

The Rural Tribune

Volume 6, Number 8

Published Monthly

October 1978



CETA Funds Slashed

by Judy Schilling

City, county and private non-profit organizations and their employees were all dealt a blow this week with passage of new legislation which affects CETA funding nationwide. The legislation reauthorizes CETA's funding for the next 4 years, but with substantial cuts.

Some areas might not feel much of a crunch as parts of the CETA funds that go to a community are based on local rates of unemploy-

ment. But Washington County has an unemployment rate now just below 4 per cent, down from a 7.6 per cent rate that was reached last year. Consequently, and ironically, this rise in employment will lessen the area's allocation of money to be used to put, or keep, people in jobs.

And with the cut in jobs comes a cut in services being provided, especially hitting the area's lower income people who receive direct benefits from the agencies which use CETA

employees to fill their manpower needs.

CETA Administrator Maureen Fries, who heads up the Multnomah-Washington County Manpower Consortium, advises that things may not be as bad as they look. Some discretionary funds have been attached to the legislation and these could be used to fill gaps in job subsidies. "But," she says, "to be safe, we are planning for the worst." They are waiting for a final announcement be-

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fore sending out termination letters giving two week notices to workers.

Not all types of CETA jobs are affected with this legislation. Only jobs under Title II and Title VI of the CETA act are concerns right now. These jobs are for people who are chronically underemployed or unemployed (Title II) because of lack of job skills, or for people who are "cyclically" unemployed (Title VI) because of poor economic conditions that make it harder for skilled or semi-skilled people to find jobs in private industry.

Title II jobs in this area will receive a total of \$2.2 million. Title

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School Fees Waived For Low Income

(En español, p. 2)

Complaints over the past year of low income students being left out of classroom activities because of their inability to pay certain school fees has led the Washington County Welfare Advisory Board to investigate.

They found that school fees must be waived in full or in part for those students who qualify for a free or low-cost school lunch, according to Oregon State law. Some specific provisions of the law, that went into effect just this summer, outline which fees may and may not be charged by schools.

Low income students or students who feel that payment of certain fees would be a hardship, may request a fee waiver through the school's counselors or principal.

Waivers apply to most fees and tuition. The exceptions are: driver's education for which schools may require tuition; items of personal use such as student body cards, class rings, and yearbooks; and fees for class projects that the student will keep, if that project is not part of the class requirements, for example, a sewing or shop class project that is not part of the regular assigned work.

However, individual schools deal with fees differently and students should check with school officials to determine whether they can receive a waiver or loan even when the law does not mandate that a fee be waived.

Following is a summary of legal requirements for school fees:

TUITION. Any student between ages 6 and 21 who is a resident of a school district, is entitled to a free education. A school district cannot charge any tuition for courses which are part of the regular school program. For courses that are not part of the regular program, such as summer courses and driver's education, the school may charge. But a low income student is required to pay only as much as welfare provides (\$12 to \$30 depending on the grade level of the student).

BOOK RENTAL. Text books must be loaned to low income students without charge although a returnable deposit may be required.

SUPPLIES. Schools must provide

any materials which a student must have to meet minimum course requirements.

LOCKS. Deposits may be required
P.E. UNIFORMS AND TOWELS. Students must pay a towel fee if

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WCCAO
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Or.
97123

Non-profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 129
Hillsboro, Ore.

Postal Customer, Local

FACTS & DATES

INFORMACION PARA VOTAR

Vote el 7 de noviembre. Se puede registrar para votar si usted:

- Es ciudadano Americano.
- Si tiene 18 años de edad o más para el día de la elección.
- Es residente de Oregon y ha permanecido en el estado 20 días antes de la elección.

Puede registrarse de nuevo si usted:

- Se cambió de dirección.
 - Cambió de nombre por algún motivo.
 - Quiere cambiar de partido. (No se permite hacerlo 20 días antes de las elecciones.
- ¿Necesita votar en ausencia? Usted puede hacerlo si:
- Vota personalmente en la oficina de elecciones.
 - Vota por correo. (Pida a la oficina de elecciones una boleta para votar en ausencia. Se la enviarán, lléna y regrésela por correo.)
- Cuando pida la boleta incluya:
- a. La dirección en que está.
 - b. A dónde quiere que le envíen su boleta (si es diferente la dirección).
 - c. Dé la razón.
 - d. Su firma.

Las boletas para votar en ausencia se pueden obtener en los últimos 30 días antes de las elecciones.

¿Está usted incapacitado físicamente y necesita votar en ausencia? Pida su boleta de ausencia y automáticamente se le enviará en cada elección.

FEES WAIVED

Continued from p. 1

they use towels supplied by the school. However, students do have the option to bring P.E. clothes and towels from home.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Schools must loan instruments to low income students without charge.

FIELD TRIPS. Fees may be charged if the trip is not a requirement of a course.

Volume 6, Number 8 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and is funded by the Community Services Administration of the federal government. There is no charge for The Rural Tribune. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to low income and minority people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 276 E. Main, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinion of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration.

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RURAL CONFERENCE SET

November 13 and 14 are the dates for Rural America's Conference on the Rural Northwest, to be held at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle.

The meeting has been divided into 3 sections: housing; health; and land, water and resources. Workshops and panel discussions are scheduled, with group meetings on regional cooperation and coalition building for rural issues advocacy.

Preservation of the family farm, the containment of agribusiness, the strengthening of the rural economy, the right to water, and new energy technology are some topics to be explored in the land and resources session. Rural health topics include disease prevention, organizing rural health care centers, and health education.

Special evening sessions will focus on issues relating to farmworkers, native Americans, rural women and the rural elderly.

Registration for the conference is \$20 for RA members, \$30 for non-members (with opportunity to become a member for no extra fee) and \$15 for students. Registration will begin Sunday, November 12 at 4 p.m. That evening a slide presentation on agriculture and rural life in the People's Republic of China will be given by Roger Blobaum, chairperson of Rural America. Workshops begin at 9 a.m., Monday, November 13 continuing through 4:30 p.m. Tuesday.

ASISTENCIA E INFORMACION ACERCA DE LAS DROGAS

Los problemas de alcohol y drogas los tienen solamente las personas enfermas, verdad? Pues no, a pesar de las creencias comunes la verdad es una historia completamente diferente.

La adicción, el abuso ocasional o de cualquier otra manera inclinación hacia las drogas o al alcohol son problemas de cualquiera persona. Problemas que han sido reconocidos y entendidos y en la mayoría de los casos han sido solucionados.

En la ciudad de Forest Grove hay asistencia e información disponible para cualquier persona que la solicite o necesite. Esta oficina está localizada en 1933 Pacific Ave., Forest Grove, Oregon y el teléfono es 357-9573, teniendo como Consejeros a Juan Bautista y Blas Lopez y sirviendo como personas de ayuda para Ud., mostrándole la experiencia y conocimientos.

CAP, SHELTER HOUSE MOVE

The week of October 23rd, Washington County Community Action will be moving to new office space at 245 S. 2nd in Hillsboro. Their phone number will remain the same: 648-6646.

All Community Action programs except its Emergency Services will be moving. Emergency Services specialists will remain in the old building at 546 E. Baseline, and CAP's Shelter House will move into the Baseline location.

IMAGE: REACHING OUT TO HISPANIC COMMUNITY

IMAGE's aim to develop employment opportunities for Hispanic Americans recently led to the opening of the Vacancy Outreach Services (VOS). VOS will recruit and refer Hispanic Americans to vacancies at the Department of Labor, other agencies, and the private sector. Additionally, VOS assists Hispanic Americans already in the public sector who seek career mobility.

VOS has a network of Hispanic community organizations and IMAGE chapters throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Write VOS at P.O. Box 4087, Arlington, Virginia 22204 or call (703) 920-2992.

