

Merry Christmas & Feliz Navidad!!

## Publishers Attack Colegio Newspaper

On October 23 the Mid-Willamette Valley Manpower Consortium Board of Directors voted not to fund two CETA project proposals submitted by Colegio Cesar Chavez. The proposal would have funded Project Adelante—to recruit students for the Colegio Cesar Chavez, in Mt. Angel—and a Bilingual Newspaper Project which would train students to produce a monthly bilingual newspaper.

Although the Board of Directors usually follow the CETA planning council's recommendations for funding of Title VI projects, they did not concur with the Planning Council in these two cases. Considering the Bilingual Newspaper Project separately, they heard objections to the project from members of the Oregon Newspaper Publisher's Association, and subsequently vetoed the project.

Present at the Board meeting were publishers from the Polk County

Itemizer, the Silverton Appeal-Tribune, the McMinnville News-Register, and Roger Williams, Executive Director of the Oregon Newspaper Publisher's Association ONPA. Also present were six County Commissioners representing Polk, Yamhill, and Marion Counties, who are members of the CETA Board of Directors. Some of these commissioners were seeking re-election at that time.

During the meeting, Mr. Williams spoke in opposition to funding the Colegio's Bilingual Newspaper Project, stating that the ONPA was concerned with the "lack of training" provided by the project, since the Colegio is not yet accredited (although it is a candidate for accreditation). He further stated that he felt the Colegio's staff was not sufficiently trained to provide good training for journalism students.

Paper misses CETA funds

Cont'd. page 6 column 3

## Las Relaciones Se Empeoran en las Fronteras

Mas que un million de Mexicanos ilegales cruzan la frontera a los US cada año. Sus tratados aqui, y sus efectos en la economía de los US estan sujetos a que continuen las relaciones estrechas entre Mexico y Estados Unidos. Recientemente cerca de las ciudades fronterizas en El Paso, 6 1/2 millas de cerca propuesta por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización se ha dado a conocer el mas reciente simbolo en las tensas relaciones de los paises.

Paul Moreno, Representante del Estado en El Paso, Texas y Presidente de la Legislatura Mexico-Americana, es el topico de algunas publicaciones que descreditan la creacion de la cerca. El dijo, "La creacion de la cerca no creara nada pero animadamente y porque alli esta significa desconfianza y sospecha. Nostros estamos todavia con la lata sobre nuestros hombros, si así lo quieren llamar, la instalación de la cerca es un insulto indirecto a nuestros sentimientos en cultura y herencia."

Alfonso velarde, es el Director Regional de la Conferencia Católica de Servicios para Refugiados Migrantes en el Sureste y también el hombre que es conocido como el que nombro a la cerca "Cortina de la Tortilla". el dijo que "esto ha in-

vocado un gran trato a sentimientos por ambos lados de la frontera porque los sentimientos de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos estan ya en muy baja decadencia. Esto sera usado para ilustrar que los Estados Unidos es el gran gigante del Norte." Cuando el nombro la cerca Cortina de la Tortilla, dijo "Intente nacer una comparación con la tortilla Mexicana, en eso pense que la cerca iba a ser muy delgada, muy flexible y los Mexicanos iban directamente a comerla. Ellos encontrarían un camino para subirla y rodearla."

Oficiales del Servicio de Inmigración enfatizan que la cerca no significa un cambio el la poliza porque han habido cercas a lo largo de la frontera por mas de 20 años. Esta cerca sin embargo sera diferente a ambas en cuanto a construcción y localidad. La cerca sera constuida sobre una pared que actualmente esta sentada sobre la frontera del Paso Texas. Sera construida en dos secciones. La primera, una banda de metal parcido al emparillado, la segunda, una cerca de engrane inclinada hacia el lado Mexicano y designada a tambalearse, haciendola mas difícil de brincar.

Hasta esta fecha en 1978, la

continued on page 7

# The Rural Tribune

Volume 6, Number 9

Published Monthly

November/December 1978



## Children's Party Planned

Planeacion de las Fiestas

Navidenas para los Ninos

El segundo año para la fiesta de Navidad de los niños del Condado de Washington será el próximo día 20 de Diciembre en la escuela secundaria Poynter de Hillsboro. Esta es la segunda fiesta de esta clase que la patrocinan varias Organizaciones de este Condado. Las Organizaciones que estan trabajando este año en dicho evento son las siguientes: Acción de la Comunidad del Condado Washington; Ayuda Legal para Migrantes; Asistencia Pública y de Emergencia; La Oficina de Traductores; Servicios Legales de Oregon y Cuidado; (BEWARE).

La programación en el citado evento contiene lo siguiente: La proyección de dos películas y cinco diferentes piñatas las cuáles seran distribuidas en varios grupos, de acuerdo a la edad de los niños y de los adultos. El Coordinador de esta fiesta es el Sr. Jesus Lopez quien espera al igual que todos que este año la fiesta navideña para los niños tenga tanto éxito como el año pasado y que los niños reciban parte de los juguetes que se han donado.

Estamos todavia recibiendo donaciones de dinero y de juguetes si usted desea contribuir a esta causa que les dara felicidad a los niños de nuestro condado, entonces envíe sus donaciones a la Oficina de CAP situada en 245 SE 2nd., Hillsboro, Or. Todas estas Organizaciones les deseamos que pasen una felices fiestas navidenas.

Gracias por su cooperación.

The second annual Christmas party for the children of Washington County will be held on December 20, at Poynter Jr. High School in Hillsboro.

This is the second party of its kind to be held by various Washington County organizations. According to the sponsors the Christmas party will provide a day of Christmas songs, presents, tree decorating and a visit from Santa Claus for about 300 children.

The Christmas party will be possible through contributions, either toys or cash, made to Washington County Community Action Organization, Hillsboro, Or. 97123.

The Organizations responsible for this years event are: WCCAO, Chicano Literary Arts Projects, Migrant Legal Aid, Migrant Education, Welfare Hotline, Translation Bureau, Oregon Legal Services and BEWARE. Steve Rembecki

WCCAO  
546 E. Baseline  
Hillsboro, Or.  
97123

Non-profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 129  
Hillsboro, Ore.

Postal Customer, Local

# FACTS & DATES

## OPEN HOUSE PLANNED

The Washington County Community Action Organization will hold an open house December 13, from 2 to 5 P.M. in their new location at 245 S.E. Second. All are invited to attend and see WCCAO's new facilities. For further information contact Gerry Nutt at 648-6646. □

## FOOD NETWORK FORMING

An alternative food system network is planned for the Northwest to serve producers, distributors, food co-ops and natural food stores, reports Robert Grott, co-manager of Hope Food Co-op in Forest Grove.

Grott said that interest in the network was expressed last month at the 1978 Annual Northwest Alternative Food System Conference in Olympia. The Northwest regional network will include Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

The purpose of the network will be like that of a trade association, said Grott, who is also a member of the steering committee of interested people who are planning the structure of the network.

The network will provide consumer and nutrition information, aid communications between members regarding products and suppliers, technical assistance for small co-ops in distribution and bookkeeping, and will help start new food co-ops. The steering committee is already publishing a newsletter called "Proven-der".

One full-time staff person will probably be hired to carry out the network's functions, said Grott. That person will be paid by dues from network members.

The steering committee will meet this month in Portland to draft a proposal for the structure of the network. Later a regional founding assembly will be held so that members may approve the proposals of the committee.

Caren Caldwell

Volume 6, Number 8 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and is funded by the Community Services Administration of the federal government. There is no charge for The Rural Tribune. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to low income and minority people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 276 E. Main, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinion of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration.

