

EDITORIAL/OPINION

Judge principals on student achievement

How should a principal be evaluated? The Black United Front's call for the transfer of LeRoy Moore from Martin Luther King school has been called "insulting" by the Portland Association of Elementary School Principals.

The call for Moore's resignation from King was a response to a statement by Moore that is considered insensitive to the concerns of Black parents. This is not the first time a published remark by Moore has been labelled insensitive. A statement, when discussing student achievement, that some days he wonders if there is such a thing as a "normal" child also raised some anger.

The concern over Moore's remark comes from the belief that a principal should have respect for a child, his parents and his community and should be sensitive to their desires and concerns.

In small school districts, principals live in and are a part of the community where they work, and when they know parents personally, meeting them in stores, on the streets, and at social gathering. Where parents are their peers, there is enough social pressure to insure that principals relate positively to the community or get out. In an urban district like Portland, principals come to work in the morning and go home to the suburbs at night, thus the concerns of the community are left

behind. The only contact the average principal has is with fellow administrators and staff.

Perhaps the PAESP is right: principals should be judged on performance only. Mr. Moore has been at King for approximately ten years, yet King is at the bottom of the most recently released achievement test scores. The other Albina schools are not much better.

If the principals at the Albina schools were to be carefully evaluated on objective criteria, we believe most would be found seriously lacking. These criteria should include: academic achievement of students; multi-cultural curriculum; teacher training; use of federal funds; staffing ratios within the school; time spent within the school building; relations with staff, parents and community; reputation for diligence and respectability.

Every principal should set a school environment that is conducive to learning, should insure that his teachers are effective, and should provide an example of good character and leadership. To do less is to deprive the child and should not be tolerated.

The principal's association should be glad to accept evaluation on objective criteria. But Mr. Becks own insensitivity was aptly demonstrated by his identification of the BUF and the Black community as a "special interest group" who based judgement of two principals on the bias and opinion "based on political needs."



The African woman

By N. Fungai Kumbula

The newly installed cabinet of Zimbabwe includes four women. Four women out of a 23 person cabinet does not seem like anything to crow about except this is the first time in 90 years that women of any color have held a cabinet position at all in Zimbabwe (or Rhodesia as it was then). In addition to the four ministers, there were women at all others levels of government. No longer are they confined to just being secretaries, stenographers and the like.

One of the first actions the new government of Comrade Robert Mugabe took was to create a Department of Women's Affairs. This department is charged with the task of encouraging and opening up avenues for women to pursue careers in such perennially "male preserves" as electronics, engineering, urban planning, economic and the like. The department which will soon be elevated to ministerial level will be the watchdog to oversee the total elimination of any form of sex discrimination. Women also hold nine of the eighty seats won by the Africans in the recent elections.

The emergence of women as a political force came about as a result of their very active participation during the elections. A major portion of ZANU's unpaid campaign workers were women. During the war of liberation, both wings of the Patriotic Front, ZANU and ZAPU, had a women's regiment. They had started out working mostly as camp aides, nurses and other such "feminine" roles but, as the war progressed, they demanded and received training. Before too long, they were fighting and dying alongside the men. By the time the war ended, they had not only won

the respect of their male colleagues but also that of the enemy.

The role of women in the armed struggle goes way back to the Shona War of 1896, when the Africans took up arms to dislodge British settlers who had settled in the country over the previous six years. It was a female spirit medium, Nehanda Nyakasikana, who urged her people to fight, arguing that this was the way to regain Zimbabwe. She was actually one of the commanders of the African army; after we lost the war, she was hanged by the British. Prime Minister Mugabe appropriately calls her Zimbabwe's first martyr and war heroine.

I would not be at all surprised if women make it all the way to the Zimbabwe Supreme Court within the next five years. They have more than paid their dues. Throughout the long, bitter years of political activity, street demonstrations, party politics, work stoppages, slow downs and recruitment campaigns, they were right there, working as hard and sometimes harder than everybody else. When most of the male leadership was arrested and "silenced" for almost a decade, it was the women who kept the nationalist fervors from being snuffed out. One of the thirteen fundamental freedoms in ZANU's election manifesto reads: "the right of women to equality with men."

