

The Rural Tribune

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Emergency Relief

CAO Sets Up Shelter Home

Two new programs which will directly benefit poverty-level people in the county have emerged from the Community Action Agency. The emergency shelter house and the emergency fuel program are targeted for operation by the middle of January, and are under the general guidance of Judy Schilling, CAP's housing advocate.

The emergency shelter house is located at 672 E. Washington St. in Hillsboro. It is a four bedroom house which has been leased to Community Action by Ken Cruse of Cruse For Food. The house was in a bad state of disrepair and Mr. Cruse had plans in the works to use the land on which it stands for an enlarged parking lot. The Community Action staff has worked together during a series of "work days" to remodel the house and make it liveable.

People who are in an emergency situation in regards to having a place to live will be referred by a wide range of community service agencies to Community Action. CAO will make the final decision as to a family's eligibility for use of the house. Stays will be limited to a maximum of three days, while the family finds permanent housing. The family can also count on long term counselling and assistance from the whole advocates program.

Judy Schilling estimates that during the summer she sees an average of ten families a month who, for a variety of reasons, are absolutely homeless. Judy says that the people are split about fifty-fifty between families who are just entering the Washington County area and women and children who have been abandoned or driven out of their homes by their husbands.

The shelter home will be paid for out of funds provided by the Manpower Program, which operates out of the Community Action office. The funds were originally contracted to provide advocate services for Manpower clients. Manpower often refers homeless people to the advocates for help. Presently, these and other homeless people who come to helping agencies are put up at a local motel on an emergency basis, at a considerable cost to the resources of the agencies. The shelter home will, therefore, save many of the County's agencies a good deal of money.

Volunteer help is badly needed to run the shelter home and to aid the families in finding permanent housing. Judy Schilling will supervise the volunteers. The Program also needs donations of household furnishings and beds for the home. Just call 648-6646 and ask for Judy.

Dell Martin



CAO Shelter Home

Major Battle in Congress

Ford Cuts Food Stamps

Attempts to block the Ford Administration from raising food stamp prices seem certain when the new Congress convenes in January.

Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), chairman of the Senate Nutrition Committee, announced this week that he will introduce legislation to stop the Administration's planned cutbacks from taking effect. McGovern seems likely to be joined in this effort by a large number of other Members of Congress.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) also attacked the Administration's proposal this week, noting that it would probably require most elderly recipients of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in Minnesota to pay \$45 each month for \$46 in food stamps.

"The President's program makes the entire food stamp program a cruel hoax," Humphrey said.

The Humphrey and McGovern statements came after the Department of Agriculture (USDA) had announced last week that all households with \$30 or more net monthly income would be required to pay a full 30 percent of income for their food stamps after March 1. The USDA proposal would essentially end the use of food stamp tables, as



Bob Freeman (Head Start), Judy Schilling and Jason Schmidt at work on the Shelter Home

food stamp eligibility workers would simply take 30 percent of a household's net income (rounded downward to the nearest dollar) as the price to be charged for stamps.

The new plan would require food stamp recipients to pay \$650 million more each year for the same amount of food stamps, USDA officials say. However, if 10 percent of the nation's food stamp recipients drop out of the program because of the higher prices, the overall reduction in food stamp benefits to the poor will total nearly \$1 billion a year.

John Kramer, the veteran anti-hunger lawyer and political strategist, said this week that if Congress does not act, the total cutback could well exceed the \$1 billion a year mark because of the dropping out of large numbers of elderly recipients.

Kramer, who figured as a principal strategist in food stamp legislative battles in recent years, said that legislation aimed at blocking the Ford Administration's plan would probably attempt to "freeze" the prices charged for food stamps at current levels.

The chances for success of such legislation in Congress will depend in part upon whether large numbers of individuals and organizations, especially the elderly, pour in letters of protest to Capitol Hill, Kramer said. He also noted that the makeup of the House Agriculture Committee in the new Congress will play an important role in determining the fate of this legislation.

The House Agriculture Committee, traditionally quite conservative on food stamp issues, will have 12 vacancies to fill due to the defeat or retirement of present members. Eight of these seats will be filled by Democrats and four by Republicans. In the past, urban liberals have avoided assignment to this committee. The acceptance of some of these 12 seats by liberals may prove crucial to efforts to halt the cutback in the food stamp program.

Kramer said he thinks there is a decent chance that Congress will act to stop the food stamp price increases if enough persons across the country register their opposition. If Congress does not act, Kramer said, a court test of the legality of the USDA proposal could follow.

(This article was written during the week of Dec. 10.)

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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OEO Grant \$10,000 To Fight County Hunger

This month, Community Action got the word from the Office of Economic Opportunity that it had been awarded a \$10,000 grant to combat hunger in Washington County.

A plan to use these funds was drawn up by a meeting of concerned citizens and approved by the Community Action Board. The plan focused on beginning to coordinate the efforts of all service organizations in the area in an all-out struggle against hunger.

In detail, the plan calls for food vouchers to be distributed through Community Action, Valley Migrant League, and Los Amigos. El Centro Cultural will refer to Community Action until more funds for vouchers are available.

People who receive the vouchers will be able to cash them in at the four FISH programs, the food Coops in Buxton, North Plains and Tualatin, and St. Vincent De Paul. These agencies will buy high-protein food in bulk quantities. They do not necessarily plan to become the bulk distribution centers

which will be necessary, when regular, on-going food distribution is needed and set up.

The second major component of the food program is money for the direct purchase of food stamps. As the food stamp program is presently set up, food stamp recipients must pay a certain sum of money, determined by complex tables based on income and family size, in order to purchase stamps. For instance, a family might pay \$35 for \$40 worth of food stamps. If the family does not have the cash to buy the stamps, they simply cannot obtain them.

Approximately half of the persons served by the Community Action advocates program are in need of the money to purchase food stamps for which they are eligible but for which they cannot pay. Often, this is because all available cash is spent on housing and fuel. Because of the severity of this problem, the planning group set aside money for distribution to persons needing financial assistance to purchase food stamps. Community Action already has an emer-

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Senate Backs CAO

The following is a letter from Senator Packwood telling Clara Johnson, Director of Washington County CAP, of his support for the Senate bill which would allow Community Action Programs to continue operating.

On Friday, Dec. 13, the U.S. Senate passed bill number 4178 which would establish Community Action as a separate, independent agency of the government dealing with the problems of the poor. The bill passed by a vote of 75-15. After a period of several months, the Office of Economic Opportunity would be disbanded with the new Community Action Office taking over most of their functions.

Action goes forward to turn the passage of this bill into law. On Monday, Dec. 16, House and Senate leaders met with President Ford to discuss the fate of the anti-poverty agency. The House has already passed a Community Services Act which would continue the existence of Community Action, but place the agencies under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A House and Senate committee will meet this week to formulate a compromise between the two bills and move to passage of the legislation.

Senator Packwood's letter refers to a resolution passed at the Nov. 22 meeting of the State Community Action Directors requesting passage of the Senate bill. He refers to voting "cloture" which is a vote that puts an end to debate on a bill before the Senate and prevents a bill being "talked to death" by a filibuster.

Senator to CAO Director

Packwood Writes Johnson

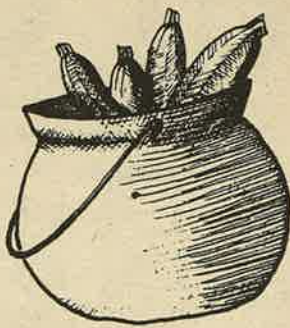
Dear Ms. Johnson:

Bob Moore, my field representative, has conveyed to me your comments and support for the OEO Community Action legislation, S. 4178, now pending here in the Senate.

As you may know, a vote on a motion to invoke cloture is scheduled for 4:15 p.m. on Wednesday, December 11, and I intend to vote for cloture. The Committee-reported bill is a compromise between the views of those who support transferring OEO to HEW and those who support the continuation of a separate agency for antipoverty programs. The most difficult question is where the OEO should be located organizationally. This legislation will extend OEO as an independent agency for the next several months while studies on the future antipoverty structure are being conducted. The bill also contains strong provisions for a successor independent agency. Based upon my examination of the bill, I believe it is a reasonable compromise and, if passed, would end much of the uncertainty facing the community action programs.

I very much appreciate knowing of your concern and support for legislation to extend the Community Action programs in an independent federal agency.

