

# EDITORIAL/ OPINION

## Politics above human rights

This week President Jimmy Carter welcomed Cuban refugees with open arms -- saying that the United States is a haven for people who need a sanctuary. While Cuban people - who are neither starving nor oppressed - are being welcomed with federal assistance, the U.S. government has refused to provide asylum for Haitian refugees who are fleeing political repression and extreme poverty.

The people of Cuba are not starving. They have free education throughout their lives, free medical care, cheap rent (7 percent of income), guaranteed employment with freedom to chose, paid vacations (one month per year), retirement at half pay (age 55 for women, 60 for men).

The Haitians who come 800 miles by boat seeking asylum are not considered refugees by our government because they are not fleeing a communist government. Instead they are fleeing a brutal dictatorship. The poverty in Haiti is reported to be the worst in the western hemisphere. People are starving. Those who are returned by the U.S. government are sub-

jected to imprisonment, torture and death. The U.S. government refuses these people (virtually all are Black) refugee status and for years systematically returned them to Haiti. As the result of a recent injunction, pending a court decision on their legal status, they are not being returned. But the approximately 50,000 Haitians who remain here awaiting determination of their future are treated as illegal aliens - denied the right to work and the right to receive assistance with even the essentials of food and shelter. No welcoming arms for them!

What is the difference between the two groups of people? The Cubans provide a great public relations benefit to this country - the spectacle of thousands of people fleeing communism and denouncing those who have successfully established and sustained a government only 90 miles away which is independent of U.S. control.

The Haitians have no such publicity benefit - they are just poor, starving, oppressed Black people looking for refuge.



## Civil Rights Bureau in court

(Continued from P1 Col 6) was difficult.

His difficulties with Lee Moore included Moore's knowledge of the Met and when he was called a number of racial names by the director, he left. Later Hari Haas called to tell Ms. Gemmel that he had called the man an SOB. He said this was not true, but she did not believe him and said she did not need proof of the charges against him. The next day, Haas called again to say he had been mistaken. The man said Williams looked at him like he was an SOB.

In 1973 Williams applied for a new Minority Affairs Director position but Lee Moore was selected. Later Williams was promoted to the position of conciliator. His duties were to arrange conciliation agreements between the complainants and the respondent. This process was difficult, he said, because agency rules prevented him from divulging any information to the respondent's attorney. Arranging an agreement when the attorney did not know the evidence

racial discussion and slurs and Moore's opinion that he was not doing a good job. On one occasion, he said, Moore said one of his cases was bad, but an assistant Attorney General said it was the best case they had. A Tri-Met case he had investigated was rejected by Moore, but was used as a training case to show how an investigation should be done.

In 1975, Williams and Moore applied for the director position and Moore was selected. Williams testified that he believed he had better education and experience than Moore and that he was not selected because of his objection to the racial attitudes within the department. He filed a complaint with the Equal Opportunity Commission and was informed that there was evidence of discrimination.

In late 1974 he began to have pains in his wrist and arm, and eventually had an operation that was not successful. During that period he missed work frequently. In June he was demoted, charged with not completing enough cases, taking

long coffee and lunch breaks and refusing to sign his evaluation. He said he refused to sign because he was given the evaluation shortly before 5:00 p.m. and refused time to read it.

A subsequent Employee Relations Board hearing found the Bureau did not prove the charges and had acted arbitrarily.

Gary Roberts, attorney for Williams and Amaya, expected to conclude his case Wednesday.

The only representative of the Bureau of Labor and Industries representing the defense was Lee Moore, who no longer is with the Bureau. Moore did not know whether he would testify.

Labor Commission Nilsen was replaced by Commissioner Bill Stevenson in January of 1975. Lee Moore was named director of the Civil Rights Division by Stevenson, and was followed by Malcolm Cross. Cross received some public attention when he jumped out his second floor office window to avoid service of a subpoena by Williams' attorney.



## Namibia still fights for freedom

by N. Fungai Kumbula

Following the ceasefire and electioneering in Zimbabwe, Namibia had been in a state of suspended animation. If the ballot box proved the way to a peaceful transition, maybe the same could be tried in Namibia. South Africa illegally occupying the territory, continues to defy both international opinion, UN resolutions and World Court rulings ordering her to vacate Namibia. The UN has been negotiating with South Africa for the holding of UN supervised elections in Namibia. South Africa had tentatively agreed pending the outcome of the Zimbabwe exercise.

Now South Africa is hedging again. Like Ian Smith in the then Rhodesia, she had held "internal elections" that excluded the SWAPO guerrillas. A puppet regime called the DTA ("Democratic Turnhalle Alliance") made up of whites and some Uncle Toms was installed. The elections were, however, denounced by the UN and the rest of the international community as being "null and void." To date, no government has recognized the DTA "government."

Latest figures released on the Zimbabwe elections show that South Africa had given Abel Muzorewa \$12 million to fight the elections. Rhodesian whites and other sources contributed a further \$15 million to make a grand total of \$27 million. So the three seats

Muzorewa won cost him \$9 million each. It sure doesn't pay to be a puppet! With this impressive war chest, South Africa was so confident that Muzorewa was going to win and form a puppet government in Zimbabwe. Had that happened, South Africa then would confidently have repeated the same exercise in Namibia.