Across the border in Mozambique, the government has just formed the Organization of Mozambican Women which is dedicated to the professional training of women through the department of Education and Professional Training. The Organization of Mozambican Women was started even before Mozambique got her independence

but it only operated in the liberated zones. With the war with Rhodesia now concluded, the organization is now being expanded into a national entity.

In Namibia, women are taking an increasingly visible political role. They have been publicly flogged and expelled from their homes alongside of the men. As did their counterparts in Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, they are now taking up arms and fighting alongside the men. They are now two female commanders in the liberation movement, SWAPO leadership.

Dr. Libertine Applous-Amathila, Namibia's first women doctor, is the movement's Assistant Secretary of Health and Education and Lucia Hamutenya is the Secretary for Legal Affairs. Putuse Applous is a member of SWAPO's central committee.

In South Africa, with her husband in jail for the last seventeen years, Winnie Mandela has become the embodiment of the African struggle for freedom. Though hounded and harassed herself for much of the last sixteen years, she remains an constant thorn in the side of the apartheid regime. Lillian Ngoyi who died last month was also one of South Africa's most brilliant Black leaders. The list goes on.

All over Africa, the African woman is coming out of the shadows and taking her rightful place alongside of everybody else. This is further confirmation of the fact that, her position all along had been dictated by responsibility rather than role. The difference is that responsibilities change with circumstances while roles are fixed. Today we salute the African women.

Letters to the Editor

Not all administrators are so great

Letter to Editor:

As a resident here at Corrections Division Release Center, I feel I am qualified to respond to your article of May 15, in regards to Lee Gierloff.

I do not question Ms. Gierloff's integrity, ethics or dedications. I am very concerned however, about different departments under her command that do not possess her qualities, that are badly in need of her supervision.

I refer to the counseling system and job developers. The exploitation of inmates here simply to keep staff people employed certainly needs attention. The job developers efforts are non-existent. This is nothing more than a rip off of state money for an escort and transportation driver, the counselor system seems to have expertise only in game playing. Supervision certainly is lacking here.

Yes, Ms. Gierloff has liberalized leave policy and passes for the selected fortunate that live here. What about the many that have served their time from out of state, or have no one to come get them? These

people daily watch people go on passes or leave, without any possible chance of getting passes for themselves.

Ms. Gierloff statement about removing the entrance gate for "psychological reasons" seem absurd to me, when I can't even see the gate and yet, we have locked iron doors to look at; guards whose efforts are to make this a prison instead of a release center, with their own made up policies and rules, not unlike the walls, the barred windows, fences. What about this psychological effect on people soon to be released? This is simply a red herring effort.

I am not an educated man, nor do I have business administrative abilities, however, if by using just plain common sense, I could not save the state between five (5) and ten (10) thousand dollars a month, I would have to be totally stupid. Let me elaborate.

A man here paroled on the 2nd day of the month. This man, with excess of \$3,000 on the books, social security income, medical cards, totally independent from the state,

still this man was refused release until the 23rd of the month. In this time, he contacted pneumonia 4 or 5 days in the hospital at the state expense, compound this with the \$30.00 per day to support him and then compound this with the people being held here 2-3-4 or 5 months, many paroled ordered, and you will find a very impressive figure of money that should and could be saved. The state very well could give this man \$300,000 upon parole and tell him to get a job and place to live. If the man is sincere he will do this and not return to the system. If he is not sincere then holding him here for months and then getting him a good job, matters not. He will not keep it. It adds up simply to this; the \$300,000 issued upon parole deducted from the thousands of dollars expense to warehouse him here, then release him is pure waste.

As a resident here, excepting Lee Gierloff, I urge reviews, revisions and certainly replacement of the incompetents is needed.

Respectfully,

Clayton L. Keene
38441

Congugal visits for all prisoners

To the Editor:

In answer to brother Malik Ahmad Hassan Ali, "Cell Talk," May 15, 1980. At present, several prison systems in this nation have mildly relented in this direction with the advent of conjugal visits restricted to married men only, in certain privileged institutions.

I'm inclined to believe the conjugal visit privilege should not be restricted to married men, but should extend to all men. For what is marriage but a piece of unfeeling paper that expresses nothing. Yet its very insular rules breed what it allegedly seeks to stamp out.

All men should have the right to unity with his so-called common-law wife, or any consenting female. (The same applies to female prisoners.) Sexual intercourse between man and woman is essential as life itself. The separation of man from woman is one of the greatest inhumanities to man and woman

because it denies man the very creature that makes him whole and complete, and no man should be subjected to this emasculation, regardless of his crime.

