

Adams, Columbia/Whitaker closure considered

Adams High School and Columbia/Whitaker Middle School are among the schools included on the most recent school closure/consolidation list by the school district's School Closure Committee. Jefferson and Boise, which appeared on earlier lists, are not included.

The committee stressed that this is not the final list they will present to the school board and that more

schools could be added.

All the schools in the district were rated in five areas: facilities and costs, program, desegregation, neighborhood support, student services. Several schools were listed for non-closure because they are important to the desegregation program and others because they have strong community support.

Adams is included in the list for

potential closures because it is considered to have too few students to offer a comprehensive high school program and the committee found "no neighborhood feeling" about the advisability of closing the school. The committee considers the closure of Adams and the use of the building for Columbia/Whitaker as a valid alternative.

Other high schools under consideration for closing are Washington/Monroe which has too few students and has little neighborhood support (according to the committee), and Cleveland, which has poor physical facilities and little neighborhood support.

Middle and elementary schools still under consideration for closing or consolidation are Glenhaven,

Sacajawea, Vestal, Foster, Woodmere, Arleta, Lane, Brooklyn, Grout, Abernathy, Buckman, Hollywood and Normandale.

On the west side only Sylvan and Maplewood are named. Maplewood probably will not be closed because children were transferred there after Multnomah closed, although Maplewood and neighboring Mary

Rieke are both underenrolled.

The committee will study enrollment patterns that would develop if any of these schools were closed or consolidated and will present their findings to the public and to the school board late in January.

Committees to oppose closure of their schools have been formed in the Adams and Jefferson areas.

PORTLAND OBSERVER

Volume XI Number 11
January 1, 1981
25¢ per copy

USPS 959-680-855



Dr. Carlos Weekly examines a patient.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Dentists join talents, careers

By Kathryn Hall Bogle

Dr. Samuel J. Brown, Jr., and Dr. Carlos Weekly, dentists, have joined together in a professional association that works well for them both.

Dr. Brown, whose commodious offices the two dentists share, is a 1948 dentistry graduate of Howard University. He has been in successful practice in Portland for 25 years.

Born and reared in Savannah, Georgia, Dr. Brown had his first offices in Marietta, Georgia. A different experience in a totally different environment came to Dr. Brown when he became captain in the U.S.A.F., and found himself stationed in Fairbanks, Alaska for a 17 month stretch. His wife, the late Annetta T. Brown and their infant daughter, Cheryl, joined him Alaska.

Discharge from the military came in California but the family decided on the northwest for their new home and chose Portland.

Dr. Brown has a son, Samuel III, living in Portland. His daughter, Cheryl Brown Glass, now lives in California. A brother, who is also a dentist, practices in Geary, Indiana. A sister, who lives in Daytona Beach, Florida, is a librarian there. In the office situation, Mrs.

Genevieve Chaney, a recent graduate in dental hygiene, looks after the dental hygiene of children. Miss Ina Hart serves both dentists as receptionist and keeps appointments running smoothly.

Dr. Carlos Weekly, associate and sharing dental offices with Dr. Samuel J. Brown, Jr., is a June, 1980 graduate of the University of Oregon Dental School. He was born and brought up in Portland, the son of Mary and Willie C. Weekly. He went to Holladay and Washington High School and later received a bachelor's degree in education from Portland State University.

Dr. Weekly is married to the former Edna McCree, herself a graduate of PSU in Education.

Aside from espousing the time-honored maxim "See your dentist every year," Dr. Weekly is vocal on the subject of education for all children with some special messages for Black children.

Understanding that costs for higher education are mounting with rapidity, Dr. Weekly points out that "Dental school (in Oregon) is geared to the white middle class male."

"If you are poor and Black, you will have to work and work hard to keep abreast."

Dr. Weekly confesses he hadn't,

as a youngster, yearned to be a dentist. In fact, he recalls, he had no special thing in mind he wanted strongly to do. There had been no career dangled tantalizingly before his eyes. No challenge to charge up his imagination - until his last few days at Portland State.

He was walking down the halls at PSU when he saw it.

A placard caught his eye. It stopped Carlos Weekly in his tracks. He stood there rooted and just stared. And stared.

The sign said, "How would you like to have a career right on the mouth?"

Carlos Weekly turned into that office and began to ask questions about going into dentistry.

Looking back over his 24 years of going to school in Oregon, Dr. Weekly shares some cogent reflections on his personal experiences: "If I had it to do over again, I'd learn how to study," he begins. "I didn't learn to study in grade school. I didn't learn how in high school. I went to school regularly. I didn't make waves. I made no trouble. I just went there."

