

The Rural Tribune

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Canning Project Success

As the frost and rain of winter begin, The Community Co-op Canning Project winds up their second harvest season of service to the elderly, disabled, and low-income people of Washington County.

People who qualified as elderly or low-income worked with the staff of the Project in gleaning left-over crops from farms in the County. These crops were donated by local growers. Produce from family gardens gave variety to the massive donations of farmers.

Sixteen growers donated several tons of pears, tomatoes, green beans, prunes and corn. Various berries were also donated in large quantities.

Able-bodied people participating in the Project gathered both for themselves and also for disabled people who were unable to come into the fields. The numbers of people participating in the Project were social security recipients (114), low-income wage earners (464), welfare recipients (70), unemployed people (35), disabled people (22), and volunteer pickers for the disabled (36).

Participants in the Project were asked to fill out a short questionnaire. Many, particularly the elderly, said that they would not have been able to do this year if the Canning Project did not exist.

Following are four of the comments that people made to the Project:

An elderly woman who is legally blind wrote, "It is my desire to live in my home and be as self-dependent as possible for as long as possible. This program makes it possible to carry on. Thank you and the excellent personnel."

A woman on welfare with four children wrote, "I enjoyed being able to give fresh fruit to the rest home residents as they are unable to get their own. I appreciated getting all the food we did get. I met a lot of nice people who were low income but not on welfare and who were trying so hard to preserve food for their families this winter.

This canning project meant so much to them. I hope the Co-op is kept open to all low income people."

From a woman with a working husband and six children, "And if people would also realize it does not cost any money to join, all that is needed is a desire to economize on your food bill, a willingness to work hard (if you are physically able), and share with others who are unable to pick. It's hard work but you have a sense of accomplishment when you're through and there's great comradeship with the others working alongside you. This is a project that could help so many people throughout the state, especially in these inflationary times. There are plenty of people willing to work to help themselves and others if only they knew and understood about this great project."

And a woman with a family of six children said, "I think it's good to have a program where people can help themselves instead of having to take welfare payments."

DHM

The Community Cooperative Canning Project wishes to express the deepest thanks to its staff and participants to all growers who generously donated their extra crops to the program.

By joining in the Project and sharing their crops, the growers helped people who are on social security, disabled, receiving welfare grants, unemployed, or working for low wages.

A total of 670 low income people took part in the Canning Project. More than 200 households benefitted from using the gleaned crops.

Donations from family gardens were also appreciated, as the fruits and vegetables gave an extra variety to the canning.

Once again, thanks to everyone who gave their product.

Monika Belcher
Co-ordinator, Canning Project

Community Action

Annual Meeting

Another year has passed for Washington County Community Action and with it has brought many new ideas, changes and people like you. It is now time for our Annual Meeting and the Community Action staff and board would like to extend an invitation to you in hopes that you will join us.

Every resident of Washington County who is 18 years old or older is eligible to vote for board members for the Community Action Board of Directors. It's the Board of Directors which provides our direction and plans how our programs must operate.

We'd like for you to have a voice.

We will also be showing "Portraits", a film reflecting poverty in Washington County. Besides voting, there will also be entertainment and refreshments. If you're in need of child care, please contact us at 648-6646.

We will be looking forward to seeing you:
November 6, 1974 - 8:00 p.m.
1st Congregational Church
5th and Main in Hillsboro.



Translators Bureau

In response to the extreme need of the community, the Washington County Community Action Organization has formed a Translators Bureau to provide competent translators on a 24 hour a day, 7 day a week call. The Bureau is prepared to sign contracts with any agency, public or not, which employs, does business with, or simply affects the lives of Spanish speaking people. It will also accommodate any individual who has a specific need for a translator.

The fees for this service exist in three categories:

1. \$5.00 an hour for continuing schedules with agencies.
2. \$6.00 an hour for single session appointments arranged 24 hours in advance.
3. \$7.50 an hour for emergency appointments.

The Bureau will translate any written work at similar rates.

One hopes that agencies which currently depend on the free services of bilinguals or simply attempt to ignore the language problem (see: "No Spanish Spoken Here", May 1974 issue of the *Rural Tribune*) will make responsible use of this resource. Neither the English nor the Spanish language need oppress anyone.

For more information call Lenore Glaser, Raul Cantu, or Neil Larsen at 648-6646, or write 546 East Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon.

CAO On The Air

Community Action now presents three radio shows. Hosted by Enrique Mendez Flores and Alma Rosa Perez, they are on the air:

Wednesday at 7:00 P.M. on station KBPS from Portland, 1450 on the dial.

Sunday at 8:30 A.M. on station KUIK from Hillsboro, 1360 on the dial.

Every first Sunday of the month at midnight on station KGW, 620 on the dial.

The first two programs are in Spanish, the Sunday night show is in English.



THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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Vital Vote

Intermediate Education District

You may never have heard of the Intermediate Education District, but if you or your friends have children in any one of the 13 school districts of Washington County, chances are that they have been touched by IED's programs. The IED provides a wide range of support services to the school districts of the County. Among the services are special education for children with speech and hearing problems, career counseling for high school students, and a media center which produces material for schools throughout the county.

But the IED, through no fault of its own, is in financial trouble. The booming population of Washington County, and the rising inflation that has hit us all, have combined to make the cost of IED's present programs more than they can raise in revenues.

To solve this problem and continue its work, the IED is asking for an increase in its tax base. Washington County IED's tax base is far behind those of its neighbor IEDs in Multnomah and Yamhill counties, and the increase, although enough to enable the IED to continue functioning, would still place a

much smaller burden on local taxpayers than that carried by our neighbors. The increase would add 26 cents to your tax bill for every \$1,000 of assessed property value. The IED assures us that the increase would provide sufficient funds for at least the next 5 years.

It seems to be directly up to the voters of the County as to whether the IED will continue its level of operations. These are some of the things which will be lost or reduced if ballot measure No. 20 fails:

Through IED's mobile center more than 2500 children are tested for speech and hearing difficulties every year. And more than 250 children receive speech and hearing therapy. The mobile center and therapy specialists are paid for by the IED.

Computer services with terminals in the high schools of all the school districts are provided. Career planning is available through these terminals. A student can ask the computer about any career that he or she has in mind and then get back a list of types of work available, and the kind of training and skills necessary to enter the field. The computer service also

scores tests and handles book-keeping for the districts. Obviously, these services save the individual school districts considerable money.

IED also runs an instructional media center where printed and film materials are produced and stored for use by schools. Films from the IED are used around 95,000 times each year.

3700 Washington County sixth graders spend time at one of three camps run by the Outdoor Education service of the IED. This unique program allows the students to study the natural world at first hand while being guided by an expert staff of teachers and counselors.

Title 1-M, migrant education, although funded through the state, is administered by the IED which promotes the concept of special education for migrant children in the county's various school districts.

These are only some of the many support services which the IED gives to the schools of the County. If ballot measure No. 20 passes, the services can expand and maintain themselves. If it fails, every child in the county will have her or his educational experience diminished.

DHM

Youth Advisory Council

Talking About the "Hole"

The Youth Advisory Council (YAC) met October 17 at the County Court House. (The usual meeting room for these meetings is Room 17 in the basement under the Sheriff's Department, but anyone interested in attending should call Mabel Barnett in the Juvenile Department to confirm meeting place and time. Usual meeting time is 11:30 on the third Thursday of every month. Brown bag it.)

The first subject on the agenda was the status of the campaign for passage of County Measure No. 16. Measure No. 16 asks for a "tax base" increase of 1.2 million dollars for Washington County. The request is from the Sheriff's Department which says the increase is necessary to maintain the department's personnel level.

Harkins reported that brochures would be ready for distribution about October 21 or 22. He said the important thing was to explain the necessity of this increase. He said the increase had been well received at his speaking engagements.

The next consideration of

the council was a report filed by a subcommittee concerning the use of solitary confinement cells in the Juvenile Department.

The report begins with an explanatory statement: "The reason this report is being made is due to inquiries made by interested persons who are concerned that the use of these cells are improper for youths who come under the jurisdiction of the Washington County Juvenile Department."

The report goes on to 5 "findings and suggestions."

Judge Musick took exception to the use of the word "proper" and suggested it be changed to "ordinary."

"(2) That the juvenile detention facilities at particular times become crowded and all available space must be used.

"(3) That the committee has determined that upon proper occasions and in special circumstances the solitary confinement facility may be used:

(a) ... juvenile whose behavior has become endangered or likely to endanger others ... facility may be used for short periods of time

... juvenile must be informed that once his conduct is such that he can act reasonably he will be placed in his original cell block ... should be observed in fifteen minute intervals ... where abnormal behavior persists then procedural steps should be taken to have the child removed from the juvenile facility ...

(b) When ... facilities are crowded and it is necessary to utilize the rooms; ... children should be so advised and assured that their stay in the cell will be of a short duration.

(c) When a child becomes ill and needs to be separated from the other children ...

(4) ... recommendations as to the changes ...

