BUCKMAN BOOK
1986
1986 BUCKMAN COMMUNITY CONGRESS SCHEDULE

8:30-9:00  Set-up of table displays
  • Crime Prevention
  • Loaves and Fishes
  • Sunflower Recycling
  • Buckman Food Co-op
  • Sunflower Recycling
  • Eastside Esplanade maps
  • Portland Development Commission
  • Community Gardens
  • Hawthorne Boulevard Business Asso.
  • Central Eastside Industrial Council
  • St. Francis Park
  • Hinson Church
  and more! !
  They will be available from 9 to 1.

9:00-10:00  Registration

10:00-10:45  Keynote speaker: Carl Abbott

11:00-12:00  Workshops

1. Nuisances
   Meet David Oshin, Nuisance Inspector from the City of Portland. He will tell you how to deal with junked cars, overgrown lawns, etc.

2. Schools
   Buckman School--save it or tear it down? You help decide its future.

3. Demolition Delay
   Join the neighborhood residents and the Planning Bureau of the City of Portland in developing a policy to help save our housing.

4. Senior Citizens
   Share an hour with other seniors and leaders from other non-profit groups to discuss issues that face us as we get older.
5. Visions
Steve Rudman, Director of SEUL, will facilitate this workshop on developing Buckman's future. Bring us your dreams on how to build a better neighborhood.

12:00-12:30 Workshop reports
12:30-1:15 Lunch--FREE!
1:15-1:45 Columbia Theater Group: excerpts from U.S.A.
2:00-3:45 Votes on the resolutions
4:00-4:30 Wrap-up

1986 BUCKMAN COMMUNITY CONGRESS
RULES OF THE DAY

1. The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, as modified by these "Rules of the Day", shall govern the Congress in all cases to which they are applicable and consistent with the By-Laws of the Buckman Community Association.

2. Only delegates will be entitled to speak and to vote on any question before the Congress. All meetings of the Congress and its committees shall be open to any delegate or observer. Each delegate has one vote, and must be on the floor in order to vote. All voting shall be accomplished by a show of voting cards. Neither proxy votes nor partial votes are allowed.

3. Any person who is a resident, business owner, property owner or employee in the Buckman area may register as a delegate on the day of the Congress. The Credentials Committee representative(s) at the registration table may screen registrants should that seem appropriate.

4. Organizations or co-sponsors that have been invited to the Congress shall have no more than three (3) votes. Each vote must be cast by a separate individual, who must be on the floor to vote.

5. Political candidates present at the Congress may identify themselves to the Chair, who will introduce all candidates known to be present to the audience. In order to be able to vote, political candidates must fulfill the voting qualifications outlined in paragraphs (3) and (4). No speaking time will be allowed on the floor for candidates to discuss their candidacy or office.

6. When a delegate wishes to speak, s/he shall approach a microphone, await recognition, and address the chair, stating his/her name and address before beginning to speak.

7. A Congress Chairperson has been appointed by the Buckman Community Association's Coordinating Committee. The duties of this person shall include:
   a) presiding over all Congress proceedings;
   b) preserving order and decorum;
c) expediting business by suggesting appropriate parliamentary procedures, perhaps by appointing a Congress parliamentarian; 
d) starting meetings on time, enforcing rules of debate, and otherwise assuming responsibility for having the work of the Congress completed.

8. The following time limits shall apply:
   a) Delegates shall speak no longer than two (2) minutes at any one time on any one motion.
   b) A maximum of ten (10) minutes shall be allowed for consideration of any one resolution. In case of controversy, pro and con statements shall alternate.
   c) A motion to extend the limits of debate on a resolution shall require a majority of those present to be approved and will allow a maximum extension of five (5) minutes.

9. The resolutions to be considered this day have been formulated at four public neighborhood issue hearings, block meetings and by the Resolutions Committee of the Community Congress Steering Committee. New resolutions may be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Congress. They must be received by 1:30 pm and be accompanied by a petition bearing the signatures of twenty (20) delegates. Resolutions should identify a problem or situation, describe what the proponents want to have happen, and propose a specific course of action.

10. These rules may be amended if two-thirds of the delegates so vote.

BUCKMAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

The Buckman Community Association is the official neighborhood association for the Buckman community, which is bounded by Hawthorne on the south, Burnside on the north, 28th on the east, and the Willamette River on the west. Formed in 1965 as the Buckman Community Action Committee, the current association emerged in 1971 as a project of Southeast Uplift. In 1973 the city drew up an ordinance to officially recognize neighborhood associations, and established the Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA) as the coordinator for the whole city.

Meetings: The association meets on the second Thursday of each month at Buckman school at 7:30 p.m. Meetings are open to anyone interested.

Structure: The BCA is guided by a Coordinating Committee of 15 members. An Executive Committee of five members is empowered to make decisions when necessary. Elections are held annually, usually in the fall. Positions on the Coordinating Committee sometimes come up during the year and are filled by a vote of the coordinating committee.

Much of the BCA's work is done in committees: land use, Buckman pool, school, newsletter, parks, Flea Festival, crime prevention, housing, and other committees which respond to one-time needs (not all of these committees are active at a particular time).

If you are interested in serving on any of these committees or have an idea for another committee, please contact the Chair or any member of the Coordinating Committee or call the Buckman office at 236-7169.
BUCKMAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

#1 Beth Bonness
1404 SE 26th 235-5367

Beth was born and raised in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She moved here three years ago with her husband, Jeff McCaffrey, and is currently working for Tektronix as a software engineer. When they moved to Portland, they picked Buckman as a neighborhood to put down roots because of the nice variety of housing styles and the diversity of the neighborhood. They are working now to rehabilitate the house they bought. Their goal for the neighborhood is to create a safe, rich environment for their 8-month old daughter to grow up in. They feel that Buckman has that potential.

#2 Roger Fessenbecker
2346 SE Pine 234-8125

Roger has lived in Buckman for nine years. He has been involved in the BCA as long as he has lived here because of problems he has had living near Catholic Central High School. He likes being involved in Land Use, working on cleaning up abandoned and neglected areas. He appreciates the way people can be heard on any subject at BCA meetings and find answers to their questions.