"I was classed as an 'under-achiever' in high school. It probably was my label in grade school too, as teachers usually accept and treat children according to (Please turn to Page 6 Col 4)

OABA calls leadership meeting

The third Call To Action Leadership Conference will be held January 31, 1981, Calvin O. L. Henry, President of the Oregon Assembly For Black Affairs, announced. This one day conference will be held at the Chumaree Rode-way Inn., located at 3301 Market Street N.E., in Salem. Registration begins at 7:45 A.M., and the fee is \$15.00.

The purpose of this conference is to bring together persons concerned with the political development of the Black people of Oregon, to in-

form them on pertinent issues which will directly affect the vital interests of Black Oregonians during the 1980s, and to prepare a legislative agenda with a strategy of implementation.

Oregon is expected to receive a fifth congressional seat as a result of the 1980 Census. Thus, reapportionment will be the key issue confronting the 1981 Legislature. The Legislature must enact a criteria for reapportionment equity which considered the interest of Black Oregonians. And Black leaders must assist the Legislature in

developing the criteria. The conference will discuss this issue. Also the legislative districts in northeast Portland must be drawn with this equity in mind.

Henry stated, "A new feature is being added to this one day conference. That is a Recognition Luncheon. At this Recognition Luncheon, OABA will be honoring several Blacks who have contributed to the political development of the Black community statewide."

Governor Vic Atiyeh will be the luncheon speaker.

Textbooks foster discrimination

The nation's major publishers still are not portraying females and racial minorities fairly in children's textbook stories, say two educators who have been analyzing school books for the past decade.

Margaret Lumpkin and Gwyneth Britton, professors of education at Oregon State University, have pioneered the use of scientific methods to determine such biases as gender, race and career in major textbooks.

Their latest study of 10 current series of reading texts show little significant improvement since the

early 1970s, in either numerical proportion or role quality, for females and minorities.

Females, in their latest survey, comprise 16 percent of the major characters in major textbook stories about children. That is the same percentage Lumpkin and Britton arrived at in an earlier study of 1974-76 books, and a 2 percent increase over books published from 1958-70.

"The quality of roles of female characters has not changed much either -- women are still dull and incompetent," said Britton. "There are too many women in pink collar roles, such as waiters, secretary and clerk. There are too few leadership roles and far too many subsidiary and secondary roles, rather

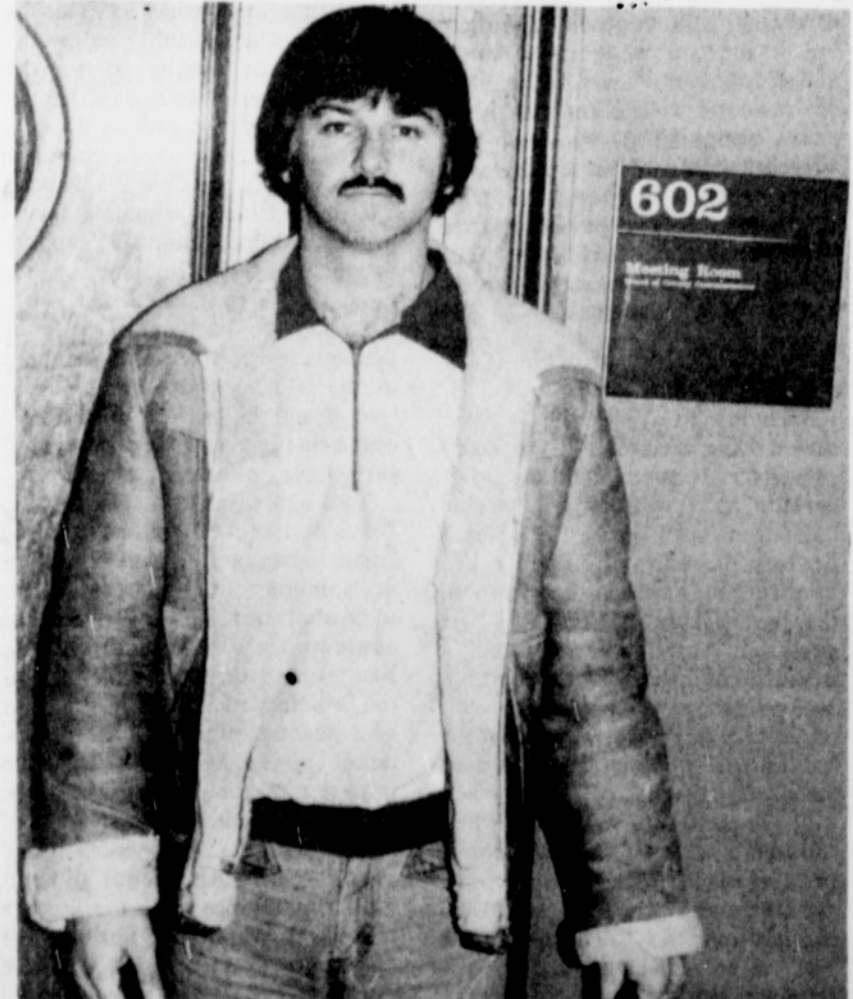
than equal roles."

