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Special Deserts

Page 8



Kuhn Attacks Reagan

Page 3



New Sports Talk

Page 10

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Two Sections



Three rights champions (L-R) Ruth Heafner, Marie Smith, and Maggie Kuhn meet during Kahn's stay in Portland. Stories pages 3 and 5.

Campaign '84

Candidates for City Council

Editor's note:

Each week between now and Election Day, November 6th, the Portland Observer will keep you informed on the candidates and issues. This week we interviewed two of the candidates for Portland City Council.

Gladys McCoy

BY Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — Gladys McCoy, a pioneer in Black electoral politics, is considered among one of the strongest candidates seeking the City Council seat vacated by Charles Jordan.

In 1970 she became the first Black in the State to be elected to office when she was elected to the School Board, and in 1979 as a County Commissioner. She resigned last month to run for City Council. In 1986 McCoy will be prohibited by Multnomah County Charter from seeking reelection as a County Commissioner.

"It's difficult to know what will happen two years from now. When I look at the people who are running, none have had the experience that I have — experience that's necessary to the City with a new Mayor aboard. It is a natural progression," she said confidently.

Experience is the focus of her campaign platform. "I can hit the ground running while others have to gather up speed," she added.

McCoy said "No" to a legalized zone for prostitution and indicated her past commitment to Affirmative Action will boost the City's poor hiring record.

McCoy offers Portlanders a unique opportunity because she is one of the few council candidate with a political history voters can look back on to determine her qualifications and performance as a council member.

McCoy was on the School Board during the administration of former School Superintendent Robert Blanchard. The Portland Public School's educational strategy in that decade was to implement the "Plan of the 70s." The plan called for the formation of Middle Schools and Early Childhood Development Center that ushered the elimination of grade schools housing kindergarten through eighth grade.



GLADYS MCCOY

McCoy said the idea was to maximize services and facilities. Also, "to create a proper racial attitude in students and parents."

"Children don't see color. We were bussing whole schools where class level would stay intact. Students would grow up friends regardless of where they lived," she explained.

McCoy added that schools in the inner city were to be upgraded and in the district's efforts to desegregate, students were moved from overcrowded inner schools to suburban schools.

(Please turn to Page 2 Col. 1)

Bill McCormick

by Lanita Duke

GRASS ROOTS, N.W.—Bill McCormick, restaurant entrepreneur, wants to return something to the community that has been, "so good to me. That is why I'm running for City Council."

McCormick said he will bring the same type of momentum to the Council that he employed building a business enterprise from \$100 and 30 employees. "As a person making a payroll every week I understand fiscal responsibility. I will put a better foot forward in our local, State, national and international business communities."

He said Oregon is not sending out the right signals. "The wood products industry that has been the crutch of our whole industry is now a dinosaur. It is not going to return. We need to put seed money into interfacing with the various growth industries that might come to Oregon."

An example of confusing signals that Oregon is sending is the City Club's proposed zone for prostitution. McCormick said he is morally against it. "Three weeks prior to the City Club's announcement we sent a positive signal to the business community when we repealed the unitary tax. Now, all of a sudden we do not look as good when something like that (zoned prostitution) is being uttered by a bunch of know-nothing wingtips."

(Please turn to Page 2 Col. 3)



BILL MCCORMICK

Oregonians urged to vote 'No' Measure 8

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — Ballot Measure No. 8 calls itself a victim's rights measure but if passed it will award and expand new powers to police, prosecutors and direct the legislature to develop a new prison bond construction levy.

Oregonians for Individual Rights is spearheading a statewide informational campaign to alert Oregonians to the assault on individual civil rights that this measure will repeal. This organization has compiled an impressive list of supporters that include Derrick Bell, Dean of University of Oregon Law School as co-chair; Dick Celsi, Forest Rieke, County Commissioner Caroline Miller and Ronnie Herndon, co-chair of the Black United Front. All would like voters to vote 'No' on Ballot Measure No. 8.

"The victim's rights measures does not correlate with some of the substantive criminal law and procedure changes written into the measure," summarized Marcy Hertzmark, statewide coordinator for Oregonians for Individual Rights.

Ballot Measure No. 8 has 23 sections. In its explanation notice it says the measure will give prosecutors new or additional authority, compel jury trials, prevent dismissals after civil stops and searches of persons and statutes allowing challenges to illegally scheduling, sentencing, parole, expands and cross examination on witness's prior convictions; regulates multiple and consecutive sentences; make other changes."