#3 Andy Linehan
1505 SE Madison 233-9383

Andy came from the East Coast two years ago to live in Buckman with his wife Maureen, a Portland native. He has worked hard for the BCA in the short time that he has been here by participating on the Land Use Committee and on the HCD (Housing and Community Development) Steering Committee for Inner Southeast Portland. Last year he helped organize and facilitate one of Buckman's four yearly issue meetings on housing, which generated a large turnout at a meeting on housing concerns. Andy and Maureen have just purchased a home in the Buckman area and expect to continue to contribute their experience and skill to BCA concerns.

#4 Greg Harris
829 SE 15th 232-3268

5 Nick Weitzer
1826 SE Alder 231-2874

Nick has lived three years in Buckman with his wife and two children. He has been active in the BCA since the fall of 1985 and now serves as Secretary. He is also active on the Crime Prevention Committee and has worked on the Steering Committee for the 1986 Community Congress. Chlna, his wife, is active with the Indoor Park at Buckman School. Both Nick and Chlna worked to print the Buckman banner that is now seen throughout the neighborhood. He would like to see the BCA share its activities with a larger sector of the community, involving a more diverse group of participants.
#6 Sande Nelson  
517 SE 28th  
238-3539

Sande is currently the Project Coordinator for Buckman Community Crime Prevention. She has been a licensed private investigator since 1979 and a community activist working for civil rights on behalf of all people for the last ten years. She has lived in Portland all her life. She has been living in Buckman the past five years and will “probably live in Buckman the next 50 years.”

#7 Faith Mayhew  
517 SE 28th  
238-3539

Faith, an American Indian from the Klamath Tribe, is currently the Executive Director of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI), which serves 38 tribes in the Northwest. She is also the Recording Secretary of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI). Over the past 16 years, she has served on over 40 local, regional and national committees, boards and commissions. She has received numerous awards, including the prestigious Wold Award from the Lewis and Clark School of Law.

#8 Martha Peck Andrews  
2533 SE Taylor  
232-0822

Martha is an architect and maintains her business in Buckman. Both Martha and her husband, Jim, have given their time and knowledge to help out in the areas of land use planning, historic preservation and the struggle to maintain Buckman School. Martha is currently serving on the Portland Planning Commission and was appointed in March 1986 to serve on the Portland Landmarks Commission. Their two children attend Buckman School, and Jim is active on the School Advisory Committee. They are both committed to preserving Buckman School.

#9 Phillipa Harrison  
1311 SE Oak  
238-9879

Phillipa served as Chair of the BCA in 1985. She and her husband co-own Harrison Typesetting, located on Ankeny. She and her husband and their 13-year old daughter have lived in Buckman since 1980, but Phillipa has been active in the BCA, as a business owner in the neighborhood, since 1974. She became active through working on the Board of Directors of a residential care facility. She has worked to complete the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, assisted in creating the Central Eastside Industrial Council (CEIC), and worked on the development of the Oak Street row houses. One of her proudest achievements was working with neighborhood residents to avert the closure of Buckman School in 1982. She is currently chairing the Portland Parks Citizens Advisory Committee and is also active in Buckman’s Land Use and Crime Prevention committees. Phillipa serves as Chairperson of the 1986 Buckman Community Congress.

#10 Stan Kahn, Chair of BCA  
722 SE Taylor  
234-4517

Stan has lived in Buckman for 11 years, having come from Ohio, New York and other points east. He has worked for ten years on behalf of the Buckman neighborhood through the BCA and other cooperative neighborhood-oriented groups. He works for Sunflower Recycling, which has influenced
waste disposal practices in the city of Portland. He likes Portland; it's big enough to offer the variety he likes, but small enough to be comfortable. He says Buckman is a great place to live because he can afford to have a large house with a garden and still be within walking distance of downtown Portland. He is particularly concerned about the impact Portland's Central City Plan could have on Buckman, and plans to continue to work to maintain neighborhood livability.

#11 Ed Lyle
1904 SE Washington 235-9275

A native of Seattle, Ed moved to Portland in 1963 to attend college. He moved into the Buckman neighborhood in 1973 and, except for a few brief periods, has been active in BCA affairs ever since. He is interested in media, particularly closed circuit and cable TV. Ed helped start the Buckman Flea Festival in 1977. He has been the director of St. Francis Park since 1981 and is also a member of the Buckman Housing Coop. He is married and has four children.

#12 Patti Morris
409 SE 21st 235-7161

Patti has lived in inner southeast Portland all her life and has been involved in the BCA since before the 1980 Congress. She has been a delegate to the Southeast Uplift (SEUL) Board and the SEUL Land Use Committee for the past several years. There she serves as an advocate for Buckman and acts as liaison between the two groups, sharing information and helping develop policy statements. She has worked on the Buckman Voice, the Land Use committee and the Buckman Pool committee. She also helped avert the closure of Buckman School. Most recently, she worked hard to help create the Indoor Park at Buckman School, which opened in February 1986. She and her husband, Martin White, have one daughter. They own a typesetting business in the Buckman neighborhood called Irish Setter.

#13 Maureen Murphy
935 SE 16th, #10 239-4230

Maureen is the alternate delegate to the Southeast Uplift Board, along with Patti Morris. She moved to Oregon three years ago from upstate New York. She has been active in the BCA since June 1985, when she decided to extend her volunteer commitment to the neighborhood. She is impressed with the unique role that neighborhoods have in the City of Portland, and feels that neighborhoods are listened to by city officials here.

#14 Frances V. Parker
623 SE 27th 236-6461

Frances and her husband, Frank, have lived in Ohio, Long Island, Virginia, Idaho, Japan and the Philippines. When he retired from the Air Force in 1971, they headed "home" with their seven children to the Buckman neighborhood, where Frank had spent much of his youth. Frances herself grew up in Multnomah, when it was still a suburb of Portland. For the past eight years, Frances has been a teacher's aide in Special Education at Jefferson High School. For eleven years before that she worked in Instructional Television in the Lynch and Portland School Districts. The education of children always has been both her vocation and avocation.