PARA LA FAMILIA

Hay muchas publicaciones para la familia que pueden ser obtenidas gratis del Washington County Extension Service. Son una parte del Programa Español de Oregon State University en Corvallis y se incluyen tópicos como: servicios para consumidores, información de cocina y nutrición, y modos buenos de comprar.

También publica el Extension Service un boletín mensual—"Para Usted y Su Familia." En octubre el le debe información para calafatear su hogar contra el invierno, unas recetas, información para comprar zapatos y más. Para obtenerlo, escribe al Extension Service, Courthouse, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123.

Cuotas Escolares Deben Ser Aplazadas

Las quejas de los estudiantes que no toman parte en las actividades escolares, dado a su inhabilidad de pagar las cuotas han hecho que la Mesa Consejera de Asistencia Publica se ponga a investigar.

Ellos encontraron que las cuotas escolares deben ser aplazadas totalmente o parcialmente para aquellos estudiantes que califican para alimentos escolares gratuitos o bajo costo de acuerdo con la Ley de Oregon. Algunas provisiones específicas de la Ley que entraron en efecto este verano, determinan cuales cuotas se pueden cobrar y cuales no en las escuelas.

Estudiantes de bajos recursos o estudiantes que demuestren que algunas o ciertas cuotas podrían ser difíciles de pagar, deben de requerir un aplazamiento a través de sus Consejeros escolares o del Director. Los aplazamientos aplican a la mayoría de las cuotas. Las excepciones son: las cuotas son requeridas por la escuela en la educación de manejar vehículos, artículos de uso personal, tales como, tarjetas o credenciales de estudiantes anillos de graduación y libros de texto y cuotas para algunos

proyectos en el salón de clases que el estudiante podrá guardar, si ese proyecto no es parte de lo que se requiere o exija en la clase, por ejemplo: una clase o taller de costura que no es parte de un trabajo asignado regularmente.

Comoquiera los individuos y estudiantes escolares que tratan con cuotas diferentes debe verificar con los oficiales de la escuela para determinar si ellos pueden recibir un aplazamiento o préstamo aun cuando la ley no lo mande o requiera que una cuota sea aplazada. Lo siguiente es un Resumen de los requisitos para las cuotas escolares:

CUOTAS. Cualquier estudiante entre las edades de 6 a 21 años que son residentes del distrito escolar, tiene derecho a una educación gratuita. Un distrito escolar no puede cobrar ninguna cuota por cursos que son parte del curso regular de la escuela. Por cursos que no son parte del programa escolar regular, tales como cursos de verano y educación de manejar vehículos, la escuela automáticamente debe cobrar. Pero un

estudiante de bajos recursos es requerido a pagar solamente lo que la Asistencia Publica le permita (12 a 30 dolares, dependiendo del grado escolar del estudiante).

RENTA DE LIBROS. Libros de Texto deben ser prestados a los estudiantes de bajos recursos sin cargo alguno aunque un depósito puede ser requerido.

SUMINISTRO. Las escuelas deben proveer cualquier material que un estudiante necesite tener para reunir los requisitos que los cursos exigen.

CHAVETAS O ARMARIOS. Depósitos son requeridos.

UNIFORME Y TOALLAS DE EDUCACION FISICA. Estudiantes deben pagar una cuota por las toallas si ellos usan suministros escolares, comoquiera los estudiantes tienen la opción de traer ropa y toallas de la casa para la clase de educación física.

INSTRUMENTOS MUSICALES. La escuela debe prestar instrumentos a los estudiantes de bajos recursos sin cargo.

VIAJES DE ESTUDIOS. Las cuotas deben ser cobradas si el viaje no es requerido por el curso. □

Local Government Skewed Toward Heavy Growth

Washington County is destined to be a growth center in Oregon. It seems inevitable. It has a good highway system, good water and sewer systems. It has land. It is so blessed with advantages that it is fated to grow. Who is controlling the growth? Do most people want the area to grow so fast? Are everyone's interests being kept in mind? Or are the decision-makers only representing a few people, inviting fast growth which only a few really want, but with which everyone has to live?

According to Greg Eades, Assistant City Manager for Hillsboro, "most of the cities' business is dealing with growth" these days. City Council works closely with the Planning Commission and the Planning and Zoning Hearings Board in making most of the planning-related decisions. The Planning Commission does city planning in keeping with LCDC guidelines, and the Planning and Zoning Hearings Board decides on individual zoning changes, variances, and other matters as they are applied for. Both groups are appointed by City Council as vacancies occur each January.

The seven-member Hillsboro Planning Commission, in accordance with city ordinance and state statute requires that . . . "No more than two voting members shall be engaged principally in the buying, selling, or development of real estate for profit as individuals, or be members of any partnership, or officers or employees of any corporation, that is engaged principally in the buying, selling, or developing of real estate for profit. No more than two voting members shall be engaged in the same kind of business, trade, or profession . . ." The ordinance also limits membership to residents . . . "within the corporate limits of the City."

Some criticize that the Planning Commission should not allow any members of the building or realty professions to sit on it. States one planning official, "By allowing two of the seven members (29 per cent) to be connected with some phase of realty or development, you really stack the cards in favor of heavy growth."

The Planning and Zoning Hearings Board has no provisions for limiting participation at all, other than the requirement of two attorneys participating.

Who Sits on the Commission?

Who is now sitting on the Planning Commission? Without exception they are middle or upper middle income non-minority residents of the area. The membership presently consists of a realtor (Dave

Brink), an office manager for J.C. Penny (Pat Graham), an insurance salesman, (Charles Lee), a developer (Art Larrance), a housewife (Barbara Frost), the manager of the Hillsboro PGE Office (Dale Halm), and a radio disc jockey (Dave Bell).

Two of these seven are employed in professions which directly profit from heavy growth. Three more have jobs which indirectly profit by growth, and only two are employed or involved in activities which do not profit by heavy growth. Although the elderly, low income, and minority segments of the voting population are significant, there are no elderly, minority, or low income representatives.

How does the Commission respond to planning and development issues? States one observant planning official, "You know from their backgrounds they have certain interests which bias them. They don't get introspective about their jobs, or their viewpoint. They just act according to where they come from. I see their voting patterns regarding planning and growth to be definitely skewed in favor of a heavy level of growth. When they make the decisions for the whole community, everyone else is affected by them, whether they like it or not." One member of the Commission conceded that "most people giving time (to commissions and boards) do it from a selfish viewpoint."

City Council appoints members of the Boards and Commissions when vacancies occur each January. They make their choices from applications which are filed at City Hall from interested citizens. But few apply. So far, only four people have applied for the Planning Commission's projected three openings. What's worse, the Planning and Zoning Hearings Board has only one applicant, a masonry contractor, for its one opening. If the Boards and Commissions are skewed in favor of growth, it is in part due to the lack of applicants with varied backgrounds.

Pat Graham, member of the Planning Commission tells why. "People don't feel they have the background or expertise to sit on the Commission. They get discouraged by the seemingly technical nature of the work." But this is the average citizen's voice in important community decisions; decisions which will determine the quality of living in Washington County for years to come.

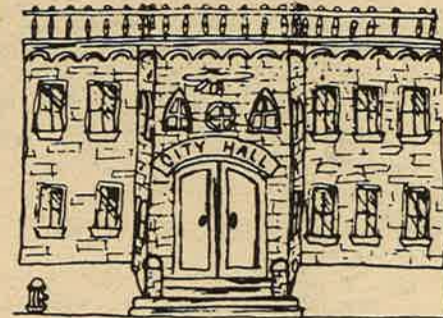
Business Interests Dominate Decisions

The decision-making boards in many communities seem to be dominated by one small segment of the population—those who profit from growth and development. The situation is understandable. Because there is money in the land, people in the land business tend to be the economic and business "pillars of the community". They know that much of grass roots politics deals with planning and growth of the community. And that affects their business. So they offer their business expertise. In exchange for the involvement they invest, they are able to be near the decision-making process, for whatever it is worth. And it can be worth a lot to them, if they are in realty or development, or another phase of the "growth" business.

