

The Rural Tribune

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At Police Stations

No Spanish Spoken Here

During the time of reporting for the Rural Tribune, I have been asked to interpret at police stations, courts of law, schools, law cases, and other public agencies. In talking to other Chicanos who have also done volunteer translating and interpreting, they have mentioned the fact that they are tired of being called at every hour of the day and night to volunteer their services. Some of them have gone so far as to disconnect their private phone so they can have some time with their families. As far as interpreting for people who don't know English or very little English, a volunteer feels a commitment to do so. But this puts the burden on the volunteers and not the agencies that benefit from getting free interpreters for their agencies.

This reporter asked the police agencies of Washington County what they have done to get paid interpreters or Spanish speaking employees.

The first was the Washington County Sheriff Department and I interviewed Lt. W.R. Probstfield.

Rural Tribune: Does your department have personnel who could speak fluent Spanish in case of an emergency, for instance, somebody calls in that doesn't know English?

Probstfield: "There are three NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps) Spanish speaking students that come in at 4:00 every afternoon."

I asked him how many employees worked for the Sheriff's Department and Lt. Probstfield said about 130.

R.T.: "But I'm talking about 24 hour assistance?"

Probstfield: "Well if you know anybody who is Chicano and is interested in either secretarial or police work send them in."

R.T.: "What I'm saying is that, sure I could probably refer you somebody who is

interested but that's just the problem, the burden is on the community and not on you."

Probstfield: "But we advertise in every paper, at the employment office and we post them here. Maybe if we advertise in your paper or other Spanish newspapers. But I still think we've advertised extensively. What we're not going to do is knock on doors, not even for Caucasians do we do that."

"If a Chicano wants to become a police officer then he has to do something before he applies that's shown he wants to become a police officer. Has he been in the service, 90% of our officers are ex GIs? Does he belong to a Sheriff's Posse? We've been flooded with applicants and had 150 interviews in the last year, but only hired fifteen. We hire only 10%."

R.T.: "Would you say that this department is one of the toughest to get in?"

Probstfield: "Well I'm not sure if we're the toughest but we certainly are one of the toughest. Anyway I don't think Chicanos want to become police officers. They would have enough trouble as officers not counting the pressures from outside."

"A man can't just walk in, not even with a college degree and think he can get hired. He has to have some background. Those 21 year olds right out of college don't know anything about life. They've never had to work or been in the outside world. All they know is college. They're some of the dumbest people."

"We've had people here that applied and we ask them why they want to become police officers. They say 'Well I've always wanted to become a police officer', well what background do you have. 'I watch the police shows on TV,' they answer. How can you hire that person?"

R.T.: "What do your officers do or what does your department do when there is a crime committed by somebody who can't speak any English? How do you give them their rights?"

Probstfield: "We read them all their rights, if they don't understand we have three or four officers that can speak fluent Spanish. And those are Underwood, Flecher and Bill Mixer, but I think it's only Underwood and Flecher doing it right now."

(continued on next page)

Free Food

WIC Arrives

WIC, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children under four years old, is alive and well in Washington County. The WIC program supplies foods containing necessary calcium, protein, vitamin C and iron. Coupons are given at no cost to the family to provide these special foods. The coupons are to be exchanged for eggs, milk, cheese, juices and cereal at certain stores. Safeway, Fred Meyers, Bennick's Dairy and Hanks are certified. Coupons must be used in Washington County stores. The WIC program is funded by a grant from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to the Washington County Health Department.

Mothers need to call 640-3555 to make an appointment. It is necessary for both the mothers and the children under age four to go to the Health Department to make the application.

The additional nutrition provided by the WIC coupons may contribute to the health and happiness of the entire family. The extra protein and iron may give Mother more strength and patience to deal with daily family activities.

Certain foods are especially important for the development and growth of children. Protein must be available for building new cells in the body and muscles while the children are growing. Babies grow very rapidly, usually tripling their birth-weight during the first year of their lives.

Iron rich foods such as iron-fortified cereal, and iron fortified infant formula are included because iron is often missing from foods fed to babies. Iron enables blood to carry oxygen to all the cells of the body. A lack of iron in the diet will cause fatigue and lack of energy.

Vitamin C plays an important part in the prevention of colds, the healing of injuries, and aids the body in using other nutrients taken from foods. The orange, grapefruit and tomato juice that are provided by the WIC program are high in Vitamin C.

Calcium is needed for the proper development of teeth and bones. In large families, WIC coupons can provide the whole family with enough milk. The adults and older children will no longer have to save scarce milk "just for the small children."

This information was provided for the Rural Tribune readers by the Washington County Nutrition Council.

D.M.

Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez, founder of the United Farm Workers Union, will speak at Collegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel at 3:30 on May 16, and at Reed College in Portland at 7:30. A bus will leave El Centro Cultural at 1:00 for Mt. Angel. If you need a ride, call El Centro at 357-8231.

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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Action Organization
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Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

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CAP Celebration

The Community Action Organization in Washington County will stage a dinner and a dance on Friday, May 17, at 7:00 p.m. in the Hillsboro High School cafeteria. The celebration will mark the agency's seven years of service to the community and call attention to newly established programs. Community Action has helped to organize projects such as the Housing Authority, Head Start, two co-op food stores, a canning co-op, a newspaper, and a legal services bureau. Community Action is presently involved in setting up a mobile health van, a volunteer center in Forest Grove, and public advocates in the areas of welfare, housing, employment and discrimination.

Anyone wishing tickets for the celebration should contact the WCCAO office at 546 E. Baseline or call 648-6646.

More On Police

(continued from page one)

I asked if I could interview them and the Lieutenant said that I could. I came back at a specific time to meet them and talk to them. Flecher was the only one there so I talked to him. He knew Spanish fairly well until I asked him to give me my rights in Spanish. He tried but could not. He said that he didn't have his translated rights with him and he could not do it by looking only at the English written rights. The lieutenant and Sheriff Barnes came up and urged Flecher to go ahead. "You can do it," they said. Flecher tried again and could not. I waited for Underwood and he never arrived. I found out later that the third man, Bill Mixer, had quit the department.

I then asked the lieutenant what would happen if his officers who were supposed to know Spanish fluently could not give me my rights. I

asked him if the case would not be affected if that happened, not to mention a defendant's rights.

Probstfield answered that he had three other people on call that could come anytime they were called to interpret.

R.T.: "I'm also asking if your department has federal, state or local county monies, if you have public money, then you should have an Affirmative Action plan. If you use federal money, then this department should hire minorities as police officers. What are you doing in that issue?"

Probstfield: "We tried to hire a Chicano the other day. But he didn't show up for his test. You probably know him. It also cost us \$200 and he didn't even show up for his test."

R.T.: "But what about the federal law that requires you to hire minorities in your department?"

Probstfield: "We'll hire them if Rian Brown gives out their names. If Rian doesn't give us names who want to

become officers then we can't hire or see them." (Rian Brown is the Personnel Officer for Washington County.)

In interviewing other police officers in other stations the attitude in hiring and using interpreters was about the same. But there's also another side to the story that is not very well known in hiring minorities. Some of the policemen talked about the effects on a person once they become an officer.

The question arose when I mentioned some of the reasons why very few Chicanos applied at Police departments. Some of the pressures from the community.

All the officers agreed on the problems that policemen have to put up with from the community at large. One said, "When you talk about the Chicanos having trouble in associating with community people once they become officers, I know exactly what you're talking about. I have been in this town for some time now and I've been

invited only one time to a home for a visit. When I get invited I usually have to make a speech."

Others stated that even when officers go out they go out with other officers. When they get together they talk about police work. When they go to a gathering where people of other professions are and they walk in, the other people clam up or 'they don't let themselves go' as soon as the people find out they are policemen.

One officer claimed that when you are a police officer you are a minority, not only in number but also in the verbal harassment policemen have to put up with. Said the officer, "Then as a Chicano or Black policeman you are a minority among minorities."

Another officer stated, "I guess this problem of being pegged wherever we go is

because there are officers that like to be a policeman 24 hours a day. Some are really gungho. Because of them, we all get pegged."

The need for Chicano police officers is great and not enough are applying. Not only that but the requirements are increasing, to the extent that in the near future a two year degree in Law Enforcement will be asked for simply in order to apply. Some departments are sending their officers to college to get their degrees right now. A medium is going to have to be negotiated and that medium is the hard part.

The interviews with local police agencies also revealed the need for an interpreter's bureau, paid for by the agencies that use them. This would insure a bank of qualified interpreters on a 24 hour call. *Amador Aguirre*



En la estacion de policia

No Hablan Espanol Aqui

Durante el tiempo de reportar para el Rural Tribune, yo he sido pedido para interpretar en estaciones de policia, cortes de leyes, escuelas, casos de ley y otras agencias publicas. Hablando con otros Chicanos que tambien han voluntado su tiempo para interpretar, ellos han mencionado la cosa que ya estan cansados de ser llamados a todas horas del dia y noche para voluntar su tiempo y dar el servicio de interpretar. Unos de ellos hasta han desconectado su telefono privado para no ser molestados con esa batalla, y para poder tener un poco de mas tiempo con sus familias. Cuando hay jente que no habla nada de Ingles, uno que save el idioma ingles se siente cometido a interpretarles. Pero este problema pone la cosa pesada en los voluntarios, no a las agencias que se benefician en estar agarando interpretas para sus agencias.

