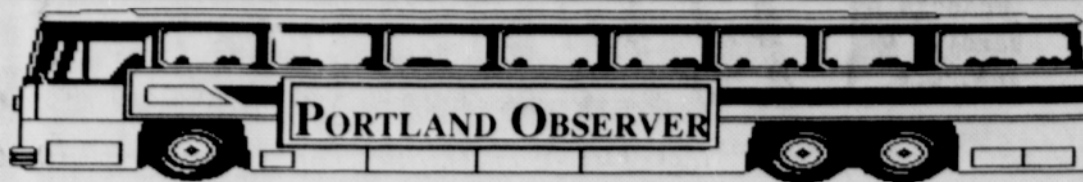


NEWS AROUND TOWN



Will The "New" Immigration Destroy Blacks . . . (Continued from Front Page)

Certainly, we are able to detect a sense of urgency in those who are increasingly concerned over the devastating effect the "New Immigration" may have upon an already-disadvantaged mass of African American citizens. But, almost ten years ago I wrote the following for a national publication, "The Front Page", a news organ of the Black United Front. Our history has always held the key to both anticipating and formulating structured challenges in respect to the economic problems which for some reason or another seem to catch so many of us by surprise. "Nothing changes but the name of the game," as we see here:

(excerpted from "Blacks and the New Immigrants", by McKinley Burt)



Vietnamese

BLACKS AND THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

During the past year there has appeared in the Black press a rash of articles citing the negative economic impact of Southeast Asian and Caribbean emigration to the urban centers of this country. The authors perceive as quite real the possibility that these immigrants of color will cause the further disintegration of an already precarious Black economic situation.

Their concerns range from the competition for increasingly fewer jobs at the unskilled and semi-skilled level (a category where the bulk of our under 25 age group is to be found)--to the rapid acquisition of 'small businesses' in Black neighborhoods (where the bulk of Black entrepreneurship is found). If the prognosis is correct, Blacks are facing the greatest economic disaster of their post-slavery experience. But it has happened before and with almost point-to-point correspondence with certain historical 'Immigration Benchmarks' which I shall cite here.

Something has been said, I believe, about the fate of "people who learn nothing from history." There may be readers who think they are not threatened because of their civil service or union status. But certainly a number of economic events occurring under this administration should disabuse them of this false sense of security. Daily media reports of layoffs, cutbacks and outright abolition of large public agencies reveal that neither civil service or union seniority qualifies as a "safety net."

It has been said that if white European immigration had not been cut off by submarine warfare during the First World War (1914-1918), Blacks would have long since joined the Indians on reservations. Already,

by use of restrictive covenants, mortgage discrimination, disinvestment and violence, Blacks have been forced into central city ghettos across the nation. Within these 'Bantustans' only whites (for the most part first and second generation immigrants) could obtain bank loans to finance business enterprises or commercial property. Nor,



Japanese

for the most part, were blacks granted franchises or distributorships for consumer goods ranging from appliances to clothing, from buggies/automobiles to hardware or jewelry. These 'perks' were reserved by the financial and industrial establishment for the immigrants, and, through quotas and blood line preferences, for successive generations of their relatives.

As a prologue and companion piece to this scenario -- the new slavery -- we find that with the period highlighted by the 'Plessy vs. Ferguson' decision of 1896



Chinese

("separate but equal") there came about a very rapid loss of the few gains Blacks had made since the Civil War. A case in point is that where Blacks had begun to make some gains in the skilled trades (Dubois, Franklin, Rudwick, Meier, et al), by the turn of the century, the craft unions, burgeoning with poor white Europeans, now voted the blacks out. (Metal Trades, Plumbers, Operating Engineers and Northern Building Trades). And with the advent of the A.F.L.--American Federation of Labor--there came the exclusionary clause in these unions: "For White Males Only."

But this cruel and divisive American social phenomenon did not begin here, but was institutionalized by government beginning with the "South Carolina Immigration Bill of 1866" (Commager, Documents of American History, Document No.

