

The Rural Tribune

Volume 3, Number 6

May, 1975

Revenue Sharing

AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY?

The twelve grant applicants for county revenue sharing money received copies of the Advisory Council's recommendations in late April. Accompanying the recommendations were a council minority report to the county commissioners from Steve Phinney and a letter to the applicants from Dan Potter, county administrator.

The recommendation from the Advisory Council was for all or partial funding for fifteen of the applicants. The recommendation is as follows:

"In order of recommended priority:

INSTITUTION	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT Recommended
1. West Tuality Day Care, Inc.	\$15,000	\$15,000
2. Centro Cultural	14,110	14,110
3. Metropolitan Family Service	6,713	6,713
4. Senior Centers— Hillsboro Senior Center Forest Grove Senior Center Tigard Loaves & Fishes Beaverton Loaves & Fishes	16,769	16,769
5. Senior Transportation— Forest Grove Senior Transp. Hillsboro Senior Center — Transportation Special Mobility Services, Inc.	14,700	14,700
6. Edwards Work-Activity Center, Inc.	8,775	8,775
7. Washington County Mental Health Core Staff	47,600	47,600
8. Lutheran Family Services demonstration project	7,032	3,500
9. Washington County Legal Services Condition: If other funding is available at federal level, balance of these funds to be returned.	12,000	6,000
10. Tualatin Valley Workshop 25% funding as a show of support	10,000	2,500
TOTAL FUNDING RECOMMENDATION		\$136,667

The following are not recommended for funding:

Washington County Community Action Organization
Reason: Low priority for funding based on this year's program.

Washington County Juvenile Department
Reason: Funding will be received in 1976

Committee Comments

A Human Resources Coordinator is a definite need. Recommendation for funding was delayed in favor of direct services. A minority report will be submitted."

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Solidarity in Portland



Portland Trailblazer Bill Walton y UFW Presidente Cesar Chavez... pagina 5

Not Dead Yet Hagg Lake and its Issues

On Wednesday, April 16, the Oregon State Marine Board voted 3 to 1 to accept the recommendation of its director, James Hadley, to allow motorboating with minimal speed restrictions on Henry Hagg Lake. The Marine Board has five members, appointed by the Governor, one of whom was referred to by Hadley as "an environmentalist" at a public hearing in Hillsboro in February. This person gave the only dissenting vote. "I have seen the lake, read the letters and listened to the February hearing on tape," Roberta Shook told those present. "I feel it would be unfair to the majority of people to have boats on the entire lake. Two thirds of the people responding would be cut off from use of the lake. I feel that it is important that when we have public hearings we don't disregard the people's opinions."

Indeed, the fact finding report presented by Hadley showed that of 220 recorded responses, only 80 were pro-motorboating. "This matter is obviously one of deep concern and divided opinion," reported Hadley. At the April 16 meeting held at the Portland Airport Sheraton Hotel, Hadley mentioned that he had received "other communications" but that "nothing has changed the recommendation." It is interesting to note that Hadley's recommendation went beyond the recommendations of Washington County Commissioners and the County Parks and Recreation Department, who were able to agree that at least part of the lake should be spared from motorboats.

One member, N.A. Miksche, mentioned that he was not familiar with the situation at present, and said "To bring it to a head, I move we accept the recommendation." A question was raised whether further testimony should be accepted from those present, but Hadley stated, "I don't know if anything should be added." No testimony was called for, although representatives from the Gaston Community Planning Organization and the Oregon Environmental Council were prepared to testify.

Although the decision has been made, many people feel the issues surrounding the creation and future of Hagg Lake are not yet dead. More

than 40 members of the Gaston CPO are demanding that the access road to the lake be improved to eliminate dangerous situations. Marine Board findings indicate that first season use of the lake will total 100,000 user days. Complicated by an estimated 150 trucks going in and out of Stimson Mill daily (located at the east end of the dam), plus cars of 275 employees and visiting salesmen, the access road undoubtedly spells out danger. Members of the CPO are upset that a seemingly autonomous state body can make decisions about local concerns without giving them aid in return. Hadley's opinion is that "... road congestion will probably occur ... that access road improvement ... is desirable in view of the anticipated use levels ... " A meeting between officials and members of the CPO was later requested for May 1, date of the dedication ceremony at Hagg Lake.

A letter has been sent to Attorney General Lee Johnson, questioning the legality of the Marine Board's decision to allow gasoline powered motorboats on public drinking water. Three weeks later, no reply had been made. The Marine Board, in a press release, noted that drinking water will not be coming from the reservoir, but from the river below it. Yet filtering out of questionable pollutants such as dissolved lead can only be done with a sophisticated charcoal filtering system, which no one is willing or able to buy.

According to Dr. Warren Westcarth of the Department of Environmental Quality, there have been no conclusive studies that prove to what degree tetraethyl lead will pollute the lake.

At the February hearing, testimony presented by Lolita Carter, an aquatic biologist, warned of the irreversible cumulative effect of dissolved lead. Referring to Ms. Carter, Westcarth identified her as "a scientist" and said she made some

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THE RURAL TRIBUNE
Washington County Community
Action Organization
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INSIDE THE RURAL TRIBUNE

UFW Fundraiser page 4
Advocacy/Youth Awareness page 3
Read Your Electric Bill page 6
and much more!

"Time to Go"

At the last regular Washington County Community Action Board of Directors meeting, held April 16, Carla S. Johnson submitted her resignation as Executive Director effective May 1. Her resignation will bring to a close a career that began in November of 1970 as a Tutor Co-ordinator for the Banks, Buxton Tutoring Project.

Her accomplishments include: the establishment of a county wide Child Care Co-ordinating Project; changing the emphasis of WCCAO from a rural CAP to a county wide, issue oriented, problem solving program; the development of the Rural Awareness Project and Advocate Program; and increasing the minority employment of CAP from 2% in 1970 to 25% in 1975.



We talked with Carla about her perceptions, philosophies, what she had brought to the agency, and her service to the community.

She spoke first of the need of resources for people who do not fit into the migrant category. After OROs (VML) policy change in 1970 to serve only migrants she saw a need for programs designed to solve family and individual problems that did not fit into the tight groupings of other federally funded organizations.

Aware of the need to develop a sense of community amongst the low-income and minority population, she created the Rural Awareness Project and the Advocate Program. Both these programs were important steps to ending the fragmentation of services, and a beginning of organizing people from different geographic areas around shared problems, teaching them how to impact their problems by working together.

She believes that poor people have a perfectly legitimate point of view and that it is the responsibility of WCCAO to make sure that their view is part of the deci-

sion making processes. "Unfortunately" Carla points out, "most agencies and governmental bodies are unwilling to accept a poor person's point of view because they are not self-supporting and therefore do not represent the best interests of the county."

"However, to make government work, all segments of the community must be heard. And that is why community action is, a federal agency that insures participation from the low-income and minority groups to government."

"Another common assumption is that low-income and minority people are incapable of self improvement. We've found that given the opportunity and tools they do meet their own needs."

"Our biggest problem is impatience. Community organizations, tax payers, officials all want immediate returns from programs. What they forget is the limited budgets, and resources made available for such projects and how their impatience complicates and slows the returns."

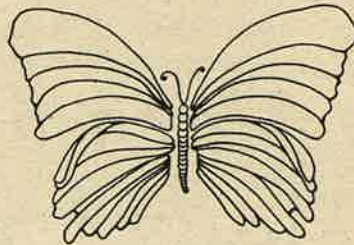
We asked about the future of Community Action Agencies. "There are always going to be poor people. They will not always be the same persons but there will never be enough jobs, so people will be needed to continue to identify solutions that meet basic needs. You can't hold a person responsible for not having a job that doesn't exist. People should not lose their rights because of a temporary condition."

She added that by participating their rights a person remains aware of alternatives and becomes better able to move within the system.

"Community Action Agencies should remain political. If they lose their political awareness they will end up dealing with emergency needs only and not long range solutions." "It makes people uncomfortable but politics ultimately brings the long range change that's needed."

We then asked why she was leaving? "I never considered WCCAO as permanent employment. My husband and I moved to Washington County for 2 years 5 years ago, and now that we will go to a permanent situation and the program has stabilized it's a good time to leave."

Don Patch



FREE RIDE TO THE CO-OP

The Milk and Honey Co-op in Tualatin is setting up a program for people in Washington County. It would provide transportation for those who need it to and from the Co-op, at least once a month. The purpose is to let people take advantage of our good food prices and to learn how to buy good *cheap* nutritious food.

We are also interested in showing people how to cook nutritiously, but very cheaply, and let them know what foods go with what foods to complete your protein for the day.

For more information, contact Community Action-648-6646. Our next pick up and shopping day is Wednesday, May 21 from 1 to 4 pm.



Rebates May Hurt

Tax rebates and a one time \$50 cash payment to recipients of Social Security benefits will temporarily push some Washington County food stamp participants over the maximum resource guideline and out of the program.

Under the current resource guideline a family's savings is limited to a maximum of \$1500 or \$3000 if there are members over 60 years of age.

Thus, even though individuals and families may otherwise qualify because they have little or no income, they may be dropped from the program because their savings exceed the maximum limit.