Este reportero le pregunto a las agencias de policia del condado de Washington que han tratado de hacer para tener interpretas pagados, o empleados que hablan el idioma espanol.

El primer entrevista fue el Departamento de Sherife del condado de Washington. Yo entreviste al Lt. W.R. Probstfield.

Rural Tribune: Tiene usted personal en el departamento que pueda hablar el idioma espanol para en un caso de emergencia, por ejemplo, algen llama o viene que no sabe hablar nada en Ingles?

Probstfield: "Hay tres NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps) estudiantes que hablan espanol que vienen a trabajar aqui a las cuatro de la tarde cada tarde."

Yo le pregunte que tantos empleados trabajan con el departamento de sherife y Lt. Probstfield dijo que como 130.

R.T.: "Pero yo estoy hablando de asistencia de 24 horas."

Probstfield: "Bueno si tu conoces a algen que este interesado en algun trabajo de secretaria y trabajo de policia, mandalos para aca."

R.T.: "Lo que estoy diciendo es que, seguro yo puedo mandarte algen que esté interesado pero eso es el problema, lo pesado esta en la comunidad y no en ustedes."

Probstfield: "Pero noso-

tros anunciamos en todos los periodicos, en la oficina de empleo y nosotros lo anunciamos aqui en esta oficina. Tal vez si lo anunciaremos en su periodico y en otros periodicos en espanol. Pero yo toda via creo que lo hemos anunciado extensamente. Lo que no vamos hacer es llamar en puerta por puerta, ni a los caucasicos les pidimos."

"Si un Chicano quiere hacerse policia, entonces el tiene que hacer algo antes que aplique que enseña que el quiere hacerse un oficial de policia. Ha estado el en el servicio, 90 por ciento de nuestros oficiales son ex-GI's? Pertenese el a un Sheriff's Posse? Nosotros hemos estado llenos de aplicantes y hemos tenido 150 entrevistas en el ano pasado, pero nomas hemos ocupado quince. Nosotros ocupamos como el 10 por ciento.

R.T.: "Usted dijera que este departamento es uno de los mas duros para meterse?"

Probstfield: "Bueno, yo no estoy seguro si es el mas duro pero si se que es uno de los mas duros. Como quiera, yo no creo que hay Chicanos que quieran hacer policias. Ellos tuvieran bastante batalla nomas en ser oficiales sin contar la presion de la comunidad de afuera."

"Un hombre no puede nomas entrar aqui con una diploma de colegio y creer que lo vamos a ocupar. El tiene que tener algo mas atras de el. Esos que tienen 21 años que acaban de salir del colegio no saven nada de la vida. Ellos nunca han tenido que trabajar o han estado afuera en el mundo. Todo lo que ellos saben es del colegio. Ellos son unos de los mas estupidos."

"Nosotros hemos tenido jente que han aplicado aqui y nosotros les preguntamos que porque quieren hacerse oficiales de policia. Ellos dicen 'bueno yo siempre he querido ser policia.' Bueno que antecedentes tienes tu. 'Yo veo los programas de policias en la television ellos contestan. Como puedes ocupar una persona de esa?'"

R.T.: "Que hacen sus oficiales o que hace su departamento cuando un crimen ha sido cometido por algen que no habla nada en Ingles? Como les dan ustedes sus derechos?"

Probstfield: "Nosotros les leemos todos sus derechos, y

si ellos no comprenden nosotros tenemos tres o cuatro oficiales que pueden hablar el espanol bien. Y esos son Underwood, Flecher y Bill Mixer, pero yo creo que nomas son Underwood, Flecher quien estan haciendo ahorita."

Yo le pregunte que si podia entrecistarlos y el leutenant dijo que si. Yo despues vine en un tiempo especifico para conoserlos y hablar con ellos. Flecher era el unico que estaba ayi y haci es que yo hable con el. El podia hablar el espanol bien hasta que le pregunte que me diera mis derechos en espanol. El trato pero no pudo. El dijo que no traia los derechos interpretados con el y que no podia decirlos nomas con estar viendo los derechos en ingles. El leutenant y el sherife Barnes vino y le urgio a Flecher que le tratara de decirmelos otra vez. "Tu puedes hacerlo," ellos le dijeron. Flecher le trato otra vez pero no pudo. Yo espere a Underwood pero nunca vino. Despues me di cuenta de el tercer hombre, Bill Mixer, habia quitado el departamento.

Yo despues le pregunte, que pasaba si sus oficiales que debian de saber el espanol muy bien no me pudieran darme mis derechos. Yo le pregunte si el caso seria afectado si eso pasara, en no mencionar los derechos al acusado.

Probstfield contesto y dijo que el tenia otras tres personas quien el podia hablarles a cualquier hora para interpretar.

R.T.: "Yo tambien les estoy preguntando que si su departamento tiene dinero federal, dinero local o del estado, si ustedes tienen dinero publico, ustedes deben de tener un plan afirmativo. Si ustedes usan dinero federal entonces este departamento debe de ocupar minorias para oficiales de policia. Que estan haciendo ustedes tocante ha esto?"

Probstfield: "Nosotros tratamos de ocupar un Chicano para policia la otra vez. Pero el no vino a tomar su examen. Yo creo que tu lo conoces. Tambien nos costo \$200 y el ni siquiera llego aqui para tomar su examen."

R.T.: "Pero que paso con la ley federal que requiere que ustedes ocupen minorias en su departamento?"

Sus Derechos, Cuando Arestado

Es mi deber de decirle que antes de que usted diga algo que:

1. Tiene usted el derecho de guardar silencio (de no decir nada).
2. Cualquier cosa que usted diga puede y sera usada en contra de usted en una corte de ley.
3. Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado (licenciado) y tenerlo presente mientras lo esten interrogando (haciendole preguntas).
4. Si usted no puede contratar un abogado, la corte le nombrara uno sin que le cueste dinero a usted.

Comprende usted sus derechos? Ya que comprende sus derechos,

tiene usted la voluntad de hablar conmigo?

(Translated by Guadalupe Bustos)

Probstfield: "Nosotros los ocupamos si Rian Brown nos da sus nombres. Si Rian no nos da nombres quien quieran hacer policias entonces no los podemos ocupar o ni siquiera verlos." (Rian Brown es el oficial del personal del condado de Washington).

En entrevistando otros oficiales de policias en otras estaciones la actitud era la misma en ocupar y usar interpretas. Pero tambien hay otro lado de la historia que no es muy conocida en ocupar minorias. Unos de los policias hablaban de los efectos en la persona cuando son policias.

La pregunta se levanto cuando yo mencione unas de las razones porque muy pocos Chicanos aplicaban en los departamentos de policias. Una de las razones era la presion de parte de la comunidad.

Todos los oficiales estaban de acuerdo en los problemas que policias tienen con la grande comunidad. Uno dijo "Cuando tu hablas de los Chicanos teniendo problemas en envolviendose con la jente de la comunidad, lla que se hacen policias yo se exactamente de lo que tu estas hablando. Yo he estado en este pueblo por algun tiempo y yo he sido invitado nomas una vez a una visita de casa. Cuando soy invitado casi que tengo que decir una palabra (Speech).

Otros oficiales dijeron que tambien cuando salen alguna parte casi todo el tiempo salen con otros policias. Cuando se juntan hablan del trabajo de policia. Cuando

van a alguna reunion de jente y cuando entran, la demas jente se asilensian o 'no se dejan ir' tan pronto que se dan cuenta que son policias.

Uno de los oficiales dijo que cuando eres un policia oficial tu eres una minoria no nomas en numero pero tambien en ser atormentado con palabras que uno tiene que aguantar. Dijo el oficial, "Luego como un Chicano o un policia Negro tu eres un minoria entre minorias."

Otro oficial dijo, "Yo creo que este problema de ser atormentados a donde quiera que vamos es porque hay otros oficiales que les gusta ser policias 24 horas al dia. Unos son de veras locos. Por ellos nosotros todos somos atormentados."

La necesidad para policias Chicanos es muy grande pero no bastantes estan aplicando. No nomas eso pero los requerimientos estan creciendo, hasta el extento de que en el futuro pronto un titulo de dos anos de Law Enforcement va hacer pedido nomas para aplicar. Unos departamentos estan mandando sus oficiales al colegio ahora mismo para que obtengan sus titulos. Un mediano va a tener que ser descuidado y esta parte mediana es la parte dura.

Los entrevistas con las agencias de policias locales tambien ensenaron la necesidad para un interpretas bureau, pagada por agencias que los usen. Esto asegurada un banco de interpretas qualificados en una llamada de 24 horas.

A.A.



North Plains Seniors

The North Plains Senior Center is now in its third year of operation offering a wide range of valuable services to its community. The Center has 44 members, mostly from North Plains, but some from

as far away as Hillsboro.

The Center plays a role as a drop-in facility, a place to sit and talk and just relax in friendly surroundings, which has extended to its famous "food days" — a Thursday



noon pot-luck gathering of all the Center's members. Recreational activities such as a pool table, card games and bingo are a feature of the Center, as is the wide variety of member-made crafts and antiques which are offered for sale.