Cordially,
Bob Packwood



gency loan and grant system established and functioning, so the planning group decided to run the food stamp grants through CAP. People would be referred by participating agencies, individuals, and walk-in clients of Community Action would also be served.

Each individual or family receiving food assistance will also get helpful, informative printed materials to assist in promoting good nutrition.

A group called the Washington County Needs Council will be set up to review the functioning of this program and work to use all further available emergency funds. The Council will be composed of representatives of service agencies, public agencies, the community, and low-income persons. Low-income people will make up 51% of the members of the Council.



Sugar warehouse in Honolulu

The Great Sugar Rip-Off

The great supermarket price ripoff plaguing the U.S. economy has produced a new target for the wrath of the working people — the giant sugar monopolies.

Late last month wholesale sugar prices rose for the eighth time in six weeks, lifting the supermarket price of a five-pound bag to well over \$3. Some stores in the New York City area are charging almost \$4, if they have any stock at all. A year ago the same amount could be bought for less than a dollar or about 18 cents a pound — a 300 percent increase.

What is behind these dramatic price hikes? A financial picture of the big sugar companies in the past few months tells the story: windfall profits are being reaped across the board. The Amstar Corporation, a sugar giant which sells under the brand names Domino and Spreckles, is a case in point. It processes one third of all cane and one sixth of all beet sugar in the U.S. Its earnings in the 12 months ending in June 1974 were up 110 percent over the previous year and jumped 50 percent in the last 3 months.

But the juiciest profit margins were squeezed by

Tribune Editorial

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture figures in several stories in the Rural Tribune this month. The article on the report of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition roundly condemns the USDA for their continued efforts to destroy the free school lunch and food stamp programs which they are charged with administering. The article on the sugar price hike mentions the role that the USDA has played in raising the price of "white gold." And an article tells of USDA plans to cut food stamps.

Announcements in the past few weeks indicate that the USDA may, with the blessing of the Ford administration, finally destroy the food stamp program. Under new rules which have been proposed (and which do not have to be submitted to Congress) food stamps would become essentially unavailable to single people or couples, including the aged and disabled.

A great outcry has arisen from many sectors of the public and from agencies such as Community Action which are involved with helping the poor. But the President and his Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, seems to be intent on turning a deaf ear to the cries of hunger from the nation's needy.

Dell Martin
Editor

Emergency Fuel Grants

Skyrocketing prices of fuel have created a real emergency situation as winter hits the low-income residents of Washington County.

The Community Action Board voted this month to use \$1,000 from the home winterization program to begin an emergency fuel program in the county. The Program will have its offices in the emergency shelter house, and will be run by Judy Schilling, CAP housing

advocate, and Janet Putnam of the Tri-County Community Council.

The Program will make direct grants of \$40 or 100 gallons of fuel oil to families to pay for oil or utilities. The grant would be renewable once, in other words, a family could get two such grants.

The Program would run from Jan. 15 through March 15. "We're hoping for a warm spring," says Judy.

Money to run the program would come from donations from the general public, government grants, and funds from agencies which would refer clients to the Program. For instance, many people come to Community Action needing help in this area, and CAP has financed the Program to the extent of the \$1,000 winterization grant.

Applicants for grants will be screened as to need by the various helping agencies in the county and will be referred to the emergency fuel program. Generally, anyone who qualifies for welfare or food stamps will be eligible for a grant, but priority will be given to the elderly, ill, or families with small children.

Judy Schilling points out that the emergency fuel program will hopefully be the first step towards a county-wide emergency assistance program, which would bring all the helping agencies into a united effort on projects. As the economic crisis in Oregon and the country as a whole grows worse, such cooperation will become absolutely necessary if people are to be helped to survive.

An advisory board will be set up to supervise the Program and will be composed of 8 low-income people, four from helping agencies, and one city, one county and one church official from the county.

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its that the sugar barons are reaping at the expense of the world's people.

Actually, there are both "shortages" and huge hoards of sugar coexisting today.

This year alone, for example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, itself dominated by agribusiness, is paying growers \$90 million to not grow crops. Over the past few years the government has regulated a decrease in production while consumption has steadily increased. At the same time the U.S. Sugar Act of 1934, which manipulates trade in the item, prohibits relief in the domestic market. These two policies have resulted in steady price in-

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Lenore Glaser (Interpreter's Bureau) at Shelter Home



District Attorney Ray Robinett

sugar

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creases for the U.S. consumer. As the New York Times admitted Nov. 15: "The Sugar Act has long been regarded as a political vehicle used by the State Department to reward or punish foreign countries by opening or closing quotas involving exports to the United States."

No Relief In Sight

What the Times did not point out, however, is that the sugar trade regulations are also a weapon used against the U.S. working class — and it is not about to be given up. According to the same report President Ford "accepted the advice of his Council of Economic Advisors, the Agriculture Department and sugar interests to maintain his quota-setting authority, which is permitted under the expiring Sugar Act." This protects the U.S. monopolies from foreign dumping and insures a profitable market.

Is there any relief in store for the consumer? Not according to the Nov. 26 Wall Street Journal. "The government," it reports, "can't do much about the high price of sugar and the outlook is for even further price boosts to consumers, testimony at a federal hearing indicated."

The government has always been at the beck and call of the sugar barons. Former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker was chairman of the board and president of the National Sugar Refining Corporation when he supervised the 1965 U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic for the Johnson administration. His company has large holdings there.

Today's "short market" in sugar is intimately connected to U.S. foreign policy. When Kennedy enacted the aggressive economic blockade against Cuba in the early 1960s, it forced other countries to make up the slack, quickly turning the shortage into an abundance resulting in falling prices and a decision in the late 1960s to curtail growth. By 1971 production began to lag behind consump-

tion. This in turn set the stage for today's spiraling market as reserves began to dwindle. When crop failures due to a plant disease called "yellow virus" accompanied by bad weather hit the East European beet sugar producing countries and typhoons hit the Philippines the market ran wild.

Stepping right in to take advantage of this situation along with the U.S. were the Soviets. Although they are big producers themselves, the Soviets secretly bought everything they could get their hands on at the London Commodity Market for the past six months. One prize package was a deal with the Philippines for 500,000 tons of sugar that was originally earmarked for the U.S. When it became known that the Soviets were speculating, it pushed the market up even higher. All this was in addition to the already profitable Soviet trade with Cuba, where they recently bought 1.9 million tons of sugar for 11 cents a pound and are still hoarding it for bigger profits on tomorrow's market.

Manufacturers have begun to be priced out of a market. Many sugar-related industries have laid off workers because the goods aren't being bought at the inflated prices. Hershey Chocolate recently laid off 1000 workers in Pennsylvania and there are numerous reports of other companies doing the same. One official from Local 348 Bakery and Confectionary Workers union in Boston said: "It's a catastrophe in the industry — the worst conditions I've seen in the last 32 years."

These industrial users make up the bulk of the market, since only 24 percent of sugar is sold to individual consumers. Soft drink concerns alone use 22.9 percent of all sugar sold; candy manufacturers, 9.6 percent; and bakeries, 13.5 percent. These industries, of course, will pass along higher costs to the people, resulting in sharp increases in other food items.

On Wednesday, Dec. 11, the jurors in the first inquest in the history of Washington County returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the shooting death of Ramon Garza. Garza was shot four times by two sheriff's deputies who had gone to the Beef and Brew restaurant in Beaverton to investigate the sounding of a silent burglar alarm.

District Attorney Ray Robinett conducted the inquest, presiding from the bench and questioning witnesses. Robinett stated that the inquest was called since Garza's death was the first in recent history caused by a policeman in the county firing his gun in the line of duty.

A parade of witnesses confirmed that Garza was inside the restaurant, that he was armed with a pistol, and that analysis of his body showed that he was heavily under the influence of alcohol and heroin. The testimony, produced under Robinett's questioning, convinced the jurors that Deputy Dennis Wallin and Sgt. Gerald Owsley of the Washington County Sheriff's Department had acted in what they felt was self-defense when Garza appeared to threaten them with his gun.

Garza, who had been in the Hillsboro area only a few months, was known and liked by many members of the Chicano community. The conduct of the inquest, which is prescribed by law, failed to satisfy many of the people who had known Garza, and

several questions still remain outstanding in his death. The form of the inquest, in which the District Attorney and the jurors were the only people allowed to question witnesses, left a feeling of anger and disappointment with some observers since no one could speak directly to defend Garza.

