Jonestown, Guyana
Was It Mind Control?

Remember back on November 11, 1978 when more than seven-hundred Black people lost their lives in the so-called "Jonestown, Guyana suicides"? Was it really suicide or genocide or was it mind-control experimentation gone haywire by the CIA? Lately information has surfaced (some circumstantial) to support more of the latter. Both questions of genocide and mind-control need to be studied, particularly by people of African descent, to get to the truth of Jonestown.

Let us analyze the genocide question from the Jonestown perspective. The United Nations Convention on Genocide defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

a) Killing members of the group;
b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group,
c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part,
d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group,
e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Part a) is indisputable. Since the initial processes of the African Slave Trade the European system that brought us to this country, tens of millions of our ancestors were viciously killed. In the Middle Passage alone, twenty times more African people lost their lives than in the so-called holocaust of the Jews in Nazi Germany. Now include the Black lives lost in over 250 years of forced, inhumane servitude, and the question of genocide becomes a little more obvious.

Let us move on from slavery through the so-called 'reconstruction' period and the early decades in the 20th century to the present day. Analysis of (Continued on Page 2)
Evidence of Black destruction is abound and the processes used yesterday to mentally, physically and spiritually destroy Black people are still practiced today (see Chancellor Williams' The Destruction of Black Civilization, Third World Press, 1976). Never in the history of this earth has a group of people (us) been constantly under siege. For even in antiquity present times, the attacks on the Black masses have been relentless. Jonestown only serves as another reminder. We recall in recollection the killing of so many Black people at one time, DURING ONE SINGULAR EVENT? Why have we virtually forgotten such an event? Was Jonestown a CIA mind-control experience? If so, then why do the mind games go on? What significance does CIA involvement in Jonestown have to Black communities across the country?

The following is an interview done by a Washington, DC commentator with Congressman Leo Ryan's (killed in Jonestown) Administrative Assistant, Joseph Idisinger. In it, there is evidence of CIA complicity in Jonestown. The text in parenthesis is that of The Advocate. We simply ask you to read the interview and reflect upon the above revelations. Hopefully, it will serve as an impetus for you to join the struggle to find some answers that will raise the truth that has been crushed to earth.

COMMENTATOR: The CIA is the rumor, how much involvement and how true is the rumor?

HOLSINGER: Well, there is at least some truth to it, we have determined. The first element I had, something I kept quiet for a year. The afternoon that it happened I had a call from the White House about the tragedy and the stories conflicted. They had called me up from the White House to get identification for the newsmen that were present. They did not know their names and I was able to supply them. But at the time when it was a conflict between the two stories that I had from the Department of State and the White House, I was pretty much in shock and I mentioned that to a friend who called me from the White House and he said, "Joe, our information says that there is a CIA operation coming from the scene." I have not said anything publicly about that for over a year because I recognize that we have intelligence gathering information everywhere and that is a legitimate and reasonable analysis, but I had no idea we had a covert operation there, because Leo Ryan had served on the Oversight Committee. Matter of fact, I was the author of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment that provided for oversight. (The Hughes-Ryan Amendment, strengthened by the CIA, required the CIA to give prior notification of any covert operation.) In that capacity, he would have gotten any reports that the CIA had to give to the Oversight Committee about involvement in Guyana. There was not any of these, not even to the Senate or the House. I just kept quiet because I did not think they serve any purpose just to point out that they had a CIA report from the scene. It was not until December of 1979, over a year later, that a story broke in the San Mateo Times to the effect that the Deputy Chief of Missions in Guyana, Richard Dwyer, had not only been the CIA's station chief there, but he had gone back to Jonestown after Leo was killed at Port Kaituma and the FBI had the tape with Jones shouting during the killing there, it was killing, murder, not suicide. "Get Dwyer out of here. Get Dwyer out of here." 

COMMENTATOR: We are not talking rumor here, that is fact!!

HOLSINGER: Fact again. In checking back and following up on this then, we find a publication in Berlin in 1968, Who's Who in the CIA, it is in the lists for Guyana. From the paging alphabetically under 'D's', we find Richard Dwyer, this is 1968 mind you. He joined the State Department in 1967, CIA since '69 with all the stations in Latin America. He happened to be the brother of Phillip Blakey. So we think that needs to be investigated.

HOLSINGER: Well, I will give you this, after I appeared here in February that caused me to believe that we may have a CIA operation in Jonestown. We also have information that he was very ambulatory and he was gone more than half the time that afternoon and he was missing from the Port Kaituma airstrip. So we think that needs to be investigated. There is another tie-in to the CIA and the Justice Department. I want to state here that the CIA did not oppose to the CIA. They perform a necessary function and even the covert operations are necessary, but they have to be monitored closely so we won't have these aberrations occur that cost us so much that I think the security angle tends to cover up.

COMMENTATOR: Apparently! Can you prove that?