Project Director . . . . . Don Patch  
Editor . . . . . Judy Schilling  
Staff . . . . . Annette Bromberg,  
Caren Caldwell  
Translators . . . . . Washington County  
Translator's Bureau  
Kristin Ludwig  
Staff

Photos . . . . . Staff  
Illustrations by Blas Lopez

## WCCAO BOARD MEETING DECEMBER 13, 1978

Washington County Community Action Organizations Board of Directors will meet on December 13, 1978 in Hillsboro City Hall, at 5:30 P.M.

The purpose of the meeting includes; accepting the agencies annual audit, approving WCCAO mission statement, and the selection of representatives from the private sector.

Any interested person is encouraged to attend WCCAO Board meetings and become familiar with its purpose and functions. Time is set aside each Board meeting for comments from the audience on any subject relevant to WCCAO its programs and operations. □

## DECEMBER 1, MARKS FOOD STAMP CHANGE

A major change in the food stamp program is about to be instituted throughout Oregon. As of December 1 people will no longer have to pay cash in order to participate in the food stamp program.

This elimination of the purchase price is a major reform of the Food Stamp Act of 1977. It will cut administrative costs by as much as \$50,000 each month, according to Keith Putman, Administrator of Adult and Family Services. It will also make food stamp benefits available to many eligible families who have been unable to afford to buy their food stamps in the past.

The amount of food stamps a household receives is based on the number of persons in the household. For example, a single person receives \$54 in food stamps, a family of four receives \$182. The price each household pays for their stamps is based on their income and various expenses such as medical costs and child care. The maximum purchase price for a single individual is \$44 and \$158 for a family of four.

For many households, the purchase price is high enough to prevent them from buying their stamps, therefore denying them the benefits to which they are entitled. This problem has particularly affected elderly people and low income working people who often have to pay the maximum amount for their stamps.

Under the new regulations each household will receive only the "bonus" amount of stamps, which is the difference between the purchase price and the total food stamp allotment. A single person who now pays \$44 for \$54 of stamps will simply receive \$10 in food stamps.

The Welfare Hotline is available to answer questions and help with problems relating to the food stamp program and to welfare. The Hotline is open Monday through Friday from 12:00 until 4:00 p.m. The phone number is 648 - 0513. □



## OFS Lobbies For Rates Reform

A new utility rate proposed by Oregon Fair Share could save the average residential ratepayer \$100 to \$200 a year in utility bills. Fair Share, a citizen action group, is suggesting a rate schedule which would reduce the electric and gas rates by about one-third for the amount of energy believed necessary for basic residential energy needs each month.

Members of the newly-organized Fair Share Washington County Chapter will meet with county legislators to urge support of the Fair Share rate bill to be introduced in the Legislature in January. Fair Share chapters in Clackamas and Multnomah Counties and other Oregon communities are conducting similar meetings to lobby for utility rate reform.

Fair Share contends that the current utility rate structure is unfair especially for residential users on low or fixed incomes. "We just can't find justification for 116 per-cent increase in PGE's rates since 1973," explained one Fair Share organizer. The group is in favor of "inverting" or reversing the current system where industrial users pay the lowest rates while consuming the largest amount of energy. Fair Share believes that residential customers should not be penalized for less usage by paying higher rates.

Changes in the utility rate structure can be enacted either by the state Legislature or the Public Utilities Commissioner, Charles Davis. Because efforts to win Davis' support for the Fair Share rate have not been successful, the group plans to take its proposal to the Legislature in January. Lobbying efforts so far show 20 percent of the legislators pledged to support the Fair Share utility rate bill. One supporter is Governor Bob Straub who endorsed the principles of the Fair Share rate this fall. His successor, Victor Atiyeh is reported to be against the Fair Share rate.

Eighty per cent of the utilities in Oregon are privately owned and operated. In Washington State, where electricity costs half as much as in Oregon, 80 per cent of the

## ENERGY PROGRAM BEGINS WEATHERIZING

WCCAO Energy Program will be back in full swing beginning December 4th. According to Project Coordinator Pam Trexler, a full crew will again be working to weatherize low-income family and individual homes.

Those interested in participating in this program are encouraged to call 640 - 3800.

Currently there are approximately 30 such jobs awaiting the crews which should take approximately one month to accomplish. □

utilities are public. Ratepayers in public utility districts such as the one in Forest Grove pay rates almost 40 percent below those charged customers of private utilities. In spite of these differences in rates, a measure to form public utility districts failed on the November 7 ballot.

Other states have adopted utility rate reforms similar to the Fair Share proposal. In California, a "Lifeline" system which charges residential customers a lower rate than industrial customers has been in effect since 1975. Fair Share organizers quote California officials who say that the reform has had no adverse effect on the state's economy. Fourteen other states have adopted various types of rate reform which benefit residential customers.

Opponents of the Fair Share rate proposal contend that it is discriminatory and upsets the current "cost of service" balance. In a recent Oregon Journal interview, PGE President Robert Short explained that the system used to deliver electricity to industries is ten times cheaper than the system used to deliver power to the private user.

Oregon Fair Share is an independent, non-profit citizen action group organized in January, 1977. The group's 10,000 members lobby for action on community and state concerns, often employing unusual and dramatic techniques. (For example, Fair Share members in Lents gave several city commissioners chances to ride inflatable life rafts across the area's huge, rain-filled potholes.)

Over 30 church, senior-citizen and other special interest groups and individuals organized the new Fair Share chapter in Washington County. Nearly 900 families belong and are concentrating their efforts on utility rate reform, the organization's number one issue. Other concerns such as taxes, insurance rates, health care costs will be chosen for action by the local chapters. Membership information is available from the Fair Share headquarters at 519 SW Third, Portland.

Catherine Strong

# Cambio en Marzo Marca Independencia

El Centró de Salud conocido como la Clínica Virginia Garcia, después de tres años de servicios y operaciones médicas, se cambiara en marzo proximo (1979). El nuevo director Ejecutivo Sr. Cipriano Slazar, promote extender mas las facilidades del cuidado de la salud y aumentar el servicio de los pacientes. La nueva clínica va a estar situada en la esquina de la calle 12 No. 85 en Cornelius, Oregon.

La nueva facilidad entre en otra era en la historia de la clínica. Al fin de este año la clínica habra rompido a veces su tormentosa relacion con la Clínica Salud de la Familia de Woodburn, el cuerpo administrativo que controla ambas clínicas la de Woodburn y la de Cornelius. La Clínica Virginia Garcia sera una Incorpora-

ción Independiente, que partira sus fondos econmicos que antes compartiera con las dos clínicas. Esta particióndejará a la clínica Virginia Garcia con aproximadamente \$250,000 de un total que es \$528,000. La otorgación del dinero del HEW durará por dos años, asegurando así la continuación de todas las operaciones de la clínica. La decisión de manejarse sola o por si misma significa que la clínica tendrá un control total de sus estatutos y crecer mas en el futuro.

Profesando un sentido a la salud en el compo o en las areas rurales, Salazar estuvo 4 años en el Norte de California, desarrollando 3 clínicas rurales de salud en tres condados diferentes. Al venir a Oregon y a la Clínica Virginia Garcia, el Sr. Slazar desea trabajar muy cerca y muy den-

tro en la comunidad.

Después de tres años de estrechos e inadecuados cuartos, las nuevas facilidades serán un gran alivio. Los planos incluyes de 6 a 7 cuartos completos para exámenes en lugar de los 3 cuartos inadecuados que tienen ahora, una farmacia un laboratorio completo en lugar del laboratorio parcial que tiene ahora y facilidad de estacionamiento para los clientes. Existe también un cuarto para expansiones adicionales además de que el Sr. Salazar aumentara el personal y las demandas de los pacientes eran satisfechos. Como dijo el Dr. Greg Mecklem "que si tuvieran el doble de cuartos que ahora tienen entonces sería también el doble de pacientes atendidos". La sala de espera sera extendida considerablemente, esta situación ayudará especialmente en la temporada en que los migrantes aparecen por esta región cuando mas de 50 pacientes diariamente son atendidos en la Clínica.