Several questions were not raised by either Robinett or the jurors. Wallin and Owsley testified that Garza's gun swung back and forth between them between their shots; and yet testimony seemed to state that the two officers fired almost simultaneously, not giving Garza time to aim at both of them (the officers were in different parts of the room). Much of the testimony at the inquest focused on a party which Garza attended just prior to breaking into the restaurant. The party was held at an apartment near to the restaurant and Garza was seen at the party in a drunken state and in possession of a gun. Testimony was heard that at least one police car was in the vicinity of the party and that early in the evening the police were called about excessive noise from the party; however, no officers involved in investigating the party were called as witnesses and Robinett's questioning did not try to discover who was the last person at the party to see Garza before he went to his death.

Arturo Cortez, who has been involved in following the Garza case, told Mr. Robinett on the first day of

the inquest that medical evidence from an independent autopsy in California showed contradictions to the findings of the State Medical Examiner's office. Sgt. Owsley testified that he struck Garza once in an attempt to disarm him, and medical testimony stated that the blow was not hard enough to knock out the victim. Cortez claims that the independent autopsy shows that Garza received more than one blow and that they were hard enough to render Garza unconscious.

In an emotional confrontation on the first day of the inquest, Cortez demanded that Robinett delay the inquest until a report arrived from California. Because of the confused state of the courtroom, Robinett refused to consider Cortez's request.

Shootings of armed burglary suspects, while previously unknown in Washington County, are common occurrences in large cities. Confronting an armed suspect in the commission of a crime is generally considered as sufficient justification for a police officer to shoot to kill. Because such a killing is still a rare occurrence in the county, many members of the community respond with horror at the destruction of a human life, whatever the reason. Such feelings are made more acute since Garza was a Chicano, a member of a community which has for years felt itself to be subject to personal and public prejudice.

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Garza Inquest Leaves Doubts

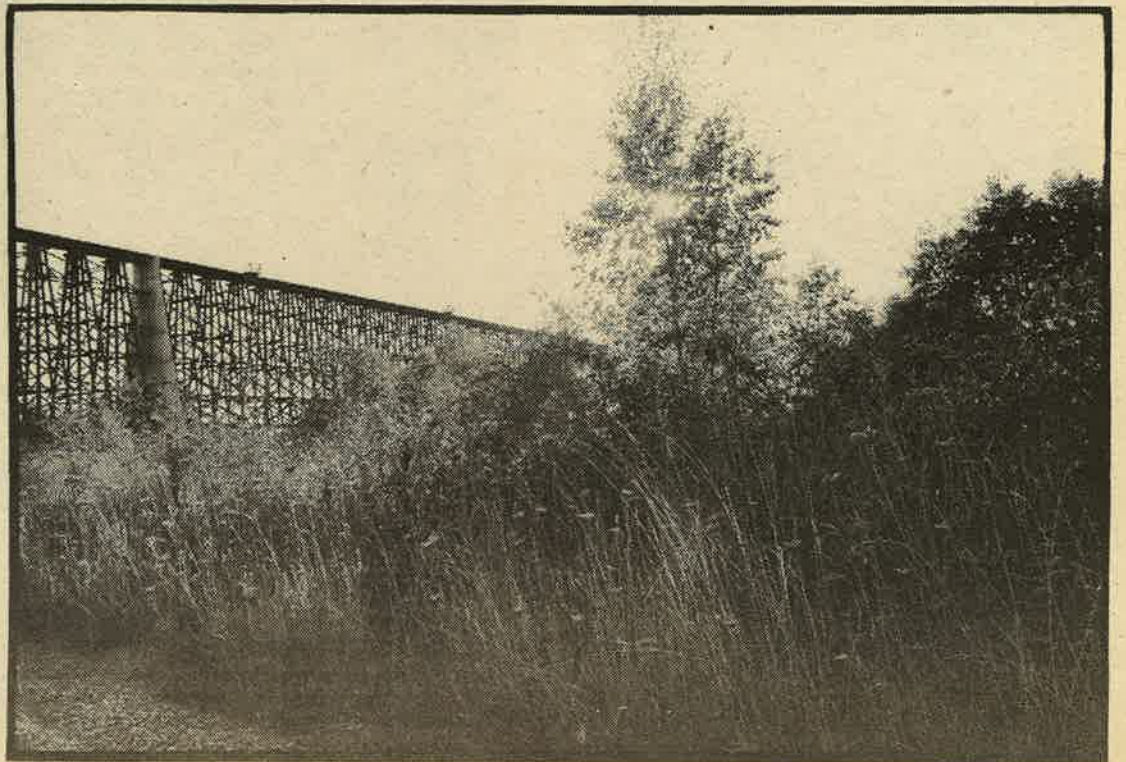


Photo by Jim Quarles

What kinds of problems cause a person to pass a bad check, to sell drugs, to shoplift, to drive under the influence of liquor?

Would you like to help one of our probation counselors meet the needs of an ex-offender — to help stabilize a life?

Become a part of this rehabilitation process as a volunteer probation counselor with the Washington County Misdemeanor Program. Call 640-3411.

Affirmative Action Welds Chicanos

Since September 19, of this year, a group of concerned citizens of Washington County met at the Valley Migrant League in Forest Grove to discuss the areas affecting the lives of individuals of Mexican descendancy.

From this group was born "La Raza Affirmative Action Committee." The committee has met every two weeks at the Centro Cultural in Cornelius. Its immediate objective is to design a list of recommendations for the employment of Chicanos in the administration of Washington County. These recommendations will be submitted to the "Equal Employment Advisory Committee" of the County. Presently this group is writing an Affirmative Action Plan. Once the recommendations are given to the Advisory Committee, the Raza Committee will see that the suggestions are included in the final plan of Affirmative Action.

Chicano representatives claimed that the County has neglected and lacked commitment in their employment hiring practices. Chicanos referred to this action as discriminatory. "Washington County is under-utilizing minorities according to their work force, there are 760 employees in 16 departments in the County," states Arturo Cortez, chairman of the Equal Advisory Committee.

Rian Brown said that Chicanos do not usually apply for jobs, that agencies working with Chicano communities are not cooperative, and that Media serving the minorities are not public job announcements.

Dell Martin, editor of the bilingual newsletter "Rural Tribune" said "The County at one time or another sent bulletins of such jobs. We have not received any more job announcements for about three months," he claimed.

Enrique Mendez Flores, chairman of the newly formed Raza Committee, finds in his group the solution



LA RAZA AFFIRMATIVE ACTION COMMITTEE — Meets every two weeks to discuss areas of concern affecting the lives of the larger number of families of Mexican descendancy in Washington County. Few members are shown in the caption.

and channel for new ideas. "Our group is studying equal hiring practices. We are unique, because the members have lived, experienced, and felt discrimination. If someone should be knowledgeable about obstacles to employment or advancements, it should be us. We have been told that the County has good intentions about employing us. I do not quarrel with that, what our committee asks is why the County is so concerned in 1974? We were told that an advisory committee was going to be formed to implement the so called Affirmative Action Plan. They have been dragging their feet for so long that the Chicano community is caught in the middle of what politicians refer as recession, and we have lived all our lives in a depression stage. Discrimination comes in different sizes and forms so that you no longer need to be told that you are not wanted because you are a Chicano," Mendez Flores explained.

"Many individuals have misunderstood the meaning of minorities. A lot of citi-

zens feel we are begging for crumbs. Our families need more than promises, we need tangible employment, jobs with a future. Not just because a Chicano is employed it means that we are working. What the County needs to look into is the particular situation of the people. We work in this County, we contribute like any other citizen that is working, therefore we are also entitled to public employment. I am astonished to know that studies have been concluded with the County and that women are considered minorities. Something in the back of my mind tells me that this is another form of discrimination against Chicanos. For instance, we have a cannery which employs in its majority women. Now I am talking about seasonal work. Many of these women are of Mexican descendancy.

"I will never be able to understand why committees, studies, proposals, have to be so specific about generalities. Our Committee is going to be specific,



PASCUAL GARCIA — Hillsboro resident, strives to improve his economic situation. He senses discrimination despite his education and training. A mechanic by trade finds no employment in Washington County.

it's going to demand from the County employment for our people, that includes, obviously, women too," Mendez Flores declared.

