

## OREGON JEWISH MUSEUM AND CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST EDUCATION

The museum is celebrating its grand opening Sunday at 724 NW Davis St., Portland. (See Page 4 for details)

### Core exhibits

The Holocaust, An Oregon Perspective  
Oregon Jewish Stories  
Discrimination and Resistance, An Oregon Primer (See Page 4)

### Rotating exhibits

**June 11 through Oct. 1:**  
ALEFBET: The Alphabet of Memory – Tapestries, drawings and paintings of Russian Jewish artist Grisha Bruskin

Herman Brookman,

Visualizing the Sacred – Forty drawings by architect Herman Brookman, the designer of Temple Beth Israel

### Coming in January:

The Action Lab will offer an interactive social justice experience where visitors will have the opportunity to initiate action to help their community.

### New museum hours

Beginning June 13: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, noon to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

### Admission

Adults: \$8

Students and seniors: \$5  
Children 12 and under: free

### Holocaust Memorial at Washington Park

#### First Summer Sundays

Every first Sunday of the month from July through October, the OJMCHE will conduct free public tours of the Holocaust memorial in Washington Park from 1 to 2 p.m. The memorial is at the intersection of Southwest Washington Way and Wright Avenue. Museum docents, many of whom are Holocaust survivors and family members who will share their personal stories, will conduct tours.

## SAFETY, from page 7

will think, 'I do not want my life taken if I intervene.' The bullies are more empowered now than ever."

Public transportation, with its close and contained environment and a diversity of riders, poses a challenging setting for confrontation. In addition, aside from the occasional security guard or fare inspector, riders often must police themselves and hope that others will do the same.

TriMet employee Gordon Duncan, who has been a bus driver for 16 years, told Street Roots that in the past five to six years, he's only seen a security guard one time. The security guards he speaks of, GS4, are contracted through TriMet and, he said, don't really have the authority to do anything. They're like rent-a-cops."

Duncan said that he and others have complained about security a number of times but that there is a "lackadaisical effort by TriMet" to remedy the situation.

If there is an altercation on the MAX or on the bus, drivers are not expected to intervene physically in any way, even if the harassment and assault is happening to them. They are expected to press their police button, but by the time police arrive, it is often too late and the perpetrator has already left. Unfortunately, Duncan said, "driving the bus is not a good environment to work in. We feel like we have no backup."

The Amalgamated Transit Union is currently in contract negotiations with TriMet.

TriMet currently has 61 transit police officers and 15 contracted security personnel through the company G4S Security Systems.

TriMet spokesperson Angela Murphy said TriMet actually funds 68 police positions, all pulled from community police bureaus. However, seven of those positions remain unfilled because local police bureaus are already short staffed. Murphy said they have contracted to hire an

additional 10 to 15 G4S officers and have expedited adding patrols in advance of the Rose Festival.

Jared Franz, public policy coordinator with the Amalgamated Transit Union, which represents TriMet employees, called the increase a ruse.

"It's what they would do anyway for Rose Festival," he said. "Once it's over, they'll pull the extra. Any increase is temporary and normal."

Murphy said that after the Rose Festival, TriMet will reassess its security needs.

Even with the additional security, it doesn't come close to covering the span of public transit in the region. On a typical afternoon, TriMet has about 550 buses and 47 trains in operation.

Transit union board member Anthony Forrester, who has been a MAX operator for 14 years, said safety was a concern.

"Harassment is an everyday occurrence on TriMet, especially for women and people of color," he said.

Hajoo agrees.

"This is not something new," she said. "Latinos and African-Americans have faced it and still do; now it's coming to us. It's just a matter of knowing how to be more effective and organized. It requires guidance. People need to hear from authorities so that they are motivated to stand up for justice."

Hajoo finds hope in the hearts of people who have stood up to hate, from raising more than half a million dollars for the victims' families to the outpouring of support for the two young women who were assaulted.

"People are asking, 'How can I help?' Smile at a Muslim. Makes them feel welcomed. Our community is so humbled, and we feel close to PDX for the community response."

## SAKS, from page 10

**E.S.:** Prejudice drives it. I think back to my law school journal article on mechanical restraints. I was talking with my professor, who was also a psychiatrist. I was telling him that restraints are so painful and humiliating. He said, "Elyn, you don't understand, these people are psychotic." They don't expect someone with psychosis to be as high-functioning. And I say, "No, we are not different from you."

If you make someone an "other," you can do things to them that you would not do to yourself or your family member or whomever. My closest friend and I had a client in Connecticut Valley Hospital and she stopped speaking. She didn't think that people wanted to talk to her, she wouldn't talk to staff or patients. Totally mute. But we talked to her every month on the phone. We knew she could speak. One day, she was overheard talking about her legal rights by the medical staff, who thought that she was talking with imaginary lawyers.

**A.W.:** The doctors never even considered the possibility that she could be talking to real people.

**E.S.:** I had an experience like that when I was going to do a radio interview. I was wearing headphones and there was a microphone in front of me. They said, "say a sentence, Elyn, so we can get your voice." And I told them, "I'm hearing other people on these headphones." They said, "We don't hear anyone." They thought I was hallucinating.

