

Carlos Perez Interview

Martin Toledo, interviewer

May 18, 2005

Martin Toledo: How long have you lived in this community?

Carlos Perez: I've worked in Hillsboro for 27 years.

MT: Were you born here?

CP: No. I was born in California, and I was raised in San Fernando, California.

MT: So how did you get here?

CP: Back in 1978 I came here for a counseling position at JB Thomas Junior High. I came to work as a counselor as a district and gradually I moved up.

MT: What has been your involvement with crime and law enforcement in the community?

CP: In my jobs that I've had as a staff member for the Hillsboro School District, I have been involved extensively with law enforcement. I was a Principal, obviously, I worked to make sure that the kids behaved themselves. I was an Assistant Principal at Evergreen when Evergreen first opened. I was Assistant Principal at Poynter after that. I was a Principal at J.B. Hill and then a Principal at Thomas Junior High when it was a 7<sup>th</sup> through 9<sup>th</sup> grade school. So I worked with our Police Department, I worked with our students to make sure that they were following the rules, that they didn't bring weapons, that they behaved themselves, and that they weren't involved or engaged in crime during that period of time. After I was a Principal at Thomas, I moved to the District Office. At that point, I became responsible for student safety, district-wide. So I put together the contract that we have with the Police Department because the Police Department has officers in our schools, and you've seen them around here. We have a contract with them, and I've worked with them to develop the contract. I review every school safety plan to make sure that Ms. Montgomery here at Century and the other Principals have plans to make sure kids are safe in their schools. I work with the school Principals to make sure that they know what the rules are about weapons and other criminal activity in the schools like gang behavior, drugs and alcohol. So I guess to answer your question, my responsibility is police, crime, and safety in my current job.

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MT: What have been your jobs in the Hillsboro School District?

CP: Well, I think I answered that. (He recounts his career.) After Thomas Junior High, I became a Director of Secondary Schools. I was responsible for all the junior highs and high schools. After that, I was Executive Director of K-8 Operations. I worked with someone else, and we kind of made sure that all of the Principals of the elementary schools and the middle schools were meeting all of the requirements of the District. I became an Associate Superintendent for Support Services. I was responsible for 5 departments: transportation, facilities, information services, nutrition services. Then I

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became Deputy Superintendent and they added the Office of Hispanic Outreach and right now that's what I do. It's a lot of different jobs.

MT: How have the issues of crime and law enforcement in the schools changed over time from the 1980s to the present?

CP: Well, in the 1980s I would still have been a school counselor. And the biggest issues that we had were kids who got into occasional fights. We had situations where sometimes students would take something or drink something that they shouldn't, you know, like alcohol, or have some kind of a drug, but it didn't happen often. It was fighting or drug and alcohol use, but we didn't see a lot of issues of weapons, we didn't see a lot of gang behavior. That's the difference. Back in the 1980s when we had fighting, we had drug use, and we had some vandalism when kids would break things or write things on the wall. When they wrote things on the wall, they wrote things like "Mr. So-and-So sucks" or something like that. They wouldn't write, you know, like bad words or profanity. So those were the kinds of issues.

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Now it's about kids bringing guns to school, kids selling drugs at school. Drugs now are more potent, stronger. It's about those kinds of things. We worry about somebody coming into a school and killing people. We worry about someone coming to a school and kidnapping somebody. We worry about gangs because now we have gangs in our schools. Those are the kinds of differences. There are more severe kinds of crimes. Back then when kids fought, they maybe got a bloody nose or a black eye, but it was nothing more than that. Nowadays with weapons and guns and so forth, we can wind up with someone dead. We've seen that Columbine and Thurston and other high schools. We've seen situations now where in other places kids get kidnapped, like in Oregon City, like these 2 little girls got kidnapped and the find them dead.

MT: How do you feel about all the crime?

