

Many Changes Made At Tongue Point

(Editor's Note: On Dec. 15, 1964, University President Arthur S. Flemming signed an \$8.1 million contract with the federal government to operate a Job Corps training center at Tongue Point. The center opened in January of 1965 and the trainees started coming in February. But too many came too fast. Last summer reports of "race riots" came out Tongue Point and made headlines. This is the first of four articles examining the changes made at the center since then and what lies ahead for Tongue Point.)

By PHIL SEMAS
Associate Editor

TONGUE POINT (Special)—A sign in Shakey's Pizza Parlor in Astoria reads: "Persons 21 years of age must be accompanied by their parents unless picking up an order to go."

That notice is one of the last visible signs of the troubles the Tongue Point Job Corps had in 1965.

The owner of Shakey's put up that sign after an incident involving trainees from the Job Corps center only a couple of miles outside Astoria. It's an effective way of keeping Job Corpsmen out since the 400 young men at Tongue Point are all far away from their parents.

Tongue Point officials, townspeople, and the trainees will tell you that there were no riots here in the summer of 1965.

"Man," smiled Alvin Douglas, a clean cut young Negro from New Orleans who's been here seven months, "there weren't any riots here. Just a few fist fights. I never saw any riot. The papers just blew it all out of proportion."

A "NEAR-RIOT"

Last June newspapers talked about a "near-riot," but trainees and Tongue Point officials noted only two fist fights. Director Douglas Olds discounted the seriousness of the whole situation. "These fights are no more serious than those they have every day in the public schools," he said.

Astoria officials said they'd had few problems with Job Corpsmen. "We've had more troubles with construction workers than with boys at the center," said Mayor Harry Steinbock.

But officials, trainees, and Astorians also admitted that there was plenty wrong at Tongue Point in the summer of 1965.

One trainee blamed the disturbances and unrest at the camp on lack of enough to do out of class.

"The guys were restless, they wanted something to do," he said.

Astoria Mayor Harry Steinbock agreed. "Our problem is that we can't provide them with enough recreation or entertainment to burn up their extra energy," he said last summer. There is one theatre, one bowling alley, and one pool hall in Astoria.

Apparently the center wasn't providing enough recreation either. The Negro boys who make up about half the center's population were even more restless. There are no Negroes in Astoria.

But Tongue Point officials have moved to solve this problem. "Our recreation program has been thoroughly renovated," says Assistant Director Harold McAbee.

TRIPS TO PORTLAND

They've also been taking groups of trainees—especially Negroes—to Seattle and Portland each weekend. They've held dances and parties in Portland and most of them have girl friends there now. The center hopes to build a recreation hall in Astoria, too.

The trainees seem happy with the recreation situation. "There's plenty to do," says Douglas. "There's actually too much going on. You can't do it all. If a guy doesn't have enough to do then he's not trying very hard."

"There's a lot to do now, if you want to," says Fred Jones, another trainee. "Too much for me. Lots of time I just go back home and sleep."

But most of the blame for the problems at Tongue Point in 1965 falls on the crash program the federal Office of Economic Opportunity used to get this center underway. This was the first urban center. There are ten others and many rural camps. All have had disturbances like the one this summer, many more serious than Tongue Point's. But this camp's came earlier than most.

POOR SCREENING

After the disturbances Center Director Olds blamed poor screening of applicants by OEO. As an urban center Tongue Point is supposed to get boys with at least a fourth grade education. Many who came here last year were completely illiterate.

OEO tried to solve this problem with a central screening camp which simulated Job Corps center conditions to see if boys would fit into the program. But Tongue Point Information Director

(Continued on page 7)

Peace Offensive

Group to Send Wire to LBJ

A drive was launched this morning to obtain signatures of students and faculty members who support President Johnson's "peace offensive" and who hope he will continue it.

The idea was conceived at a meeting of 65 faculty members and students in the Student Union. The group consists of people who have been active in Viet Nam protests here before, and others. They hope to send the telegram by Tuesday night.

