

# The Rural Tribune

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## Testimonio Del Presupuesto De Welfare

Más de 30 personas testificaron por la necesidad de aumentar los pagos de Welfare (Beneficiencia), recientemente fue conducida una sesión en Salem del Sub-comité 4 y del comité de Joint Ways and Means.

El Sub-comité 4 está juntado información antes de tomar en consideración el presupuesto bienal de 1977-1979 para la Beneficiencia Pública. Hará recomendaciones a todo el comité de "Joint Ways and Means", quienes serán los que aprueben el presupuesto final de PWD.

La sesión especial de la noche fue conducida por la petición que hizo el comité de la Interagencia de Crisis de Beneficiencia (Interagency Welfare Crisis), un grupo formado por representantes de agencias que quieren ayudar y personas que reciben ayuda de Welfare (Beneficiencia), varias personas del condado de Washington testificaron, lo mismo que otras personas de los condados de Clackamas, Multnomah y Lane.

La mayoría de los testimonios favorecieron un aumento en los pagos de Welfare

(Beneficiencia) de 100 porciento de lo normal. La figura normal de ley se supone representa la cantidad mínima de dinero que se necesita para vivir en miserable pobreza. Es una figura que fué calculada por el gobierno federal en los años de 1960, que es ajustada periódicamente, conforme el costo de vida aumenta. Sin embargo, como hizo notar el Dr. Ralph Crawshaw, el estudio en que bases el pago normal fué fijado, o que costos y variaciones regionales fueron o no fueron tomadas en consideración.

Sin embargo, aunque el pago normal sea impreciso ó erróneo, cada estado paga un porcentaje del pago normal, a todas las personas que reciben Welfare (Beneficiencia). Oregon paga 91 por ciento del pago normal (o fijado por la ley) requiriendo que las personas que reciben ayuda de Welfare vivan en menos de la cantidad mínima considerada necesaria para sobrevivir, según cree el gobierno federal.

Muchas de las personas que testificaron dijeron de las privaciones. Un número de personas le dieron a los legis-

ladores la cantidad actual de sus ingresos y de sus gastos. Típicamente, la gente se queda solamente con unos cuantos pesos en efectivo cada mes después de pagar su renta, utilidades y estampillas de comida. De los pocos dolares que les quedan tienen que comprar jabón, papel de inodoro, pasta para dientes, shampoo y otras miscelaneas que no pueden ser comparadas con estampillas de comida, ropa, costos para lavar ropa, costos de transportación, cualquier reparación que se necesite, etc.

También hicieron notar que los aumentos en los pagos de Welfare no han sido mantenidos al nivel de los aumentos en renta, utilidades y costos de alimentación. Dr. Charles Grossman, presidente del comité de Interagency Welfare Crisis (Inter-agencia de Crisis de Beneficiencia), proveó a los legisladores con los resultados actuales de costos de renta en todo el estado, comparado con la porción concedida por Welfare para costos de resguardo. Las figuras que fueron proveídas por PWD demostró que los clientes constantemente tienen que pagar más por sus

viviendas que lo que les es concedido.

El gobernador Staub, ha recomendado aumentos de 93 por ciento para algunas categorías de Welfare, y menos para otros.

El consenso de la gente que testificó, dijeron que aunque los pagos sean de 100 por ciento del pago normal, solo proporcionará a los clientes de quienes la mayoría son niños, una existencia pobre y que los pagos deben de ser aumentados al punto donde la gente pueda cuando menos pagar por las necesidades. Dr. Crawshaw acentuó que los pagos nequinos de Welfare que son dados ahora, después crearán mayores costos para las personas que pagan contribuciones.

Por ejemplo, costos médicos para tratar a una persona que sufre de mala nutrición, son más altos que los costos para proveer comida adecuada, que deberían de ser proveídos desde un principio.

Se espera que el Sub-comité haga sus recomendaciones dentro de las semanas siguientes.

Traducido por Pilar Kleier

## WVIP To Protect Oregon Immigrants

by Ann Witte

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Government estimates that between 8 and 12 million aliens are now illegally in the United States. Last year over 800,000 were required to leave. About 640,000 were sent back to Mexico. Almost all admitted their illegal status to officers when they were arrested. They signed papers giving up their legal rights and were put on buses for the border immediately.

The Willamette Valley Immigration Project (WVIP), a non-profit corporation formed by local legal workers to protect the rights of immigrants in Oregon, held its second training workshop Saturday May 14, at the Southeast Neighborhood Facility in Portland.

Among those attending were Dr. Fernando Leon, the Mexican Consul in Portland; and Cipriano Ferrel from the Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mount Angel. There were many Spanish-speaking people and several lawyers in the group of about 40.

The movie, "Illegal Aliens," was shown. It depicted actual raids by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents, and interviews with agents and deportees. People present said it was very accurate, and that INS agents frequently act illegally when apprehending suspected foreigners.

Dr. Leon said that in spite of a treaty between Mexico and the United States requiring that he be notified when a Mexican citizen is detained, the INS agents often fail to let him know. He said his home is piled high and overflowing with personal possessions and even paychecks of people who were deported without time to gather their possessions. He is unable to find out their home addresses after they are gone. This problem is very serious, he said.

Tom Steenson, a Portland lawyer, described the books containing immigration law and explained where to find them. He also explained the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, and the right it guarantees to remain silent when accused of crime

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El Proyecto de Inmigración del Valle Willamette (WVIP), una corporación no por ganancia, formada por trabajadores locales de la ley para proteger los derechos de los inmigrantes en Oregon, acudió a su segunda conferencia de entrenamiento el sábado, 14 de Mayo, al S.E. Neighborhood Facility en Portland.

Entre los que acudieron fue el Dr. Fernando Leon, el Cónsul Mexicano en Portland, y el Señor Cipriano Ferrel del Colegio Cesar Chávez en Mt. Angel. Acudió mucha gente del habla hispana y algunos abogados en un grupo de aproximadamente cuarenta personas. Fue presentada la película documentaria "Illegal Aliens" ("Extranjeros Ilegales") y representó escenas donde los agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) se llevaban a los extranjeros. También presentó entrevistas con agentes y deportados. Personas que asistieron dijeron que la película fue cierta y que los agentes de INS frecuentemente se portan ilegalmente cuando están arrestando a los que sospechan que sean extranjeros.

El Dr. Leon dice que a pesar de un pacto entre Mexico y los estados unidos requiriendo que se le avise, muchas veces cuando un ciudadano mexicano es detenido los agentes no le avisan. En cambio el Dr. Leon no puede localizar a las personas y no tiene manera de saber sus direcciones después de que se han ido. Por eso dice que

su casa está desbordándose con bienes personales y hasta cheques de las personas que fueron deportados sin tiempo para recoger sus bienes. También dijo que esto es un problema muy serio.

Tom Steenson, un abogado en Portland, describió los libros que contienen la ley de inmigración y explicó donde uno puede hallarlos. También explicó la Enmienda Quinta de la Constitución, y el derecho que ésta enmienda garantiza a cualquier persona de permanecer callado cuando sea acusado de un crimen o interrogado por los agentes. Dijo, "No es necesario ser abogado para representar a alguien en una corte de deportación. Sin embargo, los que no son abogados no deben vacilar a consultar a WVIP y los abogados del National Lawyers Guild (Asociación Nacional de Abogados) porque muchas veces hay argumentos complejos de la ley de por medio."

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# Clivus Multrum: Starting At The Source

by Judy Schilling

Each year each person in the United States flushes away an estimated 10,000 gallons of water, polluted in the name of good sanitation. But a growing number of individuals are beginning to attack the problem of pollution of our nation's rivers, lakes and oceans - an attack which begins at the source, in our homes. The weapon has been called "simplicity itself" - the Clivus Multrum, a self-contained composting toilet. It is a natural treatment container for organic wastes which uses no water, decomposes bathroom and kitchen wastes and produces rich organic humus which can be used on gardens and orchards. The Clivus Multrum literally runs on air, is odor free, destroys harmful bacteria and most importantly - breaks the chain of pollution of our water supply which begins each time the toilet is flushed.

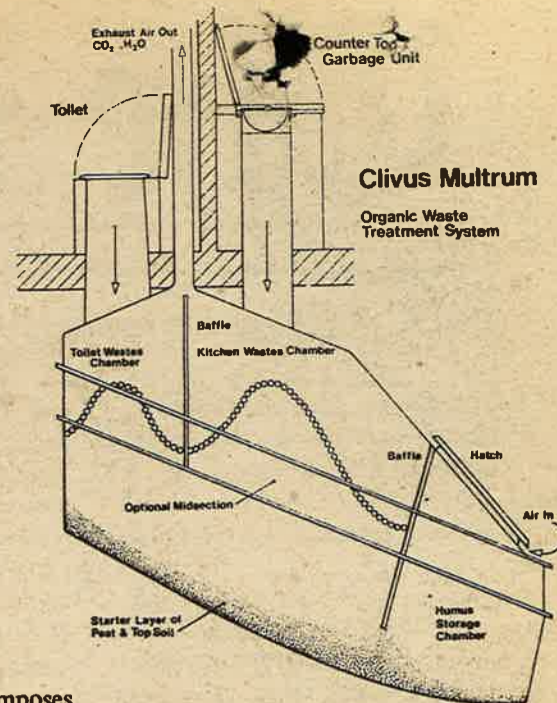
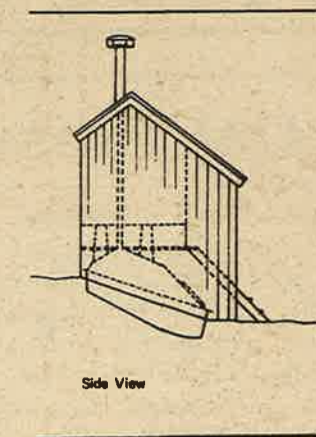
The Clivus Multrum (which means literally "inclining compost room") was invented in 1939 by Rikart Lindstrom of Stockholm, Sweden and marketed there for use in 1964. It was originally conceived for use in vacation homes in remote areas; now there are more than 2,000 being used in Sweden. Testing has proven the Multrum to be sanitary and safe; about 95 percent of the waste deposited in it is given off in water vapor and carbon dioxide through its outside air vent. Because the decomposition process in the Multrum is aerobic (using air) rather than anaerobic (without air, as in an outhouse) there is no creation of methane, with its characteristic "rotten egg" odor.

