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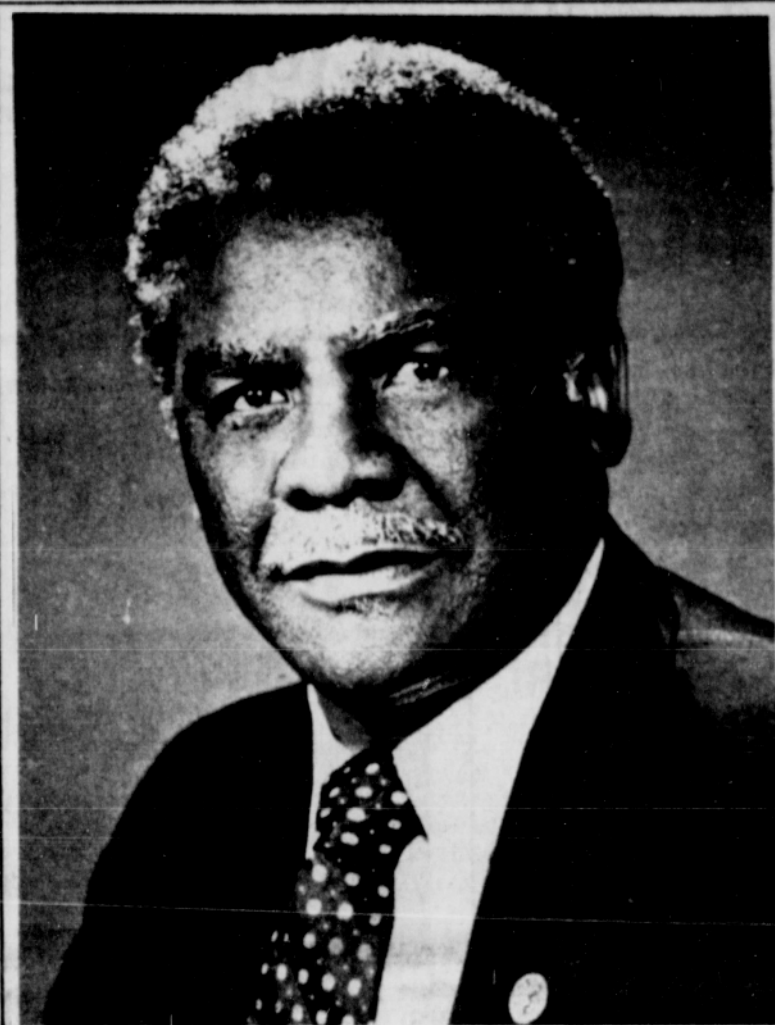
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Mayor Ivancie's budget rips MHRC to shreds



CONGRESSMAN HAROLD WASHINGTON

Racism defeated in Chicago

Congressman Harold Washington was swept into the office of Mayor of Chicago by a tide of black voters Tuesday. In the highest voter turnout in the City's history, an estimated 82 percent Washington took about 97 percent of the black voters and enough Hispanic and white voters to win 51 percent of the vote.

In his victory statement, Washington asked for unity.

Washington, an attorney, first worked for the City of Chicago, then was an arbitrator for the Illinois Industrial Commissioner. He ran for the Illinois legislature in 1964, serving a term in the House and three in the Senate.

His influence grew when he was first to demand a federal investigation of the FBI shooting of Black Panther members in Chicago in 1969.

Washington, a Democrat, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980 and immediately became one of the strongest supporters of the Voting Rights Act.

Washington has a strong labor record.

Washington's election is expected to bring 50 years of machine politics to a close. The machine rests on a patronage system that controls the employment of about half of the 40,000 city employees. Lacking civil service protection these employees have been at the mercy of the politicians.

Washington has pledged to bring change and to include all sectors of the population in the benefits and responsibilities of city government. His success is expected to depend on his ability to radically shift city spending and economic development policies toward neighborhoods and away from downtown business. That is the only way he can satisfy black's demands for redistribution of wealth without taking jobs and services away from white neighborhoods.