Affirmative Action Officer for Community Action Agency, Samuel Perez, sees his organization as an example of what equal employment is all about. "When I first arrived here, we had few Chicanos working with us, now you can see with your own eyes, that the staff is composed of about 50% Chicanos, 50% Anglos. We work beautifully, we serve the communities as we can. We do more than is expected of us, and the racial attitude does not exist here. We all work like a team, we respect each other, we are learning a great deal from one another, we have our disagreements, but not to the point to burn our building down. Chicanos are beautiful people, I feel strong about that. I think that Anglos feel the same way, therefore respect and appreciation is the order of the day. It's amazing how much we accomplish, we have an idea and we all work at it for the benefit of those

we serve. We have not forgotten that we are public servants. Why on earth, then, other agencies cannot emulate Community Action? Many public officials dislike us because we let them know that they are sleeping at their jobs, yet we never told them that they are constantly dormant under a cowboy hat. We talk with people, we work with people, we mean people, this is what the war against poverty is all about. If authorities want to join us to fight it, then we will be much better than what we presently are," Samuel Perez said.

The statistics tell the story. Chicanos are underemployed by Washington County. If aggressive recruitment is needed to bring racial minorities into the County structure, then the County may find itself forced to do such recruiting, and the pressure on them to act is rising.

Enrique Mendez Flores

La Salud De Su Niño

afectará la enfermedad. En realidad, la persona con infección causada por virus quien es tratada con un antibiótico puede ponerse peor, puesto que todos los antibióticos tienen efectos laterales, a veces bastante graves.

Su doctor sabe que algunas infecciones por ejemplo; catarros, crup, "lagas de catarro" en la boca son virtualmente siempre causadas por el virus. Otras infecciones, como las de los oídos o infecciones urinarias, son generalmente causadas por bacteria. En algunos otros casos como pulmonía y anginas pueden ser muy difícil para decidir si la causa es de virus o bacteria. Cuando sea apropiado, su doctor puede conducir un cultivo, el cual es un método de identificar a bacterias y describir cuál antibiótico puede hacer el mejor trabajo en destruirlo.

Esto no es para decir que un doctor no puede hacer nada para el catarro. A lo menos, el puede reasegurar que no haya nada mas serio y puede recomendar qué es lo mas salvo y mas efectivo en reducir algunos de los síntomas. O mas importante el puede encontrar que usted ha desarrollado una complicación del catarro, como una infección de los oídos, que requiere un antibiótico.

De todas las enfermedades que ve un doctor en su oficina, una de las mas frecuentes es el catarro. Todos sabemos de los síntomas: corrimiento de las narices y estornudos; tos durante la noche; narices tapadas y todas las otras miserias que conocemos bien via comerciales de televisión. Nos sentamos a lado de pañuelos arrugados y sucios, tomando aspirinas y pastillas para el catarro, esperando que el catarro corra su curso.

Cuando nos sentimos suficientemente miserables, vamos a buscar al doctor en busca de un remedio. Muchos creemos que una "inyección de penicilina" o "un antibiótico" nos va a dar alivio. Desafortunadamente esto no es cierto.

Antibióticos (como penicilina, erythromicina, etc.) son efectivos en infecciones causadas por bacterias. Este es un tipo de microbio totalmente diferente, mas grande, y con una estructura mas complicada que la del virus.

Es la responsabilidad del doctor de decidir qué tipo de microbio está causando la infección del paciente. Si es bacteria, un antibiótico apropiado resultará en mejoramiento rápido. Si es virus, un antibiótico no

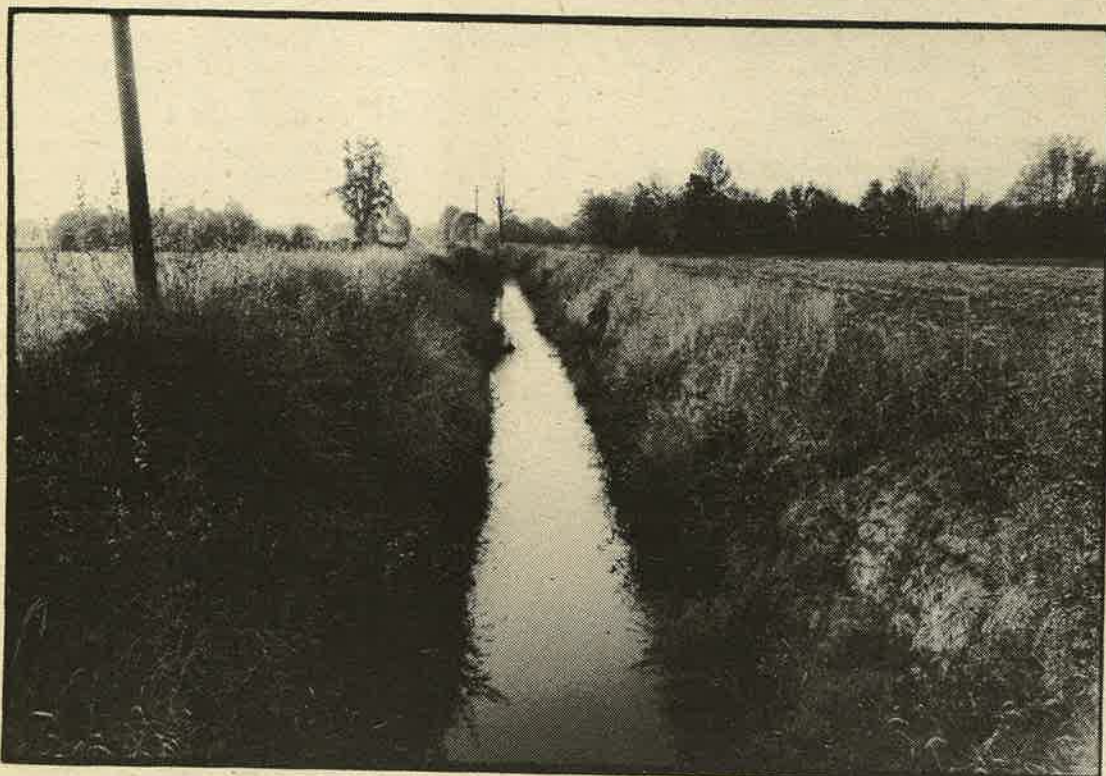


Photo by Jim Quarles

What are you doing Thursday afternoon?

Could you take a 45-year old woman on probation, arrested for driving under the influence of liquor, to the medical school to pick up her month's supply of antabuse to help her stop drinking?

What about Saturday night?

Would you spend the time with an ex-offender over a cup of coffee? He needs to talk about his loss of job and confusion over what step to take next.

We need your help as a volunteer probation counselor at the Washington County Misdemeanor Program. Call 640-3411.

Huelga not dead

Interview With Cesar Chavez

"Is Chavez Dead?" was the provocative title of a recent cover article on the United Farm Workers union appearing in the New York Times magazine. The article answered its question in the affirmative, saying the "romantic" days of the militant farmworkers' struggle led by Cesar Chavez are over. The efficient, business-minded capabilities of the Teamsters union, the article said, have replaced the UFW in California's vineyards and orchards forever.

The UFW struggle against the "sweetheart" contracts the Teamsters signed with California grape and lettuce growers is now two years old and victory is not yet in sight. The following interview with UFW president Cesar Chavez, however, shows the UFW is optimistic and confident of eventual victory and is far from being "dead." The interview was conducted by Carlos Calderon, editor of the union's newspaper, El Malcriado.

What is the status of the grape, lettuce and Gallo boycotts?

In 1970, when we won the grape boycott, we won by cutting the sales 18 percent in nine Eastern cities. In nine Eastern markets in the United States the sales were down by 2 percent. In the West Coast, however, the figures went up 10 percent. In the South, I believe they went up 44 percent and then overseas sales soared 900 percent — that was when the Pentagon was buying the grapes for Vietnam.

But with just the 18 percent drop in the nine Eastern cities, we were able to win the boycott. That alone was tremendous pressure on the growers.

Now this year the sales in grapes alone in New York City are down 25 percent, which is very considerable. It's down about 48 percent in all of Canada. In Los Angeles it is even which is a good thing for us. If it holds there, it means that we are doing well because Los Angeles is a dump market. San Francisco is down by about 20 percent. And Boston is down by nearly 40 percent. Even the South is down in some of its cities.