(a) There are three rooms; two of the rooms should be changed such that furniture, beds and chairs are provided for convenience of the detained juveniles. Also, the walls should be painted and made more attractive.

(b) ... one room be left without furniture but it should be painted and given a warmer appearance.

(c) ... if it becomes financially possible the doors

on the cells should be changed.

(d) ... toilet facilities should be made more convenient ...

(5) the committee also determined that the use of the solitary rooms at the present time is justified on the basis of necessity and the lack of other available alternatives. If additional funds were available the committee would recommend a complete remodeling of the solitary facility ...

During the discussion which followed, it was decided to return the report to the committee to request the inclusion of the following five points:

1) The existing juvenile department three point policy concerning use of the solitary cells:

A) not be used as punishment

B) one hour stay limit without approval of department director or detention supervisor.

C) a written report must be filed for every stay in the cells.

2) That improvements of the lighting be made in all three cells.

3) That the YAC will review reports of stays in solitary.

4) That a shelter care facility would help alleviate the overcrowding in detention and is of extreme importance to the juvenile department.

5) That a program of volunteer recruitment be started, particularly to attempt to organize an on call professional and para-professional group, social workers, psychologist and others who have experience and training in dealing with children.

The revised committee report is expected for review at the next YAC meeting, November 21. When approved by the advisory council, the report will be submitted to the circuit court as a policy advisement. It is then up to the judges of the circuit court to make it part of Juvenile Department policy.



Misdemeanant Program

Training as a volunteer for the Washington County Misdemeanant Program is an unusual but meaningful experience according to Stormee Swanson, volunteer services coordinator. Selected applicants spend time with a Sheriff's deputy on patrol, assist shift personnel in the County Jail, visit court hearings and assist a professional counselor. The experience gives volunteers a clearer understanding of the Criminal Justice System in Washington County and empathy for anyone who enters it as an offender.

Volunteers may be probation specialists and serve as counselors working with adult misdemeanor offenders (18-21 years), on a one-to-one basis, developing a trusting friendship, providing support and access to community services (i.e. employment, food stamps, therapy, alcohol treatment) to the probationer.

Volunteers could become specialists in any of the following tasks:

An Alternative Worker

assigns and monitors an offender who has been sentenced to do volunteer community service in lieu of a jail term. It is a more positive way to punish and rehabilitate certain, selected offenders.

A Work Release Specialist monitors offenders released from jail during the day for employment.

A Presentence Investigation Specialist gathers and validates personal information on clients that is used by the Judge in determining an appropriate sentence.

An Intake Specialist conducts the initial interview and administers a questionnaire used in matching the client to a counselor before assignment to a professional probation counselor.

Fall training for Volunteer Probation Specialists has begun. Anyone interested in participating may call Stormee Swanson, Volunteer Coordinator, 640-3411.

Milnes Praises Program

To the Editor:

Thanks for the article on the Misdemeanant Program. Your "case history" has a familiar ring to it (Bruce may have been one of my cases).

Your readers may also be interested to know that the program offers several other services other than probation. They provide me and my fellow judges with excellent presentence reports and do a fine job administering the new work alternative project.

The presentence reports allow judges to have the benefit of in depth interviews with the defendant and often provide information from friends, family, employers and other sources. This gives us the opportunity to be more human and personal in our sentences.

The work alternative project is an attempt to take a first time offender out of jail for some of his sentence and put him to work in a community service project. It's just now getting under way but seems to have met with early success.

Again, thanks for the article. The Misdemeanant Program deserves the support of your readers.

Very truly yours,
Gregory E. Milnes
District Judge

Former Reporter Talks

Spanish Speaking Still Neglected by Media. . .

The Willamette Valley has 50,000 Spanish speaking people and there are approximately 20,000 more scattered throughout the state of Oregon. The majority is composed of Chicanos. Throughout the years they have not had any representation in the broadcast media, the most powerful means of communications. Spanish-Language has been neglected in areas such as health, education, jobs and housing.

There are approximately 150 newspapers and more than 300 periodicals published in Oregon. Approximately 110 commercial radio stations, eleven educational radio and television stations and thirteen commercial television stations broadcast. The major ones are five in Portland. There is not a single individual that truly represents the needs of the Chicanos in these stations. Nor is there a program geared to meet their needs. Several representatives of Chicano organizations have held meetings at different intervals with general managers. Commitments from stations, have been made; but no sincere effort has been made up to now, with a few exceptions.

The Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.), aware of this problem, has solicited the cooperation of the media to implement programs for the benefit of the Spanish-speaking communities. The largest concentration of Chicanos is the Willamette Valley. Some Chicanos have enrolled in colleges and universities in the communication fields, but once they graduate they seek employment to no avail.

Gilberto R. Beanes, an ex-migrant worker, holds a Bachelors of Arts Degree from Oregon State University in radio and television communications. During his studies he produced local television programs, the most recent one "CINE MEXICANO", on KOAC Channel 10, and had a radio program done in Corvallis. Media is not new to Gilberto, he worked in Hollywood, in Los Angeles and local T.V. productions. He made his way through school by working in several occupations while studying for his degree.

Gilberto's enthusiasm and interest in helping the Chicano Community met the discrimination barrier against his accent, his looks, his background. Finally, the opportunity arrived in April 29, 1974, when he was hired as a news-trainee through the station KOIN Channel 6. Gilberto relates some of his experiences while at the station. "When I first started I realized my weakness as a news writer in comparison with professional news people. I was made at ease, but no efforts of anyone could supercede the mental attitude of the majority. I recall that from the starting of my training up to September the 30th, a decision was made to let me go."

At the time Gilberto was hired KOIN's F.C.C. (Federal Communications Commission), license renewal had come up, and it seems that KOIN wanted to meet all the requirements to get their license renewal. KOIN hired Gilberto R. Beanes as a news-trainee.

Ted Bryant, KOIN's news director was aware at the time of hiring that Mr. Beanes was weak in writing.

Mr. Beanes: "I told him that I wasn't a very strong news writer and he was aware of the problem that I had. At the time, he said it was all right. He said don't worry about it, ordinarily a news training type program of any kind of trainees type program is a year in duration. In a year, if you don't make it, they let you go, that's it. In my situation, I was there from April 29th to September the 30th, which was about five months. The decision to let me go was made long before that.

Maybe two of them would say, 'Well Gil, I'll take care of it afterwards, I'm too busy right now and would give me a suggestion as to how to do it. I can count the number of times with my fingers that I got that type of advice. The news director told me that I was unorganized, that I didn't seem to know what I was doing out in the field.

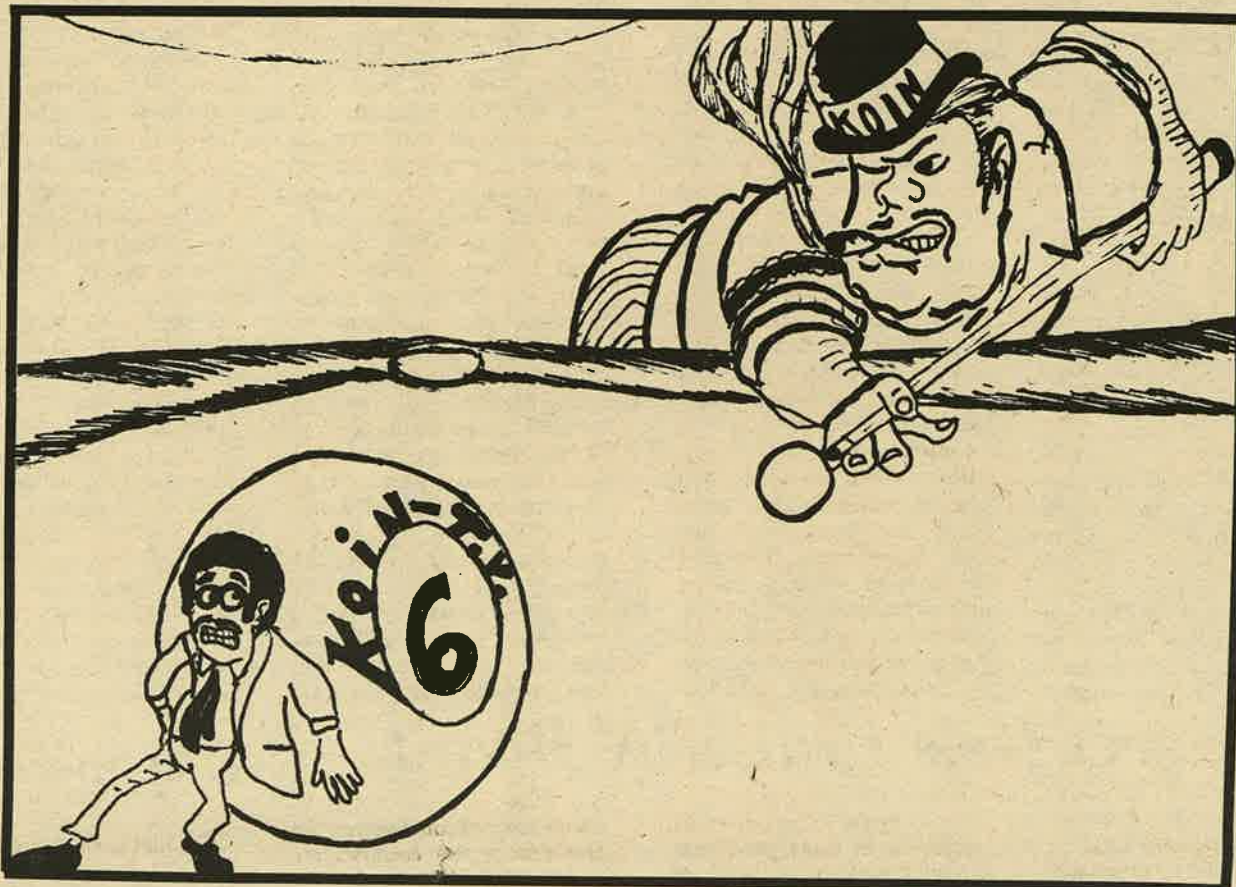
He had me taking voice lessons. Well I can understand maybe correcting a mannerism of speaking; but I felt very strongly of being 'engabachado', in other words try-

together, I felt that was my downfall, I felt that was by doom, because of the fact that I wasn't organized in knowing how to put a story together; but then I was never again given the assistance to do it.