Although they are required to state conflicts of interest and abstain from voting in such cases, they still serve on the boards, and exert influence by their presence and their relationship to other members. "They are all friends, and all pretty much think alike," stated one County official. Indeed, "Business as usual" in the grand old American tradition, does consist of working within a social sphere. Business people are all friends, especially in smaller communities. They belong to the same clubs and committees, and that is the grease which sometimes keeps the wheels of business turning smoothly.

In fact, the business community is so well organized and mobilized to encourage growth, particularly industrial growth, that it is shocking to the average observer. The Chambers of Commerce in many communities are heavily involved in encouraging new businesses to come into the area. So efficiently organized are the business people who belong to the Chamber of Commerce, that they have such working committees as the Economic and Industrial Development Committee, the Land Use Planning Committee, Long Range Planning Committee and the Legislative Committee.

Another group, a spin off from the Chamber of Commerce, is a non-profit corporation called the Hillsboro Industrial Development Corporation. This group buys land and sells it to industry for no profit to encourage industry to move into the area. The also sell debenture bonds. Members gain no direct personal profit, but they do it "for the spirit of the community", as one



realtor stated. Among its members is Larry Johnson, mayor of Hillsboro, who works with City Council and the various appointed committees and boards (like the Planning Commission) in deciding the future of Hillsboro.

Such ingrown involvements are so typical of daily "business as usual" that members of the community are not overly shocked to learn that committee members are selling land on occasion for proposed developments which are decided on by the very boards they serve on.

Will Growth Improve Quality of Living?

Progress has become as American as apple pie. States one planning official "People get on the bandwagon for heavy growth, but often they don't really stop and think if it is really the best thing for the community. They don't think about the expenses of a new school, or even if they want any more people to come into the area, and what that does to the quality of living."

Various citizen groups are expressing concern over the resultant high growth level in the area. The Forest Grove "It's Our Town" organization is one of them. One participant, Shirley Butcher stated "Most people don't like seeing such fast growth. They would rather have the town stay small. But it seems inevitable that it will grow."

The questions that remain are: Is such fast growth really inevitable, or uncontrollable? Can citizens have a real effect, when the business interests of the area push so hard for growth? Some feel that the growth of the area is happening so fast that people haven't had the time to respond at all. "Decisions that are made now will affect what happens five, ten, fifteen years down the line," states one concerned resident, "Let's hope they wake up before it is too late." AB

Measure/Medida 4

SI Un voto afirmativo va a establecer la autorización de un proceso de elecciones simple y la formación y fondo de un Distrito de Utilidades Públicas (PUD).

NO Un voto negativo va a mantener la ley actual requiriendo dos procesos de elecciones separados uno para formación y otro para fondo.

Los Distritos de Utilidades Públicas tiene preferencia de energía de bajo costo dentro del sistema hidro-electrico de Bonneville.

La preferencia de bajo costo de la energía puede significar la diferencia de la mitad o mas en costo menor comparado a las compañías de utilidades privadas. Con el pasaje de esta medida el proceso por el cual un condado o distrito puede formar una compañía de utilidades sin provecho se movería mas facilmente.

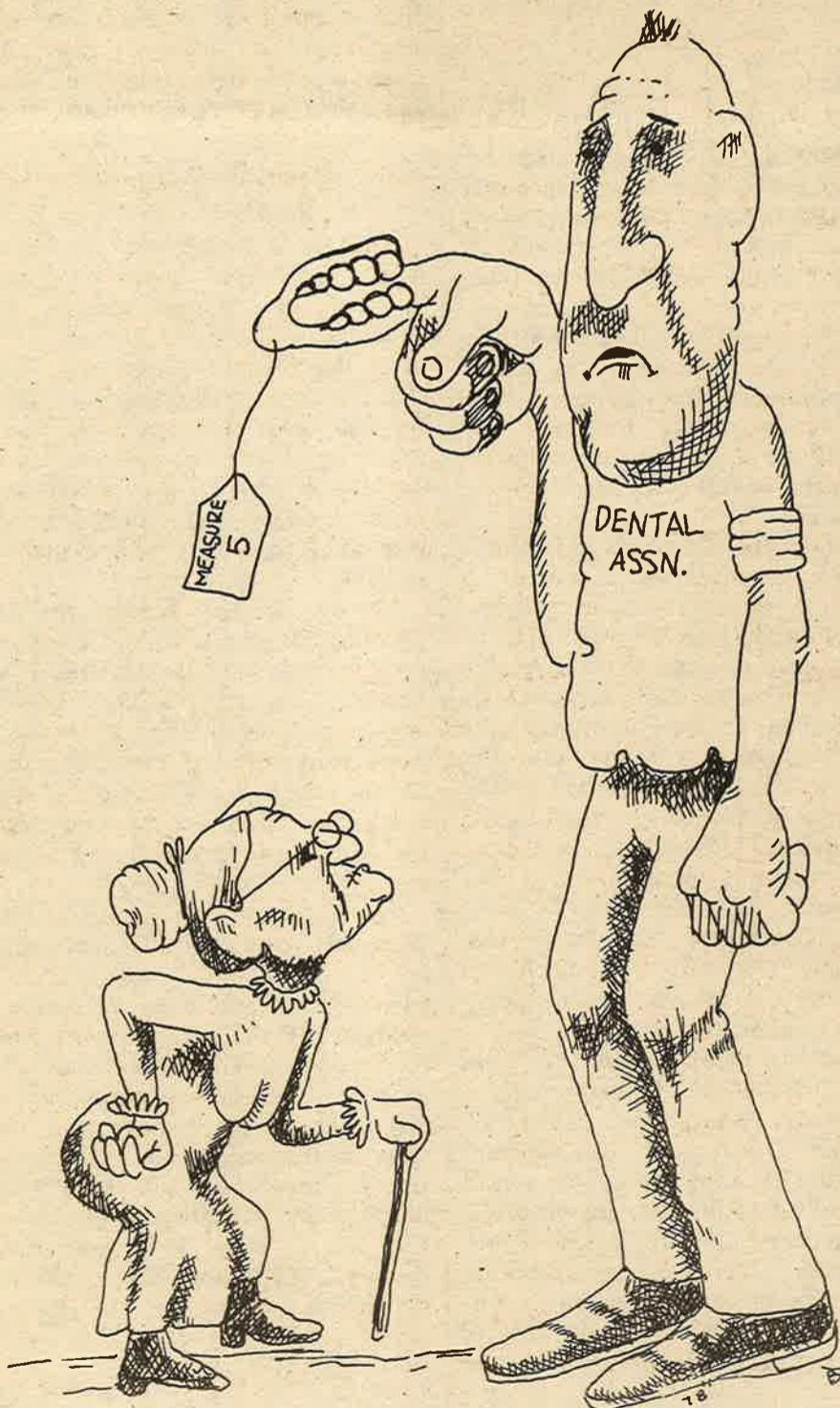
La PUD de Forest Grove cobra \$10.48 por cada 1000 kilowatt-horas de electricidad. Compañías sin provecho de PUD de propiedad pública a través del estado cobrarían entre \$14.50 (Canby) a \$8.75 (Cowlitz) por la misma cantidad. Compañías de utilidades privadas como son la Compacia General de Electricidad de Portland y la Compañías de Luz y Energía del Pacífico cobran de \$27 a \$27.24 respectivamente por cada 1.000 kilowatts por hora. No se necesita much tiempo antes que uno empiece a desear ser miembro de una de estos Distritos Públicos de Utilidades (PUD).