HOLSINGER: Well, I will give you this, the circumstantial evidence. A vast amount of drugs was found at Jonestown. They were never specified as to what they were. We heard there were a lot of drugs, and we thought they were in drug running. All of those drugs were...
A Visit with the Members
THE BLACK MOVEMENT
PART II
transcribed by Joyce Harris

Advocate Note: As stated at the end of our Part I transcription (May, 1981 issue), Rev. Daughtry shared with us that, "I want to talk a little about the movement." His message began when he reminded us that:

There was the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, the sit-ins, the pray-ins, the wait-ins, the crawl-ins, and the kneel-ins of the 60s. The freedom rides going to the South, getting heads busted — but nonetheless challenging the legal under-gridding of segregation, and then there was the March on Marches which we have come to call the March on Washington. Looking back it might have been more appropriate to call it the March to be like Washington. There was not much challenge of the leadership in those days. You remember we called them the Mighty Six, the Great Six, the Big Six; there was Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, Whitney Young of the Urban League, A. Phillip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and others. There was James Forman, and later Floyd McKissick of CORE, and there was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; also, Stokely Carmichael and John Lewis of SNCC, who finally forced acceptance from what would be the Big 4. Black people were rather proud of the Big 6, as I remember it. After all, we were on our way, and nobody argues with success.

About 1963, around the time of the big march there were rumblings that something was wrong. The ship was not moving, black people were floundering at mid sea. Dr. King was sharing with everybody that he had a dream. But there was another leader who had burst on the scene one night with a wave of his hand in Harlem, New York. Just a wave of his hand had disbursed thousands of Muslims, followers of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad. Just a wave of the hand had disbursed thousands of Muslims silently and swiftly as they had arrived into the night. Malcolm X said Dr. King may be having a dream, but the rest of Black folks were having a nightmare.

Well, after 3 years which culminated in that 50-mile march in the Mississippi sun, it all took a different direction, and Stokely Carmichael screamed Black Power. Just two words, and the movement was never the same again. Now, why 'Black Power' should have created the hysteria it did could only be understood in reference to white folk's guilt, which makes them think that one day Black people will even the score. And also, it has to do with "Negros", who exist on the benevolence of their white masters, who live with the anxiety that their white masters will take their crumbs away from them and not like them anymore. After all, all ethnic have practiced group power. I remember what President Johnson said when he became President, he was Irish by osmosis, meaning that President Kennedy had brought so many Irish with him to the White House, that he had become Irish simply by being around them. But in spite of those who were for it, and in spite of the hysteria, there was no doubt about it, that Black Power was here to stay.

Now, let us observe some trends, which forced the ship. The narrow limits of progress which bolstered a small segment of the Black population contained or left behind masses of Black people. The progress and there was some progress, there was some social mobility, and it is hard to believe that a couple of years ago a Black person could not be served in the front door of some restaurants. It is hard to believe that there was such a thing as separate lunch counters, and separate toilets. It is hard to believe looking back that this actually existed in this society, so there was some social mobility. I, being from Georgia, it is still incredible to me. I was just in Atlanta and standing in the capital and understand that when I was a boy you just didn't go in, or if you went in you knew where you were going. And to think that there is a Black mayor in Atlanta, surely progress, no doubt about it, progress, too. The Voting Rights Bill of '64 and '65 were great achievements. Blood had been spilled to realize these pieces of legislation, now further political and social progress could be made because the way had been cleared. There was some economic progress, so if we leave it at that, one might have asked as many did in 1966, "what's the problem with you all?" Well, there's a limitation for progress! Progress such as it was did not go far enough. Did not reach wide enough and did not sink deep enough and I would just underscore that social mobility

(Continued on Page 4)
piece. I remember when we used to put all the chicken in the shoe box. Everything we do is practiced and skill, dexterity so that even driving from New York to Georgia was an exercise in proficiency as the drives could eat a piece of chicken with a napkin in his hand, and pick his teeth while he never stopped until we got to our destination in Georgia. The reason was we did not want to be humiliated, a stop meant you would be humiliated or you would not get any further, and so we developed that kind of skill.

So those were some of the ways that helped us survive these dreadful times. So there was progress, social progress, we do not want to count that lightly. We have a tendency, some of us looking back on this side of salvation. The struggle that went into breaking down the barrier, just to get into a restaurant. Those were not small victories. It took an awful lot of struggle to go against years and years of social patterns in which they had seen their loved one beaten, humiliated for violation of these traditions, and of course the political aspect of it all helped to say we were on our way. Now, there was the self-sustained 'middle-class', and when I say middle-class, I am really indulging in the illusion that there is a Black middle-class. I tend to believe that when we talk of a middle-class, we are talking of a class that has the capacity to produce, and not just be consumers. When you talk of a middle-class, you are talking of a class that has the capacity to protect itself. And I do not think that we have arrived at the position that we can call ourselves middle class, because we do not produce anything except consumers and most of us are about four or five paychecks away from bankruptcy anyway. And that depends on whether or not someone likes us or not. We may go to work in the morning and the man might have some problems with his wife, and suddenly we look around and we are looking for a job somewhere. We need to understand that, but it suggests that we have no security. But there was this satisfaction, because there was this feeling that some people are getting some of the goodies. Some people were making some headway and there was the feeling that some people were selling them out, and some disillusionment too. With reference to white people. It seems that white folks still considered Black folks to be for everything. The cry of Black Power was a summon from a people to return to their own souls, to build inward and outward, and white people should be used... better serve the struggle, in their own communities. That is where the problem emanated from, and if they could reach their own people—everything would be alright.