Waste is deposited into the Multrum, which is lined with a bed of peat moss and dirt. The waste travels downward through a slanted chamber which can be installed in a basement or under a house. A separate garbage chute can be built into the kitchen where vegetable matter and shredded paper can be added. After two or more years, the waste reaches the end of the chamber and the end of the composting process and is ready for removal through an access door in the front of the chamber.

Each person creates about 1 or 2 buckets of usable humus per year. Tests have shown the N-P-K ratio (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) of the humus to be 20-12-14 with a ph of about 7.6. Data describing the end product, in a test conducted by the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri describes the material as "virtually odorless and physically indistinguishable from garden humus or potting soil."

In building new homes the cost of a Clivus Multrum is very competitive with conventional systems - it costs about \$1,000 - \$1,500. Long term savings could be considerable, as the Multrum system decreases home water consumption by as much as 50 percent, needs virtually no maintenance or repair, doesn't need pumping out, and requires no electricity. In addition, the value of the fertilizer should be considered.

Countries like India and China have long considered human waste a valuable commodity. "Night soil" is carried away



to agricultural fields where it decomposes and fertilizes the soil. In early times in Western culture, however, human waste was rightfully looked upon with abhorrence, as it was generally dumped into alleys and back yards, contributing to the great incidence of disease. Invention of the toilet, or water closet, was hailed as the solution to waste and disease problems.

But today, we can't seem to get away from our own waste. One scientist, writing in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, noted that should we be visited by people from other planets one day, they would be astonished that a culture that sent men to the moon, spent billions of dollars a year trying to clean up water in which they dumped their own human wastes.

Proponents of the Clivus Multrum system find it frustrating that industry and government alike have not given much support to the Multrum as a possible solution to cleaning up our water supplies. They wonder if indeed we have not become married to our own technology. In

1974, Abigail Rockefeller, member of that illustrious American family, began distributing the Clivus Multrum from Cambridge, Massachusetts. Since then, the Multrum has been legalized in Maine and at present, permits for its use in Oregon are being given (for \$100) by the Department of Environmental Quality. A bill is now before the legislature (HB 2858) which would allow compost toilets to be installed in homes in Oregon, without a permit fee in light of the fact that to date all tests have shown it to be a safe and sound alternative to the five gallon flush. The bill also proposes that grey water treatment may use half the normal size surface for leach lines and must include a grease trap or trickling filter.

So what is preventing a revolution among homeowners who are environmentally conscious, and who want to reduce their water bills and plumbing costs? Cost, for one. If you have a toilet, why get another that costs so much? A growing

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## 4th. Annual R S V P Fete Success

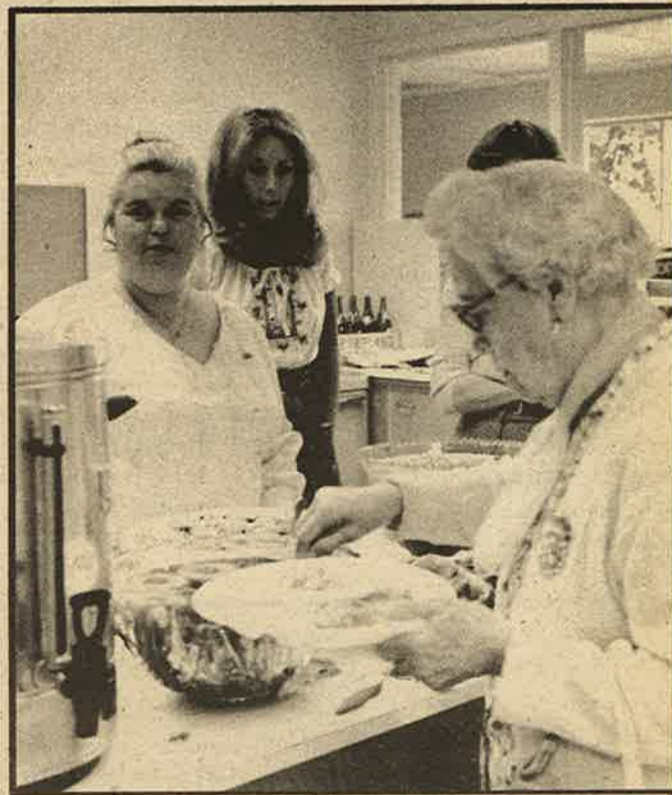


Gerry Nutt, right, RSVP Director is pictured serving one of the older adults who celebrated RSVP's fourth birthday.

Over 70 older adults gathered at the Forest Grove Power building on B st. to celebrate RSVP's fourth birthday in Washington County.

Gerry Nutt, Director of the project, congratulated RSVP members for another year of outstanding service to the Washington County Community. Gerry added that without volunteers "the world would just stop".

photos by Don Patch



Dee Dee Olson, left, RSVP Secretary, helped put together the meal, along with Gloria Earle who is not pictured.





Tualatin Plains Church

## INSIDE WASHINGTON COUNTY

Story & Photos by Steve Johnson

Being lost is one of those basic frightening or frustrating experiences depending on the rest of your state of mind and how lost you are. We can probably all remember the utter panic, as a child, losing hold of a parental hand in a crowd. It's like someone pulled the earth out from under our feet.

In Chinese the state of nothing is represented by a symbol meaning to be lost in a forest.

The common cure for getting lost is either reading maps, or turning the area we move around in into the back of our hand.

Very often all we really need to know to get around is a pretty acute awareness that we no longer are in one spot, and have indeed, begun to move, and therefore might bump into other things that have also decided to get up and move about, or other things (like buildings) that have no reason to move and will remain steadfast.

We learn roads, land features, place names, intersections, addresses, relationships between things in piece meal form. We all have certain routes that we know well, and use over and over again, and only when a new situation demands we learn new routes, will we take the time to study a map, or guide, or figure out new relationships. I suspect this way of learning

a place may be, in the end, more time consuming. If we took the time to learn the big picture, the inter-relations, the reasons for things being in certain places, we would probably feel more at ease, and save ourselves the frustration of getting lost.

There's a unique brand of anxiety related to getting someplace, especially by automobile. It is as though as soon as we decide to leave we might as well have arrived at the other end. Nothing happens in between except the routines of keeping the auto moving, and interpreting what others around us are going to do next. In the mean time we race into a monologue or turn on the radio to while away the time.

I grew up in Southeast Portland, and for several years my family would go to the Oregon coast, rushing through the Tualatin valley, aware only of exit signs for faceless places, and a corridor for a couple of miles on either side of the highway. The hills in the distance looked like they would disappear or just get further away if you tried to reach them.

Much of my awareness of the value of maps, my observation of the relationships between things in an environment, and very importantly, my perception of historical development, I owe to Bob Benson.

Bob Benson lives up in the Northeast

part of Washington County, in the Tualatin hills, on a ridge above Rock Creek. From one of his fields he can look out over what he calls with great warmth, Tuality, the Tualatin valley. He watches the changes: the storms that move in from the Oregon coast, on the west and the slower inevitable movement of urban development from the east.

He makes and thinks maps. For many years he operated a map service in Hillsboro, producing maps for Washington County fire districts, and many others.

One of the unique things about the maps Bob Benson makes, especially those of Washington County, is his knowledge of the historical development of this area. He was instrumental in setting up the Tualatin Valley Heritage group, and has worked with many other historical and environmental groups.

In mapping and making inventories of places he also dabbles in fields of study like geology and botany, which enable him to perceive and describe an environment more completely. He is also in love with language, place names, Indian languages, and just plain old phrase coining.

One day last week Bob and I met at his place to see if we could scribble out some bicycling, motoring, foot, or just sit-at-home-imagined tours of the county. We mapped out several possible tours and then struck out to poke around in the central part of the valley around West Union and North Plains.

As we left his place, overanxious to spot our first unique or historical site, I asked him if his gate was historical, and he replied: "No, not unless I were to get into a boundary dispute and my neighbor and I were to have it out. What you remind me of is an essay by one of the first judicial officers of the territory who reminisced later about how often he would preside over trials of old covered wagon people who would drink out of the same cup for six months coming across the country but when they took up adjoining property they would fall to quarreling over their boundary line and one would end up a corpse. A road near Hazeldale (198th, between Farmington rd, and the TV highway) was called Devils Lane because it was a disputed line and ended up with the murder of one pioneer."

The hills, and sharp shadowy ravines, such as Rock Creek's were not settled as early as the rich farm land of the valley floor. The pattern remains true to some degree as developers find it most economical to develop flat land where sewers and other services exist, or are cheapest to develop.

I ask Bob when the hills of Northeast Washington County were settled.

"It was settled on paper quite early, by what you might call fraudulent homesteads. The government treated much of the timberland like it was agricultural land. So much of the land started as supposedly farm land, and some of it was developed that way, but most of it was sold to timber companies, and logged, or sold to a firm of speculators. In this area there was a firm called the Skyline Land Company. They made a lot of money selling and reselling the land, especially during the 1930's. The contracts were

written in such a way so that if you missed a few payments it would go back to the company which is how they might sell one piece several times."

The Philips intersection (Old Cornelius Pass Road and Philips) was an early settlement with a school, store, post office and blacksmith shop (which is not the Rock Creek tavern). The post office-store is still standing, a thousand feet or so east of the Rock Creek tavern. It is being restored by Mr. Don Smith.

Swiss and German settlers first moved into the Helvetia area in the late 1870's, and early 1880's. One of the earliest white settler's place, the Brueggers', is now part of the Rock Creek campus of Portland Community College.