Among Washington's campaign promises were to provide every per-

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Mayor Frank Ivancie's proposed budget for 1983-1984 would gut the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission, reducing its staff from twelve to two.

In a period when overt racial harassment is increasing and even minimal efforts to provide equity are disappearing, why would the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission be all but eliminated?

Is the culprit the sharp blade of an uncaring mayor bent on reducing budgets? Or is it a power trip by the Commissioner in charge?

Mayor Frank Ivancie is not known for his attention to human rights, but during budget debates a year ago he was protective of MHRC, praising its work and pointing out that it was the only agency whose budget was not cut. Why has the mayor changed his mind? Actually no money has been saved by transferring MHRC programs (and money) to other bureaus: Fair Housing to the Housing Policy Council, Handicapped Program to the Bureau of Human Resources, and Mediation to the Office of Neighborhood Associations.

"Mayor Ivancie would not be so refined as to move programs around," one City employee who chose to remain unnamed said. "Frank would just cut. He'd say this is what you get; do what you want to with it."



MAYOR IVANCIE

Attention then turns to Margaret Strachan, the Commissioner in charge. A month or more ago Commissioner Strachan met with several MHRC staff members and let them know that their director, Linda Roberts, could be replaced even though she is under civil service. When those present said that was not even a topic for discussion, nothing more was said.

That Commissioner Strachan has problems with some of her bureau directors is well known. She removed Irma Hepburn from her po-



COMMISSIONER STRACHAN

sition as executive director of the Human Resources Bureau, and erased that position in the process. The new HRB budget contains no director and that bureau is run out of the Commissioner's office. She is also known to attempt to become involved in the inner workings of her bureaus and to relate better to administrators who both take her suggestions and give her credit for their programs.

Staff members of MHRC relate Strachan's effort to have one senior employee, who is black, removed

from the MHRC staff and Executive Director Linda Roberts' refusal to eliminate his position. MHRC commissioners express resentment of Commissioner Strachan's attempts to intervene in the operation of the office.

MHRC is not a City bureau, but is an independent Commission funded by Multnomah County and the City of Portland. The policy making board hires its staff, who are civil service employees.

Armando LaGuardia, Chairman of MHRC, explained the budget processes. Budgets are designed by the MHRC Commission and staff, and then passed to the City Commissioner in charge, and the Mayor. If financial cuts are to be made the MHRC Commission is told so it can use its judgement of where cuts should be made. "No one told us. The entire budget has been changed and the staff reorganized and we didn't know anything about it," he said. "We've never been treated like this by any other Commissioner. Obviously these changes were made by Commissioner Strachan and the Mayor."

"Many of the Commissioners are very angry," LaGuardia said. "This was done without any consultation. It looks like the budget was used to restructure the bureau. If the Commissioner in charge thinks changes should be made there should be dia-

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Neighborhood offices face severe cuts

Mayor Frank Ivancie's proposed budget will reduce the Office of Neighborhood Organizations' budget by 46 percent—to a level that will destroy what is recognized by the City as the spokesman for neighborhood residents.

With the destruction of the system of neighborhood organizations, the average individual will have no voice in City Hall.

The current ONA budget funds the central administration and five neighborhood offices. Each office has a coordinator and clerk and also houses the Neighborhoods Against Crime program.

The proposed budget would reduce the funding for the Northeast Neighborhood Office from approximately \$65,000 to \$29,994. Approximately \$14,165 is for rent, postage, printing, distribution and other costs of providing services for nine neighborhood organizations, while about \$15,000 remains for personnel. This could fund one part-time clerk, but one person could not fulfill the expectations of the office.

The neighborhood crime prevention program will receive a 31 percent cut. These programs provide information to residents, organize

block programs, sponsor workshops on crime prevention and distribute locks. They are provided space and clerical support by the neighborhood offices. If the new budget is adopted the Northeast Office will have one part-time person.