A wise man of Biblical themes said, "there's nothing new under the sun." The same words put forward at one point in history will be put forward at another point, and so on for many years. Reverend Henry Highland Garnett, Bishop McNeil Turner, Marcus Garvey, and many many others had urged Black people to look within themselves and try to build upon their own inner genius, to try to form group solidarity, and this could be the way that principles and meaningful alliances with other people could be made. Then one other point. In 1945, 300 Afrikan had met in Manchester, England at the Fifth Pan-Afrikan Congress. Twelve years later Ghana was independent, led by Kwame Nkrumah. Then in 1956, Guinea led by Sekou Toure, and other African countries had gained their independence so that a generation over 40 Afrikan countries had gained their independence. And yet Blacks, those of us here in the U.S. were moving at a snail's pace and obviously it produce disillusionment. Now, we want to look at 1966 and 1967, Jackson, Mississippi, as we begin to note the years of Black Power. There was nothing new about the words, the ideas, the concept of Black Power. It had been used before, in fact Adam Clayton Powell had used it earlier. But it was a strange consideration that words, ideas and concepts can be around for centuries without causing a ripple and then at some precise moment in the time when circumstances and events are right and a certain number of people, then the very same words, ideas and concepts burst forth like a mighty hurricane, and so it was with Stokely Carmichael uttering Black Power! This time the words caught on, they struck responsive chords, and the world would never be the same again. For the next 5 or 6 years, Black Power was inescapable. Everybody had to be for it, or everybody had to be against it. It seems that every organization became Black overnight. There was the National Association of Black Social Workers, the National Black Committee of Negro Churches - they became the National Conference of Black Churches. That is, every organization that called itself "Negro" changed, except one. The Negro National Anthem had to be changed. It was no longer the Negro National Anthem, but now it was the National Black Anthem. There were Black Student Unions, (Continued on Page 5)
REV. DAUGHTRY (Continued from Page 4)

Black Studies, Black Elected Officials, Black Caucuses in white churches, Black theologians, there were Black conferences—the Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey and Philadelphia, and there was Black literature—unnumbered volumes, and Black papers, Black magazines, and Black everthing. But significantly, white folks still were writing about Black Power. It was a very interesting development that here we were talking about Black Power, and the country pretended it did not know what was happening. And if you look at the volumes which were written, you will know that white folks did more talking about Black Power than Black folks. Then the apparel changed, remember Dashikis and Afrikan dress; originals and American-made became the thing... Afros and naturals—anything Afrikan was in. We were singing, "I'm Black and I'm Proud." Thus they became Black...and Afrikan. Nobody could question their Blackness. They even developed a handshake, and a special vocabulary to Found out the Black Power Days. "Negroes" would have fought you to the death just a year before.

(Continued on Page 15)
The Communication Committee is and has been primarily responsible for advocating the BUF's purpose. Everything the Front does contains a message that is vital to the continuation of progress of Black people as a whole.

Our main concern is to relay the message to you as truthfully and accurately as possible. The Committee thanks all those who were involved in Community Unity Day and the March on the North Police Precinct, for making the two events successful.

We urge you to support scheduled BUF meetings in the St. Johns area. We will continue to keep you informed about upcoming issues and events which are important to our Black community.

CULTURE

The picketing of the Walnut Park Theater was not just an exercise in futility - "protesting about something or just anything". Finally, after a six month period of picketing, in the rain, heat, cold, day and night, it now appears as though the BUF and community supporters were heard.

The City Planning Commission has received a number of complaints about adult bookstores and movies, and as a result is currently in the process of developing "zoning codes" prohibiting bookstores and theaters from operating within 500 feet of homes and or schools. The Walnut Park Theater, then, would be in violation of the proposed zoning code if it is approved by City Council. The Committee and its supporters have maintained the theater is not wanted in the community due to the unsavory elements it attracts from outside the Black Community.

We will keep the community informed of all developments related to the theater. We wish to thank all of you who supported us during the picket of the Walnut Park Theater.

LABOR

In our ongoing and continuing efforts towards achieving socio-economic parity which has long been denied us, the members of the BUF Labor Committee are proud to say that some of the clouds do have silver linings. This past September '81 the clouds began to roll away, and the silver lining started to show. Jobs, for those of us in this community...your neighborhood; jobs for those of us who have one of the highest unemployment averages in the country. Jobs came. In our working relations with Fred Meyer, Walnut Park, and Fred Meyer Inc. officers, the silver lining is showing. Through committee negotiations we have secured employment in various fields. The scope is now limited, but we have been assured that in the near future, more and more varied fields will be discussed and opened.

It is very heartwarming to know that one of the largest employers in the state (and the largest retail grocery store in our community) is responsive to the needs of those in the community in which they do business. We believe that it is time that other businesses which flourish in our community be responsive to the needs and requirements of the Black community -jobs, to live a prosperous and productive life.

We would like to give a big RIGHT-ON to Fred Meyer and its officers who are working with us to really make Community Unity work.

...And remember, spend your money where you get something in return, besides disrespect.

LAW & JUSTICE

Hotline:

The BUF "hotline" is currently in service with a new number. The new number is 287-1506. The hotline system is part of a total community informational network. The hotline coordinator has agreed to take information for the BUF regarding complaints of police misconduct or brutality. If you call the hotline number, please specify that you are calling to report an incident of police misconduct or brutality. Do not go into explaining the situation, but do leave your name and phone number, and a member of the BUF's Law & Justice Committee will return your call.

Please look for more information about the hotline and the activities of the Law & Justice Committee on the radio, the newspaper, and flyers that will be available and distributed throughout the community within the next few months.

Senate Bill 528:

Senate Bill 528, commonly referred to as the "deadly force bill" was defeated by the House Judiciary Committee. It was defeated because certain members of that Committee fell back on their promises to support the bill and allowed others to influence the non-passage of the bill. The main actors who helped in the defeat of the bill were, Tom Mason and Ted Buggs who are members of that Committee. A lot of people worked with and within the Law and Justice Committee to get the bill passed, and their work is greatly appreciated. The Law and Justice Committee considers the defeat of the bill to be a temporary setback. We will plan some different approaches to the issue of the bill in the near future.