YES A yes vote will establish a single election process authorizing both the formation and funding of a public utility district (PUD).

NO A no vote will maintain the present law requiring two separate election processes, one for formation and one for funding.

Public Utility Districts are entitled to low-cost preference power from the Bonneville hydro-electric system. Low cost preference power can mean a difference of 1/2 or more in lower rates compared to private utility companies. With the passage of this measure a county or "district" can form a non-profit utility company more easily.

Forest Grove's PUD charges \$10.48 per 1,000 Kilowatt-hours of electricity. Similar publicly owned non-profit PUD's across the state charge between \$14.50 (Canby), to \$8.75 (Cowlitz county) for the same amount. Private utility companies such as Portland General Electric and Pacific Power and Light charge \$27.00 and \$27.24 respectively for 1,000 Kilowatt-hours. It doesn't take long before you begin to wish you could be a member of a Public Utility District (PUD).



iVO

“Es realmente drástico,” dijo el Rep. del Estado Mark Gardner acerca de la Medida 6, la medida iniciada por los ciudadanos para poder reducir los taxes. Pero Ud. puede decir esto acerca de mas de una de las medidas en las cuales se va a votar el 7 de Noviembre.

Por ejemplo, dos de las elecciones de este año de los votantes pueden significar la vida y la muerte—para todos aquellos afectados—por la medida 7 (terminando la financiación publica de las abortiones) y la Medida 8 (volviendo a la pena de muerte).

En estas dos páginas hay una pequeña descripción de los efectos inmediatos del pasaje que las medidas en discusión van a tener. Las próximas dos páginas estan dedicadas a la revuelta de los taxes en Oregon, Medida 6, y a la alternativa de la legislatura, Medida 11. Algunas sugerencias de las soluciones para la pregunta tan importante: ‘Que programas serían cortados si los impuestos fueran cortados?’ estan anotadas en las respuestas a un cuestionario a los candidatos para Oficinas del Estado del Condado de Washington.

Estas descripciones reflejan las vistas de los autores y no son la opinión de la Accion Cumunal del Condado de Washington o de la Agenica de Servicios Comunales. Nosotros alentamos a nuestros lectores a estudiar estos problemas mas atentamente en su Planfletos de los Votantes, a traves de las emisoras locales y de los grupos de información para votantes como ser la Liga de Mujeres Votantes.

Measure/Medida 5

SI Un voto afirmativo va a autorizar tomar impresiones orales a denturistas licenciados, y la construcción, reparación y medida de dentaduras falsas a denturistas licenciados.

NO Un voto negativo va a permitir solo a los dentistas a tomar impresiones de la boca humana para hacer, medir, o reparar dentaduras postizas. Un dentista debe supervisar cualquier trabajo en dentaduras hecho por tecnicos licenciados.

De acuerdo a los precios disponibles los denturistas cobran cerca de la mitad del precio que los dentistas cobran. La información del Servicio Dental de Oregon, una compañía de seguro ubicada en Portland, muestra que por término medio el pago para dentaduras portizas de arriba y abajo provistas por un dentista puede costar dentro de los \$520. En general cuestan entre los \$400 y los \$700.

De acuerdo a la Asociacion del Oeste de Denturistas el precio medio que sus miembros cobran a los destistas está entre los \$250, variando entre los \$200 y los \$295.

Los que se oponen a esta medida, la Asociacion de Dentistas, dicen que una vez que los denturistas esten autorizados a trabajar directamente con los pacientes, el costo va a subir. A pesar que no existe ninguna garantía el precio que cobran denturistas de British Columbia, una provinica del Canada, donde los denturistas han estado licenciados por 15 años, todavía siguen a mitad de precio de lo que cobran los dentistas.

Aparte que un voto afirmativo va a crear una junta estatal que va a asegurar que los denturistas estén completamene entrenados y sean capaces de hacer este trabajo. Esta junta tambien va ser responsable por las licencias y reglas de prácticas de los denturistas.

YES A yes vote will authorize the taking of oral impressions by licensed denturists, and construction, repaining, fitting of dentures by licensed denturists.

NO A no vote will allow only dentists to take impressions of the human mouth to make, fit or repair dentures. A dentist must supervise any denture work by dental technicians.

According to available figures denturists charge about 1/2 the price dentists charge for dentures. Data from the Oregon Dental Service, a Portland base insurance company, show the average payment for upper and lower dentures provided by a dentist to be \$520. Charges range in price from \$400 to over \$700.

According to the Western Denturists Association the average price charged to dentists by WDA members for full dentures is \$250, with charges ranging from \$200 to \$295.

Opponents of this measure contend that once certification authorizes denturists to work directly with the patient, costs will climb. Although no guarantee exists, prices charged by denturists in British Columbia, a province where denturists have been licensed for 15 years, are still half those charged by dentists.

In addition a “yes” vote will create a state-wide board responsible to insure that denturists are fully trained and capable of performing such work. This board will also be responsible for the licensing and standards of practice of denturists.

Measure/Medida 7

SI Un voto de sí preveendrá a cualquier agencia estatal de proveer dinero, servicios o a los programas promotores de aborto para mujeres de bajos recursos.

NO Un voto de no continuará la asistencia para mujeres que calificuen en las necesidades de aborción.

TE!

"It's pretty drastic," said State Rep. Mark Gardner about Ballot Measure 6, the citizen-initiated measure designed to roll back property taxes. But you could say that about more than one of the measures to be voted on November 7.

For instance, two of this year's voters' choices will mean life or death—literally—to those affected by Measure 7 (ending public funding of abortions) and Measure 8 (re-instating the death penalty).

On these two pages are brief descriptions of the immediate effects that passage of the more controversial measures would have. The next two pages are devoted to the Oregon tax revolt, Measure 6, and its legislative alternative, Measure 11. Suggested solutions to the crucial question "What programs will be cut if taxes are cut?" are listed in a poll of Washington County candidates for state office.

These descriptions reflect the views of the authors and are not the opinions of Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration. We encourage readers to study these issues further in their Voters' Pamphlet, through other local media, and voters' information groups such as the League of Women Voters.

Esta medida es escrita para incluir cualquiera y todas las razones, circunstancias y situaciones que califiquen para asistencia estatal.

Mujeres de ingresos normales podrian recibir asistencia para aborción no importando la causa, si sería violada, o por incesto, defectos de nacimiento o salvar la vida materna.

Financiammente el estado y el pagador de impuestos se seguiran beneficiando en la continuación de asistencia. Si una mujer es forzada a cargar con un embarazo no deseado, el cuidado de un nacimiento y el hospital costaría tres veces mas que el costo de una aborción. \$1,500 mas por un embarazo completo mientras que por el aborto varía de \$150 a \$500, ademas de esto el costo del cuidado de los niños por un período de 5 años para la madre y para el niño y el costo del estado sube a \$30,000 o 60 veces mas alto que \$500 de una aborción.

Es interesante notar que ambos señores Gobernador Straub y Victor Atiyeh estan en contra de esta medida. Cada uno dice que una mujer no debería denegar un aborto, proque no tiene dinero, expecialmente desde que la ley de Oregon permite el aborto a mujeres que tienen dinero.

YES A yes vote will prevent any state agency from providing any money services, or programs promoting abortion for low-income women.

NO A no vote will continue assistance to qualified women for needed abortions.

This measure is written to exclude any and all reasons, circumstances, and situations from qualifying for state assistance. No low-income woman would be able to receive assistance for an abortion no matter what the reason; whether it be rape, incest birth defects or to save the mother's life.

Financially, the state and the taxpayer stand to benefit from continuing assistance. If a woman is forced to carry an unwanted pregnancy full term, pre-natal care and hospital care would amount to as much as three times the cost of an abortion: \$1500 or more for full term pregnancy as opposed to \$150 to \$500 abortion costs. Add to this the cost of the ADC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) over a five year period for mother and child and the cost to the state climbs to \$30,00 or 60 times higher than a \$500 abortion.

