

National Black Political Convention meets

The National Black Political Assembly (NBPA), an outgrowth of the historic National Black Political Convention held in Gary, Indiana in 1972, will convene its fourth Convention in New Orleans from August 21st to 24th.

The NBPA was formed as a direct result of the Gary Convention. At the Gary Convention, the first of its kind in America, over 8,000 persons attended and heard the leaders of the NBPA in conjunction with the Convention delegates, develop an alternative Black Politics for Black people.

More significantly, the NBPA adopted a "National Black Political Agenda" at the Gary Convention, and the agenda has since its adoption, been considered one of the most comprehensive statements of Black concerns, goals and policy preferences in this generation.

Using the agenda as its guide, the NBPA has taken stands on issues of concern to Black people as well as raising its own issues of concern and holding conventions throughout the country.

This year's convention theme is "Developing A Progressive Black

Agenda for the 1980's from the Grass Roots". The Louisiana Black Political Assembly is serving as host.

According to Mashariki Kurudisha, co-chairperson of NBPA, "We expect approximately 2,000 persons, including delegates, alternates and observers from throughout the country. Highlighting the convention, in addition to our principal speakers, will be a series of interesting and exciting workshops focusing on a wide range of topics and issues."

These include employment,

housing, education, economic development, health, food, land, energy, alternative technology, Black culture, the Black Church, liberation, youth and students, Black women, te elderly, labor, the media and community development.

Minister Louis Farrakhan will be the keynote speaker, speaking on "Building a Grass Roots Black Political Party in the 80s".

Dr. Barbara Seizemore, former Superintendent of the Washington, D.C. Public Schools and considered one of the nation's most progressive educational innovators, will address

the topic of "Building Community Based Institutions." Dr. Seizemore will include in her remarks a position that she has long maintained that the Black community must participate more fully in the existing public school systems in the United States.

Father Albert J. McKnight, recently appointed member of the National Consumer Bank, will speak on "Where have we been? Where are we going?" An activist scholar, Father McKnight is president of the Southern Cooperative Development Fund, Inc.

Among the Convention goals will be: to adopt a statement of principles for the development of an Independent Black Political Party; to offer a major statement on the state of the Black Nation; to update the 1972 National Black Political Agenda; to examine the relationship of the National Black Community in America to Africa, the Caribbean and the Third World; and, to provide analysis of the politico-economic order in the United States.

The Convention will be held at the downtown Hyatt Regency in New Orleans.

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Sonja Coleman and friend explain boycott issues during picket of Lloyd Center. Because of the involvement of Bob Cameron, vice president of the Lloyd Corporation in the school board recall movement, the Black United Front is asking Black people and supporters not to spend their money at Lloyd Center.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Senior citizens seek service center site

The inner Northeast senior citizens have been assured of the availability of \$100,000 from the City and County to purchase facilities for a senior citizen center.

The Near Northeast Seniors, Inc., which is chaired by Maude Young, is an outgrowth of the Northeast Senior Citizens Service Center which was established by the Model Cities Project. The Northeast Senior Citizens Service Center, which became an exemplary program and is the model for other senior citizens programs in the metropolitan area, was gradually phased out of existence after the termination of Model Cities.

The center was established and operated by a policy board of senior citizens, chaired by Mrs. Marie Smith. At its height, the center provided transportation, handyman services, telephone reassurance, emergency help, and educational and recreational programs - all provided by a contingent of senior citizens they employed part time.

Three years ago the program, under a new City policy, was sub-contracted to the Urban League of Portland with the senior citizens board in merely an advisory capacity. Last summer the demise of the center was completed with the move from its former location on Union Avenue, which in the meantime had become unsuitable, to King Neighborhood Facility where they share space with the youth program.

Although it is a location for the program offices, the current facilities do not provide adequate space for the senior citizens.

In an effort to regain control of their center the seniors incorporated their board as the Inner Northeast Senior Citizens, Inc. and attempted to get their own City contract. This hope was not fulfilled, and the Urban League was awarded a four year contract to operate the service program.

The opportunity to again have a center that would provide space for activities as well as house the service program offices arose with the availability of a \$100,000 one-time grant. For several months a Task Force, chaired by Maude Young and Robert Phillips, have been meeting to discuss potential sites and to plan fund raising activities.

Monday the Task Force was presented with two possible sites - 4128 NE Union Avenue and 1516 NE Killingsworth.

The property at 4128 N.E. Union, which is owned by S. M. and G. Home Development Contractors, Inc. (Eddie Moss) is a two-story frame building with a full basement,

built in 1904. Max Bolte, with the Community Design Center, explained that the first floor would be usable for seniors providing a ramp were built to provide access to the rear door, which is above ground level. He said the furnace, electrical work and plumbing seem to be in good condition. The building has a parking lot in the rear, which extends to Grand Avenue, but there will be no parking on Union Avenue.

Moss has agreed to sell the adjoining property for future expansion and two additional pieces of property are potentially available.

The property at 1516 NE Killingsworth is owned by Coast Janitorial Service. This is a one-story, masonry building with no basement, built in 1938. It has an adjoining parking lot, convenient to the front door. Adjacent property is also available for expansion. Watts

said the building will probably require a new furnace, extensive rewiring and lighting and possibly some plumbing. Since it has an extremely high roof, it will require a lowered ceiling.

