

Civil Rights groups challenge Bakke case

by Ann Echavarría

On October 12, the United States Supreme Court heard a case that will undoubtedly have an effect on affirmative action and special programs nationwide.

This case stems from a period in 1973 and 1974 when Allan Bakke, a white, 34 year-old NASA engineer and Marine Corps veteran, applied for admission to some 11 medical schools throughout the nation and was refused admission to each one, including the University of Minnesota, where he completed his undergraduate studies. Among these 11 refusals, the University of California at Davis turned down Bakke's application twice.

U of C, along with most universities in the nation, has a "special admissions" program aimed at recruiting and accepting educationally and economically disadvantaged persons into their program. A large number of students enrolled through this special admissions program are minority students.

Bakke sued the U of C on the basis of their program, charging "reverse discrimination" and questioning the constitutionality of what he says is a "quota system." The California Court ruled in favor of Bakke and the U of C has appealed that decision. This case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Many civil rights groups tried to persuade the University not to appeal the case. Fearing the conservatism of

the Burger court, they hoped to confine the damage to California, rather than allow the issue to be decided on a national basis. Some groups also contended that the U of C sought Bakke's action so that the courts would abolish special admissions programs and end their obligation to help minorities.

Bakke's case hinges on a number of contentions. Among these are:

- The charge that Bakke was better qualified than many of the "special admissions" students that were admitted

to the U of C medical school, and that he was refused because he was not a minority person.

- That the special admissions program (which reserves 16 out of 100 slots for disadvantaged students) sets up a quota system, and that quotas are unconstitutional.

The special admissions program, which Bakke claims sets up a racial quota, is designed for disadvantaged students, having no racial limitations. A person does not have to be a minority to qualify for this program. Some believe Bakke should be suing on the basis of economic discrimination, or even ageism, rather

Continued on page 6

The Rural Tribune

Volume 5, Number 10

Published Monthly

October, 1977

Colegio recibe order de desalojar para el 21 de Octubre

por Manny Frishberg

Al mismo tiempo que se preparaban a comenzar las clases del término de otoño el mes pasado, el Colegio Cesar Chavez recibió lo que en realidad es una order para evacuar, el Departamento de Desarrollo de Ciudades y Hogares.

En la última de una serie de problemas con las agencias del gobierno, el pequeño Colegio Chicano recibió lo que ellos llaman la tercer noticia de desalojo del año de HUD. Vino en forma de una carta del asistente secretario del HUD Lawrence B. Simon.

De acuerdo a la carta, intenciones de formar un plan para, solucionar el problema que permitiera al Colegio Cesar Chavez retener la propiedad, con el Departamento de Salud, Educacion y Asistencia Publica, la Administración de Servicios Generales(a cargo de la disposicion

de propiedad federal) y el Departamento de Defensa.

La Secretaria Patricia Harris y yo (escribió Simon) nos sentimos muy apenados de la necesidad de enviar esta decision tan dificil y final. Desgraciadamente a causa de problemas legales no otra clase de accion es posible.

Pero de acuerdo a Salvador Ramirez, Director del Colegio en investigacion y planeamiento, HUD ha rechazado las ofertas para: o vender la propiedad en disputa de cinco acres localizada en el Monte Angel por \$200,000 o rentar la propiedad mientras las negociaciones continuan.

Los procedimientos de evacuacion del HUD siempre coinciden con el prin-

cipio del año escolar dijo Ramirez.

El Colegio Cesar Chavez surgió del Colegio (cargado de problemas) Monte Angel en 1973. El Colegio que originalmente, fue una escuela católica de niñas, perteneciendo en parte a las hermanas Benedictinas se convirtió en un colegio de artes liberales que atrajo la mayoría de las personas envueltas en el movimiento en contra de la cultura de los años 60. Cuando Caledonio Sonny Montes, antiguo Director de estudios etnicos del colegio de Monte Angel ayudó a transformar la escuela plagada de problemas, en el unico Colegio bicultural de Oregon, el heredó todos sus problemas.

Monte Angel debía \$1,000,000 en

Continued on page 8



Anger, confusion expressed over board appointments

by Don Patch

After four months of one-way communication to the Washington County Commissioners, the Welfare Advisory Board has found itself with two new members they didn't ask for - Washington County Commissioner Ray Miller, and Reverend Douglas A. Rose.

According to Jerralynn Ness, chairperson of the Welfare Advisory Board, the first notification of two vacancies on their Board was sent to Commissioner Miller in June, along with a request to consider two individuals who had shown an interest in the Advisory Board and a concern for welfare programs and public assistance recipients.

A second notification was sent to the Commissioners in August and a third in September. The September notification included four additional names, bringing the total recommendations to six, and adding a note of concern that recipients and minorities be represented on the Board.

This concern for recipient and

minority representation was so great that according to the notice, "at least two of the Board members would be willing to step off in order that such representatives might serve."

Despite these communications and recommendations, the County Commissioners at their regular meeting October 4 voted unanimously to fill those vacancies with Commissioner Miller and Reverend Rose. Neither Miller nor Rose appeared on the Advisory's list.

When asked why the six names submitted by the Advisory Board were not considered by the County Commissioners, Miller said, "We are always afraid of empire building by advisory boards." He added that there had been some problems with the Advisory Board playing too much of an advocacy role for clients and "showing a lack of fairness" in dealing with the local welfare department. Asked if he could give examples of the advocacy problem, he said, "No, I can't give you any specifics."

Bonnie Caton, Washington County

Continued on page 7

DEQ orders trailer off disputed flood plain

by Virginia Baker

Situated north of North Plains, near the junction of Shady Brook and Pumpkin Ridge Roads, is a 14' x 70' trailer where Mrs. Frances Forsyth lives with her two grandsons. Ms. Delores Evers is Mrs. Forsyth's daughter and the owner of the land on which the trailer sits.

Ms. Evers is allegedly in violation of the laws of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Washington County Planning Commission because no septic tank permit has been issued for Mrs. Forsyth's trailer. The trailer is said to be located on the 100-year Flood Plain of McKay and therefore cannot get septic approval.

Since 1974 the DEQ has been in charge of approving subsurface sewage disposal systems. Through the Washington County Health Department they test

the soil and consider a plot plan proposal for sewage disposal. Most everyone knows that whoever wants a residential building permit or a mobile home permit must show how they will accomodate a septic tank or a composting toilet and how they will prepare a drainfield for sewage effluent and/or grey-water waste.

In Washington County, in addition to passing state requirements for sewage disposal, the proposed homesite must be approved by the planning commission. There are zoning ordinances which prohibit construction in certain areas. Two such ordinances which pre-

Continued on page 3

WCCAO
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Or.
97123

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

Postal Customer, Local

WORKERS NEED WORK

The Community Service Project, a cooperative effort between the Washington County Association for Retarded Citizens and the Tualatin Valley Workshop, is presently looking for additional work projects for its participants. The Project provides work experience and job training for a supervised work crew of ten mentally retarded individuals.

In the four months that the Work Project has been in operation, the work crew has completed such work as painting, building fences, landscaping, and minor construction. However, since they are anticipating the early completion of work currently scheduled, they are looking for additional work project.

If your organization has a project that their work crew could take on, please call Carl Shushan, WCARC director, at 649-6110. Labor and supervision are supplied; each organization need only supply materials.

SQUARE DANCE

An old time square dance will be held Friday, October 28 in the North Plains Community Center. Local musicians will be featured, with admission set at \$1.50. Dancing begins at 8:30 p.m.

WORKSHOP FOR CAREGIVERS

West Tuality Day Care, Inc. of Forest Grove is sponsoring a free workshop for people who care for children in their homes on a professional basis or are interested in doing so. This introductory workshop to caregiving will be held on three separate mornings, October 18, 20 and 21 from 9 a.m. to noon, at the Beaverton Community Room in the Bernard Beaverton Mall. Topics to be covered include health and safety, nutritious food, day-to-day activities, professionalism, and psychology of the relationship between parent, child and caregiver. A subsidy to cover babysitting costs will be given for those who attend the full nine hours of the workshop. You are asked to register in advance by calling 648-0838.

PUBLIC INVITED TO ELECT WCCAO BOARD MEMBERS

Each year Washington County Community Action Organization is required to have open and public elections to its Board of Directors.

This year's elections will be held November 2, 1977 at 7 p.m. in the conference room of the Hillsboro Airport.