We drive down Old Cornelius Pass road and then jog northwest along West Union road. About a mile up the road is the West Union Baptist Church, the oldest protestant building in Oregon (1853). A graveyard adjoining the church has a marker for David T. Lennox, the leader of the first large covered wagon train to Oregon (1843).

Off in the distance we look at the hazy blue ridge of the Oregon Coast range. Thunderheads, six miles high piling up. They look like they are slightly intimidated by the great green expanse of the valley, wondering- can we make it all the way across the valley without falling apart?

Down the road a ways, near the junction of Groveland road, we take a look at the Pasley walnut trees, maybe the oldest (1840) ones in Oregon.

We turn left on Groveland road and head towards the Sunset highway, turning left at Al's garage (not a historical site) and along the frontage road. Just beyond Helvetia road we park the car to look at the Five Oaks.

The first white settlers of the Tualatin Plains were Mountain men who had tired of the harsh life in the mountains, and the fur trade business which was on the decline by the 1840's. The Five Oaks was a gathering place and social center for these resettled mountain men. They called the place Rocky Mountain Retreat, and later West Union, for their reunion in the far West. There are now only three oaks left, and the land is owned, and being preserved to date, by Riviera Motors.

As we drive west on Jacobson road I ask Bob why one place gets settled rather than another. I mean why is Hillsboro where it is, or why didn't West Union become the main town. He's not sure but says, "Hillsboro is older than Portland. It was the shopping center for the early settlers. They would have to get to a river or a mill to sell wheat so they'd either go to Oregon City, or as soon as the grain roads were open over the Tualatin mountains they might go to Linnton or Springfield, and later Canyon road. I suppose the settlers might have wanted to be near the Tualatin River to take advantage of steamboat transportation which never did become real important, but there were steamboats as far up as Cornelius. Mostly I suppose it was the support and donation of land by David Hill, for whom Hillsboro is named."

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## "LINE STAFF" MEET, SHARE EXPERIENCE



Over 20 workshops were offered to CAP staff during the Menucha II conference. Pictured above is the Energy and Conservation workshop. Sitting from left to right are panel members Rolf Gruen CSA, Region X, Energy Conservation Specialist, Jim Schmidt, National Center for Appropriate Technology director, Rich Huggins, and John Marshall from the Oregon State Energy Office.

by Bud Schmidt

Nearly 150 Community Action staff members met for the second series of workshops at Camp Menucha, near Corbett, Oregon, May 4, 5 & 6. The previous conference, held in November of 1976, was the first of its kind to bring CAP "line" staff together.

Twenty workshops were offered to cover staff needs and interests. This sharing of skills and information was one of the basic tenets for the original Menucha Conference.

Three days of interaction began Wednesday morning with a "how to" session, conducted by Monika Belcher from WCCAO, describing the formation and development of Gleaning Projects. An interagency directory of staff skills and expertise is planned for the future.

This conference utilized sources from outside Oregon for information sharing. Jim Schmidt, National Center for Appropriate Technology director, was a member of a panel discussion on energy and appropriate technology. Other panel members were Lane deMoll from Rain Magazine in Portland, Rolf Gruen, CSA Region X, Energy Conservation Specialist, and John Marshall from the Oregon State Energy office. Schmidt explained the intent of the NCAT office in Butte, Montana and some of the criteria for this first year's grant applications.

The workshop on nutrition brought in J.B. McCrummen, Director of the Hunger Action Center, based in Olympia, Washington. The Hunger Action Center is a limited purpose agency which receives a Community Food and Nutrition grant from the Community Services Administration. McCrummen is critical of using Community Food and Nutrition monies for direct relief. He prefers and recom-

mends an innovative advocate role, especially for Community Action Programs and their staff.

Friday morning was devoted to a general meeting to consider recommendations and resolutions. At this meeting on May 6, the Oregon CAP Staff Association was formed. The membership in this organization will include any staff member who receives wages or salary through a Community Action Program. This resolution allows VISTA's, CETA and other non-CSA paid employees to participate as long as they are affiliated with a CAP; The Association will be governed by a twelve member board, with each of the twelve CAP's in Oregon annually electing a representative and alternate. It was decided, after some discussion that although executive directors will be allowed to vote as a staff person in their agency's election of a representative, they themselves cannot be that representative or alternate. It was also resolved that executive directors and agency board members be invited to the next conference, which will be held in approximately six months. The elections of representatives and alternates are to be completed in May with the elected group to meet in early June.

As one of the planners of the first Menucha meeting, I feel the value of these conferences can best be measured by the reactions of those attending. Words like "exciting", "stimulating" and "informative" are often heard. "I get really super charged from these exchanges," and "I'm anxious to get back to the office and implement what I've learned," were among the comments heard on Friday. Another indication of the success of the staff conferences is the support of both individual executive directors and the Executive Directors Association. As they say, "staff people have more fun."

## INSIDE WASHINGTON COUNTY

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At the intersection of Jacobson and Croeni road there is the site of West Union school (now empty and privately owned), where school district 1, senior district in the county, state and half the nation held classes from 1852 to 1948.

We continue on Croeni road, past a field of crimson clover, on to where Cornelius Pass road crosses the Sunset highway. Just at the intersection, on the right, Bob points out a rather odd looking grove of trees. What's odd is that it has all the characteristics of a homestead but the buildings have been plucked out of the middle. Throughout our tour we notice these groves of trees that mark old homesteads. Exotic, non-native trees and plants, as though wandering Johnny Appleseeds had diversified, scattering all kinds of seeds. Trees were introduced into the area like clothes fashions. Sequoias brought up from the California gold fields, or such oddities as the Monkey Puzzle tree were popularized during the grand Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905.

The Imbrie family home, sometimes called the Gables, is just south of the Sunset highway, at the junction of Evergreen road. It was built in 1866 and has been occupied by six generations of the Imbrie family. In back of the house is a unique octagonal barn. It is said that the Imbries would like to offer the barn to a civic group who might move the structure to another location and use it as some kind of public facility.

Throughout this area, and especially near the Five Oaks, we have spotted patches of the Camas plant, which was highly valued by Indians; in fact only dried salmon was more widely traded as a food.

On Evergreen road we also notice Teasel along the road side. Now considered a weed, it was evidently brought by settlers from Europe because of the use of the burr in carding wool.

The road we are on was one of the earliest routes to Oregon City. The original road is now cut up by farms, and by other roads.

I ask Bob why the roads in this relatively flat area are so weirdly laid out. There's all these triangular patches of no man's land (like at the intersection of Old Cornelius road and Germantown, or West Union and Helvetia roads).

"The roads don't meet at exact 90 degree angles because the original surveying was done by the landowners themselves, prior to the official government survey in 1851. Maybe they might just use Mr. Hood as east, and Saddle Mountain as West. Once you get up in the hills north of here the property lines and roads are more regular, except where topographical features determine a route."

We take a quick look at a grove of trees off Evergreen road on Meir Jurgerson road, where there was once a stockade built during the Indian scares in the 1850's. It was never used.

We turn right on 268th, then jog over to Sewell road, and left onto Meek road, named after Joe Meek, the most colorful of the early mountain men that settled the area. It is reported that when asked if he had noticed changes during his years of living in the area (1840-1875), he replied that when he first arrived Mt. Hood was just a hole in the ground.

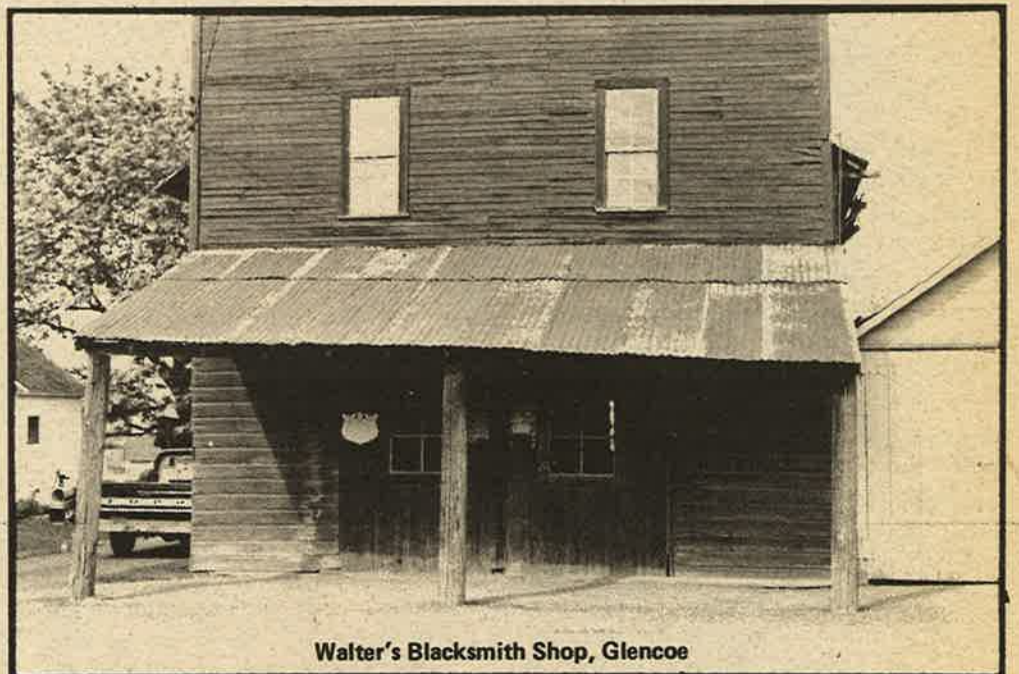
A right on Jackson School road, and a quick left and we are on Scotch Church road. A mile or so, just past McKay creek, and we arrive at the Tualatin Plains Church. A quiet, well-kept church and adjoining pioneer cemetery. For cedar tree lovers, a hedge of old red cedars.

We go north on Glencoe road, again across the Sunset highway to North Plains where we stop at a fast food restaurant. After several hours into a scavenger hunt for the past, a rather unhistorical site.

At the junction of Glencoe and West Union roads there is the Village Blacksmith shop, which was operated by Charles Walters from 1890 until he retired at the age of 92 in 1962. It is preserved as a museum with some tools, forge, and a trip hammer made from an old anvil brought from England.

