR

28% - 38% OFF

70 OFF! 38.95, MENS SPORT JACKETS
Smooth fitting, lightweight polyester **27.97**

71 OFF! 29, WOMENS' PANTSUITS
Fashionable 3-piece styles **17.97**

6 OFF! 17.50, WOMENS' LOUNGE SUITS
Bold black & white polka dot; acetate/nylon **10.97**

37% OFF! 4.44, GIRLS SHORT SETS
Little girls' sizes; 100% polyester **2.77**

SPECIAL FASHION SALES PACK, '1-'2
Includes misses dresses, ants, tops, girls' skirts, purses, belts, accessories.

SOME ITEMS: Scratched, dented, slight freight damage, one and two of a kind. Subject to prior sale. No phone or mail orders please!

Just say, "Charge it!"

MONTGOMERY WARD

VAUGHN ST. STORE
27th and N.W. Vaughn
Open Mon. and Fri. 9:30-9:00
Sun. 11:00-5:00; Other days, 9:30-5:30

BARGAIN ANNEX
Across st. from Vaughn St. store
Open Mon. and Fri. 9:30-9:00
Sun. 11:00-5:00; Other days, 9:30-5:30

WALNUT PARK STORE
Union Ave. at Killingsworth
Open Friday night 9:30-8:00
Sun., 11:00-5:00; Other days, 9:30-5:30