257). We quote below:

"The demand for industrial labor, the opening up of the west, and the disorganization of the labor system of the South, all led to official as well as unofficial efforts to encourage immigration. Most Southern States attempted to attract immigrants to take the place of the negro worker, but uniformly without success. In South Carolina a state commissioner of agriculture was created and a pamphlet advertising the attractions of the state published in several languages and distributed widely throughout northern Europe. See, F.B. Simkins and R.H. Woody, South Carolina During Reconstruction, p. 243 ff.

But the disclaimer, given above, "... uniformly without success" is obviously pure fiction as we know from experience and the quote below from the "Shell Manifesto" January 23, 1890 (Charleston News and Courier).

"The peculiar situation now existing in the state, requiring the united efforts of every true white man to preserve white supremacy and our very civilization even has tended to 'make permanent' the condition which existed before the war. Fear of a division among us and consequent return of a 'negro rule has kept the people quiet . . ."

The 'immigration caper' did not end here. No sooner did the black Ninth and Tenth Cavalry assist in "protecting" western railroad building from the Indians, than we find the Union Pacific and other railroads establishing "Immigration Offices" in the key port cities of northern Europe. They advertised for whites of "good stock" to come to America to occupy at little or no cost the bountiful lands astride the new transcontinental railroads--none for the "Buffalo Soldiers."

It would seem a matter of the utmost urgency that our leaders and national social agencies address the current economic problem before history indeed repeats itself. A solution is far beyond the reach of any 'Affirmative Action' plans, or similar palliatives--and the Small Business Administration is fast on the way out. The only thing that will help is massive economic planning (and implementation, for a change) by Blacks, for Blacks, and with Blacks. That "capitalization of Black buying power"

we have always talked about will have to be done; or else we may face in the new future a poverty unforeseen in modern times. There was not room here to detail the more recent course of American immigration policy. It is not that good in the racial sense. For the interested reader a very good overview is to be gained from reading the September, 1966 issue of 'The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science: The New Immigration. Find at your public or university library.

(End of article)

There are some very great dangers at hand, in that Black America has been so late (lax?) in addressing the present situation with viable challenges and structured responses--not rhetoric! In addition to "New Immigration," African-Americans are already reeling under the assaults upon Affirmative Action and Small Business set-asides. And, generally, there is a rising tide of racism on a nationwide scale. Disregarding all the documented evidence of a continued devastation inflicted by previous waves of quota-directed immigration upon a population that thought it was about to enter the melting pot of the good life--the



Ethiopian

majority populace is declaring "you've had too much assistance already! Quotas are wrong(?)." We note, too, that many of the new immigrants are demanding their share of quotas for scholarships and for seats in the institutions of higher learning.

[Save this article, the examination of this issue will be continued next week.]

Cancer Expert To Appear In Portland

Harold P. Freeman, M.D., Immediate Past-President of the American Cancer Society, is Director of Surgery, Harlem Hospital Center, New York City, and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York City.

Dr. Freeman will be in Portland on March 15 and 16, 1990. He will address the Semi-Annual Board meeting of the Oregon Division of the American Cancer Society at 6:30 p.m., on March 16, at the Oregon Medical Association Building, 5210 SW Corbett, Portland. Dr. Freeman will also take a walking tour of some local health care facilities that provide services for poor Oregonians.

A native of Washington, D.C., Dr. Freeman's undergraduate and medical

degrees were both earned in that city. His undergraduate degree (A.B.) is from The Catholic University of America. He studied medicine at Howard University Medical School and he took his internship and surgical residency at the Howard University Hospital. Then he spent three years as Senior resident in Surgery at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital in New York City.

Since 1977, Dr. Freeman has been active in both the New York City Division of the American Cancer Society and the national organization. He has served on the national level as Chair of the National Advisory Committee on Cancer in the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged, Chair of the Medical and Scientific Executive Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

OMSI Brings "Amazing Whales" To Boise/Eliot Elementary

On Monday, March 26, 1990-OMSI Outreach staff will present the traveling programs Kiddie Chemistry, from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m., and Amazing Whales from 10:00 to 11:00 a.m. to second and third grade students at Boise/Eliot Elementary, 620 N. Fremont in Portland.

