

OBSERVATIONS

FROM THE SIDELINES

By Kathryn Hall Bogle

He loves life, Tony does. He swims and he has many years of experience at deep sea fishing. He plays golf, plays handball and rides a Kawasaki.

He likes symphonic music, jazz, and candlelight dancing with a pretty girl.

All those are leisure-time activities.

Daytimes, on week days, Anthony Allen treads the hallways of Good Samaritan hospital. He goes from room to room, from floor to floor and back again to his spacious brightly lighted laboratory.

Anthony Allen is a Pathologist Assistant. He also is a Phlebotomist. Translation: he draws blood from a patient for testing in his laboratory for any pathology (disorder) that may be keeping the patient from enjoying good health.

The rest of the time Tony's laboratory work is to assist the full fledged physician with a dissection and to take samples of tissue for histologic examination. This part of his work is also necessary when a post-mortem has been ordered. In some such situations requiring autopsy, a physician needs to know what the exact cause of death had been. This type of examination documents the results precisely.

Allen must take microscopic photograph of tissue, in some cases, to let the physician see, by comparison of early and later pictures, what the progress of disease has been (or how efficacious the treatment) from date to date. Allen logs and files the specimens, the slides, pictures, and case reports for necessary discussion by the medical staff.

Tony enjoys his work and enjoys being a part of the staff of a big, up-to-the-minute hospital. He plans to return to college, probably Duke University, to expand his interest in research.

A Californian by birth, Tony's mother, Dorothy Allen, still lives there in Los Angeles. Tony's father was Charles Robert Allen, a native Oregonian. Tony's grandfather was William D. Allen, the properties of the famous Golden West hotel in Portland of the early 1900s.

Tony is 28 and single.

About 200 young people attended the annual summer camp, called "Y.M.A.," held by Catholic nuns

from Marylhurst College on the campus of Willamette University in Salem.

Among those who attended the 1981 camp session were Linda Brown, the 14-year daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Webster Brown; John Farah, 10 years, the son of Jacqueline Farah, and Dehner Franks, an 18 year old pianist in his senior year at Franklin High School. Dehner plays jazz by ear, reads a little music and has played at the Jazz Quarry at least once. All of them were enthusiastic about their summer-camp experience.

We asked Linda to tell us about the camp in her own words. That is what she said.

"Y.M.A." stands for Young Musicians and Artists.

There are two sessions of camp and each session lasts two weeks.

The first session is just for music. There is orchestra, band and there are ensemble groups. I took my violin and was assigned to the second section of violins. I had a chance to learn how to practice and to perform in a group of violins.

The second session was for drama, dance, art, music and puppetry.

I took drama. We had four talent shows. The kids can get up on the stage and show their talents. I was in a scene taken from the movie called, "The Dark At The Top Of The Stars." We had two big performances for the parents to see when they come to Salem on Sundays to see their children. The final performance is on the last day of camp.

We have really full days at camp. It's up at 7:00 a.m., to go to "Flag" - when they have a flag raising ceremony. We then clean our rooms and go to breakfast. Food is really good there - better than at school. Like eggs and hash-browns, blueberry waffles or waffles and strawberries.

After breakfast we went to classes. We had warm-up exercises like stretching, then we had improvisations in groups for skits. Then a little break.

After the break we had "orientation" where we could get together and talk about things in camp. We had good counselors.

Then we had a chance to choose an elective class. I chose "Mime." It was a new experience for me and I enjoyed learning how to fill out my imagination.



Tony Allen, pathologist, is ready for work at Good Samaritan Hospital. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Under the direction of Sister Ann Miriam and her assistant, Sister Therese Miller, the many children ranging in age up to 18 found enjoyment, some self-discovery of talent, and a capacity to reach out and make new acquaintances for themselves.

Lunch and then a rest period in our rooms to read, nap or write letters. After this rest period, another class in drama similar to the morning.

A second elective period came after drama class. I chose "Musical Theater" and we practiced singing in costume some songs from "The Wizard of Oz."

Late in the afternoon we had free time to play tennis, to swim or just goof around.

Dinner was usually in the university student dining room. The sisters

wouldn't let us wear shorts to dinner and so most of the girls wore dresses to the dining room.

In the evening there was always a talent show.

Flag ceremony was observed again at 8:45 p.m., just before dark. Bedtime was at 9:30 p.m.

I enjoyed it all and I hope to go back next year."

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From the Front Door

By Tom Boothe

From The Front Door, The Exodus Clean Team has initiated a Community Awareness Campaign, headed and coordinated by Mr. Daryl L. Griffith. He will initially contact the households with door hangers within the area between NE 15th West, to NE 33rd East, and between NE Killingsworth North to NE Prescott South; after which he and his crew will organize to contact all households, by way of door hangers within Northeast Portland between the Minnesota Freeway west to 42nd Street East to Columbia Blvd. North to Broadway South, as well as the entire North Portland area. His goal is to accomplish this task by mid-September. This effort amounts to a lot of hard work in a door to door campaign, in order to make the community aware of its responsibility to help keep our community clean and safe, as well as where to get help in doing so.

