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Dr. Dale Rubin appointed to Willamette College of Law

New professor, a former star athlete is only fulltime African American educator in Oregon's three law schools



by Stephen E. McPherson,
Special Correspondent

The Willamette College of Law in Salem has appointed Dr. Dale Rubin, the noted African American Corporate lawyer from California as a fulltime faculty member. In his new position Dr. Rubin will teach four courses: Business Organization and Corporate Law, Government Contracts, Torts and a seminar on Negotiations. He has had broad experience in all of these endeavors, having practiced law for over 19 years.

Dr. Rubin received the baccalaureate degree from Stanford University and the Doctor of Jurisprudence from the University of California at Berkeley.

For the last 16 years he has been associated with a private law firm in Oakland where he pursued a general practice with emphasis on real estate, especially construction and industrial injury.

Of particular note is his representation of World Airways in customer suits after their 1979 strike. He also has been counsel for the only bonding company in the nation whose purpose was to aid minority contractors in the bonding process.

As an International Legal Center Fellow, he drafted some of the preliminary anti-trust articles for the island nation of Barbados. He also has written many scholarly papers on jurisprudence and edited the Charles Houston Bar Association Newsletter.

Dr. Rubin's long experience in the practice of law has covered many of the nuances of that profession. He has been a corporate lawyer in one of the large San Francisco firms, he has served with the National Housing Law Project, the Alameda Legal Aid Society and the Council on Legal Education. He will use his experience from this latter position in an attempt to increase the enrollment of African American students at Willamette University which is the second oldest law school west of the

Mississippi.

Dean Robert Misner, head of the Willamette College of Law has expressed his commitment to increasing the African American presence at the University. Dr. Rubin is the only fulltime African American faculty member teaching law among the three law colleges in the state. Perhaps his venture in this direction will encourage other state schools to seek African American faculty of his caliber. We certainly lag behind other states in this regard.

Of particular interest to African Americans is the fact that Dr. Rubin was a star athlete both in high school and in college. Although he stands only about five feet eight inches and weighs only about 158 pounds, Professor Rubin excelled in football and track in high school. An athletic scholarship took him to the University of California from which he transferred to Stanford University. There he attained the world record for the 440-yard relay in 1965.

But professional athletics never was one of his goals. Stanford students focus more on developing the brain rather than their brawn. He attributes his own decision to pursue another profession to Bill Walsh of the 49ers who counselled him to use his Stanford education to pursue a profession with a promise of longevity and more tangible rewards. His success as a lawyer should dispel the notion that the African American athlete is imbued with only a prowess that is limited to some sort of ball game or track event.

Dr. Rubin intends to get out into the community to encourage African American young people not only to excel in an athletic endeavor but also to parlay the benefits of a college scholarship into a solid academic profession. He is committed to finding such persons and influencing them to consider the practice of law as a worthwhile profession.

Beech Street Wins in Northwest Region

The Housing Authority of Portland's Beech Street Development won high honors in a regional competition for Project Design. The award was received from the regional chapter of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officers (NAHRO), a professional housing organization. NAHRO recognizes outstanding achievement in housing and community development programs throughout the nation and measured Beech Street against other entries from areas such as Seattle and Spokane.

The Beech Street Development of five, new, three bedroom homes for low income families grew from the rubble left by a suicide gas explosion in 1986 that destroyed the block. The Award of Merit is based on the success of the public/private partnership that work to coordinate resources to replace the lost housing in the Sabin neighborhood. The Portland Development Commission gave HAP an interest deferred loan to purchase the lots, the City of Portland waived building and site fees and provided landscaping materials, and Pacific Power and Light helped attain donations of heaters and thermostats from Cadet Manufacturing and the Eaton Corporation. The homes were also designated as Super Good Cents homes for energy efficiency. HAP also involved the community members in the house design, landscaping, and color schemes.

This basis of team work helped the project move to the next step of homeownership for low income families. The houses cost about \$60,000 each to construct, but the HAP is selling the homes at \$35,000, due to its strong commitment to revitalizing the inner Northeast Portland community. The local Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) helped HAP meet that commitment by providing qualified families with a special HUD 235 interest rate subsidy loan and supporting HAP in its fledgling attempt to develop a homeownership program. The homes were completed in late August, 1988 and the first new family moved into their new home in October.

Since then, one other Beech Street Development has been sold to a low income family and a third home has kicked off HAP's homeownership program called Homeownership Opportunities for Everyone (HOPE). HAP sold the third house to Innovative Housing Inc., a non-profit housing agency, that is working with HAP on HOPE. HAP provided the family with a Section 8 housing subsidy, which is paid to innovative housing. That agency reserves a portion of each month's rent payment in a special fund to build the \$2,000 downpayment needed to purchase the Beech Street home. While the fund is being developed, the resident family will be learning how to be a homeowner through training sessions presented by P.D.C. about home maintenance and how to survive the mortgage process.

The Beech Street Development is truly the product of a full partnership with community players. The NAHRO Agency Award of Merit recognizes that partnership and the positive effect such projects have on our community's struggling low income families and neighborhoods.

Please call Public Affairs Coordinator Carol Jelinek for more information on the Beech Street Development at 249-5514.

Lower northeast sector declares all out war on illegal drugs in community

Submits a specific manifesto for recapturing neighborhoods through target efforts. Requests that governor declare an emergency and activate the National Guard

by Etienne de la Plume

A number of irate individuals representing at least five African American organizations from the lower Northeast section of the community have expressed their intention to intervene directly into some of the nagging problems caused by illegal drugs. In their words they have put together a manifesto for recapturing their neighborhoods through targeted efforts.

