



**School Board candidates**

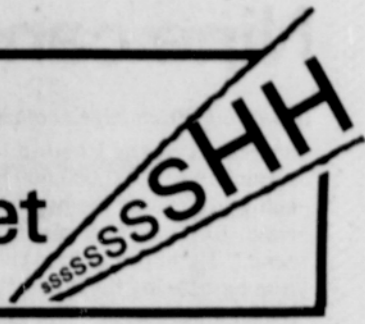
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## Cease fights Ivancie's Rocky Butte plan

by Larry Baker

It's a long journey from Portland's City Council Chambers to the floor of the Oregon State Legislature. The highway will soon be made wider by conflict over \$41 million appropriated by the legislature for the closure of Rocky Butte County Jail.



REP. JANE CEASE

Rocky Butte, which is due for complete closing in November of this year, is being promoted as a holding facility by Mayor Frank Ivancie—part of his "war on crime."

Representative Jane Cease, chairperson of the House Committee on Transportation, believes Ivancie is blowing a political smokescreen because there are no funds to continue Rocky Butte's operation beyond November without going to the tax-

payers.

"This \$41 million will be spent in the proper manner," said Rep. Cease, "and the Transportation Department is not going into the jail business." The \$41 million in question is part of the federal funds paid to the state for the county jail property, which is in the path of the new highway.

Last Tuesday I-205, which connects east Multnomah County with the State of Washington, was completed. The controversy over the new state-owned facility is heating up. Of the \$41 million paid for the jail, one million was used for expansion and renovation of the soon-to-be closed facility and \$33 million to build the new Justice Center which will house the new jail.

Originally the completion of I-205 and the completion of the Justice Center were to have occurred at the same time, but because of a speed-up in construction of the highway the new jail was not ready when the highway opened. The jail will be ready for occupancy in November, 1983, and the current plan is to close Rocky Butte at that time.

Since no money has been budgeted by the State, County or City to continue operation of Rocky Butte, Rep. Cease is questioning Ivancie's motives in calling for continued use. "For years Multnomah County grand juries have seen Rocky Butte as unsafe and not meeting the American Corrections Association's jail standards, but Ivancie wants to pump taxpayers' dollars into it—money Oregon doesn't have."

Even if Rocky Butte were to continue in use it would have to be closed when additional lanes are built, possibly by 1985. When this occurs, Rocky Butte would have only 90 days to vacate. Rep. Cease explained that if both the Justice Center jail and Rocky Butte were full, there would be nowhere to move the Rocky Butte inmates except to the streets.

Rep. Cease sees Ivancie's move as "an unplanned demand on bucks from the taxpayers." She calls it "Ivancie's own correctional impromptu plan." Rep. Cease has introduced HB 2745, which will require closure in November.

"If the \$41 million is spent for other than what it was intended for, we Oregonians will end up having to reimburse the federal government," Rep. Cease said. "My first responsibility is to the Oregon taxpayer and not to Ivancie's weird ideas about operating raggedy and unsafe jails."

Standing in the wings is Attorney Jerome La Barre, whose major concern will be to represent prisoners filing law suits against noise, pollution and lack of sanitation if the old jail is to continue in operation after November, even with some expensive major remodeling.

Mayor Ivancie will soon appear before Rep. Cease's Transportation Committee, but Rep. Cease believes his request for any change in the plans for closure of Rocky Butte will fall on deaf ears.

(Next week: Mayor Ivancie's plan.)



Eliot Early Childhood Education Center students admire Indian pennant shown by Ed Elmo at the school's "Celebration of People." (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

## Corrections officers fight transfer

by Larry Baker

There is another jailhouse fight in Multnomah County but this time it is not between the prisoners and the guards. It is between the guards and their boss, Multnomah County Sheriff Fred Pearce.

Last week the Multnomah County Correctional Officers Union sought a court injunction, seeking to prevent Pearce from replacing correctional officers with deputy sheriffs in key positions such as in the courthouse and in transporting prisoners.

By a vote of the people last year, the Corrections Department was placed under the elected Sheriff. Now the union believes Pearce is trying to take the corrections officers "turnkeys" in the corrections facilities and placing his deputies in the "choice" jobs.

As one corrections officers put it, "I've worked 15 years to get the position as a court guard and now I am being 'bumped' back into the jails and losing my week-ends off with my family—something they have looked forward to for many years."

Another corrections officer said he has never seen the morale of the corrections officers reach such a low point as since Pearce began his transition. "Pearce is trying to protect his own people, and doesn't give a damn about us," he said.

Robert Slapper, who was recently appointed by Pearce to head Multnomah County's corrections department readily admitted that he has had no expertise in operating jails, but he looks forward to the challenge because he believes the County has some of the most dedicated corrections officers in the profession. He had no comment on the injunction.

During recent years blacks and women have made strides in corrections in Multnomah County, being up-graded to positions of responsibility. The same cannot be said of the Sheriff's Department, which reportedly has two black officers.

Sheriff Pearce has won the first round. The court ruled that, in his transition plan, Pearce was not discriminating against the corrections officers. The C.O.'s union has not

given up; there is expected to be more court action over this issue.

The County Commissioners, who hold the purse strings and are responsible to the taxpayers, are concerned about the battle.

Multnomah County Executive Dennis Buchanan said the moves being made by Pearce are an attempt to save jobs in the Sheriff's and Corrections Departments. But C.O.s believe it is a form of discrimination.