On down West Union road to Helvetia our minds began to wander to other things. Me, to a childhood friend who by now was waiting at my home. He would later in the evening describe to me his 22,000 miles of bicycling around North America, and how driving an auto down America's glideways was a little like being inside a television set on wheels. Maybe next time we should try going by foot.

One last image of the day. The remarkable train tressel over Holcomb creek, off Philips road, looking so black against the green hills, fitting into the landscape like it was the burned backbone of a hill that had given up its ghost.



Walter's Blacksmith Shop, Glencoe



# Council Needed For Youth Assistance

by Vicki Adams

Washington County needs a Youth Council set up for low-income youth to increase their abilities to handle problems or situations affecting their lives. Many high school students are bored with school, finding little incentive to stay in school. Since we have become a society oriented towards making money, schools should prepare students for adult-life and the job market; but do they learn any skills to help them get a job and learn about a special interest? Are they taught how to develop a goal and achieve it, or is it more appealing to drop-out?

Taxpayers forget that unprepared youth turn into adults dependent upon county agencies. Why not make available an agency for youth that will give them the opportunity to work together to overcome boredom and indifference by helping themselves and others?

May 4, 5, & 6, staff from Community Action Agencies around Oregon met at Camp Menucha, near Corbett, Ore. to exchange information and increase communications between agencies. Willie Triplet, from the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, led the Youth Development workshop suggesting that "counties set up

a Youth Council and allow the kids to set up their own by-laws, and let them make their own decisions on what they want to accomplish. Let them work together on behalf of their community, school, or neighborhood to make some positive changes in their goals and behavior. They must be talked to as adults and any questions they have must be answered. Find an activity to work on that's mutually agreed upon by the kids, whether it's going fishing or a recycling drive, and let them organize it and carry it out."

The agency can consist of young people, parents, teachers, and representatives from county agencies, churches, neighborhoods, or any combination, but the youth must make the decisions. They can work together, to set up workshops to learn skills, and organize activities such as crafts, how to get a GED diploma, build a food dryer and use it, raise a garden, shear a sheep, repair your own car, make your own shoes, learn Chicano or Native American history, glean fields for low-income seniors, adopt a grandparent in a nursing home, wilderness survival classes, backpacking trips, see a dress rehearsal of a play, do leatherwork...the list is endless.

Inactivity breeds boredom, so ask yourself why 57 percent of all arrests for serious crimes are juveniles; or what causes a teenager to become an alcoholic or need some form of a drug to get through a day?

Two of the most powerful influences on youth today are home and school environments. From day one a child learns from his or her parents, and almost 12 years are influenced by schools.

What is your child learning from his or her home life? Aside from food and shelter, your love and time are the most important things to give your child. In many homes, both parents work full time. Tired parents don't usually have the energy or patience to communicate with attention-demanding children. If their parents don't have time for them, children begin to feel their parents don't care about them, but find it more important to sleep, eat, and go to work. Chances are these kids will marry early to have someone nearby whom they feel cares about them, only to face the reality of not knowing how to cope with the pressures and responsibilities of marriage. Equally trying situations involve unemployed parents who are restless and frustrated. Now ask yourself why there are so many child-abuse cases?

Are your children encouraged, so they can be confident about themselves and their decisions, or are they criticized and put down all the time, so they become defensive and insecure? Are you fair with your children or do they hear "Shame on you ..." or "Why can't you be like-?" so they learn to feel guilty about what they do or who they are? When was the last time you told your son or daughter you were sorry after an argument or said "I love you"?

We need to re-educate parents by setting up "Parenting classes" in schools, granges, churches, or Community Action Agencies, to help parents learn successful ways to raise well-adjusted, well-prepared children who feel good about themselves. We need to work together to get realistic adult preparation classes in high schools. These can teach students what happens if they graduate unskilled and inexperienced. How about teaching students how to build a good marriage, or how much having a baby, or getting a divorce costs?

Youth and adults working together can improve the quality of their lives. Do you care enough to help?

\*

## E O P Provides Special Services

by Ron Bolek

At the age of nine, I returned to live in the United States after having spent several years of my childhood in Medellin, a city located in the high Andes of Columbia, South America. My adjustment was a difficult one - my darker skin and latin ways seemed strange to my white suburban schoolmates. I was a foreigner, never really accepted, and slowly I began to doubt my own self-worth. Later this self-doubt would turn to anger and rejection of the American culture I had so much wanted to be a part of. It was the 1960's, and I identified myself with others who felt oppressed and alienated by American society. But after a time I came to realize that anger is no solution, and that I must work for positive social change - I decided to become a teacher.

At present I am an instructor/counselor with the Educational Opportunity Program at Portland State University. It is a program designed to serve people who have the desire and potential to benefit from the educational opportunities of the university, but who are confronted with a variety of obstacles. In many cases, they face economic difficulties, problems of cultural adjustment, and/or academic deficiencies. The Educational Opportunity Program attempts to eliminate these barriers by providing special services, which include Financial Aid, Counseling, Lan-

guage and Study Skills courses, and tutoring.

The students I work with are of different colors, sexes, ages, and backgrounds. Some are from poor families, many are confused about their cultural heritage, and most have less than adequate educations. I have felt the frustration and self-hate they feel when confronted with failure - from being "outsiders", not "acceptable"; and yet, as difficult as my own cultural adjustment was for me, these students face even greater obstacles. I came from a middle-class home, was well educated, and bilingual. Many of these students face not only problems of cultural adjustment, but financial and academic difficulties as well. I can sense the anger these students feel at times, as I have felt it - that society has ignored and abandoned its children - its chicanos, blacks, indians, poor whites.

There are alternatives to failure, frustration, and anger. Working with students in the Educational Opportunity Program has shown me what patience and hard work can accomplish. I do the work I do because I believe a person with potential and motivation to learn can overcome great obstacles and make rapid progress. Knowledge is power. As we educate ourselves, we begin to understand ourselves more fully, and with this knowledge we can make positive changes in our lives.

I have had the privilege of working closely this past year with Paula Alvarez and her fine staff in the Washington/Yamhill Co. Migrant Education Program. We

have been exploring ways of expanding the educational opportunities available to migrant students. Most recently, we worked together on a Parent Education Conference held May 6 in Forest Grove, Oregon. The conference focused particularly on the educational needs of the Chicano community. Some strong themes emerged from the conference: (1) *Chicano students have a right to a quality education in our public school. - they deserve an education which is culturally sensitive and bilingual;* (2) *Chicano families have a responsibility in their children's educations to help them at home, and to organize support for them in the school systems;* (3) *The only way to influence the educational system is to unite as a group, with the knowledge of one's convictions and a common purpose.* With knowledge and shared purpose, a people can effect significant social change.

These realizations have a direct bearing on the work of the Educational Opportunity Program at Portland State University. Some implications are clear: (1) E.O.P. students deserve a university education which respects their cultural backgrounds, and which is particularly sensitive to the language barriers many of them face; (2) The E.O.P. must offer effective counseling, financial aid, and instruction to help students realize their full educational potential; (3) E.O.P.'s staff and services must share the common purpose of providing an educational setting which affirms the values of self-development, self-expression,

and mutual cooperation. The aim of the program must be to foster in each student a growing sense of responsibility and self-reliance in their own education.

The differences between peoples and cultures are great, and these differences must be respected, but our common humanity is greater still. I recently viewed a film called "Tapestry", which addresses itself to this theme. In it, Rosa Guerrero, a gifted dancer and speaker, provides us with a view of an America which is not a melting-pot, but a many-colored tapestry. We are a nation comprised of a rich array of multi-racial cultures, but we are bound together by the common cloth of our humanity. If education is a process of self-discovery, then as a teacher I must ask myself, "How can I best encourage students to discover the beauty of their differences, while recognizing that ultimately we are all members of the same human family"?

If you have a high school diploma, or G.E.D. certificate, you may be eligible to join the Educational Opportunity Program. Anyone interested in further information can write or call:

Educational Opportunity Program  
P.O. Box 751, P.S.U.  
Portland, Oregon 97207  
229-3010

\*



# Title I-M

by Virginia Baker

Cooperation was the theme Saturday, May 7 at the Washington-Yamhill Migrant Education Conference attended by students, educators, and personnel who have been involved in this year's Title I-M program conducted by Wash. Co.'s IED. Held at St. Anthony's meeting hall in Forest Grove, the conference was conducted bilingually, with translators for English and Spanish speaking participants.

Parents came to explore ways to more effectively participate in the education of their children, and to communicate with the education districts.

According to conference-organizer and Title I-M worker, Ramona Landeros, migrant parents should "become aware of what's around them, what rights they have, and how important it is for their children to get the education they really need..."

The Conference included workshops

on parent participation, home involvement opportunities in education, those who went by Maria's Cafe attorney David Carrasco (1966-70), called "Nuevo Aztlán" folkloric dances.

One inherent theme expressed by Father Landeros about the importance of bilingual education in America is peculiar intelligence by the one language. He operates government school boards, or be impressed with tell my old friends angels when you In another context



Ron Bolek, second from left and David Hunt, third from left, shared information and ideas with participants of the Opportunity In Education workshop.



Cooperación fué el tema, el sábado, Mayo 7 en la Conferencia de Educación migratoria de los condados de Washington y Yamhill. La conferencia fué atendida por estudiantes, educadores y personal que han sido envueltos este año con el programa Título I-M conducida por I.E. D. del condado de Washington. La Conferencia fue conducida en dos idiomas en el hall de St. Anthony, con traductores de Inglés y Español. Los padres vinieron a explorar maneras de participar efectivamente en la educación de sus hijos y para comunicarse con los distritos de educación.

De acuerdo con la organizadora de la conferencia y trabajadora de Título I-M, Ramona Landeros, padres migrantes deben "de saber de los que esta alrededor de ellos, que derechos tienen, y que importante es que sus niños reciban la educación que en realidad necesitan."

El otro organizador de la conferencia fue Hector Hinojosa.

