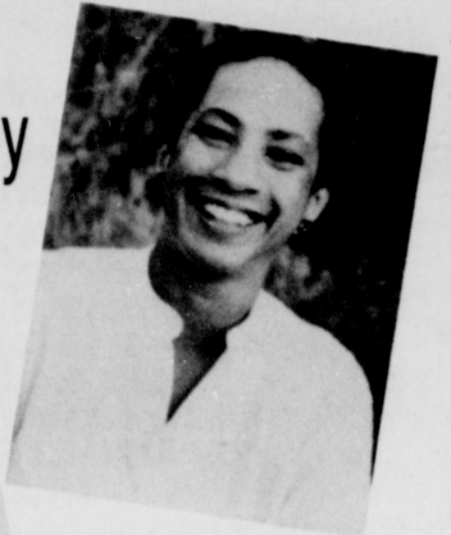


Black History

READINGS BY
WOMEN OF COLOR at
POWELL'S BOOKS

Lorene Cary
presents
BLACK ICE
(Vintage)
Sat. February 22
7:30 P.M.



Thulani Davis
presents
1959
(Grove Weidenfeld)
Mon. February 24
7:30 P.M.

PLEASE JOIN US FOR THESE FREE EVENTS
Powell's Books 1005 West Burnside Portland

Black History Month --"Duke Ellington: In His Own Words"-- NPR's "Horizons" Salutes

In February, National Public Radio (NPR) celebrates Black History Month with a four-part series "Duke Ellington: In His Own Words," which airs on NPR's acclaimed documentary program, Horizons. This special series features rare tape of Ellington recalling some of the important aspects of his life and music. This is probably the first time radio listeners will have an opportunity to hear these exceptional interviews. (Check local public radio stations for broadcast times.)

The Ellington tapes were drawn from interviews spanning the years 1955-72. "This is the real man giving us insight into parts of his life we've never known about," said series producer Donna Limerick. In one interview, Ellington himself says, "I spend most of my time listening to music, but I have big ears for a lot of other things." Included in the program are interviews from Germany, Canada, the United States, Calcutta, Amsterdam, Denmark, and France.

A substantial contributor to American music, Duke Ellington created four major musical styles--jungle style, mood style, concerto style, and standard style. Early in his career, Ellington was an innovator in using the jazz ensemble and was the first to use the "voice as instrument" in his 1927 composition, "Creole Love Call."

Known as the "grand old man" of big-band jazz, Ellington exerted enormous influence upon the big-band style even into the 1970s. Ellington was the first jazz composer to write extended, musically abstract compositions such as "The Flaming Sword," "Beautiful Indians," "Sepia Panorama," and "Mood Indigo." But Ellington claimed,

"I don't use the term 'jazz' because I don't believe in categories." Many of Ellington's larger works, including "Black, Brown and Beige," "Liberian Suite," "Harlem," "Deep South Suite," and "New World A-comin'," took their themes from black history.

The Horizons programs are as follows:

- In the first program, "Duke Ellington: My Evolution," Ellington reminisces about his early musical career and how he evolved into a great bandleader. Ellington remembers his musical mentors: Harlem jazz pianist James P. Johnson, Willie "The Lion" Smith, and Thomas "Fats" Waller.

- In the second program, "Duke Ellington: My Innovations," Ellington reveals how he formed one of the most impressive bands of the 20th century and talks about how he composed popular hits like "Mood Indigo," Broadway musicals, the sacred concerts, and long orchestral suites.

- In the third Horizons program, "Duke Ellington: My Travels," Ellington recalls his experiences with other musicians, people, and performances all over the world.

- In the final part of the series, "Duke Ellington: My Impressions," Ellington shares his opinions about many issues, including racial conflict in America, myths about jazz musicians, the role of music critics, and the development of new musical styles such as rock 'n' roll.

Host of Horizons is Vertamae Grosvenor; senior producer is Donna Limerick. Horizons is produced by NPR's Division of News and Information. Funding for Horizons comes from NPR member stations nationwide.

Resources Documenting Connections And Continuity Of Historical Identities In The Pacific West (Oregon, Utah, Washington & California)

By J. M. Gates, MBA
"Independent Scholar Projects"
(The Voice of Work)
with research and interpretive history by Gates implemented 1977 - 1992 regarding 19th century and 20th century endeavors...

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**For Best Results
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Black Cultural
Affairs Board
Presents an
Evening with

**Nikki
Giovanni**

Saturday, February 15, 1992
Smith Memorial Center
Ballroom 7:00pm

Nikki Giovanni is a black poet, best-selling author, and activist. Tickets are available at Portland State's Ticket office, \$7 General, \$5 Students. A reception and book signing will follow at 9:00 pm in the Cascade Room.

