



*We see the world
through Black eyes*

It's not too late

The City of Portland faces a serious question that must be resolved within the next few weeks. For about six years the school district's plan to build an educational center on the property north of the Memorial Coliseum has continued because no city agency seemed concerned enough to question it.

As the planning and acquisition of the land took place, the prevailing attitude seemed to be that it was too late to intervene.

If the educational center is built, it will be there for years and years, and it will be too late. The City Council must act now to make a rational decision based on what is best for the community, not based on the indecision that has gone on before.

The same factors that make it a good site for the school district make it an ideal place for coliseum expansion or related facilities. This type of development would spread out into the adjacent neighborhood, bringing related businesses to the lower Albina area. This would bring a much needed boost to a depressed area and would enhance the proposed Union Avenue development.

The school district could easily find suitable space for its warehouse/maintenance facilities. Public land is available around the freeway and fremont bridge areas and elsewhere. Depending on the site selected, the administration and some other programs might have to be located separately -- but this should be no great problem. We are not questioning the desirability of combining administration with other functions, but we do question whether the warehouse/maintenance/food service areas must be located on such valuable land.

During the years, the only real protest has come from the people of Albina -- those who were displaced and those who can visualize a better future for the community. Only Commissioner Ivancie has raised serious questions on the city level.

It is time for the city to assert itself and to plan with the best interest of the entire community in mind.

If the school district believes it has a moral commitment to the people who once owned the land, let it absolve this commitment by sharing the proceeds of sale with them.

Unemployment a crisis

There are an estimated 7,000,000 unregistered Black voters in the United States. In the history of this nation, only five of the 38 presidents have defeated their opponents by more than 7 million votes -- Herbert Hoover, FDR, Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

The U.S. Census Bureau projects that 15,398,000 Blacks will be voting age on November 2nd. Blacks will represent 10.3 percent of the persons eligible to vote. With such potential clout at the polls, the outcome of the election is threatened by those 7 million unregistered Black voters.

Discrimination suit hits Hyster

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in September, 1975, because of his opposition to Hyster's unlawful employment practices as defined by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

Howard Shields was employed by Hyster on May 5th, 1970, in its sales division, was transferred to the Danville plant in May, 1974, and was terminated in October of 1975. He charged that during his tenure in sales he was denied promotion and that he was subjected to racial slurs and epithets against him and other Black persons.

Robert Earl Moore was employed by Hyster on March 15th, 1966 at its Danville Plant as a cleaning grinder, and

progressed to foreman, miscellaneous weld area, in 1972, remaining in that d) unlawfully discharging Black persons;

e) maintaining policies and practices with respect, but not limited to wages, layoff, recall, job assignments, and other terms and conditions of employment which unlawfully operate to deny equal opportunities to Black persons;

f) maintaining policies and practices that utilize subjective, non-job related hiring criteria, which criteria operates to disparate and adversely affect Black persons;

g) maintaining policies and practices

which adversely affect Black persons;

h) failing and refusing to take affirmative action to correct the effects of discriminatory policies and practices complained herein.

The suit asks for a permanent injunction enjoining the Hyster company from continuing any policy or procedure discriminatory against Black people. It also asks for back pay and benefits, at least \$15,000 for punitive damage, and \$15,000 for mental distress. It asks that Dilworth, Middleton, Shields, and Countee be given appropriate employment, back pay and benefits. It also asks that an affirmative action program be designed.

Black vote needed

The greatest crisis in the United States is unemployment. Unemployment in the last three months is officially 7.8 per cent, but this does not include those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits or have given up looking for work.

Unemployment is not only devastating to the individual and his family, but is a loss to the nation. Unemployed workers are a drain on the economy, drawing unemployment compensation or welfare. Unemployment also means loss of production with the accompanying loss of circulation of dollars. Unemployed workers do not pay taxes, so all levels of government suffer.

Like every piece of social legislation since the Roosevelt era, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill has been denounced as a boondoggle that would bankrupt the nation. It is called a federal make-work program -- leaning on the shovel. This is not true since two-thirds to three-fourths of the jobs created would be in the private sector.

The bill has been called too expensive -- about \$12 billion a year. But detractors forget to add that in four years, national production would increase about \$275 billion and would add about \$36 a year to the federal budget in taxes.

We cannot afford to continue the high rate of unemployment and the accompanying social consequences if the nation is to survive.

No surprise

No one should have been surprised to hear allegations that the local FBI office has been involved in break-ins and wiretapping. This sort of thing has been going on all over the nation. Why not here?

It points to the need for a new administration and a new philosophy of government designed to meet the needs of the people.

The B-1 Bomber

by Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
Copley News Service

The most difficult decision I have made as a member of Congress is to support the continued funding of the B-1 bomber.

My constituents have been divided and as troubled on the issue as I have been, it is gratifying that the House-Senate Conference Committee agreed to delay the decision for full-scale production of the B-1 until February. It leaves the question open to be decided by the President elected this November. The decision is a wise compromise.

