

Jordan promises police brutality charge investigation

Commissioner Charles Jordan wishes to express to Albina residents as well as to all Portland citizens that he is concerned about recent reports of police brutality, is investigating and will take appropriate action.

Jordan stated that he has received complaints from citizens but that he has been provided no concrete evidence that police brutality is occurring. However, the number of complaints and the fact that some are from people he knows well, force him to conclude that some abuses are occurring.

Jordan states that, as in the past,

complaints are received but witnesses willing to testify are few. "If I have evidence that officers are intimidating or provoking citizens, I can take action. Without it I cannot."

Jordan plans to conduct investigations of police behavior himself, meeting with complainants and reporting findings back to them. Previously, complaints were directed to the Internal Affairs Division and the complainant received a response from the Police Bureau, usually a form letter. "I know this hasn't been very satisfactory," Jordan ex-

plained. "The people who contact my office with complaints or questions expect a reply from me and from now on they will get it."

Jordan will not conduct investigations himself and will not interview the police officers since that is a violation of the union contract. He will talk to complainants and witnesses and will review the investigation reports from Internal Affairs.

Another policy he plans to change is to investigate cases in which a suit is threatened. For many years the policy has been to avoid investigating

complaints where the citizen might sue. The fear has been that if a suit is filed, the investigation record will be subpoenaed and used against the officer. "We will do our own investigation regardless of whether a suit is filed. If the officer is wrong, he is wrong, and if the investigation file is used to prove he is wrong, that will have to be."

Jordan met with representatives of the police union Tuesday to discuss with them the complaints he has received and to ask their help. "I will tell them what kind of behavior I won't tolerate, where I draw the line,

and ask the help of the good officers to insure that my policies are carried out."

If he is to discipline the few officers who are causing the problem, he will need community support. "I can't do it alone. Chief Baker can't do it alone. I need the support of the union, of the police officers, and of the public."

Commissioner Jordan also met with representatives of the Albina Ministerial Alliance to assure them of his concern. He is looking forward to meeting with a community group that has been organized in

response to the allegations of police brutality.

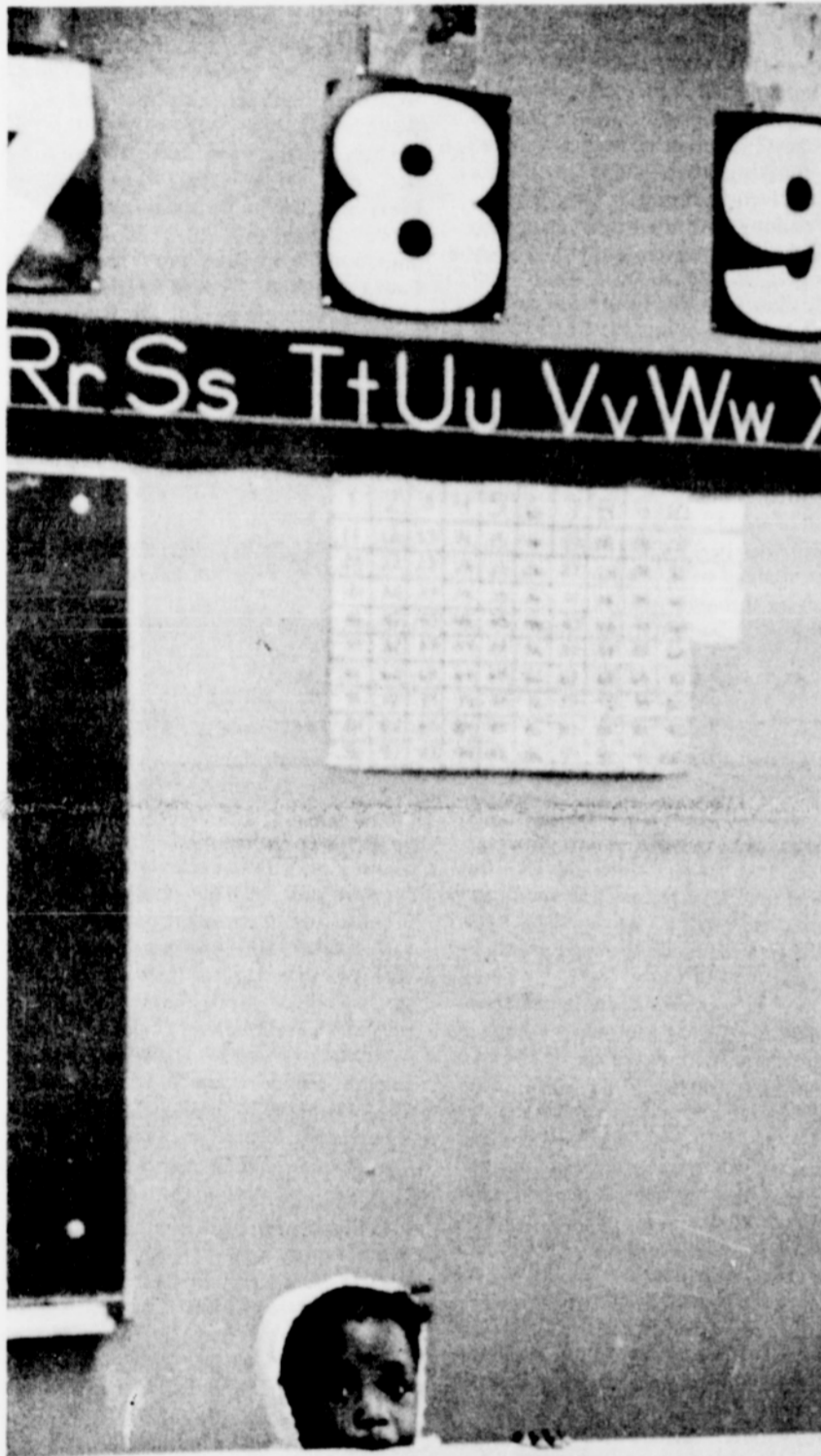
That group, organized by Ernie Owens, will meet again tonight at King Neighborhood Facility, but Jordan will not be invited to attend. "We do intend to talk with the Commissioner, but we are gathering more evidence and want to plan our course before we speak to him."