While at the Center, members can shop at their own food co-op. This extremely valuable service offers high-quality food at prices which can save substantial amounts as compared to super-market shopping. Farm-fresh eggs and natural cheese, as well as most staple items, are sold. The Center asks only a \$1 monthly membership fee for use of the food co-op.

You'd have to look a long ways for more friendly, helpful people than the folks at North Plains Senior Center. It's the people who are involved that make any community project work. Stop in and visit their facility.



photos by Jim Quarles

Seguro Social

¿Va solicitar por primera vez una tarjeta de seguro social? La oficina del Seguro Social les pide a todos los que no tienen tarjeta de seguro social que manden traer uno para ahora el verano cuando comienza a ver mas trabajos. Aquí mas delante les dare información para mandar traer un seguro social.

Se les perderá a las personas aportar prueba de la edad, identidad, y ciudadanía para obtener número de seguro social al solicitarlo por primera vez, según el Señor Carl George, Gerente del seguro social del distrito de Beaverton.

El Señor George dice que "La prueba es requerida bajo una enmienda en la ley de seguro social del 1972. El requisito afecta tambien a los ciudadanos nativos de los Estados Unidos, a quienes se les podrá pedir que den prueba de su edad, identidad, y ciudadanía para conseguir un número de seguro social."

Las personas que soliciten números duplicados por haber perdido sus tarjetas de seguro social o hayan cambiado sus nombres generalmente no son afectadas por el requisito de prueba.

"Usted puede solicitar un número de seguro social escribiendo o visitando cualquier oficina de seguro social," dijo el señor George. Se puede obtener la forma de solicitud en cualquier oficina de seguro social y en las oficinas de correos.

El Señor George dijo, "Para obtener un número de

seguro social, a los extranjeros se les exige someter uno de los documentos siguientes — Tarjeta de Registro de Extranjeros, Record de Entrada y Salida, o Tarjeta de Extranjero no Residente para cruzar la frontera por Canadá o México, o cualquier otra prueba de admisión legal en los Estados Unidos.

"Si su prueba consiste de un documento que deba llevar consigo, debe traerlo a la oficina de seguro social en vez

de enviarlo por correo.

"Los extranjeros sin permiso para trabajar en los Estados Unidos se les puede dar Números de seguro social solamente para los efectos de la declaración de impuestos, records escolares, cuentas bancarias, y otros fines similares que no estan relacionados con un trabajo ni con ingresos."

La información aportada por extranjeros a la Administración del Seguro Social podrá ser remitida al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización. Las remisiones al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización serán hechas

si el extranjero no puede probar su entrada legal a este país — o si trabaja en los Estados Unidos sin estar autorizado para hacerlo.

Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos nacidos en un país extranjero tienen que someter uno de los documentos siguientes para conseguir un número de seguro social — certificado de naturalización o ciudadanía, un pasaporte de los Estados Unidos, una tarjeta de identificación de ciudadanía del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los EE. UU., o un reporte de nacimiento de un consulado del Departamento de Estado

de los Estados Unidos.

El requisito de prueba ayuda a determinar si los extranjeros que soliciten tarjetas de seguro social están legalmente en el país. Otra finalidad es la de evitar que la gente obtenga más de un número de seguro social y obtenga o use una tarjeta de seguro social bajo una falsa identidad.

Si usted esta interesado en obtener una tarjeta de seguro social y quiere mas información, la oficina del seguro social esta localizada en: 10700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway. El numero de telefono es 221-3381.

A.R.P.

CAO Canning Project

A lot of fruit and vegetables go to waste in the fields of Washington County every summer after harvest is finished. And many people who are disabled or short of money go without enough food, particularly in the winter months.

The Washington County CAO Canning Project aims to change this situation by getting pickers into the fields after the harvest to gather food that usually rots on the ground.

The Canning Project worked last summer under the volunteer guidance of Monika Belcher and provided food for the winter to 120 households in Washington County.

This year the Project plans to have a much more organized program with field captains and a Chicano co-ordinator.

Besides arranging for grow-

ers to donate their fields, the Project formed car pools to provide rides for pickers without cars. Many pickers donated part of their produce to senior citizens or handicapped who could not make the trip to the fields. The Project also will try to sell jars and lids on a non-profit basis to its workers.

This year, at last, the County Extension Service as well as El Centro Cultural will be teaching classes in home canning.

So, why pay higher and higher prices for processed food in the supermarket when you can pick your own produce and eat for free all winter.

Join the Community Action Organization's Canning Project.

Call Monika Belcher at 648-8381 or the CAP office at 648-6646.

CAO Proyecto de Enlatar

Mucha fruta y legumbres se gastan en los campos del condado de Washington cada verano despues de la cosecha, y mucha jente que estan incapacitados o les falta dinero para comprar la comida, viven sin comer suficiente en particular durante los meses del invierno.

El proyecto para embotar del condado de Washington quisiera cambiar esta situación con el proposito de enlistar trabajadores que pisen la fruta y legumbres que usualmente se hecha a perder en la tierra.

El proyecto para embotar fue dirigido por la voluntaria Monika Belcher el verano pasado y ayudo 120 familias durante el invierno en el condado de Washington.

Este año el Proyecto espera tener el programa mas organizado, con mas ayuda, incluyendo un representante Chicano y capitanes del cam-

Ademas de haciendo arreglos para donar los productores sus campos, el Proyecto arregla la transportacion para los trabajadores sin automobiles. Muchos de los trabajadores dieron su pizca a la jente de edad o incapacitados que no pudieron asistir a la pizca. El Proyecto tambien tratara de vender (a sus trabajadores) el equipo necesario para embotar (las jarras y tapas) sin profito.

Entonces, porque paga Ud. mas y mas por la comida cuando Ud. puede (pizcar su propio producto y lograr gratis todo el uso de sus campos.

Juntase al Proyecto C.A.O. Telefonea a Monika Belcher a 648-8381, o a la oficina del Washington County Community Action Organization a 648-6646.

D.M.

How It Happened

Dayton Schools Found Guilty of Bias

The Oregonian of April 25th headlined an article, "Dayton Schools Accused of Discrimination Practices." Here is the story behind the findings of the Civil Rights investigation that Dayton School District number 8 is discriminating against Chicano students in disciplinary matters.

A disciplinary action was taken recently by the Dayton School District against a Chicano student named Ricky Salas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Salas.

Ricky attended the Dayton Grade School from the first grade to the sixth grade. He was on regular classes up until the fourth grade. After the fourth grade, Ricky was placed in a special class because he didn't know how to read. Ricky was good in sports and other subjects, but not in reading.

The grade school did not notify Mrs. Salas about this decision made by the school authorities. Mrs. Salas found out a few weeks later that Ricky had been placed in a special class. After she found out about Ricky, she went over to the grade school and asked why he wasn't kept in a regular class and given more individual attention. Ricky was then placed in a regular class at his mother's request. Ricky was left behind all the time but somehow he was passed every year.

In the 5th and the 6th grade he improved slowly. The Dayton School district made Ricky skip two years from the 7th grade to the 9th since Ricky was older than the other students and was two years behind his class. Ricky's mother was not informed of the action of skipping two grades. She played no part in the decision and she was not contacted

either by mail or in person. After this decision was made without her notification Mrs. Salas was very upset.

According to Mrs. Salas, Mr. Frank Ellis, Dayton High School Principal was having Ricky suspended for minor offenses.

On October 31st Ricky went out halloween night with some other students. Ricky thought he would try to break the principal's window to get even with him for all the times the principal picked on Ricky. He threw a tomato and then a rock. The boy took off running. Mr. Dummer saw Ricky throwing the rock into the window and caught him.

A long time passed again without Mrs. Salas receiving any notification of any sort concerning her son Ricky. She finally received a letter from the principal mentioning suspension of her son, and a pending notification of an expulsion hearing from the District Superintendent.

Mrs. Salas went to the Dayton Valley Migrant League and talked to Alfonso Vilches, Area Supervisor for the Valley Migrant League about the whole problem. Mr. and Mrs. Salas with the help of Mr. Vilches submitted a letter to Ray Osburn from the Oregon State Department of Education requesting a petition for action.

Mr. Salas later received the petition for action. He made it out and sent it to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The petition said, "I have given serious consideration to the recommendations of the hearing officer and believe his recommendations to be fair. I ask that not only these recommendations be considered reinstating my son in school but that a full investigation of the schools

here in Dayton be made. I believe that I am only the first of many Chicano parents to speak out against the school's practice of suspending and expelling Chicano students in order to deprive them of their rightful education."

At the request of Mr. Vilches and Mr. Salas the Oregon Board of Education investigated the suspension of Ricky from the Dayton High School. At the conclusion of



Chicano Parents at Dayton School Board Meeting.

the investigation, Ray B. Osburn, Community Relations Officer for the State Board, wrote to Mr. Salas, "It is apparent that the school board, in the suspension of your son, Ricky, did so within the process of local adopted guidelines relative to student conduct and discipline. Personally, I feel that the board could have given more favorable consideration to the recommendations given to it by the hearings officers, but, as I do not know all the circumstances that the board considered to make its decision this statement may not be fair."