It is interesting to note that both Governor Straub and Victor Atiyeh are against this ballot measure. Each say that a woman should not be denied an abortion because she doesn't have money, especially since Oregon law permits abortion to all women on demand.

Measure/Medida 8

SI Un voto de sí repondrá la pena de muerte en Oregon.

NO Un voto de no quitará la pena de muerte.

La pena de muerte esta ganando popularidad; 33 estados tienen ahora la pena de muerte, mientras muchos más, como Oregon están dando su apoyo.

Así como pocos asesinos han sido encontrados culpables y ejecutados lo largo de las batallas legales y el pago por la defensa hace el proceso muy costoso. Aquellos que no son capaces de comprar al mejor abogado y recibir la mejor de las defensas, será mas vulnerables a esta ley.

YES A yes vote will reinstate the death penalty in Oregon.

NO A no vote will defeat this measure and the death penalty.

The death penalty is gaining in popularity. 33 states now have the death penalty while many more, like Oregon, are giving it support. Although few convicted murders have been executed, the long legal battles and fees for defense make the process involved in defending one's life very expensive. Those who are not able to purchase the best attorney and receive the best defense will be most vulnerable to this law's effect.

Measure/Medida 9

SI Un voto de sí prohibirá a las compañías de utilidades de cobrar tarifas que incluyan el costo de construcción, edificios, propiedades reales o personales, presentemente no usadas para proveer energía.

NO Un voto negativo permitirá a las compañías de utilidades, continuar cambiando las tarifas que incluyan el costo de futura fuerza.

Ha sido la práctica de las compañías de utilidades, desde 1975 cambiar sus clientes por la fuerza que ellos usan y por la fuerza que ellos seguirán usando. Esto es el modo con que las utilidades pagan por la expansión de nuevas plantas de fuerza. Pagando por nuevas plantas a través de las tarifas mensuales de cobro las compañías de utilidades reducen el riesgo a y los requisitos de la inversión de sus socios.

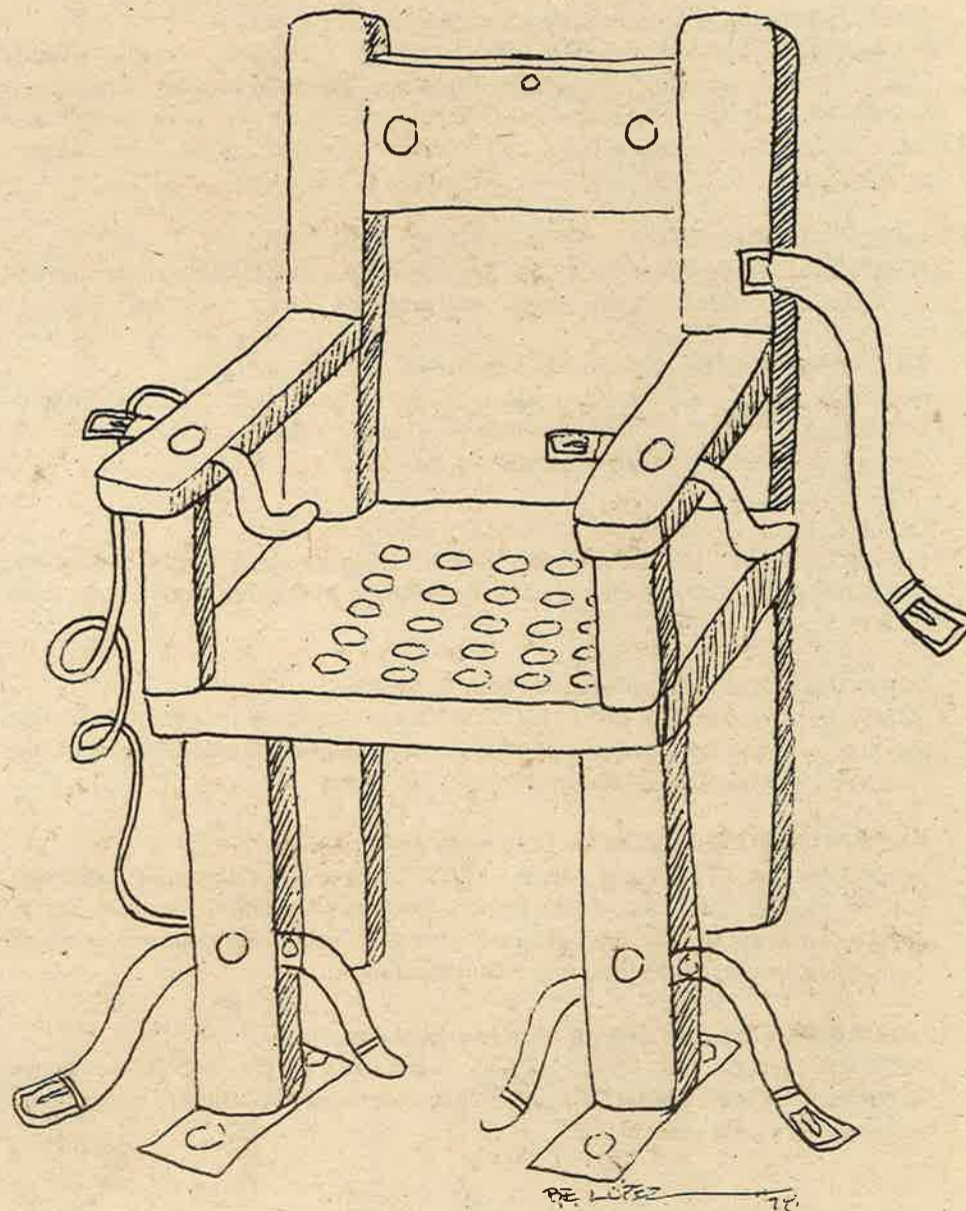
Si un proyecto no pasa como PGE y PPL en Montana que costó más de 24 millones, el costo será absorbido por los usuarios y no por los inversionistas. Grupos mayores y otros están soportando esta medida para poner el riesgo en los inversionistas tanto como dejar de pagar la fuerza que ellos nunca usan.

YES A yes vote will prohibit utility companies from charging rates that include the cost of construction, etc. not presently used for providing power.

NO A no vote will allow the utility companies to continue charging rates which include the cost of future power.

It has been the practice of utility companies, since 1975, to charge its customers for the power they use and for future power that will be used. This is the way that utilities pay for the expansion of new power plants. By paying for new plants through monthly rate charges utility companies reduce the risk to, and cost to its investors, the stockholder. If a project doesn't go through like the one PGE & PPL have in Montana may not, the cost (so far totalling 24 million) will be absorbed by users and not investors.

Senior groups and others are supporting this measure to reduce costs and to put the risk back on the investors.



POLL**What to Cut?**

The Rural Tribune interviewed several candidates for state positions from Washington County as well as the candidates for governor regarding their stand on ballot measures 6 and 11. We asked each candidate whether they support Measure 6 or 11 and what they would cut out of the state budget if either measure passes.

VIC ATIYEH (R), candidate for governor (according to spokesperson Denny Miles).
POSITION: For 6. CUTS: Cuts should take place in all state programs but he would make human resources programs a high priority to be saved from cuts. To save money he would ask agency managers to reduce their own programs. Duplications of services should be cut first.

GOV. BOB STRAUB (D), incumbent candidate for governor.
POSITION: For 11. CUTS: If 6 is approved, he would propose "turning state funds over to local government and the schools so they can continue to function. I have the state agencies preparing budgets on a basis of 85 percent of the current budget and we've cut down on employment. We have 900 vacancies, for example, in the Dept. of Human Resources. There will be cutbacks and a belt tightening. But I'm not prepared to say at this time in what exact areas the funds would come from." He said he would support social services: "I think it's important to continue to provide for the needs of people in as cautious and frugal a way as we can get by with."