La conferencia incluyó talleres de trabajo en la participación de los padres en educación, enseñanza educacional en las casas, y oportunidades en educación. Además de los talleres de trabajo, las personas que fueron disfrutaron del lunch provehido por el café Maris de Hillsboro, una plática por el abogado David Cargo, ex-gobernador de New Mexico (1966-70), un grupo de "mariachi" llamado "Nuevo Aztlán" y danzas auténticas tradicionales.

El mensaje más importante expresado por el Padre Landeros habló acerca de la importancia de Chicanos una educación también dijo que Americanos, ya que miden la inteligencia de la habilidad que tienen para hablar un language. que opera el gobierno, Mesas Directivas, en las que quier otra cosa, tienen conados con su fuerza. Y mi viejo amigo...nunca



Nuevo Aztlán, a 10 member Mariachi Band, provided music for the conference. The band, from San Jose, was on a tour of the Northwest.



Paula Alvarado at the workshop.



# Conference

icipation in education, in education, and oppor- tion. Besides workshops enjoyed lunch provided of Hillsboro, a talk by go, ex-governor of New a "mariachi" group Aztlan", and authentic message of the day was er Jose Jaime, who spoke nce of giving Chicanos a Cargo, too, noted that ar in that it measures person's ability to speak said, "The people who nt, whether it's cities, whatever it is, have to your strength. And as I nd...never listen to the can speak to the Lord." xt Cargo said, "And I

think too that people who are organized are people who have a voice. And you've got to demand that your children be educated and they be educated properly."

Mario Alvarez held a related workshop on "parent involvement in the school system, developing a means of communication issues in a group context."

Included in the conference literature was the Concilio Consejero's Constitution, for a group of Mexican-American parents of Forest Grove School District No. 15. Also included was a Migrant Parent's Resolution for Migrant workers' educational rights.

"You've got to insist on some of these things" Cargo said, "and you've got to see to it that people who are in the community can have a future for their children."

\*



Maria Luisa Magdalena and her dance troupe performed authentic folk dances before an enthusiastic audience.



erente del día fué e José Jaime, que rtancia de dar a los n bilingual. Cargo, ica era muy pecu- ligencia por medio ene una persona El dijo, "La gente ya sea ciudades, escuelas, o cual- que estar impresi- como yo le digo a escuchas a los an-

geles cuando puedes hablarle al Señor Jesucristo". En otro contexto Cargo dijo, "Y yo también pienso que la gente que está organizada, son las gentes que son escuchadas. Y ustedes tienen que demandar que sus hijos sean educados y que sean educados propiamente."

Mario Alvarez condujo un taller de trabajo relacionado con "envolvimiento de padres en el sistema de la escuela, estableciendo formas de comunicación para grupos."

Incluida en la literatura de la confer-

encia estaba la Constitución de Consejeros del Concilio, para un grupo de padres Mexicanos-Americanos de la escuela, de Forest Grove del Distrito No. 15. También fué incluida la Resolución de Padres Migrantes para los derechos educacionales para trabajadores migratorios.

Cargo dijo, "Ustedes tienen que insistir en algunas de estas cosas", "Y ustedes tienen que ver que la gente que está en la comunidad puedan tener un futuro para los hijos de sus hijos."

Traducido por Pilar Kleier



Alvarez, second from the left, Hector Hinojosa, middle, and Mario Alvarez, right, led the Parent Participation In Education.

Photos by Don Patch

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(continued from p. 2)

number of users will, however, undoubtedly reduce the cost as the Multrum becomes more heavily produced. The problem of "grey water" in rural areas for another - what to do with all the bathtub and kitchen sink water. Smaller septic systems could be used, or that water could be run into holding tanks where scum and grease could be filtered out. The water could be recycled into the garden or into a solar heating system. Finally, and perhaps most realistically - the Multrum is not something most people would order through the mail. It has to be seen to be believed.

This is where the good news lies for people in this area. Just west of Gaston, up Dundee Road at the Cherry Grove Center, finishing touches are being put on a Multrum purchased with donations from community people who support the Center's idea of demonstrating the soundness of this composting toilet. Bob Czimbala, who lives at the Center, hopes to make believers of those who scoff at the idea of a waterless toilet and view it as a return to the horse and buggy days.

Bob explains that many other alternative waste systems exist. A report produced in Quebec, Canada - "Stop the Five Gallon Flush" - by the Minimum Cost Housing Group of McGill University's School of Architecture details 56 possible alternatives. The report concludes that "probably the most beneficial system for dealing with human waste is decomposition (as in the Multrum), where the waste is transformed into a useful product to be used in agriculture. It is a recycling of elements not used by the body." The report continues, "The greatest need is to reduce the cost so that systems can be used by the greatest number of people."

### WVIP TO PROTECT OREGON IMMIGRANTS (continued from p. 1)

or questioned by agents. "It is not necessary to be a lawyer to represent someone in a deportation hearing," he said. "However, non-lawyers should not hesitate to consult the WVIP and National Lawyers Guild lawyers because there are often complex legal issues involved."

Larry Kleinman, WVIP member, explained the right of aliens to bail out of jail, and said bail is usually set at \$2,000.00 in Portland. Release without bail is also possible for local residents. He said the project hopes to establish a permanent bail fund to be used for bail when aliens do not have money themselves.

Rocky Barilla, a lawyer from Marion-Polk Co. Legal Services in Salem, spoke about the authority of INS agents to stop and interrogate people. He said the State Attorney General, James Redden, recently ruled that local police and sheriffs do not have the power to investigate and arrest illegal aliens. Mr. Barilla has filed a lawsuit against local police who have conducted immigration raids.

Attorney Lewis Savage from Multnomah Co. Legal Services described procedures for obtaining permission to remain in the U.S. even after an order of deporta-



The Clivus Multrum: safe, sanitary, waterless and impervious!

Bob believes the Multrum is more than a great invention. He feels that it provides at last a logical conclusion to a chain of events - the "missing link" in the cycle in which we take food out of the soil, consume and digest it and then...up until now, we've merely been flushing it away.

"We are the missing link," he says, "We must take responsibility for our own waste, beginning on an individual level. THAT is social change. The two most important things for survival are clean water and fertilizer and we're running out of both."

This is one area where the individual can get the jump on technology. If everyone stopped flushing away sewage, there would be little need for the treatment plants that overfertilize our water."

And our waters are being overfertilized. After releasing our treated wastes back into rivers and streams, the abundance of nitrogen gives cause for growth of algae, which in turn consumes oxygen, which in turn could kill an entire ocean given large enough amounts. Indeed, the Great Lakes are nearly dead and the bays around our

tion. He said the most common form of relief is voluntary departure, which allows from 10 to 90 days or more for the deportee to arrange his or her affairs and leave the country by themselves.

Project members performed a skit based on a recent deportation hearing involving Jesús Hernández López. Mr. Hernández played himself. In the actual hearing he had been granted voluntary departure. He was arrested in February and his hearing was in April. He is out on \$2,000.00 bail.

The skit demonstrated how a hearing progresses, and also made the point that although an interpreter was present to translate questions asked of Mr. Hernández, the interpreter did not translate or explain the legal proceedings, and it was clear that Mr. Hernández had not understood most of what transpired.

It was suggested that the project could locate and publicize a good Spanish/English dictionary of legal terms.

The WVIP has been approved by the National Lawyers Guild as a summer project for law students. Students from around the country will be paid to work here this summer spreading information

Present law permits entry by close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens, and by a few people whose work skills are needed here. The policy is strongly anti-Communist. For this reason it is much easier for Cubans to enter as refugees than for Mexicans, Chileans or Haitians.

About 200 people are deported from Portland every month. Those figures increase dramatically in the summer when perhaps 30,000 undocumented migrant workers come to Oregon for the harvest. During the summer harassment of Spanish-looking legal residents increases also. Last fall workers were arrested about two weeks before the pears were picked in Hood River. This caused hardship for the farmers and communities as well as denying the rights of the workers. Local schools were closed so the children could work in the orchards.

WVIP will provide speakers or panels for any civic organizations wanting to discuss the economic and personal problems causing and caused by immigration. The project office is located in Room 319 of the Dekum Building, 519 S.W. 3rd, Portland, phone : 222-3906.

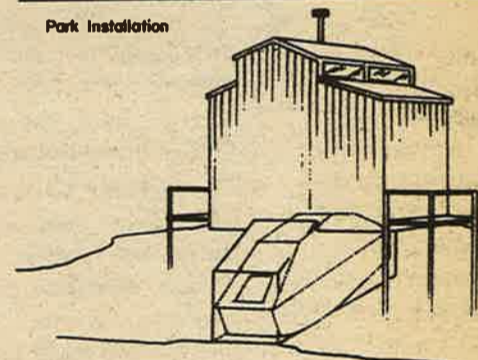
large cesspools are fast becoming cesspools. The Multrum can return that nitrogen rich waste to the soils, and end the pollution of our water.

The Multrum, Bob points out, is ideal for areas that cannot tolerate septic systems. It can be used in any climate, and is impervious to water. It can be left without worry while the family goes on vacation, and is almost impossible to overuse. And although unlikely, should it crack, there is nothing that can leak out.

The Cherry Grove Center has been a retreat and personal growth center for the past two years. Their facilities have been used by countless groups of people who have participated in a variety of workshops, classes and gatherings, geared toward affecting positive personal growth and change. The Center's commitment has expanded and grown, too, where now they would like to provide a place that can demonstrate small scale technologies which individuals can build and use, such as solar water heaters, greenhouses, aquaculture, etc. The Multrum is only the first step.

Bob invites anyone who is interested in seeing the Multrum in action or has questions about it to give him a call at 985-7316. Literature and test results are also available from Ron Davis, P.O. Box 23, Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424, phone 942-2019.