After the findings on the Dayton High School by the Oregon Board, the Chicano parents disagreed with Mr. Osburn's conclusion about the Dayton School's fairness, the parents decided to contact the Office of Civil Rights. An Equal Opportun-

ity Specialist named John A. Lee from the Office of Civil Rights from Seattle came to Dayton and made a full investigation of this problem. Lee wrote the parents a letter concerning the hearing held at a School Board Meeting saying that Osburn did not have sufficient information to pass judgement on the case. "Therefore it is difficult for us to understand Mr. Osburn's conclusion that the school acted within its guide-

from Region X, wrote a letter to Mr. Francis H. Dummer, superintendent of schools in Dayton, saying that the Dayton School District is not in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in regard to its discipline processes. The requirements of Title VI are:

No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal Financial Assistance. (Section 601, Civil Rights Act of 1964: 78 Stat-252:42 USC 200 Od)

The Office of Civil Rights also sent Dummer some recommendations for steps toward full compliance. They also demanded that the Dayton School District should start making changes immediately and were given until Mid-May to finish with the changes.

The Chicano parents along with Vilches (VML) decided to form a group to meet or help the needs of the 103 Chicano students presently enrolled in the Dayton School District No. 8.

On April 13th the Chicano parents met again to write up the constitution for the Advisory Committee. April 15th, the parents met and the ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CHICANO AFFAIRS was made up and was presented to the Dayton School Board.

The Advisory Committee is made up of eleven Chicanos; Ruben Flores, Juanita Gonzales, Juanita Hernandez, Armando Marines, Jose Morales, Esperanza Salas, Flora Vasquez, Ray Vigil, Alfonso Vilches and Apolinar Hernandez, Santos Mota as alternates.

Alma Rosa Perez

Escuelas de Dayton, Culpables de Bias

En Abril 25 el periodico Oregonian llamo un articulo "Escuelas de Dayton acusadas de Discriminacion." Aqui esta la historia de lo que los Derechos Civiles hayaron en la investigacion del distrito de Dayton numero ocho. Distrito numero ocho esta discriminando los estudiantes Chicanos con asuntos disciplinarios.

Una accion disciplinaria fue hecha ahora pronto por el distrito de las escuelas de Dayton contra un estudiante Chicano que se llama Ricky Salas, hijo de Señor y Señora Felix Salas.

Ricky atendio la Grade School en Dayton desde el primer grado hasta el grado seis. El estaba en clases regulares hasta el grado cuatro. Despues del grado cuatro, Ricky fue puesto en clases especiales porque el no podia leer. Ricky era bueno en atleticos y en otras clases pero no en lectura.

La grade school no le aviso a la senora Salas de esta decision que fue hecha por la autoridades de la escuela. La Señora Salas se dio cuenta varias semanas despues, que Ricky estaba en clases especiales. Despues fue a la escuela primaria y preguntó porque no habian dejado a Ricky en las clases regulares, y le dieran mas atencion individual. Ricky siempre se quedaba atras de los demas estudiantes pero de alguna manera o otra siempre era pasado cada año.

En los grados del cinco y seis el se mejoro un poco,

pero despacio. El distrito de escuelas de Dayton hicieron a Ricky que omitara dos anos, ya que Ricky era mayor que los de mas de estudiantes en el grado de el, y iba dos años atrasado de su clase. No le habisaron a la mama de Ricky de esta accion de omitir dos años. Ella no tomo ninguna parte en la decision y no fue contactada, la senora Salas se sintia desconcertada.

Segun el señor y la senora Salas, Frank Ellis, principal de la Dayton High School, cada rato suspendia a Ricky por ofensas menores.

El 31 de Octubre, la noche de Holloween, Ricky salio con otros estudiantes. Ricky trato de quebrar la ventana de la oficina del principal para pagarle por todos las dificultades que le habia causado el principal. El avento un tomate y luego una piedra por la ventana y luego se alejo corriendo. Dummer vio a Ricky quebrando la ventana con la piedra que avento y lo pescó.

Despues de mucho tiempo que la senora no habia recibido nada de noticias de parte de su hijo por el principal, por fin recibio una carta mencionando suspension de su hijo Ricky y que el supretendiente del distrito le iba hacer un hearing a Ricky de expulsion.

La senora Salas fue a la Dayton Valley Migrant League y hablo con Alfonso Vilches, area supervisor de la Valley Migrant League, de todo el problema. El señor y senora Salas con la ayuda de

Vilches sometieron una carta al señor Ray Osburn del Departamento de Educacion del estado de Oregon pidiendo un peticion para accion.

El señor Salas, despues recibio el peticion de accion, lo lleno y lo mando para el supretendiente de Instruccion Publica que decia, "Yo le he dado consideracion seriamente a las recomendaciones del oficial del hearing, y creo que sus recomendaciones son justas. Yo pido que estas recomendaciones sean consideradas en poniendo a mi hijo en la escuela otra vez y que una investigacion completa sea hecha aqui en las escuelas en Dayton. Yo creo que yo soy apenas el primer padre Chicano que les ha peliado a las practicas de las escuelas por expulsar estudiantes Chicanos en manera para quitarlos de su educacion que es requerida para ellos."

Por la demanda de el señor Vilches y el señor Salas el Oregon Board of Education investigo la suspencion de Ricky de la Dayton High School. En la conclusion de la investigacion, Ray B. Osburn, community relation officer para el State Board, le escribio al señor Salas, "Es aparente que el school Board, en la suspencion de su hijo Ricky, fue hecha entre el proceso de las guidelines adoptadas ha serca de conducta de estudiante y disciplinaria. Personalmente, yo siento que el board podrian verle dado mas consideracion favorable a las recomendaciones que fueron dadas por el oficial del hearing, pero,

como yo no se todas las circunstancias que el board considero para hacer su decision esta afirmacion pueda que no sea justa."

Despues de los descubrimientos en la Dayton High School por el Oregon Board, los parientes Chicanos no estaban de acuerdo con la conclusion del señor Osburn que hizo tocante la justicia de la escuela en Dayton, los parientes decidieron contactar la oficina de derechos civiles, Un especialista del Equal Opportunity, llamado John A. Lee de la oficina de derechos civiles vino de Seattle para Dayton a hacer un investigacion completa de este problema para decir un juicio final del caso.

El 29 de Marzo 1974, Vilches (VML) recibio una llamada telefonica de John Lee (Derechos Civiles) que dijo, "La carta para las escuelas de Dayton ya esta hecha. La carta dice que las escuelas de Dayton estan fuera de la conformidad con la ley en la base de numero desproporcionado de acciones disciplinarias tomadas contra estudiantes Chicanos y una severidad desproporcionada de accion contra estudiantes Chicanos." El señor Lee noto otra vez que "El punto de discriminacion enseñaba en las figuras que 20 por ciento de estudiantes Chicanos recibieron acciones disciplinarias cuando nomas 2 por ciento de estudiantes Anglos recibieron acciones disciplinarias." Esta fue basada en una investigacion de cuatro anos para traz.

Marliana Kiner, directora de la oficina de Derechos Civiles de la Region X, escribio una carta Dummer, supretendiente de las escuelas en Dayton, diciendo que el distrito de escuelas en Dayton no esta de acuerdo con Title VI del acto de Derechos Civiles del 1964, en respecto a sus procesos disciplinarios. Los requerimientos de Title VI son:

Ninguna persona en los Estados Unidos sera, por causa de raza, color, o origen nacional, sea escludido de participacion en, ser negado los beneficios o, ser sometidos a discriminacion bajo de cualquier programa o actividad recibiendo Asistencia Financiera Federal.

La oficina de derechos civiles tambien le mando a Dummer unas recomendaciones para escalones de conformidad completa. Ellos tambien demandaron que el distrito de escuelas en Dayton debe de comenzar hacer cambios inmediatamente y fueron dados hasta los mediados de Mayo para acabar con los cambios.

Los parientes Chicanos tambien con Vilches (VML) decidieron formar un grupo para llenar o ayudar las necesidades de los 103 estudiantes Chicanos envueltos presente en el distrito de escuelas numero 8 en Dayton.

El 13 de Abril los parientes Chicanos se juntaron otra vez para escribir la constitucion para el Advisory Committee. El 15 de Abril los parientes se juntaron otra vez y la Advisory Committee for Chicano Affairs fue hecha y presentada al Dayton School Board.

A.R.P.

Dropping Out of High School

When Chicanos

Left, I Left

Dropping out of high school has been characterized by many as failure: failure of the student to be able to follow the applied standards for receiving a high school education. What should be understood is that many times schools are not responsive enough to people of a different culture and environment to teach them.

Interviewing many of these dropouts showed the problem to be not always with the student or because the student disliked education, but that the fault was with the schools and the people in them.