CP: Those are the things that we worry about. But we avoid those things with careful planning, careful training for students and also for staff. So, do I like the crime? I don't. But we work hard to prevent it. So that's one of the reasons we have police in our schools. Back in 1980 we didn't have police in our schools. Now we have police in our schools because we think if you have a weapon, I'm not going to ask for the weapon, or Ms. Montgomery isn't necessarily going to ask for the weapon. But Officer Hess is going to come to you, and he's going to be holding his gun and he's going to say, "Give me that weapon." Because we don't know what you're going to do. It's more serious. So careful planning, careful training prevent that kind of crime happening in school. I don't want crime to happen. Does it happen? Sometimes it happens. We have people that steal and we have people that carry weapons, who bring drugs or sell drugs. Those are all crimes. You not only get in trouble in school, but you also can get arrested. I don't want these things to happen.

MT: How and when did the Hillsboro School District begin to have a formal relationship with the Hillsboro Police Department?

CP: That was probably around 1990. We started have a relationship with the Hillsboro Police Department around '90-'91, something like that. We started out with one officer, and we have gradually worked up to 5. We have one at every high school, and we have a 5<sup>th</sup> one who's kind of a rover and works at our alternative schools and does truancy and those kinds of things.

MT: How has the relationship changed over time?

CP: We now have more officers. We involve them more. When we first started . . . we school people, we don't necessarily like getting kids into deep, serious trouble. I mean, if you misbehave in class, there are consequences. You can get suspended, you can get a lecture, that kind of thing, or you can be expelled from school. But the police have a different set of rules. Their rules are governed by state law, and if you break the law, you can go to jail.

So if you've brought a marijuana cigarette to school in the early days, in 1989-90, and you caught you, well, you're not supposed to have drugs in school. We would suspend you from school if it was your first offense for having that marijuana cigarette, but we might not let the police know, because it was a small quantity. We would throw the marijuana cigarette in the toilet and flush the toilet, and you'd be suspended. We'd get rid of the drug, and that was that. And then if you did it a second time, there would be consequences. But if a police officer found you with a marijuana cigarette, you could wind up being cited for having the drug. It could wind up going to a juvenile diversion program or something like that, and you would start having a file.

So there was a friction . . . not friction . . . but there was a little concern that maybe if we involved the police the kid would really get punished a lot, and would wind up getting a record. You know, people didn't like that. But with time and with the fact that more and more serious stuff had been going on, school officials have gotten more receptive to the idea of having police in school. We feel it's important that the kids realize that breaking a law in a school is the same as if you broke it outside of school. So if you bring a weapon or a drug, you should have that consequence. At the beginning, we didn't really like it, but now if we could have a couple more officers, we probably would have it.

MT: Do you think students in the schools today are as safe as they were 25 years ago?

CP: (pause) Well, we have more kids. We have more opportunities for kids to have things that they shouldn't. So there's more potential for problems. There's more possibilities of problems. But having said that, I think kids are as safe as they were 25 years ago. And the reason I say that is because our teachers and our Principals and our Assistant Principals are better trained. So in the past, we didn't get the kind of training. Teachers know how to look at you and kind of know if you're on drugs. Students will report to us if you bring something you shouldn't. We now have cameras in our schools so if you're over there goofing off and writing on the walls, you might get caught on camera. So even through there's more potential for problems, because of the things we do, we're probably safer today than we were. We know how to deal with those things.

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MT: What are the biggest issues facing our schools in relation to crime and law enforcement?

CP: I think the biggest challenges . . . we've got 3. I've kind of talked about them throughout my conversation with you. One is drugs. Back in the 80s, we had drugs, but they weren't as strong as they are now. We now have meth, and methamphetamine is something that is very potent and dangerous because you get addicted very quickly, and it's cheap. So drugs are a concern to us, and something we need to continually work on.

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Gangs are another thing we need to continually work on because gangs come and go, you know. In the mid-80s, gangs started in Hillsboro and between the schools and the police, we got rid of gang members from our school. Basically what happened is a lot of them went to jail. But then they get out of jail, and when they get out of jail, they recruit kids and before you know it, you have gangs again. Kids get in trouble and they go to jail and things get better, and then they get out of jail and gangs start again. But it's a problem, and right now we're seeing more gang behavior in school.