Complaints Of Police Misconduct

The Committee is currently attempting to contact individuals who have told the Committee of complaints that either they are others have experienced with respect to the Portland Police Bureau. Results of these interviews will be published in this column in the next few months.

Insurance

Need SR-22 filing?

Loretta L. Harpole Insurance Agency
1439 N. E. Alberta
287-1147

Auto-Motorcycle-RV
10 am-8 pm Mon. thru Fri.
8 am-noon Saturday

Battery Sales

New & Rebuilt
Free Electrical Check & Installation
$17.50 and up

BATTERIES

Wanted

Dead or Alive

Phone: 287-3095
3007 N. E. Union
Andy & Willis Brown
Proprietors

Photo

by Richard J. Brown

By appt: (503) 289-0707

Safety, Weddings, Special Events
Perpetual Myths
by Gloria Stewart

Traditionally, Black students have been brought to the attention of the public by the media in forms of busing, rioting, low-achieving, and as incorrigible juvenile delinquents. Little or no attention has been paid to the quality of education for the Black student, or to the cultural and historical background of Black children. No attention, until sporadic eruptions cause dramatic events.

Much of what is said to the media originates with educational administrators, political figures, and various other public persons. Some of these persons have a vested interest in perpetuating one myth or another about Black students and their (mythical) educational status. We often hear, "Can't learn, small brains, poor attitude, genetically and socially incapable of learning, handicapped by being raised in one-parent environment, or too hostile," when the real culprit is inadequate educational preparation, vis-a-vis Portland Public Schools.

The unveiled bottom line to the myths stems from a long-standing belief among teachers and administrators (and expressed publicly by Arthur R. Jensen, Genetic Researcher) that Blacks are inferior. In 1961, James B. Conant, educator, found it a common belief among public school educators and administrators (in the North, as well as the South) that Black students were inherently inferior. This belief was voiced only privately...but often. Ironically, despite the "IQ Myth" that Black students Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement, pg 81) has subsequently placed much more of the blame for poor educational performances among disadvantaged students on the inadequacies of public school systems, arguing that most students could easily have mastered the basic skills they lack years earlier.

Literature also supports that "Black children are neither linguistically impoverished nor cognitively underdeveloped...it is a racist assumption that some language patterns are better than others (Coleman et al, pp 516-517, Samuel Bowles Toward Equal Educational Opportunity, and Harvard Educational Review, Winter 1968, p.93)

Behind this kind of reasoning may be a humane desire to free our children from the feeling that there is something morally shameful about the way of life in which they were born. The development of our children's minds remains a far too serious problem to leave to romantics without insight.

We want and need tangible results, and they can only be achieved through development of certain specific abilities. Black students face very real problems. The perpetuation of the inferiority myth (dumb, inferior, slow, sure to fail, etc) is sure to cause them to fail. All Black people have always faced this problem while growing up in our nation's public schools. There are those of us who were persistent and thick-skinned enough to survive. However, we cannot afford to continue the wholesale loss of intellectual potential among our children. We must no longer allow assault on our children's self-confidence and intelligence.

We now defining our academic arena, with an emphasis on: greater psychological support (particularly in the case of Black male children who have played subservient roles to Black female children); deep-reaching changes and attitudes toward intelligence; renewed Black awareness, Black pride and respect, a better understanding of Black history and culture, and a commitment to understanding of and concern for the intellectual development of Black children and all Black people in our community.

REV. DAUGHTY
(Continued from Page 5)

Nor was Black Power confined to the USA. In England the Pan-African Conferences were held, and there was the movement to hold Black Power conferences, and the Black consciousness movement in South Africa led by Steve Biko. Then in Trinidad the National Joint Action Committee led by Stewart Granger; Granger now called Doctor, had almost toppled the regime of Eric Williams, that was in Trinidad. And wayward Africans in the Diaspora conjugated; albeit, they had to relate to Black Power, thus, by the way demonstrating the influence that Blacks in the USA have on Blacks everywhere. Everybody was Black, and you remembered the kind of society that everybody is, I mean that everybody of color is beautiful, you know, and you have someone in the society that could always say that Black is horrible - that Black is bad, Black was the devil...that Black was vicked, that Black was evil. Suddenly we had Black's people who began to exert their blackness, and suddenly you had people that told us, "All people are beautiful. Who is beautiful, Black is beautiful, red is beautiful, everybody is beautiful. Everybody was Black was beautiful - that is what the blackness of a few hard-headed Toms here and there. I could name a few, but I don't want to offend anybody and their heroes. You know who they are. I would like to mention one because I can never hold this man...I could never hold this man for what he did. I remember, oddly enough, we were just talking about him on the way here - that's Carl Rowan...Rowan. I shall never, ever forget what he did to Malcolm X. When Malcolm X was dead, I mean, he violated all the niceties regarding death; this man came out with one of the most blistering attacks on what I think is one of the greatest leaders that has ever come upon this earth. And in this man's death, instead of giving this man credit for the fact that he had fought his way back from the dungeons to walk among the kings of the earth, and go in dignity in the capitols of the world, And if you go into other parts of the world - from Afrika to the Caribbean, you'll find the inevitable Malcolm X, and I don't want to get into a battle between Malcolm and Martin. We had enough of those battles. But when you leave these shores and you get to Afrika, you will find that it was Malcolm X, and yet, Carl Rowan - this "Negro" had the audacity to try to heap scorn upon this man upon his death. So, this "Negro" - he never became Black. He was always a "Negro". He probably will be a "Negro" till the day he dies... forgive me, Lord, for talking about him.