What does she like about the Buckman Neighborhood? She likes its diversity, its history, its nearnesss to everything important,
its big old houses and venerable trees, the
historic Lone Fir Cemetary, the annual Flea
Fest and St. Francis Park, where all her
children and grandchildren have spent many
happy hours. Buckman, to Frances, is
"home".

#15 Maureen Wright
1505 SE Madison  233-9383

Maureen has been active in the BCA since the
fall of 1984. She has worked on various
tasks that are important neighborhood
connections to city bureaus. In particular, she
has worked with the Neighborhood Needs
Assessment, an avenue by which city bureaus
receive written verification of projects for
which neighborhoods would like funding and
implementation. She also has served as an
alternate delegate to the HCD (Housing and
Community Development) Inner Southeast
Steering Committee. Her latest project has
been to secure and administer an OCF
(Oregon Community Foundation) grant,
which is being used in 1985 to hire a
neighborhood recruiter.

PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL STAFF

The following is a list of the names, phone numbers and responsibilities
of each of the staff of the Portland City Council.

MAYOR J. E. BUD CLARK
Commissioner of Finance and Administration

Christine Tobkin  248-4188
Executive Asst.
Charles P. Duffy
Police, Council Calendar
Jan Hazzard  4739
Office Manager
Lenore Herrick  4120
Receptionist
Pat Griffith  4120
Support Personnel
Jack McGowan  4270
Press, Econ. Develop.
Carolyn Niemeyer  4129
Constituency, Volunteers
Dan Steffey  4120
Homeless
Philip Thompson  4123
HCD, Regional Issues, Trans., Bldg., Council
Mike Carstensen  4278
Appt. Secretary
Linda Morrell  4572
Sister City
Jan Van Domelen  4266
Sister City
Ollie Smith  4120
ONA, PIC, Youth, Minority Issues
Casey Short  4120
Fiscal, Personnel, Annexation, Hydro

Positions #1 through #7 serve from Jan 1, 1986 to Dec
Positions #8 through #15 will be up for election in Sep
1987.
MIKE LINDBERG
Commissioner of Public Affairs

Steve Lowenstein 248-4145
Exec. Asst., Coordinator of Office, Parks, Willamette River Development Project, Budget

Everlee Flanigan 4892
Council Calendar-Land Use, Energy, Budget

David Judd 4045
Parks, Rst Mgmt., Leg. Liaison, Sister City, Pioneer Square

Margie Harris 4128
Council Calendar Coord., Issues other than Land Use, Willamette River Development, PIR

Mary Sykes 4046
Parks, Complaints, Ordinance Filing, I & R

Ethan Seltzer 4044
Parks Planning, Forty-Mile Loop, Street Trees, Budget

Art Alexander 4893

Marguerite Guerrattaz 4147
Apps., Scheduling, Mail, Office Budget, Payroll and Accounting

Andie Karinen 4145
Phones, Clerical

Bari Jones 4145
Clerical

MARGARET D. STRACHAN
Commissioner of Public Utilities

T. Austin Chown 248-4151
Planning

Elsie Anfield 4151
Bureau of Buildings, Tri-Met Special Needs Transportation, Human Resources-Prostitution, Child Care, MHRC, MYC, PMCOA

Ruth Roth 4151
Budget, Burnside/Homeless, Water/Sewer, PIC/JTPA, Urban Services Parks, EEO, Health, Personnel, Education, Hospital Facilities

Julie Pomeroy 4151
Transportation-Maintenance, Traffic Mgmt., Planning and Finance Engineering, Political Coordination

Richard Forester 4151
Exec. Asst., Liaison-PDC, Central City, Unions, Staff Coordination

Loretta Young 4151
Constituency Asst. to Major Bureaus, Office Manager, Scheduling

Donald Hendrix 4151
Council Calendar-Land Use, Claims, Variance, Sign Review, Historical Ldmk., Arts & Entertainment, Cable Aud.

Sam Greeley 4151
ONA/Neighborhood Mtgs., Media, Legislative Liaison, Econ. Development, Constituent Groups, Pacific Rim Political Coordinator

Margarita Gorham 4151
Adm. Secretary, Constituent Asst.-Transportation

DICK BOGLE
Commissioner of Public Works

Harvey Lockett 248-4682
Exec. Asst., Water Bureau, Urban Services

Ken Gilliam 4682
Heliport, Media, Council Calendar Coordination, Purchases and Stores, General Services, Minority/Female Business Enterprises

Anna Street 4682
Personnel, Special Interest Groups, Minority Concerns, Board and Commissioner Appts.

Al Jamison 4682
Residential Care Facilities, Interstate Firehouse Cultural Center, Community Action Agency, Aging, City-School Liaison

Steve Manton 4682
Council Calendar-Land Use, Environmental Services-Solid Waste, Police Auditing Comm.

Dave Logsdon 4682
Fiscal Adm./Budgets, Hydro, Environmental Services/ Water Mid-County, Water Fund

Dick Walker 4682
Transportation, Expo-Recreation, Human Relations Commission, Bureau of Computer Services, PDC-Economic Dev.

Pat Swan 4682
Office Manager, Constituency
BUCKMAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
BY-LAWS

Article I--Name

Buckman Community Association

Article II--Objective

(1) The basic objective of the Association shall be to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for the Buckman Neighborhood.
(2) The Association shall study and address themselves to issues which affect the Buckman Neighborhood.
(3) The Association shall provide a forum for the membership to achieve these objectives and work towards improving the livability of the Buckman Neighborhood.