TOM HARTUNG (R), candidate for State Senate, Dist. 3.
POSITION: "Lukewarm" for 11. CUTS: "There will have to be across-the-board cuts in all agencies. The biggest dollar cuts will be in the Dept. of Human Resources and higher education because they are the biggest users of the general fund now."

BLAINE WHIPPLE (D), candidate for State Senate, Dist. 3.
POSITION: For 11, but "not with enthusiasm". CUTS: "I'm not prepared to say because I have not seen the new budget proposals."

CHARLES W. LEE (R), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 4.
POSITION: For 6. CUTS: He believes cuts can be made without losing services and would propose a 10 percent across-the-board cut "selectively". He says administrative salaries are excessive and "the OLCC (Oregon Liquor Control Commission) could be cut millions."

MARK GARDNER (D), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 4.
POSITION: Against both 6 and 11. CUTS: "My first priority is education. I'd rather make cuts any place else." He suggests that some cuts could be made in human resources, but only to cut fat, not services. Transportation, he said, is an example of a lower priority and across-the-board cuts could be acceptable to reduce the budget's inflation factor.

NANCY RYLES (R), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 5.
POSITION: Reluctantly for 11. CUTS: She would use a set criteria to decide where to make cuts. She would apply this criteria to all programs.

BILL HAMILTON (D), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 5.
POSITION: For 11. CUTS: He considers across-the-board cuts as "grossly irresponsible." Programs for the elderly, for example, should not be cut, he said. "Everybody will have to look at their budget and cut out the fat."

LEILA C. BECK (D), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 6.
POSITION: For 11. CUTS: "They do a lot of foolish spending. A person would have to study up on it, but there's this terrible expense of building these fancy, fancy schools."

MIKE RAGSDALE (R), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 6.
POSITIONS: Against both 6 and 11. CUTS: He would make an analysis of the budget, but feels he would be "hard pressed to make cuts in higher education." He would not "make higher education and human resources the fall guys."

PAT WHITING (D), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 7.
POSITION: For 11, but not happily. CUTS: "I am not for across-the-board cuts, but for selective cuts." She would support continuing funding of programs for the elderly, handicapped, day care, children, education, police, fire, and environmental quality. She would rather curtail expenditures in tourism.

NORM SMITH (R), candidate for State Representative, Dist. 7.
POSITION: Against both 6 and 11. CUTS: "I can safely say that in the area of human resources there is a lot of fat." He says a "freeze on upper level hiring of state employees would be a good place to start."

**Medidas
La Rebelion de**

Hubo un largo silencio en el otro lado de la línea del teléfono antes que la voz de Nan Hein, que está trabajando en la campaña en favor de la medida 11 de los votos dijera: "Bueno. . . Yo no sé que efecto en la gente pobre puede tener. Esta es realmente una pregunta difícil."

Es una pregunta difícil, para todos los soportadores de las medidas de relevo de los impuestos números 6 y 11. El movimiento de la reforma de los impuestos es en respuesta a las frustraciones con una burocracia ineficaz y al alto costo de la vida. Pero cuáles son las consecuencias de estos grandes cortes en impuestos? Pocos en Oregon están haciendo estas predicciones.

Cuando se le preguntó acerca del efecto del pasaje de estas medidas, Mary Dickinson, del Comité para Limitar los Impuestos del estado de Oregon (Medida 6), dijo simplemente "Los residentes de Oregon van a recibir un corte en el impuesto..." Pero que programas serían cortados? "Eso es estrictamente dejado a la Legislatura."

Estrictamente, por supuesto, ella tiene razón. Para ella, así como para todos los otros que ardentemente soportan el corte en los impuestos, parece sorprendente la pregunta acerca de la continuación de los programas del estado para minoridades y gente de salarios bajos si las medidas 6 y 11 pasa.

Pasaje de cualquier medida puede llevar a un ajuste significativo del presupuesto estatal, cortar programas actualmente en efecto y haciendo difícil el empezar nuevos programas, especialmente en la alta educación y en los recursos humanos que usan una larga parte del presupuesto estatal.

La revolución de los impuestos, dijo una mujer que vota, es "un producto de una cierta clase de histeria." Ella se opone a la medida 6, la casi completa copia, palabra por palabra de la proposición 13 que fue aprobada por los votantes en la primavera pasada. Y, típica de muchos oponentes de la medida 6, ella solo soporta con poco corazón la medida, que es la alternativa de la Legislatura del estado de Oregon a la medida 6.

★

TITULO DEL VOTO: MEDIDA No. 6

Limitaciones en la valoración de los impuestos en la propiedad. Propósito: Propuesta constitucional modifica o cambia los límites y valores de los impuestos sobre la propiedad al 1 1/2 por ciento del valor total al contado—definido en 1975 como valor fijo, o valor estimado o tazado en ventas tardadas o nuevas construcciones. Permite un máximo del 2 por ciento anual en el incremento de la inflación. Requiere 2 tercios del voto de cada hogar para nuevos o incremento en impuestos del estado; 2 tercios del voto popular requerido por impuestos locales especiales, prohíbe nuevos valores, ventas, o transacciones de impuestos de bienes raíces.

★

Las dos medidas de relevo de los impuestos son el resultado de un movimiento de los ciudadanos que ganó altura con el pasaje de la proposición 13. Organizada por Jim Whittenburg, los cruzados de la medida de relevo de los impuestos de Oregon, juntaron 250,000 firmas, un estimado 10 por ciento de la población del estado, para poner esta medida en las elecciones de noviembre.

La medida 6 provee un corte sustancial en los impuestos de las propiedades para todos los dueños de casas y los comerciantes, limitando los impuestos a un 1.5 por ciento del valor de la propiedad. No ayuda a los inquilinos. La medida también prohíbe a la legislación del Estado imponer nuevos impuestos a la propiedad y hace más difícil a los legisladores aumentar otros impuestos estatales. En este momento, un parte de los legisladores pueden pasar leyes de impuestos, o los votantes en un "referendum" pueden pasar leyes de impuestos. Bajo la medida 6 pasaje de leyes de impuestos requerirían unas 2/3 partes de los votos en cada casa.

Para parcialmente quitar el impacto de la medida 6, Gob. Bob Straub llamó a la Legislatura en una sesión especial este verano para escribir una alternativa. Las intenciones de ellos era hacer esta alternativa más atractiva que el original, pero menos costosa y menos disruptiva a los gobiernos locales que dependen en los ingresos de los impuestos de la propiedad.

El resultado fue la medida 11 que va a ser presentada a los votantes el 7 de noviembre. Los votantes pueden decir que sí o no en ambas medidas, pero si ambas pasan, la medida con más sí se convertirá en ley.

La medida 11 provee relevo de los impuestos acerca del mismo nivel que la medida 6 o en ciertos casos más. El relevo puede ir a los dueños de casas y a los inquilinos pero no a los comerciantes. La medida ahorra en los impuestos a la propiedad haciendo al estado pagarle a los dueños de casa la mitad de los impuestos, pero no más de \$1500.00. El dinero para estos pagos saldría de los impuestos estatales a los salarios.

En adición, aumentos de impuestos de más del 5 por ciento van a requerir unas 2/3 partes de apruebo de ambas casas de la legislatura.

Efectos y Comparaciones

El primer impacto del pasaje de cualquiera de estas medidas va a ser una

6 & 11 los Impuestos

perdida de ingresos de impuestos dentro del estado.

La medida 6 va a sacar \$860 millones de los gobiernos locales de las ciudades y de los condados y a los distritos escolares durante los próximos dos años mientras que la medida 11 cortaría \$525.5 millones del presupuesto estatal.