Hertzmark stopped short of saying if approved Oregon would come close to a police state. But she did add that passage could trigger the elimination of individual safeguards and other protection from authority abuse. In section 11, the measure will amend the current search warrant requirement allowing judges to authorize search warrants anywhere in the State. Under present law search warrants are valid only in county of issuing judge.

"Right now judges are allowed to issue search warrants based on reliable information from police officers. Reliability is defined under current law. If this measure passes the reliability factor is diminished," she explained.

Ronnie Herndon added that the abuse factor was too high in this section. "It would be possible for police officers to get a favorite judge and keep using him for what might be illegal searches." He asked rhetorically, "How can a judge in Yamhill County have enough information to give police officers a search warrant for Jackson, Multnomah or Washington Counties?"

Herndon reflected on the police abuses endured by citizens during the early 1980s when vice officers planted drugs and used false information to obtain search warrants.

Hertzmark said county hopping was a police procedural problem that could be solved in other ways. "Ballot Measure No. 8 will create more problems than it would solve."

The approval of Ballot Measure No. 8 would repeal existing statutes which determines who police can stop, question and frisk. It will also repeal laws challenging the use of illegally obtained evidence.

Oregonian for Individual Rights said they were strongly opposed to this provision. "It will leave no day-to-day rules that police will follow. It makes less clear what is 'probable cause.'" Citizens will lose guidelines and standards, and the hidden costs to re-litigate all those standards and guidelines are enormous," Hertzmark said.

"The real potential for innocent citizens being stopped, frisked and search without having any recourse in the justice system will just create more victims." She added, "Police will have to have guidelines or we're in real trouble."

The sections of Ballot Measure No. 8 prohibiting the dismissal of criminal charges after the victim has received satisfaction unless the D.A. consents will force trial action. This may be contrary to what some victims might want.

Another section allowing for a separate criminal conviction for one continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct will clog the court, Hertzmark said.

"If 20 punches are thrown in a bar-room fight, then there will be 20 separate convictions. Present law currently allows for separate convictions whenever actions are truly interrupted, if there is more than one victim, or

more than one crime is committed."

Hertzmark emphasized that expanded power of the prosecutor will "run an end run around the theory of innocent until proven guilty."

Other provisions of this measure would expand the use of a defendant's record of prior convictions. This would further allow prosecutors the right to question the accused on matters unrelated to the case at hand, and it would also increase the number of jurors that prosecutors could arbitrarily exclude.

In addition, it would allow trials by a judge if and only if the prosecutor permitted the accused to waive his rights to a jury trial. Hertzmark said this would create an atmosphere of "guilty by association."

Ballot Measure No. 8 quietly requires the 1985 legislature to refer to the people a Bond Measure for the construction of a prison.

Hertzmark said the Secretary of State's office estimates it would cost taxpayers:

—\$141,000 in administration cost to put the Bond levy on the Ballot.

—\$3 Million to implement provision of Bill

—\$59 Million for construction.

—\$35 Million every two years for operations.

—\$775,000 for additional certification of prisoners.

"There are no guidelines for what the levy would say and historically

(Please turn to Page 2 Col. 1)

Awareness Week for Violence Against Women and Children

Governor Vic Atiyeh has declared the week of Oct. 8-Oct. 14, 1984 as Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Awareness Week. This week ends with the National Day of Unity for Battered Women designated by the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. The purpose of this week is to remember women and children who have been victims of violence, and to celebrate the work done by domestic violence and rape programs.

In Oregon, the week will be observed by the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, the statewide network of domestic violence and rape programs. Since the early 1970's, the network has grown from a few crisis lines to 32 grassroots shelters, safehome networks and crisis lines. Emergency services for victims are now available on a 24-hour basis in 27 of the

state's 36 counties. The Coalition estimates that together these programs answered over 50,000 crisis calls and sheltered more than 3,500 women and children forced to leave violent homes last year.

The purpose of Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Awareness Week is to draw attention to the magnitude of the problem of violence against women and children. "The week is a time of both celebration and mourning," according to Rose Gangle, Bradley-Angle House volunteer. "We mourn for those who suffer and we celebrate the strength of women who have survived and gone on to help others." The theme of the week's activities is the determination to change the attitudes and values that support violence against women and children.