Park installation



Arch. credit for above sketch: Ervin Heston, Portland, Ore.

about the basic human rights of all people present here in the U.S., and encouraging all to exercise those rights. According to WVIP spokespersons, the present methods of the INS enforcement personnel deny those basic rights to foreigners and U.S. citizens who look foreign. Project members will advise anyone with an immigration problem, and will help to obtain an attorney skilled in immigration law for anyone who needs one. It is expected that offices will be opened in Mt. Angel, Woodburn and Salem next month.

WVIP held a workshop on April 30 also. About 35 people attended. The historical and political dimensions of the immigration problem were discussed. Solutions offered ranged from totally open borders, permitting anyone to enter or leave the U.S., to closed borders, like two Berlin walls along the northern and southern borders of the U.S.

President Carter's Cabinet advisors have proposed a modification of the present law giving more equipment and personnel to the Border Patrol, but granting permission for some illegal aliens, who have been here for several years and have jobs, to remain permanently.



# Alternative School To Be Formed

How many of us have suffered at the hands of the traditional public school? Were we as children told "Don't speak Spanish in this school." Did we sit in fear in the back of the room because we were afraid we'd give the "wrong answer" and we'd be laughed at? Were we told "Girls can't be sailors/ boys can't be violinists when they grow up."? How many of us learned to be afraid of failing?

We could have done without those trappings of traditional education.

Now there is an alternative for our 6, 7 and 8 year olds; a bilingual/multi-cultural alternative school is starting up in Hillsboro, an outgrowth of A Child's Place Day Care Center. It will be dedicated to creating a child-centered, non-threatening, non-competitive, non-sexist atmosphere for our children to learn in. It will have a sliding fee scale to include low income families.

The first community meeting was held May 18 at A Child's Place to discuss philosophy, funding, hiring and other issues. Parents and other members of the community were asked to help in any way they can. Anyone interested in participating contact A Child's Place at 951 SE 13th, Hillsboro, phone 648-8413.

## FREE SHOWING ON RENTERS' RIGHTS

Are you a renter? Do you have problems or questions about leases, rental agreements or other aspects of landlord-tenant law?

The Washington County Welfare Hotline and Drop-In Center will present a videotape dealing with these issues on Wednesday, May 25 at 12 noon. A legal services attorney will be available to answer questions after the showing.

The 25-minute production covers the basic principles of a rental agreement, explains the meanings of clauses in the average lease, what can be changed or negotiated in a lease, and the advantages and disadvantages of an oral lease.

The Welfare Hotline and Drop-In Center is located at 276 E. Main Street in Hillsboro. Bring a sack lunch if you wish. Juice and cookies will be provided.

## TESTIFY ON TRI-MET

On Monday, June 6, the Tri-Met Board of Directors will decide the responsibility Tri-Met will assume to solve the regions' transportation problems in the year 1990 and beyond. In May, Tri-Met will ask you to voice your opinions to the Tri-Met Board at a series of public forums. Washington County residents will have a chance to give input at a meeting scheduled for Wednesday, May 25, 7 p.m. in the Beaverton City Hall.

Should Tri-Met undertake a major role, a three or four-fold increase in the number of people that are served today; or should public transportation be less ambitious in helping solve the mobility problem the region faces between now, 1990 and beyond?

Those decisions face us right now.

Tri-Met is undertaking technical analysis of the compatibility and feasibility of several alternatives: - do nothing - no new transit investments; - low cost improvements of the existing system; - improvement of the High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes and expansion into other corridors; - busways - separated roads for exclusive use of buses; and - light rail transit lines.

At present questionnaires are being distributed to riders of Tri-Met. People are urged to locate them and use them to express their opinions.

## SESSION ON STATE LEGISLATION

The public is invited to an informational breakfast meeting Thursday May 26, 1977, 8-9:30 A. M. at the Super Steer, 233 Lincoln in Hillsboro.

Three topics of discussion are: Pre-legislative Session Planning; How to have an Impact on the Legislative Session; and Specific Pieces of Legislation in 1977.

We also hope to promote a county-wide support group for legislation, particularly in preparation for the 1979 session. For more information on this meeting, contact: Teresa Boyle, 648-6646, at Washington County Community Action.

## Report Due On F.G. Schools

In their attempt to impact Forest Grove school policy and procedure, especially with regards to racial discrimination, the Concilio de Padres (Parents Committee) in early May made several recommendations to the School Board of District No. 15. One recommendation, that the Concilio de Padres be recognized by the School Board in an advisory capacity, was discussed at the Board's May 12th meeting.

In a letter dated May 13th, D. Herbert Armstrong, Superintendent-Clerk of Forest Grove Public School District No. 15, wrote to the Concilio, outlining his own recommendations to the School Board concerning the Concilio's requests. He has recommended, first, that the Concilio de Padres not be officially recognized by the Board, indicating that this follows with general school policy: that no particular interest group be given special recognition. His recommendation was accepted by the Board. No representation from the Concilio was present at the meeting, which Armstrong said was unfortunate. The letter continues, "This is in no way intended to imply that the members of the Board of Directors lack an interest in the concerns of the Concilio. The Board indicated its hope that the Concilio de Padres will continue to function. The Board will be interested in accepting input from its membership."

Armstrong's second recommendation was the establishing of a Board-appointed commission under the leadership of Mrs. Ellen Stevens. This recommendation involves a de-commission of the Affirmative Action and Human Relations Committee and the establishment of a ten member Equal Opportunity in Education Commission, composed of staff members, parents and general public members, including people from "protected groups", i.e., people identified in federal and state affirmative action and equal education opportunity laws. The Concilio de Padres would have representatives.

This committee, as recommended by Armstrong, could review and investigate complaints, monitor programs and hiring

practices, make evaluations and further recommendations with regards to equal opportunity laws. The Board has as yet taken no action on this recommendation which is expected to be discussed and possibly voted upon at the May 26th School Board meeting at Central School.

An on-site visit was conducted May 10th by a team of 5 people from the State Department of Education to review District No. 15 compliance with Oregon State anti-discrimination law in schools (ORS 659.150). This compliance review was requested by the school district itself. The team visited the High School and Neil Armstrong Junior High, interviewed staff members and students and met with central office personnel.

That evening the team talked with members of the Concilio de Padres. Members of the Concilio feel that a positive exchange took place between their group and the State team.

Each member of the State team will report their findings to Larry Mylnechuk, equal education and legal specialist for the Department of Education, who will submit a final report to Verne Duncan, State Superintendent of Schools. The report on the status of District 15's compliance is expected to be released by the end of this month. Should the District be found out of compliance, they will be required to correct the non-compliance at the risk of losing state funds. Parents, students, staff and educators alike are awaiting the results of that evaluation.

JS

## PCC OFFERS WOMEN'S OUTREACH

Portland Community College reaches out to women in a free workshop designed to show them not only how to return to college, but it also offers some of the reasons why they should return.

The workshop is scheduled for Thursday, May 26 at the Rock Creek Center, 17705 N.W. Springville Road from 9 a.m. to noon.

# Petition Supports Chicano Library

Students at the University of California, Berkeley, have begun circulating petitions to build support for their request for additional space for the Chicano Studies Library there.

The library was founded as a result of the 1969 Third World Strike on the Berkeley campus. Since then, it has developed into one of the most comprehensive libraries on contemporary Hispanic America. The library is supported by both university and student funds.

In December of last year, the library submitted an extensive report to Vice-Chancellor Ira M. Heyman, requesting the conversion of the two adjacent classrooms for library purposes. Since then the library

has changed their request to the nearby South Hall Annex which will be vacant by June 30, and will not require the use of any current classroom space.

The report submitted to Vice-Chancellor Heyman noted that the library is currently operating in only one-third of the space they need, according to the University's own standards.

When Heyman's endorsement of the plan was not forthcoming, students who use the library began the petition effort, and have so far collected several hundred signatures.

The drive for more space is being spearheaded by Friends of the Chicano Studies Library, a student-user support

group. Antonio Aguirre, a spokesperson for the group, said in a recent statement, "The Chicano Library has been serving students and researchers from all over the world, as well as the general public, and has proved its value to both University and community many times over. It is now so crowded that it is next to impossible to study, or even maneuver in the room...more space is definitely what is needed if the library is to continue its valuable services."

In addition to books, the library contains a multi-media collection of art slides, films, maps, newspapers dating back to the 1800's, and archival materials from throughout the Southwest. It has been vis-

ited by international scholars and officials seeking information on Spanish-speaking people in the United States, including representatives from France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, England, Mexico and Latin America, and the Soviet Union.

Concerned students met Wednesday, May 4 with Raul Cardenas, Assistant Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs, regarding their request. Cardenas stated that he was impressed with the amount of work that was being done on the project, and offered to try to arrange a meeting between students and Vice-Chancellor Heyman, who has the final say in the matter.

\*



# WVIP Proteger Derechos (continuado desde p. 1)

Larry Kleinman, miembro del WVIP, explicó el derecho de extranjeros de salir bajo fianza, y dijo que la fianza por lo general es de \$2,000.00. Salir libre sin fianza también es posible para los residentes locales. Dijo que el proyecto espera establecer un fondo permanente de dinero para ser utilizado como fianza cuando los extranjeros no tienen dinero propio.

Rocky Barilla, un abogado de Marion-Polk County Legal Services en Salem, habló de la autoridad que tienen los agentes del INS para parar e interrogar a la gente. Dijo que el Abogado General del Estado de Oregon, James Redden, recientemente hizo una decisión que la policía local y sherifes no tienen el poder para investigar e aprehender a extranjeros ilegales. El Sr. Barilla ha registrado un litigio o sea "law suit" contra la policía local quien ha conducido incursiones de la inmigración.

El abogado Louis Savage de Multnomah County Legal Services describió los procedimientos para obtener permiso a quedarse uno en los Estados Unidos aún después de una orden de deportación. Dijo que la forma más común de alivio es "salida voluntaria" cual permite a uno de diez a noventa días o más para que el deportado arregle sus asuntos y salga del país por su propia voluntad.

