

## More Stores Selling Tobacco To Minors

### Officials say retailers must be more responsible in training their clerks

The latest results from statewide inspections show the number of retail stores selling tobacco to minors has increased, causing concern for state officials working to reduce youth smoking in Oregon.

A monitoring program administered by the Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs shows that minors were able to buy tobacco 29 percent of the time in 1998, compared with a purchase rate of 23.6 percent in 1997. Rates of sales ranged from 11 percent in Multnomah County to an average 48.1 percent in central and eastern Oregon counties. For the latest survey, 689 stores statewide were inspected.

"It's dismaying," says Barbara Cimaglio, OADAP director in Salem. "Each day the equivalent of a classroom full of Oregon kids starts using tobacco. I'm confident that retailers are as concerned as we are about this problem, but stores need to be doing a better job checking identification to make sure that tobacco products aren't being sold to minors."

Only persons 18 and older can legally purchase cigarettes and

other tobacco products in Oregon.

Elinor Hall, administrator of the Oregon Health Division in Portland, was alarmed by the results. "We need the support of the retail community to turn this dismal situation around," she says. "I'm sure managers and owners will agree that a 30-percent failure rate is both unacceptable and fixable."

For the inspections, youths 14 to 16 years old, accompanied by state police officers, attempt to buy cigarettes or smokeless tobacco. Officials keep track of whether clerks ask for and check identification, the type of store and other statistics. Clerks who sell to minors can be fined up to \$500.

Nearly 66 percent of the sales to minors in the latest inspections resulted after the clerk had asked for and received the minor's identification showing the buyer's date of birth. Some stores use scanners to help clerks compute the correct age.

A recent Health Division survey showed that the inspections might underestimate the problem of illegal tobacco sales. That survey of Oregon ninth- through

12th-graders revealed that 42 percent of those who smoke reported they bought cigarettes from a store or service station in the previous month, and that 58 percent were able to buy cigarettes every time they tried.

At the same time, however, efforts by the Oregon Department of Human Resources to reduce tobacco consumption have been successful. Consumption overall has dropped in the state by 10 percent since voters approved a tobacco prevention and education program in 1996. In the future, the reduction will save 600 lives and \$150 million each year that use stays down.

According to a Health Division survey, 97 percent of Oregonians feel it's important to keep stores from selling tobacco to minors.

States that aren't showing continued decreases in sales to minors are reviewing results from other states. Several states, including Washington, that have sales rates of 20 percent or lower have licensing requirements with escalating monetary fines for store owners found to be violating the tobacco sales laws. Oregon does not have licensing requirements for retailers.

## HOPE Photographs visits UO Museum of Art January 13

Eugene- An exhibition of photography that captures unintentional moments of hope will open Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the University of Oregon Museum of Art, 1430 Johnson Lane. The traveling exhibition, curated by Alice Rose George and Lee Marks, will continue through March 7. Alice Rose George is currently photography editor of Double Take magazine. Lee Marks is the former president of the Association of International Photography Art Dealers. **HOPE Photography** showcases the work of 90 historical and contemporary master artists whose 107 separate images seek to dispel the malaise of contemporary society. A wide range of subject matter has been chosen by the curators to represent the theme of hope in both predictable and less expected places- childhood, science, the arts, sports, even death. "We started with the belief that an act of creation-photography, in this case, is an act of hope," George and Marks write. "Hope is a future-oriented desire. Photography and hope share a common physical and metaphorical quality-light." In close company with the fine-art practitioners of photography are the documentary and journalistic photographers whose work appears in the mass media. Photography is the only art form that allows artists to capture a moment without reinterpreting it in their own personal style. An intrinsic power of the medium, photography, is the ability to communicate unintentional moments of hope. "Hope is a word we have from the beginning," George and Marks says. "Even before the word, hope has been with us as instinct, a feeling, an impulse, or a thought. We know it so well, yet we forget what an important role it plays in every aspect of our being."

Artists are represented in the exhibition include Edouard Boubat, Philip-Lorca diCorcia, William Eggleston,

Mitch Epstein, Larry Fink, Lee Friedlander, Flor Garduno, Alex Harris, Josef Koudelka, Max Kozloff, Reagan Louie, Mary Ellen Mark, Duane Michals, and Richard Misrach. Others are Patrick Nagatani, Lennart Nilsson, Barbara Norfleet, Martin Parr, Gilles Peress, Sylvia Plachy, Cristina Garcia Rodero, Cindy Sherman, Rosalind Solomon, Michael Spano, Joel Sternfeld, Thomas Struth, Hiroshi Sugimoto, Larry Sultan, Ruth Throne-Thomson, Philip Trager and Gary Winogrand. Included in the catalogue that accompanies the show is a compilation of the photographs as well as thought-provoking essays. The catalog will be available at the UOMA gift shop for \$29.95 to the public. Educational programming supporting the exhibit throughout its visit to the UO campus includes the following MusEvenings! programs, all at 6 p.m. at the Museum of Art unless noted otherwise:

**Jan. 13** - Exhibit opening, 6:00 p.m. Musical performance by Bethal Temple Christian Family Center Youth Choir. 7:00 p.m. lecture: The role of Hope in Rehabilitation Medicine, by Bryan L. Andresen M.D., medical director, Oregon Rehabilitation Center at Sacred Heart Medical Center. Opening reception sponsored by the Private Bank of Union Bank of California.