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And the other is access to weapons. In the past, if kids brought a weapon, we'd be talking about a knife at the most. Now kids carry guns, and guns have the potential of killing not just one, but many. And so although we don't have a lot of gun incidents, that's not to say that kids don't have access to guns. They probably still do. And so that's a concern to us. So those are the kinds of issues that we have right now that are of concern, and those are the kinds of issues that we constantly are working with our police officers.

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I have these 5 meetings during the year where all of the School Resource Officers and all of the Assistant Principals in the district get together and we discuss the problem that are in the schools and how we're dealing with them. I have direct communication with our SRO's, so if there's a problem at Liberty High School, I'll shift all of the police over to Liberty so they can work on that. So we really work hard on these serious issues that we always try to stay on top of. Even if you're at Century High School and you don't see any kids that act like gang members, there still may be kids that are gang members. If we ignore it, we don't pay attention to it, before you know it, the problem gets bigger. But if we're on top of it and we're paying attention, and we see someone with graffiti on his notebook or doing hand signs or he has a nickname . . . whatever their name is . . . it might be sign that they may be a gang member. We have to be sure that we talk to them and let their parents know.

MT: What can you tell me about gangs here in schools, and how has it changed over time?

CP: Well, I've been talking about gangs in our schools. But back in the early 80s at Poynter, we started seeing gangs. The first gang we remember was called the Home Cruiser (?) gang or something like that. At first they were just hanging around and then before you knew it, they started doing things. And then we started getting the influx of gang kids coming from California. Those were the 18<sup>th</sup> Street and so forth. We started having some influence from the Crips and the Bloods and some Asian gangs, the Cobras and that kind of thing. So we started seeing a bunch of different gangs starting in the 80s and into the 90s.

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But again, the Police Department, the Washington County Sheriffs got real involved with the idea . . . and the school districts . . . that they were going to work hard to get rid of gangs. We looked at how kids dressed, we looked at how kids acted. Some of the rules that came up in the 80s and 90s worked to kind of eliminate some of the gang behavior in the high schools. So if we saw graffiti on notebooks, kids could get in trouble, or their notebooks could be confiscated. Kids couldn't wear oversize coats to classes because they might have weapons. They couldn't wear hats in school. They couldn't have hairnets. They couldn't have things that were associated with gang behavior. We had dress codes so that kids wouldn't be dressing gang style if possible. We strengthened our policies on weapons, and we got the police involved.

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So the gangs kind of disappeared for a while. But they didn't go away. They just kind of disappeared from the schools, and we didn't see that. But they were still out in our community.

A lot of the gangs now are a little more covert, and by that, I mean they're not as open about being gang members. Before, they dressed the part. They wanted people to know they were gang members. They'd wear bandanas or a belt (in a certain way). . . or they had a sweater that said whatever it might be that that gang would have. And then they'd get caught by the police or they'd get caught in school.

Now they're not as open about it, so it's harder to find gang members. They've gotten smarter, because they don't want to get in trouble so easily. So it's harder for us to identify them. And the styles change. Now we've got trends where we see kids where they've got little shaved pieces of their eyebrow and you know, that's kind of a sign that they might be gang involved. The tattoos – a lot of them have tattoos. And then their clothing changes. For a while they were wearing brown, then they were wearing blue or red. Now some wear white. For a while some were wearing pink. So colors change. So you have to keep an eye on different trends or different styles.

So gangs, how they've changed over time, is they're probably a little smarter, number one, and they don't get themselves caught so easily. And number two, they're more dangerous. They've got access to more weapons than they used to. They're also more loyal, so they're more inclined to prove themselves. If that means doing something to you or doing something to me to prove that they're loyal to their gang, they'll do it. That's why we try to keep gangs from our schools.

MT: What is the school district doing to prevent the gang activity, the drugs and other crimes in the schools?