The Task Force eliminated the Union Avenue property from consideration and extended the time limit for a property search until August 18th, hoping to find a more suitable building.



Reginald Hendrix (right) and Mark Sanchez Oregon representatives to Boy's Nation visit with Senator Mark Hatfield while in Washington, D.C.

Hendrix represents Oregon

By Stephanie Cole

Reginald Hendrix who was elected Governor of the 1981 Beavers Boy's State, represented Oregon at the Boy's Nation in Washington, D.C. The week long session was held July 18-27 at the American University. The session was sponsored by The American Legion.

Hendrix's main responsibility as Oregon's representative was to write

a Legislative Bill and try to have it passed. Hendrix's bill was a proposed Federal Bottle Bill modeled after Oregon's own bottle bill.

Upon arriving, all the representatives became Senators, and were divided into two political parties, the Federalist and the Nationalists. Senate sessions composed of both parties, were held and a Senate Sub-

committee reviewed each proposed Bill by the Senators.

The activities of Boy's Nation included: a dance with Girl's Nation held upon their departure and Boy's Nation arrival, a full day on Capitol Hill, tours of the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorial, the Washington monument, the State Department, the White House, Arlington (Please turn to Page 6 Col 3)

Portland youth seek world titles

Five Portland students are with the fifty-two member National AAU/USA freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling teams currently in Stockholm, Sweden seeking to extend U.S. domination of the World Cadet Championships.

AAU/USA teams have been quite successful in previous World Schoolboy events, winning six of the seven team championships. This is the first time that the age group competition, Intermediate Division (13-14), Advanced Division (15-16), has been held in Europe.

The American teams qualified through the Amateur Athletic Union's Junior Olympic program. Top place finishers in the AAU Grand National Championships (July 17-20 in Lincoln, Neb.) qualified for the Schoolboy Team eliminations. After selection, the squads trained for one week in Lin-

coln, Neb.

For the first time Greco-Roman wrestling is part of the World Schoolboy program. Greco-Roman involves the exclusive use of upper body holds, as compared to freestyle, where attacks are permitted below the waist. There were 400 participants in the Grand National Greco-Roman tournament, making it one of the largest Greco-Roman competitions of all time.

Marc Sprague of Portland is the best known of the U.S. wrestlers, having won five consecutive Schoolboy crowns.

William Taylor also has won previous Schoolboy titles. Others from Portland are: Keith Stewart, advanced freestyle team; John Wachsmith, advanced Greco-Roman; and Andre Taylor, intermediate Greco-Roman.

Billygate: The Washington establishment fights for survival

By Frank Viviano

(PNS) Shortly after the Democratic Party primary season ended in June, a curious scene unfolded at the White House. When Jimmy Carter and Edward Kennedy emerged before TV cameras from their first and only post-primary meeting, Kennedy was all smiles. But the President looked unaccountably troubled -- even though he had "whipped Kennedy's ass" in the primaries, just as he had predicted months earlier.

What troubled him? Any answer is speculative, but amidst the current furor over "Billygate," the

campaign to free primary-committed convention delegates and the new coziness between Kennedy and John Anderson, that curious White House scene is beginning to make sense. It is almost certain that the June conversation turned to subjects of an unpleasant character for Jimmy Carter -- perhaps some embarrassing information about brother Billy, perhaps the threat of a Kennedy/Anderson alliance.

Whatever Kennedy told Carter that day, the real message conveyed in the meeting was that the Massachusetts Senator held a critical trump card: high-ranking membership in the Washington "Club," the deeply entrenched

power structure in the Capital which includes the nation's most influential legislators, senior civil servants and journalists. The Kennedy family has been a key element in the Club since the Senator's father went to Washington during the New Deal.

But the membership list decidedly excludes Jimmy Carter, and despite his incumbency and record string of primary victories that may be enough to eliminate from the Democratic ticket.

The candidacy of Ronald Reagan makes this scenario all the more plausible. For should Carter be renominated to face him, it would mark the first time in 50 years that

neither major party candidate represents the Washington establishment.

Unlike Carter, however, Reagan has his own establishment: an independent power base in the neo-conservative West, the populous and prosperous exception to the general rule of melancholic American depression these days. Few people in Washington understand with any clarity what Reagan means, regardless of their party affiliation. But they respect the power he symbolizes.

Reagan has signalled his intention to apply a shock treatment to government, and the people who comprise the government are plainly

scared. Rumors have been circulating for months that even mid-level staffers in the federal bureaucracy are looking for new jobs elsewhere.

Carter's approach to government has never commanded either fearful respect or sympathetic cooperation. It sought a middle ground between the tired and largely discredited policies of the Democratic Party's liberal wing -- the ideological home of most federal bureaucrats -- and the slightly terrifying, incomprehensible alternative posed by the new right. Although many Americans find that ground congenial, it does not measure up to a well-organized base of power.

Carter is synonymous with the New South, less a real geographical entity than a buzz term invented by journalists in search of catchy definitions. The New South has none of the intransigent will of the Old South and none of the economic force of what Kirkpatrick Sale calls the "Southern Rim," which draws its power from the concentrated financial and population centers of Texas and Southern California. Jimmy Carter's Atlanta is at best a very poor sister to Los Angeles and Houston, and an anomaly in the region which surrounds it.

Behind the smokescreen of (Please turn to Page 7 Col 1)