

EDITORIAL/OPINION



Jackson's hidden agenda

by Dr. Manning Marable "From the Grassroots"

Political unity crucial

Gunned down in Chicago was Rudy Lozano, the man credited with organizing the Hispanic vote that helped make Harold Washington mayor. Lozano was also a member of Washington's transition team and had been designated as the organizer of Chicago's participation in the March on Washington anniversary.

Lozano, 33, was shot down in his home on June 8th by a young man who asked to use his telephone. Shot by four bullets, Lozano was holding his 2-year-old son at the time.

Community leaders are charging that Lozano was assassinated by a professional killer because of his organizing Chicano and Puerto Ricans to join with blacks and whites to elect Washington, and because of his union activities. He was an organizer for the Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU).

Lozano's murder was intended to stop the

unity developing among the various minority groups, progressive political groups and labor. Such a coalition could bring radical changes to this country, giving political power to those who have been denied.

Lozano's death has not brought about the desired results, but has brought increased unity and determination to cooperate and work together.

This type of unity and cooperation is needed in Portland. The leadership of the many minority organizations has worked together on specific issues, but there is no ongoing coalition. Commissioner Margaret Strachan's increasing implication that the MHRC serves blacks to the neglect of Hispanics, Native Americans and women demonstrates that unity is just as feared in Portland as it is in Chicago and that it is just as necessary.

Fourth of July: Independence for whom?

With U.S. involvement in Nicaragua and El Salvador, we are seeing a continuation of U.S. "gunboat diplomacy." Our history in Latin America and the Caribbean is especially abhorrent.

Even if we consider the invasions of Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, etc. prior to 1900 as ancient history, the record continues. In the 20th Century the examples are numerous.

1903 — President Theodore Roosevelt forced Colombia to agree to digging the Panama Canal. Panama was declared "independent," was recognized by the U.S., and immediately signed a treaty giving the U.S. control over the canal.

1912 — The U.S. sent Marines to Nicaragua, which was allegedly in default of loans to U.S. and European banks. The U.S. established the Somoza dictatorship which survived until 1979.

1914 — The U.S. fleet was sent to Veracruz, Mexico, and troops occupied the city.

1915 — U.S. troops landed in Haiti, making that nation a virtual protectorate.

1916 — General Pershing invaded Mexico to attack the forces of Francisco (Pancho) Villa.

1916 — The U.S. established a military government in the Dominican Republic.

1954 — The Guatemalan government headed by Jacob Arbenz was overthrown by forces organized and led by the C.I.A.

1961 — The U.S. organized the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

1965 — President Lyndon Johnson sent 14,000 troops into the Dominican Republic.

1973 — The U.S. government, through the C.I.A., initiated the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile.

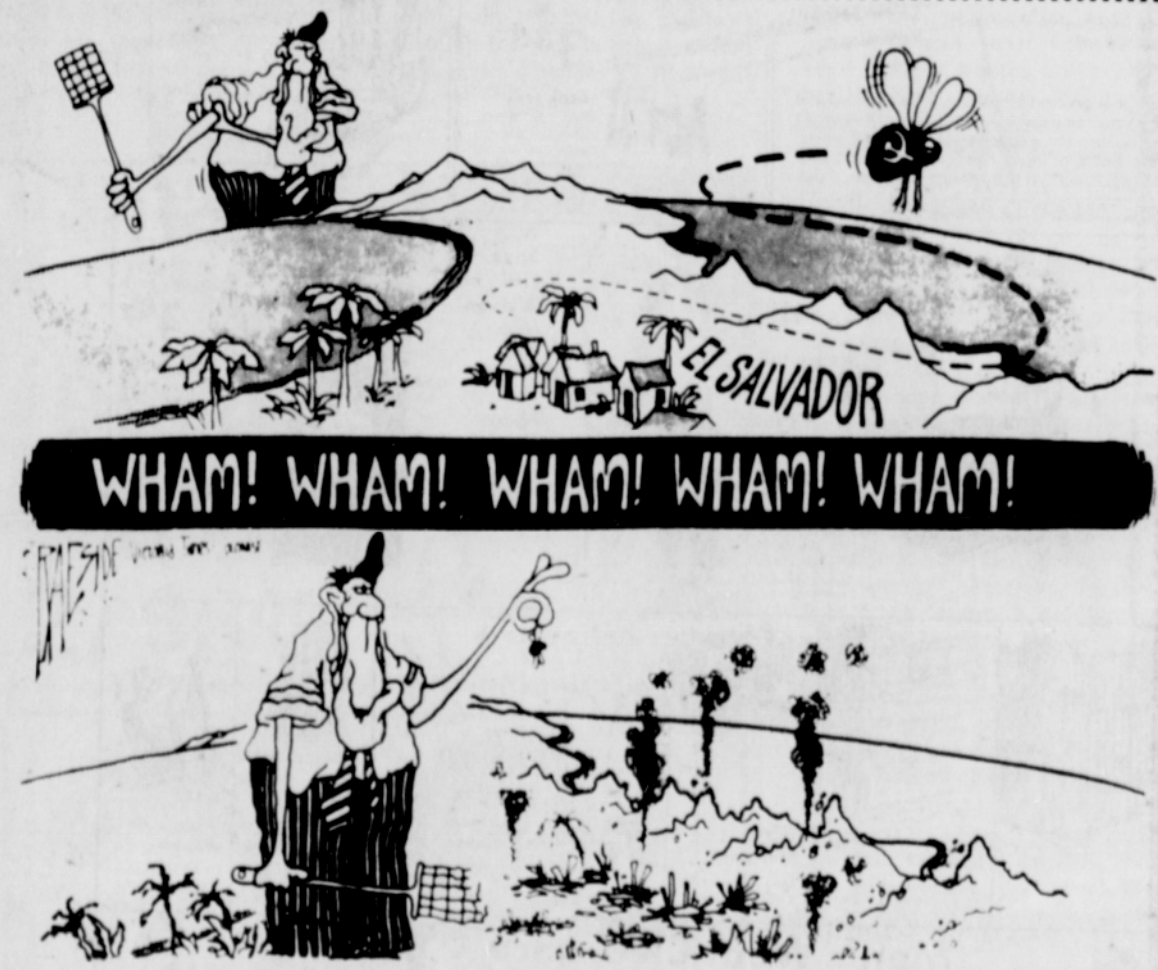
1982 — The U.S. organized "covert" military operations to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