**Jan. 20** - An artist lecture by Leon Johnson, UO assistant of fine arts.

**Jan. 27** - A talk on "Hope and Emerald Valley Special Olympics" by Jeff Gardner, Area Director of the Emerald Valley Special Olympics, and contemporary guitar music by Craig Einhorn from 7-8 pm.

**Feb. 3** - A **HOPE Photography** tour led by teen docents. The teen docent program is a pilot program started in the fall of 1998. The goal of the program is to provide students (8th through 12th grade) interested in work-

ing in the arts hands-on museum training and experience leading tours. The students meeting weekly for exhibition training and are required to give 3 tours in the museum or 3 Outreach visits to school K-12.

**Feb. 10** - A talk on "Hope and International Adoption" by Susan Cox, Holt Children's Services public policy director.

**Feb. 17** - A lecture by Terry Toedtemier, Portland Art Museum curator of photography. "From the earliest days of the medium, photographers have endeavored to create images representing their hopes and beliefs. This creative response to photography has resulted in a compelling legacy of pictures that touch on virtually all aspects of human condition." (Terry Toedtemier)

**Feb. 24** - A photography workshop on Polaroid transfers from 6-7 p.m. and contemporary guitar music by Craig Einhorn from 7-8 p.m.

**March 3** - A photography lecture by artists Suzanne Bloom and Ed Hill aka "Manual" in Room 115 of Lawrence Hall, 1190 Franklin Blvd.

The UO Museum of Art, accessible to people with disabilities, is open from noon to 8 p.m. Wednesday and from noon to 5 p.m. Thursday through Sunday. Suggested admission is \$3, except on Wednesday when the MusEvenings! program offers free extended viewing hours from 5-8 p.m. Museum members, students, UO employees and children are admitted free.

The museum is supported in part by grants from the Frances A. Staten Fund of The Oregon Community Foundation, the Oregon Arts Commission and the National Endowment for the Arts.

For more information, browse <http://uoma.uoregon.edu/> or call (541) 346-3027. Sliders are available upon request.

## Shelter Campaign in Oregon Begins for Homeless Sexual Minority Youth

This January a campaign will begin to recruit shelter parents to house sexual minority youth.

It is a first-time collaboration between two local nonprofit social service and mental health resource agencies — The Boys and Girls Aid Society of Oregon, and the Network Behavioral Healthcare's program Roots and Branches. Identified in recent reports by Metropolitan Human Rights Commission, research centers, and social service experts as the largest segment of the homeless youth population in Oregon, sexual minority youth are also at high risk for suicide, drug use, prostitution, and sexually transmitted disease.

A 1997 report by local psycholo-

gist John Noell, Ph.D., states that 41 percent of all female and 11 percent of all male homeless youth identified their sexual orientation as primarily gay or bisexual. The same report says that this population of youth often become homeless after their sexual orientation is discovered by their families.

The goal of this two-month campaign is to recruit, certify, and train shelter parents to work with this specific population. Shelter parents assist in transitioning youth off the streets and teaching independent-living skills.

The Boys and Girls Aid Society is a private, nonprofit agency that provides short-term shelter care for children and youth up to age 18. It

is the largest private provider of shelter care in Oregon. Network Behavioral Healthcare, a nonprofit mental health and addiction treatment agency, operates Roots and Branches, a counseling program of comprehensive treatment and case management services for sexual minority youth. Roots and Branches recently received a grant from the Equity Foundation to support shelter care for this population and is collaborating with the Boys and Girls Aid Society to create and maintain culturally-appropriate host homes.

For more information on the Shelter Care program, call Elizabeth Chambers at 503/222-9661, ext. 258.

## What To Do When Cold Threatens Water Pipes

Weather forecast predict very cold temperatures, well below freezing at night, for next week. Property owners can take some simple precautions to keep water pipes from freezing.

Information about preventing and thawing freezing pipes is also available at the Water Bureau's web site: <http://www.water.ci.portland.or.us/4d.htm>

### To prevent freezing pipes:

When freezing temperatures threaten water pipes, property owners can take some simple precautions to prevent freezing pipes:

Open cupboard doors in the kitchen and bathroom. Water lines in these areas are frequently located in outside walls. Leaving the cupboard doors open allows pipes behind the cupboard to get more heat.

Let cold water run in faucets farthest from street. (A stream slightly smaller than a pencil width should be sufficient.)

### To Thaw freezing pipes:

Thaw the line safely. Use hair dryers, heat lamps or electric lamps. Thawing won't be fast, but it will be safe. Do not leave pipes unattended.

Don't use an open flame or an electric arc welder to thaw frozen water lines. Both can cause fires. When home plumbing pipes are frozen, there is often water available at one faucet but not another. If there is no water at any faucets, the problem may be in the street and the Water Bureau may be able to help. Call Customer Service at 823-7770 or our 24-hour emergency number 823-4874.

