

Summer cont'd from pg 1

portlandoregon.gov/parks/61921. To see a list of summer camps, register and apply for financial aid visit <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/61821>.

PP&R is offering the Summer Free For All schedule in nine different languages this year: Arabic, Burmese, En-

glish, simplified Chinese, Nepalese, Russian, Spanish, Somalian and Vietnamese. Effective June 15, 2016, the library will no longer charge late fines for youth materials or for cardholders younger than 18. The library will forgive existing youth late fines. Replacement fees remain in place for all unreturned materials.

This year's program gets underway with a big change for young readers and their fam-

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glish, simplified Chinese, Nepalese, Russian, Spanish, Somalian and Vietnamese.

Summer Free For All programming consists of a broad portfolio of culturally diverse music, movies, and recreation programs. Through the Summer Playgrounds & Lunch program, PP&R expects to serve more than 111,000 free, healthy lunches to children in parks across the city. (To find a meal site in your area, visit <http://www.summerfoodoregon.org/>) 57% of young Portlanders qualify for free or reduced-price lunch during the school year. Portland Parks & Recreation supports families by offering nutritious meals and recreational activities during the summer recess. The Summer Playgrounds & Lunch program is accompanied by sports, games, crafts and family activities, including PP&R's mobile rock climbing wall.

Multnomah County Summer Reading
Multnomah County Library's 2016 Summer

Reading Program begins Friday, June 17, when kids of all ages can sign up at any neighborhood library. For more information, visit <https://multcolib.org/summer-reading>.

The library's Summer Reading program entices kids to read for pleasure when school is not in session, maintaining the skills developed during the school year and encouraging lifelong library use. Last year, approximately 110,000 babies, kids and teens participated.

This year, over 85,000 students have already signed up through school. The library partners with seven Multnomah County school districts: Centennial, Corbett, David Douglas, Gresham-Barlow, Parkrose, Portland Public and Reynolds. Working with schools enables the library to reach students across the county.

Read the rest of this story at TheSkanner.com



PHOTO BY SUSAN FRIED

Seattle Tenants' Rights

Sahro Farah listens to people speak after the Seattle City Council voted unanimously June 6 to pass an ordinance requiring that rental properties meet basic maintenance standards before rents can be increased. Farah, a mother of five, also testified during the council meeting, talking about her experience experiences with a landlord doubling her rent on a bug-infested apartment. She helped start the movement to get the City Council to address the issue of protecting tenants from unscrupulous rental property owners.

Lead cont'd from pg 1

Parents, teachers and education advocates have been upset and worried since the discovery of lead in the drinking water at Rose City Park and Creston Elementary Schools. The delay announcing the test results and revelation that PPS had been using the wrong kind of filter in schools has inflamed a firestorm between parents and PPS officials.

Chief Operating Officer Tony Magliano and senior environmental manager Andy Fridley have been placed on paid administrative leave, and the school district hired the law firm Stoll Berne to conduct an investigation.

The firm will review the PPS systems and protocols relating to water testing and reporting.

PPS will undertake district-wide lead testing over the summer and will work to repair fixtures using certified filters that meet EPA standards for reducing lead.

Lead can enter drinking water when lead pipes or pipe fixtures

corrode. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, most common lead problems occur from brass or chrome pipes that have been welded with lead solder.

“These are old buildings, and are they up to par? There are so many issues other than just the quality of education

Older homes built before 1968 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. Only two of PPS school buildings were built in the last 30 years. More than half of them were built before 1940.

Low levels of lead exposure in children can lead to behavior and learning problems, lower IQs, hyperactivity, slowed growth and anemia. The EPA says there is no minimum safe level for lead in the water because such small amounts can affect human health. Bri Williams brought her

8-year-old son, Samir, who attends Boise-Eliot Elementary, to the lead testing clinic. She was worried about his lead exposure and frustrated at the lack of communication from school district.

“I feel that the situation at hand should have been handled better as far as informing us of what was going on,” Williams said. “The tests were in March, we were just finding out in May. That is over a month and a half of not knowing.”

Jae Douglas, M.D., the Environmental Health Director at Multnomah County Health Department, says they will be able to test about 250 children and pregnant women that evening.

Read the rest of this story at TheSkanner.com

Names cont'd from pg 1

“Jim Crow Hill, no one even knew that existed. Somebody put it on a map.”

All three landmarks are now on privately owned land, and there are no signs in the area.

The term “Jim Crow” refers to a system of state and local laws enforcing racial segregation in the United States, passed in the late 19th century and upheld throughout the first half of the 20th century.

While the term “Jim Crow law” appeared in print as early as the 1890s, it's derived from a minstrel character created in the 1830s.

Historians have recorded a few different theories about how the landmarks got their name. One is that they refer to Jim Saules, an African American sailor and business owner who lived in the area in the first part of the 19th century. Another story — one Budnick said his father relayed to him as a child — is that there was a Native American chief in the area named Jim Crow. A third story

says birds tended to congregate in the area.

Budnick said the names were probably assigned well before “Jim Crow” became synonymous with racial dis-

“Nobody knows where the name came from, but it's offensive and should be changed, so I did my best to look up historical facts

crimination.

“I'd bet my life on that. It wasn't racist, it had nothing to do with keeping African Americans out of Brookfield,” he said. But that doesn't matter, he added.

“Nobody knows where the name came from, but it's offensive and should be changed, so I did my best to look up historical facts,” Budnick said.

Maki also said the origins of place names — and likely intent of those who made the maps — isn't the most important consideration when deciding to

change geographic names.

“The committee's concern is local, common use,” Maki said.

The committee is also considering changing the name of a bay on Shaw Is-

land from Squaw Bay to either Sq'emen Bay or Reef Neet Bay, given the history of the term “squaw” being used as a derogatory slur for Native American women. Those proposals will then go to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for approval.

Last year the U.S. board approved changes that included the removal of the word “coon” from a lake and creek in Washington and the removal of the word “squaw” from three places in Oregon.

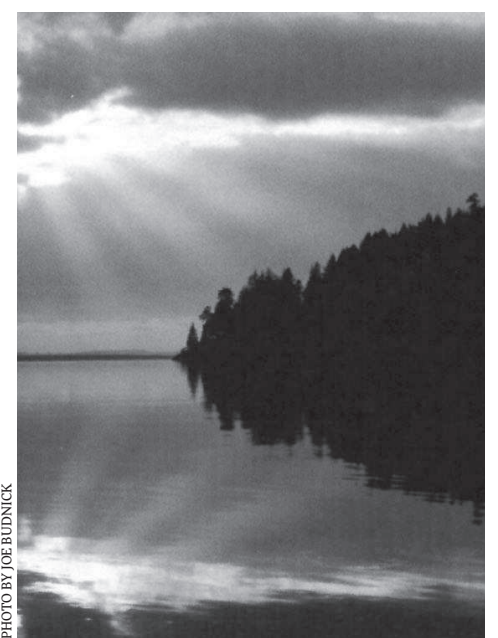


PHOTO BY JOE BUDNICK

Jim Crow Point, on the Columbia in western Washington, may soon be renamed Brookfield Point, after a cannery town that flourished in the area until the 1930s.