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Vice Admiral Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., Commander of the Third Fleet, was a guest of the City of Rose.



JAMES MASON (Photo: D.C.)

EDA enforces set-aside requirement

Oregon will receive about \$55.5 million from the federal government in its most recent allotment of Economic Development Act grants. The City of Portland is expected to receive approximately \$11.7 million. Multnomah County will receive about \$3.9 million.

Tied to the pending grants is a 10 percent set-aside for minority business, which was included in the enabling legislation passed by Congress and signed by the President.

"The ten percent minimum set-aside for minority business is not a formality," William Grimley, EDA Regional Director of Civil Rights said Tuesday. "We plan to enforce these regulations to the fullest. Minority businesses to be utilized on each project must be identified and listed with the contract document before any money is released. Any grantee that fails to meet this minimum will lose any monies they have requested and may have to repay monies received to date."

Local officials are waiting for word from EDA as to what their actual dollar grants will be. Unlike the first round, the specific projects will not be selected by EDA but by local government. The priority list must be approved by the local government (city or county) and its principal school district.

The Portland Public Schools hope to receive \$3 million from the City of Portland's grant. This would be used for renovation of Fernwood Middle School (2 million), renovation of Sabin Elementary School (\$350,000) and creation of covered play areas at eleven schools (\$600,000).

Monies received by PPS can be used for approved building projects only, and will not be available to offset the operating budget deficit brought about by the recent levy defeat.

Parole officer gains respect

James C. Mason is a Parole and Probation Officer assigned to the Albina Human Resource Center. A native of Houston, Texas, Mason graduated from Burrrough High School. He enlisted in the Marine Corps, serving three years of active duty.

Mason graduated from the Emanuel Hospital and University of Oregon Medical School program as a Histological Technician in 1961. He was employed at Emanuel in the Pathology Department for eight years.

Mason returned to school at Oregon College of Education in Mammouth, graduating in 1972 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Social Science, corrections. He continued at OCE, earning a Master of Science in Corrections Administration in August of 1974.

While attending graduate school, from March 1972 until September 1974, Mason was a Correctional Counselor at Oregon State Penitentiary.

In the fall of 1975, Mason was employed by the State of Oregon Parole and Probation Section and assigned to the Albina Human Resource Center.

As a parole and probation officer, Mason supervises persons assigned to him who are either on probation or on parole from the state institutions. He must insure that they meet the requirements set for them.

Among the additional services he provides are help in finding employment or housing, counseling around family problems, assistance in taking advantage of training and educational opportunities, and help with a host of other problems that persons caught up in the legal system encounter.

Mason has the reputation of being one of those people who goes out of his way to be of service. He earned the respect of the inmates of Oregon State Penitentiary while employed there and is still referred to as the ideal corrections officer.

Community rejects racial plan

The new desegregation plan proposed to the Board of Education by board member Jonathan Newman has brought immediate negative reaction.

The Board is faced with lowering the percentage of minority students attending Jefferson High School to meet state requirements. Newman's proposal isolates students in a section of the Boise and King elementary school districts that is in the Jefferson attendance area and bars them from attending Jefferson High School or any other high school that has a minority enrollment over the district's average of 18 per cent.

The Boise School Advisory Committee discussed the proposal at their meeting last week and unanimously opposed the proposal. The Committee had not been informed of the proposal prior to its becoming public and had not been consulted. Members of the committee felt the plan discriminated against Black students. Approximately one-third of the Boise eighth grade class lives in the affected area, the remainder living in the Washington High School district.

Chuck Hagen, president of the Boise Improvement Association, has received a number of calls from Boise residents who are upset over the proposed policy. "The people who have called me are opposed to the plan, feeling it would work an unfair hardship on the Boise students."

A parent, whose child has applied for admission to a Jefferson magnet program, said, "My child will probably go to Jefferson this fall, but if he had been a year younger and had not applied until next year he would be barred from the program because of his race. It is not right that we as taxpayers support these expensive specialized programs and then our children are locked out because of race."