Co-sponsored by Diversity Coordinating Committee and Women's Union. For more information call BCAB at 725-5660.



A. Philip Randolph

These excerpts are from Manning Marable's book "How Capitalism Underdeveloped Black America, 1983." Marable is a professor of history and economics at Purdue University and writes a column syndicated in 140 newspapers.

Over twenty-five years has now passed since the major upheavals of Black workers, youth and students which was termed the Black Power and Civil Rights Movements. Black political militancy spread from streets and lunch counters to factory shops and production lines across the country. Black unrest at the point of production created new and dynamic organizations: the League of Revolutionary Black Workers in Detroit; the Black Panther Caucus at the Fremont, California General Motors plant; and the United Black Brotherhood in Mahwah, New Jersey. In the Deep South, civil rights activists from the Southern Christian Leadership Council helped to organize sanitation workers' strikes in St. Petersburg, Florida, Atlanta, Georgia, and Memphis, Tennessee. Ralph D. Abernathy, Hosea Williams, Coretta Scott King and A. Philip Randolph supported the vigorous unionization efforts of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in the Deep South. Abernathy, Williams and Andrew Young were arrested in September, 1968, for nonviolently

Heroes and Heroines Gone But Not Forgotten



BY D. BELL

In 1962, a young woman arrived in Portland from Long Island, New York who would have a pronounced effect on the community and the yet unrecognized drug epidemic that followed in the succeeding years.

Rosalie J. Boothe and her husband Tom came to Portland in the early 1960's. A time long before it became popular to address the damaging effects of alcohol and drug abuse. She also arrived with psychological scars that came from a direct experience with substance abuse in the loss of a father and brother to alcoholism.

In an effort to reconcile these issues she dedicated many years of personal research and attended courses that were related to alcoholism and drug abuse. This culminated in the establishment of the House of Exodus. One of the first comprehensive drug treatment centers to base in inner N/NE Portland.

Mrs. Boothe came from a religious and supportive family, and earned a Bachelor's degree in bacteriology. She was also an accomplished vocalist who sang at many churches, and with the Portland Opera during the sixties and seventies.

After working numerous years with the Multnomah County Alcohol Recovery Project, she opened the House of Exodus in 1976. Her husband Tom Boothe, a management consultant, donated two houses at 5011 and 5027 NE 27th. The Bootes initiated this endeavor with their own personal assets. The original program was solely geared toward outpatients.

The following year, Multnomah County funded a limited number of clients. In 1978, the county doubled their funding. This enabled the House of Exodus to move to 15th and Killingsworth. Further demonstrated success in 1978, led to the County tripling their funding. The Federal Department of Labor also funded a

youth component.

By 1981, House of Exodus had expanded from 50 clients in it's initial year to a program with 300 clients, which included a residential component, a youth component, and a state wide referral system.

Curiously enough, even though House of Exodus was based in inner N/NE Portland, 60% of their clients were white.

In an effort to meet the needs of their clients, many of whom were indigent, the program provided residual services, as in the matters of job referral for example. A client might receive clothing, transportation, and even daycare.

In February 1984, Mrs. Boothe succumbed to cancer. Reverend Ings the assistant Director was unable to continue the mission of the House of Exodus due to changes in personnel and the politics of the time.

However, Mr. Tom Boothe continued to provide diagnostic evaluation, through public contracts and to private clients.

Mrs. Rosalie J. Boothe was indeed a pioneer in the area of alcohol and drug abuse treatment. She demonstrated both vision and caring in her efforts to deal with addiction, long before it became fashionable.

She was truly a heroine in our own local community.

Black History Month: A Time to Assist People of African Descent Everywhere

BY WALTER E. FAUNTROY
Retired Member of Congress and
ANC Advisor on International
Department, Finance and Trade.

As we celebrate Black History Month, 1992 and honor the experience and achievements of black people in America; as we pause to chart a course for the continued survival and progress of blacks in America, let us include in our celebrations, homage to the experiences and achievements of blacks in Africa and elsewhere in the diaspora.

For example, we cannot let the month of February pass without celebrating the dramatic release of Nelson Mandela from prison, two years ago--February 11, 1990--after 27 years of confinement in South Africa for his uncompromising resistance to apartheid. The streets of American cities were flooded with those who shared in the ecstasy of black South Africans and who pledged their continued support to end apartheid and its tentacles.

