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Alcee L. Hastings Support Judge

We have been taught to believe that if you're tried and found not guilty by a jury of your peers, you cannot be tried again. They call it double jeopardy. Well, it seems this only applies if you are not an African American federal judge who consistently speaks out against the inequities of the legal system, as they are applied against the poor and the powerless.

This is the quandary in which Judge Alcee L. Hastings finds himself. Judge Hastings, appointed by President Carter, was the first African American judge named to the federal bench in Florida. He is now being recommended for impeachment by the U.S. Judicial Conference, the policy-making arm of the federal judiciary.

The impeachment attempt is supposedly based on bribery charges of which Judge Hastings was acquitted in 1983. Remember that word—"acquitted". Judge Hastings was found not guilty after a full trial, yet the Judicial Conference has decided to try him again. That panel is headed by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William H. Rehnquist.

We find it particularly interesting that Rehnquist is leading the attack against Judge Hastings, given the damaging evidence presented during his confirmation hearings, before he was appointed Chief Justice. Witnesses testified that when Rehnquist was a lawyer back in Phoenix, and working actively for the Republican Party, they had seen him harrasing African American and Hispanic voters in Phoenix. He was seen milling around the polls, questioning voters about their qualifications, and implying that they might be doing something illegal by voting. But no one tried to impeach Rehnquist for this clear violation of voting rights. In fact, he was promoted to Chief Justice.

Also revealed during the Senate confirmation hearings was what could only be labeled judicial misconduct. As a Supreme Court Justice Rehnquist heard a case in which he had been actively involved before his appointment to the Court. The case involved a lawsuit filed to challenge the Army's surveillance of anti-

war activists during the Nixon Administration.

While at the Justice Department, Rehnquist helped the Nixon Administration develop the policy on which the surveillance was based. In 1971 he presented that administration's defense of the surveillance during Sen. Sam Erwin's Senate committee hearings into domestic spying. In fact, according to Professor Christopher Pyle, then on the Erwin Commission staff, Rehnquist brought the Army's records to the Justice Department just so the Erwin committee could not subpoena them. Then, one year later, Rehnquist became a Supreme Court Justice. He then cast the deciding vote which dismissed the lawsuit filed against the surveillance he helped engineer.

For this legal legerdemain Justice Rehnquist was not impeached; he was not even charged. However, as a friend of the Reagan Administration he has strong allies. Justice Hastings has no such friends. In fact, he has been a strong critic of the current administration on just about every judicial point that has come before his bench. For example, he blocked the deportation of Haitian immigrants, in direct conflict with Reagan Administration policy.

Reagan has added 300 judges to the federal judiciary. Of those five are African American. Though Judge Hastings has already been found innocent in a court of law, it is this federal judiciary which now stands in judgement of him.

This is clearly a test case. The Reagan Administration, as it attempts to shape the federal judiciary in its image, understands the threat of Black federal judges. For, all federal judges are appointed for life, supposedly so they will not be susceptible to political manipulation. If this Administration is able to fell political dissidents, like Judge Hastings, through impeachment, it will be only the beginning.

All African American judges are at risk with these proceedings. We must not let Judge Hastings stand alone. In fact, we need more federal judges like Judge Hastings who are not afraid to speak the truth.



Along the Color Line

by Dr. Manning Marable

Dr. Manning Marable is professor of sociology and political science at Purdue University. "Along the Color Line" appears in over 140 newspapers internationally.

Racism on White College Campuses

During this spring semester at Purdue University, a series of racist incidents has polarized the entire community. This January 25, a Ku Klux Klan-style cross burning occurred on the lawn of the university's Black Cultural Center. The next month, a racist threat was carved on the office door of a Black administrator. University officials responded with "benign neglect," at best. When asked what actions should be taken to deal with campus racism and specifically the cross burning, Purdue President Steven Beering advised Blacks to "forget it." Outraged, over 150 students, faculty and staff protested the administration's at best casual—and indeed callous—approach to race relations.

The racial incidents at Purdue are only one minor example of a growing national crisis—the escalation of racial vigilantism and violence against Blacks at predominantly white universities. A short list of dozens of campuses incidents includes the following cases:

At the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, a cross was torched in front of a new Black sorority house. At the University of Texas-Austin, white reactionary students have formed the "Aryan Collegiates," with the specific goal of eliminating all Blacks and other "outspoken minorities" from their campus. At Minnesota's Pillsbury Baptist Bible College, a Black former student filed discrimination charges, asserting that the institution disciplined Blacks more severely than whites, and that he was also forbidden by college administrators to date a white woman. At the University of Colorado, a white fraternity circulated posters on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday of a revealing portrait of a Black woman—the poster was captioned, "Come Play With Me."