Any resident of Washington County over the age of 18 is encouraged to attend and vote.

Elections will be held for two seats on the Board. The seats must be filled by representatives from a group of individuals or an agency representing low-income people or other parts of the community.

Any group such as a business, agency, or organization of 10 or more low-income families, interested in being on the Board should contact Gordon Molitor at 648-6646.

FACTS & DATES

VITAL VITTLES ELECTS BOARD

Five new board members have been elected for Vital Vittles Food Co-op, manager Jeff Richards announced recently. Elections were held at the monthly potluck at Shute Hall in Hillsboro.

Commencing their six-month term of office are: Chairperson, Burt Beebe, of Hillsboro; Vice Chairperson, Dennis Epstein, of Beaverton; Secretary, Chuck Sluyter, of Portland; Treasurer, Michael Edera, of North Plains; and Communications Coordinator, Mindy Richards, of Banks.

Vital Vittles, located at 1634 S.E. Tualatin Valley Highway, is a "food for people, not for profit" cooperative, featuring low-cost bulk food, fresh vegetables and fruits, raw milk and other dairy products, and an extensive selection of herbs and spices. Also stocked are a variety of non-food items, including luffa sponges, food and grain mills, woven baskets, bowls, teapots, and much more.

Anyone can shop at Vital Vittles - members pay only a 10 per cent markup, non-members pay 30 per cent above cost.

Mindy Richards

RURAL ISSUES TO BE EXPLORED IN THREE NATIONAL CONFERENCES

A triple-pronged effort to solve rural social and economic problems will take place December 5 through 7th as three rural-oriented conferences are held simultaneously in Washington, D. C.

The Third National Conference on Rural America, the Third National Rural Housing Conference and a National Rural Health Conference will meet together the opening session December 5th and then develop separate agendas around the common theme "Strategies for Rural Action."

Among the featured speakers will be Barry Commoner, noted scholar and ecologist; Dr. Graciela Olivarez, director of Community Services Administration; Rep. Richard Nolan (D-Minn.); and the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, Canada, Edgar Kaeding. Other invited speakers include Rep. Les AuCoin of Oregon.

The three conferences will include sessions on land and water resources, corporate invasion in land ownership, minority farmers and land, preservation of farm land; and water in the west. Energy, the changing role of rural women and sessions on financial and organizing matters will also be covered, as well as workshops and discussion on health and housing issues that affect the rural poor, farmworkers and Native Americans.

More information can be obtained by writing Rural America, 1345 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20036.

SALUD DE LA FAMILIA

Un proveedor de salud primario para la gente de sueldo bajo ha recibido una donación de \$619,000 para funcionar dos clínicas de salud en Woodburn (Centro de Salubridad) y en Cornelius (Virginia Garcia Clinic).

La donación retroactivamente cubre funcionamiento de las dos clínicas desde el 1 de Mayo de 1977 al 30 de Abril de 1978.

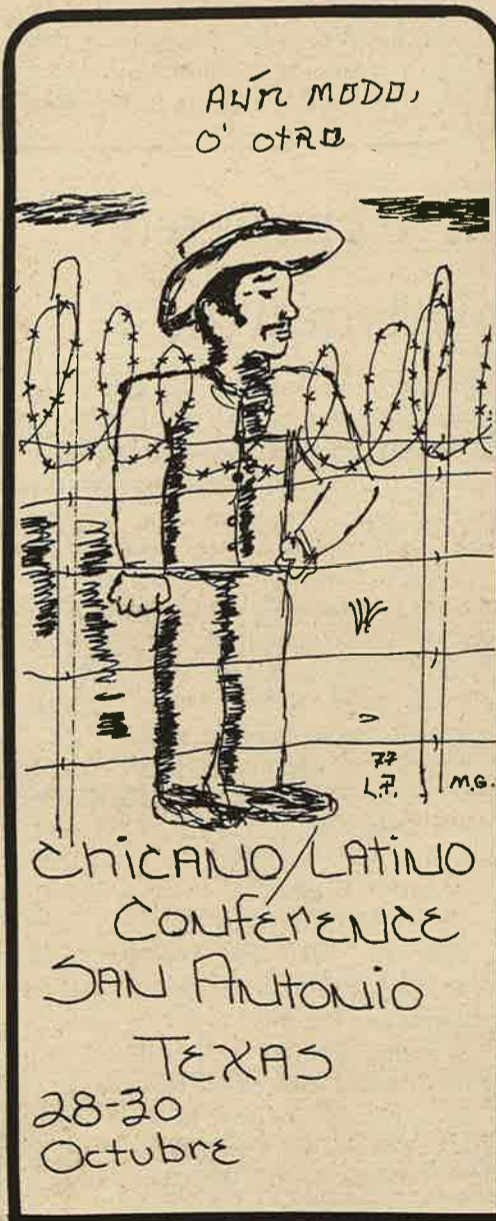
La donación viene del programa de salud para migrantes de servicios de salud de la comunidad.

Es un componente del Departamento de Salud, Educación y Welfare (HEW) de Region X, basado en Seattle, Washington.

La donación no cubre la cantidad necesaria para desarrollar el programa de Salud de Familias donde está puesto en el presupuesto mas o menos a \$812,000. El dinero que falta tiene que salir de honorarios médicos u otras recursos de fondos.

Han ocupado a Salvador Olmedo para ser el director ejecutivo. Para comenzar el October 24, 1977, Olmedo viene de Bellflower, California, ha estado actuando como Director del Distrito de Educación de la Salud en el Condado de Los Angeles, California.

Anterior de esto el sirvió de maestro de Salud del Programa de Alcohol del Condado de Santa Clara. Y de Director Ejecutivo de la Clínica Médica de Tiburcio Vasquez en Union City, California.



SALUD DE LA FAMILIA GETS FUNDS, NEW DIRECTOR

Salud de la Familia, Inc., a primary health provider for low-income people, has been awarded a \$619,000 grant to operate two health clinics in Woodburn (Centro de Salubridad) and Cornelius (Virginia Garcia Health Clinic).

The grant retroactively covers operation of the two clinics from May 1, 1977 to April 30, 1978.

The monies come from the Migrant Health Community Health Services Program, a component of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) of Region X, based in Seattle, Washington.

The grant does not, however, cover the total amount of running Salud de la Familia's health program which is budgeted at \$812,000. The remaining monies must be generated from patient fees or other funding sources.

Salvador Olmedo has been hired as the corporation's new executive director, to begin October 24, 1977.

Olmedo, from Bellflower, California, has been acting as District Director of Health Education in Los Angeles County, California. Prior to that he served as Health Educator to Santa Clara County's Alcohol Program and as Executive Director of Tiburcio Vasquez Medical Clinic at Union City, California.

IRS HOTLINE

The Internal Revenue Service offers a hotline service to answer any questions you may have about your taxes.

In Portland, the number is 221-3960.

For other parts of Oregon, dial 1-800-452-1980. There is no charge for the call.

NUEVAS DEL CENTRO PARA ANCIANOS - FOREST GROVE

El Centro de "Senior Citizens" de Forest Grove, situado en la calle Elm No. 1645 tiene disponibles para personas de más de 60 años en el Condado de Washington los siguientes servicios:

- Lunes -Martes - Jueves y Viernes de cada semana a las doce del día: comida. Pase un rato agradable con nosotros disfrutando nuestros deliciosos platos y de nuestra compañía.

- Necesita transportación? Llame al Centro de 8 a.m. a 5 p.m. y nuestros conductores lo llevarán a su destino. Tenemos vehículos adaptados para personas inválidas y en silla de ruedas. Tenemos servicio nocturno, pero Ud. debe llamar antes de las 5 p.m. para tomar su dirección.

- En nuestro menú, también hay comidas de dietas especiales y transportamos ancianos de Banks, Gaston, Diley, Cornelius y Forest Grove, regresándolos a sus respectivos hogares.

- En el segundo Viernes de cada mes de 10 a.m. a 12 m. en el Centro de Forest Grove, se toma la presión sanguínea.

Estimado Lector: Estos son algunos de los tantos servicios que se prestan a la comunidad. Visítenos o llámenos a los telefonos: 357-2021 y 357-4115.

Juan Osorio

Solar water heater design available

A book giving complete instructions for the construction of a low-cost, do-it-yourself solar water heater is now available free of charge to low-income residents through Washington County Community Action Organization.