"Why should our children be expected to do all of the desegregating," asked another parent. "Why doesn't the white community participate. Their children don't have to ride busses and face strange new schools where they are unknown and many times not wanted. I want my child to get the best possible education and if that means busing her across town I don't

mind. But I think white parents should meet us half way. All they have been expected to do so far is to let us go to their schools."

"The recent proposal presented to the School Board by Jonathan Newman is another in a continuation of insults and racial policy that the school district has asserted against Black students and the community," Mrs. Vesia Loving said.

"The proposal as presented by Mr. Newman would deny students from these two schools (Boise and King) from going to Jefferson because of the racial balance that the school district has so conveniently declared. There are no such guidelines in the white community. There are a lot of white schools that have only ten or twelve Blacks but nothing has been done to rectify that."

Mrs. Loving sees the new policy as another attempt to pressure Black parents. "Most parents did not want King and the other schools made into Early Childhood Education Centers and still don't want it. But this will go on until we (Please turn to page 2 col. 1)

AYOS, Community School funds cut

The Portland School Board, meeting Monday night, voted to continue funding community schools and to decrease funding of private Alternative Schools.

Superintendent Robert Blanchard had proposed a \$63,000 cut in the \$309,000 budgeted for private alternative schools for the 1977-1978 school year.

After considerable discussion the Private Alternative School Program was cut to \$70,000 with \$15,000 allotted to Lents Education Center, \$15,000 to Open Meadow, \$10,000 to Willamette Learning Center, and \$30,000 to Albina Youth Opportunity School. The Community School was not funded.

Board members McCoy, Newman and York voted for the above funding. Members voting against any cut was Wally Priestley and for smaller cuts and including funding for Community School was Frank MacNamara.

Private Alternative Schools serve young people of high school age who either have dropped out of school or who are in danger of dropping out. Students are offered educational programs in settings they can accept.

The exception is the Community School which serves elementary school children. Jonathan Newman objects to the Board's policy of funding Community School since there is some question as to whether those children could benefit from the regular public school program.

Speaking for the Community School, which is located at 4635 N.E. 9th Avenue, Sandy William addressed two questions: the credibility of the information provided the Board by the PPS Administration, and whether the public schools are currently serving all children who have special needs.

Margaret Obersteuffer, a counselor at Wilson High School and a member of the school district's Blue Ribbon Panel on Disruptive Youth, reminded the Board that among the recommendations of the Blue-Ribbon Panel were that Alternative Schools be expanded and that resources for alternate programs be redirected at primary grades. The private alternative schools are meeting the needs of those young people who do not adapt to the public schools.

Speaking for the Albina Youth Opportunity School, Kay Pankratz called the school "an alternative to nothing", which is "in the business of saving student's lives." AYOS has an elementary school program and a high school program, with PPS funding less than one-half of the high school program.

In response to questioning of the school's enrollment, which was below the number anticipated this year, director Rance Spruill told the Board that the school district has been negligent in referring students to the school. "We have been requested kids in trouble or suspended and have been told there are none." The school is not allowed to recruit students who are having problems. Spruill said the school was presented with the first list of perspective students in December and many of them had been out of school since October.

Although Frank MacNamara questioned AYOS' adherence to its contract, providing for so 80 students and an average attendance of 40, Spruill explained that the school served 155 students. During some parts of the year, if no referrals are received, or if students are transferred back to PPS, daily attendance might drop below 40.

During 1976-77, AYOS received \$51,000 from the school district which supplied four high school teachers and some supplies. The funding in the proposed 1977-78 budget was \$40,000.

"If they won't give us the money we need we will have to cut hours of work and cut back on the academic day. There is only so much you can do. We spend a lot of time in follow-up, going out and getting the kids to school. But we can't expect teachers to work for nothing. What it boils down to is eliminating options for kids - forcing them out of school and into bad situations."