"September the sixth the Minority Advisory Committee met, which included Jim Montoya and Pat Melady. They made a series of suggestions to the station about keeping me on, after I had offered to go to news-writing classes to develop myself. Providing I could stay

That's the way it got after a while. He didn't want to bother with me, that's when I first felt the resentment. The resentment that George Sample displayed toward me was very obvious.

"After two and a half months I was there, we had a meeting where our ratings slipped, we were number two behind KGW. I felt that KOIN was behind due to my occupation of a spot where another experienced news-reporter could be in, that was a resentment that was building up towards me.



"I would have to say that the first ten days to maybe two weeks, I went along with a reporter to find out how to go about getting your story together and everything else. Maybe in my case it takes me longer to learn those things, maybe longer than others. But I felt that the two week period that I went was sufficient as far as time goes. I was assigned to a news-story right away and subsequently I was assigned to other stories. My scripts were bad, and I mean they were bad. I don't know, maybe it was in the certain ways the scripts were written or unorganized in terms of grammar. I told Ted Bryant, my scripts aren't very good. 'Well', he said, 'Don't worry about it Gil, you'll get the help, you'll get the help. We'll help you on that'. 'Well, I never got the help,

Rosa. If you call taking a script, typing it up on scratch paper, going to the news director, having him look at it, he makes a few suggestions and rewriting the whole script. If you call that helping that's the kind of help I got.

on, well, look, why don't I go to a community college and take a news-writing course to learn the essential things of writing. Ted Bryant said, 'Fine that's a good idea.' At the end of, I'd say, a month or so after I'd been there, it was very obvious that there was a negative feeling with a few exceptions of two cameramen who I talked with and felt comfortable with. Two or three of the news-reporters I felt comfortable with. Most of the reporters, I felt were too busy and I could see the rush and the problems the news-reporters encounter during the deadline time, but I could see that they were too busy to even say what I was doing wrong.

ing to make me think like a 'GABACHO'.

I had suggested that some of the stories that I had been assigned to were totally unrelated to Chicanos. I suggested to Ted, why don't you send me on a story where I have my strongest points, and I suggested reporting community news like in the Indian community. Reporting news about Chicanos, this type of news, and he said, 'No, well, you're not hired to do that type of reporting, you know. You're hired to report on what we assign you to report'."

Gilbert Beanes told Ted Bryant before he started working that he was interested in community reporting. Ted Bryant said that he would learn the basics of reporting, that he would be assigned to more or less a general reporting. After a while he would develop into the area he was strongest in. Every reporter specializes in the certain area they're strongest in.

Gil continues, "In my case I felt I was strongest in community type reporting. I felt I was strongest in reporting community news and happenings, events, problems, features in the Chicano community. But I never had the opportunity to display the strength that I had within.

"How can I learn to report if I never got the help or had the assistance. There was never any outline program, a series on maybe if you're weak on something, you're supposed to be assisted in. I never got that assistance. I was a trainee by title only, I wasn't a trainee as far as the job was concerned, I was just thrown into a regulate news recording situation. And because of my lack of experience in putting a story

with the station.

"Jim Montoya got right to the point and said, 'What's going to happen to Gilberto?' According to what they told Jim they said that as long as I was attempting to take a news-writing class I would stay as a news-trainee at KOIN.

"At the time I felt that they were going to go ahead and let it through because, after all, when I first got hired Ted Bryant said that a news-trainee has up to a year to learn his p's and q's. After a year if you haven't picked them up then we have to let you go.

"I got let go in five months, which wasn't even half a year, so I don't know whether it was the fact that maybe the aptitude wasn't there or what. Another thing that was never discussed, was that I was taking these voice lessons from Frank Kinkaid who was one of the reporters and was also the announcer at KOIN. I've got to give him a lot of credit because he was one of the few persons at KOIN that was really trying to help me, and I do appreciate this. Frank had me do a series of card recordings on my voice. Ted Bryant never listened to it once. He never once listened to how my progress was. He never once said, well let me see how Gil is doing. He would say, it doesn't look too encouraging. After two months he suggested to get rid of me. That was in July when they discussed to let me go.

"Any suggestions I made for a story to the news assignment editor was usually chucked away, or it was usually with the attitude toward me, 'Hey, well don't bother me, I don't want to be bothered. Or in other words, it was irritating to him for me to say something to him.

"At the beginning, I was included in some of the staff meetings. Afterwards, I was told that it was not necessary for me to attend them. After only two months I was there, I was being excluded from staff meetings.

"I overheard once one of the camera-men, when I was in the other side of the room, I guess he didn't know I was there, he said 'Gil was assigned to go with me, oh that dummy'. I heard the word dummy mentioned quite a few times.

"This was the gist of the whole atmosphere. There was a lot of unhappiness in that news-department. There wasn't happiness. There wasn't just congenial pulling together type thing.

"The brief time that I was there it was a case of who's ego was bigger. Maybe the fact is that they might be taking a lot of pride in their work, but I think they overdid it too much, to a point that I am turned off to any kind of television work relating to news and anything in front of cameras. I'm not gonna go back. Thanks to KOIN, I have completely turned off to any kind of television work, because of the type of work that's involved. In other words the unhappiness, the pressures, the ego tripping, the coldness that people have. There's no warmth. I felt that there was no warmth. I just felt that there was a lot of cold feelings. Perhaps that everybody is a different person or perhaps it was a creative type thing.

"I felt I was a token there at KOIN, and I hope that by this article, people will begin to realize not to be used as a token, which is the way I felt and was for five months."

Alma Rosa Perez

Victor Atiyeh Quizzed by CAO Directors

(This article in no way implies an endorsement of this candidate by the CAO, the Rural Tribune or any individual staff members.)

So what's wrong with asking a few questions? Nothing, said the candidate for governor Republican Victor Atiyeh when he encountered a panel of six representatives of the Oregon CAO Directors Association.

Ms. Carla Johnson, President of the Association, opened the question and answer session by stating that CAO's primary funding is from the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the past year these programs have brought about 35 million dollars into the state from different federal departments. She said that in the CAO's programs workers are flexible, creative and responsive to the needs of the low income people, and in many instances no other agencies have the capacity to provide this versatility.

Senator Atiyeh responded that, "I may have an image about you that is all wrong." Atiyeh fielded questions with ease during the one hour "fresco" session, making a departure from the customary news conference format.

Responding to the first question of the morning, Atiyeh said; "I am not sure how to set Boards and Commissions to insure that low income consumers can actively participate. If CAP and their people know of recommendations they should make them to me." Atiyeh said, "I

am convinced we can have, more citizen participation. If elected, I plan to bring Indians into the Wildlife Commission."

Johnson stated, "Presently the Department of Human Resources has a high number of top level staff; while local food stamps offices are crowded and under-staffed, welfare recipients are forced to go without dentures, back braces or eye-glasses and working mothers cannot get child care. Apparently funds which could be used for services are being spent on excessive top level staffing."

Mr. Atiyeh responded, "I am equally concerned about having 600,000 Oregonians on the payroll in several programs that are not running the way they should be. Let me state at this point that I want the government to work for the people as it should be. I know that the concept of the Human Resources is good and it should be made to work."

Asked if he envisions streamlining the Department of Human Resources, Atiyeh hesitated a few minutes and responded, "There is a series of ways to do this, I am going to be more innovative than the normal pattern."

When asked about how SEEO spends its funds, Atiyeh responded that "absolutely no funds should be spent on research. Things of this nature we no longer need, for instance the research done on low-cost housing, more money was spent for administration and re-

search than what it was worth."

Senator Atiyeh was asked to explain why he stated recently that the Oregon Taxpayer should not be burdened with supporting the voluntary poor. Regarding this question, Ms. Johnson explained the situation of VISTA volunteers. She said that VISTA volunteers are serving the communities and they accept poverty wages, therefore get food stamps. Then she asked if Atiyeh considered them to be the "voluntary poor."