Although the local Food Stamp office has no idea how many people would be affected, Adell Hayes, director, says "people on the food stamp program just don't have those kind of resources" and that, "those affected would be few and far between." *Don Patch*

Woman's Growth Group

A supportive group for women is being offered at the Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic, under the direction of Becky White and Nancy Scolar. The Women's Growth Group aims to promote better communication between women, and help them to deal with interpersonal relationships and problems more effectively. The six-week session will meet Thursdays, beginning May 15. Cost will vary, depending upon ability to pay. For further information contact Becky White or Nancy Scolar at 645-3581.

COMMUNITY DANCE

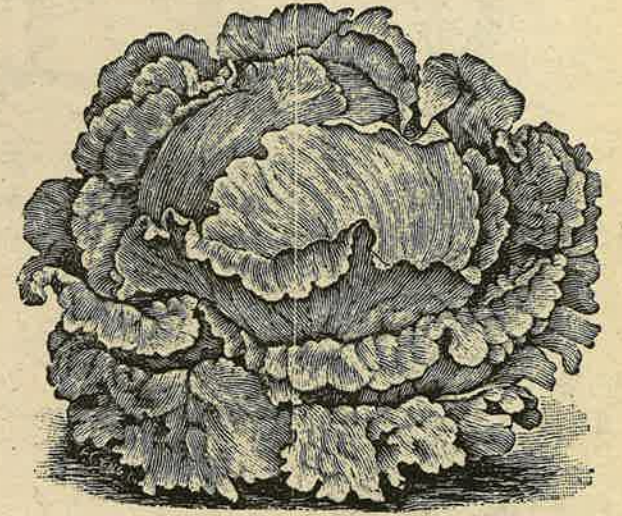
Rejuvenate and relax yourself by coming to a Community Dance Class! The Class is held every Tuesday at 5:30 at J.W. Poynter Junior High School in Hillsboro. Class as a whole pays \$5.00 per night. This \$5.00 fee will be split among all those attending. Included are yoga, modern dance, and ballet exercises, folk dancing, and deep relaxation. For details, contact Susan Storli at Community Action, 648-6646.

JUVENILE RIGHTS

If you are having problems or know of anyone who may need counselling or advocacy in the areas of education, juvenile rights, the law, or other concerns related to youth and children, please call Dianne Elia at 648-6646, 9 to 5 weekdays.

Don't Hoard Lids

FLASH!! According to Ms. Cindy North of Ball Corporation Consumer Services, there should be no canning lid shortage this year. Lids are being distributed now to dealers, based on how many lids they sold last year. Ms. North said that there was no shortage of tin plates as there had been last year, and that production was based on normal crop yields. However, if people panic and start hoarding lids there will be a shortage, she warned.



Share a Plot

As food prices rise above what the average budget can withstand these days, more people are going back to vegetable gardening.

Community Action in Hillsboro has begun a community garden project to help meet the needs of people who want to grow their own garden, but do not have access to garden space.

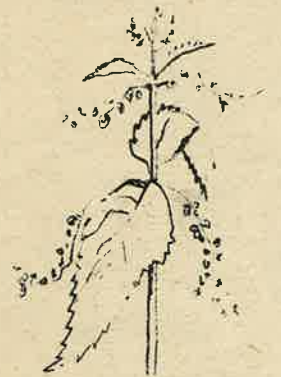
CAP will put people who wish to work a garden but have no land, in touch with those who wish to share their land.

If you are interested in this volunteer effort, contact Jeralynn Ness, 648-6646, or Barbara Oliver, 645-5868.

Donations of seeds, tools, rototiller use, manure and hoses will be gratefully accepted by CAP for the project. Barbara Blumenstein

Forage for Free Food

Whether or not Euell Gibbons' Grape Nuts commercials have done anything to expand our foraging consciousness is anyone's guess, but the fact remains that an endless variety of free food is available to anyone willing to look for it. Springtime's lush new growth contains some easily identifiable wild food plants, which can add variety and nutrition at no cost to the preparer.



nettle

Perhaps the most underrated plant is the stinging nettle. Nettles seem to prefer moist, shady areas, and can be found along buildings and drainage areas. Nettles lose their stinging properties after cooking or drying for use as a tea. Prepared and served like spinach, it is a delicious vegetable, high in iron and Vitamin A.

Nettle tea has been widely used as a hair tonic, and is said to stimulate root growth, get rid of dandruff, and provide nutrients to the hair. Simmer the plant in water for about 15 minutes until you have a dark, green liquid. Drain off the liquid and use it after shampooing as you would any rinse. It seems to add lustre to dull hair.

Nettles have also been praised for their use in compost piles as activators and nutrient suppliers, and nettle tea has been used as a fertilizer for plants in the house and garden.

Another common but less noticeable edible plant is miner's lettuce. It is small, bushy and low-growing, and identified by a circular leaf which holds its small blossom. Miner's lettuce is sweet and mild, and makes a delicious salad ingredient. Like nettles, miner's lettuce prefers moist, shady areas.

Lambsquarter commonly grows as a weed in the garden. A small, slender plant, it can grow up to 12 inches high. Lambsquarter is recognized by its sagelike appearance; its leaves are thick and oblong-shaped, with purplish undersides. Eat it in salads when it is young, less than 4" tall or prepare like spinach.

Throughout the summer the forager will be able to enjoy eating without cultivating.

Judy Schilling

A little less for CRAG



Agency on Aging's Outreach Counsellor Mardi Brandl and Home Maintenance coordinator Robb Sansum offer services to seniors.

With the revision of the Older Americans Act in 1972, Title III funds were made available to assist planning and service agencies for the elderly.

In January, 1973, Washington County's Council on Aging, as part of a tri-county organization, was funded for a 12 month planning year. However, state priorities dictated that whenever possible, funding was to go to "councils of government" rather than local planning bodies. This meant Washington county's Council on Aging was to take a back seat to the Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG), which was awarded the funding as the Area Agency on Aging.

To further complicate the distribution of limited funds, the state also required that a full-time director be hired at the CRAG level. This meant a considerable amount of money went into the additional level of administration, while present programs were floundering.

Washington County's Agency on Aging was experiencing initial program difficulties when Tom Rocks was hired by CRAG in October 1973 to function as director for Washington County's aging program. Little planning had been completed for the coming year. It was not until July 1974 that all the programs were implemented.

Funded in the county were special transportation, a Homemaker program, a Home Maintenance program, Informational Services and an Outreach counsellor. A total of \$26,264 went to these direct service programs, while \$18,326 was allotted to the local aging office, which consisted of CRAG employees. Of the \$75,500 total received for the tri-county area, another \$10,000 went to the CRAG office for administration.

Washington county's aging programs flourished during this time. More than 600 elderly persons received services.

When planning began for January through June, 1975, programs budgeted for an increase, hoping to maintain and expand their programs. Funding, however, was at the same level. It was not until after several controversial Planning Task Force meetings that the amount of funding available was made known to those who would be most adversely affected.

Washington county's service providers were disturbed by the fact that CRAG employees would receive an increase over the previous year's funding, while programs were being cut to the bare minimum.

Special transportation was dropped entirely. A proposal from the North Plains Senior Center was not funded. The Homemaker program was cut in half, when statistics showed that tenfold funding was needed. All money budgeted for materials for the Home Maintenance program was excluded. The only program that did not suffer was Columbia county's, where the administration had been taken on by their Community Action Program.

Money left from last year's programs were split four ways, one part going to CRAG.

In a budget meeting with CRAG, four Washington county people left in protest, after presenting a poster made by a Hillsboro senior citizen that read "Save Our Senior Programs." They were told, "Go out to your community and get them to support you." The philosophy of the decreasing funding had not been explained to them. What had seemed like the beginning of Washington County's aging programs had actually been its boom. They had received the most funding they ever would.

In planning for fiscal year 1975-1976 the aging programs budget was again cut and will be cut again. The resignation of Tom Rocks may temporarily balance some of the cuts, but projected funding shows that \$22,000 of this year's funds will be spent on administration, while \$18,000 will go to the three remaining programs. This leaves little room for expansion of the many needed services in the county, and it is unlikely that administrative costs will go down.

Aging money is still funding a tri-county director at CRAG. CRAG is unwilling to absorb any of the cuts. Some feel that CRAG is strictly a land use planning agency, and should not be involved in social service programs. Yet CRAG can use the money from the aging programs and so has not refused it.

Washington County has agreed to take responsibility for administering the aging programs, in exchange for \$22,000. How they utilize that money and who they hire will strongly affect the amount of service delivered and the direction the programs will take. The Council on Aging, the advocate group for the elderly in this county, will benefit from the close proximity to its administration and hopefully have to face fewer bureaucratic struggles.

Judy Schilling



"Son para las uniones las huelgas y el boicoteo la divisa de su mejor defensa"
César Chávez junio, 1974

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

In your March, 1975 issue of The Rural Tribune you printed an article entitled "The Welfare Advocate." In the article Mary Lou Rivera was quoted "Also we might go to Welfare for volunteer aid. But I always have to ask for that kind of help. The welfare people never tell the clients that they might get volunteer help." I am in a better position than even Mrs. Rivera to know what type and number of requests come to us from both Public Welfare and Children's Services Staff and feel that it is necessary to correct the inaccurate impression left by Mrs. Rivera's statement.