Superintendent Blanchard had also proposed a \$90,253 cut from the community schools, including eliminating the coordinators for the three schools. The three community schools - Portsmouth, Alameda and Woodmere - provide educational activities for the public in the school facilities.

A unanimous vote of the board rejected budget cuts in this area.

Proposed cuts to be addressed at the June 22nd meeting include: Desegregation funding, teacher aides, minor equipment and capital outlay (equipment and remodeling). The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. at 631 N.E. Clackamas.

Legal heroin: New tool in war on crime?

by Mark Shwarts*

"We figure, conservatively, that at least 80 percent of the criminal calendar is drug related. Heroin maintenance would knock out 90 percent of the black market."

-S.F. Judge Francis McCarty

"We would be forfeiting the struggle over the real issues if we paralyze half a million people with heroin and accept the government as pusher."

-Detroit Judge Justin Ravitz

National District Attorney's Association and the American Bar Association.

Heroin maintenance, which is the cornerstone of drug control policy in Britain, has caught the attention of policy makers for several reasons:

*sharply escalating urban crime rates including theft and personal violence;

*dramatic increases in the use of narcotics since the mid-1960's, coupled with failure in traditional enforcement and treatment programs;

*the relative success of the British system; and

*the record of corrupt and illegal practices by both local and federal narcotics agencies.

Dr. Peter Bourne, President Carter's special assistant on drug abuse, has opened the door to heroin maintenance projects. Speaking in San Francisco at the annual conference of the Ford Foundation's Drug Abuse Council, Bourne declared such proposals "will get the same kind of consideration as any other scientific proposal."

Bourne's statement also opened the door to a storm of controversy from the top of

America's drug control establishment all the way down to neighborhood treatment clinics in such cities as New York, Detroit and Oakland.

Richard Hatcher, the Black mayor of Gary, Indiana, is one of the leading proponents of heroin maintenance experiments. Last year he chaired the National League of Cities committee that endorsed such experiments.

"Look, we've spent \$3 billion a year on drug abuse and what we have to show for it is a half million addicts and maybe two (Please turn to P.2 Col.4)

Narcotics play important role in local crime

Drugs and drug related crimes, together with alcohol-related offenses are the most frequent cause of the booking into Rocky Butte Jail of males in 1976 and is the second most frequent cause of booking for females.

The five most frequent categories of arrest of men incarcerated in Rocky Butte were: Narcotics, 13 percent; Alcohol, 11.9 percent; Driving under the influence of liquor (DUIL), 8.0 percent; Driving while license revoked or suspended, (DWR-DWS), 7.6 percent; and Other Misdemeanors, 7 percent.

The order of arrests for women was:

Prostitution, 20.6 percent; Narcotics, 18.8 percent; Theft - Misdemeanors, 13.5 percent; Fraud, 6.9 percent, Larceny, 6.0 percent.

Narcotics were the greatest cause of arrest of Blacks, with 7.3 percent, with alcohol in fifth place with 5.6 percent.

