

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

Inspired by the battle cry of the Revolutionary War—"No taxation without representation"—Paul Cuffy refused to pay his Massachusetts tax. When threatened with jail he paid but he sent a petition, signed by several Blacks, to the Legislature. The petition demanded relief from taxes because they had 'no voice or influence in the election of those who tax us.' Eventually the state passed a law giving Blacks the same rights as other citizens.

Through the history of the nation Blacks have been caught up in a desperate struggle to survive in a system where whites hold total power. Although the problems concerning the role of Black people in this society have always been a part of the nation's political discussion, Blacks have been powerless to implement an agenda of their own.



Representative Adam Clayton Powell



Early union march of protest.



March on Washington

We Salute Portland's First Black Police Officer

By the late 19th Century, the New Port Republican Club had enough clout to secure the placement of a Black man, George Hardin, on the Portland Police Bureau.



Officer George Hardin
1894



POLICE OFFICER

\$1,548.00 Starting Per Month

\$2,205.00 After Five Years Service

The Portland Police Bureau's Minority Recruiting Unit is seeking qualified minorities and women for the position of Police Officer.

If you are interested in a career in law enforcement and are 21 years or older, have a high school diploma or G.E.D., are a U.S. citizen and have no felony convictions,

WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOU!

For further information contact:

Officer Paul Maxey 248-5653, Personnel Division

Portland Police Bureau

222 S.W. Pine, Portland, Oregon 97204



Paul Robeson was one of the great minds and most accomplished and unique artists the world has produced.

The son of an escaped slave, he rose from humble beginnings to become a scholar, all-around athlete, orator and linguist, fluent in more than twenty languages, and a dazzling star in theatre, film and on the concert stage. He counted among his friends and acquaintances men and women such as first lady Eleanor Roosevelt, Jawaharlal Nehru, Nikita Krushchev, George Bernard Shaw, Kwame Nkrumah, and countless others.

Paul Robeson refused to allow his personal success to blind him to the exploitation and oppression of his people, sacrificing millions of dollars in the process. In the 1950s, during the McCarthy era, he was persecuted for his outspoken ideas and prevented from working as a concert artist. His passport was canceled for eight years to prevent his traveling abroad, because the United States government considered his activities on behalf of Black liberation in the 1930s and '40s treason.

Incredibly, Paul Robeson survived and, when the hysteria of the McCarthy period ebbed, he resumed his career as an artist in America and abroad. After more than four decades, illness dictated his retirement from public life. He died in Philadelphia in 1976 at the age of 77.

The so-called western democracies—including our own... can find no answer before the bar of world justice for their treatment of the Negro people... We must have the courage to shout at the top of our voices about our injustices and we must lay the blame... where it has belonged for over 300 years of slavery and misery, right here on our own doorstep—not in any faraway place... We do not want to die in vain any more on foreign battlefields for Wall Street and the greedy supporters of domestic facism. If we must die, let it be in Mississippi or Georgia! Let it be wherever we are lynched and deprived of our rights as human beings!

Paul Robeson 1949