In Kiddie chemistry students perform actual experiments as they study mixtures, compounds, and chemical reactions involving changes in color, temperature, and states of matter.

"Amazing Whales" takes a close look at whales, porpoises, and dolphins. Students examine and touch a whale skull and baleen; compare their size to that of three different whales; learn to identify species found along the West Coast; and discuss communication, feeding, behavior, and population status of these amazing mammals. They'll have an opportunity to step inside OMSI's life-size, blowup whale!

OMSI Outreach takes programs throughout the Northwest, ranging from overnight field experiences and camps to exciting classroom lectures and demonstrations to adult education and teacher training, fulfilling OMSI's commitment to providing science enrichment to Oregon and the entire region.

Boise/Eliot Elementary in Portland hosts OMSI Outreach on Monday, March 26, beginning at 9:00 a.m. For further information on Outreach programs, call OMSI at (503) 222-2828.

PayLess/OCADA Distribute Anti-Drug Books to Schools

Nearly 150,000 school children in Oregon will soon be receiving valuable instruction on how to say "NO" to drugs, courtesy of PayLess Drug Stores, the Oregon Council on Alcoholism and Drug Addiction (OCADA), and the Oregon Department of Education.

In conjunction with National Drug Awareness Week, March 4-10, every Oregon public school student from kindergarten through third grade will receive a creativity book with a strong anti-drug message. The book, created by PayLess, features the friendly dinosaur, Blue, who helps children develop alternatives to drug use.

"We have always been committed to anti-drug education for all ages," stated PayLess Senior Vice President Doug McKee. "Considering how popular dinosaurs are with young children, we felt this would be an excellent vehicle for getting that message across."

Others agree with his evaluation. "The book's emphasis is on developing self-awareness, self-responsibility, self-esteem and problem solving skills in the context of learning how to say no to alcohol and other dangerous drugs," stated Dr. Judith Albert, Executive Director of OCADA.

OCADA, a non-profit organization, operates a statewide youth line, staffed by youth so that young people can talk with their peers about drug and alcohol prob-

lems. The youth line numbers are (503) 233-1113 or 1 (800) 621-1646.

"We liked the booklet," commented Peggy Holstedt, Health Education and Promotion Specialist for the Oregon Department of Education, "because it doesn't just tell kids to say 'no'. It also provides skills on how to say no."

The March distribution is a cooperative effort. PayLess is providing the books and posters, OCADA is supplying teaching aids, and the Oregon Department of Education is providing a listing of schools and funding distribution of the materials.



Commission Meeting

Date: March 21, 1990
Place: Portland Building
1120 SW Fifth Ave., 11th Fl.
Portland, OR
Time: 9:30 a.m.

Commission meetings are open to the public. A complete agenda is available at PDC. Call 796-5300.

PDC is the City of Portland's urban renewal and economic development agency.

Congressman AuCoin Accepting Academy

Applications for the four military service academies are now available from the district office of Congressman Les AuCoin. AuCoin said that young men and women desiring to attend the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, the Military Academy or the Merchant Marine Academy for the class that enters July 1991 should complete applications now.

"In the past I've interviewed some top-notch men and women for these nominations," AuCoin said, "Oregon has much to be proud of in these talented young nominees."

Potential applicants should contact the Congressman's office at 2701 NW Vaughn, Suite 860, Portland, OR 97210. Call 326-2901 or 1 (800) 422-4003 for further questions.

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Sat. 9:30 a.m.

Temple Baptist Church
1319 N.E. 17th
Fireside Room
Tuesday 12:00 Noon
(Brown Bag Lunch Class)

Tillamook Park Bldg.
2108 N.E. 41st Ave.
Mon. 7:00 p.m.
Tues. 7:00 p.m.
Wed. 9:30 a.m. & 5:00 p.m.
Thurs. 7:00 p.m.
Fri. 9:30 a.m.

NORTH PORTLAND
Rivergate Community Church
4737 N. Lombard St.
Tues. 7:00 p.m.

University of Portland
5000 N. Willamette Blvd.
Columbia Hall
(Enter from Portsmouth)
Wed. 5:00 p.m.

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