La voz de Salazar concierne sobre

todo en el uso de los pesticidas y en los efectos de dichos pesticidas en la temporada de los trabajos de migrantes como confeso el Doctor la profesion médica tiene muy poca infracción en esta área. Salazar planea tener un seminario por tres dias referente a los efectos de los pesticidas para que el personal este relacionado con este servicio de salud en esta area.

Se ha pensado que muchas de los sintomas de la gripe se deban atribuir a los efectos de los pesticidas.

El Control y Manejamiento local de la Clínica Virginia Garcia y las facilidades actuales elevan el gardo en el cuidado de la salud disponible a los migrantes de esta Comunidad y a lo largo de toda la siguiente temporada. Nosotros Tribuna Rural aplaudimos a todos aquellos que han necho posible y a todas las personas que sufrieron en los tre años pasados en las limitaciones de la clínica.

Evan Kaesar



This portrait of Virginia Garcia hangs in the waiting room of the VG Health Clinic.



Pictured above is Cipriano Salzar discussing the planned move of the Virginia Garcia Memoria Health Clinic in March.

## Reforma del Acta de las Estampillas de Comida

Un gran cambio en el programa de estampillas de comida será instituido por todo el estado de Oregon. A partir del 1 de Diciembre, la gente no tendrá que pagar en efectivo para participar en el programa de las estampillas de comida. Esta eliminación en el precio de la compra es una gran reforma en el Acta de 1977. Esto cortará fondos administrativos de \$50,000. cada mes, de acuerdo con el Sr. Keith Putman, Administra-

dor de Servicios Familiares para Adultos. Tambien hara posible beneficios en las estampillas de comida a personas que en el pasado no habían podido pagar el costo de las estampillas. La cantidad de estampillas que una persona recibe es basada en el número de personas que viven en la casa Por ejemplo: Una persona recibe si es soltera \$54 de estampillas, una familia de 4 miembros recibe \$182.

continued on page 8

## March Move Marks Independence

The Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Clinic after three years of operation will be moving into new quarters in March 1979. New executive director Cipriano Salazar promises expanded health care facilities doubling present service to patients. The new clinic is going to be just around the corner from the old at 85 12th Street, Cornelius, Oregon.

The new facility ushers in another year in the clinic's history. As of the end of this year, the clinic will have severed its often stormy relationship with the Salude de la Familia, the administrative body that controlled both the VGHC and Woodburn clinics. Virginia Garcia will become an independent corporation splitting the funds formerly shared by the two clinics. This split will leave Virginia Garcia with approximately \$250,000 of the total \$528,000. The HEW grant will run for two more years assuring the continued operation of Virginia Garcia. The decision to go it alone means that the Virginia Garcia clinic will have total control of its future status and growth.

The new executive director, Cipriano Salazar introduced himself as a "Chicano who makes no bones about it, and is proud of it." Professing a deep commitment to rural health care, Salazar spent four years in Northern California developing three separate rural health care clinics in three counties. In coming to Oregon and the VGHC, Salazar expects to work closely with the community.

After three years of tight and in-

adequate quarters the new facilities will be a relief. Plans include six or seven fully equipped exam rooms instead of the three inadequately equipped exam rooms of the previous facility, a pharmacy, a full lab instead of the partial lab of before, and parking facilities. There is also room for additional expansion and Salazar foresees more staff as funding and patient demands allow. Staff doctor Greg Mecklem says "twice as many rooms means twice as many patients treated." The waiting room time for patients will be cut considerably, a situation especially helpful during migrant season when up to fifty patients a day will need to be treated.

Salazar voiced concern over the use of pesticides and the effects of pesticides on migrant workers. As the staff doctor confessed, "the medical profession has little information on this area." Salazar plans to hold a three day seminar on the effects of pesticides for staff to upgrade health care services in this area. It is thought that many flu symptoms may in fact be attributable to the effects of pesticides.

Local control and management of the VGHC and the expanded facilities will raise the standard of health care available to the migrant community and the community at large this coming season. We at the Rural Tribune applaud all those that have made this possible by suffering through the past three years on the limited available resources.

Evan Kaesar

# ADVOCACY

**BATTERED WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROGRAM**  
640-1171 24 hrs. / day  
Provides information and referral, counseling, support, etc. for battered women. Shelter home for emergency housing.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION** 648-6646  
245 S. 2nd  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Community Action has the following programs: Emergency Services (emergency help with food, clothing, utilities, I & R); Emergency Shelter House; Welfare Hotline & Drop-in Center (help with food stamps, welfare, Social Security, SSI); Translators Bureau; Rural Awareness Project (Rural Tribune, herb book, Print Media Resources Center); Dentures Program; Pyramid Skills Exchange; RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program); VISTA Projects; Community Food and Nutrition Program (gleaning, advocacy & nutrition information); Head Start; Information on Tenant Organizing and housing issues.

Not all programs are located at the above office. Call for further information or referral.

**WELFARE HOTLINE AND DROP-IN CENTER** 648-0513  
276 E. Main (upstairs)  
Hillsboro Noon-4/M-F  
Information on Welfare, Food Stamps, Social Security, SSI. Mediation, support, representation at hearings.

# SELF-HELP

**PYRAMID SKILLS EXCHANGE** 640-4814  
331 S.E. Baseline  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
Non-monetary bartering system to exchange skills, services and goods for needed skills, services or goods.

**GLEANING PROJECT** 648-6646  
245 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Low income people can pick enough fruits and vegetables for a winter's supply for themselves and for an "adopted" senior or disabled person at no cost.

# HOUSING

**HOUSING ADVOCATE** 648-6646  
245 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Information, organizing and individual help with landlord/tenant problems.

**HOUSING AUTHORITY OF WASH. CO.** 648-8511  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
Section 8 and Section 23 programs provide subsidies for rental units for low-income, sr. citizens, disabled persons. Long waiting list.

# WOMEN

**BATTERED WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROGRAM**  
Hillsboro 640-1171  
24 hrs./7 days a week  
Emergency housing for battered women and their children. Counseling, advocacy, support services. Confidentiality and protection.

# CHILD CARE

**A CHILD'S PLACE** 648-8413  
951 S.E. 13th  
Hillsboro 7-6/M-F  
Bilingual, alternative child care for 3-5 yr. olds. Reading readiness, number skills, other skills necessary for school readiness.

**CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION** 648-8951  
326 N. E. Lincoln  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Subsidized day care for low-income employed, non-welfare persons. Information & referral about day care and babysitting available in Washington County.

**LATCH KEY** 648-8413  
951 S.E. 13th  
Hillsboro 7-6/M-F  
Bilingual care, before and after school, for 6-14 yr. olds. Crafts, physical activities, school readiness program. Snacks and lunch served. Fee based on ability to pay.

**WEST TUALITY CHILD CARE SERVICES** 357-7121 or 648-0838  
2221 19th Ave.  
Forest Grove  
Serves entire County. Programs include: 3 day care centers in Forest Grove, Aloha, Garden Home, open M-F, 6:30-6 p.m. Preschool co-ops located in Forest Grove and Beaverton open 2 days a week; Childrise support program for families and caregivers provides child care placement, I & R, resource library, newsletter, etc. Call for details.

# COUNSELING

**YOUTH CONTACT** 640-4222  
107 S.E. 2nd Ave.  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Peer group counseling for both youth and parents. Self-help group to maintain responsible life styles, improve family relationships. Individual and family counselling. Sliding fee scale.