In the month of February, 1975 (the shortest working month of the year), PWD/CSD Staff submitted to volunteer services 55 separate requests for food, furniture and other similar resources, 78 requests for direct services to individuals and referred 560 families to be contacted regarding scholarships to Summer Camp. If my memory serves me correctly, I did not talk to Mrs. Rivera once during the month of February.

In the future I would appreciate having such statements clarified with me before printing them as fact.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Doris Beard
Supervisor Volunteer Services
Washington Branch Public Welfare and Children's Services Divisions

To better serve the needs of the community, readers are encouraged to submit unsolicited articles and ideas for stories. We reserve the right to edit for length and/or style. Unsolicited articles should be received two Wednesdays prior to the first Friday of the month.

Dear Editor:

The angry reaction from (Mrs.) Doris Beard as a result of statements made by me in an article titled "The Welfare Advocate," printed in the March, 1975 issue of the Rural Tribune is unfortunate. Moreover, it is an unnecessary over-reaction on her part which indicates her substantial misinterpretation of my statements on volunteer services.

She has obviously interpreted the article as a personal affront to her—an attack on her performance. At no time did I say that she was not doing her job, once requests were submitted to her. What I did say, and re-emphasize, is that Welfare's volunteer service is not properly publicized to Welfare clients. The availability of volunteer service is a little-known resource to most Welfare recipients. I hope this clarifies the point I was trying to make.

Mrs. Beard's statistics on her February activities stated PWD/CSD staff submitted to Volunteer Services 55 request for food, furniture, etc. I believe a substantial percentage of those requests were triggered by CAP Advocates advising recipients to request Volunteer Services and making them aware of this little-known resource. I know that for February we assisted around 250 clients, most of which were Welfare recipients, with food, furniture, appliances, fuel and other needs. I advise my Welfare clients, who have needs, about the existence of Volunteer Services and refer them to their assistance worker, thus I have very little direct contact with Mrs. Beard.

I hope this will clear up any misunderstandings of related statements I made in the March 1975 issue of the Rural Tribune.

Mary Lou Rivera
Advocate—WCCAO

A Child's Right Full Humanity

"Our world is not a good place for children. Every institution in our society severely discriminates against them. We all come to feel that it is either natural or necessary to cooperate in that discrimination. Unconsciously, we carry out the will of a society which holds a limited and demeaned view of children and which refuses to recognize their right to full humanity."

—Richard Farson: *Birthrights* c1974

To some this may seem to be a radical and exaggerated statement of the position of children in our society. Consider these examples, however:

A boy of about ten years old, was given an assignment to write down some words to be used in sentences. He made a list which the teacher said was unacceptable as he did not know the exact meaning of the words. He made several lists, all rejected for the same reason. Finally, he gave up in frustration.

What is disturbing in the above incident is that though he did not know the exact meaning of the words, he did know how to pronounce and spell them and instead of increasing his knowledge by explaining the meaning, the teacher decided that these words were not to be part of the knowledge allowed a ten year old. These words were not profane or obscene, but part of the normal written and spoken language the child was exposed to every day. This kind of arbitrary decision about how much and what kinds of knowledge should be allowed children, no matter how motivated or interested they may be, happens much too often. Instead of the institution serving the children and satisfying their curiosity in their individual quests for knowledge, the institution serves itself and the adults who design and run it.

Efficiency in management and the maintainance of adult authority take precedence over the pace and direction of individual learning. It is only logical for those an institution serves to have administrative representation and a real voice in the development and design of that institution.

A girl, five or six years old, was in the restroom of a community center. This center had ramps, handrails in the restrooms and other provisions for the handicapped and the elderly. However, the planners of this center had ignored the fact that half the users of the building were below a certain height and weight. When I entered the room, she was trying in vain to get on a toilet which was much higher than a home toilet (which is difficult enough for young children to deal with). I assumed it was designed for elderly or handicapped persons, but it was the only one. No other had been provided for children. I helped her up and then also had to reach the paper for her, as the dispenser was positioned beyond her reach. I had to turn the faucets on and off for her to wash her hands. She could not reach the paper towels, so I had to get them for her. The door to the restroom was too heavy for her to pull open, even if she could have reached the handle, so here again she was obliged to accept my help.

During this entire humiliating episode her head was down and I felt an underlying resentment. As she left, a woman who had been watching said, in disgust, "You'd think she could've said thanks." No, she couldn't say thanks, why should she have? We adults design and build such places with no thought to the frustration and degradation we cause the children in our society.

About the only places we see toilets, sinks, drinking fountains scaled down and doors, stairs, etc. designed for children to deal with are schools and specialized institutions, as if these are the only places society expects children to be found. Possibly it's an unconscious desire to segregate children that causes adults to ignore children's needs in designing even public places. We cannot continue to subjugate children, forcing them to be dependent upon us more than necessary by ignoring their existence when planning and building.

Dianne Elia

Ten forty-three
In exactly TWO MIN-
UTES I'll ring the
FIRST BELL and
they'll all
stand still!

All that is, except
your potential DEVIATE!
Your fledgling REBEL!
Your mischievous BOAT-
ROCKER! THEY'LL try
to move all right!
THEY'LL have to
learn the HARD
way not to move!

So I'll SCREAM at 'em
and take their NAMES
and give them FIVE
DETENTIONS and EXTRA
HOMEWORK! NEXT time
they won't move
after the first
bell!



Because when they've
learned not to question
the FIRST BELL, they'll
learn not to question
the TEXTS! Their
TEACHERS! Their
COURSES!
EXAMINATIONS!



They'll grow up to accept
TAXES! HOUSING DEVELOP-
MENTS! INSURANCE! WAR!
MEN ON THE MOON! LIQUOR!
LAWS! POLITICAL SPECIES!
PARKING METERS!
TELEVISION!
FUNERALS!



Non-movement
after
the first
bell is
the
backbone
of Western
Civilization!

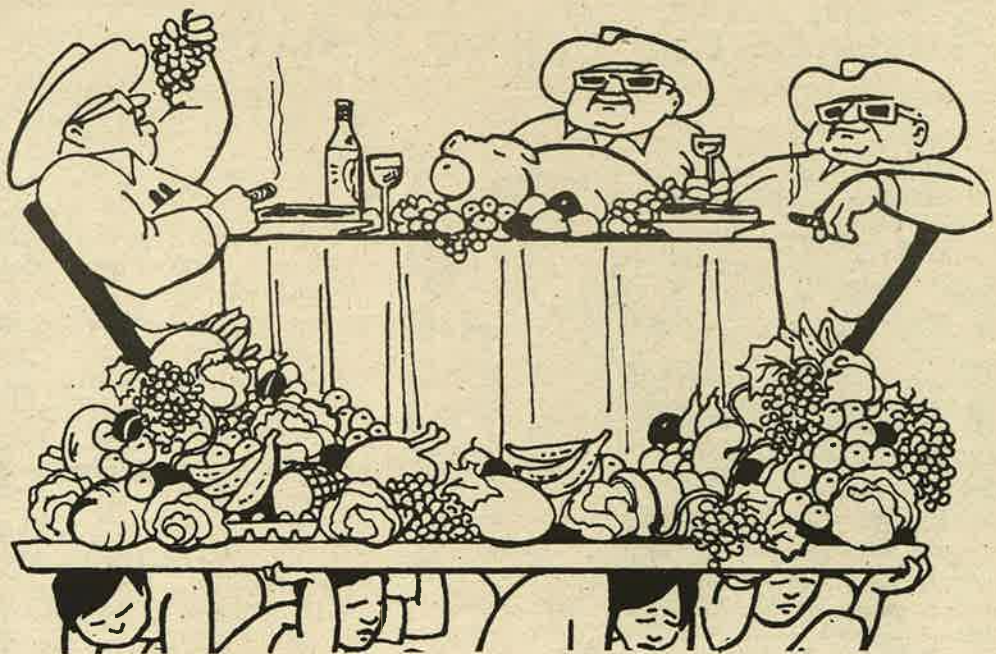


UFW's Energy Together



La Voz Educativa interviews Cesar Chavez about the Union's progress. This program is transmitted from Portland on station KBPS, on Wednesday 7 p.m.

Enrique Mendez Flores y Cesar Chavez, cambian impresiones acerca de los problemas del trabajador agrícola.



Where are the forces of the United Farmworkers Union? In the hot, flat stretches of highway in the central California valley where the grapes and lettuce are picked? In the energy-eating cities where housewives, ministers and others are boycotting Gallo Wine? Or, in the quiet presence of Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farmworkers Union whose motto is *se puede? se puede, si se puede!*"

Cesar Chavez was in Portland on April 21 to rally supporters and introduce "fighting for our lives", a new documentary film about the Union's struggle to organize. Chavez was pleased that 100 people came to see the movie. "Most people don't want to be reminded that there are problems in this world. They don't want to learn the truth—truth has a way of upsetting people."

"The truth", says Chavez, "pours out in our laughter, our spirit, yes, our blood, but more our determination to be free. We'll sacrifice everything and win—because truth is on our side. The growers have money and political power on their side, yes, but we have the people, and we have patience."