TO BE CONTINUED...
What Is Expunction?

The Urban League of Portland

NORTHEAST YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

The Northeast Youth Service Center, under the auspices of the Urban League of Portland has outlined the basic provisions of expunction.

Expunction is a term that each of us should be familiar with. Knowing your rights as they apply to expunction can mean the difference between a criminal record and none at all.

FACT SHEET ON EXPUNCTION

What is Expunction?

Expunction is the destruction of records. These records can include the Juvenile Court, Police Department, Children's Services Division, and other agencies.

Records

All youth referred to the Youth Service Center for judicial reasons (law violations) have Juvenile Court and police records.

If the youth never has contact with the Juvenile Court (never appears in front of a judge or placed on probation), his/her Juvenile Court record and Police record will be destroyed:

1) Automatically when the youth turns 18 years old, or
2) Before the age of 18 if the youth petitions (requests in writing) the Juvenile Court.

Expunction after two years

Expunction is most often granted to youth who apply two years after the incident.

Youth who are referred to the Youth Service Center and later to the Court, or youth originally dealt with by the Juvenile Court, MUST petition to have their records destroyed. There is no automatic expunction in these cases.

A youth in the above situation may apply to the Court to have all records destroyed if the following conditions are met:

1) Two years have passed since the date of the incident or most recent termination of probation with the Court.
2) The youth has not been convicted of a Felony or Class A misdemeannoir in that time on probation.
3) No criminal or Juvenile Court proceedings are pending.

Immediate Expunction

Because most juveniles referred to a Youth Service Center do not have court petitions filed on them and do not come within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, they can petition the Court to have their Court and police records destroyed immediately.

The Oregon Statute that allows for this procedure is ORS 419.815, which states expunction can be ordered if to do so is in the best interest of the youth and public.

How to apply for expunction

Applications for expunction can be picked up at the Juvenile Court or the Youth Service Center. If the youth is applying for expunction after two years, the application is self-explanatory and easy to complete.

If the youth is applying for immediate expunction, he/she should:

1) Circle letter E under section 7 of the form, which indicate the youth is requesting special consideration.
2) Write a letter to the Court stating that he/she feels that it is in his/her best interest to have his/her records destroyed and mention that he/she completed community service/restitution through the Youth Service Center.
3) Have the application notarized at the Youth Service Center or Juvenile Court.

The applicant should list the police, Juvenile Court, Criss, and any other agency having copies of legal records in his/her request for expunction.

The Youth Service Center destroys all files one year after closing.

What if expunction is denied?

Youth have the right to legal representation during the expunction process. If the juvenile cannot afford an attorney and the procedure is contested, the youth has a statutory right (ORS 419.825) to a court appointed attorney.

IMPORTANT

Regardless of whether expunction takes place immediately, after a period of two years, or when the youth turns 18, the juvenile should not assume that expunction occurred automatically.

If the youth does not receive a letter from the Court stating expunction has been granted, he/she should phone the Court (248-3460) and check on the status of his/her records.

Once expunction is granted, the youth may legally claim that his/her record never existed and the contact never occurred.

Have you ever been arrested?

In legal terminology, youth are taken into "temporary custody." Temporary custody is the juvenile terminology for arrest.

If you are ever stopped by a police officer and questioned about previous arrests or contacts with the law, it is in your best interest to provide the officer with all prior information regarding being taken into custody.

If you are dealt with by a Youth Service Center, and never found guilty of a crime in court, you can say you have never been convicted of a crime.

Many employers will request record information on job applications. An employer may ask you questions only related to convictions, not arrests when there was no conviction.

For further information call: Northeast Youth Service Center 288-6708.
Georgene Rose, Caseworker on the staff of Ron Wyden, (D) 3rd District, was in the Black community when she read the Congressman's opening address at a business seminar at the Portland Hilton on September 28. The Congressman could not attend because of pressing legislative needs in Washington, D.C.

Ms. Rose's remarks were based on a September 9th letter from the Congressman to Governor Vic Atiyeh. The letter disclosed that "good faith efforts" would be costly to Black and other small business minority entrepreneurs in the district which elected Wyden to congress.

Wyden estimates that the entrepreneurs stand to lose from $13.5 to 33.5 million on the $285.5 million Banfield Light Rail project and $70 million on the $400 million worth of Interstate Transfer Fund projects. "Oh, well, we can never locate what we never had from TRI-MET and the MSD" stated one participant.

He later adds, "one can easily do the same loss of riders and revenue, what the general public thinks about TRI-MET, what the Black community thinks, is largely unintelligible in a family newspaper."

Among the purveyors of "lip service" to the Black community of economic development are Gladys McCoy representing Multnomah County, and Scott Foster of Tektronix; other representation came from SBA, PDC, FHA, local financial institutions, IMPACT, and a new Black kid on the block, Randy Carter, The only missing note was Warren Mitchell, Social and Urban Relations Officer, 1st Interstate Bank.

Commissioner McCoy released information on a revised version of a "watered down" MBE program which is a carry over from her misguided School Board days, which insure that Black people will receive very little, once again. Her plan, to be voted upon on October 29, by the County Commissioners offers nothing new. For example, the minimum goals for Blacks participating in the "minority" supplies section has a goal of .5%.