"I do not include VISTA people," he said, "I am talking about those who take advantage of the assistance provided by the people. There are a number of individuals that do not need to be poor like, for instance, I recently visited a publishing firm, the plant manager told me he needed a printer, he hired one who only showed up to work for two days and then never went back. I want to eliminate these people from the welfare payrolls."

Atiyeh did express dissatisfaction with the pace of government programs but sought to place part of the blame on the people working for the government, saying, "I am extremely frustrated with state government, I want to eliminate this frustration. If elected, I would work for a government which served its people, I do not care about protecting somebody's turf."

When asked "will you support the Community Action Agencies of Oregon?"

Atiyeh responded, "Yes, I will" he said. Then if general funds would be available for people programs, Atiyeh declared that they will fall in the category of priorities and of how they fit in his "Action Plan." He mentioned that many programs can be valid, but he would be talking to the Directors about them.

"I will not make any unilateral decisions," he said.

He was asked if his "Action Plan" included equal representation to achieve equal opportunity in employment.

Mr. Atiyeh was forced to ask what the intent of this question was. This reporter responded he felt that equal opportunity cannot be achieved for an individual like a Chicano when he is interviewed by nine whites and two blacks or vice versa. The question is, where is the common background?

Mr. Atiyeh sharply stated his concern about this social roadblock. "I know that legal protection exists, but this is not sufficient, a good social-mental attitude must be worked towards. One way to achieve this is by having leaders in the state demonstrate unreserved equal opportunity hiring."

At the conclusion of the meeting Senator Atiyeh was asked his opinion of performance of the Committee for Progress Through Law (CPL). This organization is designed to help people who are traditionally the subject of discrimination to affect decision making and assume the

civic duties of voting, sitting on boards and becoming involved in non-partisan elective and lobby processes.

Atiyeh responded that, "It makes me happy to see people working." And that he "has mixed emotions about it."

Those attending the meeting were; representing PMSC, Bob Butler, Lorraine Duncan, and Gay Martin. From the Albina Action Charles Carter. CPL president Carl Woods. MCCA Executive Director, Steve Eng. From the Washington Community Action Organization, Executive Director Carla Johnson and reporter from the bilingual newspaper Rural Tribune, Enrique Mendez Flores.

The 12 Community Action Agencies in Oregon cover 18 counties.

The Cap Directors requested a meeting with the candidate for governor Democrat Bob Straub, but it could not be scheduled in time for this issue. EMF

Varias Clases

"Classes are open for anybody interested in improving his skills in the areas of pottery, automechanics, sewing, Spanish and English, and sociology." Joel Martinez, director of the Centro Cultural in Cornelius announced recently.

For more information call Joel Martinez, at 648-4815. Registration is open to anyone.

Enrique Mendez Flores

Project Gets Praise by Board

The Board of Directors of Washington County Community Action Organization held a meeting on the 16th of October. Not fully recovered from illness, Executive Director Carla Johnson informed the attendants of the progress made by the programs of the agency.

The highlight of the meeting came when the Director mentioned the Canning Project, coordinated by Mrs. Monika Belcher, that involved 207 households, with more than 671 people helped, ranging from individuals on Social Security, disabled, welfare and ADC, and the unemployed. Praise was given to the 74 people who donated their crops producing two tons of strawberries, two tons of boysenberries, 150 lbs. of cherries, 4,500 lbs. of beans, 2,700 lbs. of pears, one ton of field squash, prunes and six tons of tomatoes. There was also a small, steady supply of garden produce given mostly to seniors and handicapped, offering a greater variety of vegetables. Chairman of the Board Mr. Jose Garcia commended Mrs. Belcher when he stated, "It's wonderful that from one idea, people have benefitted so much." Ms. Johnson added, "One important factor in the project was that people learned to take care of orchards and fields. Many individuals were unaware of how much work it entails to keep up the crops. We are very proud of Monika."

Claudia Johnston, Assistant Director, read a letter left by Board Member Mr. Jose Guadalupe Bustos, The letter was addressed to the Board of Directors in regards to Colegio Cesar Chavez scheduled in the agenda. Mr. Bustos asked six vital questions to clear his understanding about the college's plan of education, since he admitted through his letter he knew nothing about it. 1.

Who composes the administration and what are their qualifications? 2. Is the Colegio an accredited institution? 3. Who elects the Board of Directors? 4. What is the academic curriculum? 5. What are the admission requirements? 6. Who finances the institution? Ms. Johnson continued that Mr. Bustos' last paragraph reads, "as one individual who aspires for better and equal treatment for all Spanish speaking people and other mistreated and exploited human beings, not only Chicanos."

Mr. Jose Garcia responded to the board that, "Since I am the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colegio, I want to answer those questions." In referring to staff qualifications Mr. Garcia said that all staff are in good academic standing. That the college is an accredited institution recognized by the State of Oregon. The Board of Directors is elected by existing members and they are members of different areas of the State not only from Woodburn. The college has a liberal arts curriculum and grants Bachelor's degrees, also the subjects taken at the colegio are college transferable to institutions of higher learning, like the University of Portland, Portland State University, Oregon College of Education, and others that do not come to mind."

He proceeded by adding, "The admission requirements are very flexible since the importance is placed upon bicultural education." Mr. Garcia concluded, "On the last question that Mr. Bustos asked, the Colegio is funded primarily by several grants from sources such as the VML, CLE, HUM, and \$11,000 in pledges from the "Save the Colegio Trust Fund." Ms. Johnson told the Board that the Colegio had requested the staff of the

Rural Awareness Program for one full week to help the Colegio reach the media. She felt that the experience gained from exposing the staff to the campus would be of great benefit to both parties. Board Member Jim Zaleski commented, "Quite an honor for the RAP people to be asked." The Board took a vote and approved rendering the services of the Rural Awareness staff members, and it was approved unanimously.

CAP's Housing Coordinator Judy Schilling requested an approval from the Board to a five month project to "winterize" 400 homes of elderly people. She mentioned that she had received commitments from the National Guard, the Hillsboro Jaycees, and she was seeking the help of volunteers. Her "winterization" project entails protecting the plumbing from freezing during the winter months and covering windows with plastic. She said that the National Guard has already helped CAP staff to obtain many wood pallets to be used for needed firewood for those homes, that request it. Her request also received words of encouragement and the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors present.

The meeting was adjourned after everyone was told that the next meeting will be election day for vacant seats. This is the Annual Meeting and will be November 6th at 8:00 p.m. at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th and Main, Hillsboro. All residents of Washington County of voting age are members of the corporation and eligible to vote. The public is urged to attend and elect their representatives in this important program. Babysitting and refreshments will be provided.

EMF

Hispanic Leaders Meet Ford

Hispanic leaders who met October 17 with President Ford said they urged his Administration to name more Spanish speaking persons to ranking government positions.

They also told the President to strengthen bilingual-bicultural education programs, provide more manpower job training funds for

organizations be included on the agency's Advisory Council.

"Our meeting was substantive and constructive," commented Fernando E.C. DeBaca, Special Assistant to the President, who helped arrange the White House meeting. He was assisted in the effort by Cabinet Committee staff.



President Ford held a 90 minute meeting with 18 Hispanic community leaders on October 17 in the White House. Topics discussed included employment, education, alien problems and the Cabinet Committee.

the Spanish speaking, and make it easier for Hispanic aliens residing in this country to become United States citizens.

The Spanish speaking group, which numbered 18, said it supported legislation extending the life of the Cabinet Committee until next June 30. They asked, however, that the Committee be made more responsive to the needs of the Hispanic community, and that representatives of Spanish speaking

DeBaca, who told the news media that the Spanish speaking are at the bottom of the social ladder, noted that the Hispanics and the President also discussed economic development programs for Hispanics and the need for institutions in this country to recognize foreign academic degrees held by Spanish speaking professionals.

It marked the second time the President had met with Spanish speaking leaders since he took office.

From my cultural corner of the basement

Poor '74 Tonic For Migrant Workers

La mayoría de las personas de apariencia limpia descendientes de mexicanos, hombres y mujeres que compraban en los mercados locales se han hido. Sus complexiones cafés sombrías facciones latinas no se notarán con la muchedumbre de cabellera guera y ojos azules de los Anglos. Estas personas son víctimas trágicas del sistema de la labor en que la economía depende en el estado de Oregon. Ha pesar de ello estos trabajadores de la agricultura tienen los salarios más bajos aun en las cosechas mejores. Debido a la cosecha de este año la mayoría de trabajadores ganaron menos de la mitad que normalmente ganan durante el verano.