The solar unit was developed by the Eastern Oregon Community Development Council (EOCDC) in La Grande, Oregon. EOCDC received a grant from the State Community Services Program, Oregon Department of Human Resources, to

design and test a low-cost solar water heater applicable to low-income housing units in Oregon.

EOCDC's stated project purpose was to permanently reduce utility costs to low-income households by providing the design of a low-cost (c.a. \$300) durable, solar water heater that can be easily constructed from materials generally available at a hardware store. For proper testing and demonstration, EOCDC constructed and installed six

heaters on low-income homes.

The book, simply titled, "Solar Hot Water Heater," gives the most complete description this writer has seen of "how-to." Lists of needed materials and diagrams make the information easy to understand.

The unit is designed to be either integrated into an existing water heating system or to act independently.

Solar heat has proven to be effective even in Western Oregon. As a back-up

system, the use of sun can provide a 30 to 60 per cent savings in heating. The primary problem has been the high cost of purchasing and installing a manufactured unit. This book, available free to low-income residents, makes readily available an alternate system for savings on utilities.

Anyone interested in participating in a workshop for the construction of solar water heaters should contact Bud Schmidt at 648-6646. If there is enough expression of interest, a session will be planned.

If you would like a copy of "Solar Hot Water Heater," contact Bud Schmidt or Dian Elliot at 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123.

Bud Schmidt

DEQ orders trailer owner off

Continued from page 1

sently affect Mrs. Forsyth are: 1) On farm-related land only one home can exist per tax lot without special permission from the county and 2) there can be no structures situated in a 100-year flood plain, or in other words, where once in a hundred years a storm might come along which would flood the area.

Such flood plain zones are based on surveys taken by the Army Corps of Engineers. According to Mike Sandberg, Washington County Supervisor of Environmental Health, the county wants to maintain its flood plain properties in a natural state. But Planner Bill Green says county liability is the main issue in flood plain zoning.

If a county has such zoning, then residents outside the flood plain can obtain low-cost government insurance. Without flood zoning the county may be found financially liable for any structure built and destroyed by a flood on a flood plain.

The State of Oregon has no legislation about flood plains, as such. State law merely says there can be no building within 100 feet of the mean yearly high water mark. However, according to Greg Baesler of the Washington County Health Department, this summer the Attorney General's office clarified an earlier ruling that the county has the right to set standards such as in the case of flood plain zoning. Flood plain zoning has been in effect in Washington County since June 25, 1974.

Sandberg said that where there's a zoning question the health department usually advises the applicant to go to the planning department first. Otherwise the applicant may pay \$75.00 to start the septic tank permit procedure, only to find that the site would be unacceptable to county zoning law.

Mrs. Forsyth claims that she and her daughter went in the fall of 1976 to the planning department and got a zoning approval from one planning commissioner who has since left the department.

According to Mrs. Forsyth the flood plain line "goes up and down like a yo-yo." Mrs. Forsyth said that at one point a lawyer advised her and Ms. Evers that they might have to move the trailer only one foot.

The trailer was moved to its present location in August, 1976. Prior to living in her mobile home, Mrs. Forsyth rented

a house in North Plains.

"I looked for a house to rent when the place sold that I was living in," explained Mrs. Forsyth. "There was just nothing. The man who bought the place looked too. They gave me over thirty days. I just couldn't find anything. He couldn't either."

So Mrs. Forsyth bought a trailer, leased some land from her daughter, and moved into a location with no nearby neighbors or nearby water. This piece of property is wooded, not farmland. A man, who according to Mrs. Forsyth has been in the area 15 years and who rents farmland across the road from her, told her that there had never been water where her trailer now sits.

In September, 1976 the state DEQ found the property "to be approvable for installation of one subsurface sewage disposal system." But before she could install the septic tank she needed a Washington County permit.

"They said I had to draw some pictures," Mrs. Forsyth said, describing her visit to the health department for the permit. "He asked me what elevation it was. I said I don't even know what you're talking about. So I had that guy (a licensed septic tank installer whose name she found in the phone book) draw them and they wouldn't accept them either."

Three copies of scale drawings of the proposed sewage plan are required routinely for a septic tank permit. They must show the elevations of the drainfield (not to be confused with flood plain zoning).

Mrs. Forsyth believes she was denied a septic permit partly because of an earlier alleged feud between her daughter and a former county planning commissioner. In addition, Mrs. Forsyth asserts that someone in the health department didn't like the man she hired to make her sewage system plot plans.

So in November, 1976, unable to obtain a permit, she decided to provide for herself a temporary solution. "I couldn't get anyone to help me," she said, "and I have two grandkids. So I said this has gone far enough. The kids and I crawled under the house and fixed the pipes. We had a hole dug out there and put some tires in it and it has never overflowed."

Mrs. Forsyth put her make-shift septic tank where the original test holes were dug. But a letter dated March 17, 1977 from DEQ to Ms. Evers reads: "I am now sending you the enclosed legal

notice which orders you to install an approved sewage disposal system in compliance with all applicable rules and statutes...."

A letter dated a week later from the Washington County Board of Commissioners to Ms. Evers informs her that the home is located within the 100-year Flood Plain of McKay Creek.

In September, 1977 the Washington County Planning Department and the health department held a hearing on the Evers-Forsyth case, with the defendants present. Since then DEQ has issued Ms. Evers a compliance schedule for moving the trailer. A preliminary soil evaluation by DEQ designates two alternative sites to Mrs. Forsyth's present location. However, Mrs. Forsyth doesn't find the choices favorable. She says the choices are "right there in the barnyard or right close to the pig pen."

Besides, she is leery of the bureaucracy that she feels led her into her trouble. Mrs. Forsyth fears being denied a permit after she moves the trailer again. "They can always do the same thing," she said. "Turn right around and not issue a permit."

The DEQ compliance schedule orders Ms. Evers to move the trailer and install the septic system in a new location by November 15, 1977. If Mrs. Forsyth moves to farm-related land in the same tax lot where her daughter's home now sits, the county could grant her a conditional use permit which would be reviewed every two years. Such a permit is sometimes granted in a case of personal hardship.

But Mrs. Forsyth says she can't afford to move the trailer. DEQ says the only alternative is to vacate the trailer, cap off the water and restore the land to its natural state. In the case of non-compliance by Ms. Evers and Mrs. Forsyth, Oregon law provides for civil penalties up to \$500 per day for each violation, according to the March 17, 1977 letter from DEQ to Ms. Evers.

But Mrs. Forsyth could possibly prove that the trailer is in fact not in the flood plain. According to Green, the burden of proof rests with Mrs. Forsyth since maps appear to indicate that the trailer rests near the border of the flood zone. A surveyor could determine the actual elevation of the trailer site.

As yet no one has contested the McKay Creek flood plain boundaries outlined by the Army Corps of Engineers. No one has really read the lay of the land.

FOOD

Watch out for the wood pulp

When you eat ITT's Fresh Horizons bread watch out - you're getting a mouthful of specially prepared pulverized wood pulp.

ITT has launched a \$5 million advertising program to spur sales of what it plugs as a high fiber content bread. The fibers, it turns out, are nothing more than powdered sawdust. ITT advertises the loaf as a specialty food with 30 per cent fewer calories and 400 per cent more fiber than whole wheat bread. The "specialty food" category allows it to sell the bread at 69 cents a pound.

While the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has given ITT a go-ahead on its new product, the Canadian Ministry of Health hasn't been convinced of the dietary benefits of sawdust and has refused to let ITT sell its new bread.

ITT, however, still stands by its Fresh Horizons bread. "It should be used instead of other breads at every meal," ITT told Food Monitor magazine. "Six to eight slices per day is a good general rule to follow."

from the Guardian.

Vol. 5, No. 10 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 U.S. government. There is no charge for the newsletter. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration. The Rural Tribune welcomes letters to the editor and articles or suggestions for articles. We ask letter-writers to identify themselves by name and address.

Project Director Don Patch
 Editor Judy Schilling

Contributors Nancy Anastasio,
 Virginia Baker, Connie Bustos
 Ann Echavarría, Manny Frishberg
 Marcos Gonzales, Jim Long
 Gordon Mollitor, Juan Osorio
 Luis Pineda, Mindy Richards
 Bud Schmidt, Lois Stevens

Translations Washington County
 Translators Bureau
 Staff Annette Bromberg, Caren Caldwell
 David Fenimore
 Photos Rural Tribune staff

Urban-suburban planning may be required for federal funding of cities

by Caren Caldwell

A proposal to improve the way federal funds are allocated to cities is nearing the final draft stage before being submitted by a Cabinet-level group to President Carter this month.