The only goals for MBE/FMBE (Female Minority Business Enterprise) are in Construction: MBE 10%, FMBE 15%; Supplies: MBE 5%, FMBE 15%; Services: MBE 10%, and Professional Services; MBE 7%, FMBE 2%. This program, like all the rest only provides for the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform contracts. There are no guarantee of economic benefits actually being received by the Black community. The guarantee is once again reserved for White contractors, suppliers, and service providers, who will make the minimum of 90% to 99.5% in all categories, and they do not have to fill out as much paperwork to do it. The goals were based upon some notion of availability and capability of each group, whatever criteria was used was not disclosed but took more than a year to research.

Congressman Wyden needs to seriously address the needs of the Black community and we applauded his call for a national question on defense. He could use his meetings at King Neighborhood facility for this purpose. The question he raised needs a full airing as the political and economical interests of this country are actively involved in war against Black people in the Third District, the nation, and throughout the world. Moreover he could answer the question, "How does the private sector investments and state public funds in assisting South Africa in upholding apartheid, help Black people in District 3?"

Blacks, (known in polite entrepreneur circles as "show-cases because of their status in the business world gone in which they are powerless to make economic purchasing decisions) representing Tri-MET, PDC, and MDOC, comprised the planning committee for the conference. Several informed members of the Black community, viewed the event an attempt to cool our the Black businessmen who confronted Wyden at Bourbon Street on August 19th. Wyden was questioned about his failure to meaningfully address the Black Community in economic "concretes". As usual Ron, talked out both sides of his mouth. He spoke to the Black business community on his efforts to create new jobs in this district. He gave as an example, efforts to obtain jobs in the Columbia gorge on some of the hydroelectric operations.

Ron threw out his public relations about a "grassroot" organizing effort to obtain federal aid "to help local businesses to help themselves." An assessment of the facts suggests that this "grassroot effort" is a pipeline. Ron's own information discloses that 35% of the money will be available for the development for small business. Wyden writes, "The gospel of the community has be private sector jobs."

Ron really needs to look at the imminent failure of the private sector in the district, namely, Nel-Tech and Tektronix, who brought some "sweatshop" jobs to Union Avenue. These jobs all have limited upward mobility opportunities and are in the lowest paying catagory. At the same time, TEK has devoted plans to provide 5,000 jobs near Troutdale and is finishing a 490,000 square foot complex in Clark County.

The business seminar was replete with past failure of 'good faith' efforts of those private, federal, state, and local agencies who once again appeared before Black people in Portland and, as always, did a superb public relations job of making the potential entrepreneur(s) feel good. The seminar, like past sessions, did not result in immediate economic benefits to the Black community; the money stayed downtown again. This raises the question, "Why do some Blacks (in this instance, businessmen) sit passively and participate in seminars of this nature?"

This writer can only surmise that the sociology textbooks are once again wrong and that Black people are able to delay gratification, especially that community denizen, the Black (endurer) entrepreneur.
Creation Time

AVT BLACK WOMAN

Now that we are together alone
Come with me, my love
Allow me to give you me
without reservation now
Nor expectation beyond
Let me surround you - cover my hand
As we meet ... as only men can meet
Share with me our deepest secrets
and hold them in our care.

Plan with me our cozy empire
so long, dear one, suppressed
While, all the while I seek to make you
warm
safe
wanted, and cared for
contented
adored
mine, and cared for
special
needed, and cared for
Dear Lifetime and Lifelong friend.

It's only beginning, we've got to the end
Time's of no essence - space looms ahead
Like New Birth, we're born again
Come with me, my love
Lay with me, my love
as we rise to greater heights
And conquer all - as one.

by J. Courtney Gordon

FREEDOMWORDS

by Joan Courtney Gordon

'Key' to last month's FREEDOMWORDS puzzle

HISTORICAL TIDBIT:

Slang terms meaning everything is in order.

22. A term used by white newsmen that referred to the "spoils" of ghetto warfare.

23. _ for one and one......


25. A domesticated animal that contributes more than his share to Black diseases and illnesses.

26. The first name of a founder of "Real City" who was one of the main speakers at a Black affair that raised $200,000 to re-elect former President, R.W. Nixon.

31. "Spirit _ the dark."

NOTE: Puzzle was provided compliments of The Black Collegian magazine. It has been revised by The Advocate.

ACROSS

1. The first three initials of our most eminent scholar who died in exile at "home".

4. A leading country in East Africa whose leader is fondly referred to as "Baba ya Taifa." (Father of the Nation).

9. Because of the severity of America's genocidal programs, many Blacks openly question whether we can

12. A popular free name meaning Black or a contraction of the name of a famous type of wood found in Africa.

15. The Impressions once extorted us to "Keep Right", like our leaders told us to.

16. Former Black Congressmen who re-signed a U.N. post as protest against America's African policies.

18. Unity (Kiswahili)

20. Slang term meaning everything is in order.

21. An article of business that most small Black businesses cannot afford.

22. A term used by white newsmen that referred to the "spoils" of ghetto warfare.

23. _ for one and one......


25. A domesticated animal that contributes more than his share to Black diseases and illnesses.

26. The first name of a founder of "Real City" who was one of the main speakers at a Black affair that raised $200,000 to re-elect former President, R.W. Nixon.

31. "Spirit _ the dark."

32. "What it ..."

