



## From The Boardroom

by Gladys McCoy Multnomah County Commissioner

Multnomah County and the City of Portland are co-owners of the \$3.5 million dollar Justice Center building being constructed on the downtown block between Main and Madison Streets and Second and Third Avenues. Work began on the site in 1980 and will be completed by the end of 1983. The building has sixteen floors above ground and will rise to about the same height as the Federal Office Building across Madison Street to the south. The building has a total of 472,038 square feet.

The building will be one of the first downtown highrise buildings to conform to the new life safety (fire) code requirements and the 1980 handicapped accessibility requirements.

The Downtown Detention Center (DDC) occupies floors 1 through 10, with parts of the lobby floor shared with retail space.

The remaining eight floors will be the next home of the Portland Police Bureau, replacing Central Precinct, the State Crime Laboratory, and other bureau offices presently located at the Second and Oak Street building.

The DDC is a multi-purpose correctional facility with appropriately designed spaces for all typical correctional functions except long-term incarceration of sentenced felons. Multnomah County intends to operate the DDC as an "accredited" adult local detention facility under standards of the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. It will be such a vast improvement over existing facilities that comparisons are not useful.

The facility's rated capacity of 430 is comprised of 384 general and 46 special housing rooms designed for individual occupancy. Most are

in pre-sentenced status or awaiting judicial action. The remainder will be holds and sentenced prisoners. The average length of stay for those not released prior to sentencing is expected to be about 90 days.

Prisoners in general housing will spend most of their time in the housing module which includes cells, dayroom, dining, library, and multi-purpose space. Prisoners will be transported to outdoor and indoor recreation, learning centers, and the main visiting area located on other floors. Each floor has accommodations for the handicapped.

Each floor has, in addition to the housing modules: a sick call room, program office, attorney visiting rooms, one large and two small severies, the floor control office, two staff toilets, laundry rooms, janitor storage room and service area. A T-shaped hallway in the

center provides efficient circulation.

The fourth floor is designed for those who cannot, or should not be placed in general housing for any of several reasons: medical problems, psychiatric problems, extreme or problematic behavior, protective custody or other special requirements.

The third floor in the Justice Center will expand court space, improve security and consolidate services for greater efficiency. A courts holding area, four courtrooms and associated space, court services and corrections administration will be housed on the third floor.

This multi-purpose Justice Center will be completed in October with a move in of November 1, 1983. However, there will be an open house before that. Do watch for it because you will want to see the "State of the Art" in jails.

## Hunger: The global food equation

by Franz Schurmann

Food is again in the news. President Reagan has discovered hunger in America. Crop damage in the scorched midwest may send food prices up this fall. And the disastrous drought in the southern hemisphere means people there will have to rely heavily on food imports, especially from the United States.

These current news items point to two stark aspects of the world food situation -- there is not enough of it, and it is getting more expensive.

Though world food output has improved over the last few years, food remains scarce for many people. This scarcity can be traced to a 200-year old process, the one-way migration of people from farms and villages to cities. In most of the world, rural food production has not kept up with city population growth. Food is now becoming expensive because modern agriculture consumes a lot of energy -- and energy costs have gone way up.

For the four billion plus humans of this world, this means one of two things: either most of us eat well enough while a small number starve to death, or most of us eat well, with malnutrition in various forms spread over the world. All signs indicate the latter course.

Famines in which millions died used to occur frequently in countries with vast populations like China and India. Today, outright starvation is non-existent in China and rare in India. And while many in Africa today face famine, few will die as modern distribution systems have made it possible to rush food to threatened regions. So we are spared the sight of starvation-shriveled corpses.

Yet malnutrition remains. We recognize it immediately when we see photographs of children with distended bellies. But nutritionists tell us much malnutrition is invisible -- a condition as vague, yet real, as "illness." And experts debate whether people in poor countries need more calories or more protein for healthy development.

But we do know something of the world's food producing capabilities. Over the last two centuries, we have moved from subsistence agriculture to greatly expanded grain production to -- starting in the U.S. in the 1900s -- growing vast amounts of forage crops for livestock. Today, U.S. agriculture is mostly geared to the production of huge amounts of grains and meats. Some 40 per cent of that output is exported.

But Americans, and other "advanced" peoples, are now going

though another dietary revolution. We are learning to avoid starches and fat and cholesterol, and moving to a stress on natural foods and greens. If this trend continues, if we consume more and more from rejuvenated local farms that produce vegetable and specialty crops, U.S. agriculture will exist increasingly to serve people abroad.

But serving the world has not served the U.S. farmer that well. Overproduction has reduced farm income, and rising costs of operation have put farmers deep in debt. The glut could be reduced if other nations bought more food -- but with the dollar at an all-time high, and the world still struggling to get out of the 1981-1983 recession, food-short countries must buy only what they must -- particularly the poorer countries.

The developed nations -- mainly Japan, the U.S.S.R., China -- are better customers. But political factors, especially with the Soviets, have cut down purchases in the past, and farmers worry they could do so again in the future.

There is no short-term solution to this dilemma. In the long run, we need to develop a more natural relationship between big food exporters (Canada, Australia, Argentina and Brazil as well as the U.S.) and the developing countries.

## Japan visits reserved for whites

by Nathaniel Scott

Portland, Oregon and Sapporo, Japan are sister cities; there was an accord signed to that effect on November 17, 1959. For the past six years there has been a youth "Sister City" program. Portland's youth program provides an opportunity for Portland public school students on an alternate year basis, to visit Sapporo, Japan.