The authors of the proposal are a task force called the Urban and Regional Policy Group chaired by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris.

They will recommend that metropolitan areas create plans for community development which take into account the entire region: city, suburbs, and outlying areas.

Once a local community has adopted a plan, the federal government, through a consortium of Cabinet-level agencies, would review it. If the plan conforms to the national goals (see side box), according to criteria yet to be established, the federal consortium would certify that community strategy.

Certification would be required for a metropolitan community to receive discretionary funds (grants) from the variety of federal urban aid programs.

The proposal, called "An Administration Program for Metropolitan Regional Strategies", was presented at a public conference by the Seattle Regional Office of HUD October 5. The purpose of the conference was to accept input from citizens, local government leaders, city planners, and business people.

Those community views from the Northwest that were discussed in Seattle have been submitted to HUD in Washington, D.C. as input into modifying the proposal before a final draft is presented to Carter.

The input offered at that conference ranged from the very positive, enthusiastic support of Puget Sound Regional representatives to the questioning and clearly alarmed reservations of Idaho representatives. Representatives from Portland and Alaska also provided comments.

The conference is the first instance of a federal agency allowing "man-on-the-street input" at an early draft stage of a new proposal, said Bob Gilliland of the HUD Regional Office of Community Planning and Development in Seattle. And it was the only conference held in the country to accept input for this proposal.

Metropolitan regional strategies aim to extend planning policy beyond city or county boundaries to the entire metropolitan regional area that is affected by such planning.

A single body representing local city and county governments would be required to draw up the plan for their community. Such a regional body already exists in the Portland area: the Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG).

"The problems we face have become too complex and interdependent for us to continue to deal with them from the categorized and fragmented approaches we have taken in the past...As metropolitan areas have expanded across government boundaries and our problems have become regional and national in scope, we have failed to revamp the process by which we cope with these problems. We cannot afford to continue this constricted and incomplete method. If we are to realize the future progress we envision for our country, we must plan for it now."

--Jimmy Carter, January 19, 1977

In places where no regional body exists, the federal government would require that one be formed for the purposes of this proposal.

Plans drawn up for certification would include the wide range of city needs that exist within and beyond actual city limits, including safety from crime, housing, education, employment, non-discriminatory practices, pollution, energy conservation, land use, and sanitation. HUD is suggesting that this kind of wholistic approach to community planning can be more effective than the present practice of separate agencies funding separate projects which has often caused overlapping services, conflicting effects and wasted money.

One often-cited example of the problem: a county promotes housing development in the suburbs to meet housing needs, but which in effect, draws a taxpaying populace away from city centers leading to decay of the urban center.

The federal government would develop its own consortium of agencies to certify and fund communities with a re-

gional strategy. At the least, such a consortium would include the departments of the Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Office of Management and Budget.

This proposal, still tentative, would be implemented in stages.

First, sometime within the next 12

Conflicts in local urban programs?

American cities are troubled. The problems have been well publicized.

In attempting to soothe urban troubles, dozens of federal agencies have been injecting money into thousands of programs in hundreds of cities to stop crime; to feed, house, employ, educate, and transport people; to spare a vanishing landscape; to carry away liquid and solid wastes; to halt discrimination; to clean up air and water; and to save declining energy resources.

Is it working? Are the troubles going

months, fiscal year 1978, some states and metropolitan regions would be chosen as test cases. Several hundred million dollars set aside from the group of federal agencies would go to those test communities.

Second, if the test cases were successful, this regional strategy concept would be extended to all states, and become standard practice in distributing federal funds for urban aid. At that point, federal competitive grants would be awarded only to metropolitan communities that had developed a regional plan.

Revenue-sharing and legislated entitlement grants would not be affected, however.

One exception: central cities, along with the oldest suburbs that have excessive tax and poverty burdens, would continue to receive federal assistance without being certified.

It should be noted that the proposal is not calling for additional federal spending for urban aid. Current funds would, instead, be re-routed to certified communities for their projects.

away? Or are they increasing? Does the right hand of federal aid know what the left hand is doing?

Federal agencies are facing some negative counter-effects of their aid programs to cities because—as has become evident over the past decade of increased federal urban programs—pumping money into one neighborhood frequently has adverse effects in another neighborhood. Cities, their counties and outlying rural districts are tightly interrelated and interdependent (as are the Tri-County area and metropolitan Portland here), but federal programs usually treat projects separately, failing to relate inner city problems with suburban problems.

Generalized statements of such funding difficulties are cited in the September 13 draft of the proposal for "An Administration Program for Metropolitan Regional Strategies". Some key points follow with illustrations taken from the experience of the greater Portland area:

1. *Use of federal funds has been uncoordinated among the various federal agencies which administer their own and sometimes overlapping or conflicting urban aid programs.*

When one federal agency, the Farmers Home Administration, funded rural water district projects, for example, the repayment schemes were set up to spread the cost over the number of families hooked up to the water system.

With such a scheme the cost per family is less where there are more families, creating a pressure to develop in those rural areas that have a large commitment to their water district. At the same time another

Continued on p. 5, col. 1

The National Goals

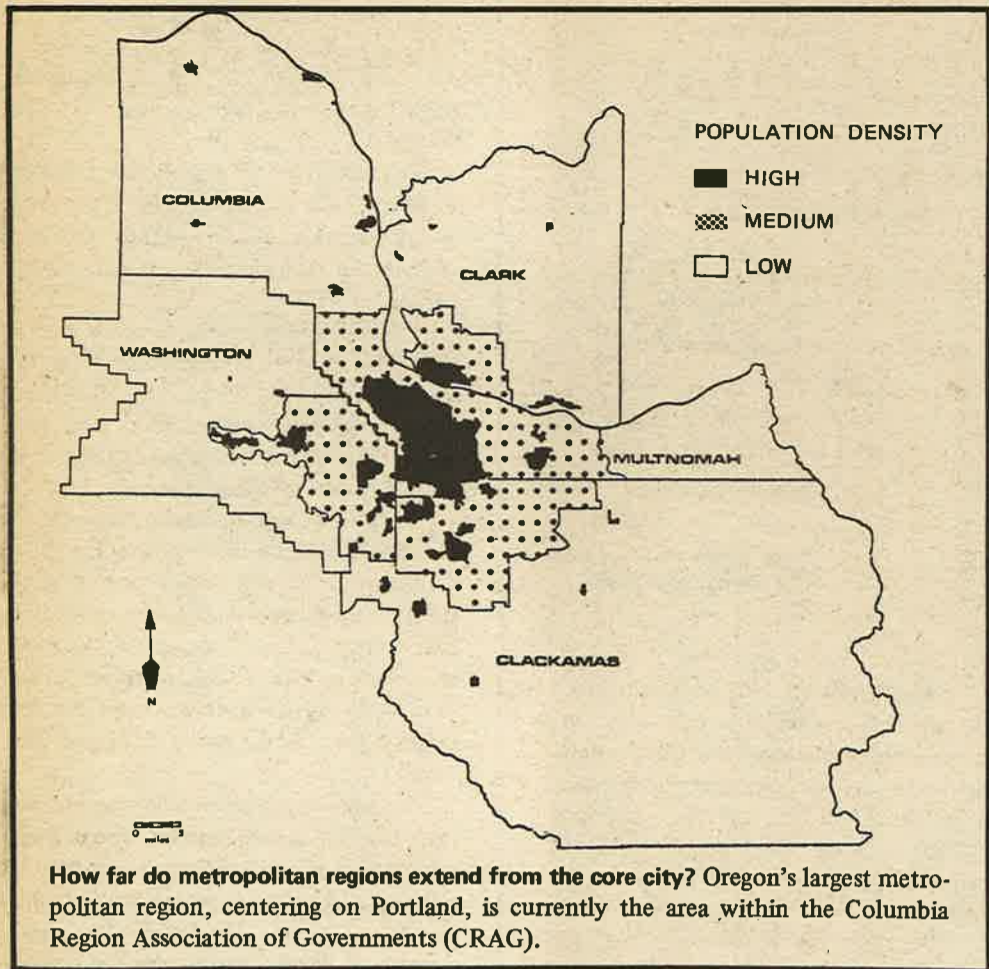
Metropolitan regional strategies are intended to be the means to establish a "National Urban Policy" promised by Jimmy Carter during his presidential campaign. A national policy for federal spending on cities is to be aimed at specific "national goals".

