



Chief Still Reports

An interview:

Darnell Valentine



Superintendent selection



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PDC arrow misses its target

Almost ten months ago the mayor and the City's Economic Planning Section announced plans to target inner northeast Portland for economic development with a comprehensive investment strategy. The City's mayor-appointed Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC), voted its unanimous support of specifically targeting King, Boise and Eliot neighborhoods. Humboldt was also to receive study for future targeting of its commercial areas. A broader surrounding impact area was to be from I-5 to N.E. 42nd Ave. and from Columbia Blvd. to the Banfield Freeway. Within the three targeted neighborhoods, specific project sites were to be identified with efforts made to attract commercial and light industrial development to these areas and with project resources and responsibility assigned.

At the time of the Mayor's second organization of economic planning and development, transferring all activities to the Portland Develop-

ment Commission, the *Observer* asked, "What role will citizens of this area, or future targeted areas in the City, have in recommending projects or programs and appropriate resources designed to enhance their community's well-being?" Asked also was whether the mayor and City Council would relinquish their authority and responsibility to PDC for planning and allocating City resources in economic development.

A draft of an "Economic Development Program for Northeast Target Area" has been circulated by PDC to the press and community groups. Upon examination, one first notices that the boundaries of this document's targeted area differ from those approved by EDAC. Why is it that the specific neighborhoods of King, Boise and Eliot are no longer to be the prime target of concern, with viable commercial/industrial sites to be identified and targeted for marketing efforts by PDC, as was originally proposed by

the City and EDAC?

Instead, PDC proposes to concentrate its efforts in the Columbia Blvd. and Lower Union Ave. areas, both of which were included previously within the proposed broad impact area, with potential to create employment for northeast residents. Now these areas are to be the prime focus of activity by PDC.

While both of these areas have problems, previously identified by the City and detailed in PDC's plan for northeast, these are areas ripe for development, which will occur with or without PDC and other City resources. There is nothing inherently wrong in addressing needs in these areas. But to make them the prime focus of their efforts to allow PDC to escape the burden of addressing in a comprehensive and coordinated manner the needs of the most deteriorated area of the northeast and the city.

Though PDC notes problems in the Columbia Blvd. and Lower Union areas, its proposed plan does

little to address the identified problems. For instance, one constraint upon Columbia Blvd. development is said to be lack of sewers and poor storm drainage. But PDC offers no solution to the problem. EDA, formerly the funding source for economic development, faces dismantlement. Does the City intend to use part of its capital improvements budget as part of the northeast program? This is not indicated in the plan. Additionally, Lower Albina District problems the City has identified include railroad crossings. No proposal is made in the plan to deal with this and other problems noted.

In targeting Lower Union, will PDC have money to buy out owners to assemble land, or is Lower Union the area PDC proposes to give urban renewal designation?

Preliminary City Council approval for developing an urban renewal plan for the inner northeast area is given to PDC with this plan's adoption. (Please turn to page 11 column 1)

FBI faces minority harassment charges

Amnesty International has called for an inquiry into the effects on U.S. trials of abuses by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), particularly in the convictions of a Black militant and an American Indian now serving life sentences.

In a new report, the worldwide human rights movement called on the United States Government to set up an independent commission of inquiry into the influence of FBI activities on the criminal justice system. It said the inquiry should include the cases of Elmer Pratt, a leader of the Black Panther Party, and Richard Marshall, a member of the American Indian Movement, both convicted of murder after being targeted for FBI intelligence action.

Elmer Pratt, convicted in California in 1972, and Richard Marshall, convicted in South Dakota in 1976, both say they are political prisoners. Both men argue that they are victims of "frame-ups"—fabrication of evidence and withholding of vital information by the authorities in order to get them convicted.

The Amnesty International report, a detailed 144-page study based on examination of thousands of pages of official transcripts and documents, cites many examples of irregularities by the FBI, the major national law enforcement agency in the U.S., in the cases of activists from militant groups targeted for FBI intelligence work.