This calendar of overt military involvement does not include the C.I.A. covert operations against the governments of Brazil, Bolivia and others.

The U.S. is now involved in an effort to overthrow the government of Nicaragua. Conversely it is attempting to save the brutal government of El Salvador.

It seems that the people of the United States have little interest or knowledge of their government's involvements abroad. Yet it is the American people who furnish the bullets and bombs and eventually will provide the bodies.

They who popped fire crackers and drank beer to celebrate the Fourth of July should take a few minutes to think about what their government is doing and to contemplate whether they should have some participation in these kinds of decisions.



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by Congressman Ron Wyden

Last week the Supreme Court, in a ruling over a seemingly insignificant immigration case, struck down the right of Congress to veto the actions of the president and other executive branch officials. The full implications of that decision are still being debated. But one thing is clear: elected members of Congress have just lost one of their major tools for controlling the actions of unelected administrations. The need for Congress to have such control is obvious. Every two years, the American people go to the polls to decide who they want to represent them in Congress. They expect these elected officials to set policy and pass laws that are in the best interest of the country.

They do not expect those who are unelected will be able to second guess these decisions, and thwart the intent of Congress. And yet that is exactly what could happen if Congress' hands are tied. latitude needed to implement them. Others believe it may respond by abolishing those agencies it feels it can no longer control. I think these predictions are unnecessarily dire. But one thing is clear, with the legislative veto unavailable, Congress must find some other way to control the executive branch. One partial solution to the problem is to conduct more aggressive legislative oversight by setting aside a month at the beginning of each congressional session to review

existing laws. Just how Congress will respond to the court's ruling is uncertain. Some experts have predicted that it may begin writing laws so narrowly that the agencies will not have the opportunity to take a cool-headed look at how laws are working, how the executive branch is implementing laws, and what can be done to reform those laws that are found to be faulty. More aggressive oversight will not totally replace the legislative veto. But I believe it is one good step that we should take in the near future to ensure that elected officials — not unelected bureaucrats — control policy-making in this country.

Port Chicago arms protest

(Continued from Page 1 Column 6)

Chicago. Two years after its establishment as a weapons facility in 1942, 320 people (200 of whom were black) were killed when two ships being loaded at the Port exploded. 260 black military workers subsequently refused to load boats because of unsafe working conditions. They were arrested; 50 of them were later court-martialed and sent to prison. During the '60s and early '70s CNWS was a logical focus for anti-war protests. According to information compiled by CISPES, 70-80% of all the ammunition sent to Vietnam came out of Port Chicago. In January of this year, 157 people were arrested for trespassing while more than 2,000 turned out to protest the shipment of arms to El Salvador. On May 30, 20-30 small boats set up a temporary blockade of the Port at sea.

chartered a bus and is organizing a carpool to assist people from Portland who wish to participate in the rally and/or the blockade. The round-trip will cost only \$25 if paid before July 15; a \$5 additional fee will be charged thereafter. For more information or to make reservations, contact PCASC at 235-9388 or 224-5043.

Packwood protest

Senator Bob Packwood, who has approved every request by the Reagan administration for more military aid to the government of El Salvador, will be speaking at the

Hilton Hotel on Friday morning, July 8th. His talk, on women's issues, is by invitation only. The Portland Central America Solidarity Committee invites you to join in a picket from 6:30 to 8:00 a.m. outside the Hilton, located at 921 S.W. 6th. We will be protesting Senator Packwood's horrible record on Central America and urging him to vote "No" on all further requests for military aid, currently being considered in Congress. Please help us tell the senator how people in Portland really feel about U.S. involvement in Central America. For information on other upcoming actions and activities, call PCASC at 235-9388 or write P.O. Box 6443, Portland OR 97228.

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