

Currency cont'd from pg 1

those who had opposed his initial plan to remove Hamilton.

An online group, Women on 20s, said it was encouraged that Lew was responding to its campaign to replace Jackson with a woman. But it said it would not claim victory unless Lew also committed to issuing the new

uled to be unveiled in 2020, which marks the 100th anniversary of women getting the right to vote. Lew had often cited that connection as a reason to put a woman on the \$10 bill.

However, the effort ran into strong objections from supporters of Hamilton, who is enjoying re-

“ [The] redesign was scheduled to be unveiled in 2020, which marks the 100th anniversary of women getting the right to vote

\$20 bill at the same time that the redesigned \$10 bill is scheduled to be issued in 2020.

The \$10 bill is the next note scheduled to be redesigned to introduce updated protections against counterfeiting. That redesign was sched-

newed interest with the hit Broadway musical “Hamilton.”

The expectation is that Lew will propose replacing the Treasury building, now on the back of the \$10 bill, with a mural-style depiction of the suffrage moment.

SUN cont'd from pg 1

it will be tasked with administering the SUN program at that these schools.

“Growth is great. The opportunity to serve more kids, regardless of race, creed or culture is an opportunity to help,” said Trent Aldridge, the SUN program manager for Self Enhancement Inc.

Under the shift, David Douglas was designated an African American and African immigrant-specific school. That move that was somewhat controversial since, as locally reported last week, Latinos, who make up 25 percent of the student body, are the largest minority group at the school, which is among the most diverse in the state. African American students make up 7 percent of the population at the school. Previously, David Douglas’ SUN program was run by Metropolitan Family Services. Now, Self Enhancement Inc.

and the Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization will administer the SUN program at David Douglas.

“It’s a little confusing, I would say,” said Diana Hall, program coordinator for the SUN services system for Multnomah County. “It’s not that the services at the community schools become

“ The opportunity to serve more kids, regardless of race, creed or culture is an opportunity to help

all culturally specific. It’s that the provider is a culturally specific provider and they bring that expertise.”

In other words, the partner provides the same basic services — meals, academic assistance and family and community events — regardless of the school being served. But Hall said non-

profits identified with a specific, non-White cultural group can act as a resource for minority students, because they have more understanding of what students of color face.

Aldridge also noted that schools largely set the tone for what partners provide, since they create their own

plan for improving outcomes and partners assist in carrying it out.

“Where the resources come from and how they are designated, we had nothing to do with,” Aldridge said.

“The community school serves everybody,” Hall said.

“In this case, culturally specific or-

ganizations, we believe, help with that lived experience and that’s just different from White folks, White organizations.”

A spokesperson for IRCO also emphasized that it will work to reach all students, regardless of their race or ethnic background.

“Our culturally specific services are meant to give all students a broader understanding of other cultures,” according to a written statement from IRCO. “IRCO operates under a ‘no wrong door’ policy; we will serve any families and students who are eligible for our programs. IRCO’s bilingual bicultural staff representing the populations we serve work closely with the principals and school communities to create and implement programs responsive to the specific needs of students and families at our schools.”

Raiford cont'd from pg 1

she was arrested. Another protestor, Diane Chavez, was also arrested for second-degree disorderly conduct.

Both Raiford and Chavez told *The Skanner News* that Raiford received harsher treatment from the arresting officers. They were both handcuffed in the back of separate police vehicles. An

“ My experience being arrested with her was that they were explicitly trying to degrade her and dehumanize her

officer offered to park the car Chavez was in in the shade while Raiford was in a car parked in the August afternoon sun with the windows rolled up.

When Raiford was moved into the police car with Chavez, she said she was “soaking wet” with sweat. Chavez said the officers then closed Raiford’s window.

“My experience being arrested with her was that they were explicitly trying to degrade her and dehumanize her,” Chavez said. During booking at the downtown precinct, Chavez said Raiford was yelled at while the officers treated Chavez well, calling her “ma’am” and thanking her for participating peacefully.

During the pretrial motions Raiford’s lawyer, Matthew McHenry, argued to have the case dismissed. He stated that the state’s statute which defines disorderly conduct as an “attempt to cause public inconvenience, annoyance and intention to obstruct traffic” was too vague.

McHenry also presented an amicus brief from the ACLU of Oregon which explained legal research on Raiford’s case. The brief outlined the legal history of disorderly conduct statutes, and concluded that these laws were meant to prevent threats to the public peace—not to policing protected speech such as protests.

The amicus brief also defined disorderly conduct as intentionally blocking traffic which rendered the public streets impassible or dangerous.

McHenry and prosecuting attorney Eamon McMahon then argued the most fundamental point of the arrest — was Raiford actually blocking traffic and did the officers have probable cause to

arrest her?

Portland police Sgt. Jacob Clark and officer Susan Billard both testified that Raiford’s arrest was not due to the four-and-half minutes blocking the intersection. Clark said he ordered the arrest after telling the protestors three times to stay on the sidewalk.

“I said if people were standing in the street, they were likely to be arrested,” Clark told the court.

Clark said he could not recall if any cars had been blocked by Raiford. Billard testified that she saw at least five cars that were stopped and had to wait at least two minutes before being able to drive past.

Billard also said the protest took place during a busy Monday afternoon, but after cross-examination she corrected her account, saying it happened on a Sunday.

Billard’s testimony was contradicted by a video of the protest shot by Laura Vanderlyn.

The 22-minute video shows the action to block the intersection and then the chanting along Division. Raiford can be seen both on the sidewalk and walking in a right turn lane.

Judge Greenlick watched most of the film, paying attention to the shots



PHOTO BY SUSAN FRIED

Young Women Empowered

Young women attending the Y-WE’s Career Day 2016 April 16 at the University of Washington Bothell campus respond to the keynote speaker Pramila Jayapal before heading off to attend workshops on a variety of careers including law enforcement, video gaming, veterinary medicine, cooking, the military and working in social justice.



BETH NAKAMURA/COURTESY OF THE OREGONIAN

Portland activist Teresa Raiford was arrested last August in connection with a protest on the anniversary of the death of Michael Brown.

where Raiford was walking in the street to see if she was blocking traffic. After viewing the video, Greenlick said Billard’s testimony was not credible and did not support probable cause to arrest Raiford.

“It’s just not possible that people were stopped for two minutes at a minimum as Billard described,” he said. “And that people were stopping and had to move around.”

Despite this issue, the trial was not dismissed, and is scheduled to continue for three or four days. If convicted, Raiford faces a maximum of six months in jail.