1975 may well be the year of the boycott. As the American Revolutionary bicentennial begins, Chavez noted that the farmworkers are following a time-honored tradition. Americans, during the revolution were boycotting goods made in England and stores which sold those goods.

In October 1974 there were 8 million boxes of grapes

in cold storage. This is almost double the total for 1973 and shows that the growers could not sell as many fresh grapes. The lettuce has been so bad in the last 18 months that the industry had to control prices. The federal government recently sued the growers for price-fixing. Chavez advised that "it's much easier to raise your own lettuce." Gallo is spending 13 million dollars in publicity against the Union. Yet, if half a million people will support the boycott, the Farmworkers will win the right to organize.

Farmworkers are struggling in Oregon, too. The Colegio Cesar Chavez, a Chicano community school in Mt. Angel, Oregon is struggling against the federal government for its survival. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is trying to foreclose on a debt. There are over 1,000 schools which owe HUD money, yet this is the only school they are trying to collect from.

"It is a sad story," said Chavez. "These men and women are fighting to have their own college—their own thing. Chicanos are special Americans. It is important to build something of their own. That is how humans establish their dignity—by creating something of their own."

"When men and women are not able to express themselves, it is a tremendous loss to society. Their energy is kept locked up, chained up in a circle of poverty and powerlessness. We are going to support them as much as we can. They need exposure."

Lenore Glaser

Por el futuro, por la raza

Jefe de UFW Visita Portland

El Presidente de la Union de Trabajadores del Campo, Sr. Cesar Chávez, estuvo recientemente en la ciudad de Portland para asistir a la premier de la Pelicula "Luchando por Nuestras Vidas" (Fighting for our lives), un documental que exhibe los incidentes ocurridos durante el verano de 1973 en el sindicato que el encabeza.

El periodico bilingue "Rural Tribune" sostuvo una entrevista de prensa y radio con el Sr. Chavez, el cual gustosamente aceptó. Quedó sorprendido de que por estos lugares existen algunos programas en español, considerandolos de beneficio para las personas de habla hispana.

Se le hicieron preguntas para que quede bien entendido que lo que desea el Sr. Chavez es el beneficio de todo trabajador campesino en este país, y dice lo siguiente: "el campesino, con su trabajo y sudor, hace posible que los alimentos lleguen a nuestras mesas, pero a pesar de ello, el trabajador sigue viviendo en la miseria y sigue siendo victima de explotaciones, ademas de que sus hijos no reciben una educacion adecuada, ya que sus necesidades los obligan a vivir en la ignorancia. Debemos de proteger al trabajador del campo y la unica forma que veo para hacerlo es representandolos para que se les trate con justicia."

Tambien le preguntamos cual es el significado de "La Causa," término utilizado por varios grupos minoritarios. Contestó: "La causa nuestra es una causa economica, se trata de defender al trabajador campesino para que sus derechos sean respetados, se la paguen mejores sueldos y tenga derecho a ser representados y sobre todo para que mejore su vida y la de su familia por medio de un sindicato."

Dijo también el Sr. Chavez que mediante el esfuerzo hecho por el sindicato, el trabajador del campo ha perdido el temor que anteriormente le tenía al patrón, le han despertado su interés, pero mas importante que esto es el hecho de que los derechos del campesino se han estado reconociendo por toda la nacion. "Quiero decir que el pueblo norteamericano ha llegado a reconocer lo que en muchos años no lo habia hecho, es decir que el campesino es el que se sacrifica para que coma el pueblo con su trabajo, sudor y el sacrificio de su familia. Asi es que "La Causa" he tenido éxito en el sentido de que el público ha llegado a reconocer dos asuntos muy importantes: pri-

mero, que el campesino ha perdido el miedo y lucha; segundo, que el pueblo norteamericano he llegado a comprender las necesidades de ellos y los anima a que logren la justicia y resuelvan estos problemas económicos y sociales.

Una gran oposición a los esfuerzos del Sr. Chavez ha sido la Union de Camioneros (Teamsters) los cuales han utilizado a trabajadores ilegales mexicanos, filipinos y de otras nacionalidades, para romper las huelgas de los sindicatos de Chavez. El boicot ha tenido alcances nacionales y Cesar Chavez hace un recordatorio al publico lector para que se abstenga de consumir los vinos marca GALLO, ya que esta compañía ha firmado contratos con los Teamsters, siendo esta unión de trabajadores del volante (choferes) la que amedrentó a cientos de huelguistas de las filas de la UFM. Cesar Chávez tiene plena confianza en que si al trabajador del campo se le dejara elegir sindicato, escogería el de él, pero ha habido una gran oposición por parte de la unión de camioneros los cuales se niegan a efectuar elecciones.

Como "coincidencia" de la visita a Portland del Sr. Chávez, el periódico Oregon Journal, publicó una carta de casi una plana entera, de los hermanos Ernesto y Julio Gallo para el Sr. Chavez, el cual considera este tipo de cartas como una campaña que se puede llevar a cabo porque porque la Cia. Gallo cuenta con mucho dinero. El objeto es confundir al publico sobre la realidad de las cosas, pero nosotros pelearemos llevando la bandera de la verdad contra la desventaja económica.

Anteriormente al trabajador no se le ofrecía ningún beneficio médico o de salubridad. El sindicato de Chavez, segun comentaba, tiene establecida una clínica la cual es supervisada por el sindicato. Este es un aspecto muy importante porque la salud del campesino habia sido descuidada. Chavez explica que bajo su sindicato el campesino recibe atención medica para él y su familia.

Un ejemplo de la diferencia de los beneficios logrados para el trabajador agrícola es el siguiente: El día 15 de Abril, firmamos un contrato en el valle de Coachella en California con una Cia. vinícola, la mas grande de la región. Bajo este contrato el trabajador gana \$2.60 la hora, como mínimo pero con oportunidad de aumento de sueldo. Ahora los granjeros que anteriormente tenían contratos con nosotros, han preferido firmarlos con los Teamsters porque les pagan a los trabajadores solamente a \$2.41 la hora. Tambien hay diferencia en los beneficios que el trabajador recibe, por ejemplo, con nosotros el campesino, no importa donde trabaje, recibe los beneficios que les damos a todos. Con los Teamsters únicamente reciben los beneficios con el patrón con quien trabajan. En nuestro sindicato toda persona que ha trabajado 250 horas tiene derecho a seguro de vida y médico por nueve meses. Con los Teamsters, un trabajador tiene que com-

pletar 80 horas en el mes con un patrón, pero si éste trabajador solamente trabaja siete meses con ese solo patron y deja de trabajar un mes, pierde sus derechos y beneficios que le corresponden.

Se le explicó al Sr. Chavez el resentimiento que existe entre el trabajador ilegal mexicano y el sindicato, ya que los ilegales ven como un perjuicio para ellos, los ideales de Chavez ya que ellos lo que buscan es ganarse el pan de cada día. A lo cual contestó Chavez: "Definitivamente estamos en contra de los ilegales que vienen a romper las huelgas, no queremos que lo hagan porque es un abuso muy grande. Aquí estamos nosotros tratando de sostener una huelga y llegan los trabajadores ilegales y por sus necesidades económicas perjudican seriamente nuestra lucha por el bienestar común. Lo importante es que el granjero se aprovecha de esta situación y utiliza al trabajador humilde para explotarlo doblemente porque le paga menos y los utiliza como puya contra de nosotros. Si ellos vinieran a trabajar y no nos rompieran las huelgas, entonces no nos opondríamos a que trabajaran y no diríamos nada, pero las autoridades de migración dicen que no tienen dinero para regresar a los ilegales y al mismo tiempo estan solapando al granjero ya que le permiten que trabajadores ilegales trabajen en sus campos."

También dijo el Sr. Chávez que la mejor forma de ayudar a la causa de su sindicato es que toda persona de habla hispana ayude en el boicot, absteniéndose de comprar vinos de esa marca Gallo, lechuga y uva. También indicó que algunos productos de esta índole traen consigo el sello de su unión.

Respecto a la institución llamada "Cesar Chávez" en la vecina población de Mt. Angel, Chavez indicó que los presentes administradores no han sabido llevar su problema económico al público. Según él, los muchachos no han hecho contacto con la prensa y la radio para exponer al publico sus anhelos. Sin embargo, dijo, que en futuras presentaciones, expondrá la situación económica del colegio al publico asistente. Da todo su respaldo a una institución que aspira por preservar la cultura del mexicano y su idioma.

Cesar Chavez: "Abstenganse de comprar vinos Gallo, lechuga y uvas. Esta sera la mejor forma de ayudar a nuestra causa economica."

Enrique Mendez-Flores

Defensora de Chicanos Renuncia

Carla Johnson, "la guera pecosa" conocida ampliamente en el Noroeste por intervenir en varios asuntos relacionados con la gente pobre, ha renunciado como directora del Washington County Community Action Agency. Esto sucedió la segunda semana de Abril de 1975, después de seis años de ayuda efectiva y llena de éxitos para resolver los problemas de la gente necesitada en el Condado de Washington. La razón de su renuncia fue de orden "Personal".

