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Rosemont - Continued from Page 1

the children into giving themselves up. They were taken to the Juvenile Detention Center and booked for rioting. One other child, who had barricaded herself inside a first floor dormitory, was also arrested, said Groepper.

Before agreeing to come out of the dormitory, several of the children demanded to be let out, returned to their mothers, or allowed to visit their boyfriends. None had specific complaints about their treatment at the center, but seemed, according to Hunt, to be "lashing out at authority." Groepper confirmed that assessment, saying the girls "wanted to go home." Hunt said such complaints are typical of recent arrivals at the school, when the staff becomes the focus of the children's anger at their parents. "Paradoxically," he said, "after a few months you have to use dynamite to get them to leave, they like it here so much.

When asked what form of discipline was used at the school, Hunt said corporal punishment or isolation was never employed because state law specifically forbids such methods. Chores are used as a form of restitution for damaged property, he said,

and violation of rules may also result in the suspension of social or recreational privileges.

"Time-outs" are used only as a form of behavior control, he said, not as punishment; as soon as the child agrees to bring herself under control, she is allowed to come out of the time-out room. In the meantime, the room's door is left partially open and a counselor will sit with the child until the child is willing to come out. Reinforcements in the form of games, toys or social privileges may be used to encourage positive behavior, depending on the emotional maturity of the child, said Hunt. He noted that while the ages of the children in the emotionally disturbed unit range from 14 to 16, many have an emotional level of that of an eight or nine year-old.

Hunt said the background of most of these children is one of abuse and neglect from an early age. Many have also been in and out of home placement for long periods. "They don't have many internal controls," he noted, explaining, "You expect this sort of thing from these children, but you don't expect them all to do it at once.

Risky Behavior Surveyed by **Oregon Health** Division

Do Oregonians take care of themselves? Does their behavior affect their health? No data base exists for Oregonians' health-related behavior. Today the Oregon Health Divison began to remedy the lack of data by calling randomly selected households to participate in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. With the data collected from this survey, the Health Division hopes to measure the prevalence of certain behaviors that are related to the major causes of poor health in Oregon. Telephone surveyors will be asking one household member questions about alcohol and tobacco use, seat belt use, exercise activities, cholesterol, blood pressure and diabetes. Additional questions will be asked to measure the level of knowledge regarding the risk factors and prevention of AIDS.

Anyone who wishes to verify the identification of the survey company, should call the Center for Health Statistics at the Oregon Health Division, 229-5897.

MOVE — Continued from Page 1

group that had on FILA hats and jackets. There was an even larger group wearing what seemed to be regular clothing. The FILA-clad group congregated in the intersection, as if in a meeting. Then, everybody began to scatter. The police were everywhere. Spotlights were shining all around everywhere. Police were speaking into the bullhorns or microphones from their cars. There were boys and girls running and hiding in the neighbors' bushes, behind their cars, and under their windows.

The people inside of their houses went to the windows to see what all the commotion was. They got to the window and peered into the face of someone hiding under their window. That is a scary experience.

Everybody and their mommas were trying to call the police. "Come right away!" they shout-

asked, "What does the person look like? What is the person wearing?" After giving all the information, the frightened caller said, "Hurry up and get here! What's going on? Why are all these people and the police out here?"

The police officer on the other end of the phone is attempting to sound calm while this frantic voice is speaking non-stop.

Why should we as the "good" citizens have to cope with all this foolishness? Well, you don't. Not anymore.

Number one: it is not the children who are causing the problem. It's a group of adult males and their female counterparts who have come to the Northwest seeking out the young to give their organization new blood. Peddling drugs is their business. Packing big guns is their business. Pushing illicit sex is their business. All those who refuse, after attenyour family members or beating up on you or killing you.

These people are not playing games. Not the kind of games we are familiar with, anyway.

If you want peace of mind, if you want a safe place to live, if you want your children back, call the police whenever there is anything strange going on in the block where you live. If you should see a stange car parked on your block, call. If you should see strange people walking in your area and lingering around, call.

The authorities are requesting your help. They can't do anything without your help.

Officer Neil Crannell, with the "Gang Resource" unit, is waiting for your calls: (503) 248-5720. Or, call Sgt. Day at the North Precinct.

These people will soon be all over the entire city - in every neighborhood, in every backyard, and in every school.



The City of Roses Celebrates **Black History Month**

A time to recognize the accomplishments of Black Americans who have helped make our city and country great.

Portland Development Commission

PDC



Expires March 31, 1988

ed. "There are people running all through my yard and around my house." The police officer

ding one of their so-called meetings, will be held by force. What kind of force? Try threatening

Racism in Iowa - Continued from Page 2

However, it is a message African-Americans will continue to ignore and challenge as "undemocratic, un-American and unacceptable." African-Americans have the right to live or visit anywhere they please. That there are persons who would rather see African-Americans confined to the inner city is not sufficient grounds for retreat or the attitude of "Well, since they don't want us out here, we better not go.'

Racism is about exclusion, and any effort that is designed to keep African-Americans out of a particular area, whether to live or visit, is racist. As it has been since America's birth, African-Americans must challenge racism wherever they find it, and expose it to the sun.

Racism comes from the minds of people, not plants and animals; thus, the few African-American citizens of Clive are to be commended for their grit and gut. Their challenge is in the spirit of the American Constitution - a constitution that grants each man, woman and child the right to life, liberty and justice. They know what many white Americans will fast learn: "A threat to justice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.'

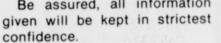
Like the white citizens of Coos Bay who said they didn't want any leader who represented the Aryan Nation living in their community, and like the white citizens in Idaho who stood up to the Aryan Nation, more whites must get involved in stamping out racism. They must confront it wherever they find it. They must also stand up and say, "No more racism!"

For too long, African-Americans have carried the weight of meeting the challenge, and, for too long, too many whites have remained silent on the issue. When it comes to racism, silence is just as deadly as the rope. It kills hope

Throughout American history, African-Americans have let it be known where they stand on the issue. For more than 400 years, they have said, "We won't accept it.'

Now, African-Americans need to hear more white Americans say, "We won't accept it, either.

But more importantly, America needs to hear herself say it.



PORTLAND OBSERVER

"The Eyes and Ears of the Community" 288-0033

Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee

> 1105 N.E. Broadway (across from Safeway Lloyd Center) Tel. 282-1664

T, This is the story of Brian. Mr. Cool he was without tryin The hallways he owned. His charms he bull loarned. Ah my, how he left the girls sight

T_{he} n a virus caught our Mr (A bug with a long history. He ached, and he sneezed. He coughed, and he wheez It was the causing this misery

F ling so low was this guy. He was set to give aspirin a try. But remember he did A note on the lid That warned of a syndrome called Reye

Ra re is this trouble called Reve But permanent it might make yo Kids with the flu. hicken pox too May suffer when aspirin they t

How did Brian reprise his c ember this dude wa He just took it slow. When they need you so bad

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