Unos miembros del proyecto hicieron un teatrecito basado en una corte de deportación tocante a Jesús Hernández López. El Señor Hernández hizo el papel de su misma persona. En la corte verdadera se le ha concedido "la salida voluntaria". El fue arrestado en febrero de este año y su corte fue en abril. Está libre bajo fianza de

\$2,000.00. El teatro hizo claro como progresa una corte y también hizo el punto que aunque había una interprete presente para traducir preguntas que se le habían al Señor Hernández, la interprete no traducía o explicaba los procedimientos legales y fue evidente que el no había entendido la mayor parte de lo que pasaba. Fue sugerido que el Proyecto halle y publique un buen diccionario de terminos legales en español e ingles.

El WVIP ha sido aprobado por el National Lawyers' Guild como un proyecto de verano para estudiantes de la ley. Estudiantes de varias partes del país recibirán sueldo para que trabajen aquí esparciendo información tocante a los derechos humanos de toda la gente que está aquí en los Estados Unidos y animandolos a ejercitar esos derechos. Según los del Proyecto, los métodos actuales de los agentes de INS niegan los derechos humanos básicos de todas las personas que están aquí - extranjeros y ciudadanos que parecen extranjeros. Miembros del proyecto aconsejarán a cualquier persona quien tenga problemas de inmigración e ayudarán a obtener un(a) abogado(a) quien sepa la ley de la inmigración para alguien quien necesite ayuda legal. Piensan abrir oficinas en Mt. Angel, Woodburn, y Salem el mes próximo.

También hubo una conferencia el 30 de Abril a la cual vinieron 35 personas. Las dimensiones históricas y políticas del problema de inmigración fueron discutidas. Ofrecieron soluciones variando desde tener fronteras totalmente abiertas permitiendo a cualquier persona que entre o salga de los Estados Unidos, hasta fronteras completamente cerradas, como dos paredes

de Berlín a lo largo de las fronteras del norte y del sur de los Estados Unidos.

Los consejeros del Presidente Carter han propuesto una modificación de la ley actual dando al Patrol de la Frontera más equipo y personal, pero consediendo permiso para algunos extranjeros sin papeles quien han estado aquí por varios años y tienen trabajo que permanescan aquí.

La ley actual permite entrar por los familiares cercanos de ciudadanos americanos y extranjeros residentes permanentes e algunas personas quienes tienen habilidades que se necesitan aquí. La póliza es firmamente contra-Comunista. Por esta razón es más fácil que entren los Cubanos como refugiados, que gente de México, Chile, o Haití.

El INS hace una estimación que entre ocho y doce millones de extranjeros sin papeles se encuentran aquí. El año pasado más de 800,000 fueron deportados, y 640,000 de ellos fueron mandados a México. Al ser arrestados, casi todos admitieron su estado ilegal a los oficiales, y

firmaron documentos que les quitaban sus derechos legales y fueron mandados en botes a la frontera inmediatamente.

Cerca de 200 personas son deportadas de Portland cada mes. Estas figuras aumentan dramáticamente durante el verano también aumentan las amenazas a la gente que parecen Mexicana y que son residentes legales. El otoño pasado trabajadores fueron arrestados dos semanas antes de la pesca de peras en Hood River. Esto causó apuros para los rancheros y comunidades a la vez negando los derechos de los trabajadores. Porque no había piscadores, escuelas locales se cierran para que los niños trabajaran en las huertas.

WVIP proveerá un representante para cualquier organización cívica que quiera discutir los problemas económicos y personales que causan y que son causados por la inmigración.

La oficina del proyecto está localizada en el edificio Dekum, No. 319, 519 S.W. 3rd, Portland, Oregon, teléfono (503) 222-3906.

*Traducido por Kristin Ludwig*

CORTEZ: What about Ruben, Sra. Vidalez?

SRA. VIDALEZ: "He was careless and is going to have to learn that he can only depend on his family and his people."

How many mother live with that fear? Who are "they"? Why is there a "them" and "us"? What is this fear doing to them and to us? These questions would keep our social scientists busy for a long, long time.

What is important to this writer is that children have reached a point where physical harm and name-calling has become their way to communicate with each other.

Only through education can the fears created from cultural differences be understood and appreciated. When they are, communication will take more positive forms and become exciting because of the friendships created, not because of the understandings destroyed.

*(Shortly after the incident occurred, Cornelius police were notified and began an investigation. Ruben, his friends, family and neighbors have all been questioned. To date, no one has been arrested for what happened to Ruben.)*

## Youth Assaulted; Mother Expresses Fears

By Arturo Cortez

*(Ruben Vidalez is a 13 year old Chicano youth who attends Neil Armstrong Junior High in Forest Grove. On Thursday, April 28, he was assaulted by two Anglo youths and suffered second degree burns over his face. Arturo Cortez interviewed Ruben and his mother, Señora Vidalez at their home. Here is their story:*

RUBEN: "As I was walking home from school through Harleman park I ran into two anglo guys that asked me to help them look for some money they had dropped in the grass. I got down on my knees and was helping them look for the money when I saw some black sandy-like stuff in the grass. It was spread out in a circle-like manner. As I asked them what it was I saw a match drop right in the center of it. A big puff of smoke came up in my face and my skin felt as if it was coming off."

CORTEZ: What did you do?

RUBEN: "I screamed for help and saw the two guys riding off on ten speed bikes. I screamed for five or ten minutes. I felt as if no one cared about me. Finally someone came with a wet rag and put it on my face. He (the person who gave Ruben the rag for his face) took me home and my mother was so scared and panicky at the sight of me that I felt I was the most terrible looking kid in the world. That was really scary."

CORTEZ: How do you feel about what happened to Ruben, Señora Vidalez?

SRA. VIDALEZ: "Really bad. But as a Chicana mother I have learned to live with the fear that someday one of my 14 children will run into someone that is ignorant."

CORTEZ: What do you mean?

SRA. VIDALEZ: "Well, someone who is racist to the extent that he or she would physically harm someone else, or maybe even kill someone because of their color."



Ruben Vidalez, a few days after he was assaulted

Don Patch photo



## Video Show Rated: "Not Bad..."

"Money, money, money! You're not going to have very much of it, and you want to lose very little of it. Knowing the rules of the tenant-landlord game is going to save you bucks. Maybe even get you big ones, if you play your cards right. For example..."

The above is part of the presentation given to high school seniors as part of the Oregon Legal Services Traveling Video Law Show. For the past month Larry Hott, one of Legal Services' Washington County attorneys, has been showing a fast-paced video tape at high schools around the county. The tape concerns what should and should not be included in rental leases, and other basic problems of renting.

After the tape is shown, Larry talks to the classes about the important points. "I try to say things that will stick in their minds. They won't remember the details six months from now so I drive home a few simple points. Like, make a list of the conditions of the dwelling the day you move in. Then send it to the landlord, return receipt requested. In the end this will save you money. If you lose your security deposit for damage you didn't do, it's like throwing away a week's salary."

The presentation has been well received by the students. After each class Larry asks for short, written critiques. The following are some of the typical responses.

"I think that the film was very humorous, funny, a gas, super, exotic. Evaluation of T.V. guest person: very good, funny, a good story teller."

"I enjoyed the video tape a lot and thought it was well made. You gave a good talk and told us some important things



Legal Services attorney Larry Hott

that we will need to know in the future.

"I thought that it was a good production because it showed how people reacted to the landlord, and it told you some of the things you can do if a landlord gives you bull about something."

"...I'm surprised at how many people I know who are renting who do everything the landlord says - and who don't bargain with him."

"One to ten: Tape - 9. Talk - 9. T.V. set - 2. Nothing's a 10."

"Not bad."

Hott stressed that the tape was not only for high school students. "We showed the tape at the Elsie Stuhr Senior Center to an enthusiastic crowd. We are planning on having it shown at neighborhood houses and possibly in factory lunchrooms. Our goal is that people be aware of their rights as tenants." Legal services isn't stopping at tenant-landlord law. A tape on how to present a small claims case is already being shown, and tapes on negotiating and how to be a witness are in preparation.

## CETA Jobs Open Up May 23rd

A total of 353 new jobs will be available in June through the CETA offices serving Washington County and the non-Portland area of Multnomah County. Part of CETA's Special Projects program, the jobs will last through 12 months and are in a wide variety of areas.

To be eligible for these jobs, a person must 1) be a resident of Washington County or the non-Portland area of Multnomah county; 2) be unemployed for the past 15 weeks or receiving AFDC; and 3) meet the CETA family income guidelines. If a person is not eligible now but will be eligible within the next 6 or 8 weeks, they may still qualify for a CETA Special Projects job.

Jobs are scattered throughout both counties. Some are clerical, labor, working with agencies and special programs, with government, libraries and in the media. Community Action will have 11 jobs available.

People living in either county are eligible to work in either county, but to be considered in both counties they must apply in each office. The Washington county office is at 150 NE 3rd in Hillsboro; the Multnomah county office is at 12790 SE Stark, Room 206, in Portland. Listings for the jobs in each county are at both offices.

One fourth of the total jobs will be released for application Monday, May 23. These jobs begin June 1st. Another 25 percent of the jobs open for application June 6th and work begins one week later. The remaining half of the jobs will be released at two week intervals.

People interested in applying are encouraged to sign up now. You can make an appointment by calling Marti Barrett in Hillsboro at 640-1781 or Nina Lindstrom in Portland at 256-0535.

# Gleaning Handbook To Be Published Soon

by Gail Glass

"We live in a land big enough and rich enough to feed and shelter our residents easily. Yet every year people go hungry, while at the same time large amounts of crops, fruit as well as vegetables, waste in fields and orchards." Thus begins the introduction to the Gleaning Handbook: A training and organizational aid based on the Washington County Community Action Organization's Gleaning Cooperative.

The Gleaning Project is a system whereby persons in Washington County who have a low income, are elderly, or have handicaps, qualify to utilize farm fresh produce which is left after commercial harvesting and would otherwise be wasted. Those able to go to the fields and orchards to pick produce for themselves "adopt" a household or individual who is not able to participate in the actual gleaning of crops. An important aspect of the project is that of self-help. While the crops

are donated, the clients may go and pick for themselves and their adoptees. Self-esteem and social benefits are not measurable in dollars and cents, but they constitute a significant benefit for all involved in this cost-effective project.