Article III--Membership

(1) Membership shall be made up of residents, property owners, business owners, people employed and persons who have a continuing interest in the Buckman neighborhood.
(2) The Buckman neighborhood boundaries are: Northern boundary--South side of East Burnside Street; Eastern boundary--West side of S.E. 28th Avenue; Southern boundary--North side of S.E. Hawthorne Blvd.; and Western boundary--Willamette River.
(3) No dues or membership fees are required for membership or voting. Voluntary contributions or other donations may be accepted by the Association.
(4) Any person eligible for membership shall submit his name and address to the Chairperson at any meeting or to any member of the Coordinating Committee for addition to the membership list.

Article IV--Coordinating Committee

(1) There shall be fifteen (15) members to serve on the Coordinating Committee.
(2) One-half of the Coordinating Committee will be elected annually by the members to serve a two year term.
(3) The Coordinating Committee shall be as broadly representative as possible of the various elements in the neighborhood.
(4) Ex-officio members may be added at the discretion of the Coordinating Committee.

(5) The Coordinating Committee shall conduct the business of the Buckman Community Association, coordinate committee activities and serve as spokesman for the Association.

(6) Any member of the Coordinating Committee who misses three (3) consecutive meetings without a valid excuse shall be automatically removed from the committee and be replaced by an appointment made by the Coordinating Committee.

(7) The Coordinating Committee shall select from within its membership a chairperson and six (6) Executive Committee members who shall serve as Officers.

**Article V—Duties of the Executive Committee**

The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Committee are as follows:

(1) To notify, inform and solicit the opinions of the membership on any issue affecting the neighborhood area before adopting any policy or recommendation.

(2) To maintain accurate minutes of all meetings and maintain a current membership list for the Association and standing Committees.

(3) To notify any person submitting a proposal to the Association of any meeting to review the proposed policy or action that affects the neighborhood before adopting any recommendation.

(4) To hear grievances and complaints submitted by the membership in accordance with Article X.

(5) To record majority and minority views on issues considered by the neighborhood and transmit this record to those proposing changes and to the appropriate agency upon request.

(6) To conduct elections in accordance with Article VII.

**Article VI—Standing Committees**

(1) Standing Committees shall be created by the Coordinating Committee to promote the objectives of the Association. Membership on these committees is open to all members of the Association. All members of the Association are eligible for appointment to the Standing Committees. Appointments to the various Standing Committees shall be made by the Coordinating Committee.

**Article VII—Elections**

(1) Elections to establish the membership of the Coordinating Committee shall be held annually in the Fall. The Elections Committee shall submit their recommendations to the Association. In addition, nominations may be made from the floor.

**Article VIII—Meetings**

(1) General meetings of the Association shall be held four (4) times a year. Special meetings may be held at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

(2) Meetings of the Coordinating Committee and/or the Executive Committee shall be held at least once a month.

(3) Special meetings of the Coordinating Committee may be called by officers of the Coordinating Committee.

(4) All meetings of this Association, its Coordinating Committee, and its Executive Committee shall be open to the public.

**Article IX—Notification**

(1) The membership shall be notified not less than four days preceding any meetings or elections.

(2) Notification shall be by mail, posted notices, telephone calls, or any other appropriate means of communication most apt to reach a majority of the membership.

**Article X—Grievance Procedure**

(1) Within a reasonable time, any member adversely affected by a decision of the Association shall submit a written complaint to the Executive Committee.

(2) The complaint shall be reviewed by the Executive Committee at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Coordinating or Executive Committee or at a specially called meeting.

(3) The complainant shall be notified no later than four days prior to this meeting in order that he may attend.

(4) The Executive Committee shall resolve the complaint or take appropriate action to effect this resolution and advise the complainant of its determination.
Article XI—Review of Proposals

The procedure for reviewing proposals submitted to the Association is as follows:

(1) The membership and the person submitting the proposal shall be notified in accordance with the notification provision in Article IX of the date, time, and place the proposal will be reviewed.

(2) The meeting shall be at the next subsequent general membership meeting, unless otherwise determined by the Chairperson.

Adopted June 14, 1984 meeting
Buckman Community Association Coordinating Committee

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BUCKMAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

1965 Buckman Community Action Committee formed, which developed a multi-service center (the Buckman Action Center) and a dental clinic. The clinic is still active and is operated by Multnomah County.

1969-1971 Buckman Development Corporation formed. In 1971 it secured funding to start a pre-school, conduct a study of the needs of the elderly and begin a cooperative grocery store. Buckman Community Association formed out of a Housing and Urban Development grant.

1973 Buckman Community Plan completed, which recommended improvements ranging from pedestrian and bicycle paths to more open spaces, street closures, street trees and zoning changes.

1974 "The Creative Outlet" (now known as Video Access) co-sponsored by BCA. It promoted the "Neighborhood in Transition" project.

Office of Neighborhoods (ONA) established by the City of Portland.

1975 Buckman Voice started as a newsletter for BCA activities.

1975-1977 Buckman re-zoned, working with the City Planning Bureau and CETA program downgraded from mainly AI (apartments) to R2.5 (medium-density residential). This was done to save the neighborhood stock of single-family housing.

1977 Central Eastside Industrial Council (CEIC) established to represent interests of the business areas west of 12th.

First annual Buckman Flea Fest held in August.

Block Home program started, developed into the Buckman Safety Network.

Oak St. row houses started, planned and designed by Buckman activists, completed in 1980.
1980 First Buckman Community Congress held in May, attended by 300 people. Led to a number of resolutions and committees to enact them.

Economic Development Conference held in November. With the theme of "Make the Future Ours", studied ways to implement neighborhood economic development. REACH (Recreation, Educational Access, Commercial, Housing) was eventually developed as a result of this conference.

Buckman Food Co-op started.

President Jimmy Carter visited the Oak St. row houses and spoke at a local church in Buckman Sept. 23.

1981 Second Buckman Community Congress held.

First Southeast Summer Festival held at Colonel Summers Park.

Salmon St. Bike Route developed, a result of the 1980 Congress.

1982 Land Use Committee established.

Grant for mural at 12th and Morrison received from the Metropolitan Arts Commission.