Pero los gobiernos locales, si la medida 6 pasa, probablemente apelarían al estado por fondos para reemplazar los ingresos perdidos de los impuestos a la propiedad.

Un problema mayor traído por la revolución de los impuestos es que quien va a tener más control en el gasto de los dólares de impuestos, el gobierno local, estatal o federal?

Medida 6 por ejemplo, va a retirar los dólares de los impuestos de las manos de los gobiernos locales porque limita los impuestos a la propiedad que soportan los gobiernos locales, especialmente escuelas. Si el estado entonces provee dólares de impuestos a los salarios a los gobiernos locales, el control de este gasto se va a levantar de las áreas locales al nivel estatal. También en el presente los que pagan impuestos pueden deducir sus impuestos a la propiedad de su impuesto a los sueldos. Pero con menos impuestos a la propiedad para pagar, más dinero de impuestos va a dejar el estado para ir a las manos federales.

La medida 11 podría tener un efecto similar porque los contribuyentes también van a hacer una contribución menor a los impuestos a la propiedad.

¿Es Constitucional 6?

También un problema son los métodos de tasar a que valor la propiedad será impuesta o tazada mientras la inflación sigue subiendo.

La constitucionaria medida 6 ha sido llamada dentro de las preguntas a causa de supervisión por el establecimiento de los valores de la propiedad. Se requiere que la propiedad sea tazada al nivel de 1975 que sería permitido a incrementar por no más que el 2 por ciento por año. Pero la valu-

TITULO DEL VOTO: MEDIDA No. 11

Reducir los impuestos en la propiedad, pagables por el dueño de la casa e inquilino. Propósito: Propone un cambio construccional a reducir los impuestos que deben ser pagados por los dueños por la mitad hasta \$1500. Provee un alivio comparable a los inquilinos. Limita los gastos del gobierno local y estatal. Requiere 2 tercios de los votos de la legislatura para ciertas medidas de los impuestos. Manteniendo los retornos de acuerdos a las extras del estado. Congela las evaluaciones de los impuestos por un año. Mantiene el derecho de referendium de las medidas del gobierno local.

ción será traída a la fecha para cualquier nueva construcción o a cualquier tiempo los cambios de dueños de la propiedad.

Así sería diferenciado el asesamiento por precios de casas dependiendo en cuantas veces las casas han sido vendidas.

Porque la Constitución del Estado requiere que todos los residentes sean declarados en bases iguales, este proceso se ve como un cambio en la medida 6 constitucional.

La medida 11, por otra parte tendría la propiedad tazada al nivel de 1979 por los próximos dos años, pero después de que la legislatura habría de decidir a que nivel la propiedad será tazada. Esto provee la legislatura con algun control sobre los impuestos de la propiedad.

Alivio a los de Bajos Ingresos

Actualmente el Estado tiene un Programa de Alivio de Impuestos, que auxilian a los dueños de propiedades de bajos ingresos. Los dueños y el Programa de Alivio de Rentas, proveen pagos a dueños con un ingreso de no menos que \$16,000 en la escala móvil (en la cual los impuestos varían según los precios de lo que producen), el más bajo ingreso, el más alto pago será aplicado a sus impuestos de la propiedad. Renteros reciben un pago similar. El Programa de Alivio de Impuestos permanecerá en efecto si cualquiera de las medidas 6 o 11 pasan, pero la legislatura estará buscando este programa junto con todos los otros cuando venga tiempo de cortar el presupuesto.

¿Que Cortar?

Ambos candidatos para gobernadores, Bob Straub y Vic Atiyeh, dijeron que propondrían a través de la directiva cortar en el presupuesto del estado para acomodar los \$525.5 millones a \$860 millones perdidos de ingresos si la medida 6 o 11 son aprobadas. (vea el relato de la historia)

En ese evento, el grupo medio de ingresos ganará otra batalla en todo lo ancho de la nación, el clamor para reducir impuestos sin ganar una gran voz en como los impuestos son gastados.

Y aquellos votantes que quieran seguir viendo que los servicios sociales continúen que están ahora proveídos por impuestos, van a tener un vestíbulo más duro para promover aquellos servicios por encima de los obstáculos que la reducción de fondos puede crear.

ENCUESTAR

¿Que Cortar?

El Rural Tribune entrevistó algunos de los candidatos para las posiciones estatales que son del Condado de Washington así también como los candidatos para gobernador acerca de su posición en las medidas 6 y 11 de los votos. Nosotros les preguntamos a cada candidato si ellos soportaban la medida 6 o 11 y que es lo que cortarían del presupuesto estatal si estas medidas pasaban en las elecciones.

VIC ATIYEH (R), candidato para gobernador (de acuerdo a la persona que nos dijo Denny Miles).

POSICION: En favor de la medida 6. **CORTES:** Los cortes tomarían lugar en todos los programas del estado pero los programas del departamento de Recursos Humanos tendrían prioridad en ser salvados de los cortes para ahorrar dinero el les pediría a los directores de las agencias que reduzcan sus propios programas. Duplicaciones de servicios serían cortados primero.

GOB. BOB STRAUB (D), presente gobernador y candidato a gobernador.

POSICION: En favor de la medida 11. **CORTES:** Si 6 es aprobado el propondría entregar los fondos estatales a los gobiernos locales y a las escuelas así ellos pueden seguir funcionando. "Tengo a las agencias estatales preparando presupuestos en la base de un 85 percent del presupuesto corriente hemos cortado en empleos. Tenemos 900 vacancias por ejemplo en el Departamento de Recursos Humanos. Va a haber un corte y un ajuste de cinturones. Pero no estoy preparado en este momento para decir específicamente de que áreas exactamente los fondos saldrían." El dice que el soporta los servicios sociales: "Pienso que es importante continuar proveyendo por las necesidades de la gente en una forma mínima y frugal como podamos hacerlo."

TOM HARTUNG (R), candidato para el Senado del Estado, Distrito 3.

POSICION: En contra de la medida 6, "tibio" por la medida 11. **CORTES:** Va a tener que haber cortes en todas formas en todas las agencias. Los cortes mas grandes serán en el Departamento de Recursos Humanos y de la alta educación porque ellos son los que usan el máximo de los fondos ahora."

BLAINE WHIPPLE (D), candidato para el Senado del Estado, Distrito 3.

POSICION: En contra de medida 6, en favor de 11 "pero no con entusiasmo." **CORTES:** "No estoy preparado para decir porque no he visto las proposiciones del nuevo presupuesto."

CHARLES W. LEE (R), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 4.

POSICION: En favor de medida 6. **CORTES:** El dice que hay demasiado gasto en los salarios administrativos. El cree que los cortes pueden ser hechos sin perder servicios, y propone un corte del 10 percent completo "selectivamente." Por ejemplo "el OLCC (Comision de Control de Licores de Oregon) podría cortar millones."

MARK GARDNER (D), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 4.

POSICION: En contra de las medidas 6 y 11. **CORTES:** "Mi prioridad es por educación, yo haría cortes en cualquier otro lugar." El sugiere que cortes podrían ser hechos en el área de los Recursos Humanos, pero solamente para cortar lo superfluo, no los servicios. La transportación, el dice, es un ejemplo de poca prioridad y cortes en ellos serían aceptables para reducir el problema de inflación del presupuesto.

NANCY RYLES (R), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 5.

POSICION: Con desgana, en favor de la medida 11. **CORTES:** Sin mencionar nada específico ella usaria su criterio para decidir donde hacer los cortes. Ella aplicaría este criterio en todos los programas.

BILL HAMILTON (D), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 5.

POSICION: En favor de la medida 11. **CORTES:** El considera que cortes indiscriminados serían "altamente irresponsables." Programas para los ancianos, por ejemplo, no deberían ser cortados, el dice.

LEILA C. BECK (D), candidata para Representante del Estado, Distrito 6.