At Wellesley College last January, a white college trustee who also owned a Los Angeles-based manufacturing firm, declared that she had trouble keeping Black workers from going "back to the streets to earn more money" selling drugs. The trustee, Henrietta Holzman, was pressured to resign from the board by outraged Black students. But a number of white administrators and professors were still prepared to overlook Holzman's gaffe. Wellesley economics professor Marshal Goldman insisted that "people's sensitivities" were upset because the former trustee had bluntly described "her real life experience on the factory floor.... In academic life there comes a time when you don't tell the truth."

At the University of Michigan, an outbreak of racist violence culminated in an 18-hour occupation of an administration building by 400 progressive white and Black students on March 19. In the wake of the demonstration, 35 neo-Nazis displaying swastikas rallied for white supremacy in Ann Arbor; subsequently a Black student was threatened by "lynching" in an anonymous note.

On March 26, more than one thousand people rallied at Columbia University to protest a racist assault against Afro-American students by a gang of whites. And at Northern Illinois University, about 2000 students held an antiracist demonstration, in the aftermath of the distribution of Nazi-like, racist flyers circulated across campus. When Jesse Jackson was invited to speak at this university this February, a group of white thugs yelled racist epithets at people attending the lecture.

How can we explain this upsurge of racist violence against Blacks on white campuses? There are several interrelated factors which reinforce the campus climate of prejudice and race hatred. First, white universities are rapidly cutting back programs to increase the size of Black students, faculty and staff. Most institutions make only half-hearted efforts to implement affirmative action and minority recruitment. At Wellesley, for instance, there are only two Blacks out of 124 tenured professors, and in the past 8 years only one minority person has been granted tenure. At the University of Michigan, Black enrollment was 7.7 percent in 1976, and has dropped to 5.3 percent today. Purdue University has only 15 Black professors, below one half of one percent of all instructors. Statistics from the American Council on Education indicate that the number of Afro-Americans enrolled in undergraduate school declined by one-fifth between 1980 and 1985. Black Studies and other academic programs which reinforce cultural diversity are being destroyed or reduced. Not surprisingly, white students receive the unambiguous message that it is "okay" to exhibit racist tendencies. Similarly, given the Reagan administration's overt hostility towards civil rights, many white youth logically conclude that their bigotry is sanctioned even by their "commander-in-chief."

Campus racism can't be uprooted unless there is a firm commitment to social justice, racial equality and affirmative action in our government, courts, the economic system and society as a whole. Universities only mirror the racist realities of American life.

Oregon Higher Education's Statewide Reach

by William E. Davis



Here's a pop quiz. If you get even one answer right, you've done well.

1. Who is Portland's No. 3 employer, behind Tektronix and Fred Meyer? (It's the 5,300-employee Oregon Health Sciences University, which not only educates dental, medical and nursing students but also operates University Hospital, Crippled Children's Division and dental clinics.)

2. What higher education institute attracts up to a half-million dollars annually to the Coos Bay area? (It's the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology at Charleston, whose recent \$3.75 million in new construction adds even greater potential for attracting professional conferences to Oregon's south coast.)

3. Who helped the City of Sumpter (population: 145) draft an application for sewer financing? (It was the Regional Services Institute at Eastern Oregon State College, La Grande.)

Yes, the reach of Oregon public higher education extends far beyond the eight campuses in La Grande, Ashland, Monmouth, Klamath Falls, Corvallis, Eugene and Portland.

Oregon State University alone figures it has 69 locations across the state, including Extension Services offices in each of Oregon's 36 counties. OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station has scientists studying growing of fruits, vegetables, grains and livestock at Aurora, Burns, Hermiston, Hood River, Klamath Falls, Medford, Moro, Ontario, Pendleton, Redmond and Union; a research station at Harbor, south of Brookings, works with Easter-lily growers, and a fisheries culture station on Netarts Bay, near Tillamook, performs salmon research.

Consider some other examples:

- Astoria: OSU's Seafoods Laboratory, attracting seafood scientists from 15-20 countries annually, performs research on new products (such as using Pacific whiting, or hake, for imitation crab products) and improving existing processing techniques.
- Bend: University of Oregon's Pine Mountain Observatory is the Pacific Northwest's only year-round research observatory. Equipped with the region's largest telescope, it is known for discoveries such as those on black-hole, binary and magnetic stars. Located 35

miles southwest of Bend off Highway 20, it is open to the public every evening.

- Medford: Mary Phipps Medford Campus, operated by Southern Oregon State College, served 5,000 citizens last year with credit and non-credit classes; another 700 people were served by the college's Regional Services Institute.
- Newport: Hatfield Marine Science Center is not only a world center for marine research, but also a major tourist draw that welcomed more than 336,000 visitors in 1986 alone.