1983 Buckman Pool Committee formed to combat reduction of Pool service.

Buckman declared a nuclear-free zone. Our only nuclear defense industry, OECO, moved out of Buckman in 1986.

Traffic improvements studied.

1986 Indoor Park for pre-schoolers started at Buckman School.

Third Community Congress held in May.

BCA CALENDAR
MAY 1986-JUNE 1987

KEY to regularly scheduled meetings:

BCA--Buckman Community Association
7:30 pm, second Thursday of every month
at Buckman School, Library
for details, contact: Stan Kahn, chair 235-4517

LU--Land Use Committee
5:30 pm, fourth Wednesday of every month
location varies
for details, contact: Patti Morris 235-7161

CP--Crime Prevention
7:30 pm, fourth Thursday of every month
at Buckman School
for details, contact: Sande Nelson 238-3539

EPC--East Precinct Council
7:00 pm, first Thursday of every month
at East Precinct, 4735 E Burnside
Everyone is welcome to come air concerns, get information
for details, contact: East Precinct Crime Prevention 243-7355
**MAY 1986**

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7-8 City Listens—Neighborhood recognition
10 Buckman Community Congress
   9:00 am - 4:30 pm, Buckman School
15 Informational Meeting on Buckman School
   Will the school be torn down?

**JUNE 1986**

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- BAC (Budget Advisory Committee) nominations for various city bureaus
- Liquor license renewals
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. BAC (Budget Advisory Committee) nominations through ONA (Office of Neighborhood Associations)

14 deadline for the Buckman Voice
editors: Susan Strayer 235-5439
Steve Manthe 235-0537

### AUG 1986

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. Flea Fest, date and place to be announced
. 2 to 3-year appointments given to BAC (Budget Advisory Committees)
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- Neighborhood Needs due to BCA Coordinating Committee
- BAC meets every 2 or 3 weeks according to need
- BCA elections

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- Neighborhood Needs
- HCD (Housing and Community Development) self-help grants
- 16 deadline for the Buckman Voice
  editors: Susan Strayer 235-5439
  Steve Manthe 235-0537
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PREFAE

The following is an updated version of the neighborhood history I compiled for the 1980 Buckman Congress. In reviewing the original, I have corrected a few minor errors and have attempted to improve some of the transitions. Nevertheless, most of the original work remains intact. Unfortunately, most of the statistical base also remains unchanged. It is from the 1970 census and is obviously out of date. I apologize for not including 1980 census data in my update, but I simply did not have the time to do so.

Except for my personal recollections and a brief foray downtown to the Oregon Historical Society, most of the research material I used is contained in the files of the Buckman Community Association housed in our office.

I especially want to offer thanks and recognition to Beryl Linn, a long-time activist in the neighborhood, for her unpublished manuscripts covering her personal experiences during the "War on Poverty," to Jack Cox who had earlier compiled most of the statistical data, and to the unknown author(s) whose work on East Portland history found its way (in the form of unattributable xeroxed sheets) into the BCA files.

The history of the Buckman neighborhood is far from static. It will be rewritten and written anew by someone else as we as neighbors exercise increased involvement and influence in our neighborhood's affairs.
BUCKMAN'S BEGINNINGS

From its earliest recorded beginnings in the 1820's, when a Hudson's Bay Company trapper built himself a log cabin in the vicinity of Grand Avenue and Morrison Streets, to the incorporation of East Portland in 1871 and its eventual merger with the rest of the city, the neighborhood we know as Buckman has undergone many changes.

No bridges spanned the Willamette River 100 years ago. From the beginning, both sides of the river were different in character. West Portland had the advantage of a deep-water port and held an early lead in ocean-going commerce. In contrast, the waterfront of the east side had to be built up over a marshy slough. Due to the annual high water, it was necessary that the wooden buildings and planked sidewalks which comprised the business district be elevated above flood levels by wooden stilts and trestles. In addition, since access to the eastern shoreline was hampered by muddy deposits from three ravines emptying directly into the river, there was no suitable landing point for major shipping on the east side south of St. Johns. Development of the east side proceeded slowly, then, until local railroad building in the 1870's made the land increasingly valuable.

With the arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1883, East Portland became a boom town. Lumbermills, shipping and storage facilities, metal smelting plants and foundries mushroomed around the railroad tracks and riverbanks. From a scattered fringe of farmlands in 1880, East Portland grew steadily until in the 1890's it actually threatened Portland's position as a market center. Predictable, there was much controversy concerning the consolidation of Portland, East Portland, and Albina. It was generally favored by the residents, but opposed by the East Portland officials and various business interests. Consolidation of the three cities took place in 1891, however, and was in the end thought to be beneficial to almost everyone; bridge tolls were discontinued, the street car companies began to merge and become more efficient, and general growth was promoted.

By 1908 Portland was preeminent in the Northwest as a wholesale distribution center. Between 1900 and 1914, city-wide manufacturing output and payrolls doubled and the eastside commercial area continued to be the scene for much of this activity. Such rapid growth prompted the need for more industrial land. In order to secure this land, the physical forms of East Portland were radically altered. A gully forming an arc from Stark and Union Streets to 10th and Morrison Streets, and another along Division, were filled and quickly built upon. The trestled streets along the river were gradually filled and more permanent streets were constructed. With the spread of the public docks northward along the Willamette, and an increase in rail and truck transport, the docks and wharves were no longer needed for transport. Most were demolished by the late 1930's, and the river bank assumed what are for the most part its current contours.