I talked to Carol Caballero, a dropout in 1972 as a junior at Hillsboro High School. "I was tired of studying courses I disliked", said Caballero. She spoke of her feelings of having to study courses which made her feel inferior because of biased views toward history and culture which were taught only from an anglo point of view, which she was unable to relate to. Caballero explained that she had been to see her counselors, but was told that those courses were required, and that it would be mandatory that she attend the classes if she wanted to graduate. Caballero also tried to get out of school on a part-time basis so that she could work and help her parents financially, and talked to her counselors about doing this. "The counselor was not able to give any solution", said Caballero, "and they did not try to get me on work study, a program which is supposed to allow for students to hold a part time job and go to school." Caballero explained that her reason for dropping out was that the people in-school didn't try to understand Chicano students or relate to their feelings.

High school dropouts are many times a result of the student not being able to make it through certain classes which are required to be

taken even though the student may not be interested in that subject.

Ramona Landeros, a student who had dropped out for this reason explained that for her it was a build-up of bad incidents which occurred in school that prompted her to drop out. Landeros said that when she first dropped out it was because she was not getting along with some of her teachers, which many times got her into trouble with the administrative office. Ramona continued, "I was told by vice-principal Hubert of Mid-High school in Hillsboro that I was just wasting his time and my own and that I should drop out, so I did. I decided to go back the next year to Hillsboro

Forest Grove High School. Flavio Ortiz, brought into scope a different view toward school when he stated "A whole new atmosphere should be made up for everyone." Ortiz said that there were too many bad feelings towards Chicanos in the school and that there seemed to be no one that was truly interested or capable of helping out the Chicano student with his or her problems or with problems he or she might be having in school. Ortiz thought that he could do better somewhere else since he was achieving very little in high school. So in 1973 he left school to work until he enrolled in a High School Equivalency Program at the University of Oregon



Carol Caballero

Senior High. I thought I could still make it through school and I wanted to get my diploma. I had already lost some required credits but intended to make them up."

Landeros said that again she met with the same problem of having to take courses which were required but of no interest to her. Landeros spoke to her counselors but stated that they were no help. Her final solution to the problem was that she would not go to those classes she disliked, which led to her losing more credits. "After having lost too many required credits I dropped out knowing that I wasn't going to make it," said Landeros.

One former student of

where he earned his G.E.D.

Raul Cantu, also from Forest Grove High School and a dropout in the same year as Ortiz, explained that to him school had no sense of responsibility, that many times teachers didn't seem to care whether he was in class. "It was easy to skip class because you didn't have to worry about getting into trouble," said Cantu. "Many times they would give me a temporary excuse and I never bothered to get it validated and neither did they. Having Chicanos be Chicanos and not sell outs would have kept me in school," said Cantu. "Chicanos didn't have anything to relate to. Chicanos were the only thing school and I had in common. When they left, I left." L.H.



Raul Cantu

Chicanos se fueron, yo me sali

Saliendo de la Escuela

Dejar la escuela ha sido caracterizado por muchos como un fallo: fallo de el estudiante por no ser capaz de seguir el sistema de recibir mejor educacion. Lo que debe comprenderse es que muchas veces las escuelas no son suficiente adaptados a personas de diferente culturas y crecimiento para enseñarlos.

Hablando con algunos de estos estudiantes que se les llama dropouts, resulta que el problema no es siempre el estudiante o que el estudiante no le guste la educacion. La falta es de las escuelas y la jente entre las escuelas.

Yo hable con Carol Caballero, una estudiante que fue a la escuela nada mas al once año en Hillsboro High School. "Yo me canse de tomar cursos que no me gustaban," dice Caballero. Hablo que no se centia bien de tener que estudiar cursos que la asian centirse inferior porque los cursos estan relatados al estilo del anglo. Caballero explico que abia consultado su consejero y su respuesta fue que estos cursos se requieren y era necesario que atenderia la clase si queria graduar. Caballero tambien quiso ayudarle a sus padres trabajando medio dia y atendiendo la escuela medio dia y hablo con el consejero tocante esto. "De lo que no medieron ninguna solucion," dice Caballero, "Ni tan poco en mi deceo de ayudar a mis padres." La razon que ella dejo su escuela fue por que la jente de la escuelas no hacen la lucha de comprender o considerar sus modos.

Los dropouts de la escuela son muchas veces resultado de que el estudiante no puede aserla en ciertas clases que se requieren aunque el no tenga interes en aquella clase.

Ramona Landeros es una estudiante que tambien dejo la escuela por esta razon. Explico que para ella fue un numero de malos incidentes que la motivaron dejar la escuela. Landeros dijo que dejo la escuela por que no conjenia con algunos de sus maestros que muchas veces resulto en problemas con la oficina del administrador. Me dijo el Vice Principal Hubert of Mid-High school en Hillsboro; "Que nada mas estaba gastando su tiempo y el mio,

Y que devia dejar la escuela. Y lo ise," dice Landeros. Yo decedi ir a la escuela de vuelta a Hillsboro Senior High. Yo crei que todavia podia aserla en la escuela y yo queria obtener mi diploma. Ya abia perdido algunos requeridos creditos pero intente recobrarlos. Landeros explico que bolvio a encontrar con el mismo problema de tener que tomar cursos que eran requeridos perode poco a nada de interes para ella. Landeros hablo con su consejero pero dice que no le alludaron. Su resultado final en resolver su problema fue que no iba a ir a esas classes que le desagradaban. Los cuales la llevaron a perder mas creditos. "Despues de aver perdido tantos requeridos creditos yo me sali de la escuela, saviendo que no la iba a aser," dice Landeros.

Flavio Ortiz, antes un estudiante de Forest Grove High School explico que para el la cosa necesario era, "Una sistema nueva entre la escuela y los Chicanos." Dice Ortiz, abia muchos malos pensamientos de Chicanos en la escuela. Y que no habia nadien entersado en ayudar los Chicanos. Ortiz penso que era mejor salir a trabajar de en que ir a una escuela donde no iba progresar. Despues de trabajar por un tiempo, Ortiz se fue a la Universida de Oregon donde entro a un High School Equivalence Program (H.E.P.) donde estudio y tomo sus examenes para ganar su G.E.D.

Raul Cantu tambien de Forest Grove High School y un dropout de la escuela el mismo ano que Ortiz, dice que para el no habia responsabilidad en la escuela y que mucho tiempo los maestros no les interesaba si estaba yo en clase. "Era muy facil no ir a clase por que mucho tiempo no los hacian nada," dice Cantu. Muchos veces me daban un excusa temporal y no me hacian nada mas. "Tener chicanos ser chicanos y no bendidos" fuera sido bastante para quedarme en la escuela. "Chicanos no tenian nada con que relatar," dice Cantu. "Chicanos era lo unico que la escuela y yo teniamos en comun," dice Cantu "Cuando los chicanos se salieron de la escuela yo tambien me sali." Lorenzo Hernandez

WIC Llega

WIC es un programa suplemental de alimentos para mujeres, infantes y niños menos de cuatro años. El WIC programa provee alimentos que tienen el calcio, la proteína, la vitamina C y hierro necesario. La familia que recibe los cupones los recibe, sin costo, para proveer estos alimentos especiales. Los cupones serán cambiados para huevos, leche, queso, jugos y cereal en las tiendas particulares: Safeway, Fred Meyer's, y la lechería de Hank's son certificados. Los cupones deben ser empleados en las tiendas del condado de Washington. El WIC programa es fundado por parte del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos al Condado Washington, Departamento de salud.

Las madres necesitan telefoniar 640-3555 para arreglar citas. Es necesario que vayan al Departamento de Salud las madres y sus niños menos de cuatro años para hacer aplicación. Esto requiere tiempo y empeño, pero el provecho de alimento gratis y sano la hace valorable.

La nutrición adicional con los cupones WIC, puede contribuir a la salud y contenido

de toda la familia. La proteína y hierro suplementario puede dar a la madre más fuerza y paciencia para tratar de las actividades diarias de la familia.

Ciertos alimentos son especialmente importantes para el desarrollo y crecimiento de los niños. La proteína debe ser disponible para construir las celdas nuevas en el cuerpo y los músculos, mientras que crecen los niños.

Los bebotes crecen muy rápidamente, usualmente triplicando su peso de nacimiento durante el año primero de sus vidas.

Los alimentos ricos en hierro, como cereal hierro-fortificado y fórmula infantil son incluidos, porque muchas veces el hierro falta en alimentos que son dados a los bebés. El hierro hace posible la transportación del oxígeno en la sangre a todos celdas del cuerpo. Una deficiencia de hierro en la dieta hará la fatiga y una falta de energía.

La vitamina C, juega una parte importante en la prevención de catarro, en curando los daños, y ayuda el cuerpo para utilizar los otros nutrientes que son sacados de los alimentos. Los jugos de

naranja, toronja y tomate que son proveidos por el programa WIC son ricos en vitamina C.

Se necesita el calcio por el desarrollo propio de dientes y huesos. En las familias grandes, los cupones de WIC pueden proveer toda la familia con bastante leche. Los adultos y niños mayores jamás tendrán que salvar la leche rara (solamente para los niños peguenos.)

Entonces, para recibir los cupones que traen estos alimentos buenos sin cuota, telefonea ud. a 640-3555.