33. The last two initials of a former Black leader who was in exile, and his seldom used first name is Leroy.

34. A way of death for addicts.

35. A key word from an Old Testament motto of retribution that some Blacks would like to see applied today.

36. The chief god of white America or a five-letter word that spells "Love" to most of white America and some of Black America.

37. (Tendoo-English).

38. Black leaders considered the device as a weapon of genocidal warfare in America's arsenal.

39. A vehicle of transportation that is a most sensitive national issue.

40. An herbal health drink that gained increased acceptance among Black people concerned about their eating habits.

41. A paraphrase (Kiswahili).

42. "_ other Country."

43. Trains of Windy City fame.

44. The synthesis of A and everything that is not A is known as a __ process.

45. A higher degree or a form of address preferred by some people today.

46. A vehicle of transportation that is a most sensitive national issue.

47. A herbal health drink that gained increased acceptance among Black people concerned about their eating habits.

48. Faith (Kiswahili).

49. Described as a ghetto guerrilla, who fought the drug traffic in the Black community, many Black people believed the white lie he was simply caught attempting to commit armed robbery.

50. The name _ was the Chairman of "Blacks for Wallace," his last

51. An abbreviation for a slang name for Detroit.

52. An abbreviation for a slang name for Detroit.

53. "_ Somebody."

54. Part of the generic chain which according to some white psychiatrists contribute to the cause for alleged "low" Black intelligence quotient.

55. This Steel City is the home of one of Black America's most outspoken public officials.

Are you aware that:

1) In Boxing, the heavyweight division has, for years, been dominated by Blacks? For 26 years or more, all

heavyweight champions have been Black. They have

accepted the honor and worn the belt with pride

... for excellence.

2) In 1948, Harry "The Real McCoy" engineering a return

3) In 1947, Jack Robinson became the first Black

4) In 1907, Jack Johnson earned the title of Deadwood Dick.

and outlawed Cherokee Bill and Bill Hodges eluded the law.

5) In 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first Black

6) In Boxing, the heavyweight division has, for years, been dominated by Blacks? For 26 years or more, all

heavyweight champions have been Black. They have

accepted the honor and worn the belt with pride

... for excellence.

7) In 1948, Harry "The Real McCoy" engineering a return

8) In 1947, Jack Robinson became the first Black

9) In 1907, Jack Johnson earned the title of Deadwood Dick.

10) In Boxing, the heavyweight division has, for years, been dominated by Blacks? For 26 years or more, all

heavyweight champions have been Black. They have

accepted the honor and worn the belt with pride

... for excellence.

11) In Boxing, the heavyweight division has, for years, been dominated by Blacks? For 26 years or more, all

heavyweight champions have been Black. They have

accepted the honor and worn the belt with pride

... for excellence.
64. A political term for party or group of candidates.
66. A common prefix that was used extensively by Haki Madhubuti and a popular beverage company.
68. A phrase used to introduce a person's other or more common name.
71. A charismatic third person pronoun used in English to mean both males and females.
72. A chemical/psychological weapon that is demoralizing and destroying the Black community and was popularized by white youth.
81. The initials of a musical instrument which is considered to have been one of the greatest saxophone players.
84. A time period associated with either the progression of the eunuch or a person's annual demolition.
85. Many Black leaders once said that Black people acted like they were free, and that is why we dressed so much.
87. The former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus who had delivered an ultimatum to the Democratic Party, the results of which were evident at the '72 Democratic Convention.(first and last name).
89. The way one may have classified Jesse Jackson's support of McGovern's bid for President shortly after delivering a speech at a National Black Convention expressing distrust of white politicians and calling for a separate Black party, or a way to classify whole numbers and integers.
90. A Black poet's last name. It means gift.
92. Too many Black youth were/are dying.
93. From whence we came.(were brought).
96. A religion that gained wide acceptance among Black people.
98. An ancient structure that contains one of Black music's most revered figures; he was sometimes thought of as a tom because of his "grinning".
"It's alright" is what the old folks use to say.
99. "What".
100. "What".

DOWN
1. Too many Black people say NS instead of ___.
2. It is not enough to just look Black, you have to ___ Black.
3. A method that a few Blacks have employed to get what they want from white people.
5. What some white educators consider inner city schools to be a showcase for animals.
6. An African symbol that denotes everlasting life and the union of man and woman.
7. To make a Molotov cocktail you ___ gasoline to wasp ouder.
8. The initials of a Black poet famous for the poem "One Trippin'.
9. The initials of a Black poet who wrote about how badddd it was.
10. Without some moral guidelines or principles of life, these are surely lost. These are called ___.
11. Rap said it is as American as apple pie.
12. According to Malik, it is either the ballot or the ___.
13. Just before dying an individual will begin to ___.
15. Many Black poets want their audiences to ___ as the poets say, and not as the poets ___.
16. Imenu say that this is the Blackest(word of them all.)(Ki-swahili).
17. A college degree or initials of a famous Muslim minister.
18. We Will Win!(Ki-swahili).
19. A slang term for someone who has served time in the armed services.
20. The first name of a deceased religious leader whose organization received over a million dollars from the African country of Libya.
22. A revolutionary group who were alleged to have conspired to blow up the Statue of Liberty.
23. A politician's record should not be judged by what he said, but rather by what he ___.
24. The city where much of Sweetback was filmed.
25. A national organization that started as an integration oriented group, but now believes in separation.
26. A word of individual reference that we often use too much.
27. A civil rights organization headed by a preacher.
28. Mao advises in a fight to exchange tit for ___.
29. An article of war or a common pronunciation of the word meaning to request.
30. Sisters swear a good one is hard to find.
31. The initials of a Black poet who is rotten to the core.
32. Damn A place where many brothers have died.
33. People who think they are special.
34. Our Black republic that was located in the South.
35. A special kind of boat or the second syllable in what is now a famous East Coast city.
36. Once referred to as the servant of the people.
37. A site in upstate New York of the slaughter of Black political prisoners which took place ten years ago.
38. Many brothers and sisters are in jail now because they cannot raise the ___.
39. We are children of the ___.
40. An artist by definition is one that is willing to ___.
41. We have too few of these professionals.
JONES TOWN (Continued from Page 5) During this period of time we had reports of helicopters scouring the area looking for the missing 900. We had reports of columns heading toward Venezuela. All of a sudden, by the fifth day it's 700, by the sixth day it's 915 and the only explanation for that has been that they were underneath the original bodies, which they were not. Why? What happened? And all I can conjecture it is conjecture, is that the mass suicide drills that they carried out in San Francisco, tried and so on, that somebody in the line of this mind-control experiment decided that with Leo Ryan there and all of the powers of the United States government there that this was the time to pull the plug and try it. And some of the people did not go for it because we have the word of the medical examiner from Guyana that over 700 to 900 people there were murdered and did not commit suicide. (Dr. Leslie Mootoo, Chief Medical Examiner of Guyana, found that the majority of the victims bore the puncture marks of hypodermic needles on their backs or upper arms where they could not have reached themselves.)