EARLY ACTIVISTS

Several individuals were prominent in the early history of East Portland. Along with A.H. and Cyrus Buckman, who owned large parcels of land between Sullivan's Gulch (Banfield Freeway) and Stark Street, they included J.B. Stephens, owner of nearly 2,000 acres on the east side; Ben Holladay, controversial builder and promoter of the railroad; W.S. Ladd, prominent merchant, banker, and developer; and Dr. J.C. Hawthorne, a brilliant specialist in nervous diseases and mental disorders. On his large estate at about 12th and Main, Dr. Hawthorne built his own hospital for the insane. His progressive treatments anticipated many of the humanitarian advances of the next century. For many years the street now known as Hawthorne Boulevard was called Asylum Road.
After its merger with Portland, the area of the inner-southeast was largely without an official identity until Hawthorne's holdings in the south and Buckman's in the north provided the focus for the neighborhood's first real struggle for identity. A bitter battle raged for more than a year over the name of the brand new 600-student elementary school built in 1921-22. People living in the north wanted the school named after Cyrus Buckman, while people living in the south fought for it to be named after Hawthorne. Obviously, the north won, and ever since then the school's enrollment area has identified this neighborhood more than any other single factor.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINES

Because of its transportation facilities and industrial payroll, Buckman has always housed a large number of workers and transients. Indeed, many of the older apartments and hotels are now more than 70 years old. During World War II, moreover, the neighborhood's population swelled to accommodate the large influx of shipyard workers. This period saw many of the larger homes in Buckman subdivided to help house this new population.

After World War II and the Korean War, due largely to the easy availability of Veteran's loans, better roads, faster automobiles, and larger suburban lots, Buckman began to witness a dramatic decline in its population of families. More and more of the aging housing was bought by speculators and rented out with little thought other than to bring the highest yield on their investment.

The housing stock was so generally deteriorated by 1957, with so much property held for obvious speculative purposes, that when the new zoning law was adopted that year by City Council, Buckman found that it had been almost totally rezoned for commercial or medium-density apartments. In other words, where two dilapidated houses once stood, the owner could (very profitably) tear them down and construct 10 small apartments. One prominent land speculator and developer claimed that he was responsible for razing from 10 to 20 houses a month.

Between the years 1950 and 1960 the number of owner-occupied dwelling units in Buckman declined from 2,826 to 2,027. By 1970 the number of owner-occupied structures stood at only 1,058, a whopping 65% decline in 20 years. Furthermore, while Portland's overall population remained relatively static in that 20-year period, Buckman's population declined more than 22%. Further increasing the instability of the area was the fact that between 1965 and 1970 fully 65% of the neighborhood's population moved. This fact may not be too surprising considering that by 1970, 81% of the dwelling units were rentals. Since 1970, however, this decline has reversed, as inner-city convenience together with new zoning laws and rising energy costs have made the neighborhood more desirable for residents of all economic backgrounds. Still many of the large homes which once housed large families no longer exist, and they are not likely to be replaced.

BUCKMAN REAWAKENS

By the early '60s, the community began to wake up to its plight and the blight it was facing, but it took a crisis in the local schools to actually make people feel confident in their own ability to reshape the neighborhood. Prompted by dismal achievement scores among students at Buckman Elementary and Washington High Schools, and threatened with the closure of the neighborhood's parochial school, St. Francis, parents began to organize. This had the effect of calling wider community attention to the problems of the whole neighborhood. Many people, however, felt that the schools' problems were just symptomatic of wider neighborhood deterioration, and felt powerless to do anything about it. In 1965, however, Buckman gained the support of a rich and influential ally—Uncle Sam.
THE WAR ON POVERTY

In 1964, President Johnson declared a "War on Poverty." Congress went along and set up the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). OEO was a vast and complicated piece of legislation aimed at nothing less than the elimination of poverty in the United States. It combined a series of economic and educational programs, and in its first 14 months spent nearly $2 Billion. Instead of dreaming up a complete ready-made program, however, the OEO asked, "All right, what are your ideas on solving your own poverty problems? If you have some good ideas you want to try locally, let us hear about them and we'll try to help you." The need for community participation was clear in the legislation.

In order to apply for and receive OEO money, a Community Action Program (CAP) had to be created locally and was supposed to give "maximum feasible participation" to the poor. Portland's CAP agency, the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee (PMSC), was originally a blue ribbon committee appointed by Mayor Schrunk; but in order to be eligible to receive the promised money, it had to give seats on its board to representatives of the area's poor.

Buckman residents rose one morning in 1965 to read that their neighborhood had been declared an official "Poverty Pocket." This was determined because census data showed that 27% of the households in the area had annual incomes below the poverty level of $3,000 per year for a family of four. The Buckman Community Action Committee was formed and dutifully sent a delegate to sit on the PMSC board, along with representatives from Albina, Sunnyside, Richmond, and Brooklyn.

After extensive community organizing and planning, two grassroots action programs were developed by the BCAC for Buckman. One of these programs brought about the establishment of a community multi-service center, and the other established the Buckman Dental Clinic. While the service center did not survive, the Buckman Dental Clinic's program was ultimately taken over by Multnomah County, and is operated as a public service to low-income people throughout the county.

BUCKMAN ACTION CENTER

The Buckman Service Center, variously called the Buckman Action Center and the Buckman Information Center, was one of three similar storefront operations administered by Portland Action Committees Together (PACT), and was to coordinate and provide social services to low-income people. PACT was founded in 1966 to insure that these programs and others to follow, would have sound program and fiscal administration. While PACT was created through the combined efforts of the four southeast target neighborhoods, PACT was more than the sum of its parts: it had an independent status and tended to speak for low-income southeast residents as a group rather than as members of neighborhoods. While this fact was bemoaned by some Buckman activists, others responded to them by saying simply: "You can't have your cake and eat it too."

As the Buckman Community Action Committee gained experience and exposure to various city bureaus and private service agencies, the organization gained acceptance and recognition. "Citizen Participation" finally began to carry some meaning for people. Such recognition began to exact its toll, however, and the most active members of the BCAC began to get seriously overloaded.

Inevitably, the problems and flaws in the national and local OEO programs became evident. Not only were some of the programs seen to be confused, extravagant, or ineffective, but also many local officials began to resent low-income people initiating and getting funding for their own programs with apparently little regard for existing political structures and social service bureaucracies. In 1967, Congresswoman Edith Green from Oregon authored the Green Amendment to OEO, which gave local officials the ultimate authority over CAP projects and boards in their areas. Other opposition to OEO came from more affluent neighborhoods throughout the country who felt that they had needs too, and who began to protest special treatment for certain neighborhoods.
Because of these and other purely local problems, Buckman activists discovered that they were spending more and more energy on the internal problems of the PMSC and less time working within their neighborhood. Eventually many people lost patience with the OEO bureaucracy altogether. The opening skirmishes of the "War on Poverty" had been hard fought, but inconclusive. Nevertheless, Buckman residents remained hopeful.