I am sure Mr. Griffith can use all the help he can get and would welcome anyone who wish to help in any way.

Monetary donations, and manpower and womanpower are the greatest needs at this point. Young boys and girls in the community have come forth and volunteered themselves, however, Mr. Griffith says it is more encouraging for these young citizens to receive some form of reward as a token of the community's appreciation for their effort in helping to keep our community clean.

The results of the past two Saturdays have been overwhelming successful. Citizen participation is the key to the Clean Team's success.

Mr. Griffith invites you to join him in an effort to clean and keep our community clean and safe.

There are meetings each Wednesday at 7:00 p.m., and Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m., at 1639 NE Alberta, Portland, Oregon.

He hopes to see you at one meeting or the other, and so do I...

Cell Talk

By Asmar Abdul Seifullah
AKA Joe West

Cell Talk is pleased to report perhaps the most dynamic action taken on the part of minority inmates since the institution of blue denim pants. M.A.C., the Minority Action Coalition was formed July 17, 1981 and will address itself to the specific and unique problems that minority inmates face while incarcerated.

The Minority Action Coalition (MAC) consist of Black, Chicano and Indian inmates. When combined, the three groups comprise over 20 percent of the inmate population and will be a force to be dealt with in the future. This is the first time in the history of this institution that minority inmates have been able to put aside their differences and work for a common goal.

The Minority Action coalition consist of members of Uhuru Organization, Lakota Club and La Raza Club. M.A.C. was formed to address the disparities in the present parole system. It is the consensus of minority inmates that the present parole system calls for a greater amount of accountability on the part of minorities than white inmates. M.A.C. believes that the Matrix system which is employed by the Oregon State Parole Board is racist by design and discriminatory in practice. The formation of the Minority Action Coalition (M.A.C.) should not be construed as a racist move against white inmates or the predominately white corrections division. It is no more than a group of concerned brothers trying to resolve some very real problems. It should be noted that Minority Action Coalition (M.A.C.) doesn't have the formal sanction of the prison administration but we can't see any reason why we shouldn't be able to come together and work for our freedom and for the betterment of conditions

for future brothers.

Briefly, the matrix system is based on a point system whereby an inmate is judged by his past record, type of crime, drug involvement etc. The more points one receives the greater his chances are for earlier parole. This system might sound good in concept but one has to take in consideration the fact that any time white people design a system to judge people by, minorities will always come out on the bottom of the scale. Remember the I.Q. test that were given to Blacks in the 60s - the test was designed for white people therefore Blacks didn't do well.

For years, everybody was running around shouting that Blacks were inferior to whites because they scored lower on these tests. When in actuality the test itself was racist and discriminatory. The same holds true for the parole matrix system. It is designed in a manner that causes Blacks, Chicanos and Indians to score poorly because it doesn't take in account that we come from high crime areas, drug infested streets, poverty, miseducation and many other social ills that aren't our fault.

The point we're trying to make is that a Black from Albina is more likely to run afoul of the law than a white from Coos Bay. He is also more likely to have drug involvement in the Black community because that's where all the drugs are sent to when white folk get it off the boat. Statistics prove that minorities don't fare well in the criminal justice system. They show that minorities are locked up a greater rate than any other group of people in the country. Minorities receive longer sentences for the same crimes that whites commit and they serve more time often than not. Consecutive sentences are im-

posed on minorities at a greater rate and minorities don't fare well under the plea bargain system.

It's important that you understand that we're not trying to shirk our responsibility in the debt we owe to society. What we are attempting to do is get fair treatment for our problems. It is not fair to judge a Black under a system that is designed for whites nor is it fair to punish a Chicano or Indian because their community happens to have social problems that affect their growth and development.

All we are asking is that the Parole Board take into account the fact that by the time most of us reach an institution, we've used up our one strike, whereas the average white gets three and four strikes before he is called out. The condition one is born into has to have some bearing on the final product, however, there are exceptions to the rule but the majority of us don't do well whether we're criminals or not.

There is something wrong with a system that creates criminal behavior in minority communities. It's disturbing and alarming when you sit down and think about all the ways the system destroys life inside and outside of our community. Don't be fooled into believing that you can be anything you want to be because you can't. Crime for some of us was an alternative to a bad situation - we don't condone crime under any circumstances but we do believe that there should be some consideration given to our social, cultural, economic and political differences. We believe that a system has to be devised that treats or judges people on a just basis. White justice isn't conducive to Black freedom which is representative of the present parole system in the State of Oregon.