Gleaned from the purposes defined in existing pieces of urban aid legislation, this collection of so-called national goals leads to the rationale: if the development strategies of a local area do not serve national goals, then they do not deserve to be financed with national monies.

The authors of the regional strategies concept have based their proposal on these national goals quoted here from the September 13 draft of their proposal:

- The physical revitalization of distressed older cities.
- The management of new development in a fiscally and environmentally sound manner.
- Affirmative support for fair housing and educational opportunities for all.
- The improvement of quality of air and water resources.
- The maintenance of an efficient urban surface transportation system, which provides adequate mobility for all segments of the metropolitan population.
- The achievement of economic self-sufficiency for families and individuals through the provision of an adequate number of permanent jobs.
- The improvement of personal and property security and reduction of fear of crime.
- The restored economic vitality of smaller cities and their regions.
- The maintenance of productive farm land and other natural resources.

County views of regional strategies



To understand what the proposed Administration Program for Metropolitan Regional Strategies would mean to Washington County, The Rural Tribune talked to Dan Potter, Washington County Administrator, and to Jim Larkins, Cornelius City Councilman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Region Association of Governments.

Potter and Larkins, talking to the Tribune in separate interviews, noted similar facts of governmental life in Washington County that are relevant to the strategies proposal. They expressed different, but not opposing, personal views on the proposal's potential. And although neither man attended the HUD conference in Seattle last week, they each echoed many of the points that were made by the representatives from Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Idaho who were offering input into future modifications of the proposal.

That the proposal in its present unfinished form is vague, limits the thoroughness with which one can evaluate it. One can, also in vague terms, discuss whether the metropolitan regional strategy is a viable concept. But if one is trying to understand what regional strategies could mean to local situations, some more specific questions come to mind than the proposers are now prepared to answer.

For instance, what might be the effect of a Portland regional strategy on Washington County?

That can't really be determined, was Dan Potter's first remark, until the rules and regulations that will allow for certification and funding are also proposed.

That list of proposed regulations is mentioned, but clearly missing from the September 13 proposal draft. An Attachment A is mentioned which lists "major statutes that contain performance requirements which local governments and their regional bodies must now meet in order to receive Federal development funds."

Also mentioned is Attachment B, "an illustration of the certification requirements system that an interagency consortium should operate."

Neither attachment is supplied, not even to HUD's Seattle office, which introduced the proposal at last week's conference.

Potter and Larkins both believe that the national goals of the proposal coincide with local goals.

"Clackamas and Washington counties have been doing just about all they can do in the right direction," Larkins said. "County plans have worked pretty closely with all Washington County cities."

"I happen to believe," said Potter, "that we're doing a good job on some of the national goals at the present time."

"Here we don't have the problem of big eastern cities. We don't have that kind of 'urban blight'. We still have a chance to put it together. Though that chance may not last because we are growing up."

Potter admitted that here there are the interjurisdictional needs as mentioned in the proposal: employment, transportation, air and water, affirmative action. Yet cooperation, another proposal emphasis, exists here, too. There are current interjurisdictional programs in the region dealing with among other things: law enforcement, computer services, sewage contracts, and roads.

And Larkins believes that the City of Portland has been "more than generous in getting along with" Washington County cities.

Is there, then, a real need for this proposal in the Portland metropolitan region?

"The whole strategy," Larkins continued, "is about the same as what we're doing...The State of Oregon has been real good in our area." He sees the proposal ensuring that federal agencies are supportive of the local efforts.

Regional planning could make funding "more equitable," said Larkins, pointing out this advantage to suburban areas "because they would be on a more equal basis" with large cities. "We will have more spending in areas that are developing."

Too many regulations could restrict those local efforts, but in view of the proposal's emphasis on local planning, he added, "The federal agencies don't want to dictate how money is to be handled."

"The concern I would have," said Potter, "is this one of 'helping' or of 'telling'." Would we use our standards or their standards, he asked. "Maybe the people of a certain county don't want to do it that way." Where would money for local projects come from if some local governments don't wish to be involved in regional strategies?

"I'm suspicious," Potter emphasized, because the power to control resides in the ability to fund.

"Everything that we do (at Washington County) depends on federal dollars." Several grants in the county could be affected by a certification process. Currently, said Potter, some of the county's health, transportation, and law enforcement projects are financed by federal discretionary monies, the kind of funding the proposal deals with.

Larkins knew of no Washington County cities that receive federal money (except Forest Grove which has a grant for their new municipal building).

Modifications are certain to be made in the proposal before it is presented to Carter. Officials in the Northwest hope that their input will reappear as some of those modifications. If Carter sees the regional strategy recommendation this month as scheduled, news of its final form should be available within a few weeks.

As Jim Larkins concluded, "We have to wait to see what Carter comes up with."

Continued from p. 4, col. 4

federal agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, may be trying to restrict development in a rural area as a conservation measure.

"Almost all of those rural water districts (in Washington and Clackamas counties) were supported by those kinds of federal dollars," pointed out Jim Sitzman, Director of Natural Resources Planning for the Columbia Region Association of Governments.

2. A further problem is unplanned suburban growth. Cites the proposal for Metropolitan Strategies: "...a failure to plan is destroying open space, wasting energy, exhausting water and sewer systems,

There are more jobs in the city now but fewer of those jobs are held by city residents.

Bonner described these effects as "some good reasons to make regional policies."

3. Needs such as jobs, housing, transportation, water, and sanitation exist across city and county limits yet local government authority to meet needs stops at those boundaries.

"As an example, air quality standards cannot be set just for Hillsboro," said Sitzman. Pollutants from Portland spread out to surrounding areas, often settling in a

"Federal funds are insufficient to meet all of the needs of this country. Common sense dictates that these scarce funds should not be used to promote local actions, such as energy consuming and environmentally wasteful cases of extreme suburban sprawl, that defeat national goals."

—A Proposal for an Administration Program for Metropolitan Regional Strategies, September 13, 1977 Discussion Paper

and blighting older areas in a manner that threatens to repeat the misfortunes of the central cities."

For the Portland metropolitan region, as for most cities in this country, the greatest population growth is in the suburbs surrounding Portland. Several effects of this population spread were noted by Ernie Bonner, Director of Portland Bureau of Planning, at the HUD conference in Seattle last week.

One effect leading to suburban sprawl is the tendency to have fewer people living in each house and fewer houses per acre than in the past, said Bonner. Within the city of Portland, there are more houses with fewer than three people, indicating less use of the city by families.

The mean job income within the city is slipping while going up within the metropolitan region as a whole, he continued.

pocket in southern Clackamas County near Canby.

4. Particularly during the 1960's and early 70's federal programs have often bypassed state governments, "leading," states the proposal, "to a further decline in state acceptance of responsibility."

One case in point, was a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grant which in the early 70's provided money to the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee for a nutrition program. That program duplicated efforts of similar programs being offered by the State Extension Service and an aging program, said Sitzman.

To minimize these difficulties, the proposed administration program offers the concept of wholistic regional planning to be funded by a coalition of federal agencies rather than by the separate agencies operating on their own.

Northwest Oregon Health Systems

Helping keep medical costs down

by Annette Bromberg

Northwest Oregon Health Systems (NOHS) is the tip of a congressional iceberg. It is only one of many attempts to improve health care nationwide, with particular emphasis being put upon rising health care costs.

NOHS is one of 212 health systems agencies, funded by the department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), which are located throughout the country. Two other attempts to create a system of federal health planning agencies have been made since 1962; but this, the third time around, has marked differences from its other two predecessors.

While needs assessment was the primary function of the other two systems, NOHS is a more evolved version. It has to institute a plan to answer the needs that it finds. And it will have some teeth.

Right now, the first phase is taking place. A six-county needs assessment and answering plan are being drafted. On November 16 at 7:30 p.m. at the Community Church of Cedar Hills, located at 11695 SW Parkway in Portland, the people of Washington County have an opportunity to comment on the rough draft of the NOHS plan.