The first year the program was in effect it was for high schoolers only. The second and third years, eligibility was extended to the middle schools. School participation in the program is at the discretion of the principal. Likewise, the criterion and the process by which the children are selected, which is supposedly a competitive endeavor, varies from school to school. The only uniformity seems to be the defraying of the cost. The school district and the City of Portland each pay one third of the students' cost. During the Goldschmidt administration, when the youth program was incorporated into the "Sister City" agenda, a stipend-fund of \$40,000 was set aside by the City Council for that purpose. Each year a City Council person goes with the students: Charles Jordan in '79; Mike Lindberg in '81; and Margaret Strachan in '83. Their expenses were paid by the City. The school district's cost varies. This year, for example, two school officials, deemed co-leaders, had half of their expenses paid by the Portland School District. The school district and the City said their estimated expenses for the three trips equaled \$75,000, \$30,000 and \$45,000, respectively.

These things may or may not be questionable, depending on which

side of the fence the observer is on (during these times of economic cuts and "biting the bullet.") But the Ros: City's lack of color in the delegates who have spanned the Pacific certainly is questionable. Sixty plus children have gone to the "Sister City," and of that number, one was Black. Blacks comprise 15 percent of the school population, and minorities in general are 27 percent. Yet, not one Native American, not one Hispanic, and until this year, not one Asian had made the trip. Two Japanese Americans went on the 1983 trip.

Ron Herndon, Co-Chairman of the Black United Front, said, "They (school and city officials) should be aware that there is a sizable Black population in Portland and that population should be represented in the City." Adding that since City money is being used, "That opportunity should be given to the Black children."

School District Assistant Superintendent Edwin Schneider said, "It is desirable to have minority representation in any program" in which the district is involved. He added, "We will try to bring some racial balance." And therein lies a problem of monumental consequences.

Maureen Yandle, assistant to the mayor, was at the airport when the delegation arrived home from Japan. She said, "It (was) an exciting thing because these kids came back partly Japanese."

Leroy Patton, administrative specialist for the school district's district-wide programs, explained the lack of participation of minority students in this cultural experience. "Minorities, by and large, do not enroll in foreign language programs." Consequently, he said, minority students do not associate with

people in those programs and they are not "made aware" of the value of culture awareness.

"Since we have been busing kids," he said, "there has never been a major effort to integrate kids into those programs. In some cases "kids don't know those programs exist."

The selection process does not encourage minority participation. Interested students must write a brief statement on why they want to participate and have a teacher's recommendation.

The district requires delegates and alternates to take a six-month, three hour per week course in Japanese and to attend workshops about culture and problem solving.

Many members of Portland's minority communities believe a better process should be devised in order to more equitably reflect a diverse student population.

Ron Herndon said, "It doesn't surprise me that the Black people are not involved... that reflects the racism in this city."

## SBA funding creates jobs

More than 1100 small business jobs have been created or maintained in three northwestern states during the first six months of 1983 under a special SBA guaranty loan program according to SBA Regional Administrator Stephen J. Hall. Thirty-two project loans were approved impacting 1188 jobs in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The projects are funded under the SBA's Certified Development Company Program, called the "503 program".

**SCISSORS HAIRDESIGN STUDIO**

We were curly yesterday.

**Permanent Waves** Reg. \$45<sup>00</sup> Now \$25<sup>00</sup>

**Curls** Reg. \$50<sup>00</sup> Now \$25<sup>00</sup>

Including Cut and Style

**Sculptured Nails**

Reg. \$45<sup>00</sup> Now \$36<sup>00</sup>

Designer -- Joyce Benbo

**2733 N.E. Broadway • 288-5438**

With this coupon only • Expiration date September 10, 1983

**DR. BRADY'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY FOR SAVING TEETH FOR FAMILY DENTISTRY AT LOWER COSTS**

**"SAVING TEETH 1983"**

HIGH QUALITY PORCELAIN CROWNS & BRIDGES  
REINFORCED PORCELAIN CAPS  
PHONE IN FOR A FREE ESTIMATE  
REPLACE YOUR MISSING OR DECAYED TEETH WITH PERMANENT CAPS

**"TWILIGHT SLEEP"**

& OTHER ANESTHETICS BY REGISTERED ANESTHETIST WHILE PREPARING YOUR CROWNS & BRIDGES

**COME IN FOR A FREE ESTIMATE**

Complete Cooperation on ALL DENTAL INSURANCE PLANS

**OPEN SATURDAYS**

**NO ADVANCE APPOINTMENT NECESSARY**

Hours: Weekdays 8:30am to 5pm, Saturday 8:30am to 1pm  
Park Free -- Any Park 'n Shop Lot

**DR. JEFFREY BRADY, DENTIST**

SEMLER BLDG. SALEM  
S.W. 3rd & Yamhill 110 1/2 Commercial N.E.  
Downtown-PORTLAND 561-8699

228-7545

© Pacific News Service

## Street Beat

by Lanita Duke and Richard Brown

The 1983 March on Washington is now history. The Street Beat team asked some segments of Portland's Black population, "In the long run, how significant do you think the march was in achieving the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King?"



**Jeray Bell**  
Assistant Manager

"I think it was. We are able to work together and things like that march brought a lot of people together. People in my day and age are able to get along better. When I have children I want them to be in an environment where people can get together and have a good time.



**Sandra Ja' Bell**  
Owner of Beauty Shop

"In the long run, it will get people united. We are going to come together and respect each other."



**Paul Rivers**  
Student

"It will never be the same. People are not as interested in civil rights now as they were then."



**Rebecca Dansby**  
Claims

"People now doesn't seem to have a purpose of goals as they had then. I just hope the long term effects are positive."



**Judy Proctor**  
Shipyard Worker

"I think things are better now than they were. People can go apply for jobs now without feeling uptight. Marches help let people know who we are and what we are concerned about."



**Tammi Bell**  
Student

"I believe that the march will help us later on when we need help. It will help with getting a job, education and more money."