CP: Well, on the gang part, we're trying to keep our parents informed. I've put together a lot of information on gangs and gang symbols, gang signs, gang information, and we've been publishing that out to parents. We've toughened our code of conduct for the district. So if you're doing certain kinds of things that are viewed as gang behavior, you're going to get yourself in trouble that much quicker. We're not going to put up with it. We have 5 police officers, and we might get a 6<sup>th</sup> one. That's another thing that's going to help us. We attend trainings with the Police Department, so we stay current with gang behavior. And we've got this on the district web site. We've got what we call a DocuShare, and any time we find any kind of graffiti that looks like gang graffiti, we put it in there. Ms. Montgomery or Mr. Brown or Mrs. Peterson, your Principal and

Assistant Principals, if they find something here at Century, and they want to see if it's gang related, they can look at the set of pictures that we have already and then they can figure out if it is gang-related and what we might do. We're approaching the gang issue as strengthening our rules, keeping track of the trends, getting information out to people.

On the drugs, we try to be aware of the different drugs and how they affect people. So if you come in and you look a certain way, we're going to know that maybe you're on something. We're going to try to detect that and get you some help. So by knowing the effects of various drugs, we hope to do that. Plus we count a lot for school safety on students because without the students, there aren't enough adults here that can watch everything. So if Ms. Montgomery has 100 teachers and assistants in the school, but there are 1500 students, there's no way 100 people can watch 1500 people. So we need students to help us. If they see something, somebody selling drugs, and you tell your teacher, you're not a tattletale, but you're doing something to help your school. Maybe you don't want to say it's a certain person, but you might say, "At lunch time, you know, there are kids over at the cafeteria that sell drugs. You might want to watch." You can at least say where it's happening and what time it's happening. We need students to help us. We can't do it alone.

Most of the time when we've caught a weapon at school, it's been because some student has stepped up and said somebody's got a gun in his locker, somebody's got a knife in his pocket, somebody's got whatever. So those are the kinds of things that we're doing to keep those other things working with the police, to get rid of weapons, and to prevent other crimes. It can be other crimes, like if somebody steals from you, you need to report it with an accurate description of what was stolen, what you observed. If they were to vandalize a car out in the parking lot, hopefully one of our cameras would pick that up. If there's something going on, we can see whom that person was and perhaps get that person but those are the kinds of things we are doing and try to come with, crime, drugs, weapons, gangs.

MT: What do you think about the today is more easy to identify a person when is using a gang or was easier in the past?

CP: I think was easier in the past because as I said in the past they would profile that they were gang members. When it first came out gangs it started coming out in Hillsboro they wore mostly blue or black or red and they have the handkerchief {Spanish speaking (los panielos)} they were there and you can see that or the belt or the under sweater or the jackets they wear in their gang, or sureno 13 or you know 18 or any of those kind of things or they were riding a 1-18 in reverse or 31-13 in reverse just because they want to slow you up a little bit but they were open about it. Now they are as open so is harder for us to be able to tell if they are truly gang involve because a lot of the way that gang kids dress is also similar to how Hip Hop styles are you know the baggy pants or the big jackets or you know like the twist baseball cap or whatever might be or the bandanas so its harder you don't want to come everybody and say Are you a gang member? just because you dress that way. My son dress that way so it's harder now it wasn't so. It wasn't as far in the beginning, but it is harder now and that's why we need to be very, very observant to see how things are changing because the styles change, the color change, adorns styles changes, the tattoos, nicknames, hair styles change this kind of

sequence are one of them

MT: What about the punishments?

CP: When we first start with gangs we did not necessarily punish somebody if they were a gang member so you could've been with a gang and just because we knew you were a gang member as long as you behave yourself, go to your classes, {Spanish (No les contradicias a las maestras)} or whatever, you did your lessons and all that kind of stuff you wouldn't get in trouble. You only got in trouble as if you were fighting or if you were writing graphite on the walls or your gang or you were trying to get somebody to join in your gang of that kind of things. That's when you got in trouble. Now a days because we know that gangs are basically criminal. They do criminal things. They don't just get together to have a party they do criminal things. If we figure out that you are a gang member you can be in trouble, if you are dressing like a gang member you can be in trouble. You will be suspended if you don't change your behavior you will get expelled so if we caught you in your notebook, in your pack a bunch of crack gangs stuff on it.