Free copies of this draft should be available by the end of October by writing to 5201 SW Westgate Dr., Portland, or by calling 297-2241.

Among many other needs, NOHS found, to no one's surprise, that rising institutional costs were creating an outstanding need. It was a discovery that was repeated all over the country. Congress expected it. They gave NOHS some authority where it counts.

NOHS has considerable persuasive power over hospitals, because they have the authority to approve or veto health care agencies' capital expenditures exceeding \$150,000. These costs are passed down to the consumers on whose behalf NOHS is acting.

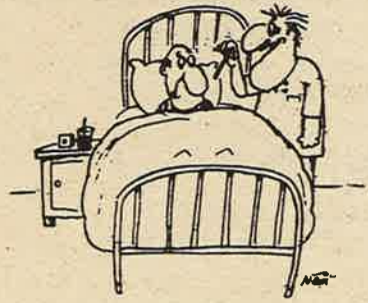
About May 1978 when NOHS becomes fully designated (instead of its present status as conditionally designated) as a health systems agency, it will have the authority to approve or veto requests from health care agencies for any money from the Public Health Service Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act, or the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970.

Further authority may be extended to NOHS in the near future when and if Carter's Hospital Cost Containment Act is passed. Then NOHS would be able to veto or approve institutions' requests for rate increases, similar to the Public Utility Commissions' function as a liaison between utility companies and consumers. NOHS would be acting as a union to negotiate consumer interests with hospitals and other health institutions.

There are many ways of addressing rising hospital costs, but one of the avenues that NOHS plans to follow is to recommend that hospitals decrease their licensed beds per capita in an effort to increase per cent of occupancy. This is because empty bed space costs money. When occupancy falls below 80 per cent, the hospital is losing so much money that they pass that cost down to the other patients, increasing the hospital rates.

Congress is also dealing with rising health care costs in other ways.

Nani, O Pasquim, Rio de Janeiro



"You misunderstood—I said, "Stick out your wallet.""

Columbus Free Press/cpf

Right now six bills addressing this issue are before Congress. One of them is Carter's bill for Hospital Cost Containment which would put a cap on national capital expenditures, and limit licensing to four beds per 1000 people to try to keep occupancy up to 80 per cent continuously.

Another bill is Senator Talmadge's bill calling for reorganization for Medicare and Medicaid. There would be no cap on cost, but on the manner of reimbursement. This would limit the type of treatment covered by Medicare and Medicaid.

This legislative attention, and NOHS are just the beginning.

Congress' deep concern over rising medical costs is one major stumbling block preventing adoption of a national health insurance plan. This is because the federal government is not willing to pay an ever-increasing premium rate.

But if NOHS evolves to the point of having the authority to control rate increases, it could be instrumental in putting a ceiling on health care costs, which could pave the way for national health insurance.

Bakke case challenged

Continued from page 1

than racial or reverse discrimination.

Bakke's contention that he was better qualified than many of the special admission students is questionable. His argument is based on his Medical College Admissions Test scores. But a study by the Association of American Medical Colleges showed that the MCAT exams are biased culturally and economically in favor of white, middle and upper-middle class students. (Similar studies have shown bias in IQ tests, primary school entrance tests, and college entrance exams nationwide, also.) The National Education Association has called for an end to all such tests. It is understandable, then, that students who do not come out of mainstream American society would score lower on these exams than students who do.

Admission qualification to medical school does not hinge solely on an applicant's test scores. There is no objective, written standard for admission. Admission Boards take into account character references, geographical distribution of the student body (in an effort to insure that all areas of society will be covered

and, eventually, provided services), political influence, parent alumni status, and a variety of other intangibles.

Since the charge of "reverse discrimination" is actually a claim that affirmative action laws have gone to the other extreme, perhaps one should look at the doctor/patient ratio in different racial groups. There is:

- 1 White doctor for every 700 White patients;
- 1 Black doctor for every 3,800 Black patient;
- 1 Native American doctor for every 20,000 Native American patients;
- 1 Latino doctor for every 30,000 Latino patients.

It becomes obvious, then, that even with affirmative action programs, minorities are still the mainstay for low-paying, low-status jobs. Considering that not even 2 out of every 100 doctors in America are minority and that it is well known that minority communities are lacking even adequate medical services, there is a definite case for striving to increase the number of minority doctors - if we truly care about serving the health needs of

all people in America.

The Government's brief to the Supreme Court (and what seems to be President Carter's stance) asserts that "race may be pertinent to admissions because it gives information that will be helpful in understanding the meaning of the credentials that an applicant presents. A grade point average of 2.6 produced by a minority applicant may indicate every bit as much potential to be a physician as a 3.0 average by a white applicant. That is because a minority applicant has demonstrated not only the ability to succeed in obtaining grades, but also the determination and ability to overcome non-academic hurdles."

Civil rights groups argue that Bakke was refused admission to medical school for a variety of factors other than race. The fact that he was late and somewhat careless in completing his application may have been one of those factors.

There are hundreds of groups, organizations and individuals around the nation questioning the validity of the Bakke case and asking the Supreme Court

TRIBUNE RECRUITS WRITERS

The Rural Tribune is recruiting writers to contribute occasional stories to the monthly publication.

Two types of writers are needed:

1) People now directly involved in a community service agency which provides services to low income and minority people.

These people will serve as public relations contacts, transmitting press releases to or otherwise notifying *The Rural Tribune* of current news items, new programs, upcoming events, and issues that arise in their own agencies; and :

2) Free-lance writers to be members of the *Tribune's* writers pool. These people will provide news and feature stories about issues and events that they have direct knowledge of, as well as investigating story leads from other sources. Story leads may come from the writer's own information or from *The Rural Tribune* staff.

Some members of the writers pool may submit occasional material while others may arrange to cover subjects of special interest on a regular basis.

Investigative reporting and advocacy journalism will be the direction of development in *The Rural Tribune* and the writers pool will provide a significant portion of this issue-oriented material.

The Rural Tribune publishes in both Spanish and English. Submitted material can be translated into either language.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS will be provided to participants in the areas of news writing, press releases, press conferences, public service announcements, interviewing, researching, feature and editorial writing.

The Rural Tribune wishes to assist writers and agencies to initiate contacts with other news media in Washington County so that the coverage of their issues will reach a wider audience.

For further information, contact Caren Caldwell, *The Rural Tribune*, 276 E. Main (upstairs above "The Book Case"), Hillsboro, phone 648-3141.

to over turn the California Court's decision made in favor of Bakke. Among these groups is the Oregon Coalition to Defeat the Bakke Decision, who have announced their plans to hold a noon rally and march at Park and Burnside streets in Portland October 15, as a show of support against the Bakke case.

There is obviously much more involved in the Bakke case than the validity of special admissions programs at universities. If upheld by the Supreme Court, this decision would have catastrophic effects on every affirmative action, training, and special admissions program in the U.S., and would set the few victories of the Civil Rights movement back 30 years.

A decision in favor of Bakke would also bring up serious questions about everyone's access to higher education in spite of cultural or economic differences. A decision in favor of Bakke could help close the doors on thousands of minority and disadvantaged workers and students seeking jobs, promotion, training and education.

UN PROGRAMA POR ANCIANOS

Un programa nuevo de Panes y Peces que provee una comida balanceada nutritiva para ciudadanos elegibles va a comenzar pronto en el oeste del Condado de Washington durante los Sábados solamente. La fecha exacta que comenzarán no ha sido determinada todavía, pero el programa comenzará entre el final del mes de Octubre y el principio del mes de Noviembre.

Oregon Rural Opportunities ha firmado un contrato con Panes y Peces para actuar como la Agencia que patronizará el programa. En esta calidad ORO va a tener la responsabilidad de iniciar el programa y administrar por sus necesidades un vez que comienza. Por el hecho que ORO administra el programa su principal interés será servir a los Chicanos. A pesar de esto no estará limitado solamente para esta gente.

Los Chicanos que desean entrar en este Programa tienen que ser por lo menos de 50 años de edad o mas ancianos. Por mayor informacion en el programa y para obtener la fecha exacta que comenzará por favor de ponerse en contacto con Connie Bustos en el Oregon Rural Opportunities, telefono 640-2624.

ORO PLANS NEW MEAL PROGRAM

A new Loaves and Fishes program, which provides a nutritionally balanced meal for eligible citizens, will be starting soon in western Washington County for Saturdays only. An exact starting date has not been determined as of yet; however, the program will begin sometime at the end of October or the first of November.

