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Ocie Trotter and Leotis Matthews hang the new sign for the Center for Community Mental Health.

Community agency changes name

The Board of Directors of Albina Family and Community Services has changed the name of the agency to Center For Community Mental Health.

The Center For Community Mental Health has established a new name to indicate the broader and more comprehensive services of professional counseling and therapy services to individuals and families that are now being offered. These include parenting classes, coun-

seling for children, day treatment services, consultation for groups and organizations and neighborhood development services to enhance neighborhood living.

In its home, a fine old house at 6329 N.E. Union, the Center has become a warm and comfortable place for these many activities which are supported in part by the United Way of the Columbia/Willamette.

Mr. Leotis Matthews, President of the

Board of Directors, and Ocie Trotter, MSW, the Executive Director of the newly named Center for Community Mental Health, are pictured above.

Together they commemorate the name change by replacing the old sign with a new sign that shows the Center's handsome new logo and name. The name change serves as an introduction to the new and more comprehensive services provided by the Center.

Bob Jeffrey assigned to Atlanta

Washington, D.C. - Robert Jeffrey has been appointed director of the agency's Atlanta Regional Office. Jeffrey currently heads the EEOC district office in Seattle, Washington.

Acting chairman of EEO, Ethel Walsh said that Jeffrey is "eminently qualified for the directorship and will bring to that office a wealth of investigative and administrative experience." She said that the new regional director will be sworn into office on Monday, November 15th, in Atlanta.

A native of Fort Worth, Texas, Jeffrey was appointed to his current post in 1973. Beginning his EEOC career in 1968, he

served as deputy district director in Memphis, and as supervisory investigator in the San Francisco District Office. Earlier, he served as director of regional Federally assisted programs for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in San Francisco.

Jeffrey did his undergraduate work at Oakland City College and received his teaching credentials from the University of California in 1962 and an undergraduate degree from that institution in 1973. He earned an M.A. in public administration from Western University, Los Angeles, in 1975.

Hill receives heroism award

Linell Hill was presented the city's first citizen's award for heroism by Mayor Neil Goldschmidt and Police Chief Bruce R. Baker.

Hill received the award for saving the life of a police officer, Calvin Anderson. The incident began with an automobile accident at Union and Fremont. When Jerry Holley of Rainier refused to give his license number and insurance company to the other man involved in the accident, an elderly man, Hill flagged down a passing police car.

When Officer Anderson attempted to

get Holley into his squad car, a fight erupted. Hill intervened when he saw that the officer would get the worst of it. Holley grabbed Anderson's gun and fired it at Anderson's chest, but the safety was on and it did not fire.

Hill was able to take the gun from Holley, throw him against the curb and hold him until Anderson could handcuff him.

Hill served as an auxiliary Portland policeman from 1967 to 1969. Accepting the plaque he said, "I was in the situation and I reacted."

Liberation Day - November 2

Why vote? John Lewis, director of the Voter Education Project and civil rights activist, put it this way, "If there were a single message I could send to Black Americans to continue the civil rights struggle, to advance the interests of minorities, and to achieve our long-sought goals, I would urge my brothers and sisters to regard Tuesday, November 2nd, as a 'day of liberation' and to vote as if our lives and future depend on it. They do."

"The right to vote was won not so very long ago by Black and white people who had a vision of overcoming the discrimination and decades of abuse which we, as a people, had suffered. It was a concrete goal for which many of us shed our own blood and some gave even their lives."

"In 1965, after countless jailings, beatings and abuses, we won the Voting Rights Act and the right to vote in the southern United States. That law has been described as the single most important and effective piece of civil rights legislation of this century. If, in 1976, we, as Black people, do not take advantage of that law and exercise the right to vote, we are traitors to the cause for which our brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers died."

"Black Americans must have the sophistication to know that the vote is a revolutionary tool which can be used to transform our communities, to improve our education, to win jobs and meaningful employment, and to equalize the services of government and the opportunities which have been so long denied."