Owens asks that persons who are witness police harassment or abuse call him at 287-1974. All persons who contact him will be advised of the meeting with Commissioner Jordan.

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Iyabo, daughter of Kent and Opal Moore, takes a teacher's eye view of the classroom. Photo: Richard Brown

Affirmative action officer joins PSU staff

by Stephanie Michael

The enactment of 1964 Civil Rights legislation created a broad scope of interpretation concerning discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion and national origin. Since that interpretation little has been done to educate the public fully concerning the responsibilities of such laws. The same can be said describing the duties of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action officers.

As of October 15th, Portland State University appointed a new Affirmative Action officer following a national search. The candidate selected was Major Morris, a former assistant to the president of a University in Massachusetts. Morris says his job at PSU will consist of developing and carrying out compliance mandate according to federal and state laws. He says there is an agreement between contracting institutions such as PSU or any other institution that receives federal funds. Morris says he will be helping to coordinate and assure compliance at PSU according to all federal executive orders.

Morris says, "I would like to provide enrichment where it is needed. I still have to discover what the total program is at Portland State before I do anything. I am the responsible agent to the president. I will be making recommendations as well as adjustments. I feel there is never enough broadening, especially in an ever changing educational system. Affirmative Action and compliance is something that is an educational process that needs to be entered everywhere."

Analyzing retrospective facts about civil rights laws and their effect upon America, Morris says he is

still very optimistic. He says otherwise he would not be wasting his time working in the area of civil rights, trying to improve the existing conditions.

"Basically Blacks, and many other minorities are still in the same position. Yes, we have seen more visibility concerning minorities in some areas. That is a fact because I am here. Ten years ago that would not have been the case. But I can say things are starting to recede. It appears we are going through a backlash. It use to be that on television there had to be at least one Black on every show, now we are disappearing to the point back to the 1950's. In essence, there won't be any Blacks or very few on the tube. Statistics show that Blacks are no better off and in some cases worse off particularly concerning unemployment."

"Cases such as Bakke and Weber, have had no direct impact on Affirmative Action laws, especially in the area of higher education. The Bakke decision brought down a very narrow decision in terms of the University of California at Davis affirmative action program. The finding just revealed that race cannot be a sole criteria. But then, the Weber decision turns right around to deal with racial quotas. What these cases did was bolster what seems to be the sagging underterms in our society. The suits revealed the negative general opinion against civil rights. Civil rights has always been regarded in a benign state. Some people have always figured maybe it will go away, but it won't."

Major Morris says, through history there has been a limitation by some people in their brother and sisterhood. Morris says these people never took it upon themselves to



MAJOR MORRIS

educate the public to the real meanings of civil rights. The idea of handouts or a preferential treatment program were broadcast instead. The American people have been eluded to the idea that someone is being given something and that something is being taken away from them. "Most people think their rights are being

taken away from them to be given to an alien group. I know that some people still regard Blacks as creatures from outer space, as well as other minorities. Always when there is an economic crisis, those who are in power, focus on the me syndrome much more heavily."