Human needs have always guided my decisions.

I have consistently urged reductions in defense spending levels so that more resources might be devoted to humanitarian programs. As long as such problems as poverty, unemployment, inadequate and expensive health care continue to exist in our society, I will urge primary attention to these critical human needs.

Unemployment and related hardships are the major problems among my constituents. The congressional district I represent lies squarely in the center of Los Angeles County in which the overall unemployment rate during July was 8.7 per cent. In my district, which is 46 per cent Black, the rate is much higher.

In Southern California, over 9,200 persons are employed at the Rockwell B-1 Division. Those employed by special contractors and subcontractors, whose jobs also depend upon the B-1, number into the thousands.

A cutback in B-1 funding would have

disastrous economic consequences.

Present defense policy holds that the manned bomber is a vital part of our defense system. Combined with land-based intercontinental missiles and submarine-launched missiles, the bombers make up our triad of strategic defense forces. To be effective, each leg of the triad should be able to absorb Soviet attack and retain the capacity to retaliate in sufficient force to inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union. The military experts warn that to maintain strategic superiority the aging B-52 must be replaced.

If it is given that the Air Force is committed to a new manned bomber, I would prefer to see it built in the Los Angeles area or some other locale that is also experiencing high unemployment.

At present, the B-1 is to replace the B-52, production of which was discontinued in 1962. This remarkable new bomber can fly fast and low -- so low that it cannot be detected by radar in time to be attacked by ground-to-air missiles. It can travel at speeds of about 600 miles per hour while at a few hundred feet elevation as its terrain-tracking radar automatically takes it up hills and into valleys to avoid radar detection. One hundred miles from a target it can fire SCRAM missiles and beat a low-level retreat.

Opponents argue that all of these strategic benefits may be obsolete by 1990 if the Soviets develop an AWACS (airborne warning and control system) that could give them a more sophisticated detection capability.

The delay of full-scale production is the

result of extended public and congressional debates.

The funding approved for the B-1 by the House for the 1977 fiscal year is \$948 million for the beginning of production. Included in that figure is \$89 million in advance funding for eight additional bombers for the following year. The Senate approved a slightly higher figure. An amendment which I supported called for postponement. Though it failed in the House, it passed the Senate and was agreed upon by the conferees.

It was further agreed that the B-1 bomber project will be funded at the rate of \$87 million per month beginning in October. The commitment of funding until next February will total \$350 million. This will allow Rockwell International, the B-1 contractor, to keep its staff of engineers and executives working without going into full production.

At the rate of \$87 million per month, the price of a holding action is more expensive than gearing for full production.

The waters become even more murky. The proponents of B-1 production contend that momentum will be lost and costs will skyrocket by the necessity of canceling subcontracts and disbanding work forces. Also, inflation will take its toll. Opponents will work to see that the program is delayed forever.

And upon the shoulders of the man elected president in November will be the weight of an awesome decision.

He will not be alone. All of us will join in the pain.

Priestley defies 'gag rule'

(Continued from p. 1 col. 3)

present and future school board members to properly and fully carry out the responsibilities of their oath of office to the best of their ability."

Priestley then presented a post dated letter, dated the next day, to be sent in violation of new policy, to the President

of the E-R Commission advising that the City Council Wednesday will have before it the ordinance requested by the school district to vacate streets on the property adjacent to the Coliseum so that construction can begin on their Educational Service and Administration Center.

Mao

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and Marxist.

If Mao were around to listen to all the speculation about his succession, he would probably subscribe to the more lugubrious ones. Like most Chinese, he is well read in Chinese classics, many of which are unending tales of the fickleness of politics and the inevitable depravity of government. But the thing he believed from his earliest Marxist days was that China's destiny was and had to be linked with the rest of the world. Being a Marxist meant for Mao being a man of the world, not just a Chinese bottled up in an overcrowded country.

Mao's legacy remains to be seen, even the question of whether his name will continue to be honored. He died at the end of an era, an era when destinies of peoples were intertwined with the being of one person. He was born when the events that produced China today were spawned, just as similar events in the West spawned the two world wars and

UMW sponsor workshop

The United Minority Workers will sponsor a workshop, "Affirmative Action 1976" on October 11th and 12th at the Cosmopolitan. Representatives from Region X Bureau of Labor; General Service Administration; Environmental Protection Agency; Health, Education and Welfare; Contract Compliance; and Housing and Urban Development will present this workshop.

Edward Mitchell, Director of Civil Rights for GSA in Washington, D.C.; Carol Thomas, Director of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs for EPA; and Antoinette Ford, from the Bureau of Labor will be present.

Father McNamara of the Campaign for Human Dignity, which funds UMW will also attend.

Jimmy Carter has also been invited to be present.



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ALFRED L. HENDERSON
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