### If YOUR PIPES ARE BROKEN:

Shut off the water and the water heater.

If you are unable to find the shut off valve, or have water leaking in the house from a broken pipe, we can help you shut off the water. Call our 24-hour emergency number 823-4874 for assistance.

To repair the broken pipe, you may want to call a plumber.

## Man Lives Not By Technology Alone

By Prof. McKinley Burt

The original maxim, "Man lives not by 'bread' alone" is quite familiar to most of us. And a recent session with a group of parents and their youth indicated concern that, in the great rush to meet 'Year 2000' with all of its technical challenges, there could be an eminent danger that certain basic and necessary elements of the human condition might be neglected.

That is not going to happen here and I appreciate a parent's suggestion that we introduce this New Year with an article that deepens our understanding of the black man's well-earned place in the scheme of things - and of his stellar performance on the world's stage.

I can think of no better vehicle to accomplish this purpose than a re-prise of a wide-ranging article of mine that was published in the Observer, July 20, 1989. This piece received widespread favorable comment and surfaced in many a classroom.

Though quite aware of the pressures upon all of us in this mechanistic world, I will strive to achieve a humanistic balance in my contributions. That article follows. Have a Happy New Year!

In 1803 the size of the United States was doubled by tens of millions of acres when Napoleon startled president Thomas Jefferson by suddenly offering him the entire Louisiana Territory at a bargain basement price. This acquisition was quickly followed on by the Lewis and Clark expedition which soon verified the importance of the prize.

We further disclosed - documented by the St. Helena correspondence of Napoleon - that his (Napoleon's) decision to get out of the Americas was precipitated by the ever present threat of the African freedom fighters in the Western Hemisphere. He rightly concluded that there was no way he could handle the Black problem of continuous slave revolts in the West Indies, and at the same time defend this overseas empire against the challenge of

the British, the Spanish, and the Americans who were empire-minded themselves. Napoleon's correspondence pointedly cites the Black hero of the Haitian slave revolt, Toussaint Louverture, as the turning point in his decision: My folly was the way I handled Toussaint...I lost my army and then I lost Haiti".

Now, what does current commentary have to say about all the African interaction in the affairs of the French nation? My July 6th pronouncement that American history is white neighborhood turf is validated by the current issue of the national Geographic Magazine. The entire issue allegedly devoted to the history of France, "France Celebrates Its Bicentennial". What is not celebrated here is the key role of many African individuals and importations. The American authors limit us to a few photos of half-naked entertainers and models, and a discourse on a Muslim ghetto of "African immigrants". Included is a ridiculous and demeaning photo of my mother's cousin, Josephine Baker.

There is, of course, no mention of any of the Black movers and shakers I have described here in these past three weeks: No General Alexander Dumas (or the other eleven Black generals who made the Napoleonic reputation); Nothing on his son and grandson, novelists and playwrights who-like the African Pushkin in Russia-pushed the nation's belle letters to international acclaim, creating the modern French theatre; and nothing at all on Napoleon's African expedition which brought back culture and technology that sparked a new Renaissance-new modalities in mathematics, furniture and dress, not to mention getting the Louvre museum off to a flying start.

We would note also that there was no mention of a later and most important "import" from France's African colonies. This was the Impressionist style of painting and sculpture (Modern Art) which fundamentally changed the approach to art, and to philosophy as well. Especially, the African sculpture from

Nigeria and Dahomey demonstrated through abstractions that there was another way to reveal the core of reality. Applying these new concepts to their brushes, painters like Picasso, Kloe, Cezanne, Van Gogh and others now learned that there was a way, other than literal representation, to abstract and render the very soul and essence of existence. Much in the way that African Americans did with Jazz.

Before I close this series on "African Interaction in France", allow me to add some relevant errata. Napoleon's playgirl sister, Pauline Bonaparte, was sent to Haiti to save him further embarrassment. Here, according to newspapers of the time, she successively became lover to two of Toussaint Louverture's generals, Petion, later president of Haiti, and Christophe, later Henry I, Placide, the son of Toussaint, married a French Noblewoman, Marie Josephine, daughter of the Marquis de LaCazo, bodyguard of Louis XVI (see I.A. Rogers, "Your History").

The heir to the throne Napoleon built, Prince Napoleon, ironically was killed by Africans in the Zulu War of 1869 (Rogers, "World's Great Men of Color Vol.II,p.239). In her column in "The Oregonian," July 12, Coretta Scott King, comments on the French Bicentennial, citing the black author Barbara Chase Riboud. This is the woman who has written the most definitive book, "Sally Hemings" on Thomas Jefferson's romantic hypocrisies with Black women, while holding African slaves.

And did you notice the Arch de Triumph, that striking structure frequently featured during the television coverage of the French Bicentennial. It is an exact replica of a principal gate of the ancient African city, Thebes - described by the Greek oral poet, Homer, as "one of the seven wonders of the world."

Can we not rise again with this type of motivation? Who indeed was it who said, "He who does not know his history is doomed to repeat it"? Let's hold the fort this time!