The Gleaning Handbook tells the history of WCCAO's Gleaning Project which began in March, 1973, when Monika Belcher presented her idea to agencies dedicated to assisting people with low-incomes. WCCAO provided technical assistance and office supplies to launch the program. A total of \$125.00 was donated to the project that first year and was spent on canning jars and lids. Donations from family gardens made up one third of the total contributions in 1973. 125 households benefited from the Gleaning Project in its first year of operation. Involvement of farmers and clients rapidly increased. In 1974 the Gleaning Project adopted the OEO poverty income guidelines. That same year WCCAO pledged \$3,250.00 and the

project benefited 207 households (representing 671 people), thanks to the donations of 74 farmers and gardeners.

In 1976, the Metro Area Gleaning Cooperative was formed. The Cooperative included Community Action Agencies of Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas and Columbia counties and the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee. The Handbook includes summary reports from each of the participating agencies and statements of the total store price value of gleaned crops.

The Gleaning Handbook, having documented WCCAO's Gleaning Project and the Metro Area Gleaning Cooperative, presents a system whereby other agencies can assess the feasibility of a gleaning project in their area. The handbook addresses itself to such topics as program cost, staff training, insurance, tax-deductible donations, and coordination with nutrition education programs. The Handbook includes a Reference Manual for the Gleaning Staff which contains suggestions for handling of pub-

licity, car-pools, supervision of gleaners in fields, telephone contacts, in-kind donations, filing systems and sample letters and forms (such as sign-up sheets and release forms). The Handbook is now being printed by WCCAO and should be available for sale by the end of this month. The cost of the Gleaning Handbook is \$2.00. For further information, contact Monica Belcher at WCCAO 648-6646.

A legislative bill is currently being drafted which will affect farmers donating to the Gleaning Project. The bill is sponsored by the House Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources. The bill proposes to allow sole proprietorship farmers 10 percent tax credit on crops donated to non-profit organizations. The tax credit would be computed by using 100 percent of the wholesale value of crops donated. Letters of support will be needed. For more information on this legislation, contact Terry Boyle at WCCAO, 648-6646.

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# "Urban Super-County" Merger Discussed

by Manny Frishberg

For the past few months, state legislators have been discussing a plan to re-order the county boundaries in the three-county Portland metropolitan area. The plan, aimed at enacting recommendations of the Tri-county Local Government Commission, is in the form of two bills now under consideration, house bills HB 2070 and Hb 3284. In general, these bills would merge the urban, developed areas of Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, first into a Metropolitan Service District (MSD), then into an "urban super-county."

The Metropolitan Service District, proposed under HB 2070, would consolidate the functions of local inter-governmental agencies, such as CRAG (Columbia Regional Association of Governments) and Tr-Met. The "second phase" would be to transform the new MSD into the urban county. This second phase is the purpose of '3284' which has been the subject of recent public hearings throughout the greater three-county area. The hearings began smoothly enough for the special committee on the reorganization, with a meeting in late April at Portland's county courthouse. However, the proponents of the measure have encountered rough going at Mount Hood, Washington County, and Clackamas County.

While the few who bothered to attend the Portland hearing were for the most part accepting of the entire idea and anxious to work out the bugs, most of the rural witnesses were appalled by the idea. One man testifying at Mount Hood Community College said that he had at first

thought it was a politician's trick for publicity. "Then, I came to this meeting," he told the committee, "and find out you're serious about this." Such reactions have caused Representatives Mike Ragsdale and Rick Gustafson, who have been giving the public presentations of the bill, to tone down the enthusiasm of their approach. Both are among the legislation's sponsors.

The main reasons offered for the plan have to do with the inefficiency and duplication of urban services and the failure of agencies like CRAG to perform in a popular and responsive way. Rep. Ragsdale described these agencies as "an unresponsive third-tier of government." Repeatedly, he called for "a return to the traditional two-tiered system of government which people are used to and recognize."

Gustafson then explained the measure point by point, starting with a lesson on the history of county boundaries in Oregon. His point was that such county reorganizations had not been unusual in the first seven decades of the state's history. According to Gustafson, new county borders would allow such activities as land use planning, to be more responsive to the special needs of urban and rural areas. The proposed boundaries were chosen to deal with the sentiment coming from rural citizens who feel overpowered by Portland, and who would like to be freed from their forced association with the city interest.

Boundaries chosen for the "urban county" are drawn around the towns of Sherwood, Wilsonville, Oregon City, Milwaukie, Lake Oswego, Happy Valley, Troutdale, Beaverton, Aloha, Tigard, and King City. Gustafson explained that Hillsboro was not included so that Washington County would not have to build

a new seat. (This logic did not please residents of rural Clackamas County who noticed their own county seat being swallowed.)

While numerous people wanted to voice their own opinions on why they did not like the proposal, two or three major objections continually resurfaced. The first, and probably most difficult to respond to is money. While city and suburban residents see advantages to the merger in combining costly services, the resulting 'rural counties' face basic fiscal problems. Ray Miller, speaking for the Washington County Board of Commissioners, pointed out the actual dollar figure cost of the plan to Washington County. Briefly, the impact would be to reduce the county's population by 62 percent. At the same time, the county would be left with only 28 percent of its present tax base while still supplying services more than 88 percent of the current size. Related matters such as splitting the bounded indebtedness (the amount the county owes in loans through bonds) for such projects as the courthouse and the loss of potential federal revenue sharing money due to the drop in population were also pointed out.

David Soucy, mayor of Forest Grove, told the council that he saw no benefit to his town from the move. Forest Grove, he said, would be forced to contract services from the larger body and would, in effect, be left with less representation. Asked if he believed that some regional consolidation of services would help, he said that "size increases problems." However, when asked if Forest Grove should be in or out of the new urban county, were it to finally pass, he responded that Forest Grove's city council

was divided, but he would have to say "in." On the other hand, Claude Krausnich of the Hillsboro City Council, preferred to be left out of the urban county but to contract for services. It will be an interesting trick to please them both.

The other main objection to the bill was the election provision. This states that acceptance of the proposal would be determined by a vote of the residents only of the proposed "urban county." Furthermore, it would be a simple majority of the entire region approving or rejecting the plan. The wording used for this, "a vote of those affected by the proposal" seemed to inflame the witnesses in particular. Time and again, people insisted that all residents of the three counties are affected.

They also wanted each county to be allowed to choose independently whether they would be a party to the plan. Concerns were expressed that Portland's voters could overwhelm the rest of the area. Many people felt the plan was being "shoved down their throats."

A representative of the Washington County Grange spoke against the reorganization as it is now constituted. He said that no Grange member he knew favored the plan, pointing to the population problems as a chief objection.

Tom Hughes of the Hillsboro City Council was both eloquent and conciliatory in his opposition. He said he was certain that this was "not conspiracy on the part of the city." He said he didn't think the legislators were that foolish. He called the plan "well intentioned" and an "error of the heart, not the head." He also called the plan "dismal" for the rural areas.

## Merger Discussion Moved To Salem

by Tode Oshin

The House Special Committee on County Reorganization, having seen HB 3284 come under heavy fire at three out of four recent public hearings, withdrew to Salem, where, on Thursday evening, May 12, they held a public work session on the bill.

At first all went well. In little more than an hour, they dealt with most of the major complaints voiced by those who testified against the bill during public hearings. In a series of unanimous votes, the committee changed the voting arrangements so that a majority vote in each of the three entire counties is necessary, reworked the boundary commission and the entire schedule for adoption, assured present government employees in the area of job and pension rights, and revised the boundaries in three places.

The boundary revisions were the subject of an amusing bit of maneuvering by Representative Glen Whallon of Clack-

amas County. The committee began by resolving the fate of the northwestern corner of Multnomah County, which, being outside the boundaries of the proposed urban county, had, under the original wording, been lumped with the eastern part of the county and the rural portions of Clackamas County. The committee put the Multnomah County portion of Sauvie Island in Columbia County, and the so-called "Forest Park" area, between Washington County and the Willamette River, into the new county. With this addition, they were then able to remove Oregon City from the urban county and give it back, as a county seat, to Clackamas County without cutting the total area of the new county below the state constitutional minimum of 400 square miles. Under the guise of removing from the urban boundaries a section of rural Clackamas County, originally included because of supposedly imminent urbanization, Whallon, who has opposed the bill from the start, then proposed an amendment which would have cut the urban county's area to under 400

square miles. He almost managed to sneak it through, explaining that restrictions on sewer building would prevent the area's development, but Representative Rod Monroe caught on. Whallon then withdrew his amendment and voted for the other boundary changes, explaining that, in the unlikely event that the plan was implemented, he wanted Clackamas County to retain Oregon City, its county seat.

With all of these rather basic issues resolved, the committee moved on to more thorny questions - those involving the inequalities to be faced in combining areas with differing tax rates and services. After discussing these problems with no apparent progress for 45 minutes, and having defeated, by a vote of 5 to 3, a motion to table the bill, the committee decided to dodge the issue by asking the legislature to create a special committee to consider the problem and report proposed solutions to the 1979 legislature.

The amendments passed in Thursday's session still have to be written up in legal terms and approved by the commit-

tee. As soon as this is done they expect to pass the bill out to the House. Its fate there is uncertain at best.

Should the bill pass both House and Senate, and be put on the ballot, it faces almost certain defeat now that the voting procedures have been changed. Results from a questionnaire distributed at the public hearings show that 66 of 74 respondents from inside the proposed new county and 20 of 25 from outside the boundaries oppose the plan. Even given the changes of Thursday night, and an intense publicity effort, it is doubtful that Washington or Clackamas Counties will pass the measure. As Representative Ted Achilles of Clackamas County remarked towards the end of the session, "I think one of the votes we took earlier this evening, when we allowed each of the three counties to vote...might well spell the doom of it right there. I think there is very little likelihood of Clackamas County support being pulled together in time and numbers sufficient to bring this home."