Samuel A. Jackson, Jr., expressed his opinion on why American citizens should vote:

"Why vote? Why not vote? I vote because there have been years of blood,

sweat and tears by thousands of Black people to gain this simple privilege. I believe that those people who don't vote have no grounds to complain about how they are governed; or to complain about who is governing."

"Since our government here in America is supposed to be of the people, by the people, and for the people; I can see no meaningful reason for not voting in every election. I, for one, am glad we have a choice."

Jackson is railcar buyer for FMC Corporation and is active in the community, including serving as Assistant District Administrator of Little League.

Angus Duncan, director of Carter's Oregon campaign and an assistant to the Mayor, said, "The Presidential race will be close in Oregon; it is important that people vote."

It is important in a broader sense for the Black community, that the rest of us be made aware that the Black community is willing to exert its power through the election process.

"One way to get response from elected officials is to support those you favor and to vote against those you oppose. No group will be listened to if it does not exert that power."

"In city hall and at the White House they are aware of who votes - it is no secret."

"The Carter campaign has supported the voter registration done in Albina with manpower and with money because we know Blacks will vote with intelligence and because it is important that the community be willing to express itself politically. A strong vote would be an encouraging sign that political organizing should continue."

Burning cross brings understanding

A recent cross burning on the campus of Oregon State University has brought a new awareness to many students, according to Dr. Robert W. Chick, Dean of Students.

Last Friday, eight white students came forward and admitted that they had burned the cross in front of the Black Cultural Affairs office. The men, who were members of the Avery Lodge Co-op, said they were not aware of the implications of burning a cross. They had been involved in "RF-ing" - playing tricks on - another living group and were taking the cross to that house. On the way they passed the Black Cultural Affairs building and decided to burn it there.

When the action became public, the men revealed that they were guilty and went to the school newspaper, the *Barometer*, to tell their story. They met with Dean Chick; Black Student Union president Ron Slaughter; Reggie Simmons, director of the Black Culture Center; and faculty advisors. After discussing the action - with great emotion - the men waived their right to a formal hearing before the Disciplinary Committee and allowed Dean Chick to determine their discipline.

Dr. Chick emphasized that Black students asked that there be no harsh treatment - that the students not be suspended or expelled.

In the discussion between the Black and white students, it was determined that the white students had not considered the serious nature of their act and had not understood the racial implications.

The University does not reveal the discipline taken, but the students are still in classes. Restitution of property damaged - a sign was singed - is required.

Dr. Chick said that although this was a serious incident, "a lot of good can come out of it in terms of increased interaction among the students. I can't overemphasize the positive attitude of the Black students and how forgiving they were, that the guilty students came forward and identified themselves and asked for forgiveness."



ATTORNEY WILLIAM ROBINSON

New attorney opens office

William Robinson, formerly of Lawson, Georgia, has opened a law office at 3715 N. Williams Avenue.

Robinson attended high school in his hometown of Lawson and junior college in Terrell, Texas, where he was graduated in 1962.

He then, at the request of Reverend Thomas O. Jackson, Albina Church of Christ, moved to Portland to further his education.

After arriving in Portland, in May of 1962, Robinson went to work for Nabisco.

Mr. Robinson completed his college career, after studying two years, at University of Portland.

In 1972, he enrolled at the Lewis and Clark Law School and was graduated in the summer of 1976. He passed the bar in July 1976 and entered private practice October 15th, 1976.

Robinson explained his choice of Portland, "Portland only has one Black attorney in private practice, and this is the area, I think, needs help the most."

"I plan to do a general practice, so consequently I will do some criminal law, some civil law and some business law and just a general area of law."

Robinson is the father of two, a boy and a girl. He's a native of Georgia that enjoys Oregon very much.



SAMUEL JACKSON, JR.

(Photo: Dan Long)



ANGUS DUNCAN

(Photo: Dan Long)