POSICION: En favor de medida 11. **CORTES:** "Permiten un montón de gastos tontos. Una persona tendría que hacer un estudio sobre esto, pero existen estos tremendos gastos de construir escuelas lujosas."

MIKE RAGSDALE (R), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 6.

POSICION: En contra de ambas la 6 y la 11. **CORTES:** El haría un análisis del presupuesto pero piensa que el "se vería obligado a hacer cortes en la educación universitaria."

PAT WHITING (D), candidata para Representante del Estado, Distrito 7.

POSICION: En favor de la medida 11. **CORTES:** "Yo no estoy en favor de cortes en todos los departamentos, pero si en favor de cortes seleccionados." Ella soportaría la continuación de fondos en programas para los ancianos, incapacitados, cuidado diario, niños, educación, policía, bomberos y calidad del ambiente. Ella prefiere cortar gastos en el turismo.

NORM SMITH (R), candidato para Representante del Estado, Distrito 7.

POSICION: En contra de ambas la medida 6 y la 11. **CORTES:** "Yo puedo decir con tranquilidad que son en el area de los recursos humanos donde hay mucho desperdicio." El dice que una congelación en empleos de alto rango de los empleados estatales es un buen lugar para empezar.

FUNDS SLASHED

Continued from p. 1

VI will have \$3.6 million. Last year's total for the two was about \$11-12 million, more than twice as much as the new funding. Translated into job figures, "the worst" could mean a cut of about 50 per cent, or some 500 jobs in Washington County and areas of Multnomah County outside the city of Portland.

Priority Ratings

In order to decide where the cuts are made, CETA has established a system of priority ratings. These are based on such things as types of job skills learned; success of transition of CETA workers into the agency's regular staff jobs; supervision given; amount of wages; and geographical area served. Fries also pointed out that groups who have only 1 position on which the entire service depends will possibly be given some type of priority rating, so that an entire project won't be wiped out by loss of that position.

Many of the Special Projects under Title VI which are nearing completion will simply be allowed to "die" rather than being cut right away. And many new projects won't be started as planned.

CETA's own staff, too, will suffer some cuts, possibly in clerical positions and counselling staff: fewer CETA subsidized jobs will naturally result in less paperwork and counselling needs.

The rationale behind the cuts, according to Fries, is that because of an allegedly improving economy, jobs that weren't available in the last year are available now. Which, she says, doesn't really make sense. CETA has funded some 725,000 jobs nationwide which "undoubtedly have had some impact on the economy and the employment rate," says Fries. "And you can't exactly say that now CETA workers are more qualified to get other jobs."

Happening Too Fast?

The original intent of CETA was to phase itself out gradually as more and more people received the skills they needed to end dependence on subsidized jobs. The bill, as passed, supposedly only cuts the total job

number nationwide from 725,000 to 660,000. Fries doesn't think that's an accurate estimate, however, as the total dollar amount of the national refunding (\$6.5 billion), she says, can't provide that many jobs. But with discretionary funds—the "x factor"—it could become a gradual phase out. No one knows yet.

Why the cuts now? Fries, and other CETA administrators, cite the recent flood of public anti-tax sentiment as one reason. Another is the fear generated from "scandals"—created partially by bad publicity and partially by real ripoffs of the government program. Most scandals have occurred in the east, and many have been real. "A week before the bill went to the Senate," Fries told us, "Reader's Digest did an article on the 'CETA Boondoggle,' listing 13 or 14 projects that did sound a little weird. It all makes good copy, whether true or not. And it leaves a bad image in the public's mind. People don't know whether it's true, but when you have a program of this proportion, there are bound to be some scandals, some mismanagement. Even though it may have

been a small percentage, it has affected everyone."

There has also been criticism of CETA jobs as "make work" jobs. "But," says Fries, "we're talking about real people and their jobs." The biggest loss, she feels, will probably be in services provided to people. It is possible that workers may find other jobs—but will the services they provided still be there for others? Probably not.

Ending Agency Dependence

What about the future of CETA and its affects on agencies? Title VI jobs are now legislated to hinge on the unemployment rate. When the unemployment rate goes up, so will Title VI funding. When the rate goes down, so will the funding.

That means, says Fries, that agencies are going to have to become less dependent on CETA for their manpower needs. "They can't count on us as a major source of continuous staffing," she warns. "It's a dangerous course to take. Title VI will now be too volatile, too unpredictable." Indeed, it may be better for the workers to have money pumped into

the program when unemployment is high, but it will be hazardous for the agencies to have a rising and falling source of manpower.

The future direction of CETA will be to emphasize training for people and to get away from public service employment. The real target will be the hard-core unemployable, people who lack skills and experience. At present, CETA staff is gearing up to provide job counseling services for those laid off, with workshops on job searches, interviews, resumé writing, skill assessment, etc.

Fries is proud of the way her staff is responding when their jobs, too, are in jeopardy. But, she emphasizes, in spite of planning for the worst, "each day things look just a little bit better. Right now we are working with assumptions only, and we don't have the hard facts yet."

But no matter how many or how few cuts will be made, someone is going to have to pick up the tab and pay the costs of a higher rate of unemployment in the county. When the figures are in and the letters go out, there could be 500 new faces in the employment line. □

New VISTAs Launch Projects

Three new VISTA projects utilizing four volunteers have begun in Washington County. VISTA projects place volunteers in communities for a one-year period or longer, to organize and start new programs or projects that will serve a specific need in the community.

This year, a VISTA Advisory Board made up of community people has been prioritizing requests for VISTA volunteers from groups who can act as sponsors for the volunteer.

Washington County's new VISTA volunteers are Danny Rowland, Bob Czimbab, Linda Jensen and Debbie Smith.

Housing Advocate

Danny Rowland, from Eugene, Oregon, is working as the Housing Advocate through Community Action. Danny studied political science at the University of Oregon and will be involved in many aspects of housing issues. Primary among

them is tenant organizing. Other interests of Danny's include development of low income housing, landlord/tenant relations and migrant housing. His main focus will be on getting people involved in housing issues in order to change their own living conditions.

Danny can be contacted at 648-6646 and is interested in finding out what housing issues people feel are the most important, and which issues affect them the most.

Better Access to Food

Two volunteers are working at the Cherry Grove Center in Gaston: Bob Czimbab and Linda Jensen. As part of the center's Rural Farm Center, Bob and Linda will be working on a food access project for low income people. Through demonstrations, learn-by-doing projects and nutrition education, they will be developing ways to make better food more accessible to people. Some of the areas to be explored are: free food and where to get it; gleaning; intensive gardening; sprouts and starts; and chickens and the food chain.

The project welcomes groups and individuals to come to the center to find out more about growing food and learning how to be food self-sufficient. You can call them at 985-7316.

Library Services

Debbie Smith is the new VISTA volunteer at the Tigard Public Library. Her project includes library outreach services to seniors and shut-ins. She is busy visiting people at their homes, certifying people who can't read or have limited



Bringing new help to those with limited vision: Debbie Smith is organizing needed library projects.

vision in order for them to receive books on tapes, and recruiting volunteers to deliver books to shut-ins. In addition, Debbie is planning to develop programs at nursing and care centers, such as writing and discussion groups, film series, etc. She also delivers large print books to shut-ins, as well as tapes of old radio programs.

Debbie, from Davis, California, has a degree in English and Spanish. Her sponsor, the Washington County Library Cooperative, has sponsored VISTAs in the past. Debbie is interested in locating more shut-ins who are in need of library services, and in finding people who would like to volunteer some time with her project. You can call her at 639-2083.

The Rural Tribune welcomes the new volunteers and wishes them great success in their projects. Anyone who wants to find out more about the VISTA program—either as a volunteer or a sponsor—should call Gail Glass, VISTA Supervisor, at 648-6646. JS



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