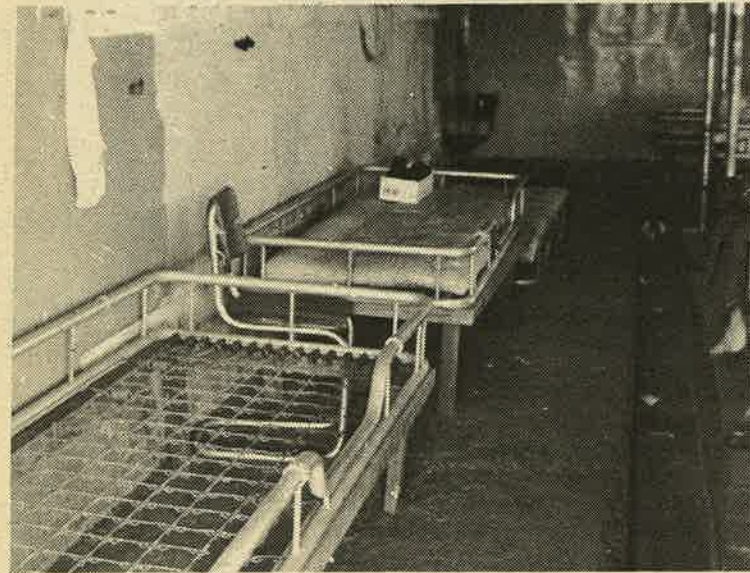
Ohio combina el salario mínimo requerido y permite el ganar más por lo que se recoje. En el estado de Indiana donde se aplica por lo que se recoje, ganancias cambian grandemente de semana a semana dependiendo en cuanto cosecha esta lista.

— Estampillas para Alimentos: Para calificar el recibir estampillas el trabajador tiene que llevar un comprobante de ganancias. Un comprobante que el dueño de ranchos se niegan a dar, dando ello razón para que las personas en las estampillas les niegan los cupones. Tendrá que ser un oficial del departamento de impuestos que se encarge de ver que la circular A, que proteje al trabajador

trabajadores son ilegales y no tienen tarjeta de seguro social, la pregunta aun queda, que sucede con sus deducciones? Que beneficios recibirán en el futuro? Para los ciudadanos de este país el seguro social se supone que debe de proveer beneficios al alcanzar la edad de 65 años de edad. Pero las estadísticas nacionales nos indican que el trabajador agricultor no llega más que a la edad de 45 años. Si algún trabajador no llega más que a la edad de 45 años. Si algún trabajador muere antes de alcanzar la edad de 65 años de edad, como es que su familia recibirá beneficios si no existen ningún record de sus ingresos de años anteriores cuando los dueños de granjas no tienen esos records? Que no la mayoría de trabajadores, reciben paga en efectivo conforme se entrega el trabajo?

Es un trabajo el proteger los derechos de seres humanos, un trabajo que muy pocas personas están dispuestas a llevar a cabo bebido a amenazas o miedo que un granjero les ponga un balazo en la cabeza. "Es peligroso lo que Ud. hace porque insiste en seguir adelante y buscar problemas," Me dijo un granjero. "Después de todo yo se que miles de mexicanos mandan miles de dolares a Mexico," el continuaba. Esto no puede ser verdad, ya que dudo que un trabajador gane más de \$1,000 por tres meses de trabajo. No olvidemos que varios de estos mexicanos tienen que pagarles a personas sin entradas hasta \$300.00 y varias veces hasta \$500.00 por ser traídos aquí.

Una cosa queda en claro a pesar que varios líderes Chicanos no están de acuerdo, mecanización todavía va a tomar tiempo, migrantes seguirán viniendo. Necesitamos proveer más protección al trabajador no darle limosna para proteger nuestros trabajos, que es lo que muchos proveen a los que les llaman falsamente "hermanos."



De regreso tan pobres como vinieron a Washington County se van a Texas, Francisco Villa, su esposa Lucero y sus ocho hijos. Después de sus gastos aquí regresan con \$150.00 dinero que ganaron durante la temporada que trabajaron después de cuatro meses. Conforme se alejan varias preguntas quedan sin contestación y que afectan el tratamiento de los trabajadores del campo en todos los Estados Unidos, particularmente aquí en el condado de Washington.

La asistencia que agencias como Community Action, Centro Cultural, Valley Migrant League son únicamente mínimos y como resultado miles de trabajadores migrantes siguen siendo víctimas de humillaciones, y discriminación al buscar vivienda o empleos. Recientemente mediante el exponer en nuestras páginas los más crueles abusos el gobierno ha intervenido y se han remediado. Sin decirse aun sigue la situación de las condiciones de vivienda en que seres humanos fueron expuestos a vivir. Hasta ahora ningún oficial del gobierno se ha dignado el saber donde se encuentra ubicada la "Hogar dulce hogar" que publicamos en ediciones anteriores. Trabajadores extranjeros serán expuestos a vivir bajo estas condiciones nuevamente, serán puestos en la inmundicia y porquería y media? Dependiera de las autoridades debidas el ver que esto no vuelva a suceder y desde luego el que Ud. nos tenga informados.

Estas son preguntas que Ud. señor trabajador tiene que contestarse a si mismo, nosotros tendremos contacto con las autoridades debidas para que no se cometan abusos contra Ud. No tenga temor a represalias que el que Ud nos ayude sera de suma importancia para el futuro del trabajador agrícola.

— Ley de Salarios: Trabajadores del campo recibirán el salario mínimo? o paga por lo que recojen? Recientemente lei que el estado de

no sea violada. Varios agricultores dueños de granjas dicen no saber de que tal cosa exista.

— Vivienda: Leyes federales de vivienda se han violado, como la que reportamos hace dos meses en este periodico bajo el titulo de "Hogar Dulce Hogar" y la "casa de Horrores." Lo más nuevo desde luego es la infamia que se ha cometido en los anales del condado de Yamhill en el proyecto de vivienda que se vera forzado a cerrar debido a razones "economicas" sin importarle a nadie el destino de las familias que han dejado sus energías y vidas en este estado de Oregon. Un proyecto de



inmundicia increíble, primitivo e inhumano que no tiene lugar en un país como los Estados Unidos.

— Labor Infantil: Deberán trabajadores verse forzados a parar a sus hijos en trabajar en los campos? o sera la responsabilidad del patron el ver que ningún niño trabaje en los campos para que la reciente decisión de ley sea respetada?

Seguro Social para migrantes: Individuos empleados en la agricultura deben recibir seguro social, seguro para la salud, y varios beneficios. Ya que miles de

Así es que mientras tenemos un invierno calientito, pensemos que sin los trabajadores varios de nosotros no tendríamos empleos y seríamos víctimas de nuestras acciones.

Acercas de los migrantes, recordemos que los americanos no podrían tener la reputación de ser instantáneos en las cosas que fabrican desde tacos a hamburguesas.

EMF

We hear you.

Most of the well-scrubbed men and women of Mexican descent purchasing noisily in the local supermarkets are gone. Their brown complexions and somber latin features are no longer amidst the largely blonde and blue eyed Anglos. They are the most tragic victims of the migrant labor system on which the economy of the state of Oregon is so dependent. Despite this dependence, migrants have among the nation's lowest incomes even in good crop years. But with much smaller harvests this year, many migrants earned less than half what they normally earn in a summer of daylong picking.

Leaving as poor as when they came to Washington County, Francisco Villa, his wife Lucero and eight children are going back to Texas. After expenses here they are heading south with only \$150.00 crop money. They worked four months in this area. But as they leave, some unanswered questions remain on the role and treatment of migrant farm workers in the United States.

Community Action Agency in Washington County, Valley Migrant League, Centro Cultural provide assistance to stranded migrant families. The efforts are only spotty, and as a result, there are thousands of migrant workers who were exploited and discriminated in seeking jobs or shelter. In most recent months through press exposure and some government control some of the worst abuses have been eliminated.

Still to be decided upon is the housing conditions in which human beings live. So far no government official has had the time to contact and find out where "home sweet home" is located. Will next year's "foreign" workers be crammed together in filth and squalor? It will be up to the proper authorities to see about that.

To visit the more than 500 migrants and to observe them at work and at leisure is to find that there is no one who could be called representative in this group. Since migrants are nobody's constituents, the Fair Labor Standards Act, which guarantees workers a minimum hourly wage is hardly implemented in Washington County. The act is applicable to anyone who worked in the United States legally or illegally, but it is rarely enforced for migrant workers. One of the reasons was stated recently by Thomas Jolly, counsel for the house subcommittee on agricultural labor when he said, "The Labor Department is under staffed." For most, perhaps, the migrant life is a daily struggle to reconcile the plus of material improvement with the minus of spiritual dislocation. Despite the efforts of individuals concerned about migrant workers, whether legal or illegal, long-range questions remain to be answered by the proper officials.

— Wage law: Should migrants get minimum hourly wages or piece-rate pay? Recently I read that Ohio combines a required minimum wage and allows more to be earned if the piece-rate is higher. In Indiana or Oregon where piece rate applies, migrant earnings change greatly from week to week depending on how much of the crop is ready.

— Food Stamps: To qualify for food stamps the worker must get a statement from the farmer employing

him as to the exact amount of his earnings. Since many farmers are reluctant to provide such evidence to people, no food stamps are provided. It must be an official at the Internal Revenue Service who is interested in finding out about the violation of Circular A. Many agricultural employers are not familiar with such information.

