

To survive in the design world, you need to know the jargon. In a typical newsroom, for instance, you'll find *slugs*, *bugs*, *bastards*, *dummies*, maybe even a *widow* in the gutter (and if our mothers knew we talked like this, they'd never let us become journalists).

Not all newspapers use the same jargon, but there's plenty of agreement on most terms. Here's a look at some common elements found on Page One:

TEASERS

These promote other stories inside the paper (also called *promos* or *skyboxes*)

Just Married
Romantic couples (from the wedding) Howard & Joan Ts

Tan Lines
A beach blanket list of summer items (reading: Page B2)

One 'O' will go
Battle of the unbeaten pits Tyson, Spinks for life; Page F1

FLAG

The newspaper's name (also called the *nameplate*)

The Sunday Oregonian

HEADLINE

The story's title or summary, in large type above or beside the text

Linking drugs to crime

A sampling of men and women arrested in Portland showed one of the nation's highest rates of narcotics use, according to a study.

By KATHIE DURBIN
The Oregonian staff

A national study of illegal drug use among criminal suspects confirms strong links between narcotics and crime and suggests a particularly high rate of drug use among men in Portland.

The results are part of a two-year study, titled *Drug Use Forecasting*, begun in June 1987, by the National Institute of Justice. Twelve cities, including Portland, have participated in the study, and 13 additional cities are expected to be added during the next year.

Test samples, involving men and women taken quarterly since the study began, detailed analysis from the most recent sampling in April are not available. Portland, however, from the second round of tests conducted this winter show:

- Portland had the highest rate with Chicago as runner-up, behind only New York and San Diego, for the highest rate of drug use among men arrested.
- While marijuana was excluded from the report, Portland ranked among the top cities dropped in several.
- Portland was second highest for use of marijuana and amphetamines among men.
- Portland was one of seven cities in which the rate of heroin use was 12 percent.
- Portland ranked highest in Washington, D.C., Washington and Detroit where heroin use is at "a concerning and significant level," according to the national.
- Three out of four men tested positive for one or more illicit drugs.
- Seventy-nine percent of the men charged with property crimes tested positive for one or more illegal drugs; 75 percent charged with serious-person crimes, such as assault and armed robbery, tested positive.
- Women tested higher than men for every drug except marijuana and had a substantially greater dependence on cocaine and heroin.

Forecasting drug-crime link
This reconfirms the close and striking relationship between drug use and criminal behavior," said Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer.

Analysts caution that the results don't prove a cause-and-effect relationship between narcotics use and the criminal acts those tested are accused of committing.

"It doesn't say that the person either committed the crime to get drugs or was tested for drugs," said Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer.

Please turn to DRUGS, Page D2.

REVERSE HEAD

A white headline set against a dark background

BYLINE

The writer's name, often followed by some credentials

HOME AWAY FROM HOME

Migrants naturally gravitate to a hospitable community that has a large population speaking their own language

By MARY MCCARTHY
The Oregonian staff

CORNELIUS — The lunch menu craved at the Sunrise Cafe is the one that feeds four men at a corner table, dusty from outdoor work, jets with a young mother and father trying to feed three kids in their 2-year-old car. Across the room, a woman passes pictures of her new baby from table to table for admiring compliments. The waitress, dressed casually in a blouse and jeans, sits down to chat with customers.

During the lunch hour, all the customers are "Andies," as they are called by the town's Hispanic residents. Usually, migrant workers like Patricia the cafe, but the waitresses have yet to fully swing, and they are working on the fields surrounding the city.

For the migrants who hitch-hiked to Oregon or paid \$400 to the contractors for bringing them here, Cornelius has been the focus of their lives for several months. It is where they received free food and clothing from social workers; where they turned to religious leaders for personal help and where they went for medical attention.

Called "Little Mexico" by some of the town's residents, Cornelius, a village on the highway between the larger cities of Forest Grove and Hillsboro, has for decades played host to thousands of migrants, a community poor in their native countries of Mexico and Guatemala, moved into the county earlier than ever, lured by labor contractors who latched them with stories about the money they could get from the fields.

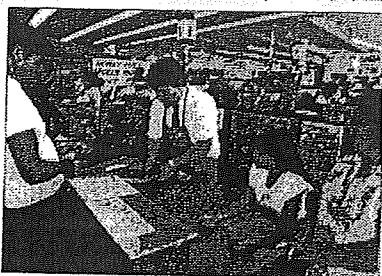
When the harvest is done, some of the migrants who are seeking legal status to stay in the United States will settle in Cornelius, as migrants have done for the past 25 years.

Their experience may be easier than those who are picking in the fields near Silverton. The Silverton City Council, concerned about potential criminal activity, voted June 7 to direct city staff members to work with federal officials to reduce the population of illegal migrants in the Marney County community.

However, the Oregon office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will not remove illegal migrants working in agriculture until Dec. 1, said Dave Bebe, DHS district director in Portland. The policy was made to allow farmers time to get their fields picked this year, when new INS regulations mandating heavy fines for using illegal migrants become effective.