- Salem: Western Oregon State College, which offered 161 off-campus, Salem-area credit courses during 1985-86, was recently authorized to offer a bachelor's degree in public policy and administration designed for 14,000 state employees in Marion County.
- Washington County: Oregon Center for Advanced Technology Education, authorized by the 1985 Legislature, delivers high-technology classes and workshops to corporate scientists and working engineers in the Sunset Corridor west of Portland.

Meanwhile, Oregon Health Sciences University Hospital has cared for patients from every Oregon county; OHSU's Crippled Children's Division operates clinics in Medford and Eugene and puts traveling clinics in Bend, Coos Bay, Corvallis, Pendleton and Roseburg.

The 11 members of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, who set statewide policy for public higher education, are residents of Coos Bay, Corvallis, Elmira, La Grande, Medford, Portland and Veneta.

In addition, it would be hard to imagine any Oregon community that does not benefit from graduates of the state's colleges and universities who are working as architects, doctors, lawyers, accountants, teachers, editors, pharmacists, veterinarians, nurses, store managers and in other trades and professions.

Without question, public higher education is serving the entire state in scores of ways.

For higher education, the real test is how well we are serving Oregon's citizens.

William E. Davis is chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

The Roots of Our Troubles

by Alexander R. Jones

The recent incidents of racial violence in New York and Georgia, where Blacks are harassed, beaten and killed, fundamentally have nothing to do with race at all. The root of this insanity goes much deeper than a mere layer of skin. It is couched in the insane and continuous compulsion to suppress other people; any people.

Take away the easy identifier of race, and these anti-socials would find other people to attack. It wouldn't matter as long as they had some decent group upon which to spew their venom.

There are twelve specific characteristics and mental attitudes which cause about 20% of a race to compulsively seek to harm others. Just a few of these attributes give immediate insight into the type of thinking that led to the brutal racial events we have recently witnessed:

- The anti-social personality habitually selects the wrong target. If a tire is flat from driving over nails, he or she curses a companion.
- This type of personality approves of destructive actions and fights against constructive or helpful action or activities.
- Helping others is an activity which drives the anti-social personality nearly berserk. Activities, however,

which destroy in the name of help are closely supported.

Such attitudes can be seen in the psychiatrist who promotes lobotomies for Blacks as a "cure" for ghetto rioting, or in the IRS agent who shuts down a multi-million dollar concern because of \$10,000 in back taxes, or in the Klansman who blames Blacks for everything from unemployment to poor garbage removal.

When the anti-social moves on a relatively small scale, we can have things like murders, rapes and senseless racial violence. When he moves on a large scale, we can have a Hitler blitzkrieging his way through Europe.

The way to stop such people is to expose and label them for what they are whenever they surface. Truth be known, they are the enemy of all decent people, and once identified, will be shunned by most.

Most importantly, however, we have to realize that anti-social characteristics have nothing to do with race. Black or white, male or female, the anti-social personality is hard at work, denying freedom, causing terror, and dragging good character through the mud.

Alexander R. Jones is the Director of Minority and Third World Affairs for the Church of Scientology (R) International.

EDITORIAL/OPINION

Campanis Ideology Shared By Many

The racist remarks made by former Los Angeles Dodger executive Al Campanis about Blacks during an interview with ABC-TV host Ted Koppel on Nightline several days ago is shared by many in society.

Koppel asked Campanis why, after 40 years since Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in major league baseball, there are no African American field managers and few Blacks in baseball management positions. Campanis responded with this statement, "I don't believe it's prejudice, I truly believe they [Blacks] may not have some of the necessities to be, let's say, a field manager. I don't say all of them, but how many quarterbacks, how many pitchers, do you have that are Black?"

Campanis believes that the majority of African Americans are inferior to whites in ability, and, therefore, should not be given positions of leadership or responsibility. His racist ideology is shared not only by baseball owners and executives, but by football and basketball owners, as well.

Racism is still a serious problem in our society. Under the Reagan administration racism has become more overt. People are exhibiting their bigotry openly be-

cause the president and other public leaders are sending out the message that "it's okay" to do so. This explains why Campanis gleefully made his racist remarks before a national audience on Nightline.

African Americans are just as capable as whites in becoming baseball managers, and football and basketball coaches. Racism, and racism only, prevents them from achieving this goal. This explains why whites like Billy Martin can be fired as a baseball manager over and over again, while Blacks like Joe Morgan and Ernie Banks are never given an opportunity to manage in the major leagues.

Professional sports isn't the only institution which discriminates against African Americans. Corporate America, police departments, institutions of higher learning, etc., are also guilty.

The remarks by Campanis; the Howard Beach, New York and the Cummings, GA, incidents are all reminders that racial bigotry is still a cancer in the United States and that some individuals are denied equal opportunities here because of their skin pigmentation. Such biases must be eradicated if this nation as a whole is to survive.

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