**LUTHERAN FAMILY SERVICES** 646-0602  
7400 S.W. Schools Ferry Rd.  
Beaverton 8-5/M-F  
Counseling of all types: group, individual, marital, family, parent effectiveness, contract groups, classes etc. Sliding fee after first appointment. Also operates Family Assistance Crisis Team (FACT), 24-hour crisis intervention.

**METROPOLITAN FAMILY SERVICES** 648-0753  
107 S.E. 2nd, Rm. 5  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
Provides individual, family, marriage counselling. Volunteer recruitment, Big Brother and Big Sister program for Wash. Co. Also has special project providing Homemaker service and counselling for Hillsboro school district families with elementary age children having behavioral and other adjustment problems. Includes play therapy for ages 4 and up. 24 hour answering service. Operates volunteer-run telephone reassurance program for shut-ins.

**FAMILY ASSISTANCE CRISIS TEAM (FACT)** 648-7811  
Crisis assistance provided 24 hrs. a day, 7 days a week. FACT team members will come to the home or counsel over the phone. No charge.

# LEGAL

**METROPOLITAN PUBLIC DEFENDERS** 640-3413  
107 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
Legal assistance and related services for low income clients involved in criminal cases. Must be approved by court as eligible.

**OREGON FARMWORKERS LEGAL SERVICES** 640-4770  
107 S.E. 2nd, Room 18  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Legal services for low income people, especially for farmworkers, both migrant and settled. Free of charge. Civil cases only.

**TEL-LAW** 248-0705  
10-8/M-F  
Noon-6/Sat-Sun  
Free legal information on tape. 38 tapes available to callers, not to replace legal advice of lawyers. Listing of topics available by sending self-addressed, stamped envelope to Tel-Law at 1776 S.W. Madison, Portland, 97205.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY LEGAL SERVICES** 648-7163  
107 S.E. 2nd, Room 17  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Legal assistance for low income persons having administrative problems (with Welfare, Food Stamps, SSI, employment, etc.), consumer problems, housing, insurance, personal injury, or other non-criminal legal problems. No domestic cases. Call for appointment. Must meet income guidelines.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH** 648-8636  
451 S. 1st, Suites 100-400  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
Alcohol, drug, mental and emotional health counseling and referral agency for outpatient care in other clinics; diversion program; commitment program. 24 hr. crisis intervention service. Information, referral for people with developmental delay, retardation, etc.

**ALCOHOL COUNSELING SERVICE** 357-9573  
1933 Pacific Ave.  
Forest Grove 8-5/M-F  
Provides bilingual individual, group and family counseling, alcohol classes, information and referral, advocacy, liaison.

**CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION** 648-8951  
326 N.E. Lincoln  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Counseling for families, children or unwed mothers, foster care contacts, adoptions. Also a referral agency for counseling in other clinics if needed.

**YOUTH SERVICES CENTER** 357-5437  
1925 Pacific Ave.  
Forest Grove 8:30-5:30/M-F  
Big brother and big sister program available to low income families in western Wash. Co. For jr. high and high school ages, rap groups, recreational activities. Free preventative counseling, alcohol education and counselling, parent education classes. "Kids for Hire" program provides information and referral between kids and employers.

# CALL FOR EDUCATION

**WASHINGTON COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE** 648-8706  
2448 S.E. TV Hwy.  
Hillsboro  
Education services in areas of agriculture, family living, 4-H and youth, gardening, estate planning, consumerism. Classes and correspondence courses. Citizen's participation groups

**PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE** 244-6111  
Main Campus: 1200 S.W. 49th Ave.  
Portland  
Rock Creek Center: 645-4461  
17705 N.W. Springville Rd.  
Portland  
Forest Grove Center: 357-6111 or 648-9828  
1925 Elm St.  
Adult Basic Education (catalog available): GED preparation and testing, English, Spanish, group or individual learning, counseling, occupational program, courses for senior citizens.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY HEAD START** 648-6646  
Main office: 245 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro  
Sunset Center: 17625 N.W. Cornell Rd., Beaverton  
Cornelius Center: 261 S. 11th  
Cornelius  
Bilingual educational program for preschool children 4-6 yrs. old (depending on area) for low income or special needs children. Developmental, medical, dental, hearing, vision, screening and supportive services provided.

**MIGRANT EDUCATION** 641-7191  
Wash. Co. ESD  
14150 N.W. Science Park Dr.  
Portland 9-5/M-F  
Provides educational and supportive social services, such as bilingual, bicultural education, tutoring, emergency health services, vision screening, some aid to buy glasses. Aid for school supplies. Free for children of low-income active and settled migrant families (Chicano and Anglo), ages K-12.

**A CHILD'S PLACE** 648-8413  
951 S.E. 13th  
Hillsboro  
Bilingual, bicultural alternative education for ages 3-14. Fee based on ability to pay.



**WASHINGTON COUNTY COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICE** 645-5112  
P.O. Box 5129  
Aloha, Or. 97005  
Many books (mostly paperbacks) are available by mail to elderly, handicapped and shut-in persons as well as all rural boxholders. Catalog available. Library services available to nursing homes. Large print and cassette materials for visually handicapped.



# SPECIAL ED.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM** 646-3151  
12470 S.W. 1st  
Beaverton  
Medical, psychological, social team evaluation is available for children with academic & developmental delay, learning disabilities, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, etc. Referral for therapy if needed. Sliding fee scale based on ability to pay. Also for young adults. Serves all of Washington County.

All public school systems are required to provide free appropriate schooling for children with special needs in accordance with 94-142 legislation. They should be able to provide adequate information and help.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH** 648-8636  
451 S. 1st, Suites 100-400  
Hillsboro 8:30-5/M-F  
24-hour emergency assistance number: 648-8636. Referral agency for people with developmental disabilities, developmental delay, or mental retardation, both children and adults. This agency can refer people to free special education programs, psychiatric care, medical assessment, possible income resources or employment possibilities, based on a total needs assessment. Good contact agency for information for people with special needs.

**SPECIAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT** 641-7191  
Wash. Co. ESD 641-7191, ex 212  
14150 N.W. Science Park Dr.  
Portland 8-5/M-F  
Screening, diagnosis and therapy for children with speech, hearing and visual perception problems. Mobile speech and hearing van. No charge.

**EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM**  
Wash. Co. ESD 641-7191, ex 285  
14150 N.W. Science Park Dr.  
Portland 8-5/M-F  
Education program for kindergarten age children with severe developmental lags. Includes screening of non-school children for motor, speech, language, vision and cognitive skills impairment. Apply in November for January screening tests.

# OR HELP

## JOBS

## RIDES

## SENIORS

### MEDICAL

**VIRGINIA GARCIA MEMORIAL HEALTH CENTER**  
142 N. 11th  
Cornelius  
648-3615  
or 648-1455  
9-6/M-F  
Provides primary medical services to anyone who needs medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. Bilingual staff.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
Administration Bldg. 648-8881  
150 N. 1st  
Hillsboro  
8-12, 1-5/M-F  
Services for infants and children: immunization, Medichex, Well Child, Child Development program; Prenatal; Family Planning; Medical Clinical Services: environmental, sanitation inspections; Senior programs: Home-maker service, Outreach programs, Keep Well Clinics; Community Nursing services. Fee based on ability to pay.

**SPEECH & HEARING DIAGNOSTIC & THERAPY CENTER**  
Wash. Co. ESD 641-7191  
14150 N.W. Science Park Dr.  
Portland  
8-5/M-F  
Screening, evaluation, education program and referral for treatment and therapy for children ages kindergarten through high school. No charge.