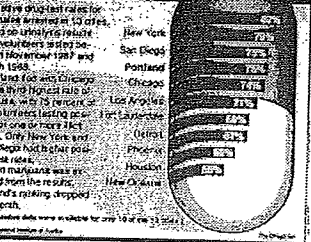
In Cornelius, where about 20 percent of the 1,150 permanent residents are Hispanic, an on the surface, an easy one. Few residents admit wishing the Hispanics bred elsewhere, and few Hispanics say they will leave. However, the Oregon office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will not remove illegal migrants working in agriculture until Dec. 1, said Dave Bebe, DHS district director in Portland. The policy was made to allow farmers time to get their fields picked this year, when new INS regulations mandating heavy fines for using illegal migrants become effective.

Please turn to MIGRANTS, Page A22.



Gilbert Martinez, a chef at Hank's Thriftway in Cornelius, courts money from migrant workers in Washington County.

CITY-BY-CITY RANKINGS



INFOGRAPHIC

A diagram, chart or map conveying information pictorially

DISPLAY HEAD

A jazzed-up headline adding graphic emphasis to special stories

Aquino paves way for Marcos' return, newspapers report

The Philippines president finally agrees to allow the return of the deposed leader to face trial, although no times have been set

MANILA, Philippines — President Corason Aquino has agreed to allow exiled former President Ferdinand Marcos to return to the Philippines to face trial.

The Manila Bulletin and The Manila Chronicle quoted Aquino's press secretary, Brigada, as saying that Aquino made the assurance to two Swiss lawyers before he visited Switzerland in June.

But the reports did not say when criminal charges against Marcos will be filed and when Aquino will allow him to return.

Aquino eventually has refused to allow Marcos to return to the country for security reasons although she has said he will eventually be allowed to come home.

The president had said the would allow Marcos to return only if he and his family swore allegiance to her government and returned to their government role during his 20-year rule. She said later she would decide by any court decision if

Marcel's lawyers in the Philippines raised the matter of his return to the courts.

Brigada was quoted as saying that Aquino "is to accept the possibility of Marcos returning home."

The Swiss lawyers are helping the Philippine government trace money Marcos and his family allegedly placed in Swiss bank accounts.

Marcel has been living in Hawaii since he was toppled by the civilian revolt that swept Aquino to power in 1986.

Assess of Marcos' return to Switzerland has not provided information on them to the Philippine government because of legal challenges posed by Marcel's lawyers and Swiss banks.

The unidentified Swiss lawyers said the information will not be turned over "unless and until there is an assurance that formal charges will be filed against him," Brigada was quoted as saying.

Swiss law allows the filing of banking records only in the case of criminal prosecution.

Aquino's government repeatedly has said it will file criminal charges against Marcos.

ELECTION CONCERNS: President Aquino reverses backdoor from government's as Marcos goes up for Tuesday's election. Page A5



Assess of Marcos' return to Switzerland has not provided information on them to the Philippine government because of legal challenges posed by Marcel's lawyers and Swiss banks.

MUG SHOT

A small photograph (usually just the face) of someone in the story

INITIAL CAP

A big capital letter set into the opening paragraph of a special feature (also called a *drop cap*)

INSIDE

Foreign	4-13	Forum	1-4
News	2-14	Classified	5-1
Teleview	13	Editorial	5-2
		MetaNorthwest	5-3
Local news	1-8	Obituary	5-4
Books	1-6		
		Sports	1-13
Microcomputer	1-4		
Local news	1-6	Home	1-2, 4
		Responsible real estate	1-2, 4
Business	1-10		
Classified	10-50	Living	1-10
Real estate	6		
Stocks	6		

Long-term nursing aid poses dilemma

The much-avoided issue surrounding the elderly looms for the next administration

By ROBERT M. HARRIS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Several elderly couples stroll the beach dunes at Lakewood, enjoying the warmth of a welcome spring sun. Across the street, the shuffleboard courts are packed, and a game is in progress at the nearby lawn bowling club.

Everywhere, it seems, the elderly are in good luck.

But while these active elders don't seem to have a care in the world, appearances can be deceiving. Many have at least one major concern — that someday they might need long-term care.

"Everybody I know is thinking about it," said a retired Florida County, Fla., employee who preferred not to give her name.

Every day an average of 1.5 million Americans, nearly 50 percent of them elderly, are being cared for in nursing homes. Many are receiving long-term assistance. Perhaps three-fourths of them never get similar aid at home.

Quality and cost vary widely, but nursing home care is expensive. Experts project that by the year 2000 several times the current number of elderly will need financial assistance, and that Americans will be paying \$28 billion a year to subsidize long-term care.

Yet long-term care is a subject that many older Americans seem to want to discuss only in the abstract. When asked about their own needs, they quickly change the sub-



Every day an average of 1.5 million Americans, nearly 50 percent of them elderly, are being cared for in nursing homes. Many are receiving long-term assistance. Perhaps three-fourths of them never get similar aid at home.



Mrs. Herb Edmonds, 75, of St. Petersburg, Fla., pictured with her husband, is a volunteer worker at the Sunshine center for the elderly.

CUTLINE

Information about a photo or piece of art (also called a *caption*)

INDEX

A guide to contents

LOGO

A small, boxed title (with art) used for labeling a special story or series

ALSO INSIDE

Northwest magazine
Parade magazine
TV Club
Color comics

15 editions

Classified advertising — 224-6111
Circulation hot line — 221-6346

Copyright © 1988, Oregonian Publishing Co.
P.O. Box 100, Portland, Ore. 97216

JUMP LINE

A line telling the reader what page this story continues on