The actual support from the AFL-CIO varies from international to international and it varies from labor council to labor council, it varies from state to state you know. The endorsement opens the doors and it's up to us then to go get the endorsement from the AFL-CIO affiliates. The support is very good in the Los Angeles County area, in the New England area and in New Jersey recently they had something like 20 picketlines that were made up of labor people, in addition to those made up of students.

The AFL-CIO endorsement of the Farah boycott was instrumental in winning that strike. Don't you think?

So what was the significance of giving up the secondary boycott?

A lot of people around the country are very much concerned with that particular issue because they felt that in giving up the secondary boycott the union was giving up one of its more powerful weapons.

During the secondary boycott we were getting some trade unions against us like the Retail Clerks and the Butchers and they were influencing whole areas, not only central labor councils, but whole regions. They weren't endorsing us because they were saying, "We can't endorse you if you boycott our stores. You boycott where our members are working and you're cutting down the sales and they're laying off our members."

In Ohio, Michigan, in New York City, even in Boston and a few other places they were running newspaper ads against us — AFL-CIO unions, you know, that's devastating. There was the danger that people would begin saying, "How come both the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters are against you? How come?"

We negotiated long and hard from October 1973 to April 1974. We told the federation, "If we give up the secondary boycott, then we're giving up our weapon, now if you don't come help us, how are we going to win? We can't win unless you do that." And so they said, "No! If you give up the secondary, of course we have become an arm to help you. We'll stay with you until you win."

The real help comes in how much they tell their members. If they keep telling their members of the boycott and keep printing stories on it in the union papers, that's where the help comes. That's what makes the primary boycott a success. They're taking it to the membership and so it's having a good effect.

The Teamsters have been raiding other affiliated unions within the AFL-CIO. What effect is this having on the current situation?

Some unions depend entirely on the Teamsters. If the Teamsters don't respect their picketlines during a strike, they're in trouble. So you have that to consider. But we have one example in the New England area with the Meat Cutters. The union vice-president in that region was very uptight about taking the Teamsters on. Then he got raided by the Teamsters and well, he turned around and published an article in his newspaper condemning the Teamsters, saying that he was going to support the Farm Workers. The moment he did that the international of the Meat Cutters gave us the endorsement that they were holding back.

How will Nixon's resignation affect the current situation? Or will it have any effect at all?

I don't think it will have any effect at all. There's not much hope in the Ford administration, which is already cooperating with the Teamsters. The Teamsters are making a deal with the Health and Welfare Department for \$1.5 million to open farmworker clinics run by the Teamsters. They won't give us money. They never did. They never would because we're a union. The Ford administration could be just as bad if not worse than Nixon.

Assuming that the UFW gets its contracts back, what do you see happening in other crops in other parts of the country?

The philosophy of the union is that it is we who have no choice but to take the responsibility of organizing to where the workers want the union. Right now we're supporting 50 Black workers in Georgia who are striking.

Since we've lost the contracts we've conducted more strikes than in the history of the movement. It's curious, huh?

It shows how dead we are. We've had more people on strike and more crops affected by strikes now in the history of the union than ever before. Once we get those contracts back we'll be in very good shape. We'll be in good shape to expand rapidly.

Teamsters Exposed

A large part of the UFW strategy has been to expose the Teamsters union and their co-operation with the growers. When Frank Fitzsimmons, the President of the Teamsters Union, came to Salinas to charter a new "farm workers local," 3,000 lettuce workers, 85% of the workers in the Teamsters fields, either stayed home from work or walked out of the fields at the UFW's urging.

Four hundred of the workers tried to present their grievances against the lettuce companies to Fitzsimmons but were turned back by the police.

The UFW publicized and called protests when two farm workers were crushed, one killed, by trucks backing up over them while they were not looking. UFW contracts require back-up warning systems, while Teamster contracts do not. Both of these accidents occurred on Teamster ranches — had there been warning bells, the accidents would not have happened. The worker who was not killed (6 cracked ribs and a

broken shoulder) was told that he did not qualify for Teamster medical benefits because he had not worked enough hours.

The UFW also began a "No More Teamsters Dues" campaign, asking workers not to pay Teamster dues, and to complain when dues were deducted from their checks.

Affidavits were collected in many areas, and especially during a one-day work stoppage around Calexico, detailing Teamster abuses. These included:

Workers told to sign Teamster authorization cards or be fired, or told that they were signing something else.

No membership meetings, or any other means of workers input. The Teamsters often refused to even give workers copies of the contracts detailing their wages and benefits.

Teamsters participating in grower abuses such as racism in hiring, firings without good reasons, using illegal immigrants as workers. Grievances filed with the Teamsters were rarely acted on.

Gran parte de la estrategia de la UFW ha sido la de exponer las cooperaciones entre los Teamsters y los dueños de granjas. Cuando Frank Fitzsimmons, el presidente actual de los Teamsters, fue a Salinas a crear una nueva "Local de trabajadores de la agricultura," 3,000 trabajadores de la lechuga, 85 por ciento de los trabajadores en las filas de los Teamsters, estuvieron ausentes del trabajo o salieron de los campos agrícolas al urgirlo la Union de Trabajadores de la Agricultura, (UFW).

400 de los trabajadores trataron de presentar sus quejas contra las compañías lechugeras a Fitzsimmons pero fueron devueltos por la policía.

Los UFW publicaron y llamaron protestas cuando dos trabajadores fueron aplastados, uno muerto, por camiones en reversa mientras no veían. La UFW en sus contratos requiere que camiones estén equipados con sistemas de alarma, mientras que los contratos de los Teamsters no lo tienen. Estos dos accidentes sucedieron en granjas a los Teamsters, de haber existido estos sistemas, los accidentes se hubieran evitado. El trabajador que no fue muerto (seis costillas quebradas y el hombro lastimado) fue dicho

que el no calificaba para beneficios de la union de los Teamsters, porque no habia trabajado el numero suficiente de horas.

La Union de UFW al mismo tiempo empezo una campana de "No mas cuotas para los Teamsters" pidiendo a los trabajadores no pagarles a los Teamsters y el quejarse si les descontaban las cuotas de sus cheques.

Declaraciones por escrito se colectaron por varias areas, y especialmente durante el dia que hubo un paro de trabajo en Calexico, declarando los abusos cometidos por los Teamsters. Estos incluian:

Los trabajadores heran dichos el firmar la tarjeta de los Teamsters o serian suspendidos, o se les decia que firmaban algo mas.

No habia juntas de miembros, o ninguna otra forma de que los trabajadores fueran escuchados. Los Teamsters rehusaban seguido el dar copia de los contratos dando detalles de salarios y beneficios.

Los Teamsters participaban con los granjeros en abusos como racismo en emplear, correr a trabajadores sin razones, usar ilegales como trabajadores. Quejas contra los Teamsters fueron raramente impuestas.

Dell Martin

DHM



Welfare Board Meets Legislators

During the December meeting of the Welfare Advisory Board, Jerralyn Ness, Community Action's long-time advocate for welfare recipients, presented a plea to the County's legislative delegation to change welfare laws and approve upcoming welfare programs.

State Senator Blaine Whipple and State Representatives Pat Whiting, Tom Marsh, and Bill Ferguson will be faced with demands to cut government spending in the next session of the legislature. As Ms. Ness pointed out, programs for the poor are among the most likely to be cut, since the people who are affected do not represent powerful financial or regional interests. However, with unemployment growing in the state, such programs should expand, not shrink.

Ms. Ness, speaking for the Board, made six specific requests of the delegation.

First, she asked that medical providers (doctors, dentists, etc.) who serve patients on welfare be paid up to 75% of their customary fee. At present, a doctor can receive only 60% of her or his normal fee when treating a welfare

patient.

Secondly, she asked that funds be increased in the miscellaneous medical fund. This money pays for such items as transportation to hospital, ophthalmology, lab tests.

Thirdly, the legislators were asked to set up a category called the "medically needy" (people making 115% of the amount needed to apply for welfare). These people would qualify for Medicaid so that medical expenses would not force them into the position of having to go on to welfare. The program would cost \$30 million to set up, but the federal government would provide \$18 million in matching funds to pay for it. Hopefully, money would be saved by keeping people off of welfare.

Ms. Ness asked that a budget item be set up for providing outreach (publicity) for the medicheck program. Medicheck is a program of preventive medicine available to children in families receiving welfare.

Following the four requests in the field of medical care, Ms. Ness then hit on

two crucial non-medical areas.