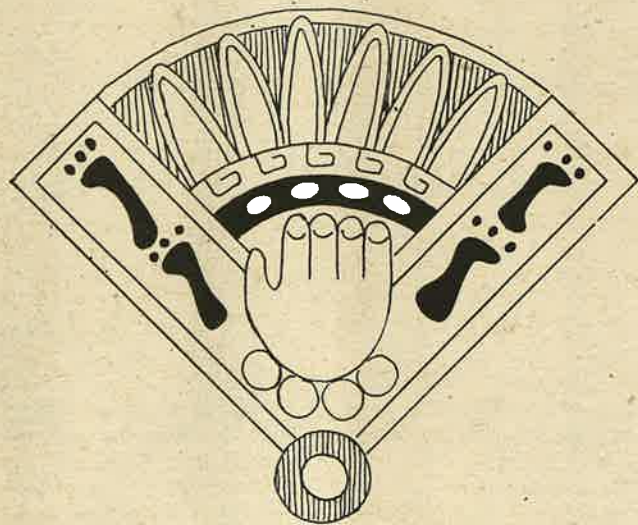
Esta información es dada a los lectores de Rural Tribune por el Concilio de Nutrición del Condado de Washington.



Ramona Landeros

EN EL CENTRO

La primera de varias clases para enlatar comida va a ser el Miercoles, Junio 12 de las 7:30 a las 9:00-p.m. en el Centro Cultural (11th. 6 Adair en Cornelius). Va a ver cinco clases para aprender a enlatar y como congelar frutas, verduras, haciendo jaleas, como evitar envenenamiento en las cimidas y ayudas especiales para enlatar comida que ha sido cosechada en esta area en particular. Todos son bien venidos! Para mas informacion llame al Centro Cultural al numero 648-4815.



AT THE CENTRO

The first in a series of classes in canning will be held Wednesday, June 12th, from 7:30 to 9:00 at Centro Cultural (11th and Adair in Cornelius.) There will be 5 classes in canning and freezing fruits and vegetables, making jam and jelly, how to avoid food poisoning in canning (botulism) and special hints on canning food grown in this particular area. Everyone is welcome! For further information call Centro Cultural at 648-4815.

Bus For Us

Citizens of Washington County who have a need for an expanded public transportation system to all areas of the county will have the opportunity to voice their needs to representatives of the Tri-Met public transit authority at an open, public meeting. The meeting will be held in Hillsboro, June 3, at 1:30 p.m. at the Board of Commissioners Hearing Room in the County Administration Building.

Many rural residents and senior citizens of the county suffer from the lack of adequate, inexpensive, dependable transportation, according to organizers for the Washington County Community Action Organization. Bus service to isolated areas is limited, although service to population centers such as Beaverton and Tigard is more

extensive. Public transit to rural areas would provide travel to employment, essential services such as child care facilities, educational opportunities, retail stores, and medical services. Buses also allow access to job opportunities, participation in community affairs, and visiting friends.

Ideas such as Tri-Met operated mini-bus shuttles or school buses during off hours have been suggested. But in order to get expanded service, the rural residents of the county are being urged to turn out for the Tri-Met hearing and express their needs.

Petitions are now being distributed to many public places to give area residents an opportunity to endorse expanded bus services in their areas. Paul Alexander

Bos Para Nosotros

Los ciudadanos del condado de Washington que necesitan un sistema de transportacion publica a todos partes del condado, tendran la oportunidad a dar voz a delegados de Tri-Met a un reunion abierto al publico, en Hillsboro, el 3 de Junio a 1:30 p.m. en el Board of Commissioners Hearing Room en el Edificio Administracion del condado.

Muchos residentes rurales y jente de edad del condado sufren porque hay falta de una transportacion barata y segura, segun organizadores del condado de Washington C.A.O. El servicio autobus a regiones aisladas es limitado, aunque servicio a los centros de poblacion como Beaverton y Tigard es mas extensivo. El transito publico a regiones rurales proveeria

transportacion a los lugares de empleo, a los servicios importantes como facilidades para cuidar de los ninos, oportunidades educativas, a las tiendas, y servicios medicales. Los autobuses tambien dan acceso a oportunidades de empleo, participacion en la comunidad, y visitas con amigos.

Las ideas tal como Tri-Met manejado "mini bus shuttles", autobuses de las escuelas durante las horas despacias, han sido indicadas.

Ahora, hay peticiones distribuidas en muchos lugares publicos para dar a los residentes una oportunidad a indorse servicio autobus mas grande en sus regiones. Mas, servicio autobus es una exigencia del condado de Washington.

Taxes Para el Camino Del Condado

Una imposicion propuesta de impuesto para el sistema de carreteras sera en balota, en el eleccion primaria, Martes el 28 de Mayo. Proveeria tres millones por ano por 10 anos en fundos criticos por caminos del condado. La cuesta seria un promedio de 97 cents por \$1,000.00 valor de propiedad sobre periodo de 10 anos. Las ciudades del Condado de Washington recibiria aproximadamente \$580,000.00 por empleo, en caminos municipales, los demas (\$2,240,000) iria al sistema de carreteras del Condado.

El sistema de carreteras en condado de Washington ahora cubre 529 millas de caminos pavimentados y cubiertos con

grava, 194 puentes, y 91 cruces de ferrocarril.

Todavia con este sistema extensivo de caminos, el condado de Washington tiene la ultima posicion el la suma de dinero que es gastado por milla para mantenerse y mejorarse nuestros caminos. El condado de Multnomah tiene rentas publicas de \$7,474 de camino por milla, y el condado de Lane tiene \$6,668 por milla, mientras que el condado de Washington produce solamente \$1,823 por milla. Los caminos buenos questan dinero, y nadie debe quejarse de huecos o polvo, dado el problema financiero.

La parte mas grande de los dolares nuevos de impuesto, iria para ensanchar y mejor-

arse los caminos pavimentados que existen ahora. Las areas con problemas, tal como cubrir con grava y la restitucion de puentes darien los fundos mayores. Tambien, los proyectos como hacer rutas para bicicletas, y banquetas en rutas rurales serian fundado de la imposicion.

Cecenta y tres por cinto de los residentes del condado de Washington viven afuera de las ciudades. Ellos dependen de caminos del condado a llegar a sus lugares de trabajo, a los amigos y servicios sociales. El destino de la imposicion de caminos que viene es tan importante a los lectores del Rural Tribune.

D.M.

COUNTY RANKINGS

COUNTY	ROAD REVENUE	\$ PER MILE OF ROAD			
Marion	2,706,000	2,280			
Multnomah .	\$6,637,000	\$7,474	Jackson	2,435,000	2,397
Lane	9,522,000	6,668	Douglas	4,247,000	3,861
Clackamas . .	3,524,000	2,391	Washington .	2,007,000	1,823

County Problems

A proposed tax levy for the county road system will be on the primary election ballot on Tuesday, May 28. It would provide \$3 million per year for 10 years in badly needed funds for county roads. The cost would be an average of 97 cents per \$1,000 value of property over the ten year period. The cities of Washington County would receive approximately \$580,000 for use on city roads, the rest (\$2,240,000) would go to the county road system.

Washington County's road system now covers 529 miles of paved road, 572 miles of unpaved and graveled road,

194 bridges and 91 railroad crossings.

Yet with this extensive road system, Washington County ranks a distant last in the amount of money spent per mile to maintain and improve our roads. Multnomah County has \$7,474 of road revenue per mile of county road, and Lane County has \$6,668 per mile, while Washington County generates only \$1,823 per mile. Good roads cost money, and no one should complain about potholes or dust given the current financing problem.

The largest part of the new tax money would go to widening and improving exist-

ing paved roads. Problem areas such as paving gravel roads and replacement of bridges would get major funding. Also lesser-known projects like establishing bike paths and sidewalks on rural routes would be funded from the levy.

Sixty-three per cent of Washington County's residents live outside of the cities. They depend on county roads to reach their jobs, friends and social services. The fate of the upcoming road levy is vitally important to Rural Tribune readers.



Child Abuse

The Washington County Council on Child Abuse will present a two-day symposium May 14 and 15 at Pacific University in the University Center multi-purpose room. Members of the community who are interested in learning more about and helping to solve the social problem of the abused child are urged to attend. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 14, and the symposium will run morning and afternoon for the two days. There is a \$5 registration fee, which low income people can waive.

A wide range of professionals will speak on the legal and personal aspects of child abuse. The featured guest, who will appear May 15, is Ms. "Jolly K.", the founder of Parent's Anonymous, a self-help group for parents who cannot stop themselves from abusing their children. "Jolly K." was, herself, an abused child and then became a parent who lost control of herself and physically damaged her own children. She sought help for her condition but could not find it, and so she organized Parent's Anonymous as a method of reaching abusing parents.

The symposium will close with the participants seeking ways to organize aid for the abused child and his/her family.

Hard Times Ahead

Freeze Ends, Prices Leap

Most Americans will begin to pay more for a wide variety of goods when 32 months of wage and price controls end next month. Items making up one-third of the government's wholesale price index have remained controlled until the May 1 cut-off date.

Prices in such consumer products as processed food will be felt most quickly by shoppers. Leaps in prices in manufactured materials such as steel will take longer to reach the consumer, but will eventually show up at the cash register. Steel and other metals are expected to rise by over 10 per cent. They are critical because they make up the raw materials for many everyday products.