MT: Como Sur 13 or something like that

CP: Yea and we tell you give us that notebook. you better not do it again if you do it one more time we will suspend you again and if you do it again you are suspended and then if you do it again {Spanish (pa fuera)} you are out, you kick out of the school. We know now our schools aren't. we can't have gang members in our schools unless they're willing to behave themselves and by behaving themselves you wouldn't be able to dress like a gang member and you wouldn't be able to act like a gang member and if you want to do that than you'll be O.K.

MT: As a community member, what is your perception of how the issue of crime has changed in Hillsboro over the last 25 years?

CP: Well that kind of the same as the school because of its changes from what was simpler to more serious now, but in the past 25 year in the community kids were... don't go break the window or don't go steal something out of the yard or they would ... all those kind of thing. They would break into a car so all those were the things they were doing in the past in our community but now they are breaking into the houses, now there are more operates for not only breaking into the house but they point you a gun and they say give me your money or they beat up people or they steal cars they don't break into the cars they steal the car so. Then again the drug issue is the big one is that Meths and Methafine. With Meths crime is greater because people want more money to buy drugs to buy the Meths and Methafine so it becomes more serious now that it was then and that's why overtime in the of Oregon you've seen the laws have got tougher and now if a young person even though he might be a teenager commits a serious crime you can't wined of any punish under measured 11 that says basically that just because you are 15 or in your 16 doesn't mean that you should be treat like a kid we are going to treat you like an adult and you are going to be... if you beat up person on the street you are going to get an automatically 7 years of prison. So punishments have gone more serious because the crime

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IV.F  
"Racial profiling"

has got more series in the Community. I don't know if there are more crime I just know that crime has got more series

MT: What is your general opinion of the law enforcement community here?

CP: I think they are doing a good job. I think they are doing a great job they work very hard to reduce the level of crime and they try to do it in a way that's fear to everybody in the community. The police chief Luis in Hillsboro keeps a very close track of the kind of people that have been arrested or stop so he want to make sure that the polices aren't just picking Latinos you know just because they are Latinos that are having real reasons for stopping people or he wants to make sure that are just not picking in the ages just because of the age so they work hard at not profiling people but they're series about you know getting rid of crime. They got specialized officers like advance who work very closely in fluency issues because the kids get themselves in trouble. They got Victor Castro who is the you know he knows more about gangs in the community so he is our gang expert. You got a little officers that are technical experts so... here for some reason somebody was to come to one of our schools with a weapon you know like shooting people they will called the expert technical teams to come and deal with them and get rid of them right away you know that kind of stuff so they are more specialized, they are more sensitive to the community so I think all they are doing a very good job

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MT: About the drugs again, do you think in the past was easier to get drugs than today?

CP: I think drugs for boys have been available. I think they are just as easy now as they were then. Drugs cost money so if you got money you can always get drugs. If you got money you can always get drugs if you don't get money you have to steal or you have to do something. Most people that do heavy drugs can't work because they always are in drugs so.

MT: But like in schools. Like students getting drugs in schools by selling to each other

CP: I think... Well if you probably... I think is probably better now that they're... you can get it drugs as much at school that you could in the past but that doesn't... but I think part of that is because kids are also smarter so they are not going necessarily sell drugs in school so they don't get caught or get watch for our cameras because other students telling and so they may sell drugs but they don't sell at schools they sell it somewhere else.

MT: To what extend do you think we have a problem with racial profiling in Hillsboro? If it exist, do you see trend (getting better or getting worse)?

CP: That's another... that's a series problem... that one is a series problem I think for now that is harder to deal with it because in 1980... You know there are two groups in Hillsboro. Basically two groups white people and Latinos. You know we got here in aloha we have some Asians, but the two big groups are white people and Latinos those are the two big groups. In 1980 and before most of the Latino community were migrants.