— Housing: Federal housing standards for migrants are being by-passed, such as the one reported two months ago in our pages under the caption of "Home Sweet Home and the House of Horrors." Among the newest and most infamous in the annals of Yamhill County is a housing project forced to close for economic reasons. A project of such incredible dirt, primitiveness and teeming humanity that it seems out of place in the United States.

— Child Labor: Should migrants be forced to stop their children from working in the fields? Or should it be the responsibility of the employer to see that no child works in his field and be responsible so the recent court decision will be respected?

Social Security for migrants: Employed individuals in farm work are covered by Social Security. They should receive health insurance and some benefits. Since many illegal farm workers do not hold a Social Security card, the question still remains, how about their deductions? What benefits would they get? For those citizens of this country, Social Security is supposed to provide them with monthly benefits on reaching age 65. National figures show us that the average age of migratory workers is 45 years old. If some worker dies prior to retirement how can the family prove that he contributed to Social Security if no records are kept from his employers? Most of them get paid on a cash basis.

It is a job to see that the rights of human beings are protected, a job that few people are willing to take due to reprisal or fear that a farmer might put a bullet through their head. "It is dangerous what you are doing. Why do you insist on looking for trouble," said a farmer. "After all I know that many mexicanps send thousands of dollars to Mexico," he continued.

This could not very well be, since I doubt that a single migrant worker earns more than \$1,000 for three months work. Besides if they are mexicanos most of us know that they have to pay to unscrupulous reptiles \$300.00 or often \$500.00 just to be brought up here.

One fact remains, although Chicano leaders disagree, mechanization is still not taking hold completely and migrants will continue to pour into Oregon next summer. We need to do more than provide hand outs to these human beings that many of us called "brothers".

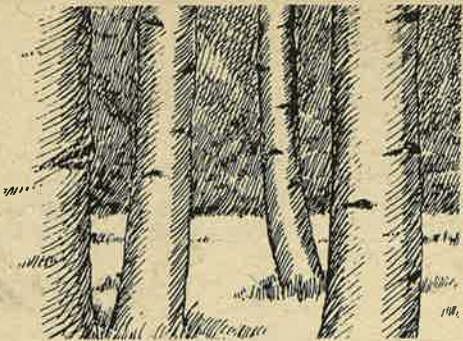
Meantime while we will have a cozy winter, let's think that without them we will be victims of harrassment and discrimination.

About the migrants, without them, the americanos would be hard put to maintain their reputation for instant efficiency in everything from a taco to hamburger.

200 YEARS

Next issue Mexican Labor Contractors Trial.

A Rare Opportunity Community Planning



Citizens care about planning and zoning when decisions get close to home or pocketbook.

Participation in the county's Community Planning Organizations demonstrates that care, but the real challenge to citizen groups will come in thinking more broadly and devising detailed community plans.

Most of the hundreds who have attended a CPO meeting came because of a specific concern. A proposed change in access to Sunset Highway brought more than 100 to a meeting of the Cedar Hills/Cedar Mill CPO. People were concerned about what highway changes would do to their ease in getting to work or the safety of children walking to school.

Fred Meyer, Inc.'s move to build a shopping center at Sunset Highway and Cornell

munity plans that encompass the needs and wants of the people. And with a community plan that reflects community values, citizens have a yardstick for measuring all the specific problems whether it's the location of a store or the need for apartments.

Purpose of the county CPO program is to provide increased citizen participation in planning decisions. Participation in each of the 14 community areas is open to all interested, with each CPO choosing its own leadership and activities. With coordination offered by Oregon State University Extension Service and a planning development staffer assigned as consultant to each group, the CPOs can guide the development of their area's community plan.

To assist CPOs, the county



Road boosted Somerset/Elmonica CPO attendance, and the prospect of high density housing around Washington Square spurred the Tigard/Metzger/Bull Mt. CPO to hold a series of meetings with new people attending each time.

All of these issues are crucial to the neighbors. All are also fragments of bigger problems — transportation, retail shopping needs, location of high-density development.

Hopefully, those people who attended a meeting because of a specific threat will recognize the importance of planning on a broader community-wide basis. CPOs can confront the bigger issues and recommend detailed com-

has prepared a work program outlining all the tasks that constitute a plan, and those CPOs that want to tackle the job have a guide on how to go about it.

If you would like to contribute to future plans, attend a CPO meeting. Your help is needed.

Additional information about the CPO program and meetings in each area is available from Ardis Stevenson, Washington County Extension Office.

Can you give Anne an hour a week just to be her friend?
Anne was arrested for shoplifting lunch meat at a local supermarket. Her children were hungry. Now she needs to cope with a supervised probation for 2 years. Anne's husband deserted her and their two pre-school children. She is also estranged from her family and has no stable friends. Her apartment is sparsely furnished. She has been unable to find adequate child care so she could hold down a permanent job. She feels trapped, alone and depressed.
We need your help as a volunteer probation counselor at the Washington County Misdemeanor Program. Call 640-3411.



Photos by Jim Quarles

CPL

The 17th quarterly meeting of the Committee for Progress through Law (CPL) was held in Waldport, Oregon, October 11th and 12th. CPL is a statewide volunteer organization which tries to influence legislation from the grass roots level.

About 70 delegates attended the two day conference. Fourteen of these were from Washington County.

The conference started at 10:00 a.m., Friday. In the morning the conference was addressed by and had the opportunity to question state senator Stan Ouderkirk, district 2, and Chuck Johnson. Johnson is director of a statewide emergency food

Emergency Food Program as he hopes to see it develop. He asked to be put in touch with all agencies or groups statewide that in any way provide food to low income people. His office is in the process of contacting these organizations, he said.

Before lunch on the 12th, delegates from Washington County met with Carl Wood, CPL Director, and Dick Wilson, CPL assistant director.

Concern was expressed from the Washington County group about the lack of any representative in the CPL from Chicano, Mexican-American or Indian groups. Wood and Wilson stressed the need for help in forming

Rehabilitation. Peet stressed the need for a pressure group for the poor of Oregon. He said that the CPL organization has the best chance at making the needed changes in welfare legislation.

Peet admitted that much of what he will be able to do after taking office will depend on who takes over the governor's office at the same time.

The following morning the conference was heard from Marc Ted Winters, State Ombudsman. He described the functions of the office and how he came to be named to it by Governor McCall.

The next CPL conference will be held in January and



Dick Young and Carl Woods explain CPL to the Consumer Affairs Action Committee

and medical program, now being organized by his office.

Ouderkirk addressed himself mostly to the problem of educating the state legislators. He cited as an example his own experience on the Human Resources Committee. Previously his experience and knowledge was in the area of Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Committee.

Ouderkirk stressed the need to talk with representatives before they go to Salem. Low income people's voice is weak in the well-lobbed halls of Salem, according to Ouderkirk.

Johnson described the

coalitions with these communities. They emphasized these coalitions would be to the benefit of both groups.

In the afternoon, delegates chose from 6 workshops including Aging, Childcare/Education, Consumer Affairs, Health, Housing and transportation.

The speaker at the evening meeting was Nick Peet. Peet is to take the state Welfare Administration position January 1, 1975.

Peet described his career for the past 20 years from Chief Accountant at MacClaren School for Boys to Oregon State Director of Vocational

will probably be in Salem.

Anyone interesting in joining the CPL effort and/or wishes to attend the next quarterly conference, should contact Terry Yaeger, Washington County chairperson at 648-4256.

BJS

NOVEMBER

5 — North Plains CPO No. 8 — Riviera Motors Training Center.

5 — Somerset / Rock Creek CPO No. 7 — McKinley School.

7 — Raleigh Hills / Garden Home CPO No. 3 — Far West Federal Savings, Raleigh Hills.

7 — Cooper Mt. / Aloha CPO No. 6 — Aloha High School.

12 — Cedar Hills / Cedar Mill CPO No. 1 — Cedar Park Intermediate School.

13 — Banks / Timber CPO No. 14 — Banks High School, 8 p.m.

13 — Laurel / Blooming CPO No. 10 — Midway Fire Hall, 8 p.m.

14 — Gaston / Cherry Grove CPO No. 11 — Gaston High School

*All meetings are at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Meetings scheduled as of October 18, 1974.

Free clothes at Hope Co-op at Buxton. Call 324-3803 or 648-6646.

Welfare Advisory Board

The monthly meeting of the Welfare Advisory Board heard about problems facing applicants for food stamps and welfare and discussed setting up the physician's referral service for welfare recipients.

Mary Rivera, Community Action's welfare advocate, opened the meeting by bringing forward the problem of the County's recent sharp rise in welfare cases. Due to the economic pinch in the County, applicants for welfare have almost doubled in the last few weeks. As a result, the wait of applicants for certification to receive general assistance has lengthened to three to six weeks. If an applicant tries to be seen on a drop-in basis by coming to the welfare office at 8:00 in the morning and waiting all day, they have to wait up to three days to be seen.

Although dire emergency cases are seen by welfare in a matter of hours, anyone who is forced to apply for assistance is generally in serious need. A three week wait for someone with no resources clearly is much too long.