**DENTAL AID FOR CHILDREN**  
233 E. Baseline 648-7595  
Hillsboro 9-12, 1-5/M-F  
Information, examinations, restorative and preventive dentistry, fluoride, extractions. \$1 fee to children 3 through high school (must be still enrolled in high school) from low-income families who are not on welfare. Application required, emergencies receive immediate attention. Token fee.

**TEL-MED** 248-9855  
10-8/M-F  
Noon-6/Sat-Sun  
Free health and medical information on tape. Listing of 250 topics available from 2188 S.W. Park Place, Portland, 97205. Send self-addressed stamped envelope.

**PACIFIC UNIVERSITY OPTOMETRY CLINIC** 640-1732  
Jefferson Hall, Pacific University  
Forest Grove 9-6/M, W, F  
8-6/Th.  
Some eye care services offered at reduced rates. \$25-36 for examination. 25% discount to seniors over 65 and to totally disabled persons for eye exam. Call for appointment.

**MULTNOMAH-WASHINGTON COUNTY CETA** 640-1781  
Adult Program (22 & older)  
Public Service Employment  
172 S. 1st  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Provides listings of job openings and places low-income, underemployed and unemployed people in jobs. Provides training and education for Title I positions. Must live in Washington County or Multnomah County outside of Portland to qualify.

**KIDS FOR HIRE** 357-5437  
Forest Grove 8:30-5:30/M-F  
Provides referral service between Kids (12-18) and employers. No charge or income guidelines, serves western Wash. Co.

**DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION** 648-7114  
232 N.E. Lincoln  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Helps rehabilitate any individual with a disability which constitutes a vocational handicap. DVR will train, or purchase any medical services or treatments necessary to prepare for employability. Blind or deaf persons referred to other agencies.

**STATE OF OREGON EMPLOYMENT DIVISION**  
229 S. 1st 648-8911  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Employment and educational counselling, information on job opportunities, job placement, Job Corps (16-21 yrs.) and unemployment compensation.

**CETA YOUTH PROGRAM**  
172 S. 1st 640-3770  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Employment training program for low income Washington Co. youth ages 15-21. Work experience, vocational education, counseling services, on the job training.



### CO-OPS

**HOPE NEIGHBORHOOD CO-OP** 357-5016  
2017 21st Ave.  
Forest Grove 11-7/Tu-Sat  
Discount of 5% for members paying \$3/yr.; discount of 12% for members working 4 hrs. per month. Bulk foods, produce, housewares, etc. Seniors have freemembership.

**MILK & HONEY NON-PROFIT FOOD STORE** 638-6227  
18930 S.W. Boones Ferry Rd.  
Tualatin 10-8/M & 10-6/T-Sat  
Members work 2 hours per month and receive 13% discount on bulk foods, produce, housewares, etc.

**VITAL VITTLES FOOD CO-OP**  
1635 SE TV Hwy. 640-1007  
Hillsboro 11-7/Tu-F, 11-5/Sat.  
Members working 3 hours per month receive 15% discount. Discounts for bulk orders. Seniors get free membership.

(Most co-ops honor membership in other co-ops)

**WASHINGTON COUNTY RURAL TRANSPORTATION**  
Dispatch Center 357-7911  
Forest Grove Senior Center  
1645 Elm  
Forest Grove 8-5/M-F  
Bus services available to anyone, any age. Scheduled routes for people employed at Gaf, Tek and Stimson's Mill. Serves all rural areas west of Hillsboro, connects with Tri-Met busline 57. Costs same as Tri-Met bus, based on zones. Call to schedule rides.

**FOREST GROVE SENIOR & HANDICAPPED TRANSPORTATION** 357-4115  
1645 Elm St.  
Forest Grove 8-5/M-F  
Transportation for seniors 60 and over and for handicapped people in the Forest Grove area. Serves Cherry Grove, Banks, Cornelius and other areas west of Forest Grove.

**SENIOR BUS**  
Beaverton 643-9434  
Hillsboro 648-1414  
Tigard 620-4613  
Transportation provided for seniors 60 and over and for handicapped in Hillsboro and in eastern Washington County. Donation fares, connection to special mobility bus for Portland available. Must call a day in advance. Wheelchair lifts available.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY ZIP CODES**

Aloha	97005
Banks	97106
Beaverton	97005
Buxton	97109
Cherry Grove	97119
Cornelius	97113
Forest Grove	97116
Gales Creek	97117
Gaston	97119
Glenwood	97120
Hillsboro	97123
Lake Grove	97035
Lake Oswego	97034
Manning	97125
North Plains	97133
Sherwood	97140
Tigard	97223
Tualatin	97062
Vernonia	97064
Wilsonville	97070

**WASHINGTON COUNTY**  
General 648-8611  
150 N. 1st  
Hillsboro

**CITY OF HILLSBORO**  
205 S. 2nd 648-0821  
Hillsboro 97123

**CITY OF FOREST GROVE**  
1924 Council 357-7151  
Forest Grove 97116  
**CITY OF CORNELIUS**  
120 N. 13th 648-1197  
Cornelius 97113  
**CITY OF TIGARD**  
12420 SW Main 639-4171  
Tigard 97223

**STATE OF OREGON** access  
to State agencies - 229-5700  
or Toll-free . . . . . 1-800-452-7813

**REP. LES AU COIN**  
1220 SW 3rd 221-2901  
Portland 97201 or  
toll free 1-800-452-1920

**SEN. MARK HATFIELD**  
Pioneer Courthouse,  
Portland 97201; 221-3386

**ALOHA SENIOR CITIZENS**  
18380 S.W. Kinnaman Rd.  
Aloha 649-5677 or 649-7730  
Pot luck on Fridays 10-2,  
activities. Transportation can be  
arranged. Appointments with  
Keep Well Clinic.

**COMMUNITY SENIOR CENTER OF HILLSBORO**  
759 E. Washington 648-3823  
Hillsboro (Sr. Bus) 648-1414  
10-2/M-F

Activities, lunches, meals on wheels, transportation, appointments can be made with Keep Well Clinic.

**ELSIE J. STUHR ADULT LEISURE CENTER** 643-9434  
5550 S.W. Hall Blvd.  
Beaverton 8:30-5/M-F  
1-4/Sun.

Activities, lunches, meals on wheels, transportation, appointments can be made with Keep Well Clinic.

**FOREST GROVE SENIOR CENTER** 357-2021  
**OUTREACH** 357-7910  
1645 Elm.  
Forest Grove 8-5/M-F

Activities, lunches every weekday except Wednesday, meals on wheels, appointments can be made with Keep Well Clinic. Blood pressure clinic every 2nd Friday. Outreach workers available for home calls.

**GRANDMA'S CORNER**  
110 Front St. 985-7570  
Gaston 10-5/M-Sat  
Handicrafted articles made by senior citizens such as quilts, baby articles, etc.

**NORTH PLAINS SENIOR CENTER** 647-5666  
504 S.W. Commercial St.  
North Plains 10-4/M-F  
Activities, lunches, meals on wheels, appointments can be made with Keep Well Clinic.

**TIGARD LOAVES & FISHES SENIOR CENTER** 620-4613  
10445 S.W. Canterbury Lane  
Tigard 10-2/M-F  
Activities, lunches, meals on wheels, transportation, appointments can be made with Keep Well Clinic.

**VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (RSVP)** 648-6646  
245 S.E. Baseline  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Provides volunteer placements for adults 60 years and older. Can place the volunteer in any nonprofit organization in Washington County.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING**  
150 N. First 640-3489  
Hillsboro 8:30-4:30/M-F  
Supervision of Aging programs. Tri-Met discount passes for seniors. Referrals for all services available for older persons. Housekeeper referral services available for eligible low income seniors.

**WASH. Co. DENTURESHIP PROGRAM** 648-6646  
245 S.E. Baseline  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Screening for low income seniors and referral to Oregon Dentist Association dentists who provide dentures at reduced rates.