**A.W.:** In any other situation, they would have thought there was some sort of problem with the audio equipment.

**E.S.:** Right, exactly.

**A.W.:** So what do you think needs to happen in medical environments to reduce that stigma?

**E.S.:** It needs to happen in society

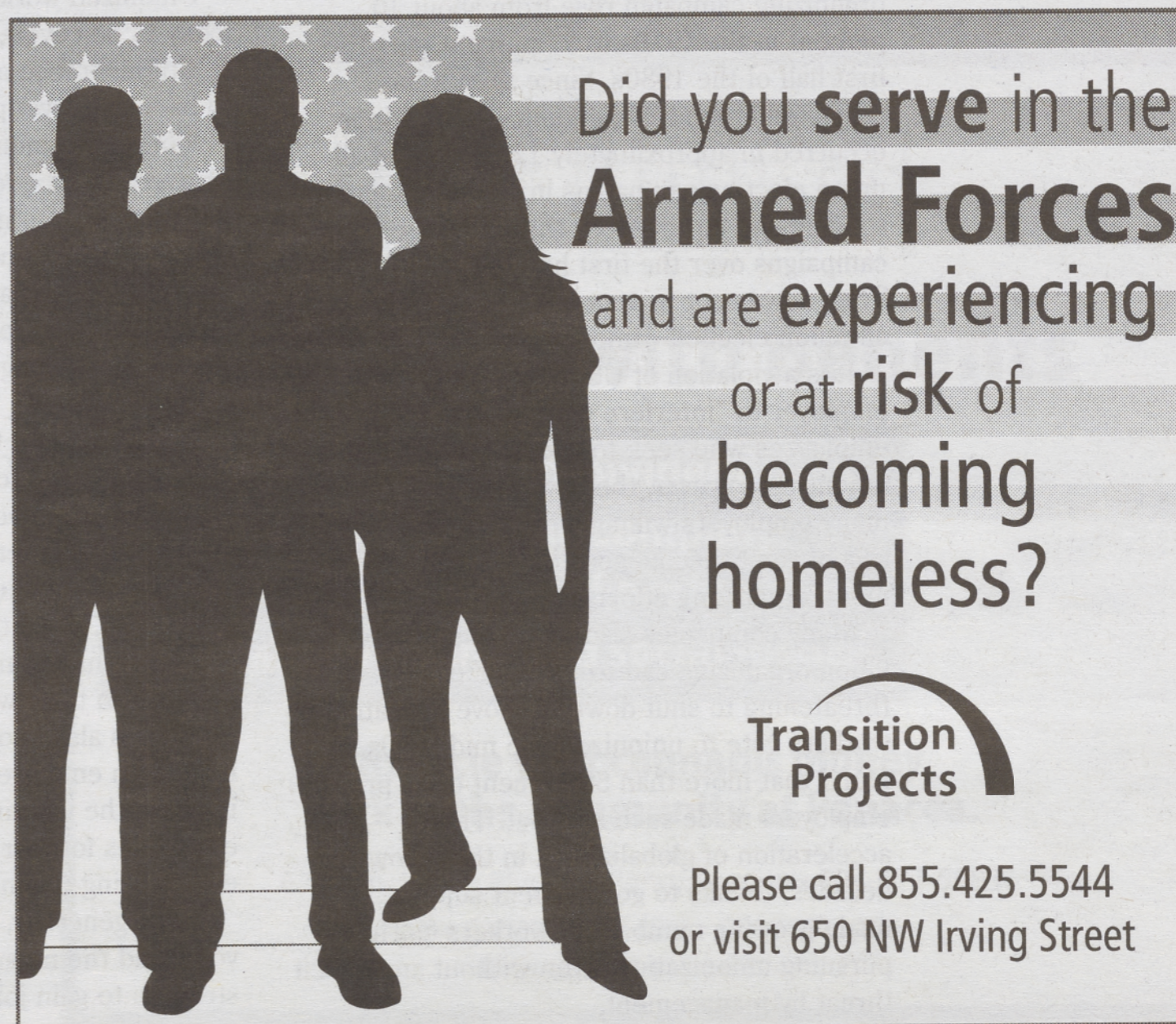
generally. People coming to see mental health disorders as brain disorders doesn't reduce stigma, but putting a human face on it does. People coming forward is what is going to reduce stigma. More people are doing that. The (Americans with Disabilities Act) helps. You may know that the person in the office next to you is getting accommodations, and you may see that they're like you. They value the things you value. They want friends. They want romantic relationships. And so on.

**A.W.:** When you talked about sharing stories, I immediately thought of the media. How can journalism better report on stories related to mental illness and break down some of those preconceptions?

**E.S.:** Media is an incredibly powerful way to do that. And not just journalism, but TV and movies. That's where people get most of their information. The information can be portrayed in a careful, sympathetic, and accurate manner. Or it can be sensationalized by focusing on violent crime, when the reality is that people with mental health disorder are not more likely to commit crimes.

**A.W.:** Is there anything else you would like to add?

**E.S.:** One question that I get a lot is how did I manage to do well given such a grave prognosis. I want to list the things in the hope that other people can take advantage. One is excellent treatment, both pharmacological and intensive psychotherapy. (When it comes to therapy), I'm a lifer. I don't want to risk ending it. Second, I have wonderfully supportive friends and family. That gives my life a sense of depth. And I also have a great work environment that is intellectually stimulating and accommodating. When I'm writing an argument or counter-argument, the psychotic thoughts recede to the sideline. I've come to think that my mind is my best friend and my worst enemy. It gives me abilities and motivations and pleasure from using those abilities.



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