OTHER NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS

In 1968, yet another Federal program, Model Cities, came on the scene locally. This time, however, southeast neighborhoods were excluded from participating. Even after extensive letter-writing, a picket line around City Hall, and a marathon City Council session, the residents of the southeast were still unsuccessful in getting their area included in the Model Cities Program. Snubbed on this account, southeast neighborhoods petitioned directly to OEO for planning assistance. This was interpreted as a hostile act in the eyes of city administrators and Mayor Schrank, who had just begun planning for the Southeast Uplift Program. They employed a tactic, however, that was not even considered possible by southeast activists: the city went directly to Oregon's Governor Tom McCall and asked him to veto the independent planning grant. He did just that in August of 1968.

Though the Buckman Community Action Committee was outraged by the governor's veto, its members were immediately consumed in a battle over the expansion of the campus at Washington High School, which threatened to wipe out several of the homes of the most active members of the BCAC. While some homes were eventually lost to school expansion, the area had been greatly reduced from the first proposal.

Getting little satisfaction from their continued involvement in the OEO programs and administrative hassles, several members of the Buckman Community helped to organize the short-lived Poor Peoples' Alliance, a coalition of Native Americans, Blacks, and Poor Whites. While this particular coalition proved too unwieldy to maintain for long, it did nevertheless perform well (though somewhat flamboyantly) during the harsh January storms of 1969. Responding to genuine community needs, members of the BCAC and the Poor Peoples' Alliance kept the Buckman Action Center open around-the-clock for 5 days during a heavy snow storm. They answered hundreds of phone calls, coordinated the emergency collection and distribution of food, blankets, and fuel and provided emergency transportation to Buckman and other southeast residents stranded and in need.

Another project which has received positive neighborhood attention from 1969 on, was the creation of St. Francis Park from a flat rocky empty lot at SE 12th and Stark. A non-profit organization was formed to guide the park's development. Told by professionals at every step of the way "It can't be done," Buckman neighbors and parents of school children at Buckman and St. Francis schools have helped to prove that it really can be done if you work hard enough. The park most recently has gained international recognition for its creative use of water. Keeping the park maintained, however, is an ongoing effort and will prove to be a good test of our neighborhood's ability to shepherd its resources wisely for the good of the whole community.

1969 also witnessed the birth of the Buckman Development Corporation. This group enlisted the assistance of private business executives and professional social service persons to undertake economic development programs designed to lessen neighborhood tensions by affording greater opportunities for steady employment, improved housing and a broader range of community services and facilities. It made a serious effort to gain allies for the needs of low-income people and while its corporate files are incomplete or unavailable, it did manage to secure funding to start a preschool, conduct a study of the needs of the elderly and begin a cooperative grocery store. It was not successful in maintaining its initial momentum, however, and has been inactive since 1971.
THE BUCKMAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

As mentioned previously, the City of Portland had begun to organize the Southeast Uplift program in 1968 because Model Cities money would not be available to the southeast. In 1971, Southeast Uplift made a serious effort to gain the support of Buckman residents for its fourth grant application to HUD. This organizational effort was directly responsible for the creation of the Buckman Community Association.

The Federal money which finally arrived in Buckman was to be used largely to create a comprehensive neighborhood plan. This plan was to be a physical rather than an economic plan since it was to be written in anticipation of a federally-funded Neighborhood Development Program (NDP) which was limited to physical improvements. The plan was drawn up by local architect John Perry after extensive neighborhood input. It documented that the most important factor contributing to the change and deterioration of Buckman was the removal of older single-family homes. The plan pointed out that the condition of remaining homes was such that rehabilitation would be needed if they were to continue to be habitable. A survey conducted in the summer of 1972 showed that of 887 single family homes, a total of 300 appeared from the outside to need some repair.

The plan made many other recommendations for physical improvements ranging from pedestrian and bicycle paths to more open space, street closures, street trees, and zoning changes. In January 1973 the Buckman Community Plan was complete, but once again the money dried up before anything could be done. This time it was "frozen" by the Nixon administration. A lack of money for implementation, however, did not erase the plan itself. It still remains as a reference for most of the major projects that have followed.

THE YEAR OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

In 1974 the Housing and Community Development (HCD) Block Grant Program came into existence. It is this program with its nearly $10 million annually to the City of Portland which has been largely responsible for funding the various physical improvements to the neighborhood in the past 12 years. Annually since 1974, Portland neighborhoods have submitted "Neighborhood Needs Requests" and these needs are budgeted by the city in its regular manner except that neighborhoods are rated as to the urgency of their problems. Over the years, HCD money has been responsible for much of the housing rehabilitation in Buckman, an enlarged street tree planting program, major improvements at Col. Summers Park, some street improvements, and a few special projects.

Another event affecting Portland neighborhoods was the establishment of the Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA) by the city council. In order to meet the needs of neighborhoods previously left out of OEO, Model Cities, and NDP projects, the ONA has largely been responsible for gathering information on neighborhood needs and for functioning as a facilitator of inter- and intra-neighborhood communications. ONA has also actively encouraged and assisted neighborhood groups to come into being and has generally coordinated "citizen participation" in the City of Portland.

RECENT HISTORY

Since 1974, the BCA has witnessed and indeed been largely responsible for a series of physical improvements in the neighborhood, a reversal of the conditions making speculation profitable, and the creation of some of the social institutions and events which build community spirit and pride.