Mr. Mandela reminds us in a re-

cent letter which he sent to Congressman Dymally (D-CA, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa) in honor Black History Month, that the struggle against apartheid is not yet over, and even when it is over, the struggle against the deprivations and inequities which are the legacy of apartheid will necessarily continue for many years. For example, the lives of millions of black South Africans hang in the balance as a result of wretched and pervasive poverty occasioned by the immoral South African system of apartheid. As a result of this racially oppressive system, 81% of black South Africans who live in the homelands live in abject poverty, with no electricity, no plumbing, no tap water, diseased and malnourished.

In Mr. Mandela's letter to Congressman Dymally he cites some additional horrifying statistics about the plight of black South Africans: that median schooling for whites is 9.2 years but for blacks is only 2 years; that there

is one doctor for every 400 whites but only one doctor for every 1,000 blacks; that average monthly income for whites is \$950 but for blacks only \$190; that there is an immediate need for 2 million homes to house those who must now live in cardboard shacks or worse.

Sharing our meager resources with our South African brothers and sisters is both noble and practical. Most of the people reading this news story are probably substantially better off than the average South African black (remember: median schooling, 2 years; average monthly income \$190). Because South African blacks are currently in the midst of a major assault on the apartheid system, each dollar received now may well be worth much more to them than the same sum sent in a year from now. Assisting South Africans is a splendid way to celebrate Black History Month, 1992. I, therefore, encourage you to "Pick Up Your Phone. Let our South African Brothers Know They Are Not Alone!"

A. Philip Randolph Institute

A. Philip Randolph

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Black Labor History

blocking the path of garbage trucks in Atlanta. On June 21, 1969, Abernathy and Williams were arrested in Charleston, South Carolina, for supporting AFSCME's Local 1199 attempts to unionize hospital employees. By September, 1972, hundreds of Black trade unionists, led by AFSCME Secretary-Treasurer William Lucy and Cleveland Robinson, president of the Distributive Workers of America, created the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists in Chicago. By its second annual convention, held in Washington, D.C., May 25-27, 1973, 1,141 Black delegates representing 33 unions were in attendance; 35-40 percent were Black women.

It cannot be overemphasized that the Civil Rights and Black Power Movements were fundamentally working class and poor people's movements. From the very beginning, progressive unions were involved in the desegregation campaigns. The United Auto Workers, United Packinghouse Workers, District 65, Local 1199 in New York City, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters all contributed funds to Martin Luther King Jr.'s Montgomery County bus boycott of 1955-56. And in rural areas of the Black Belt, small independent Black farmers risked their families' safety by opening their homes to freedom riders and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workers. Black farm workers, sharecroppers,

service workers and semi-skilled operatives were the great majority of those dedicated foot soldiers who challenged white hegemony at Selma's Pettus Bridge and in the streets of Birmingham. SNCC understood well the importance of Black working class support for the Civil Rights Movement and thus recognized the need to develop an employment strategy for Blacks.

Labor unions also understood the connection. In November, 1963, a number of labor unions financed a conference at Howard University that brought democratic socialists, trade union organizers and radical civil rights activists together. Civil rights workers, Black and white, recognized by late 1964 that demands simply for desegregating the South's civil society lacked economic direction. In 1965 Jessie Morris, SNCC's field secretary in Mississippi, helped to establish the Poor People's Corporation. Serving as its executive secretary, Morris funneled financial aid for various labor projects initiated by poor Black workers. That same year, the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union (MFLU) was created by two Council of Federated Organizations staff members. Historian Clay Carson relates that "within a few months, the MFLU attracted over a thousand members in several counties through its demands for a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage, free medical care, social

security, accident insurance, and equality for blacks in wages, employment opportunities, and working conditions." MFLU relied upon the fund raising resources of SNCC and "by that fall had developed its own source of financial support." As "We Shall Overcome" gave ground to "Black Power" in the mid-1960s, a wave of nationalist activism seized the new generation of Black urban workers and students. Militant Black construction unions were formed, such as the Trade Union Local 124 in Detroit, and United Community Construction Workers of Boston. Black steelworkers at Sparrows Point, Maryland, formed the Shipyard Workers for Job Equality, pressuring Bethlehem Steel to halt its policies of hiring and promotion discrimination against Blacks. In most of the protest actions, there was the recognition that racism in the plants also undercut the "economic status of white workers." For example, when the United Black Brothers struck at Mahwah's auto plant in April, 1969, they urged white workers to "stay out and support us in this fight."

Submitted by Donna Hammond and Jamie Partridge of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. The Portland Chapter of the A. Philip Randolph Institute meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 1125 S.E. Madison, Suite 103. For information, call 235-9444. Guests are welcome.