The Mayor's proposed budget comes to \$152,593,398, down approximately \$500,000 from fiscal year 1982-83.

Longshoremen hit Reaganomics

by Ruben Rangel and Lincoln Smith

PORTLAND — "Reaganomics rewards the rich at the expense of the poor," said Jim Herman, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) at the opening of their convention here April 11. "They turn on the money spigot upon those saturated with wealth, sickened with greed and what splashes off them is supposed to be what trickles down to us," he added.

In response to the "nightmare of unemployment and bankruptcy," the ILWU has called for national-

Bureau budgets vary from a 10.9 percent increase for the Police Bureau to a 10.1 percent reduction of social and cultural services.

The Human Resources Bureau proposed budget is approximately \$4,121,950, a reduction from \$4,293,533.

The Bureau, with 15 full time positions serving the Area Agency on Aging, Youth Services, Portland/Multnomah Commission on Aging,

performing President has not in a single instance come to the aid of the 42 percent black unemployed," Herman said.

It is expected that pending resolutions in support of congressman Ron Dellums and Martin Luther King, Jr., will pass unanimously. Dellums has "become the target of a so-called investigation into drug use on Capitol Hill," the ILWU resolution states, at a time when Congress is debating on the Bilateral Nuclear Freeze. The attack is "politically motivated" because Dellums is "an advocate of transferring military

(Please turn to page 4 col. 4)

'Poaching' trial renewed attack on Indian fishing rights

When the Indian people of the Northwest ceded most of their land to the United States through treaties, they retained the right to fish in their accustomed places and agreed to share the fish with the white settlers.

Following years of harassment, intimidation and denial of this right the Indian nations finally won a series of federal court decisions upholding their rights. Among these was the Boldt decision which interpreted the treaties as guaranteeing the Indian people 50 percent of the catch.

The Boldt decision did not end the war on Indian fishing. In addition to hostility by non-Indian fisherman, government regulatory bodies have denied the Indians their share by manipulating the fishing season and allowing commercial fisherman to take the best runs before they reach the Indian fishing grounds upstream. Offshore fishing, dams and pollution have depleted the salmon runs.

Of even greater importance to the government and the corporate world are the side effects of the Boldt decision. If the Indian tribes have the right to 50 percent of the fish, how far does their right to protect this resource go? This question has far-reaching implications for the

timber and agricultural interests, effects power plant siting and hazardous waste storage, and involves the quantity and quality of water supplies.

The latest battle is now being fought in Los Angeles, where 17 Columbia River Indian fishermen are being tried for "poaching."

Indian people still living the traditional life along the river are allowed to catch fish for ceremonial purposes and for food out of season but not to sell their catch. Regulation of this rule is the responsibility of the tribes under tribal law.

The 17 people who are being prosecuted by the U.S. government are

traditional people. The first group, now being tried in Los Angeles, is David SoHappy and his son, David, Jr., who live at Cooks Landing fishing village in Washington, and Bruce Jim and his wife, Barbara, of Warm Springs. They believe they have the right, as Indians have for centuries, to use the salmon of the Columbia River at any time.

The case is being tried under the 1981 Lacey Act which makes it a federal violation for anyone to import, export, sell, receive, acquire or purchase any fish or wildlife taken or possessed in violation of any other federal, state or Indian tribal law or rule. It carries penalties of five-year

imprisonment and \$20,000 fines for each act (each fish).

The act is new and untested so these trials will be important in establishing the constitutionality and application of the law. At question is whether the U.S. government can prosecute an Indian for breaking tribal laws. If this prosecution is successful it broadens the U.S. government's right to intervene and endanger the sovereignty of the Indian nations.

The case contains a number of Constitutional questions: The evidence was gathered over 14 months by federal agents who acted as fish (Please turn to page 2 column 1)



Lisa Manning, a Jefferson student, has been named a 1983 U.S. National Award winner by the U.S. Achievement Academy. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. VOLLIE MANNING.