Oregon Rural Opportunities has signed a contract with Loaves and Fishes to act as the sponsoring agency. As the sponsor, ORO will have the responsibility of initiating the program and administering it once it begins. Since ORO is directing the program, its main priority will be to serve Chicanos. However, it is not limited to only these people.

Chicanos who wish to enter the program must be at least fifty years of age or older. All other people must be sixty years of age or older. For more information on the program and to obtain the exact starting date, contact Connie Bustos at Oregon Rural Opportunities, 640-2624.

FOREST GROVE SENIOR CENTER RAISING MONEY FOR LAND

Forest Grove Senior Center people are making a last ditch effort to raise the \$23,000 payment on land for the Senior Center for 1977. Two groups, one in Hillsboro and one in Forest Grove, are holding benefits to raise the \$3,000 needed to complete the payment.

ASSIST, AID, and HELP, Inc. of Hillsboro is staging a Bingo night at St. Anthony's Hall, 1645 Elm Street, in Forest Grove, the evening of October 22 (Saturday) from 7 p.m. till midnight. Soft drinks, pie and hot dogs will be sold by the Seniors. There will also be prizes galore.

The Tualatin Valley Gem Club is staging a Breakfast Sunday, October 30th from 6:30 a.m. till 1:30 p.m., also at St. Anthony's Hall in Forest Grove. Both Benefits go to the land purchase. Tickets will be sold at the door.

A fund-raising activity by the Seniors themselves this summer was running a Fruit and Vegetable Stand near the Tradewell parking lot in Forest Grove. Fresh bread and donated vegetables, plus donated time by pickers made possible a total sales of \$3,000. Auctions,

pies sales and others have helped towards the goal of having a place of their own for Seniors to meet.

At present the Senior Center is located in St. Anthony's Hall in Forest Grove through the courtesy of that parish.

Lois Stevens

RURAL TRANSPORTATION WITH W.WASCO

Exciting things are still happening in the Rural Public Transportation Program being conducted in Washington County.

Commuter runs are now available for three shifts and many seats are still available.

A new 22-25 passenger bus will soon be added to the fleet of Western Washington County Wheel (W.WASCO), making it possible to release 2 vans at scheduled times during the day. This will permit many more scheduled runs to outlying rural areas.

More seats will be available on Tek, GAF, Stimson and Forest Fibre runs.

Make known your needs for regular or special transportation by calling 357-7911.

Lois Stevens

Board appointments questioned (continued from p. 1)

Welfare Branch Manager, was contacted by *The Rural Tribune* and asked if she thought the Advisory Board was playing too much of an advocacy role. She said, "I think the Advisory Board is supposed to work at all kinds of questions and complaints as part of its duties." Ms. Caton added that at first it was difficult to deal with specific complaints presented by the Board because of problems with confidentiality of clients' records under state law. Considering it all, she thought the relationship between the Advisory Board and the Welfare agency has been dealt with well.

Oregon law (ORS 411.145) created local Welfare Advisory Boards. According to the statute, "members shall be appointed by the governing body of the county, on the basis of recognized interest in and knowledge of the field of public assistance. Members of the governing body may be appointed to the board."

The duties of each Advisory Board are described in four parts: 1) Receive information and complaints from local citizens; 2) Evaluate the effectiveness of public welfare programs in relation to local needs; 3) Confer with local welfare offices on selection of special local programs, budget, eligibility for assistance; and 4) Recommend changes, if any are needed, in the program or delivery of services to improve the Public Welfare Division's response to local programs.

The application from Reverend Douglas A. Rose, which was requested by Commissioner Miller, came in the form of a letter addressed to the Commissioners, dated September 30. In it he states, "At present I have only the barest idea of what it means to serve the county Welfare Advisory Board, but I can assure you of my willingness to grow into the position."

When asked what the role of the

local board should be, if not to advocate for clients, Miller stated, "The role of the board should be that of an intermediary between the client and the welfare agency."

Regarding the concern of the Advisory Board to include consumers and minorities as members, Commissioner Miller added, "I don't think you have to be disadvantaged to be able to represent a poor person's point of view." Miller went on to say, "We are looking for persons who are able to express themselves. Those who are interested in the assignment and the work the board is doing come first, not necessarily those impacted by the problems and unable to express themselves."

Another reason why the Commissioners did not consider the 6 recommendations from the Advisory Board, according to Miller, was "Because we only consider those applications made directly to the Board of Commissioners." When asked if he had relayed that information to the Advisory Board when they first notified him of the vacancies and possible replacements, Miller stated, "No, I'm sure we didn't communicate that information to them. We probably should have, we can probably be criticized for that."

According to Dan Potter, County Administrative Officer, "As vacancies become available we announce them. We hope to fill them inside of two weeks." In this case the first announcement was June 7, at a regular Commissioners meeting. The announcement was printed on inter-department correspondence and as a matter of practice given to attending press representatives. Accompanied with the announcement was a copy of the public statute creating local Advisory Boards. However, other than the application solicited by Commissioner Miller from Reverend Douglas Rose and the sug-

gestions of the Welfare Advisory Board, the announcement went unanswered.

Two other Commissioners, Miller Duris and Virginia Dagg, expressed concern that consumer representation was not a part of the Advisory Board membership. Commissioner Duris, when contacted by *The Rural Tribune*, said that he was unaware that there was no consumer representation at the time he voted, and that the subject of such representation should be taken up at future meetings. Commissioner Dagg, at the October 4 meeting, questioned Miller's ability to free up enough time to adequately serve on the Board, as well as stating her concern that a lay person should be a part of the Advisory's voting membership.

Currently Commissioner Miller is half-way through a two-year appointment to the State Welfare Advisory Board, and is being considered for the chairmanship of that board. This recent appointment will mark his first commitment to the local Advisory Board.

When asked what his philosophy towards welfare is, Miller stated that "For women who have been left with children at home to support, the sky is the limit. By that I mean she and her children should receive all the basic needs: food, clothing and shelter. Her children should be able to go to school dressed in a way that wouldn't embarrass them. As for the able-bodied person, capable of working, who takes advantage of welfare, the rip-off artist, I have no sympathy."

Asked if it was possible that the private sector may not be able to provide enough job opportunities to all the able-bodied workers he said "Yes, that is possible and that is where CETA comes in. Liked the old WPS and CCC, employing people in public works jobs."

The reactions of the Welfare Advisory Board members contacted by *The*

Rural Tribune range from outrage to confusion. Bob Stalker, Director of the Washington County Legal Aid program, expressed some of that confusion by saying "I never thought the Board was too advocacy-oriented. I thought we were operating under the statutory mandates. I feel sorry that the Commissioners would not consider the applicants presented by the Advisory Board."

Jerralynn Ness, Advisory Board chairperson, said, "The first I heard that Commissioner Miller was going to appoint new members to our Advisory Board was at a State Welfare Advisory Board meeting September 15. I spoke to him about our recommendations at that time. He did not mention to me that they were inappropriate or that they would not be considered. To the contrary, he said they would be considered along with two other applications the Commissioners had received."

Ness continued, "I'm sure Reverend Rose is a good person and I'm pleased that Commissioner Miller is interested in the Board, though I am concerned about his reasons. However, I'm disappointed that the six persons from our community who have shown an expressed interest in our Board were ignored. I am also concerned that the Board of Commissioners is not using the finer points of our statute to guide them in their selection of appointees and are not communicating with Board members about their concerns."

It appears to this reporter that Commissioner Miller's fear of "empire building" on the part of the Advisory Board is more a concern that the right empire be built - that is, one with little commitment to recipient and minority representation and little obligation to act as an advocate for the concerns of those who are most affected by public assistance programs.

Colegio recibe order

Continued from page 1

una hipoteca al HUD, había perdido su acreditación no podían recibir ninguna asistencia para estudiantes del gobierno federal.

El Colegio se convirtió en elegible para estos fondos por una orden de la corte que decidió que el HUD debe considerar el programa de Colegio para ser acreditado mientras la decisión está pendiente. Esto abrió el camino para el otorgamiento de \$98,000 en ayuda que fue anunciada casi al mismo tiempo que la noticia de evacuación.

Gary Conklin un asistente del Congresista Les AuCoin describió a Colegio como "metido en un cruce de fuegos" entre HUD y HEW.