Not only has the ban on sex broken up families on the outside but has created more problems inside prisons. Young prisoners are constantly harrassed, attacked, raped and forced into homosexuality for merely the sexual gratification. Prisoners also lie, cheat, steal and kill over homosexuals or potential bed partners.

Another home wrecker is the financial castration of convicted men. Prisoners should have the opportunity to support their families while in prison. Hence the wages in the prison factories, and other prison facilities, should be tantamount to the federal minimum wages. This would enable prisoners to make allotments to their families, thus maintaining their status as the bread-winner.

Sexual and financial castration are the two components of home-wreckers. When a man is convicted and sent to prison, his woman or wife must and will continue her sex life and find a suitable breadwinner for the family. Prisoners should be allowed to maintain their responsibilities as providers and continue their sex life. These are two components essential for his manhood. Should a prisoner be denied his manhood because he is a prisoner? The prison system to effectuate

rehabilitation, must be operated on a basis conducive to the modes of existing cultures, based upon the theory that a man will be back unless properly trained. The idea of punishment must be completely liquidated.

The main purpose of rehabilitation is to prepare one for return to society. Therefore, I'm inclined to believe, it's necessary for the prisoners to keep in contact with those whom he will affiliate with and relate to on his return to the community. It is impracticable (blinking reality) for prisoners to be completely alienated in a microcosm of madness and sickness, then returned to society and expected to function as normal people.

At Parchman, or Mississippi State Penitentiary, conjugal visits are used on a regular basis. Birth control is not forced on couples. Children resulting from conjugal visits are accepted by the welfare department the same as other children. There can be no question about inmate's wives or girlfriends experiencing sexual frustrations. I seriously question the right of the State of Oregon to deny these women their marital rights. They are legally innocent and in view of this innocence their human rights should not be denied.

Respectfully Yours,

Dr. Jamil Cheroovee
Field Dir. for (CORE)



Notes from City Hall

By Charles Jordan
Commissioner of Public Safety

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

By Charles Jordan

"Your spouse (or a person you are living with) has threatened, beaten or harassed you and you are afraid. You have decided you no longer want this person involved in your life."

You may have heard about getting a restraining order. A restraining order is a legal document issued by the courts forbidding a person from interfering with your life and can be enforced up to one year. This legal order protects you so that if the offender comes near you to harass, threaten or in any way harm you, that person will be arrested and held until a judge hears this case in court.

A police officer cannot obtain this order for you, it is the officer's duty, however, to enforce the order. You must first retain an attorney in order to get such an order issued by the Court. To do this you can call legal aid, 227-7991, the Oregon Bar Association or the Community Law Project.

The attorney will take a statement from you regarding the circumstances leading to your request for a restraining order.

From this statement the attorney will create an affidavit which will include your comments. The attorney will then present this affidavit to a judge who will, based on the courts discretion, sign the order and set bail for \$1,000 to \$10,000. The documents are filed in court and a deputy or process server delivers the order to the offender.

You will receive a copy of the restraining order so that you have proof of its existence.

You can get this type of restraining order, if:

If you are married to the offender.

If you have been married to the offender.

If you were living with the offender (not married) and filed for a restraining order within one year of separation.

In order to maintain peace at domestic disturbance calls, police officers will take any person into custody who the officers believe to have violated the terms of a restraining order properly issued

and on file.

After evacuating all available elements at the scene of a domestic disturbance, if an officer has probable cause to believe that there has been an assault or a viable threat to commit serious bodily injury, the officer will take the perpetrator into custody on that charge.

Keep in mind that an assault need not have taken place to effect an arrest. Restraining orders issued by the court and filed in accordance with the provisions of the Abuse Prevention Act are enforceable at the scene of a domestic disturbance.

If the complaint at the scene indicates that there is a Certified Copy of a restraining order on file, the officer will contact the Records Division to obtain the terms and bail described in that order. If the terms of the order have been violated the officer will arrest and take the violator into custody. The custody report will show the charge as "Civil Contempt."

This order is enforceable anywhere in the State of Oregon and the offender will remain in jail until bail is paid or a judge releases the violator.

This restraining order is renewable after one year.

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