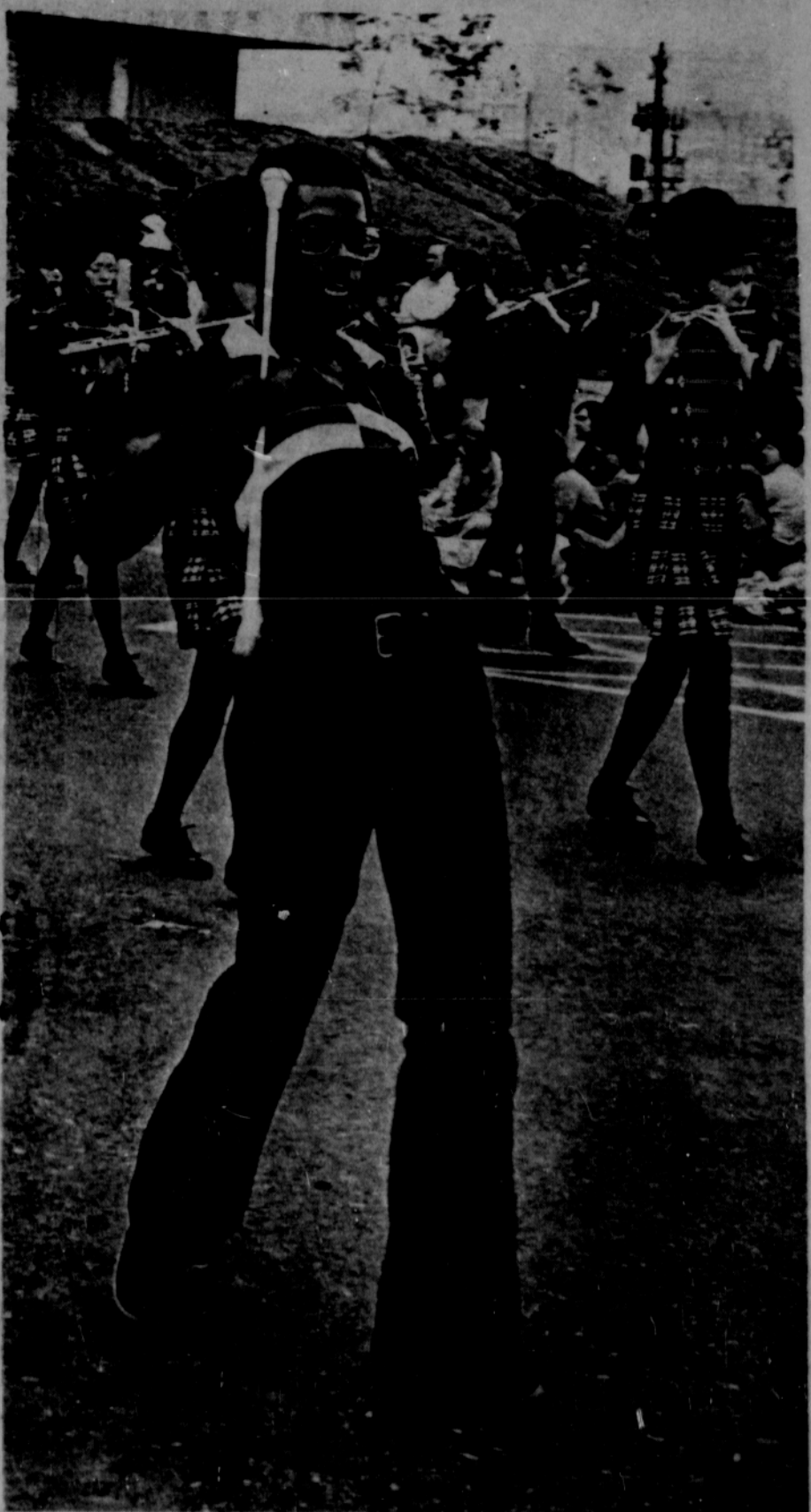
Arrests of whites were led by narcotics with 13.6 percent; with alcohol second, 10.4 percent; and DUIL third with 8.7 percent.

Native Americans were most often arrested for alcohol, 35.1 percent; with DUIL in third place with 6.6 percent.

Other minorities were arrested for

alcohol, 29.7 percent, followed by narcotics, 7.7 percent.

In the year 1976, 687 persons over 18 and 139 juveniles were arrested in Portland for drug abuse violations. Add to this arrests for 421 robberies, 1,034 burglaries, 3,518 larcenies, 703 prostitution arrests, many of which might have been perpetrated to support a drug habit, and the cost of narcotics addiction runs high in Portland. The dollar cost of property stolen came to \$14,122,517. Add to this the cost of arrest, conviction, and incarceration and the cost of drug abuse in Portland runs into the millions.



Sponsor Barrett leads the Jackson High School Band in the Portland Rose Festival Parade. Barrett recently won the second place trophy for drum majors at the Santa Rosa, California Rose Parade, competing with high school and college marching bands.