**GREEN THUMB PROJECT**  
848 Commercial St. SE  
Salem, Ore. 97302 1-585-2433  
Provides employment for low income seniors 55 and over. Work is for 20 hours/week. Many different kinds of work available.

### PUBLIC AGENCIES

**ADULT AND FAMILY SERVICES** 648-0711  
560 S. 3rd  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Financial assistance, medical assistance, and supportive services for persons who are incapacitated, disabled, blind or with dependent children.

**SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**  
10700 SW Beaverton-Hillsdale Hwy., Room 318  
Beaverton 221-3381 or  
toll free, 1-800-452-1684

**CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION** 648-8951  
326 N.E. Lincoln  
Hillsboro 8-5/M-F  
Some social services are available only if the families of children are receiving Public Assistance. Other services are available even if families are not getting any money from P.A. The services are related to: adoption, education, child care, employment and training, housing, paternity support, homemaker, health, money management, and emergency assistance problems.

### FOOD

**COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION** 646-6646  
245 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Advocacy and support for food and nutrition issues, school breakfasts, farmers' markets, etc. Sponsors Gleaning Project conducted during harvest season. Provides information and referral.

**EXPANDED FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM**  
2448 TV Hwy. 648-8706  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Nutrition education provided for families who have young children and live on a limited income. Home visits and small group meetings give info on proper diets and wise food buying.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY EXTENSION** 648-8706  
2448 S.E. TV Hwy.  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Free information on food preservation, safety preparation, gardening, kitchen planning, nutrition, classes in many areas.

**FOOD STAMPS** 648-0711  
560 S. 3rd  
Hillsboro 8-12, 1-5/M-F  
Apply in person (call for appointment first). Emergency cases must be seen within 24 hours. An applicant needs proof of income, rent cost, permanent address, paid medical expenses and utility bills.

**W.I.C. FOOD PROGRAM**  
Dept. of Public Health 640-3555  
County Administration Bldg.  
150 N. 1st  
Hillsboro 9-4/M-F  
For women who are pregnant, nursing, or have children under five that are medical or nutritional risks. Women receive WIC food coupons that buy milk, eggs, cheese, fruit juices, iron-fortified cereals, and formula. Call for appointment. No charge.

**GLEANING PROJECT**  
245 S.E. 2nd 648-6646  
Hillsboro 9-5/M-F  
Low income people can pick crops for themselves and a disabled person or elderly person. No cost.

# ONPA: Defending Free Press?

Who is the ONPA, and what is its concerns? Members describe the organization as a "non-profit trade group" representing 116 independent newspapers in Oregon, most of which are small weeklies. All depend on local advertizing for revenue, and many are hand-to-mouth operations always on the edge of losing money. Some, like the Sellwood Bee, or the Forest Grove News Times depend on income from some other phase of the printing business.

The ONPA lobbies protectively for newspaper interests during legislative sessions. They have a history of opposing government subsidized newspapers, like the River City Sun, which closed about three years ago, and the Rural Tribune, which did not close down, despite ONPA's pressure on Community Service Administration, the funding agency for this newsletter. They also opposed the Y.C. Express paper, which is a student newspaper published by Yamhill-Carlton High School. That paper came under fire when it decided to expand its circulation and offer subject matter to the community as well as the school affairs to which it had had previously confined itself. The most recent newspaper to come under scrutiny by the ONPA was the Colegio César Chávez paper which requested CETA funds to start operation.

ONPA's argument in all cases is that government should not publish newspapers, because it is a threat to the constitutional right of freedom of the press. The constitutional amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. . ." The implications are that publishers influence content, and that if government-funded publications compete with independent newspapers and cause them to fail, it is limiting the freedom of the press.

They do not oppose student newspapers like the PCC Bridge or various high school papers, however, even though they are subsidized by the government. The shade of difference appears to be that the papers are only circulated among the student population and not to the community at large, competing with independent community newspapers. This was a primary reason why the Colegio Newspaper Project came under fire by the ONPA.

Although there are various community newspapers which serve the area around Mt. Angel, where the Colegio is located, none of them have Spanish editions, or address the news and issues of the Spanish speaking population. Since the Spanish speaking population of the area is significant, a considerable hole in the market has developed, which has not previously been explored by the established news media. Perhaps,

better late than never, these newspapers are recognizing the opportunity for profit, if not the need for news coverage for that group of people. However, whether the established papers will really be able to increase their responsiveness to the Spanish-speaking population without alienating their own white middle class clientele, remains to be seen.

The ONPA's methods tend to be indirect, indicating that their position regarding government-subsidized publication may have more political clout than legal. They mention constitutionality to a funding agency, or to a group of local county commissioners the week before election; however, they have never gone to court over the matter. Peter de Garmo, Academic Dean for the Colegio César Chávez, criticized the Commissioners' actions on the October 23 Manpower Consortium Board meeting, saying they should have disqualified themselves from voting on the Bilingual Newspaper Proposal. "Since they live in areas the newspapers serve, it is not stretching the imagination to suppose that the ONPA could have an effect on their decision."

Although no one at the ONPA approached the Colegio to find out what the proposed newspaper training program would be like, ONPA representative, Roger Williams cast aspersions during the Manpower Consortium Board meeting about that training program's quality. Commenting later about the program, Mr. Williams stated, "They wanted another Rural Tribune." He further maintained that he believed such a paper would not be objective, and that the best insurance of a newspaper's objectivity was to "keep it in the free enterprise system", since it had to be responsive to the community or it wouldn't sell.

Many journalists today argue that there is no such thing as real objectivity; that every paper has a slant, whether it reflects the white middle class business oriented community interests, or whether it reflects some other community. Everyone has a point of view and they are interested in news that is relevant to them.

"Objective" journalism is the prevalent school of thought portrayed in most papers seen today. However, the ideal of objectivity may be different from the reality of it and is "clouded by myth", according to Ronald Buell, Editor of the Willamette Week newspaper, in Portland. Commenting further, Mr. Buell said, "The standard (for journalism) is not the quality of work. Most journalism in Oregon is pretty low rate; (papers) do a poor job of explaining what's going on, and are not very thoughtful."

Indeed, it would seem that much "objective journalism" is shy in investigative and in interpretive work

and often boils down to a selection of neutral, dull facts which have little significance to the reader because little if any background is offered, and no analysis. Analysis is looked upon with distrust, and accused of subjectivity.

Marsha Pry Editor of the Sellwood Bee, agreed that such surface "objectivity" was the prevalent type of journalism in most papers, and accredits it to lack of time and energy to devote to every story. But whether because of lack of energy or because of mistrust on the part of journalism, the fact remains that the ONPA represents this prevalent school of thought. Their attack on the Colegio's training program may have been a philosophical disagreement with another type of journalism, which the Colegio's proposed Newspaper Training Project would represent. Was CETA the appropriate forum for this argument?

The result of the ONPA's opposition is that a bilingual newspaper will not be funded by CETA. Ronald Buell disagrees with the ONPA's actions on this issue. He stated, "They shouldn't be getting into this sort of thing. Normally I don't agree

with government subsidations of newspapers, but this was for a bilingual paper, which is different; there is a real need for a bilingual newspaper, and there isn't one (paper in existence in the Mt. Angel area) it would have competed with."

Others in the community disagree with the ONPA too. Olga Dillon, of the Yamhill-Carlton High School Newspaper speaking of her own experiences with the ONPA stated, "I'm really disappointed in a professional organization like the ONPA acting in such a way; they should be supportive of young journalists. I'm especially disappointed in their backhanded methods of never dealing directly with the people they oppose."