Sharp increases are expected in the prices of cigarettes, automobiles, home furnishings, all processed foods, and cans that contain everything from peas to beer.

As most consumers know, prices have already soared this year. During the first three months, the price index for the entire Gross National Product rose at a rate of 14.5 per cent, the steepest rate of inflation since the first quarter of 1951. And we can expect to see the cost of almost all of the canned and processed food on our grocer's shelves leap again very soon.

As shoppers pay more, the big companies who produce items and sell them to us are making higher and higher profits. Newsweek magazine reports "good to great first-quarter earnings for most companies." For instance, Safeway Stores saw profits jump 34.3 per cent from this time last year.

America's economic plight adds up to the fact that our dollars buy less while corporate manufacturers and retailers in most fields take in vastly higher profits.

Dell Martin

Help Out!

Forest Grove Public Health Department plans to give immunizations to pre-

schoolers at the United Church of Christ in Forest Grove, 2032 College Way. The first session will begin Thursday, June 6th, and will continue monthly. The Public Health nurses will need volunteers to help.

Forest Grove Public Health Department plans to give immunizations to pre-

Volunteer Co-ordinating Center at 1925 Pacific Ave. in Forest Grove or call 357-5422.

Owed To You By Law

Security Income

More than 300 persons living in Washington County are assumed to be eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits and are not receiving them. Recently an SSI Alert was held throughout the county, uncovering some of those eligible, but many still have not been located.

SSI is a nationwide program establishing a minimum income for the blind, aged (65 or over), and disabled. It is not Welfare or Social Security, but it is an entitlement and guarantee of a minimum level of income under public law, paid out of U.S. Treasury funds. At present, the federal minimum income level is \$140 for an individual and \$210 for a couple. SSI is aimed at people who have little or no regular cash income and who do not own much. In some cases however, such as with a blind or disabled person, more assets may be allowed if they are necessary to keep that person independent.

At a recent SSI workshop in Seattle the problems in locating eligible persons were discussed. Many older people haven't signed up because they hesitate to accept "welfare" — which SSI is not. They fear publicity or discrimination, not realizing that SSI is a legal entitlement. Many think they are ineligible, when in fact, they are eligible. One important thing to note is that no one can be informally denied SSI, unless it is by a supervisor. Even though it may appear that you are ineligible, you still have the right to apply and

your application must be processed, with a decision made. If it is turned down, and you still feel you are eligible, you have the right to appeal and have the matter handled by higher authorities.

One problem SSI has had is the slowness in processing applications. At the SSI workshop we were told that originally it was projected to take only eight days from the time a person applied until he received a check. However, in many cases it has taken months. Several reasons were given for the slowness — too many applications at once, confusion in the new system, etc. — but the projection is still for 10 to 30 days to receive a check.

If you have applied for SSI and haven't heard anything, don't assume that you were rejected. You should be notified of SSI's decision. One person in Washington county applied in February and at the end of April still hadn't heard anything, and so assumed he was ineligible. A phone call to the Social Security office revealed that he was, indeed, eligible and that his application was sitting quietly under many others.

Many complaints against SSI were aired at the workshop, and it seemed that most people had some: low amount of assets allowed (\$1500 for an individual, \$2250 for a couple); discrimination against couples (two individuals would get more than a couple); disabilities being disallowed (these are determined by the state according to national codes); no

funds to cover the waiting period. According to the workshop director, the only way to change SSI is to vote in new officials who will take an active part in seeing that this "building block" piece of legislation is supplemented more and more at the state and federal levels. The state of New York, for example, has supplemented SSI up to \$1,045.00 per month for an individual. Oregon supplements SSI to bring the amounts up only as far as the welfare standards.

You do not have to be a citizen of the U.S. to receive SSI, but you do have to be in the U.S. legally. A person who came in illegally and has been here seven years can legally become a resident without leaving the country.

Also stressed at the workshop was the fact that many elderly persons who are eligible for food stamps are not receiving them. People receiving Social Security and/or SSI are eligible for food stamps. It is estimated that only 20% of the aged, blind, and disabled that are eligible for food stamps are receiving them. Nationwide there may be 35 million people eligible who are not in the food stamp program.

Many attempts have been made in Washington County to locate these people. Seth Jackson conducted a four county Alert and was able to help identify many people who are eligible for SSI, but there are still many others left unfound. If you think that you may be eligible for SSI or know of someone who might be, contact Washington County Social Security office, 10700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale highway, Beaverton, phone 643-9610.

Judy Schilling

Sus Derechos

Dinero Asegurado

Es asumido que 300 personas que viven en el condado Washington son eligibles para los beneficios de Renta Seguridad Suplemental (SSI) y no los reciben. Recientemente, un Alerto SSI se paso por todo el condado, y descubrio algunos que son eligibles, pero hay muchos todavia que no han sido hallado.

El SSI es un programa nacional que establece una renta minima por los ciegos, jente de edad (65 o mas viejo), y incapacitados. No es Welfare o Seguridad Social, si no entitlamento y una garantia de un nivel minimo de renta bajo la ley publica, y se viene de los fondos de Tesoreria de los Estados Unidos. Al presente, el nivel minimo renta federal es \$140.00 por individuo, y \$210.00 por un par. El SSI se propone a la jente que tiene poco o ninguna renta regular y no posee mucho. Sin embargo, en algunos casos, tal como un ciego o un incapacitado, mas capital se puede ser permitido si es necesario para mantenerse independiente.

A un "workshop" reciente de SSI en Seattle, hubieron discusiones tocante a los problemas en hallando las personas eligibles. Muchas personas antiguas no han firmado, porque ellos vacilan a aceptar "welfare" — el cual SSI no es. Ellos temen la publicidad o perjuicio, no realizando que SSI es un entitlamento legal. Muchos creen que son ineligible, cuando de hecho, son eligibles. Una cosa importante a notar es que ninguno puede

ser negado informalmente, a menos que sea decision de un superintendente. Puede asumir que Ud. es ineligible, pero Ud. tiene el derecho de aplicar, y su aplicacion debe ser procesada, con una resolusion. Si es negativa, y Ud. todavia cree que es eligible, tiene derecho de peliar y el asunto manejado por las autoridades mas altos.

Una dificultad que tiene SSI es la lentitud en procesando las aplicaciones. Al "workshop" SSI nos estuvimos informados que era proyectado originalmente tener solamente ocho dias desde el tiempo que pidio una persona hasta que recibio un cheque. Sin embargo, en muchos casos, ha tomado meses. Varias razones fueron dadas para la lentitud — demasiado aplicaciones al mismo tiempo, hay confusion con el sistema nuevo, etc. pero la proyeccion todavia es por 10 a 30 dias para recibir un cheque.

Habian muchas quejas contra SSI que estuvieron publicadas en el "work shop", y parecia que la mayoría de jente tenian algunas: Suma baja de capital permitido (\$1,500.00 por un individuo, \$2,250.00 por un par); perjuicio contra los pares (dos individuos podrian obtener mas que un par), incapacidades siendo despermitidas (estas son determinados por el estado segun codas nacionales), ningunos fondos para cubrir el periodo esperando. Segun el director del "workshop", el solo modo de cambiar SSI es votar por

nuevos empleados publicos quien tomaran una parte activa en viendo que este "building block" sea suplementado mas y mas, al nivel de estado y federal. El estado de New York, por ejemplo, ha suplementado el SSI hacia arriba \$1,045.00 por mes por individuo. Oregon suplementa el SSI solamente hasta el estandar del Welfare. Ud. no necesita ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos para recibir SSI, pero Ud. necesita estar aqui legalmente. Una persona que vino ilegalmente y hace siete anos que esta aqui, puede ser legalmente un residente sin dejar el pais.

Tambien, una cosa dado enfasis en el "workshop" es el hecho que muchas jente de edad que son eligibles por estampillas de alimento no los reciben. La jente que reciben Seguridad Social y/o SSI son eligibles por estampillas de alimento. Hay calculo que solamente 20% del viejos, ciegos y incapacitados que son eligibles los reciben. Nacionalmente, puede ser que hay 35 millones de personas eligibles que no estan en el programa de estampillas de alimento.

Habian muchos ensayos en el condado de Washington para hallar estas personas. El Senor Seth Jackson condujo un Alerto en cuatros condados y se pudo ayudar en identificar muchas personas que eran eligibles para SSI pero hay mas jente toda via. Si Ud. piensa que sea eligible para SSI o conoce a alguien que pueda ser eligible, pongase Ud. en contacto con el oficio Seguridad Social del condado de Washington, 10700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway, Beaverton, telefono 643-9610.

CAO Meetings

CAO MEETING SCHEDULE

As part of its planning process, the Washington County Community Action Organization will hold a series of public meetings in various areas of the county. The CAP staff considers community participation in these meetings to be very important, since the programs attempt to respond to the needs of the community.

Two questions will be asked at each meeting: 1) Of the programs continuing next year, what would you change to make them more relevant? and 2) What programs/ideas could CAP operate to better fulfill your needs.