They came and they work in the summer time and in the fall and then they left most of them you know they went back to Texas or California or Mexico or whatever. {Spanish(No todos)} Not all of them but a lot of them. They came and then they left, but since 1980-2005 the Latino Community has grown and they don't leave any more they stay and in fact in the last 10 years the Latino community in has grown by 143 percent. White population of our schools is the same today in our schools in Hillsboro district as it was 10 year before. So all of our grow overtime has been Latinos so with that you know people get concern because they see people that look a little different specially you know if they have more than an Indian background for Mexico I mean you are {Spanish(guero) you know but {Spanish (ay unos que son mas morenitos)}} they're darker because they are more Indian characteristics and so they... whites view that and they say what's going on here? And they are speaking Spanish and how they got there stores? And they are selling all this stuff and you hear their music and you go to McDonalds and somebody says you know with not real good English You know "can I help you?" or whatever and they see that a lot of the workers now are Latinos and so people react two ways. Some people accepted some people don't accepted and that's where you wine of getting the racism and I think there has been more racism in Hillsboro lately. Basically because there are more Latinos and the more is getting to a point for people are starting to feel uncomfortable with the Latino population and so close that can't stand it, that can't tolerated they start reacting and they start saying things that calling names, not renting apartments to them or whatever they might be because they just feel like they've been prodded by them, they feel that they're community is changing too much I always give advice to my own children but some people say things out of ignorance like you know "take a {Spanish(siesta)} but they don't know that we met we don't have I don't have you don't have but that's our ignorance and those that say things out of ignorance you just have to educated them so they know the true you know Mexican people are here to make a better live for themselves not to make lives miserable for other people. They want to make a better live for themselves. You have to educated them. Then there is group people that just do things out of pick. They don't want people that are a little different from them. It doesn't matter if you are a Latino or if you are black or Asian or whatever. They don't like people that is different than they are and those people that act at a pick you have to make sure that you tell those people that you are not going to deal with them, that you are not going to put them, that you are not going to accept that kind of behavior and that's two ways that you kind of work with the race pick. We done a lot of stuff with our stuff. Because we think that if our teachers show an racism behavior than our student will copy that O.K.. So we do this training that is called "The understanding of racism" where you looking your own feelings about racism. Now lot of times Latinos specially they say "whites are too racism" but many of our Latinos are racism too. So there are racism about white people, there are racism about blacks and there are racism about others so we don't just train white people to be not racism. We have to train everybody not to be racism. You know I mean you see a person from Pakistan and they got a turban on their head and you know and somebody says " there is a terrorist" that is racism because you are saying just because he wears a turban he is a terrorist that's racism you are making a judgment base on their culture, on their ethic group and you can't do that. You have to trait people from who they are, what they are, individual and that's what we try of. Again it's greater today because there are more people of different cultures in

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Hillsboro today and specially Latinos and so we have to work on that. We have to work at it. Making people have connections. If you get to know Nina and Nina gets to know you as a person then you know you are not a bred you know she is not a bred and you guys. You know you don't became the best of friend but you a least get a long you naturally code exist, but if you look a her and she looks at you and you don't know each other and you go "she is weird oh she is different why he is smiling" and that's what happens a lot. You go to your cafeteria and you see a group of Latinos and they are over there joking and they are laughing and lets say Nina and couple of her friends walk by and they start laughing and Nina may turn around and she goes "what are laughing at" she wonders why are they acting that way or if you are walking down the hall way and you are passing by the gym and the foot ball players are there and all the sudden they start looking at you. You will start saying "why are they looking at me like that" you wonder what's going on there? And all the sudden you mind torching and you start saying "they must be looking at me because I am Mexican, they must looking at me because I am white, they must looking at me because I am black" and it may not be that. And it may not be that, but that's what happen to our minds so we have to continue to work to educated people that thinks that they do sometimes even though it may be not intentional creates that racism you know and that's hard but there is more now than there was.

MT: Do you know how some plans to prove that?