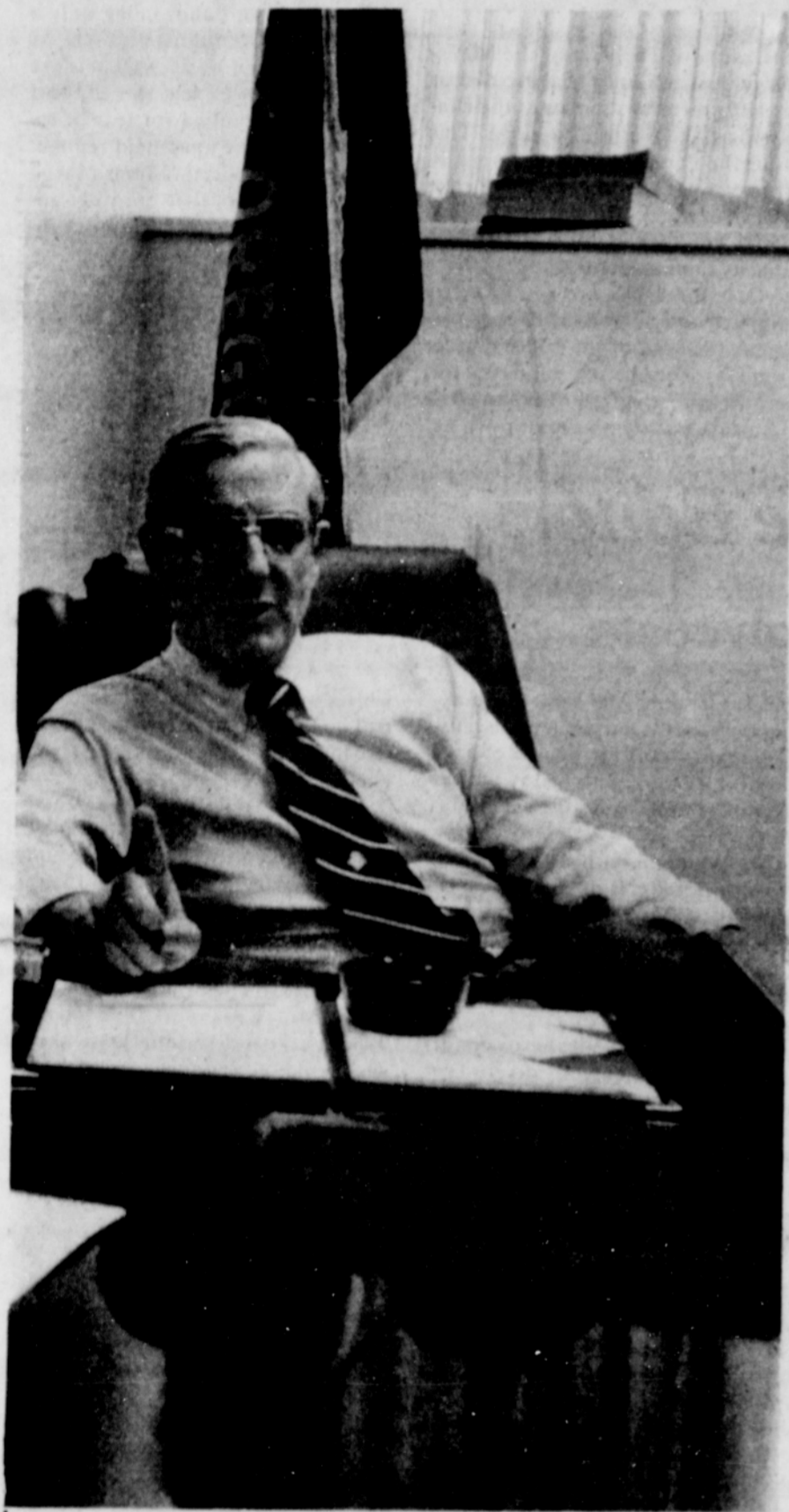
Production of false evidence, mis-

statements about FBI action, harassment, infiltration of defense teams by informants and failure to make available information which the defense might have used are all shown to have occurred. The report does not comment on juries' decisions on the basis of the information given them, but says an independent, overall inquiry is needed to determine whether the basis of fair trial was undermined. It stresses that Amnesty International has not tried to judge questions of guilt or innocence.