El cruce de fuegos entre HUD y HEW ha causado mucha exasperación José García un miembro de la Junta Directiva del Colegio le dijo al Woodburn Independiente. La Junta ha requerido asistencia del gobernador Straus y llamó por una investigación del Senado en la acción de discriminación por el Departamento de Desarrollo Urbano y Hogares.

HUD ha ganado una decisión en la corte civil acerca del desalojo, dejando muy pocos recursos legales para la escuela.

A menos que puedan ser obligados

TRIBUNE ESTA BUSCANDO ESCRITORES

El *Rural Tribune* está buscando escritores para que contribuyan artículos a esta publicación mensual.

Las clases de personas que se necesitan: 1) Gente que está ahora directamente envueltas en las agencias que sirven la comunidad. Que proveen servicios a personas de poco salario y de las clases menores.

2) Los escritores independientes serán miembros de la oficina de escritores del *Rural Tribune*. Estas personas van a proveer nuevas y escribirán historias acerca de problemas y acontecimientos que ellos tienen conocimiento directo al mismo tiempo que investigarán historias que los dirigen a otro fuente de noticias.

Las historias pueden ser de propio conocimiento del escritor o de los miembros del periódico. Algunas personas de la oficina del *Rural Tribune* pueden entregar material en forma ocasional mientras otras pueden ser organizadas para cubrir sujetos de interés especial en forma regular.

Periodismo investigativo y de intercesión va a ser la dirección de desarrollo en el periódico y la oficina de escritores proveerá una porción importante en la orientación de este material.

Entrenamiento va a ser provisto para los participantes, incluyendo: escritura de noticias, escribir editoriales, noticias de prensa, conferencias de prensa, anuncios de servicios públicos, entrevistas, e investigación.

Para información llame a Caren Caldwell, *Rural Tribune*, 276 E. Main (arriba de la librería "Book Case"), Hillsboro, teléfono 648-3141.

The Rural Tribune

a retroceder el Departamento del Sheriff del Condado de Marion County va a ejecutar el desalojo el 21 de Octubre. De acuerdo Ramirez la Junta de Directores de la escuela no ha tomado ninguna decisión en cuanto a resitir el desalojo.

Tampoco ha habido una decisión oficial en la cuestión de la reubicación del Colegio. Ramirez dice que el Colegio se opera en forma de un "Colegio sin paredes" en el primer estado de implementación, en este sistema el énfasis es puesto en las experiencias de la vida en cambio de ser solamente en la instrucción de la clase. El mes de Junio pasado el Colegio graduó sus primeros 20 estudiantes.

Preguntado, acerca del reporte que



Colegio told to vacate by October 21

by Manny Frishberg

As they prepared to begin their Fall term last month, Colegio Cesar Chavez received an order to vacate the school from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In the latest of a series of problems with governmental agencies, the college got what they called their "third annual eviction notice" from HUD. It came in the form of a letter from HUD's Assistant Secretary Lawrence B. Simon.

According to the letter, attempts to work out a plan to allow the school to retain the property were discussed with HUD, the General Services Administration (in charge of the disposal of federal property) and the Department of Defense.

"Secretary Harris and I (wrote Simon) regret very much the necessity for conveying this final and most difficult decision. Unfortunately, because of legal constraints, no other course of action is possible."

But according to Salvador Ramirez, Colegio's director of planning and research, HUD has refused offers to either sell the disputed five-acre campus in Mt. Angel to the Colegio for \$200,000 or to lease the property while negotiations might continue.

HUD's eviction proceedings "always coincide with the start of our school year," said Ramirez.

Colegio Cesar Chavez grew out of problem-ridden Mt. Angel College in 1973. The college, originally a Catholic girls' school, owned in part by the Benedictine Sisters, became a general liberal arts college which attracted much counter-culture involvement in the late '60's. When Caledonio (Sonny) Montes,

el HUD tenía un comprador para la tierra en disputa, Ramirez respondió "Yo pienso que ellos están hablando de la Autoridad de casas del Condado de Marion."

El proyecto, el creía era usar la tierra para casas subsidiarias por intermedio del MCHA. Pero a pesar que la Autoridad de Hogares pagaría la hipoteca al HUD, ellos recibirían dinero federal de la misma agencia. Esta arreglo circular de pagos puede resultar en el HUD efectivamente pagandose a si mismo por la deuda de acuerdo a Ramirez.

La Rural Tribune se puso en contacto con el HUD en Portland conserviente a este arreglo y fue referido a la Region X del HUD en Seattle.

Merril Ashe, Oficial de Información Pública dijo al Tribune que el no tenía información en ninguna clase de arreglos con el MCHA. De acuerdo a Ashe no ha habido ninguna oferta para comprar la propiedad del Colegio, a pesar que el cree que cualquier oferta sería, va a ser considerada HUD, el dice, no considera la oferta del Colegio de \$200,000 una oferta seria.

La posición de Ashe en el desalojo es que "Tan seguro como otra cosa puede ser en estos lugares" y que los procedimientos van a continuar aunque no haya compradores para la propiedad.

former ethnic studies director for Mt. Angel College, helped transform the beleaguered school into Oregon's only bicultural college, he inherited a wealth of problems. Mt. Angel owed a \$1 million mortgage to HUD and had lost its accreditation from the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Without accreditation, they could not receive student financial aid from the federal government.

The Colegio became eligible for these funds when a court ruled that HEW should consider Colegio's program to be accredited while the decision on the mortgage is pending. This paved the way for the granting of \$98,000 in student aid, which was announced almost simultaneously with the notice to vacate.

Gary Conklin, an aide to Congressman Les AuCoin, described Colegio as "caught in a cross-fire" between HUD and HEW. "The Cross-fire between HUD and HEW has caused a lot of exasperation," José Garcia, a member of the Colegio Board of Trustees told the *Woodburn Independent*. The board has requested assistance from Governor Straub and called for a Senate investigation of discrimination in the action of HUD.

HUD has already won a civil court decision on the eviction, leaving little legal recourse for the school. Unless HUD can be pressured to back down, the Marion County Sheriff's department will carry out the eviction on October 21.

According to Ramirez, the Board of Trustees has made no decision on whether to resist the eviction. There has also been no official decision on the question of relocating the Colegio. Ramirez explained that the Colegio is operating a "College Without Walls"

POLITICAL PAYOFFS:

Companies go free

In 1975, over 300 companies were being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for tax fraud involving slush funds for political payoffs, bribes and kickbacks. As late as last December the IRS was predicting that 80 or so corporations would be indicted on such charges.

Nevertheless, not one single company or business executive has been convicted of evading taxes on improper political payments. Only two cases are being heard by federal grand juries and no indictments are pending, according to the *Wall Street Journal*.

As Justice Department official Mark Sheehan said: "We don't have much going in this area."

Hard facts exist, however, that the political payoffs continue. For the last two years the IRS has been asking 11 specific questions of the 1200 corporations whose assets exceed \$250 million to determine the extent of political payoffs.

The results have been shocking, said IRS Commissioner Jerome Kurtz. "I wouldn't have thought, as most people probably wouldn't have thought, that these kinds of payments were as pervasive in big business as they seem to be," said Kurtz.

program "at the initial stage of implementation." In this system, emphasis is put on life experiences rather than just classroom instruction. Last June the school graduated its first twenty students.

Asked about a report that HUD had a buyer for the disputed land, Ramirez responded, "I think they are talking about the Marion County Housing Authority." The plan, he believed, would be to use the land for subsidized housing through MCHA. Thus, although the Housing Authority would pay the mortgage to HUD, they would be receiving federal housing assistance money from the same agency. This circular arrangement of payments would result in HUD effectively paying itself back for the debt.

The *Rural Tribune* contacted HUD in Portland concerning this arrangement and was referred to the Region X HUD office in Seattle.

Merril Ashe, Public Information Officer, told the *Tribune* that he had no information on any agreement with MCHA.

According to Ashe, there have been no offers to buy the Colegio property, although he believes that "any serious offer would be considered." HUD, he says, does not consider the Colegio's offer a serious one. Ashe's position on the eviction was that "It is about as sure as anything around here can be," and that the eviction will be carried out even though HUD says there are no buyers for the property.

Officials from Marion County Housing Authority were unavailable for comment.

Meanwhile, classes continue at the Colegio in spite of the October 21 eviction date.