La señora Johnson, fue profesora de Inglés antes de asumir la responsabilidad de directora de WCCAO, una política experimentada y dedicada a los derechos de igualdad humana. Fue la inspiración de varios proyectos en relación a la gente pobre y será futura madre. Fue vecina de la población de Forest Grove y nunca perdió su energía y entusiasmo para ayudar a las necesidades requeridas.

La actitud de ciudadanos de Washington County hacia la señora Johnson fueron cambiando conforme a los años al hacer innovaciones que demostraron cambios positivos en las relaciones humanas. Primero fue reconocida como una defensora modelo para los Chicanos, después se comentó el no hacer suficiente y por último fue aceptada en los últimos dos años por su inspiración al estimular a sus compañeros de trabajo.

Un ejemplo del acercamiento entre la señora Johnson y la comunidad Chicana es que ella ha proporcionado una tribuna para que las necesidades, y problemas, que afectan la vida del Chicano sean expuestas por escrito en su mismo idioma. Esta Tribuna ha sido, éste boletín publicado en forma bilingüe.

Aunque algunos Chicanos expresan que este boletín no ha hecho lo suficiente. Según un miembro de la actual mesa directiva de esta agencia desmiente lo mencionado al indicar: "En primer lugar El Rural Tribune, ha ayudado a la comunidad Chicana mas que ningún otro periódico, proporciona entrenamiento para aquel que seriamente quiere ayudar a su gente, preparándose en la carrera periodística.

"Este mismo proyecto produce tres programas de radio en el idioma Español, como la única vía de comunicación existente que en realidad informa las oportunidades existentes y las injusticias que suceden dentro de



nuestra sociedad en contra de nuestro grupo minoritario. Estos hechos hacen al Rural Tribune el único medio de comunicación bilingüe en todo el estado de Oregon. No cabe duda alguna que este medio alcanza a la población indicada, las personas de habla hispana. Otra de las ino-

vaciones de la señora Johnson que ha sido de gran importancia para la comunidad es la participación de miembros de la comunidad Chicana al ser aceptados en mesas directivas como la de esta agencia. Hace siete años esto no existía, hoy en día la situación es completamente distinta porque no hay suficientes mesas directivas como hay Chicanos." Terminó indicando la fuente informativa.

El abogar por los derechos del pobre y el establecer buenas relaciones con los comisionados del condado, representan su habilidad diplomática para el desarrollo de los fines perseguidos en beneficio de la comunidad. Uno de los eventos que ha quedado grabado en la mente de varios individuos fue el décimo aniversario de la agencia en 1974, contando con la presencia del ya desaparecido Senador Wayne Morse, en la cual se estrenó el documental "Portraits" un mosaico que enseña la pobreza y los problemas de la gente necesitada en este gran condado que depende de la agricultura. Este fue el último tributo de Wayne Morse para la gente que el entendía.

Podría escribir todo el boletín acerca de todos los atributos y cualidades de nuestra querida "guera pecosa", ya que representa para la comunidad un valor inestimable y muy difícil de substituir, ya que no solamente estaba identificada con nuestra causa sino que fue también para todos los que la ayudamos una guía espiritual, una consejera, pero sobre todo una amiga muy estimada. Pero conociéndola como es quizás no permitiría la publicación de éste reportaje por su calidad humana de abnegación y humildad, ya que me diría: "Enrique, como éste artículo ayudaría al mejoramiento de la comunidad? Quizás éste artículo no ayude al pobre: sin embargo es una tradición española el reconocer el mérito donde existe; y al mismo tiempo rendirle pleitesía a quien se lo merece por los valores positivos que representa.

Mediante la oportunidad y ejemplo, la señora Johnson nos ha proporcionado el seguir el camino de la responsabilidad, la creación y ayuda a nuestros semejantes. No sera fácil llenar este hueco que deja en nuestros corazones, pero quedará substituido por el recuerdo que tengamos de ella permanentemente.

Enrique Mendez-Flores

For the people, for the future UFW Leader Visits Portland

Dónde están las fuerzas de la Union de Campesinos? En los valles calurosos de California donde se cortan las uvas y las lechugas? En las ciudades donde las amas de casa o los ministros—boycotean el vino de Gallo o en la presencia tranquila del señor Cesar Chavez, el presidente de la Union cuyo lema es "Se puede?, si se puede."

Cesar Chávez estuvo en la ciudad de Portland el 21 de Abril para apoyar y presentar la película "Luchando por la vida," un documental de los incidentes de la unión. Al señor Chávez le gustó la asistencia de las personas "la mayoría de la gente no quiere reconocer la verdad; la verdad le puede trastornar" decía Chávez "la verdad es presente en nuestras risas, espíritu, en nuestra sangre pero mas que nada con la determinación de ser libre. Los hacendados tienen dinero y poder político pero nosotros tenemos a la gente y la gente tiene la paciencia." Mencionó Chavez.

1975 podría ser el año del boicoteo comenzando con el bisentenario de la revolución Estadounidense, Chavez indicó que los campesinos continúan la tradición histórica de los Estados Unidos ya que durante la revolución americana se boicoteaban productos Ingleses y las tiendas que los expendían.

El señor Cesar Chavez mencionó que en Octubre de 1974 había mas de ocho millones de cajas de uvas en almacenaje esto es casi doble la cantidad de 1973 indicando que el boicoteo va dando resultado.

Respecto a la lechuga Chavez indicó que debe haber un control de precios por el gobierno federal para la lechuga. Al mismo tiempo indicó que la compañía Gallo paga mas de trece millones de dólares—si la gente contara con el derecho de representación esa cantidad sería doble en el futuro.

Refiriéndose a la situación actual del colegio "Cesar Chavez", hizo hincapié que: "es una cosa curiosa y triste que la comunidad Chicana lucha por adquirir una cosa propia y el gobierno le niega el sostener su propia institución. Refiriéndose al hecho de que la dependencia gubernativa HUD les ha dado un mandato a que cierren sus puertas si no pueden continuar los pagos.

Cesar Chavez indicó que los presentes administradores no han sabido hacer la publicidad necesaria como para hacerle saber al público la situación actual del colegio e hizo un pedido al público para que de todo su respaldo al Colegio.

Si Ud. desea información acerca del colegio se le solicita que llame al número telefonico 845-2234.

Lenore Glaser

Walton "Understanding La Causa"

Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, was in Portland April 17, at the Benson Hotel's Crystal Ballroom for the Portland Premiere of Fighting For Our Lives, a 60 minute color documentary of the hot summer of 1973 in the fruit laden fields of California. Portland Trail Blazer Bill Walton was there to meet Cesar, and the beautiful people (Chicanos) he knows so well.

As with any other sympathizer of a good cause, Walton has been involved in a recent turmoil since making critical remarks about the U.S. government in which he asked the citizens to stand with him in rejecting the government.

The rookie center of the Portland Trail Blazers, genuinely aware of the struggle of the working class oppressed people, held a short interview with *The World Tribune* in which he expressed his hopes and plans for the liberation of the struggle going on in this country. The towering redhead said, "Cesar Chavez has taught us that non-violence is the course to take in any struggle and this principle should be applied to all kinds of people and all forms of work.

"The United Farm Workers is a good example of the liberation struggle in this country and I like to associate myself in some way with that." He said, "I have followed the UFW for three or four years but I am not a member of the Union."

Walton had his encased left leg and that was not an impediment for him to lend his support and see the film. Bill is a stronger believer in doing everything he could possible do to liberate the people of the world. There is

no question that he is interested in his fellow man. He said in an explanation that he is not against the people of this country, he simply does not see the government representing the people, their will and when the government no longer does that, it becomes illegitimate and no longer serves its purpose.

Walton expresses firmly: "I am a non-violent person," looking toward the disciplines of Mahatma Gandhi "for strength and direction." "We fight with truth and with love. We try to educate people, influence people as to what's happening so people can make their own decisions," he added with a laugh.

The Blazer star gained some perspective about Chicano while he lived in San Diego and Mexico, he sees them as beautiful people. There is no question that Bill Walton who pays taxes that support the government, has the right to criticize and express his political viewpoints. It has been said already that Walton did not sell his soul or his constitutional right of freedom of speech to his team or the public that sponsors the Blazers. Indeed Chicanos need help from sincere people and Walton demonstrated that \$2 million has not made him turn his back to the underdog. He is a fantastic gentleman and his support and words will bring a lot of credibility to his ascending career. An emulation to us all.

The 6'11" Blazer rookie signed a Portland NBA contract for something like \$2,000,000 following a brilliant three-year career at UCLA.

Enrique Mendez Flores

On Film and in Portland

The Coalition for A Free Chile will sponsor a multimedia presentation entitled: *Chile Vencera: Portland Artists Perform for Chile*. It will take place 8:00 p.m. Saturday, May 10 at the Contact Center, S.W. 16th and Morrison in Portland. General admission will be \$2.50 with a special rate of \$1.00 to those with limited income.

