



CAN YOU BEAT THEM? Come to the 4-H Junior Olympics and find out. First through eight graders will compete for trophies and ribbons on May 9th at Jefferson High School, from noon to 4:00 p.m.

Rowdie goalie trips Timbers

By David O'Toole

Not since 1977 have the Timbers defeated the Tampa Bay Rowdies. Much to the dismay of the 13,615 fans, this fact remained after Saturday's 0-1 North American Soccer League loss.

"Portland should've had this one," it could be heard Saturday night and rightly so, for Portland dominated every important statistic except for one, the score.

The Timbers remained scoreless after a seemingly endless, but evidently insufficient number of opportunities. This is attributed to Rowdies goalkeeper, Winstron Oubose, who came up with 12 saves.

One of those saves was John Bain's penalty kick with 4:38 to go in the game. Portland's big chance to tie. The kick was a result of Oubose's interference with Bain inside the box.

The winning goal came 11 minutes into the second half when Peter Anderson, after an assist by Mike Connell, kicked the ball over goal keeper Mick Poole.

The loss brings the Portland Timbers to an undeserving standing of 1-4, the poorest start in the team's six year history.

The Timbers go on a three game road trip to Washington, Minnesota and Edmonton.

America's prisons are Black, Hispanic and Tense

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commit street crimes. The opportunity for Blacks in crime is more limited and they commit ones for which they are more likely to be prosecuted, convicted, and sent to jail."

"There's a greater likelihood that you'll go to prison if you have a juvenile record," adds Michigan State Appellate Defender Jim Newhard. "And thanks to the economic and social problems which causes their families to deteriorate around them, many young Blacks get into trouble when they are kids. Later on they simply graduate into the felony system. When they become adults, they are apt to be written off as unsalvageable, given harsh sentences, and put on the shelf in prison."

Many studies support Newhard's charge. In Georgia, the number of Blacks serving more than 30 years is more than double the number of whites. An analysis of sentence lengths in Michigan last year showed that in most categories of offenses, Black consistently received longer sentences. A survey of six southern states turned up evidence of similar sentencing differences.

Moreover, reports Detroit criminal attorney Neil Bush -- whose firm fought cases related to the Attica prison revolt all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court -- judges in rural districts often send felons to county jail, rather than to state prisons. "They know the state penitentiary is full of Black inmates, and they are afraid to send whites there."

Half of the defendants convicted of felonies in New York City wind up in prison -- almost twice as many as those convicted of similar crimes in upstate, rural or suburban areas. As a result, the prison population remains urban -- which means Black, Hispanic and poor.

According to Newhard, the same problems which means stiff sentences for non-whites reduce their

chances for early release. "Parole boards ask whether or not an applicant was raised in a fatherless home, if he had a job, a stable marriage or a marketable skill. From beginning to end, the criminal justice system favors articulate, well-educated, well-groomed -- and white defendants."

Other factors in the growth of the non-white prison population include the effects of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, and new mandatory or determinate sentencing laws, which have been passed in 41 states. All of these measures have been aimed at street crimes which more frequently involve non-white Americans.

The combined weight of imprisonment and the inequitable conditions which brings non-whites into it, and keep them there longer, serves to highlight their differences with white America. For the quarter of all Black men who taste life in a penitentiary, for instance, the experience of being shut away in a cage which appears to be maintained especially for Blacks will be part of a common education.

The lesson it offers is reinforced by signs of unfair treatment outside of the prison walls: segregated residential housing patterns, 65 per cent unemployment among Black youth in cities, schools which track non-white Americans into guaranteed failure.

The lesson, ultimately, is that the non-white world is a separate and unequal world, and it is most instructive in the picture of a white-dominated legal structure creating a primarily Third World prison population.

"We don't do it to our own people, we do it to other people," observes Frank Dunbaugh, a white, Maryland civil rights attorney. Prison isn't there to rehabilitate, it's there to hold in check the tensions which society finds threatening.

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O. J. "JIM" GATES

CITY COUNCIL POSITION #1

"Many government agencies that begin lean, mad and hungry, grow until they are fat and lazy. We must reverse this trend." Jim Gates

Jim Gates as executive director of the City-County Commission on Aging has pioneered nearly every program now serving the elderly in this community. Loaves and Fishes, low cost transportation for seniors during non-rush hours, the RSVP Program and the Senior Citizen Employment Program.

This information furnished by the committee to elect Gates, Dana Winge campaign coordinator.

Howard honors Hatfield

Howard University will confer an honorary degree on Sen. Mark O. Hatfield at its 112th annual commencement exercises May 10 at 10 a.m. in the Howard University Stadium. Approximately 2,500 graduates will participate in the ceremonies, and A. Leon Higginbotham, judge for the Third Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, will give the commencement address. Sen. Hatfield will receive the doctor of laws degree.

Other honorary degree recipients at the ceremonies will be W. Mon-

tague Cobb, distinguished professor emeritus of anatomy at Howard; Marva N. Collins, director of the nationally acclaimed Westside Preparatory School in Chicago; and Howard Hamilton Mackey, former professor and head of the School of Architecture and Planning at Howard.

Howard University is a predominantly Black university located in Washington D.C. with 17 schools and colleges and more than 75 undergraduate, graduate and professional programs. Annual enrollment is approximately 11,000 students.

BOB DUNCAN SAYS:

"Seniors — like any other segment of society — simply want the means, and the opportunity, to be active and healthy. Anything less is unacceptable."

DUNCAN DOES:

- Duncan has been an outspoken proponent of Multnomah County's Project Health, an innovative system of health care delivery, now being considered as a model form of health insurance.

- Duncan — a leader for programs like Loaves and Fishes and Meals on Wheels — stopped cold a plan that would have dismantled those proven, volunteer programs.

- With Rep. Claude Pepper, activist for senior citizens, Duncan has co-sponsored more than 50 amendments to the Older Americans Act — each of them a direct concern to Oregon's seniors.

- Duncan has supported door-to-door transportation service for the elderly and handicapped.

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