While the number of female characters remained constant in the professors' last two studies, the percentage of racial minority characters -- both men and women -- dropped.

In the 1974-76 textbooks studied, minority women were accorded 4 percent of the character roles and minority men 12 percent. But in the current study, both categories have dropped back and are identical to the 1958-70 levels of 2 and 9 percent, respectively.

"Minorities, with a total of 16 percent representation in the 74-76 study, were starting to achieve some semblance of equality, at least in the proportion of roles given them," said Lumpkin. "But they've slipped (Please turn to Page 9 Col 4)

Turney attacks Rocky Butte abuse



Frank Turney ready to testify before the Multnomah County Commission on jail abuse. (Photo: Thomas Golden)

By Nathaniel Scott

Frank Turney, an ex-offender and member of the Northwest Ex-offender Association, was forcibly removed from the County Commission's public hearing because of an alleged anonymous phone call.

Turney was at the meeting (Dec. 18) to protest the discriminatory handling of Black prisoners, and the brutal punishment of chains and other degrading methods used at the Rocky Butte Jail.

The call, supposedly inferred that Turney had a gun. Disregarding the fact that he is a well known personality in the Multnomah County Courthouse, member of ACLU's Jail Committee, executive board member of the Ex-offender Association, and former member of the Multnomah County Community Corrections Advisory Committee, he was forcibly removed from a packed house that included some one-hundred students from David Douglas High School.

As an example of the type of treatment Turney was protesting, is a hand written signed statement, by Inmate James G. Roberts II, Rocky Butte jail. Roberts states: "On December 5, 1980, they (officers) took me out of my cell and rammed my head into the wall, put

me in waste (waist) and leg irons on me and left me in the old segregation unit with nothing on but under shorts for eight hours."

He went on to say that after the eight hour period was up, the irons were removed and he was given a pair of coveralls and spent another twenty-seven hours in a part of the jail that's supposed to be closed, "the old segregation unit."

Turney returned to the commission's meeting December 23, and made some recommendations to the board.

1. An internal investigation into the use of the bar arm and choke holds. The choke hold is the application of pressure on the neck, which constricts the functioning of the carotid artery.

Recently, U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi in Los Angeles, ordered the Los Angeles Police Department to limit the use of the bar arm and choke hold until they are properly trained how to use them.

2. Less discriminatory method of handling Black prisoners.

Turney's contention is that the handling of prisoners directly influences their behavior upon re-entry into society.

He is considering legal action against all parties involved in the fracas at the courthouse.

Barrett to study in Atlanta

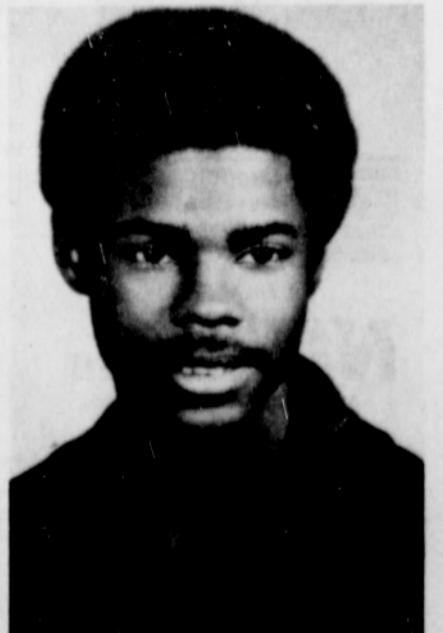
Spencer Barrett will leave Portland this week to attend Inter-denominational Theological Seminary in Atlanta, where he will major in divinity and social services.

Barrett is a 1980 graduate of the University of Portland. After coming to Oregon from West Virginia, he attended Jackson High School where he was student body president during his senior year, was drum major for the marching band and played the trombone. While in high school he lettered in tennis, played a leading role in the high school drama, and attended Boy's State.

While attending the University of Portland, Barrett worked part time for the Metropolitan Youth Commission and did an internship with the Northeast Youth Service Center.

Barrett became a Licentiate in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1976 and was ordained a Deacon in 1978. He is Sunday School superintendent and associate minister of Bethel AME Church.

He is the son of Richard and Joanne Barrett.



SPENCER BARRETT

Since his junior year in high school, Barrett has been a graphic arts, camera person for the Observer, responsible for screening pictures and making negatives in preparation for printing of the newspaper.