This will be a multimedia event with about 20 Portland artists participating in a kaleidoscope of theatrical events. The program will open with a performance by the quartet of Peruvian guitarists Antonio de Luna to be followed by an original theatre piece that will include readings from the poetry of Neruda and Nicenor Parra, a

"Lesson in Political Economy" performed by members of the Family Circus, songs of Victor Jara, written shortly before his death in the National Stadium in Chile, puppetry performed by the Storefront Theatre, slides and people's music of Chile and Latin America. At intermission Chilean cakes and pastries prepared by the Men's Resource Center will be available. Chilean posters from around the world will be on exhibit.

The show is designed as entertainment which will also build awareness of and support for the Chilean's fight to restore democracy in their country. Proceeds will go to aid Chilean refugees, the Chilean Resistance, and to inform the public as to what is happening in Chile.

Recipients Testify in Salem

Approximately 30 concerned Washington County welfare recipients traveled to Salem on April 21 and joined about 150 others to listen to and give testimony in support of raising payments made to welfare recipients. A legislative sub-committee of Ways and Means, chaired by Senator Mary Roberts, conducted the hearing.

Non-Welfare helping agencies talked about the increase in the number of welfare recipients that they are serving. Traditionally, these agencies have been set up to catch people who fall between the gaps of other programs, but still have emergency needs. Currently, much of their resources for basic needs such as food, fuel, and clothing are going to welfare recipients, and they are less and less able to help those who have nowhere to turn. They feel they are supplementing the federal welfare program.

Many recipients testified as to what it is like living at the current welfare payment. Their stories are credible, moving and clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of the assistance they must live on. One ADC mother was asked by Representative Akeson, "Why do you think that taxpayers should support you?" She replied, "Why should farmers be subsidized to not grow crops? Why should veterans get loans at 4 and 5% interest? Why should oil companies get subsidized? Why should anyone get preferential treatment?" Senator Akeson replied, "That's a damn good answer."

Many welfare recipients expressed frustration in getting the needed help so that they could get off of welfare. One woman explained how she tried to get off of welfare by going to work. This only increased her headaches as her welfare checks, food stamps and medical cards were always late, and much guilt due to having to leave her children daily with babysitters in order to earn a few extra dollars each month. Many told of their futile experiences with WIN (welfare's Work Incentive Program), and how they had been sent out on countless job referrals that didn't exist or to inappropriate jobs that they were totally unsuited for, just to the WIN office could record a referral. None of the recipients who testified felt that their welfare workers could help them in getting needed training and skills so that they could get off of welfare.

Senator Roberts, an ex-welfare caseworker, felt there were no good employment programs specifically for welfare recipients. An ex-ADC mother suggested that CETA jobs could benefit welfare recipients if Public Welfare Department employees were informed of where to go and who is sponsoring the positions and then communicates this to their clients. Senator Roberts agreed.

Representatives from an organized group of ADC parents going to community colleges testified to their particular problem of child care not being covered. ADC parents who are in school and working get their child care costs covered. This group had proposed to Multnomah County PWD a parent day-care co-operative at PCC, that if set up, would save PWD thousands of dollars, as the only cost would be rent and utilities. The students who now have child care costs covered by PWD because they are also working would get child care for free through this facility, thus the savings to PWD. Welfare students who don't have child care now would have access to it so that they can continue their education or training in hopes of getting off of welfare. Multnomah County welfare said there was absolutely no way they could support such a facility.

The general thrust of the testimony given was to increase welfare payments to 100% of standards (now at 92½%) with regular cost of living increases. The governor's budget has proposed giving 90% of standards with cost of living increases.

Jerralynn Ness

WCCAO Work Program

Washington County Community Action Organization's work program for the fiscal year 1975-76 is being prepared now.

The proposed program now consists of an over-all agency goal followed by program goals for the Rural Awareness Project and the Advocate program. Beyond these, the agency has named sixteen "areas of need" with a goal statement in each area.

The over-all goal of the agency reflects two aspects of human services need in Washington County. First is the unanswered need for immediate service delivery in crisis situations. Part one of WCCAO's goal is to "Provide the service which meets the need." Part two of the goal is to "provide the service outside of WCCAO." This second part addresses the needs for low-income group organization, co-ordination of existing resources, holding responsible those agencies which are legally, programatically or ethically responsible, and/or mobilizing new resources.

Bud Schmidt



Timber Volunteer Fire Department's Women's Auxiliary practices use of equipment. The auxiliary plans a rummage sale to be held at Timber Junction on Highway 26, June 7 and 8 and June 14 and 15.

Head Start Open House

Washington County Head Start will commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the launching of the nationwide Head Start Program by staging an open house on National Head Start Day, May 14.

The Washington County program, which is in its eighth year, will celebrate from 7:00-9:00 pm in the lower level of the Shepherd of the Valley Lutheran Church. The church, which is located at 177th and Cornell Road, is the proposed centralized facility for the county's two Head Start classrooms.

Items of interest will include an exhibition of Head Start children's art work, a continuously running slide presentation, and an opportunity to view the proposed plans for the arrangement of the center.



Consumer

This is the second of a two part article on checking your electric bills for accuracy. Utility companies are capable of making mistakes. With the present rate increases it is even more important to make sure you are paying for what you use.

To determine the amount of electricity you have used you must subtract the previous month's meter reading from your current month's reading. This will give you the amount of kilowatt hours used. This figure should appear on the small portion of your bill under KWH used.

Remember that the meter reading that appears on the small portion of your bill is a cumulative number. In our example it appears that the March figure is less than February's. However, March's must be more, since March comes after February. You therefore subtract as follows:

March 1268 (add a 1 on left of recent month's Feb. - 9130 number if needed)
2138

The result of your subtraction should appear in the space provided on the bill under heading of KWH used. These numbers should be the same.

A rate schedule has been provided to determine if the amount that's charged to you is within reason. If your determination of the KWH used is different than what appears on the bill check your figures again, then contact the electric company and ask for an explanation. If you are unsatisfied with their response, contact this office, 648-6646.

James Hynson

A Preventive Program Medichack for Youths

Medichack is a relatively new Welfare health program for eligible persons from ages 0 through 20, funded through Federal and State funds and administered by the State Public Welfare Department. Unlike other Welfare health programs, Medichack is a preventive program whereby children and young adults can receive regular health and dental examinations and be treated for health problems before these problems reach an emergency basis.

Any person aged 0 through 20 who has a Welfare Medical Identification card is eligible for Medichack services at no cost.

The three steps involved in the program are screening, diagnosis and treatment. The medical screening examination includes a health and developmental history; developmental assessment; a physical examination on ear, nose, mouth and throat; vision and hearing testing; anemia testing; tuberculin testing; a urinalysis; and a nutritional assessment, as well as necessary immunizations. The Medichack program also provides for periodic dental examinations.

As Medichack is a preventive program, screenings are done on a periodic basis through the child's young years. The frequency depends upon the age of the child. If any problems are discovered in the screening examination, the patient is then referred for further diagnosis and treatment. This could include dental treatment, glasses, hearing aids or psychological services.

Early this year a Washington-Multnomah County Medichack Coalition formed together with members of various agencies participating. The Coalition has been focusing on publicity of the program and outreach to the recipient and medical provider community. It is hoped that through this effort, more screening centers will be created, more providers will become involved and more recipients will use this program as it becomes better known and more accessible.

If you are interested in obtaining a Medichack examination for your child, please contact your family doctor, your welfare (648-0711) or the Washington County Health Department (648-8881). Anyone interested in the Medichack Coalition should contact Jerralynn Ness at 648-6646.

Jerralynn Ness

Head Start is now taking applications for Program Year 1975-76. This year's program will be of two types: a four-day center based one for families within 15-20 miles of the centralized facility on 177th and Cornell Rd. and a one day center/one day community based for families further away.

The community-based program will include such activities as special guests coming to group meetings, field trips to places of interest, help in designing education plans for your children, and medical, dental, and nutritional services.

If your child is four (where there are kindergartens) or five (where there are not) and you are low-income call 648-6646 for information and/or an application.

RATE	METER READING	KWH USED	AMOUNT
07	1268	2138	3643
TOTAL			3643

WAS CO COMM ACTION
566 F BASELINE RD
030475 | 4-0511-1460
METER NO. DATE DIV. ACCOUNT NO.

RATE	METER READING	KWH USED	AMOUNT
07	9130	1582	2458
TOTAL			2458

WAS CO COMM ACTION
566 F BASELINE RD
030475 | 4-0511-18602
METER NO. DATE DIV. ACCOUNT NO.