More than 12% of the cases within the Washington County branch of welfare involve Spanish-speaking families. That welfare employs Spanish-speaking workers does not solve the problem of communication which these people meet in dealing with the office. For instance, if the family saw a Spanish-speaking intake worker, they would not necessarily see a bi-lingual case worker.

Community Action has set up a Translator's Bureau to provide skilled translators who would work on a contract basis with such agencies as welfare. Presently, there are no funds to provide such services.

Finally, Ms. Ness made a plea to see the welfare categories of General Assistance and Aid to dependent Children raised to 100% of the minimum standard that the state has determined is sufficient to survive. As the law now stands, welfare recipients are asked to survive on 92.5% of this minimum survival allowance.

DHM



HEW Plans "Forced Work"

A double-barrelled blast at welfare recipients and public service unions was contained in a Health, Education and Welfare Department ruling handed down early last month.

Typical of similar plans dreamed up during the Nixon administration (many of which were successfully defeated or never were put into practice due to vigorous opposition by welfare recipients), the plan provides federal funds to pay the "salaries" of welfare mothers who will be forced to work for the state.

Many states have long been wanting to force "employable" welfare mothers to work but have been prevented from doing so because no federal funds were available for this purpose. Since 1935, when welfare programs first were begun, federal statutes have prohibited government funds from being used for work-relief programs. If they didn't force a person to work, the states have been able to collect 50 percent of the costs of maintaining the person from the government. The state and local area split the rest.

The new ruling handed down Nov. 4 will change all this unless it is defeated. It will enable the states not only to get rid of the largest part of their welfare "burden" (85 percent of recipients are mothers with children, usually with no husband present) but it will also provide a means for the states to try to crush the rapidly growing public service unions.

A lawyer for the Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law stated that "work relief is seen by some state officials as a way of obtaining cheap labor for public agencies, since regular civil-service salaries and other employee benefits do not have to be paid." Located in New York City, the center has filed a suit against the HEW ruling on behalf of chapters of the National Welfare Rights Orga-

nization in upstate New York, California, Michigan, Kentucky and Utah.

Some states, including New York, have already been using welfare recipients to fill posts normally held by civil-service workers. In 1971 New York began forcing "home relief" recipients to work off their checks in public jobs. Titled the Work Relief Employment project, today it includes about 12,000 people. "Home relief" is a catch-all category in which a family would usually have a father in the home, and in which the state and locality paid the welfare cost without aid from the government.

In 1973, after much court litigation, the Supreme Court permitted New York to force "employable" welfare mothers to work. But study after study has proven that most mothers on the Aid to Dependent Children program, are for the most part, not "employable." First, they have the responsibility to care for their children, since no adequate daycare is available in most cases. Second, many of the mothers are inadequately trained for the jobs to which the state would assign them.

Third, studies have also shown that recipients become demoralized — and stigmatized — where they have to work for a welfare check while coworkers are earning more, and have benefits such as vacation, sick leave and promotion possibilities. The regular workers also become demoralized, seeing their hard-won civil-service and union rights washed down the drain by the state. They also rightly feel their own jobs are in jeopardy with such "work relief" programs.

As the Center on Social Welfare Policy noted, states like New York have "maintained freezes on regular hiring despite the need for more workers, in part because of availability of cheap labor under the work-relief program."

DHM

Letters To The Editor

The Rural Tribune:

Dear Editor:

I too am appalled to see what a minority group can secure funds to make so much noise . . .

I am a member of a minority group, a much smaller minority group than the present Chicano group and I would never think of making such big waves . . . Too, I am here legally, and when I did make a noise of criticism of this country, I was promptly told I could go back to where I came from.

I learned quickly to pull myself up by my boot straps along with all the other minority groups and give to this country the best I could. It never occurred to me to kick this country in the face for my failures . . .

And don't call those of us who have a rightful gripe bigoted!!! How much more do you think the tax payer is going to shoulder?

I resent that paper coming in my mail box, and I want it stopped . . . and for shame calling down KOIN . . . I think they are more than fair . . . Just who are these Chicanos who can demand so much?

I would enjoy an interview with you any time.

Sincerely,
Mary Di Loreto
Hillsboro, Oregon

Editor:

We're in Oregon, as taxpayers here the state, county and city police for protection. The first thing we do is call the police to help when in trouble.

Why give them the old one-two when they do their job?

If we did not have police protection, what would life be like?

I have seen bumper stickers with flags — that read.

If you don't like it, leave it. This country is on a dope kick. Anyone who has needle marks are proof of it, caught in the act, and they need protection! From who? The pusher — or are they one?

Nixon is still on the payroll in case you are interested.

L.E. Begin
Gaston

Dear Mr. Martin,

I would like to express my opinion about your paper and specifically about your letter response to Ted Bryant of KOIN in your December issue of the Rural Tribune.

In the first place, I am Indian, a minority like Chicanos. My people originated in Canada and Alaska. There is where my people's customs and culture is practiced. Not here in Oregon. My people did not move out of Alaska with the idea in mind that wherever they go concessions should be made for them. True, there are many old, old Indian customs and traditions but to force them on the Anglos of this area would be totally asinine. I don't expect someone to have classes of Indian arts and customs at the junior high schools. Nor should there be enough Indian language classes either. We live in a time when a great deal of pride is given to cultural backgrounds. But to expect the county to finance a total Bilingual curriculum at Neil Armstrong Jr. High is out of place.

I must assume that most of the Chicanos of this area live here by choice. If so, then why should you expect special treatment? Are you saying that Chicanos are superior to Anglos or any other

nationality. If your people want to speak Spanish so badly, then they should go back to their own homeland. By building a wall of arrogance you are breaking up a community that once flourished not so many years ago in Cornelius. But now everybody's separate. Why can't everyone speak the same language?

In your response to Mr. Bryant you mentioned how the Chicanos have been "exploited and oppressed for centuries." What about the American Indians? That situation is ridiculous. What about poor, lower class people in general? They have been exploited and oppressed also. But the difference is that Chicanos get more aid at schools and church affiliations per capita than "poor people" could ever dream about.

Answer, if you please, how did Gil Beanes get his education at Oregon State? If he had as much trouble in communicating at KOIN as it sounds it makes me wonder how much actual communicating he had to do at OSU. It sounds as if Mr. Beanes attempted to live his life with a wall built on all four sides of him. You MUST learn to communicate in the language of the country you're living in. That's not cultural elitism" as you labeled it to be. This is how people all over the world function. If, as an example, I went to Germany to live with a small amount of German background, would I expect everyone to just let me function with things only related to my own culture? Never. I'd have to adjust or else.

In closing I would like to say that one-sidedness never solved problems — only created them. Like a horse with blinders. Like the Rural Tribune.

Sincerely,
Ed Benson

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Bonneville Power and Affirmative Action

The Bonneville Power Administration recently submitted the eighteen recommendations which were requested by the Oregon State Chicano Concilio.

Since the Spanish-speaking/surnamed is the only minority group which is proportionately underrepresented on the BPA work force, the purpose is to present to managers a plan designed to bring the number of Spanish-speaking/surnamed people in their employ to population parity for our service area by September 30, 1977. The following are some of the 18 recommendations:

- Appoint Chicanos to high level positions in the personnel management offices to monitor minority job applications and as higher level vacancies occur, they and other qualified applicants will be given full consideration in the selection process. There must be appointments of Chicano EEP officers at high levels such as (GS-13/15).
- Federal Agencies should assist the Concilio in obtaining federal funding for the financing of federal employment assistance positions within each major geographic Chicano community focal points throughout Oregon.
- An effective and permanent communication channel must be established and maintained between federal agencies and the Concilio.
- A board of Concilio members working jointly with members from Federal agencies must be established to review agency affirmative action plan and results at the end of each program year to assess the effectiveness of the Spanish-speaking Program and monitor the progress of Chicano job applications and hirings at the various career levels within each agency.
- Spanish-Speaking program coordinator positions and other positions which should be filled by bicultural, bilingual persons should be vacated and made available for Chicanos at the earliest possible moment.
- Solid goals should be set for getting Chicanos on federal registers.
- Solid goals should be set for hiring Chicanos in professional, technical, managerial, clerical and blue collar positions at all levels.