They will maintain a table in front of the Student Union today and Tuesday encouraging people to sign a telegram which praises Johnson's "cessation of the bombing" and the peace proposals presented to the United Nations by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg.

The group is also attempting to solicit the support of Greek

houses, co-ops, and dormitories. Those unable to reach the sign-up table should contact Robert Leeper, professor of psychology. The group has urged any others to send individual messages to the White House.

Scott Bartlett, junior in history, said the group "wanted to show that the people who have opposed President Johnson's policies are now in favor of his peace efforts."

The telegram reads: "As students and faculty members of the University of Oregon, we congratulate you, not merely for the cessation of bombing of North Viet Nam, but even more for your courageous and statesmanlike proposal, as transmitted by Ambassador Goldberg to the U. N. Security Council, that the United States, in any negotiations about our further role in Viet Nam, will dedicate itself to these clearcut propositions:

"(1) the further political structure in South Viet Nam should be determined by the South Vietnamese people themselves through democratic processes,

"(2) the question of reunification of the two Viet Nams should be decided by the free decisions of their two peoples," and

"(3) the United States desires no continuing military presence or bases in Viet Nam."

"We endorse these proposals as consistent with the best of our American tradition. We applaud them as a realistic recognition of what is required to bring peace and help restore the reputation of the U.S.A. as a nation devoted to justice and democracy."

Student Politics Meet Readied

The National Student Association will conduct its 14th annual International Student Relations Seminar June 13 to Sept. 2. Students interested in applying should contact University NSA Co-ordinator Lynn Mauser in room 302 in the Student Union.

Applications must be in by February. All expenses will be paid by the NSA national office.

The seminar is designed to provide a selected group of American students with an understanding of the politics of student groups in more than 100 countries and to prepare participants for leadership positions in U. S. and world organizations.

Among the speakers will be Averill Harriman, assistant secretary of state for political affairs; Na'ath Pai, secretary of the Indian socialist party; G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, undersecretary of state for African affairs; Douglas Cater, special assistant to President Johnson; Edward

(Continued on page 7)

Registration Fees Due Tuesday

Tuesday is the last day for paying fees without penalty. The deadline is 4 p.m. Students are urged, however, to complete registration today to avoid the Tuesday rush. Friday is the last day to register or add courses. Courses may be dropped through Jan. 21.

Pearl Tells Need For Rehabilitation

COTTAGE GROVE (AP) — Arthur Pearl, University VISTA director, told the annual conference of the Oregon Juvenile Court Judges Association that America has failed to rehabilitate criminals because it hasn't provided for their economic and social integration back into the community.

Pearl, a professor of education at the University, will be one of four main speakers at an ASUO-sponsored conference on poverty problems Jan. 27-28 at the University.

Others will be British economist Robert Theobald, American economist Robert Lampman and community action organizer Saul Alinsky.

Pearl said Friday, there are economically disadvantaged minority groups who are "locked out" of our society and thus prevented from achieving goals others consider desirable and normal.

Pearl said this situation stems from many causes, including the application of fallacious theories regarding delinquency and social pathology.

Two of those theories, said

Pearl, are that criminals are inferior people and that criminals behave the way they do because the welfare state has sapped all their initiative.

Those holding the latter view, he said, feel the simple answer to crime problems is "to give every poor kid a rich father." Pearl said these people would take away government supports from the poor "so they can starve and realize they're doing it on their own."

Pearl said present rehabilitation systems are based on a desire to get vengeance against persons committing crimes against society.

This system must be replaced, he said, by a "total program that allows for the social and economic integration of criminals back into the community."

Index

Editorials	page 6
Classified	page 7
Campus Briefs	2
Sports	page 4



PICTURE above is of a dormitory at the University's Tongue Point Job Corps center. At right are trainees in a dormitory lounge. Living units at Tongue Point are called cadres. A recent reorganization of the living unit system has had extensive effect on the center's operation and will be discussed in Wednesday's Emerald.