The ONPA seems to be quite an influential group, to be able to influence politicians with a whisper of constitutionality, and discourage CETA from funding a needed bilingual newspaper project. When told of the incident, one University Journalism professor, who preferred to remain anonymous, stated, "If that is what they are doing, it is wrong; they should be stopped."

Annette Bromberg

## Paper Misses CETA Funds continued from page 1

Williams also expressed concern over the "constitutional dangers" of such a project, referring to the first amendment providing for freedom of the press.

When asked if the ONPA would be willing to take the issue of constitutionality to court, Mr. Williams responded by saying that he could not speak for the organization, but that a number of factors would have to be considered.

Commissioner Dougherty of Polk County asked the publishers present for a commitment on the part of the newspaper association to work toward developing a project that would provide a bilingual section for the Spanish-speaking population in the tri-county area. Dougherty also stated that information on employment opportunities, classifieds, and education should be addressed to the minorities, and that these needs are not being met at this time.

Phil Bladine, publisher of the McMinnville News-Register responded saying that the newspapers would work to develop a project if it was done through an accredited college, with a trained journalism staff.

Commissioner Lopuszynski, of Yamhill County, then moved that the Board of Directors not approve the Colegio Cesar Chavez Bilingual Newspaper Project, and instructed the staff (of CETA) to determine the feasibility of the bilingual newspaper program under Title VII, Private Sector Initiative Program.

Roger Williams stated that the ONPA would work with the staff on the development of such a program.

Commenting later, Mr. Williams said that he would accept a training program, but not the publishing of a new newspaper through such a program, and that he was interested to see "what they (CETA) come up with". To date, CETA has not contacted him regarding any possible new projects. Normally the function of CETA is not to develop new programs and suggest them to sponsoring groups, but to wait for sponsoring groups to apply for funding from them. The ONPA itself has initiated no further action.

The proposed Bilingual Newspaper Project would have served the large Spanish-speaking population in the Marion-Yamhill-Polk County areas. Currently there is no paper with Spanish editions, or which address the news of interest to that group of people.

The project would have trained students to the Colegio in journalism skills by producing 10 issues of a bilingual, bicultural newspaper with 10,000 copies each to be distributed to the community.

Because of the cut in CETA funding, the project will only have \$5,000 for publication costs from two private foundations, and lean heavily on volunteer help.

It remains to be seen if the established independent newspapers of the area will institute the training program that is so desperately needed and if they will change their format and content to accommodate the needs of the Spanish-speaking community.

Annette Bromberg

# Tortilla Curtain Sours Border Relations

Over a million Mexican nationals illegally cross the border to the US every year. Their treatment here, and their effect on US economy, are subjects which continue to strain relations between Mexico and the US. Most recently near the border city of El Paso, a 6 1/2 mile fence proposed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service has surfaced as the newest symbol representing the extent of the tense relations.

Paul Moreno, State representative from El Paso and chairman of the State Mexican-American legislative caucus, is typical of some who publicly discredit the creation of the fence. He said, "The mere creation of a fence will create nothing but animosity because that in itself, the installation of the fence, signifies distrust. We still have that chip on our shoulder, you might call it. And we who live in this country (the US) feel that it is an indirect way of insulting our heritage."

Alphonso Velarde, is the South West Regional Director of the United States Catholic Conference Migration Refugee Services and also the man who tagged the proposed fence "Tortilla Curtain". He says, "it has invoked a great deal of sentiment on both sides of the border because of feelings that the US-Mexican relations are already at a low ebb. This will be used to illustrate that the US is the big giant from the North."

When he named the fence "Tortilla Curtain", he said he was trying to "make a comparison with a Mexican tortilla in that I thought the fence was going to be very thin, very flexible and the Mexicans were going to eat it up. They would find a way to get over it, under it and around it."

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service emphasize that the fence does not signify a change in policy, because there have been fences along the border for more than 20 years. This fence, however will be different in both its location and construction. The fence will be built upon a wall which currently sits astride the border of El Paso, Texas. It will be constructed of two sections. The first, a band of metal resembling grating. The second, a mesh fence slanting towards the Mexican side and designed to wobble, making it more difficult to climb.

Thus far in 1978, the Border Patrol has made over 900,000 arrests. Of those 500,000 have been in the two areas where the new fences are to be built.

No one believes that the fence will prevent the nationals from coming to the US in search of work. What the fence is intended to do, according to Mike Williams, a Senior Patrol agent for INS, is to, "stem the tide of nuisance

crossers that we have on a daily basis."

The so called nuisance crossers refer to those individuals who come into El Paso, not to find work, but to commit crime. Nuisance crossers sit on the wall where the new fence is going to be built. They wait until the INS is out of sight and dash into the heavily populated areas of El Paso.

Local Police estimate that over \$2 million were spent on nuisance crossers last year in law enforcement alone. Mike Williams said, "Something like 350 Ford pick-up trucks were stolen in El Paso in one month. The police estimate that over 90 percent went into Mexico."

Although INS District Director Charles Perez informed the previous mayors of both Juarez and El Paso about the fence neither mayor passed the information on to their successors. In addition, no effort was made to inform the Mexican government. The State Department thought it unnecessary since the fence signified no change in policy.

Jorge Bustamante, is a sociologist at El Colegio de Mexico. He is an expert on immigration matters and the director of a massive study funded by the Mexican government. Bustamante described the reaction in Mexico City to the building of the fence this way: "The reaction in Mexico by unions and political parties was very, very strong. This, in fact, has triggered a sentiment very much anti-American here."

No one questions the US' right to control its border, but Bustamante and others do question the failure of the US to consider the bilateral nature of the problem. Bustamante said, "It is another case of unilateralism. Even though the US has the sovereign right to do anything it wants to do to protect its border we have to distinguish between the legal formal aspects on the one hand, and the political implications on the other. It is very unfortunate that something like that (the fence) comes in a context of a total disregard to the bilateral mechanism that were agreed upon by two presidents in January 1977. On that occasion, they agreed on the establishment of bilateral commissions whose main function was precisely to discuss actions which could affect the other country. The decision on the fence comes contrary to the spirit of that agreement."

Recently the White House announced that President Carter will visit Mexico's President Portillo Feb 14-16. It appears that the Administration has now turned its attention from fence building to fence mending. □



## Las Relaciones

continued from page 1

patrulla fronteriza ha hecho mas de 900.000 detenidos, de los cuales 500,000 han sido en areas donde las nuevas cercas seran construidas.

Nadien cree que la cerca prevenira venir a los Mexicanos a los Estados Unidos. Lo que la cerca se intenta hacer, de acuerdo con Mike Williams un Agente Patronal es "Refrenar la corriente moleta de los cruzadores que tenemos diariamente." El llamado moleta cruzar se refiere a aquellos individuos que vienen al Paso y no encuentran trabajo pero que cometen crimen. Los cruzadores molestos se sientan en las paredes donde la nueva cerca se construirá. Ellos esperan hasta que el INS se valla y desaparezca en las areas pesadas de poblacion de El Paso.

La Policia local estima que mas de \$2 millones fueron suspendidos para pasar el año pasado en un esfuerzo de la vez sola. Mike Williams dijo, "Como 350 camionetas marca Ford fueron robadas en El Paso en un mes. El Departamento de Policia estima que el 90 percent de ellas se fueron a México."

Carlos Perez Director del INS informo que los Mayores del Paso y de Cd. Juarez ninguno de los dos se pasan información acerca de los sucesos que pasan en la cerca. En suma ningun esfuerzo se hace para informar al gobierno Mexicano. El Departamento de Estado piensa que es inecesario desde que la cerca no significa ningun cambio en la policia.