This week Ron Herndon said, "Crime fueled by illegal drugs has seriously eroded the quality of life in certain neighborhoods of the lower Northeast sector of our community. Elderly citizens and young people have become virtual prisoners because they are afraid to go out of their homes at night. Because of the seriousness of these problems, all out war is hereby declared on all the perpetrators of these dastardly acts."

So stated, Mr. Herndon then outlined the full battle plan that was composed of two elements. The first part focused on law enforcement and community organizing. The main thrust of that section was a request to the Governor to declare an emergency and to call the National Guard to active duty. No matter how onerous such a suggestion might sound, Mr. Herndon and Charles Taylor insist that such a position represents a majority view of the affected community. The Guard would be used for special surveillance, perimeter security, transporting prisoners, foot patrols, drug house raids and curfew enforcement.

In this regard, Mr. Herndon and his supporters are going to have a difficult time convincing Governor Neil Goldschmidt, of the need to

utilize the National guard in such a manner. According to Robert Jackson, military advisor to the Governor, the National Guard will be provided only in an advisory and administrative support capacity. There is no precedent in American history for employing the local militia in such a manner. Critics of such an approach point out that the guard does not have adequate training to deal effectively in such matters. At the same time, experience the African American community has had with the National Guard during the civil right disturbances of the 1960's would suggest that their interaction in Black communities has had an egregious effect. The death of a single National Guardsman in such an endeavor could possibly foment real problems of civil disturbance.

According to Mr. Herndon attention would be directed to sectors of the community bordering along I-5 to 15th running east to west. In a North south direction the area would include N. E. Ainsworth down to N. E. Killingsworth.

Comparing this action to a forest fire, Mr. Herndon stated that it would be the intention of the attack force first to dislodge crime from the less active "brush fire" area in order to establish an effective fire wall before diverting the main thrust to the inferno, itself. These efforts would be coupled with the remedial input of the Gang Task Force.

Landlords would be given support in the screening of tenants, development of effective rental contracts and eviction procedures with a greater emphasis on property management and responsive neighbor-

hood concerns.

The daily media would be encouraged to list target areas where drugs were sold. They also would list establishments where residents had been successful in the closing of known drug houses.

The second part of the program would be devoted to youth diversion and treatment. A county residential program was proposed in which a mandatory 30-day minimum de-programming protocol would be established for youths who exhibit assaultive, disruptive behavior or have been identified as active members of a gang.

It also calls for the development of a professional foster care provider network. Currently, no such program exists. A specific gang-oriented service package would be created in which evidence would be accumulated and after three years an analysis would be made of the root causes of gang activity in the targeted area. Service providers would then use this specific information to develop policies and tailored programs for dealing with the problem.

A final recommendation is made that adequate funds be made available to support a House of Umoja concept which would then serve as a diversionary and rehabilitation program for youths susceptible to or directly active in deleterious gang activity.

A mass community march and rally against drugs is scheduled for Saturday, September 16, 1989. It will originate at the King Neighborhood Facility and terminate at Unthank Park.

The Man Who Shapes Up Troubled Schools

Principal Jimmie Warren believes that inner-city kids can succeed —and he knows how



by Michael Ryan
(Reprinted by permission from Parade Magazine)

WHEN YOU SIT WITH JIMMIE WARREN and listen to him speak, you find yourself believing that there may be a future for kids in this country's worst crack-ridden slums. "The problems are evident," he told me in his warm strong bari-

tone. "There's no need to rehash them. You sit back and say the problems are insurmountable, the problems are so burdensome there's nothing you can do. That's a cop-out. You just have to roll up your sleeves and work that much harder."

Later, when I listened to a tape of our conversation, I realized that police and ambulance sirens had pierced the Bronx air again and again on that

warm afternoon. But the new principal of James Monroe High School had a presence and a message that made those interruptions insignificant. Like all profound messages, this was deceptively simple: "I'm interested in convincing youngsters that education makes a difference, that if they're living in an environment full of unfulfilled dreams, they have the potential and the ability to make some changes, to dig down inside themselves to pull themselves up. I'm not telling them it's fair. These kids have to work harder than other kids. I'm just trying to convince them that if they work hard, they can make it."

You might mistake the 44-year-old Jimmie Warren for a starry-eyed idealist. When we talked, he was just a month into his assignment at James Monroe, a troubled school where test scores and graduation rates have been falling for decades. Any new principal might be overflowing with optimism before he realized just how tough a job he had taken on. But Jimmie Warren is different. Monroe is the fourth troubled high school he has run in this decade. New York City's Board of Education has recognized him as one of its best principals. Six years ago, he took over William H. Taft High, another Bronx school that had been called the city's worst. The day we spoke, Warren had on his desk a letter from the Department of Education in Washington D.C., announcing that Taft had been chosen as a finalist in a national program to recognize superior schools.

Almost any expert would have told you that the problems at Taft defied solution: 84 percent of the kids were on public assistance, and 16 percent couldn't speak English proficiently. Only two of the 2500 scored well enough on standardized tests to earn a Regents diploma—a recogni-

Con't on Page 3

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ Oregon Lottery's Sports Action Game Kickoff ★
★ 12:00 noon-1:00pm Wednesday September 6, 1989. ★
★ Pioneer Courthouse Square ★