In an effort to have regular communication with the neighbors in Buckman, the Buckman Voice was first published in February of 1975. Despite intermittent interruptions (generally for want of a volunteer editor) the Voice has remained an informative and well received newsletter in the neighborhood.
REZONING HAS IMPACT

In 1975 it became very clear that the single factor most damaging to Buckman’s hopes for survival and livability was the wide open zoning which seemed to provide incentives for developers to destroy solid housing and build small apartments. As late as 1976, several property owners reported getting tax statements placing the value of their lots at $20,000 and the value of their 3-4 bedroom Victorian home in need of some repair at $4-5,000.

This condition had to be changed, so Buckman initiated a project to see if it were feasible to institute selective rezoning to help limit this speculation. This time the neighborhood gained the full support of Mayor Goldschmidt and the Bureau of Planning. After more than a year of solid work by neighborhood activists aided by a CETA worker, the City agreed to change most of the area’s zoning from A-1 back down to R-2.5 (from apartments to duplexes). The strategy worked; now many houses are undergoing massive rehabilitation whereas in the past they would have been torn down. The area is again being looked upon as suitable for family living.

The need for numerous less controversial physical improvements led a group of area businessmen, with staff assistance from the Bureau of Planning, to begin the Eastside Industrial Council in early 1977. While some neighborhood people saw this business-oriented group as a threat, others saw this as a necessary means of securing expert advice and consideration of problems facing the largely business area west of 12th. Since nearly 1,000 people still live in the area from 12th to the river, the Buckman Community Association has in no way diminished its responsibilities in speaking on behalf of concerns of the neighbors in that area.

WE PLAY TOO

Another high point in the past decade, has been the inauguration of the annual Buckman Flea Festival. Kicked off in August of 1977 at Col. Summers Park, the first Flea Festival came complete with hot air balloon, a beer garden, craft booths, food, strolling minstrels, street theater, a dance that evening in the new tennis courts, and a lively flea market. Each year since then, at the end of August, the Flea Festival has been restaged and is beginning to be eagerly awaited by many residents who welcome the idea of having a lot of fun, socializing, and making money at the same time through the sale of their unwanted goods.

BUCKMAN SAFETY NETWORK

Buckman has often provided the working models for neighborhood improvement. The Buckman Safety Network, which was begun to inform residents to be on the lookout for youngsters going and coming from school, went on to examine and plan a variety of community activities which would hopefully lead to diminished crime and fear of crime. Our model was used as the basis for a quarter-million dollar grant to the Center for Urban Education for the Neighborhoods Against Crime program. This in turn, when that grant was finished, was the basis for the City funding the Crime Prevention Program under the Office of Neighborhoods. Yes, it really did start here.

MONEY WHERE OUR MOUTH IS

In the area of housing the BCA has frequently found itself in a position of trying to change or block development proposals. After turning back two developers who wanted to build apartments on a vacant half block at 13th and Oak St., the BCA failed in its efforts to have the land bought by either the Park Bureau or the Housing Authority and was
unable to find a responsible developer who would listen to
the concerns of the immediate neighbors in its plan and
design. At that point, several active members of the BCA
decided that the only way to guarantee that something
compatible with the neighborhood would be built on the
property was to build it themselves. The Oak St. Rowhouse
Project is testimony to their efforts. So successful was the
project at meeting its design goals, especially in the area
of energy conservation, that in September of 1980 President
Jimmy Carter visited it and chatted with its citizen developers.

R.E.A.C.H. AND THE
BUCKMAN HOUSING CO-OP

In 1980, the 1st Buckman Community Congress was held.
It was BCA's attempt to discover what other residents felt
about issues that the BCA might address in the future.
A number of ideas were generated at that congress, but one
that has had a dramatic impact on the neighborhood was
involved with supporting the formation of the Buckman Housing
Coop and in supporting the establishment of a community
economic development corporation. REACH was the outgrowth.
REACH (Recreation, Education Access, Commerce, Housing)
was founded after the community meeting on economic development
in the fall of 1980. A major organizational effort was mounted
because of the school district's closure of Washington High School.
BCA and REACH wanted the building to be remodeled as a
community facility, neighborhood commercial space, and housing.
A detailed architectural and economic analysis was completed
and submitted to the school board. While this proposal was
rejected it nevertheless served as an excellent catalyst in
getting REACH formed and operational and in setting our sights
on million dollar investments, well beyond the limited horizons
of most of our thinking up until that time.

The next project that REACH would tackle would be the
purchase of housing for the Buckman Housing Coop.

In 1981 almost an entire city block of housing, including an
apartment house, a vacant lot, and seven single-family
homes was offered for sale. The block between SE Washington
and Alder and 19th and 20th had been rented by "community
minded" people for a number of years, and they themselves
tried first to put together financing for the project. Being
low-income individuals themselves, the $400,000 asking
price was simply out of the question. One house was sold
separately before a deal could be struck, but REACH was
ultimately able to secure financing and rehab money. The
block was purchased and rehabilitated. While two of the
larger homes gained third floor apartments, ultimately
13 units of housing were made available for lease-option to
the Buckman Housing Coop. In addition, other houses and apts.
throughout the neighborhood were purchased and the BHC is on
its feet.

While it has taken time, REACH itself has gained status and
legitimacy and has been sought out to act as developer/
manager for other more significant low-income housing projects.
Most recently a deal to purchase and rehab three large
apartment blocks in the Grand/Union and Morrison areas was
completed. REACH now controls 225 units of housing with
an estimated rehabilitated value approaching $6 Million.
Not bad, especially when you consider that six years ago
it was just an idea presented at our first community congress.

BUCKMAN MAKES ITS OWN FUTURE

This has been a brief overview of Buckman's history, its
problems and its efforts to provide sensitive, yet effective,
answers to those problems. We can all be proud of our
neighborhood's accomplishments. As Buckman stabilizes,
remodels, and renews its community spirit, there is good reason
to believe that the best is yet to come. The Third Buckman
Community Congress is just part of an ongoing effort by the
Buckman Community Association to develop policies, positions,
and projects which are truly representative of the neighborhood's
desires, needs, and aspirations.
The Buckman Community Association gratefully acknowledges the support of its sponsors in 1986:
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