Some of the abuses documented were part of the FBI's COINTEL-PRO program, aimed at disruption of target organizations, which officially ended in 1971; but other misconduct took place long after that

under investigation programs.

The report, entitled *Proposal for a commission of inquiry into the effect of domestic intelligence activities on criminal trials in the United States of America*, says the inquiry should try to determine whether misconduct which judges might have treated as isolated irregularities formed part of a pattern. Amnesty International, it points out, does not assume that a defendant should automatically be acquitted if FBI misconduct is shown. "But there comes a point," it adds, "when the number or type of measures taken against members of a political group suggest that it may be impossible to decide whether a particular case has been affected by law enforcement (Please turn to page 11 column 1)



Governor Victor Atiyeh visited Albina this week to receive citizen input and to assess the effects of state programs on the citizens and businesses of the area. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

BIA Secretary projects Indian education cuts

Kenneth Smith, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, credits education with his successes in life. "From the earliest I can remember, it was always instilled in my mind that an education was necessary. It was essential. And it was just something that I would do. There was never any doubts about it."

Yet, he informed the National Indian Education Association, meeting in Portland, to expect substantial cuts in federal funding of Indian education programs.

"In our recommendations there is not a single program that is untouched and some must be sacrificed to save others more central to our mission," he reported. Expensive post-secondary specialty schools such as Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute might have to be closed. Boarding schools might have to be consolidated, with children travelling farther from home. Adult education will be eliminated.

States might have to provide more services for Indian children to compensate for federal reductions, although the federal government has the responsibility for education of Indian people. . . . by suggesting the possibility of more

state participation, I am not suggesting the abdication of the Federal responsibility for assuring the provision of their education."

Smith emphasized the primary responsibility of tribal groups for the social and economic well being of the people on reservations, saying it is very important that the Indian community accept and recognize the primary responsibility for the education of Indian children. The federal government and the states have roles but the Indian community must make the decisions, provide the leadership and shape the education Indian children receive.

"The reductions in Federal funding, consequently cannot be used as an excuse for not trying -- or not succeeding."

Smith was raised on the Warm Springs Reservation and attended boarding school there. He attended public school from 6th through 12th grade, then graduated from the University of Oregon with a BA in accounting and business administration. After graduation he worked for the Warm Springs Tribes, becoming business manager. He also served on the Oregon State Board of Education.

Speaking of Schools

Dr. Matthew Prophet, Superintendent of the Lansing, Michigan public schools, is a candidate for the position of Superintendent of the Portland Public Schools. Following are excerpts from his replies to questions of the Superintendent Citizens Advisory Committee.

Accountability: I know that there are five things that need to be done. The first thing is that some program or some form of managerial specialty is established to ensure that there is a quality educational program taking place and that of course . . . is my first and principle responsibility, to ensure that every single aspect of every single activity or program ongoing in the Portland school district, or any school district for that matter, is in fact the highest quality that can be offered anywhere.

The second thing, of course, is that we have to have accountability for planning. I think that many of the problems that districts run into . . . I think that many of your problems have come too from what I perceive to have been a lack of planning. And there's no way for you to have been accountable in some of the other areas when the whole aspect of planning for global issues you were dealing with—for

example school closures—there's no way it could have gone well except by accident. So you have to be accountable for planning.

The third item is that whatever you plan and whatever you deliver in terms of instructional quality has to be supported and you have to organize your whole support system to make sure both instructional support and non-instructional support are there.

Of course you have to be accountable . . . to evaluate what you do. And the evolution has to take place in three dimensions . . . the evaluation of people. Education can never be more valuable than the people involved because education is people. Second, of course, is organizational evaluation . . . and third is program evaluation.

Racial fairness: To me racial fairness translates into those factors that impact on equal educational opportunity.

The very people who ought to be more involved in the formulation of policy that govern the schools are the ones most likely to be left out because you generally find when you form committees the perpetuation of the same kind of involvement of people who traditionally for the last 150 years are involved in schools. You (Please turn to page 10 column 1)



DR. MATTHEW PROPHET

(Photo: Richard Brown)