(Continued on page 2 col. 1)

Paul Cook joins Tri-Met board

Paul Cook has been named by Governor Victor Atiyeh, to fill an unexpired term on the Tri-Met Board of Directors.

Cook, 43, vice president and manager with First State Bank of Oregon, Portland main branch, will complete the term of Florance Walker, who resigned earlier this month.

Subject to Oregon Senate confirmation, he will serve in Ms. Walker's

board position which represents sub-district 5, Northwest Portland, Multnomah County. The term runs until Dec. 3, 1981.

Cook has been with First State Bank of Oregon since February, 1979. Previous to that time he was business manager with The Corporation for Youth Enterprises, prior to its move from Portland to Washington D.C. He previously was a vice president of First National

Bank of Oregon.

Cook is currently vice president and board member of the Urban League of Portland and is a past Portland City Planning Commission commissioner and a former Portland Rose Festival Association board member.

The seven-member Tri-Met Board of Directors is a policy-making group which handles all business concerning the Tri-Met service area.

Young visits

Mrs. Andrew (Jean) Young, Chairman of the International year of the Child, will visit Portland on November 2nd. She will tour child development and education facilities and deliver an address on "The Importance of Family Involvement in the Childhood Education Process" at the University of Portland.

The address, at 4:00 p.m., is free of charge.

Interview with President Nyerere

The political vision of Africa's top leader

by Laurie Garrett

Garrett, an award-winning radio reporter, for Pacifica Radio.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is often regarded as one of the two or three most important leaders of the Third World, and certainly as the political giant of Africa. He is the acknowledged leader of the African Frontline States, and as such has been the key personality in African liberation movements for almost 20 years. Nyerere is also the key theorist of "African Socialism.")

In the following interview, conducted at Nyerere's home in Dar Es Salaam, Nyerere discusses U.S. policy in South Africa, the U.S. elections, the issue of African tyrant dictators, socialism, and the challenges facing a developing peasant African nation gripped by the oil crisis. This interview was conducted by Laurie

Q: I know you are hesitant to speak about the political affairs of another nation, but you made it clear in your book, *Crusade for Liberation*, that the Third World awaits eagerly the results of an American Presidential election. How will you be viewing the elections in 1980?

NYERERE: Our position is always that elections in the United States affect our interests, and therefore we shall give it keen interest. But let me put it this way (and I hope there will be no misunderstanding about it): The United States is capitalist. It is imperialist. It's a superpower. Hegemonic. The moral stature which was put forward by President Carter made life very easy for us because here is a person you

can sit down and talk to and he will understand what you are talking to him about, and if we say, "We are not fighting for communism in Southern Africa," he will understand that we are not fighting for communism. If I differ with him he will not think that I have horns. So, it can make personal relations easier.

I'm not sure it makes all that much difference in policies. Policies are the policies of the power structure of the United States. And so, we of the Third World naturally always take an interest in the elections of your country and who is going to be elected, but if the United States is disappointing the Third World, the problem cannot be Carter. The problem is the system!

I don't know whether one is being fair or not, but I say a good President makes life easier for us.

Because you can sit down: you can discuss. But the problems of Tanzania will remain the same. The problems of the Third World will remain the same. Why? Not because of the person who is in the White House, but because of the power structure of the United States. And this will continue, elections or no elections.

Q: The Carter Administration -- even the progressive wing represented by Andrew Young -- has actively supported South African investment. How have you viewed the Carter South Africa policy?

NYERERE: We have discussed this problem, and I have not agreed with the Carter Administration. You see, there are two rationales given for continued investment in South Africa. The first is democracy. They

say it would be undemocratic to force companies to do something they don't want to do. And the people do not support opposition to apartheid, so it would be undemocratic to force them to. But this is using democracy as an excuse to justify evil. Because you see, if democracy was really the issue, then the President would say to the people, "Look here, we have a problem in South Africa, and I want your support on this." And so this government must carry out an education process to educate their people that it is wrong, it is immoral to support an immoral government in South Africa with investments. I see no education. Just the excuse that we are a democratic state.

Secondly, they argue that those investments will do good for the Africans in South Africa. That, in actual fact, if you stop them it is the

Africans that are going to suffer. I say those Africans are suffering enough. Well, inflict that little additional suffering also. Or, if you are really doing it for the good of the Africans, then don't remove those dividends, just pass them to the Freedom Fighters. Really, investing in South Africa is blood money. So I've never supported either the welfare argument -- that this helps the Africans -- or that democratic governments can't do it because they don't have the power.

Q: Turning to Rhodesia, many Western observers predict that that country faces years of civil war after majority rule is placed in power. The scenario calls for fighting between the forces of Nkomo, Mugabe, and Muzorewa. And this outlook (Please turn to page 2 col. 3)