An anti-sales tax rally will be held on March 12th at 11:00 a.m. at the State Grange Headquarters, 1313 S.E. 12th (at Madison) in Portland.

Legislative leaders plan to place a sales tax—which disproportionately affects lower-income people—on the ballot.

The rally is sponsored by the Oregonians to Stop the Sales Tax (OUSST) a coalition of concerned organizations.

## Non-aligned Movement meets

The Movement of Non-Aligned Nations is meeting in New Delhi, India this week—the largest gathering of heads of state the world has seen. India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expects 71 heads of state or heads of government to attend. The organization has 97 members and expects to add Columbia, the Bahamas and Barbados.

During the conference P.M. Gandhi will assume the chairmanship, held for the past four years by Fidel Castro, president of Cuba. The chairmanship goes to the country where the summit meeting is held. This year the meeting is being held in India rather than in Iraq, as formerly scheduled, because of the Iran-Iraq war. Delegations from both Iran and Iraq are expected to attend.

The non-aligned movement includes most of the independent na-

tions of the Third World. Among the subjects of discussion and resolution will be Namibia, colonialism, disarmament, the economic crisis, the proposed New Economic Order, and the Middle East.

The movement was established by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nassar, and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, and evolved from the former "Afro-Asian Bloc," a group that came from a meeting of Asian and African nations at Bandung, Indonesia in 1955. The purpose of the movement was to avoid domination by the super-powers and to achieve influence through a voting block.

The first summit meeting was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; followed by Cairo, Egypt in 1964; Lusaka, Zambia in 1970; Algiers, 1973; Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1976; and Havana, Cuba in 1979.

The movement holds a summit conference every three years and holds frequent meetings of the foreign ministers of the member nations. Its decisions set a pattern for most of the Third World. U.S. observers say the decisions of the summit meetings in economic and disarmament matters are reflected almost 100 percent in United Nations voting while decisions on political matters are followed 95 percent of the time.

Most of the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, plus Yugoslavia, Cyprus and Malta, and the P.L.O. are members. Europe's four neutral nations—Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland, are observers.

With the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement and its increasing opposition to U.S. policies, U.S. (Please turn to page 4 column 1)

## Nine candidates seek Portland School Board vacancy

by Robert Lothian

While at least one Portland School Board candidate feels that the political battles which have wracked the Board in the past are over, others think that issues like taxation and budget, busing, school closing and closures, equality of educational opportunity, flight of the middle class, top heavy school administration, academic quality and discipline are very much alive.

Positions four through seven are being contested in the special election scheduled for March 29. All positions are city wide—that is, all Portland voters will vote in each race, and the term of office is four years. This article is about the amazing nine candidates running for po-

sition number four, and a subsequent article will cover the remaining three races.

Why have nine candidates jumped into one race? Because Frank McNamara resigned earlier this year, and those seeking his position will therefore not have to run against an incumbent with name familiarity, as is the case in the other contest.

Dr. Frank Shields, pastor of Sunnyside United Methodist Church in SE Portland, said his interest in education developed out of experience as a high school teacher, working with Sunnyside Community School and by getting involved in the Eliot/Boise/Tubman Middle School controversy.

Shields said he helped organize a

coalition of thirteen community groups to support the Black United Front in pressing the Board to reconsider its decision to relocate the middle school site. "The original decision to keep Tubman at Eliot was the right one," he said. "I'm not in the business of giving a blank check to anybody," he said, "but when there's an obvious injustice against an ethnic minority—black, Jew or Indian—I need to be there."

Shields said one of his priorities is to encourage "a community based, grass roots dialogue with people . . . I'm interested in working with people, building consensus, creating community. I'm not interested in building a political career."

One solution to financial and budget problems, he said, would be

to re-channel money from the administration's \$7 million contingency fund. "Do we really need \$7 million for contingencies?" Fat could be trimmed from mid-level management, and attrition—not hiring new staff when someone leaves—could be another way to save money, he said.

Shields said that "a very carefully delineated sales tax, with voter input from both ends," is possibly the most equitable solution to the tax problem short of another measure 3, "which is bound to return," he said.

He also mentioned the School Board elections process as a hidden issue which needs attention. City-wide elections, he said, mean an inequitable representation of the

wealthy S.W. Hills area. Three out of seven of the current Board members are from that area, while only 14 percent of the city's population lives there. Depending on the outcome of the upcoming election, as many as five board members could come from the Southwest, he said. To remedy the situation, Shields thinks the city should be divided into representative districts and Board members elected from each of those districts.

Sam Weiss, a systems analyst for Nike, Inc., and resident of the Lincoln High district, is the man who designed the video schedule monitors at the transit mall. He wants to bring a systems approach to solving the complex modernization problems facing the district. A high pri-

ority for him would be to introduce systematic achievement testing, especially in science. "To determine whether our subjects are being taught effectively is important to an educational system. If you don't know whether it's working, you can't fix it," he said.

Weiss also supports a "district-wide guaranteed basic curriculum" which would match the progress of all students at each grade level, regardless of their neighborhood, with just the right amount of teachers, administrators and special programs, eliminate wasted efforts, keep teachers in classrooms and save a lot of money in the long run.

"Some of the current members do not understand this," he said, and (Please turn to page 2 column 1)