However, the local welfare office says that it is not to blame for the situation of long waits for certification. They are trying to reduce the waiting period but have their hands full as the number of their staff is limited by the state office.

The Advisory Board decided to send letters to the County's state representatives and to officials of the state welfare office describing the situation and urging that more personnel slots be allocated to the local office.

Jerralyn Ness then brought up a problem that many food stamp recipients have in buying their stamps. Since funds are often limited in a household, there is not enough money to buy more than a week's worth of stamps at one time. However, food stamp regulations force a family to buy their stamps no more often than twice a month. In other words, if a family cannot buy two weeks of stamps, then they can buy none at all. Since this is a problem of regulations, the Advisory Board could not take any action other than to resolve to appeal for a change of rules.

Another problem that can only be changed on the federal level is that of basing food stamp payments on anticipated monthly earnings. This means that the food stamp office has to call the employer of an applicant and see what the anticipated earnings will be for the next month before that person can get stamps. This creates a problem for migrants, elderly people living on SSI payments, or women who get child support — anyone with an income which can fluctuate without warning, leaving the person making much less than might have been anticipated. Therefore, they

wind up paying much more than they should for their stamps for that month.

In a final action Jerralyn Ness and Judge Milnes were appointed by the Board to contact the County Medical Association and work with them on establishing a physician's referral number.

Judge Milnes described his visit to the Medical Association's monthly meeting. He said that he found much resentment on the part of the doctors for the recent surge of bad publicity that they have faced as the difficulties met by poverty-level people in finding local doctors have been discussed in the press. The doctors also felt that the paperwork involved in treating welfare clients was prohibitive when dealing with people from this income strata.

Ness and Milnes will try to work out the mechanics of setting up a referral number, and will attempt to familiarize the doctors with the procedures necessary to handle welfare forms. The possibility of large-scale training in handling welfare forms for the staffs of doctors and hospitals was also briefly discussed. *DHM*

Boycott Gallo wines.

Until Gallo lets its workers choose the union they want to represent them.

Win justice for America's farmworkers.



United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
P.O. Box 62
Keene, Ca. 93531

Using WIC Coupons

Bennicks Dairy Products is a company which provides home delivery of dairy products and accepts WIC coupons and food stamps. On Monday and Thursday Bennick's delivers in the Hillsboro and Beaverton area, and Tuesday and Friday they serve the Forest Grove, North Plains and Banks area. Call 648-9442 and use those Coupons!



Say No to Gallo

As the grape harvest draws to a close in central California, the Gallo Wine Company is faced with rapidly declining sales due to a nation-wide boycott of their products called by the United Farm Workers Union.

E&J Gallo is the largest winery in the world. The company reportedly grosses more than \$250 million annually and sells one-third of the wine consumed in the United States.

Gallo's brands include Boone's Farm, Andre, Paisano, Wolfe and Sons and the new Madria Madria Sangria.

Gallo had a United Farm Workers (UFW) contract with the workers in their grape fields which expired in 1973. Gallo chose to sign a new contract with the Teamsters Union rather than to renew the contract with the UFW. The Teamsters negotiated the contract directly with the Gallo company, rather than organizing the workers in the fields.

In protest at suddenly finding themselves under a Teamster contract, all of the workers at Gallo's Fresno

ranch and 120 at the Livingston ranch walked out of the fields.

In response to a call by a delegation of clergy and the UFW for an election among the workers to decide on a union, J.W. Smith, a Teamster official, said, "We are not going to have any Mickey Mouse elections of any nature."

Gallo then fired all of the strikers (190 of them) and declared that their workers "chose to be represented by the Teamsters Union" (only 30 of them were left in the fields).

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Union charges that the Teamster contracts eliminate all crucial health and safety protections, particularly those against the use of deadly pesticides in the fields. They also point out that the Teamster contracts provide wage levels lower than those established by the UFW and that it does away with the hiring hall and goes back to the use of labor contractors.

Cesar Chavez says that the UFW is asking consumers "to boycott Gallo products until

Gallo allows the workers to choose their own union by the democratic process — fair, secret ballot elections."

However, there are no state or federal laws covering representation elections among farm workers and in their absence there is no way to force Gallo to go to the workers to decide on which union will represent them.

Both the Wall Street Journal and the California Secretary of Agriculture have noted that the UFW boycott is costing Gallo money. The company's sales volume is 19% below expected levels for this year. For instance, more than 80 bars and taverns in the Portland area alone are not carrying Gallo wines. Gallo is a name brand on a highly competitive market, and so is a good target for the boycott. UFW forces point out that the company will have a difficult time if its sales volume stays low in the next few months.

Along with the boycott, the UFW called another strike on the Gallo ranches this summer. More than 160 workers walked out of the fields, many of them the same people who Gallo hired in hopes of breaking the strike, and who crossed last summer's picket lines.

Diga No A Gallo

Conforme se acerca el termino de la uva en California central, La compania de vino Gallo se encara con el volumen de ventas rapidamente en descenso, debido al boicot a sus productos por la Union de Trabajadores de la Agricultura.

E & J Gallo es la fabrica vinera mas grande en el mundo. La compania reporta mas de \$250 millones de dolares anuales y vende un tercio del vino que se consume en los Estados Unidos. Algunas marcas de vinos Gallo incluyen las siguientes; Boone's Farm, Andre, Paisano, Wolfe and Sons y el nuevo producto Madria Madria Sangria.

Gallo tenia un contrato con UFW en sus campos vinedos, este contrato expiro en 1973. Gallo decidio el firmar un contrato nuevo con la Union de los Teamsters en lugar de renovar el contrato expirado. Los Teamsters negociaron el contrato directamente con la compania Gallo, en lugar de organizar a los trabajadores en los campos vineros.

Como protesta de encontrarse de repente bajo contratos de los Teamsters, todos

Gallo Fresno y 120 en el rancho de Livingston salieron de los campos abandonando el trabajo.

Como respuesta a un llamado por el clero y UFW para elecciones en decidir que union representaria, J.W. Smith, un oficial de los Teamsters, dijo, "No vamos a tener ninguna eleccion de tipo Mickey Mouse."

Gallo entonces corrio a todos los huelgistas (190) y declararon que sus trabajadores habian decidido "ser representados por los Teamsters" (solamente 30 quedaron en los campos).

Cesar Chavez y UFW declaran que los contratos con los Teamsters eliminan programas de la salud y protecciones de seguridad, particularmente aquellas contra el uso de pesticidas venenosos. Ellos tambien mencionan que los contratos con los Teamsters proveen salarios bajos en lugar de los establecidos por la UFW y no proveen oficina de empleo y utiliza el metodo de usar contratistas de la labor.

Cesar Chavez dice que UFW pide al publico consumidor "el boicotear productos de marca Gallo hasta que los trabajadores decidan que union los representara por el proceso democratico — justo, y con urna de elec-

Sin embargo, no hay leyes federales o estatales que cubran representacion de elecciones de trabajadores de la agricultura y en la ausencia de ellos no hay forma de forzar a Gallo que valla a los trabajadores y les diga que union los represente.

El Journal Wall Street y el Secretario de La Agricultura en California han declarado que el boicoteo ha costado dinero a la compania Gallo. El volumen de ventas de la compania es 19 por ciento menos que lo que esperaban este ano. Por ejemplo, mas de 80 cantinas y bares en el area de Portland no tienen vinos de marca Gallo. Gallo es un nombre competitivo en el mercado estadounidense, y es una buena razon para boicotear estos productos. Fuerzas de UFW ensenan que la compania Gallo tendra dificultades si su volumen continua bajo en los proximos meses.

Al mismo tiempo que el boicot, La UFW llamo otra huelga en los ranchos de Gallo el pasado verano. Mas de 160 trabajadores salieron de los campos, varios de ellos individuos que la compania de Gallo empleo con la esperanza de que violaran las filas huelgistas para quebrar las huelgas.

Vol. 2, No. 12 of the Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. There is no charge for the paper and there will be no advertising. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write The Rural Tribune, Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

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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 Office of Economic Opportunity.

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

CALL FOR HELP

RING!
RING!



Medical Services

Abortion Information and Referral Service, 227-5404
2315 N.W. Irving Street
Portland
Recorded information offers assistance and referral to appropriate places.

Birthright 221-0595

Mayor Building, 11th and Morrison
Portland

Services are offered to unmarried girls who need assistance with pregnancy. Free counseling, medical services, legal services, home service, foster care, indirect financial aid and moral support.

Health Department 646-8891
Courthouse
Hillsboro

Family Planning Clinic
Free service. Check-ups and birth control offered by appointment.
Medical Clinic
Hours: 8:30-5:00. By appointment.
VD Clinic
Monday and Thursday mornings, by appointment.
Immunization
Monday - Friday, 1:30-4:00, \$1.00 fee, if you can afford it. Hearing tests
By appointment.
Home nursing
Available in the home.

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 Children's Services Division 648-8951
Family planning, including some medical services offered.