- Develop an overall affirmative action plan outlining goals, timetables, and responsible officials which contains the recommendations of this report.
- Vacancy announcements should be sent to a focal point designated by the Concilio for dissemination of vacancy information to the communities.
- Federal recruiting teams including Spanish-Speaking Program coordinators should be sent to Chicano organizations throughout Oregon.
- Federal recruiting teams which include the Spanish-Speaking Program coordinators should be sent to the colleges and universities in the Southwest to recruit Chicanos.
- The position descriptions for the Spanish-Speaking program coordinators should be lucid, complete, and provide the necessary latitude to enable them to accomplish their difficult and challenging task effectively. They must be on a full time basis in the smaller agencies until population parity and a fair grade level spread is reflected in the agencies' employment and promotion patterns as they apply to Chicanos.
- It is the Federal Executive Board's responsibility to have Chicano executives participate in the direction and policy formulation of the Federal Executive Board.
- Opportunities should be made available by all major agencies to Chicanos who have been denied a normal education through the medium of sub-apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs.

There are approximately 3,100 permanent full-time positions in B.P.A. About 1,000 of them are in the headquarters in Portland, another 500 are headquartered at the Ross Complex, and the remaining are at field stations located throughout the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. These field stations are run by from one to fifty employees.

At the present time Bonneville employs 25 Spanish-speaking/surnamed employees in permanent positions. To achieve population parity for Spanish-speaking/surnamed by September 1977, they must employ an additional 40 Spanish-speaking/surnamed people.

ARP



County NEEDS Council Forms

In the last issue of the Rural Tribune we announced that an emergency food distribution system was about to begin to function in the County.

Community Action has received several phone calls asking about how to get the free food. Unfortunately, the funding for the program has been held up by the Regional Office in Seattle.

The following article tells of what has been done up to this time to prepare for the future receipt of the funding.

The Rural Tribune apologizes for misleading anyone by our article.

Washington County NEEDS Council

Emergency Food for Poor People an ad hoc committee met for the second time January 22nd to form an emergency food delivery system, to be directed by the Washington County NEEDS Council, also now being formed.

WCCAO has been promised \$10,000 from the Community Services Administration (formerly OEO) Headquarters in Seattle, but the money has been tied up.

The delivery system is ready to go, however, with the following agencies cooperating and placing a representative on the Council, which must be 51% low-income: FISH - one person representing the Forest Grove, Hillsboro, Tigard and Beaverton FISH agencies; Community Action; Centro Cultural; Oregon Rural Opportunities (formerly VML); Los Amigos Club - representing all food co-operatives in the County - Hope Co-op in Buxton, North Plains Food Club, Milk and Honey in Tualatin; Washington County Government; the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program - EFNEP of the County Extension; Community Co-operative Canning Project; St. Vincent de Paul (representing all St. Vincent de Paul agencies in the County, as well as the Salvation Army); State Agencies - Welfare, Food Stamps, and Children's Services Division; Aging; Washington County Health Department; and 3 Community-At-Large Seats.

The FISH will receive high protein foods such as cheese and peanut butter to distribute to the hungry; some of the other agencies involved will give out vouchers for the purchase of food; some money may be available to loan to people so that they may buy their food stamps.

The Committee meets again on February 12 at 2:00 p.m. at the County Extension Building, 27280 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Hillsboro. At this time the NEEDS Council will be formally organized, and will consider ideas for obtaining additional funds for future food needs.

Susan Storli

Consumer Group

Since this is the first of our monthly columns we will cover a potpourri of subject matter.

The U.S. Product Safety Commission disclosed in a report released in December that appliances were the leading cause of fires in nearly 3.5 million cases.

Last year there were approximately 5.5 million household and personal property fires.

Gas stoves were responsible for 360,000 fires, electric stoves were responsible for 855,000 fires, T.V.s were responsible for 196,000 fires, electric wiring was responsible for 435,000 fires.

The U.S. Product Safety Commission has announced plans to write mandatory safety standards for the manufacturing of television sets. Considering the number of fires caused by T.V. sets, it seems that this would be a worthwhile project.

Be sure to read all directions carefully for products you may have received for Christmas! Taking the time to read these could prevent a fire in your home. This especially applies to children's toys.

Another subject is utility costs: N.W. Natural Gas has an annual consumption plan where they take yearly consumption and divide it into eleven equal payments with the twelfth payment used for adjustment either more or less. This plan is available beginning the first part of April. Your credit must be approved. If you are buying your home, it is much easier.

This plan eliminates those large winter month bills and spreads throughout over a 12 month period.

James Hvnson



The problem of runaways Juvenile Rights Group

The third meeting of a group concerned with juvenile rights was held on Monday January 13, at 5:30 at the Washington County Community Action office. These meetings have been attended by both those involved with young people professionally and other concerned citizens.

One area of special concern to the group is legislation which affects children. They hope to be able to keep informed as to what legislation is being introduced or drafted for the purpose of lobbying or testifying and providing information to others who wish to do so.

One topic focused upon at this meeting was how to best house and help runaways. Some of the reasons causing young people to leave home were discussed with the purpose of trying to find ways to help the family work out the problems before the situation became desperate. It was recognized however, in many cases, this is not possible.

Questions were raised as to what was the legal status of runaways and what were the county's policies concerning runaways. Jerry Harkins, Director of Juvenile Department and Bruce Minter, City of Hillsboro Police Department, explained the laws which affect runaways. They also described present county and city policies toward runaways.

The possibilities of setting up a county wide program to offer housing and counseling to runaways was discussed. This type of program would depend heavily on volunteers and may not be possible to implement in the near future.

Anyone wishing more information about these meetings, the goals of the group etc., may call Bud Schmidt or Dianne Elia at 648-6646 or attend the next meeting scheduled for Monday, February 24, at 6:00 at Washington County Community Action Office, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro.

Dianne Elia

CPO Calendar

The Framework Plan, which was adopted in November, 1973, and is the general plan for land-use in the County, is being amplified.

The County planning staff is developing detailed plans for each of the 14 local Community Planning Organization areas of the region.

If you want to have an impact on how the land around you is used, you must participate in the CPO in your area.

All interested citizens are welcome to participate in the CPO meetings. See the calendar below for the meeting in your area.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ORGANIZATION CALENDAR*

- 11 - Somerset/Rock Creek CPO 7 - McKinley School, 185th.
- 11 - Cedar Hills/Cedar Mill CPO, Cedar Park Intermediate School.
- 12 - Laurel/Blooming/Scholls CPO, Farmington View School.
- 13 - Metzger/Tigard/Bull Mt. CPO - Metzger School.
- 13 - North Plains CPO - Riviera Motors Training Center.
- 19 - Banks/Timber CPO - Banks High School - 8 p.m.
- 20 - Gaston/Cherry Grove CPO - Gaston High School.

*All meetings are at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted.



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From my cultural corner of the basement

From A Dream to Reality

Migrant farm workers will have greater protection under new amendments to the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.

The new provisions, signed into law by president Ford in December, places stricter control on farm labor contractors (crew leaders) who provide migrant labor.

The Rural Tribune has published several articles dealing with the human drama of the migrant worker and illegal aliens, primarily Mexicans. Migrant labor contractors in many cases are winning bidders on a job for farms in the northwest. The contractor wins his bid because the farmer can pay less to illegals than he would pay to legal workers. This new amendment would prevent debts to contractors which force the workers into a kind of peonage. A stop may be put to a human drama whose motives are deception, greed, danger, and exploitation.

Major points in the new legislation include the following:

The term "labor contractor" is broadened to include any person who, for a fee for himself or another, recruits, solicits, furnishes, or transports any migrant worker for agricultural employment, either within a state or across state lines. (Before amended, the law applied only to crew leaders who recruited 10 or more workers for interstate farm labor).

Farm labor contractors must, among other things:

Carry increased accident insurance to protect workers and their possessions;

File a statement which identifies contractor-owned or controlled vehicles and housing to be used for workers (with proof that federal and state health and safety standards are met);

Refrain from requiring workers to purchase goods exclusively from the contractor or another person;

Report changes of address within 10 days of moving;

Pay employees promptly and explain any pay deductions;

Inform workers in writing, and in a manner clearly understandable to them, of living and working conditions, the existence of any labor dispute at the work site, the period of employment, and the existence of any kickback arrangement between the contractor and local retail merchants catering to the workers.

More detailed payroll records must be kept by both the contractor and the person for whom labor is provided.

Peonage is added to the punishable crimes for which the contractor is liable.

No person is permitted to engage a contractor's services to furnish farm labor unless it is first determined that the contractor has a current registration certificate.