KWH per month	COST
50	\$ 3.85
100	4.48
200	5.73
300	6.99
400	8.24
500	9.49
600	10.75
700	12.00
800	13.26
900	14.51
1000	15.75
1100	18.18
1200	20.02
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1400	23.69
1500	25.53
2000	34.72
3000	53.09
4000	71.46
5000	89.83
10000	181.68

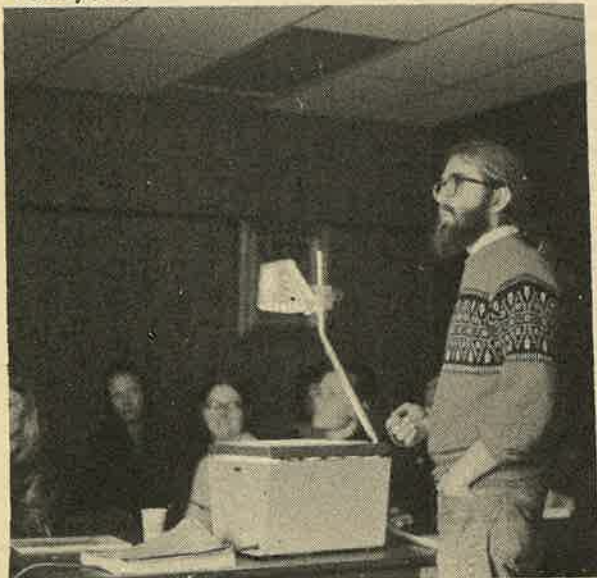
672 SE WASHINGTON ST

Directory Lists it All

The *Directory of Human Resources* is the finished product of eleven months of work on the part of its producer, Jim Long. It is a directory of the services available at over 180 facilities in Washington County. Two-thirds of these are public agencies, either totally or partially supported by taxes. The *Directory* also includes information about over 100 social organizations in the county.

When the idea of a resource directory was first presented to the Washington County Board of Commissioners, it was turned down. After the politics subsided, the need was recognized and the idea received approval of funds from the county.

The goal of the resource manual is "to improve connections between people in need and the services available that can help them." Serving this county is a vast unconnected system of government agencies, private non-profit agencies and social organizations providing community services. The manual provides pertinent information about each facility which can be valuable for providing precise information and referral services. The manual lists the specific problem(s) or need(s) that can be met by every service, and all the facilities providing each specific service. The *Directory* will enable agencies to become more responsive to public problems by clearing up much of the difficulty in referring people to the facility(ies) that can best meet their needs.



Community Information and Referral agents brought together for training session by Community Action

In the past few weeks, Jim Long has taught nearly 200 individuals around the county proper use of the *Directory*. Five workshops have been held in which he ex-

plains the comprehensive manual and demonstrates how it is used. The expense of these workshops was shared by Washington County Intermediate Education District and the Board of Commissioners. Final production and printing of the book was done by the I.E.D. office. At this time, there are nearly 200 copies of the manual distributed throughout the county.

The I.E.D. office has given a copy of the *Directory* to all 97 public and private schools and the County is supplying each of its departments with a copy. It is hoped that all local police and fire departments will also obtain the manual.



Community Action Organization has provided copies to persons in rural areas who naturally act as information and referral agents to their communities on a volunteer basis. Through the training of these individuals in proper use of the manual, low-income persons will receive more complete assistance when they are in need. This will enable the *Directory* to reach many people who otherwise might not be able to get help.

A workshop, sponsored by WCCAO for these people was held April 24, 1975 at Far West Federal Savings in Beaverton. Thirty persons attended this workshop, including the staffs from Head Start and WCCAO. Rural areas of Timber, North Plains, Tualatin, Cherry Grove, Forest Grove and Gaston were represented.

Hopefully, further workshops will be conducted to inform more people and agencies. The success of the *Directory* depends upon, and involves participation by those who use it to keep it up to date and responsive to community needs.

The resource manual is based on the SEARCH inventory system, a tool which was developed using Federal (HEW) tax monies. The *Directory* is the first of its kind in the county, and in the country. Hopefully, the manual will provide an information base which can be of value for making logical decisions to serve county needs. The county is selling the books at a non-profit basis for the printing price (\$4.75). Copies are available at the Department of Public Health.

Mike Ramsey

Revenue Sharing

continued from page 1

The report from Advisory Council member Phinney, explains the priority assessment of the council. Basically, the report said the council saw a desperate need for direct services delivery as opposed to long range development.

Much of Phinney's report detailed a need for a Human Resources coordinator position to be funded from the Revenue Sharing Funds.

Many feel there is a question to be raised as to applicability of the direct service priority established by the council to their recommendations. One of the programs not recommended for funding is the Community Action Organization Advocate Program. That recommendation contrasts sharply with program's effectiveness in mobilizing direct emergency service.

Although few would disagree with the need for Revenue Sharing funds on the part of all the applicants, the membership of the Advisory council does cause some area residents to doubt the objectivity with which the council could view the applications. Examples of possible conflict of interest are: Ruth Burger, Director of West Tuality Day Care, Arturo Cortez, board member of Centro Cultural and Employee of ORMETEX manufacturing enterprises of Centro Cultural, Margaret Goss, retired Forest Grove administrator, Katherine Clark, retired employee of Metropolitan Family Service, Bonnie Caton, director of Washington County Public Welfare Department. The make up of the present council contrasts sharply with the group which made last year's revenue sharing recommendations. That Advisory group consisted of more at-large community representatives.

An even harder blow to the hopes some held for the possibility of revenue sharing money came in Potter's letter to the applicants. In his letter, Potter says that his staff will recommend "no funding for any revenue sharing applications" to the county Budget committee. Potter cites inflation and recession as the cause of the bleak County budgeting situation.

The County Budget committee will meet to review the county staff's recommended budget on April 30th.

The budget is scheduled to come before the county commissioners at their June meeting.

Bud Schmidt

Hagg Lake

continued from page 1

"valid points." It is his opinion, and the opinion of other scientists, that it is very probable that algae will accumulate in the lake.

A shallow lake, such as Hagg, with a wide expanse to gather sunlight and enough nutrients on the bottom to foster growth, has a good chance of turning into an algae pool.



Hagg Lake . . . before it opened.

"Green algae isn't too bad," stated Westcarth. "But blue green algae creates odors and puts out a toxin which could kill fish and ducks." The Tualatin River has some bluegreen algae in it now. While DEQ will be monitoring the lake, it will be primarily for Ph, turbidity, oxygen content and plankton growth. DEQ does not plan to test for dissolved lead; it will take more than one year to discern whether there is a significant increase.

At the April 16 meeting, a consolation was offered by Marine Board member Lawrence Barber to those concerned about the heavy use of

motorboats. "You'll find that at the end of the season the shoreline will be so muddied that no one will want to waterski there." Hadley told Barber that he was incorrect, as there won't be much drawdown the first year, and that a 200 foot "safety zone" prohibiting waterskiers will extend from the shore. Barber suggested that the recommendation be amended so that waterskiers could take off from shore or that the county could provide floats.

Hadley summed up his feelings by saying, "We've got a brand new lake. I think it would be better to look at it in the fall, after the boating season."

It becomes more and more apparent that the Board expects to, and probably will find, very little to complain about, since, in their support of powerboating, they have countered nearly every attack. When speaking about measurable effects and conclusive evidence, one would be surprised to find either at the end of one season's use.

According to scientific reports, 52 per cent of the nation's drinking water is currently below standards. By the time measurable effects are found at Hagg Lake, it may be too late.

In commenting on her testimony before the February public hearing, Ms. Carter stated, "I wanted the Marine Board to be absolutely sure that they knew putting motorboats on public drinking water is dangerous business."

Section 488.830 of the Oregon Revised Statutes states . . . "the (State Marine) board shall have the power and duty to . . . (8) Accept gifts and grants of property and money to be used to further the purposed of this chapter." The Marine Board is also financed by fees collected in the registration of boats, most of which are gasoline powered. The question then arises—who benefits from the use of powerboats on the entire lake? Surely not the majority who have raised their voices in opposition.

Judy Schilling

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Editor Bud Schmidt
 Assistant Editor Enrique Mendez Flores
 Regular Contributors Alma Rosa Perez, Judy Schilling, Susan Storli, Don Patch, James, Hynson, Mike Ramsey.
 Translators Alma Rosa Perez, Enrique Mendez Flores, Lenore Glaser, Community Action Translators Bureau.

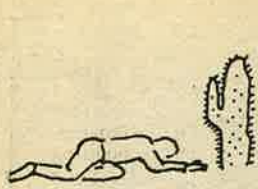
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Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration.

The Rural Tribune welcomes letters to the editor. We ask letter writers to identify themselves by name and address.



Hagg Lake . . . care for a drink?



CALL FOR HELP



General

Washington County Community Action Organization 648-6646
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro
Advocates:
Discrimination Sam Perez
Welfare Mary Lou Rivera
Consumer James Hynson
Education Diane Elia

Translator's Bureau 648-6646

Rural Awareness Project Head Start

Washington County Legal Services 648-7163
205 E. Main
Hillsboro
Attorneys . Robert A. Stalker, Jr.
. Robert Moog
Secretary Joan Meyer
Legal Assistant . Emily Chalmers

Crisis

Suicide and Family Crisis—Office 224-1875
Emergency 227-0403



Medical Services

Lovejoy Speciality Hospital, 221-1870
933 N.W. 25th
Portland
Abortion information and referral

Birthright, 221-0598
Mayor Bldg., 11th & Morrison
Portland
Services are offered to women who need assistance with pregnancy. Free counseling, medical services, legal services, home service, foster care, indirect financial aid and moral support.

Health Department, 648-8881
Courthouse
Hillsboro
Family Planning Clinic
Check-ups and birth control offered by appointment
Medical Clinic
Hours: M-W-F, 8:30-11:30, by appointment
V.D. Clinic
Mon-Wed-Friday morning. No appointment necessary.
Immunization
Most shots \$1.00, if you can afford it. Hours: Mon & Wed 1-4, Fri 1-3.