American Legion Loan Center 648-3397
256 N. Bailey
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Lends hospital equipment. No deposit. Emergency use only. Time limited to six months.

Pacific University Optometry Department 357-8151 or 648-3630
Forest Grove
Reduced rates offered for eye care. \$11.20 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 648-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229
Gives mental health care; charges people according to their income.

Drug Treatment Training, 229-8129
309 S.W. 4th
Portland, Oregon 97204
This is a program for people who are having problems with drugs.

Dental Services

University of Oregon Dental School, 225-8867
Offers dental services. In many cases, for less than private dentists. Acceptance into the program depends on the needs of dental students. Income is not a factor. October and November are good months to sign up, before the school fills its appointments for the year.

Portland Community College, 244-6111 extension 413
\$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 97123
Helps children from low-income people who aren't receiving any kind of public assistance other than food stamps.

Food & Clothing

Food Stamps 648-8611
560 S. Third
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Fish, Hillsboro 648-4128; Beaverton 648-1141

Offers transportation in the Hillsboro area, but not into Portland. Offers food, clothes, and furniture as available. Helps whenever able. Would appreciate more agents for transportation and telephone.

Valley Migrant League, 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Food vouchers given when available. Also aid in finding housing and in finding a job, and in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only.

Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8658

Teaches families about good nutrition. A nutrition aide will visit the home. No cost involved.

Community Care Association, Inc. 288-8921
2022 N.E. Alberta
Portland

Monday-Friday, 8:00-3:00 No charge. Food boxes prepared, and some baby goods available. Hot meals also prepared; however, no delivery service.

V.S.I. Co-op 638-8227
18930 S.W. Boones Ferry Road,
Tualatin

Sells food at reduced prices. To join, you have to volunteer four hours a month.

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

Economy Center 648-5800
Corner of 11th and Adair, Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

Retail Shop 644-6364
Corner of 1st and Watson Beaverton, Oregon 97005.

Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Closed Mon.)
Sells clothes and other things for lower prices.

Hope Co-op
Buxton Mercantile Store
Buxton, Oregon 97109

Take Sunset Highway to Rocket Station at Vernonia Junction. Turn right and go down 1/2 mile.

Membership fee of \$10 payable over a year's time. Requirement of membership is putting in four hours of work every month. Non-members welcome. Members pay 10% above wholesale costs and non-members pay 20%.

Store hours are Thursday, 4-8 p.m., Friday, noon to 8 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Freezer locker rental with price.

Dress Society 648-3922
367 N.E. Grant
Hillsboro

Tues. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Give clothes and other items for free.

Child Day Care

West Tuality Day Care 357-7121
Forest Grove

Charge is according to income. Center is open from 6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Children taken from infant to age 14. Medical test required.

Washington County Children's Service Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Day care centers provided.

Head Start, Main Office 648-4174
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon

Metzger Head Start Center 248-8923
8470 S.W. Oleson Road
Portland, Oregon

Head Start, Main office, 648-6646
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Head Start is a program for pre-school children with handicaps or pre-school children who come from low-income families.



Jobs

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 648-7113
232 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Helps people with any kind of disability except blindness. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

Washington County Office 648-8911

Earn as you learn a skilled trade. Should be at least 18 years of age, and should be a high school graduate or equivalent. Portland center will assist you in selection of a trade in which you are interested, and will help you enter your chosen trade.

Washington County Employment Office 648-8911

229 S. First Avenue
Hillsboro

Offer assistance in finding a job. Don't have to be on welfare. Fill out an application. Testing to determine work you are best suited for. Training is available.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951

560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Job training services for poor families offered.

Neighborhood Youth Corps, 246-3366

6526 S.W. Capitol Hill Road

Employs young people who are school drop-outs from the ages sixteen through seventeen. They will be in a skill training, work experience, remedial education and they will have supportive services. The people are non-residents, unlike other programs.

Kids for Hire, 644-KIDS from 1 to 5
Access Program 644-0141
Community Youth Projects from 9 to 6 648-7017.

Housing

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

Valley Migrant League, 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove, Oregon 97116

Aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Aid in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only. One-a-day school starts November. G.E.D. classes offered, basic one and two English as a 2nd language.

Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-8040, 644-3788 or 357-3073
912 E. Main
Hillsboro, Oregon

Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

Adult Tutoring Service 224-2135 or 648-8846

Individual tutoring in student's or tutor's home or in public building. One-to-one. Basic education, GED, or English as a second language. No tuition. Day or evening meetings.

Portland Community College Adult Basic Education / GED Class 648-8928, 648-8929 or 648-8930
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Learn to read, write and do math; English as a second language; GED preparation. Individualized or group learning. Materials furnished. No tuition. Classes are 9-3:00 Monday through Friday.

Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080

1030 N.E. Couch Street
Portland

Centre Cultural, 357-8231
10th and Adair
Cornelius

Now has free classes in art, sewing and provides some job training in assemblyline work. Bilingual instruction for GED and brush-up on Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

OPERATION PLUS

Admissions Office
Portland State University
P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207

A program to assist students from low income families and have GPA's below 2.45, through their first two years of college.

Home & Family

Washington County Extension Service 648-8755
Courthouse
Hillsboro

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

Oregon Divorce Council 235-2511 or 222-8478

3823 S.E. Belmont
Portland

Help in filling out divorce documents and papers without the help of an attorney. Persons who want to get a divorce must be in the no-fault category, meaning that problems concerning children and property are settled.

There is a \$40 fee for the help with the documents and a \$13.50 fee for a court reporter. Also there is a divorce filing fee which is different in each county. In Washington County, the filing fee is \$58.80.

American Red Cross 648-2622

168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Home nursing and first aid classes given.

Metropolitan Area 4-C Council 1530 S.W. Taylor
Portland, OR 97205

Provides child care and family related information and referral to all families in Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Columbia counties.

Elderly

Aloha Over 50 Club, 648-4682
15 S.E. 12th, Hillsboro

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 Persons 648-6892
S.E. 5th, Hillsboro

Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Council on Aging, 640-3489
150 N. 1st.
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Forest Grove Seniors Center 357-4115

North Plains Seniors Center 647-5666

Hillsboro Community Senior Center
N.E. 4th & Lincoln
All Saints Episcopal Church
648-3823

Open Monday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 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 pinocle. Informational programs and entertainment. Open to anyone in the area 60 years of age or older.

Friendly Neighbors 644-4240

14205 S.W. Jenkins Rd.

They are a social group and have meetings for senior citizens.

R.S.V.P., 648-2175
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

Helps to bring retired seniors back into the community. Interested volunteers 60 or over should call Gerry Nutt, R.S.V.P. director.

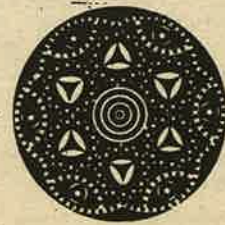
Social Security Office 643-8633
S.W. B-H Hwy., Beaverton

Help on medical expenses. Sign up for Medicare here. Must be 65 or older to qualify. But people are also eligible for Medicare if they are drawing disability benefits or undergoing renal dialysis or kidney transplant.

Discrimination

Civil Rights Division, Bureau of Labor 229-5741
State Office Building,
Room 466

1400 S.W. 5th, Portland
If you have been discriminated against, call for help, and file your complaint.



Counseling

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 648-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229

Gives marriage counseling, and charges people according to their income.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Family counseling and personal problems.

Community Youth Services Center, 645-6111

13865 N.W. Cornell
Beaverton, Oregon 97005
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951

560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Family, marriage, and pregnancy counseling offered.

Metropolitan Family Service 648-5717

168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro, Oregon

Offers family, marital and personal counseling. In Hillsboro Monday through Friday the hours are 9-4. Charge according to income.

Veterans Assistance, 648-8646

Washington County Community Action

330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Help Spanish-speaking and low-income Vietnam-era veterans in counseling and helping them with expenses that are necessary to enter a higher educational institution.

Voter Information

Voter Registration, 648-8856
Washington County Courthouse
in Hillsboro

They will tell you how and where to register and what district you're in.

League of Women Voters, 648-1467 or 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, 357-8824
120 N. 13th Ave.

Forest Grove City Hall, 357-7151
1924 Council

Hillsboro City Hall, 648-3822
205 S. 2nd

Tigard City Hall, 639-8171
12420 S.W. Main Street

Washington County Government, 648-8811
County Courthouse in Hillsboro

Crisis

Access, 644-9141 or 357-7012
Access is a hotline crisis service for use in an emergency.

General

Washington County Community Action, 648-6646
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Advocates:
Discrimination . . . Samuel Perez
Welfare . . . Mary Lou Rivera
Food Stamps . . . Sherry Ray
Housing . . . Judy Schilling
Consumer . . . James Hyinson
Education . . . Dianne Elia
Health . . . Michael Pollard
Legal Aid:
Attorneys . . . Bob Stalker
Bob Moog

Secretary . . . Joan Meyer
Interpreter's Bureau:
. . . Lenore Glaser
. . . Raul Cantu
. . . Neil Larson

Rural Awareness Project
Head Start
Operation Mainstream