CP: Well like I said we are training teachers to identify their racism and if they can deal with their racism and then if they can deal with racism in the schools with students. We have trainings at our schools. Sometimes were may be since you've been here you participating in a program called "Breaking down the walls" where you address some of those issues. Our code of conduct is very, very specific about the issues of racism and if people are calling each other names or so for then they are going to get into trouble. One of the things I am doing in the community is that I can work with community leaders people such as the mayors, people such as city councilor members, people for law enforcement, people from the county or creating a city wide comity to aggress the issues of racism in our community so we start working on that so if your parents for some reason go to Hanks or Fred Mayer and somebody traits them badly for whom they are they can come and tell this comity and they will be taking it up with Fred Mayer and make sure that their behavior change or they train their people so that they don't act that way towards people that look different than they are so those are the things we are looking forwards

MT: What would be a difference working now in the district as 25 years before? Do you think it was harder?

CP: No, I think was easier, simpler like I mention to you. You know 25 years ago kinds of things that happen now weren't happening then. Student behavior was a little different. There were some fights, there that kind of stuff and some drugs but there wasn't a lot, there were any gangs a least here in Oregon. In California there were gangs in the 80s and way before then but not here in Oregon as much. And kids can bring a weapon they

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didn't bring the kind of weapon that we see today. They might bring a pocket Knife but they didn't bring the exaggerated knife you know not that long so things were simpler, dress was simpler. They didn't dress in a way that was difficult to see whether they have things or not so it change a little bit. Is it worse or is it more unsafe I wouldn't say is that but it was simpler. In my role was simpler too I was counselor at the time so I was working with students and the problems that they had and given an advice. If I happen to see you and if you are acting in a certain way I would give you an advice {Spanish (Consejos)} so you would get in trouble. Now my job in my curt role that if you get into series trouble you might wine of facing me and if you face me you are gone, you are gone, you are gone we wont see you in our school any more so you don't want see people if it has to do with that kind of behavior.

MT: What would be some of the difference that have been change that makes it harder to work on it right now?

CP: The biggest thing is... so of the biggest thing right now are the way that we have more people. You put more people into your school there's more problems because of the property so that's #1. We have more race of communicating now so in the past if you want to, if you were misbehaving or if you wanted to buy drugs you might have to go to somebody and talk to them face to face. Now you can get into your cell phone and say "you know I'm here, I'm so so", text message, or calling up or whatever you want and then you can make an arrangement just to when to get it or you can say you know... you can text message "hey we are going to kick this guy butt and I you know lets get him or committee over here and such as place we are going to do that" so your communication has changed the way you do a lot of things now and that's hard to deal with it you know that make things more difficult for us because again if you and Nina were talking before willing about something criminal or illegal you know as the teacher in the room if you are talking in the room or if you were in the cafeteria and I am supervising I might hear something you know I might hear a little bit but if text messaging or talking on a cell or whatever my chances of hearing you guys would be a lot harder so communications has made it a little more difficult or kids had wills. You may not cause a problem here at century but you might go to hill high because your girlfriend is over there and be rude to this guy that is trying to discipline at your girlfriend you better go and get take care of business having wills is more... has made the job more difficult. There is more violence or accepting supplants in the media now you know in the 1980s there weren't as many. It was some violence films but now a lot of the films are very, very violence and so kids think shooting, staffing, beating up all of those things are part of live you know and so they try to get a mill to the human factor that is a line. That life has a family. The family you know is going to be impacted by what you do to that individual and so that makes it more difficult, different kinds of drugs makes it more difficult. We used to be able smell Marijuana. We can smell that so little thing but they protect that now a days so you know

MT: So you mean that teachers can do that?

CP: To smell Marijuana, Oh yea we use to have a police bring a big kids back in 80s that have all this different drugs phetamins, alex d, Marijuana, suborn and then they tell you

“this one is this one” you know but the one you can really tell you know I mean that somebody can use it was Marijuana so they light a Marijuana cigarette you know and let people to smell it to see what it smell it, but it is harder. It is harder for all those kinds of things but we are also smarter too you know because we get more training and we are preparing more

MT: What would happen to a teacher if in today's day he start smoking Marijuana?