COMMENTATOR: What are you saying is true...

HOLSINGER: I hope it's not.

COMMENTATOR: ...and the CIA was involved, then the ambush on Congressman Ryan and the rest would have been known by the CIA.

HOLSINGER: Yes.

COMMENTATOR: In other words, the CIA could have warned the congressman and the rest of the people coming that there was going to be some kind of activity or an ambush?

HOLSINGER: Yes. One of my questions to the Congressional Committee in February before I knew about the mind-control experiment was something else that I had found out was Leo Ryan set up for murder by his own government?

HOLSINGER: Yes. One of my questions to the Congressional Committee in February before I knew about the mind-control experiment was something else that I had found out, was Leo Ryan set up for murder by his own government?

COMMENTATOR: These are serious charges and you have proposed a special house committee besides...

HOLSINGER: What they have had so far was a Subcommittee on House Foreign Affairs and they were gracious enough to do that, Bill Royer who is serving now his place in Congress, has pushed for it. He convinced at least some members of that Committee that there was enough there so instead of ruling on it they passed it on to the House Select Committee on Intelligence which is like passing on oversight on the Armed Forces to the Armed Forces Committee. It is the most friendliest committee to them and I do not know what they are going to do with it. They say they are going to put a report out but they have been studying the matter...but since they are my charges I want to point out that they have never once contacted me.

COMMENTATOR: Have you contacted them?

HOLSINGER: No, because they are doing the investigating. I just came to Washington for a few days on other business and found out that they are about ready to issue a report on their findings and I did not know there had been an investigation. I think that in itself is simply designed to say we have investigated and there is nothing to it and if anything else ever comes up again they can say we have already checked into it, and that there is nothing to it.

COMMENTATOR: With the charges you have just made, why haven't you gone to the CIA and say 'Boom, here they are' or, you know, 'what's the story?'

HOLSINGER: I have given those to Congressman Bill Royer who has in his files and is passing it on, who is asking for more hearings on the matter. Bill Royer has been magnificient on this and I want to support him. I'm trying to do things the House way but I want to point this out to you, to the public at large, there really is not too much that the House in the present circumstances will do. And until the public itself becomes more aware of the mythology of Jonestown...they put the story out deliberately and it is a cover story that these people were crazy people and that you should not care about them, that they were just an aberration so lets forget them. The public has to know before the House will move.

COMMENTATOR: We have seen documentaries, I have seen a television movie...

HOLSINGER: All phony...all phony...

COMMENTATOR: ...we have seen all sorts of things produced...

HOLSINGER: ...all phony.

COMMENTATOR: ...and you are saying that the whole story has been rewritten?

HOLSINGER: It is a mythology. What they did and the way they got us of this tract, and it took us six days to get us off, was to paint the picture of a bunch of unstable people who rejected our society, they were mostly Black, and that they turned their backs on this country, went down there and killed themselves...good riddence and forget about it. And I point out that is a pretty racist interpretation. If there had been 900 white people murdered down their, you would have the cries all over the place, but they are different, let it go and forget about it. That is the myth that has been put out.

COMMENTATOR: And you are saying that is a myth. The story is different and it should be investigated?

HOLSINGER: Absolutely. What I am trying to do, I can not do it full-time and make a life-long advocacy of this. Simply as information gets in to me, I'm trying to understand it, make some logic out of it and I know that it is a lot there, far too much there that has not been told, that has not been looked into and I don't think Congress is in a position to do it yet. They are concerned about more immediate work.

COMMENTATOR: What are you going to do?

HOLSINGER: What I am doing today, I am being contacted constantly now by people who add bits and pieces to this. I don't have the whole story by far. There is a lot more to be found out, but I am going to keep trying.

COMMENTATOR: Mr. Holsinger, I thank you very much. If the story that you portray is true, it is one that is unfolding and if it does unfold in the way you say I hope you come back here and share it with us.

HOLSINGER: There is more and perhaps sometimes I can tell you a little more about it.

COMMENTATOR: I thank you sir.