As before the amend-

ments, covered contractors must obtain a registration certificate from the Labor Department. The new legislation provides additional grounds for denying or revoking certificates to contractors. Certificates now cannot be issued to any person who:

Owens or controls vehicles or housing that fail to meet required safety and health standards;

Knowingly hires alien workers not in possession of either a permanent resident visa or authorization from the attorney general to perform migrant work.

If a report is given to the Secretary of Labor and he finds that a violation has occurred, he now has authority to obtain injunctive relief through the U.S. district court that has jurisdiction in the location of the alleged violation.

Civil money penalties of up to \$1,000 may now be assessed by the secretary of

Labor; and the willful criminal violation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act by a contractor may now result in a one-year jail sentence, in addition to the former \$5,000 fine.

Each subsequent criminal violation may now result in a three year prison term and up to a \$10,000 fine.

The amendments also increase the Department's investigatory powers, allow migrants to bring civil suits against contractors, and prohibits retaliatory action by contractors against workers who file complaints or suits.

The FLCRA, enacted in 1963, has been administered by the Employment Standards Administration's wage and hour division since 1972. The division's compliance officers enforce the act. Violation of any of the new amendments can be reported to this newspaper by calling 648-6646.

Enrique Mendez Flores

Desde mi esquina cultural del sotano.

Se Acerca El Fin Del Coyote

Trabajadores del campo tendrán mas protección bajo las nuevas enmiendas aplicables al registro de los contratistas o coyotes como son mas conocidos en este país, aquellas personas que se dedican al empleo del trabajador agrícola, especialmente aquellos de descendencia mexicana y que se encuentran ilegalmente en este país.

El Presidente Ford el mes de Diciembre firmo unas nuevas leyes las cuales serán enforzadas inmediatamente contra todo aquel que se dedica a emplear personas en la agricultura.

Como hemos mencionado anteriormente en este periodico bilingue, necesitabamos poner un alto alto al explotamiento de seres humanos por aves de rapiña que se aprovechan de la miseria y situacion que invaden a aquel que ha sido desafortunado en la vida. Contratistas y coyotes se han beneficiado economicamente al proporcionar material humano a granjas del noroeste, seres humanos que sin comprender que son víctimas de explotaciones se entregan en manos de buitres sin entrañas que los convierten en peones y sirvientes por generaciones. Estas enmiendas serán un alto al drama humano cuyos motivos han sido engaño, codicia, peligro, y explotacion.

Los puntos mas importantes de esta nueva legislatura son;

El termino "Contratista de la labor" incluye a cualquier persona que, por pago para si mismo o a otros, recluta, solicita, provee, o transporta cualquier persona para trabajar en la agricultura, ya sea dentro del estado o fuera de el. (antes de ser enmendada la ley, solamente hera aplicable para jefes de cuadrillas que empleaban a mas de 10 personas).

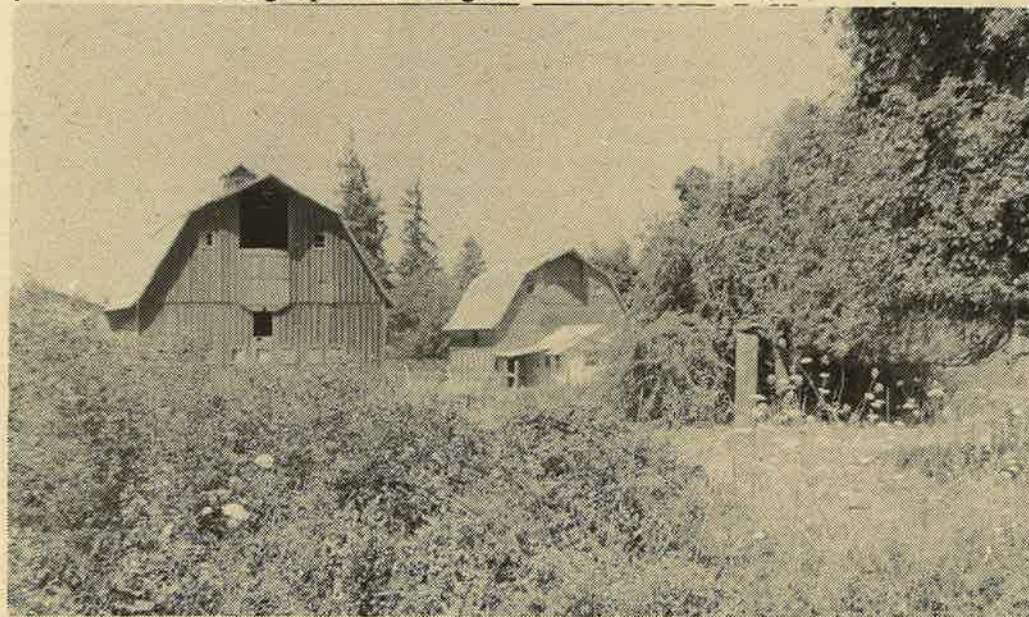
Contratistas y coyotes entre otras leyes que tienen que observar;

Tendran que tener seguro contra accidente para proteger a trabajadores y sus posesiones.

Reportar una declaracion que identifique al contratista como dueño de automovil o alojamiento para el uso de los trabajadores (Acompañados con pruebas federales y estatales de leyes de seguridad y para la salud están al corriente en esos lugares).



MIGRANT CAMPS IN OREGON — Such as the one shown here, should meet Health and Safety rules before being open. Washington County camps would be scrutinized by Chicano leaders in conjunction with Federal and State officials.



UNDER NEW AMENDMENTS — Individuals House of Horrors", a sad and true story in no longer will be housed in places like "The Washington County.

Abstenerse de requerir a trabajadores que compren artículos o mercancía de contratistas y coyotes o cualquier otra persona.

Reportar su cambio de domicilio 10 días después de cambiarse.

Pagarle a los empleados inmediatamente y explicarles cualquier deducción que se les haga de su cheque.

Informar a trabajadores en una forma que ellos puedan entender perfectamente bien, condiciones de vivienda y de trabajo, la existencia de alguna disputa en la labor en ese lugar, duramiento de empleo, la existencia de cual-

quier 'mordida' entre contratista y comerciantes donde trabajadores sean llevados a comprar.

Mantener registro de pago de una manera detallada entre el contratista y el dueño de granja al cual se le proveen trabajadores.

El peonaje es agregado como un crimen por el cual el contratista es responsable.

Ninguna persona se puede dedicar a servicios de contratistas, a no ser que primero determine que como contratista está debidamente registrado y posee con él su certificado válido por la leyes de este estado.

Anteriormente, antes de éstas enmiendas, contratistas podían obtener certificados con el departamento de la labor. Ahora con las nuevas enmiendas certificados no serán dados a ninguna persona que cometa las faltas mas importantes entre las que se encuentran las siguientes.

No se le dara licencia de contratista al que sea dueño de automovil camiones, o vivienda que no llene los requisitos federales y estatales de salud y seguridad para los trabajadores.

Una persona que con conocimiento, emplea a individuos ilegales. Una persona ilegal es

la que no tiene su tarjeta de residente permanente (green card) o autorizacion del abogado del estado para poder trabajar en el campo.

Si cualquiera de esta leyes es violada y un reporte llega al secretario de la labor y él encuentra que la persona a cometido una violación, el secretario de la labor tiene el poder y la autoridad de obtener un mandato de la jurisdicción de juzgado donde la violación ocurra.

Multa hasta \$1,000 será impuesta por el secretario de la labor y cualquier violación a las enmiendas o a las leyes en efecto serán castigadas con un año de cárcel y una multa de \$500.00. Violaciones subsecuentes serán castigadas con tres años de cárcel y una multa hasta de \$10,000.

Estas enmiendas aumentan el poder del departamento de



No more peonage!

la labor de investigar, permitir a trabajadores del campo demandas contra contratistas, y prohíbe con todo el rigor de la ley cualquier acción en contra de la persona acusante o familiares que se quejen contra contratistas o coyotes.

Si Ud. llega a saber de alguna persona que se dedique a transportar a personas ilegales o trabajadores del campo a este condado de Washington o al estado, pueden llamarnos por telefono a nuestra editorial del Rural Tribune. Una investigación se llevara a cabo y se le hará justicia al individuo que por años ha sido víctima de personas sin escrúpulos. Reporte cualquier anomalía al numero telefonico 648-6646.

Enrique Méndez Flores.