CP: Or if a teacher smokes Marijuana or any kind of drugs they get fire

MT: Did before the students have the same opportunities as now they do?

CP: Yea, you know get things have changed overtime in 25 years. I mean in 1980s we didn't have a lot of computers you know the computers we have weren't ...we didn't have the kind of specialized programs. We didn't have micro programs or cams or those kind of things you know so the opportunity... as you get bigger high school with more students you are able to offer more opportunities in term of specialization now the thing that's different in the 1980s a student had the opportunity to take more classes and over time because there's less money I think you as student have had less than an opportunity to take some of the classes that used to be in our you know... kids could take hole P.E. classes and we had general requiring curses that were more available because of our many situation that time but now the less money students starting be able to take 7 classes and then can only have 6 classes you know and as the time goes we can take less classes because of your credits, but we used to be able to take an additional class back then so that's changed in the reverse that you have less opportunities but technology with the specialized operating, things are better now than they were then in turns of what opportunities are available for students

MT: Like going to college

CP: College is a greater opportunity now than it was then because I think in back then our kids... worrying find to... want to go to work. Straight to work in my going to college after that in my first community college but they... a lot of them thought about work you know. A good example is our... in back them we used to have rich chop, middle chop those kind of things, auto mechanics, or kids going to trains in order to become a carpenter or a mechanic but now if you are a mechanic you have to get specialized training because all of the new cars have all this computers and all of that stuff that is very, very difficult. We don't have chops in middle chops any more now we have cat, or rams or romatics and those all kind of things. Those are different so for kids are getting the kind of training that they need to know toward the college. The amount of money that you earn is directly related to the amount of education that you get so if you don't finish school that is going to be the amount that you get if you finish school that is how much you are going to get but if you are going to college or something you get a lot more because there are more kids for the right of equals of our society. We are going towards how are you

MT: About the amount of students does they got bigger or smaller during the year since 1980?

CP: Since 1980 the number of students has got bigger in our schools at that time in 1980 we have two high schools. We have just open Glencoe high school. Hillsboro high was the first one. In 1980 we got just opened Glencoe so we just have two high schools and the high schools were not at 10,11,12 grade. Now we got four high schools with 10,11,12 grade each one. Each one of our high schools is around 15000 students so we have a lot more students now than we had in 1980s

MT: Have some rules in the district changed from 1980-2005?

CP: Yea, let me give you some examples again. Our address code had changed because of gang behavior and also because over time some of the clothing especially the girls became more a little shorter, a little more sexy you know so the rules changed not to worse but kind of those kind of things, Gang dress, a lot of kids also like to wear shirts that have like beers, things on them or that kind of things. We... rules have changed in term just of gang behavior because in 1980 we didn't have anything in our rules about gangs now we do. 1980 we didn't have anything that talks about guns in ours schools you know we have easy weapons... don't bring any weapon to our schools you know, don't wear knives but it now it says guns, it says replicates of guns so if you have a big gun you can get kick out of school it doesn't matter what kind of gun. You bring a plastic gun you are planning like something or you come an point it to somebody and you think is really good you get kick out of school so those thing have changed. Now have rules of computers so if you so a computer comment you know if you write to somebody "I am going to kill you" and you e-mail it to him you will get in trouble and get kick out of school those are some of the ones that have changed that didn't exist in the 1980 an exist now. You can get in trouble by having a phone you know and talking in the phone in class you know or playing Nintendo or something like that

MT: In order to finish our interview is there anything else you want to tell me that haven't already asked ?

CP: Well the only thing Martin is that even though things have changed you know when I emphasis this again is that there has been a lot of change but even though things have changed I think because we have change with those things and those criminal activities schools are just the same but not same for today then they were back in 1980 and we haven gotten that specialized training or we were saying current with what changes are happening that may be not but we... schools are the same than they were and not were like as I say for the culture

MT:O.K. So then tank you very much Carlos and I appreciated very much that you came an have some time so I can interview you

CP: Very good. Thank you