Washington County Branch Public Welfare Division 648-0711
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Has medical services for people on Welfare or who have low income.

Washington County Branch Children's Services Division, 648-8951
326 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro
Family planning, pregnancy counseling, and medical referral.

American Legion Auxiliary 648-3397
255 N. Bailey
Hillsboro
Lends hospital equipment. No deposit. Emergency use only. Time limited to six months.

Pacific University Optometry Department, 357-6151 or 648-5630
Forest Grove
Reduced rates offered for eye care. \$16.00 for examination, slightly more for special test. Glasses offered at cost price.

University of Oregon Medical Outpatient Clinic, 225-8311
Fee charged according to income. Any medical or surgical service offered to all Oregon residents. No transportation available.

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic, 645-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Road
Portland, Oregon 97225
Gives mental health care and counseling; charges people according to income.

CODA (Comprehensive Options for Drug Abusers), 229-5129
309 S.W. 4th
Portland, Oregon 97204
Drug abuse program providing rehabilitation and training.

Dental Services

University of Oregon Dental School, 225-8867

Portland Community College, 244-6111 x413
\$1.00 for x-ray, \$2.00 for hygiene and \$1.00 for fillings.

Dental Aid for Children, 648-7595
233 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon
Helps children from low-income families who aren't receiving any kind of public assistance other than food stamps. Basic dental care and prevention education.

Food and Clothing

Food Stamps, 648-0711
560 S. Third
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

FISH
Beaverton 646-1141
Forest Grove & Hillsboro 648-4128
Tigard 639-2012
Offers emergency food, clothing and furniture as available. Helps whenever able.

Oregon Rural Opportunities, 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove, Oregon 97116
Food vouchers when available. Clothing. Also aid in finding housing and in finding a job, and in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only.

Expanded Food and Nutrition Program, 648-8656
Teaches low income families with children about good nutrition. A nutrition aide will visit the home. No cost involved.

Community Care Association, Inc. 288-8321
2022 N.E. Alberta
Portland, Oregon
Monday-Friday, 8:00-3:00.
Food boxes prepared, and some baby goods available. Hot meals also prepared; however, no delivery service. Bring your pots and pans. There's also a Chicken Kitchen for those who can pay small price of about 20¢.

Milk and Honey Non-profit Food Store
18930 S.W. Lower Boones Ferry Road
Tualatin
Sells bulk and other food at reduced prices. To join, you must volunteer 2 hours a month.

North Plains Food Buying Club, 647-5666
Next to Post Office in North Plains.
Sells food at reduced prices. Membership is \$1.00 per month. Everyone welcome.

Economy Center, 648-5800
Corner of 11th and Adair, Cornelius
Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

Hope Neighborhood Food Co-op, 324-3803
Buxton, Oregon
Take Sunset Highway to Rocket Station near Vernonia Junction. Turn right and go ½ mile up Fisher Road.
Membership fee of \$10 payable over one year. Members are asked to donate four hours per month to the store. Non-members welcome to shop, must add 10% to marked price.
Store hours: Thurs. 5-9 pm, Friday 1-9pm, Sat. 10-6 pm. Freezer lockers also available.

Resale Shop, 644-6364
Corner of Broadway and S.W. West, across from bus depot in Beaverton.
Hours: weekdays 9 am to 5 pm, Sat. 11:00 to 3:00 (closed Sundays).
Sells clothes and other things for low prices.

Dorcas Society, 648-3922
367 N.E. Grant
Hillsboro
Gives clothes and other items for free.



Jobs

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 648-7114
232 N.E. Lincoln—Weil Arcade
Hillsboro
Helps people with any kind of disability except blindness. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

Job Corps, 648-8911
229 S. First, Hillsboro
Learn a skill such as carpentry, welding, food services, clerical and business, brick laying, while getting your G.E.D. Residential training program providing medical, dental, clothing, transportation, and spending money for participants. Primarily for 16-21 year people who have not finished high school. Some centers are coeducational and skills are open to both sexes.

State of Oregon Employment Division, 648-8911
229 S. First, Hillsboro
Assistance in finding a job. Testing available to determine what work you are best suited for.

Washington County Children's Services Division, 648-8951
229 S. 1st, Hillsboro
Referral for training and employment resources for low income people.

Kids for Hire 645-5437
Forest Grove 357-KIDS.
Finds job opportunities for persons 14-22 years of age.

Youth Manpower, 648-0623
695 E. Baseline, Hillsboro
Work training and educational program for low income people ages 14-21.

Housing

Housing Authority of Washington County, 648-8511
245 S.E. 2nd, Hillsboro

Oregon Rural Opportunities, 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue, Forest Grove
Aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Aid in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only.

Renter's Hotlines 288-9145 and 288-8391.

Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3785 or 357-3073
912 E. Main, Hillsboro
Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

Adult Tutoring Service 224-2135 or 648-8928.
Individual tutoring in student's or tutor's home or in public building. One-to-one. Basic Education, BED, or English as a second language. No tuition. Day or evening meetings.

Portland Community College, 648-8928
330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro
Adult Basic Education, GED classes. Learn to read, write, and do math; English as a Second Language; GED Preparation. Individual or group learning. Materials furnished. No tuition. Classes are 9:00-3:00, Monday-Thursday.

Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6030
1030 N.E. Couch Street, Portland

Centro Cultural 648-4815
1101 Adair St., Cornelius
Now has free classes in sewing, rug making, ceramics, mechanics, and job training as assemblyline work.

Operation Plus
Admissions Office, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Ore. 97207
A program to assist students from low income families and have GPA's below 2.45, through their first two years of college.

Child Day Care

West Tuality Day Care, 357-7121
Forest Grove
Charge is according to income. Center is open from 6:30 am to 6:00 pm. Children taken from infant to age 14. Medical test required.

Washington County Children's Services Division, 648-8951
326 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro
Day Care centers provided.

Head Start—Main Office, 648-6646
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro
Head start is a program for pre-school children with handicaps or pre-school children from low income families. Medical, dental, nutritional, and social services provided to participating children.

Elderly

Agency on Aging 640-3489
150 N. First, Room 306
Referral on all services available in the County for older people.

Aloha Over 50 Club 648-4682
They are a social group and meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. They gather Christmas toys and food for the Fire Dept. to help needy families.

American Association of Retired Person 648-6892
Hillsboro
Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Council on Aging 644-2014
Overall coordination of aging programs in the county.

Forest Grove Seniors Center 357-4115

North Plains Seniors Center 647-5666

Hillsboro Community Senior Center 648-3823
N.E. 4th and Lincoln, All Saints Episcopal Church
Open Monday through Friday, 10:00 am to 2:00 pm. Loaves and Fishes meals at noon daily. Meals on Wheels delivered to shut-ins in Hillsboro, Orenco and Aloha areas. Social activities, knitting, bridge and pinochle. Informational programs and entertainment. Open to anyone in the area 60 years of age or older.

Friendly Neighbors 644-4240
14205 S.W. Jenkins Road, Beaverton
They are a social group and have meetings for senior citizens.

R.S.V.P. 648-8928
330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro
Helps to bring retired seniors back into the community. Interested volunteers 60 or over should call Gerry Nutt, RSVP Director.

Social Security Office 643-9617
10700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway, Beaverton
Benefits for elderly, blind and disabled persons. Also sign up for Medicare here.



Home & Family

Washington County Extension Service 648-8771
Mail: Courthouse, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Homemaker Services and anything relating to home and family living. Home study groups meet once a month.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd
Hillsboro
Home nursing and first aid classes given.

Discrimination

Civil Rights Division, Bureau of Labor 229-5741
State Office Building, Room 479
1400 S.W. 5th, Portland
If you have been discriminated against, call for help, and file your complaint.

Community Action 648-6646
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro
Help here if you have been discriminated against.

Counseling

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Road
Portland, Oregon 97229
Gives mental health and marriage counseling and charges people according to their income.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro
Family and personal counseling.

Community Youth Services 645-6111
13865 N.W. Cornell
Beaverton, Oregon 97005
8:30 am to 5:00 pm

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
326 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro
Family, marriage, and pregnancy counseling offered.

Metropolitan Family Services 648-5717
168 N.E. 3rd
Hillsboro
Offers family, marital and personal counseling. In Hillsboro Monday through Friday from 9-5. Charge according to income. 24 hour answering service.

Project Return 234-0801
4241 S.E. Hawthorne
Portland
Counseling for Vietnam Veterans.

Voter Information

Voter Registration 648-8856
Washington County Courthouse
Hillsboro
They will tell you how and where to register and what district you're in.

League of Women Voters 639-4029
The League of Women Voters is a national, non-partisan organization devoted to promoting informed citizen participation in government.

Government

Beaverton City Hall 644-2191
4950 S.W. Hall Blvd.

Cornelius City Hall 357-8024
120 N. 13th Avenue

Forest Grove City Hall 357-7151
1924 Council Street

Hillsboro City Hall 648-3522
205 S. 2nd

Tigard City Hall 639-4171
12420 S.W. Main Street

Washington County Government 648-8611
County Courthouse, Hillsboro