The election of Mugabe shocked the white South Africans to the realization of just how little they know about the Africans. South Africa is now desperately seeking a way of backing out of the UN supervised election plan she had agreed to before. Canada, Britain, the U.S., France and W. Germany, the five Western nations that are representing the UN in the negotiations with South Africa had expected to get a definite answer by now but South Africa is still hedging.

Meantime, the war grinds on. South Africa has been carrying on numerous "cross border" raids into Angola, SWAPO's rear guard base. This smacks of the Smith-Muzorewa cliques in its last desperate days. The failure of the DTA to stop the war and its ostracism from the international community are also hallmarks of the Muzorewa regime. South Africa is simply playing for time but that time is fast running out. The simple truth is that she does not know how

to prevent SWAPO from sweeping any fee and fair elections in Namibia.

The longer South Africa hesitates, the more desperate she gets. With Mugabe firmly in control in Zimbabwe and the country showing no signs of a Black on Black civil war but, au contraire, showing great promise for the future, the "nightmare" of another strong, Black government shaping up in Namibia is becoming all too real. A SWAPO government in Namibia bolstered by another strong, ZANU government in Zimbabwe, a FRELIMO government in Mozambique and an MPLA government in Angola could spell doom for apartheid.

Changes within South Africa would then have to be real not merely cosmetic: nay, South Africa's Blacks would accept nothing less than a Nelson Mandela government. With South Africa reneging on her agreement for the elections in Namibia, Africa now has more ammunition to push for sanctions against the apartheid regime. Zimbabwe can provide an alternative market for what Western nations would lose when sanctions are slapped on South Africa.

Meantime, the anti-apartheid movement within this country is catching fire again; Soweto II is already taking root. This is shaping up to be a most interesting year.



## Notes from City Hall

By Charles Jordan  
Commissioner of Public Safety

### STOP FOR QUESTIONING

"A CRIME HAS JUST OCCURRED IN YOUR GENERAL VICINITY AND YOU ARE THE ONLY PERSON VISIBLE."

An officer may "Stop" you for the purpose of gathering information about your possible involvement in a criminal activity, but this stop can only be temporary.

After the officer has gathered all the information available, if he or she does not have probable cause to arrest you, the officer cannot lawfully prevent you from going.

In making the "Stop," however, an officer can detain you only so long as the information gathering is in progress.

The only way the officer could lawfully continue this type of encounter would be to ask for your voluntary consent to remain and answer questions.

In addition, the officer may question you if there is a suspicion that you witnessed the crime.

The Bureau of Police cannot operate without the cooperation of the public, therefore, it is your responsibility to your neighbors and your community to report any criminal activity you witness.

### STOP AND FRISK

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects all citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.

The interpretation of the law developed in this area is that the police can search only: (1) with a warrant, (2) incident to a lawful arrest, or (3) upon consent of the person being searched.

This is, however, an encounter which is not as serious and does not have to meet the requirements of a search. This encounter is commonly referred to as a "Stop and Frisk."

You may be stopped and frisked for what appears to you as no apparent reason. The officer must have a reasonable belief that a crime has been committed by you.

"IN A STOP FOR QUESTIONING" THE OFFICER STOPS YOU FOR QUESTIONING, BECOMES SUSPICIOUS AND BELIEVES YOU TO BE DANGEROUS."

The law, in this area, gives the police, (upon suspicion, which is less than the probable cause needed to make an arrest and search) the authority to ask for identification, to ask what your business is in being where you are, and to pat down the outside of your clothing in a check for weapons only if the officer reasonably suspects that you are presently armed and dangerous.

The officer may frisk you only to be assured that you are not armed. If the officer conducts a search at this point, the officer has exceeded authority entrusted to the Police Bureau.

If, in the course of the frisk, the officer feels an object which reasonably resembles a dangerous or deadly weapon, the officer may take such action as is reasonably necessary to take possession of the weapon.

You should not be frisked for any reason other than a check for dangerous weapons.

Anything else would be an illegal search.

## Letter to Editor

One of my opponents, Henry Richmond, has indicated he feels the television documentary my campaign produced ("A Man for Our Season," KPTV, April 27th.), unfairly understates his experience. He is described there as a former director of OSPIRG (Oregon Students Public Interest Group), (Which he is).

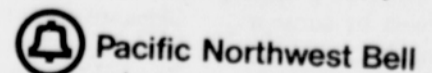
Because, as explained in my voter's pamphlet statement, the documentary will appear again (KGW, May 11th) and does not completely describe his experience, I am therefore glad to confirm that since graduating from law school, Mr. Richmond has also clerked one year for a judge, has led the activities of the four-lawyer legal staff of 1,000 Friends of Oregon, and is now employed full time as a candidate. That accurately described his post-law school experience, I believe; any impression given that he had only worked for OSPIRG was inadvertent, and apologized for.

Sincerely,  
Joe Smith

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ALFRED L. HENDERSON  
Editor/Publisher

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