METROPOLITAN



John Fisher, Democratic District Leader for District 17, takes questions from Linda Berg, at workshop on party organization.

(Photo: Don K. Hovell)



Rep. Wally Priestley directs question to panel at "Citizen Advocacy in the State Legislature" workshop.

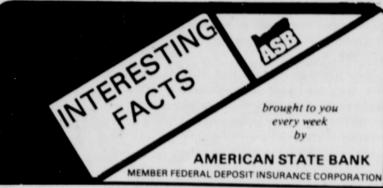


Fred Milton, workshop organizing committee chairman, welcomes participants. (Photo: Don K. Hovell)



Progressive hair design for women and men • Haircutting • Perms • Curls

2733 N.E. Broadway • 288-5436



The custom of "knocking on wood" began because people hoped the noise would prevent evil spirits from hearing about their good luck and taking it away from

One out of every two households in the United States has a pet.

The circumference of the earth is about 42 miles greater around the equator than it is around the poles.

Far from being "silly," the goose is said to be one of the most intelligent of all birds.



Head Office 2737 N. E. Union Portland, Oregon 97212

Political advice given: Build coalitions

by Ross Danielson

Do your homework, work at the local level, and build coalitions. These were a few key recommendations from legislative specialists who served as workshop leaders at the Saturday April 9 workshop on legislative advocacy at the state legislature. Aimed at interested North and Northeast Portland citizens, more than fifty participants spent the day at the PCC Cascade Campus to improve their understanding of how individuals and groups can promote their ideas and interests in the state legislature.

Merris Sumrall, the featured afternoon speaker, emphasized the need to keep things simple: find three reasons for your position and three reasons to oppose this position; then practice giving or refuting arguments. In giving testimony or visiting with legislators, be prepared to deal with the stereotypes which

relate to your issue or constituency.

For example, Ms. Sumrall said, if you are supporting measures on behalf of welfare recipients, be sure to present images to counter the stereotype of the "welfare rich," even though this may be personally offensive to you.

Tell the truth was another rule of thumb. Don't be afraid to say you don't know something in talking to legislators. Then try to get the information and send a follow-up letter.

Ideally, one should start early with a legislative idea, well before the legislative session. An important next step is to find a legislator who will "champion" the idea.

For most people, an important first step will be to seek advice from groups and individuals who have already had experience or who may have a paid lobbyist. A perfectly good first step if you have a concern that might relate to the state legislature might be to contact one of the people who attended or organized last Saturday's workshop.

Gail Castillo explained her role as leader of the Hispanic Political Action Committee (HPAC).

HPAC has initiated legislation which would make it illegal for local law enforcement personnel to engage in activities aimed at enforcing immigration laws. Brown-skinned and "Mexican-looking" persons are frequently subjected to harassment by local law officers who say the are searching for illegal immigrants. The proposed legislation would stop this form of harassment.

The Coalition for the Medically Needy is perhaps the largest coalition of its kind, said Dana Anderson. It seeks to combine the focus on the medical needs of the "new poor" with the "old poor," and aims to enlist Oregon in the federal program which expands Medicaid support to many of the medically needy who do not otherwise qualify for federal or state assistance.

Nick Barnett reviewed the role of neighborhood and community organizations as a beginning point for identifying issues that require legislation. Speaking out against cynicism, he said that you can "change City Hall" and the state legislature as well.





Sessions on lobbying and participation in the legislative process were well received. Evaluation forms revealed that eighty-five percent of the participants were well satisfied and had obtained useful information, while the vast majority said they would like to attend additional workshops.

(Photos: Ross Danielson)



About 25 cans, give or take a few. That amounts to around 4¢ a can for one kilowatt hour of electricity.

What's electricity doing in a can? It's a way of thinking about electricity that makes it easier to understand just how powerful it really is.

For a little more than a dollar a day, an average household can cook meals, refrigerate food, heat water, entertain, wash and dry clothes, and do a hundred other chores.

Not bad for something that costs a lot less than the average item on your shopping list.

If you had to buy cans of electricity every time you went shopping, you'd probably keep a close watch on your monthly energy budget. One way to do that, is to watch your electric meter and monthly electric bill.

In fact, your electric meter is a kind of cash register that records the power you buy each time you plug in an appliance or flip a switch.

And your monthly bill becomes a kind of cash register receipt that shows you just how much electricity your dollar buys.

Knowing that gives you the power to decide to buy only as much electricity as you need.

Because you only pay for the electricity you use.

So when you add up the number of cans of electricity it takes to run a home, you can see just how far a dollar goes.

THE PEOPLE AT PACIFIC POWER