Schedule of Meetings

May 13th	Council on Aging, Hillsboro	1:30
May 14th	Gaston High School Library, Gaston	7:30
May 15th	Hillsboro City Hall, Hillsboro	7:30
	Tigard-Tualatin, V.S.I.	8:00
May 16th	Forest Grove - United Church Chapel	7:00
	2032 College Way	

CAP Survival

Support continues to grow for continuing the funding of the Community Action Programs and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The four Republican members of Congress who are responsible for anti-poverty legislation — Rep. Ouie (Minn.), Rep. Steiger (Wisc.), Sen. Taft (Ohio), and Sen. Javits (N.Y.) — now support Community Action. They have attempted to meet with President Nixon to voice their opinion that continuing the CAP program would be in his, the nation's and the Republican Party's best interests.

Most recently, Governor Mills E. Godwin of Virginia has joined 40 other governors from around the nation in urging the President to support continued federal funding of the anti-poverty programs. Without such backing, he said in a Letter to the President, Virginia would be unable to provide the "vital services" the programs provide. Godwin said that he fully supported legislation now before Congress which would continue federal funding for three more years.

Some 5,000 demonstrators rallied April 15 in front of city, federal and state offices in New York City to demand continued funding for OEO. "Fight poverty — not the poor," read many of the signs written in Spanish, Chinese and English. The 400 OEO funded Community Action Projects in New York City provide services for some 60,000 poor people.

And Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D., New York) chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus, recently announced that the caucus was mobilizing to fight for a three-year extension of the OEO programs. He said proposed cuts by the Nixon administration in the CAP programs would be a severe blow to the poor and Black people of the country.

D.M.

The War Goes On

Money For Death, Not Life

As President Nixon tries to cut off the \$300 million that the Office of Economic Opportunity spends yearly to help the nation's poor, he plans to spend ten times that much next year to keep the war in Vietnam alive. Congress has already given Mr. Nixon and the generals in the Pentagon \$1 billion for direct military aid to the Saigon government during this fiscal year. The President has requested another \$500 million in supplemental military aid for this year, and he wants \$1.5 billion to be spent in the

Vietnam war in fiscal 1975. That adds up to \$3 billion to be spent solely on military support for Saigon.

At the same time, the *Washington Post* has estimated that the U.S. government is spending more than \$1.5 million every day in Cambodia to support a government that seems unlikely to survive for more than another year. In other words, in six months our federal government will spend as much on war in Cambodia alone as it spends yearly on helping America's poor.

D.M.

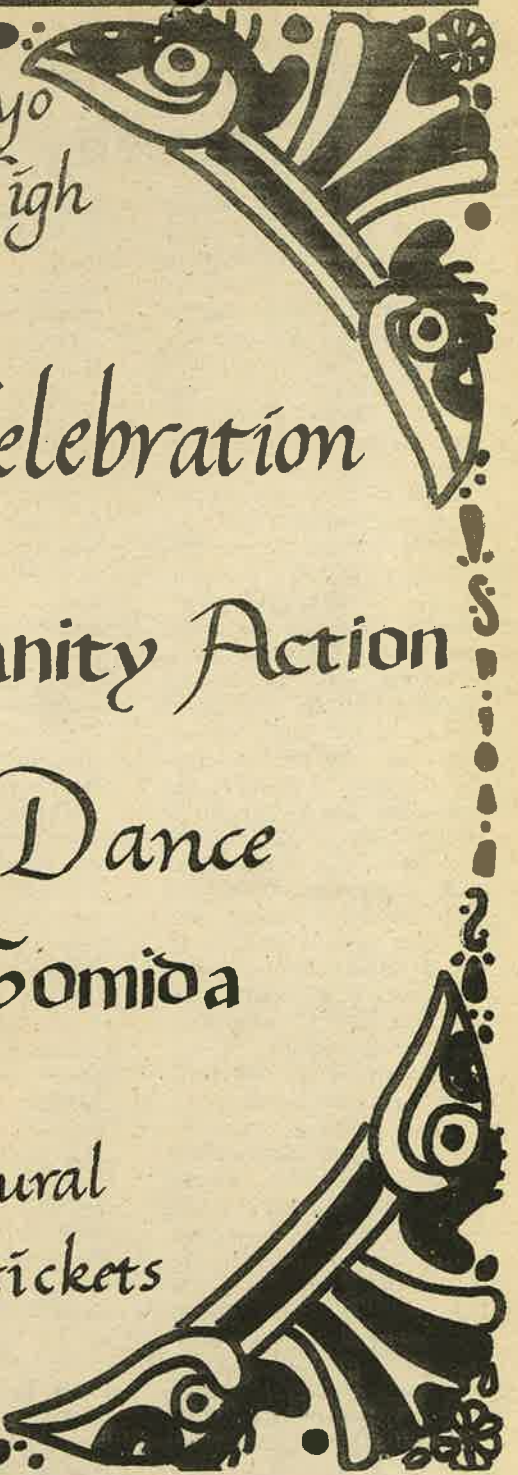


7:00 P.M., 17 Mayo
Hillsboro Senior High

Community Action Celebration Celebración de Community Action

Dinner & Dance Baile & Comida

Food by El Centro Cultural
Call WCCAO for tickets
por boletas hablé
648-6646



Misdemeanant Program

First in a series of articles on the Washington County Misdemeanant Program:

In September, 1973, the Washington County Court system had limited means of providing counseling and support services in alcohol and/or drug treatment, employment resources, vocational rehabilitation, and therapy for convicted adult misdemeanant offenders.

Sheriff Warren B. Barnes therefore sponsored a grant proposal that was accepted by the Oregon Law Enforcement Council (OLEC) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). As a result, funds became available to provide misdemeanants with a variety of services.

By January, 1974, Betty Taylor, Program Coordinator, had been working three months and brought together three professional counselors, one volunteer services coordinator and a secretary to form the Washington County Misdemeanant Program. The program was established to work with convicted adult misdemeanant offenders sentenced by the Washington County Courts: Circuit, Circuit, and Municipal.

By March, 1974, the work load was so demanding a practicum student was recruited from Portland State to manage the Work Alternatives portion of the program. 30 hours a week volunteer time was added to keep abreast of the volume of clerical work required of the increasing caseloads.

A person who is a misdemeanant has been convicted of a criminal offense. Examples of misdemeanor offenses are: driving under the influence of liquor (DUIL), sec-

ond degree theft (shoplifting), harassment and negotiating a bad check.

A person is placed on probation by the court at time of sentencing. Special conditions of probation could be a fine, attendance at Alcohol Information School (if the charge is alcohol-related), enrollment in a treatment program such as, alcohol or drug programs, vocational rehabilitation, therapy, participation in a work alternative doing volunteer work for a community service agency in lieu of jail time.

The three counselors, working on a one-to-one basis, develop individualized treatment programs for clients using available community resources. In addition to regular contacts with clients, the counselors may arrange for clients to receive special counseling, assistance in job placement and on occasion, facilitate entry of a client into a live-in alcohol treatment center or arrange for out-patient treatment. Visiting clients in their homes can give the counselors a better understanding of their clients.

In four months, the Washington County Misdemeanant Program has worked with 100 misdemeanant probationers, 28 work alternative assignments and eight work release clients. Before sentencing, the Judges often want a fair and impartial pre-sentence investigation about an offender's family, job, emotional stability and physical health. The counselors have completed eighteen pre-sentence investigations and reports, assisting the judges in giving appropriate sentences.

With the counselor's case loads now increased to an average of 35 each by May 1,

there is a need for volunteers to work with misdemeanant probationers.

Volunteers attempt to become the offender's friend, gaining the client's trust and inspiring him. In the one-to-one relationship, the volunteer becomes an advocate for the probationer, aiding him in overcoming problems, being a source of support in time of need. The volunteers are assisted by one of the professional probation counselors besides providing one-to-one relationships with clients.

Volunteers can assist the misdemeanant program through the management of work alternatives, investigating and validating information, clerical needs, developing community resources used in the offender's treatment program, facilitating group counseling, transportation and occasional babysitting (i.e. while client is job hunting or in court). Volunteers choose the type of participation they want.

All volunteers will participate in a meaningful five-part training experience that will allow them to better understand the county's criminal justice system and its offenders. This will include experiences with a law enforcement agency, gathering information for a pre-sentence investigation, viewing a court hearing where sentence is pronounced and participating in a client interview with a probation counselor.

Presently there is a great need for volunteers, both men and women. If you would like to become a part of this growing and exciting service to the Washington County court system call Stormee Swanson, coordinator of volunteer services (640-3418) for further information.

Next: Misdemeanant case histories where volunteers could be of help.

Stormee Swanson

Youth Services

The Youth Services Center, located at 1925 Pacific Ave. in Forest Grove, was formally established on March 1, 1974. The Center, directed by Joan McCumby, is the first in western Washington County. The Center's approach is designed to help young people to organize, plan and be involved in activities, discussion groups, counseling and helping each other.

The Youth Services Center sponsored a community conference that was held on Saturday, April 20th. Prob-

lems of this community and their possible causes was the topic of discussion. The meeting closed with consideration of possible solutions or programs that the Center could work toward. Task groups are now being set up to explore problems and work on the possible solutions. The community is strongly urged to take part in the Center's services and in its further development. For more information about the Center and its task groups please call 357-4712 or 357-5422 or drop in any time.



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