Jorge Bustamante un sicólogo del Colegio México, que es experto en materia de imigración y Director de

masas estudiantiles fundado por el gobierno Mexicano describe la construcion de la cerca de este modo, "La reaccion en México por Uniones y partidos politicos era muy fuerte. Esto, de hecho tiene un sentido Anti-Americanista aqui."

Ninguna pregunta acerca de los derechos de Estados Unidos para controlar la frontera, pero Bustamante y otros hacen preguntas acerca del fracaso de los Estados Unidos de conserdar el problema de una manera bilateral. Bustamante dijo, "Es otro caso de Unilateralismo, aunque los Estados Unidos tenga el soberano derecho de haver cualquier cosa que quiera hacer para proteger su frontera, nosotros tenemos que distinguir entre lo legal, aspectos formales por una mano y las implicaciones politicas. Es de muy mala suerte que algo como la cerca venga en un contexto total de olvidar el mecanismo bilateral que fue acordado bajo los do Presidentes en enero de 1977, en aquella ocaçion ellos acordaron el establecimiento del bilaterismo en las comisiones de las funciones principales que fue precisamente las acciones discutidas que afectarían ambos países. La decisión de la cerca viene contrariar el gran espíritu de este acuerdo.

Recientemente la Casa Blanca anunció que el Presidente Carter visitaría México y al Presidente José Lopez Portillo del 14 al 16 de febrero. Esto parece ser que la Administración ha vuelto ahora su atención a la construcción de la cerca. □

# IRS Taxes Skills Exchange

A Portland skills exchange organization with more than 2,000 members has recently been the victim of an Internal Revenue Service ruling regarding the status of its operation. Skills Exchange, begun in early '75 has shut its doors due to the denial of its application for non-profit status by the IRS. After waiting nearly a year for the application to be acted upon, IRS ruled that the Skills Exchange could not be classified as a non-profit group, because personal benefits "were gained by people exchanging their skills, goods or services, and thereby they could not be called 'non-profit'." Furthermore, the IRS declared that any exchanges made between members which were part of their regular profession (for example, a carpenter trading carpentry work for sewing services) should be taxable up to 60 per-cent of the value of the exchange. (So if as a member of such an exchange, you received \$100 worth of free carpentry work, in essence, you should be paying taxes on a \$70 gain to your income.)

The result of this ruling was disastrous for the Skills Exchange, which had been receiving CETA funds in the past. Without the CETA funds, the Skills Exchange felt it could still continue as a non-profit organization and was hoping to gain access to a computer to help with the tremendous amount of exchanges and membership data.

In the past few weeks, members of various skill exchange groups have been meeting, to decide where to go for support and to continue the service. They feel that it has been worth

while for everyone involved, and that the greatest benefit has not been in terms of monetary gain, but in people getting to know each other and develop a good working relationship that could not have been otherwise made. In addition, members have gained by seeing that a value exists in their skills and hobbies, and that it can be used to help them receive what they ordinarily could not afford to purchase.

Originally, the Skills Exchange was set up to alleviate the negative economic effects of the recession of 1974. It was a time of "tight money" and according to Wayne Mayo, who began the Skills Exchange, the skills exchange helped people get through times of little or no expendable cash. Mayo began as a volunteer, enlisting the help of friends, and as the service expanded, CETA funds were received. It was virtually one of the first such organizations in the country and served as a model for many others which later sprang up around the state and throughout the US. Other skills exchanges, too, are now coming under fire as they try to gain independence by forming their own non-profit organization.

At present, members of skills exchange groups are uncertain whether all, or just a few will eventually be jeopardized. But all agree that the service benefits the community at large and that the need has been proven. Now they are seeking input from larger community groups, seeking private funding and planning an organizing and informational meeting for early December in Portland to bring together potential partici-

pants and supporters of a metropolitan skills exchange that can stand steady against organizations like the IRS that would like to see them brought into systems of regulation and taxation. Why the ruling on a community group that hardly seems to threaten any economic interests of existing organizations? Mayo points out that because of the success and growth, the IRS may hope to eliminate any threats of it becoming larger and larger, with too many people benefiting from what looks like—to the IRS—income tax evasion. But, he says, "using money is always easier and more

expedient. It takes a lot of effort to make a skills exchange work." If people could afford to pay for the skills they need, they probably would not be going through a skills exchange. The value is really in the personal contact, most members feel, and a person would hardly have the time or access to enough members to receive large amounts of free services or goods. As one member said, "It's really a blow. You try to live a simple life style and offer your skills to people in exchange for their help. Then the government steps in and says that what you're doing is bad. They say the solution to social problems is to organize people, but when you do, they want to get their cut."

Judy Schilling

## Estampillas de Comida

continued from page 3

El precio que cada persona paga por sus estampillas es basado en sus ingresos y en los gastos varios como son costos médicos y cuidado de los niños. El precio máximo que se le da a un individuo o persona soltera es de \$44 y para una familia de cuatro el precio es de \$158.

Para muchas personas, el precio es demasiado alto, para prevenirlos de comprar sus estampillas y ellos así denegarles los beneficios de los cuales califican. Este problema ha afectado particularmente a las personas mayores de edad y a las personas de muy bajos recursos económicos que trabajan, y que son los que regularmente obtienen sus estampillas, pagándolas al precio máximo, pues la necesidades de la familia así lo requiere.

Bajo los nuevos reglamentos cada persona recibirá solamente los bonos de estampillas que es la diferencia entre el precio de compra y el total de las estampillas de comida. Por ejemplo, una persona que paga \$44 por \$54 de estampillas, recibirá solamente \$10 en estampillas o bonos, o sea que no tendrá que pagar nada, sino que recibirá la diferencia de lo que paga y de lo que le dan.

La Asistencia Pública de Emergencia (Welfare Hotline) esta disponible para contestar preguntas y ayudarla con problemas relacionados con el Programa de Estampillas de comida y de Asistencia Pública. Dicho centro esta abierto al publico de los Lunes a Viernes de las 12:00 a las 4:00 PM y su numero telefonico es 648 - 0513.

Carol Woods

## Necesidades para una Reforma en las Tarifas de Utilidades

Una nueva tarifa en las utilidades propuestas por el Fair Share de Oregon, podría salvar el grado general del pagador de una tarifa de \$100 a \$200 anuales en los recibos de utilidades. Un grupo de ciudadanos en acción esta sugiriendo un horario en la tarifa del gas y de la electricidad cerca de 1/3 por la cantidad de energia indispensable para las necesidades básicas que un residente necesita cada mes.

Miembros de la reciente organización (Fair Share) del Condado de Washington se reunieron con los legisladores el Lunes 4 de diciembre a ver que se apoye esta nueva tarifa y que sea introducida en la Legislatura de enero.

La junta o reunión será a las 7:30 P.M. en la Iglesia Luterana por la calle Cornell y esta abierta al público que se interese.

Capítulos de Fair Share en los condados de Clackamas y Multnomah y otras comunidades de Oregon están conduciendo juntas similares para ejercer presiones para conseguir una reforma en la tarifa de las utilidades.

Fair Share declara que la actual estructura de tarifa de utilidades es injusta, especialmente para los residentes que se sirven de quienes tienen recursos bajos. "No podemos en contrar justificación para el aumento de 116 percent desde 1973 en la tarifa impuesta por PGE explicado un organizador de Fair Share. El grupo esta a favor de "invertir" o anteponer el sistema actual donde industrias que se sirven pagan las tarifas mas bajas mientras consumen la cantidad mas grande de energia.

Fair Share cre que clientes residenciales no debieran ser beneficiados por uso bajo y pagar tarifas mas altas. Cambios en la estructura de tarifas de utilidades pueden ser promulgadas por la legislatura estatal o el Comisionado de Utilidades Públicas, Charles Davis. Ya que esfuerzos para ganar apoyo para la tarifa Fair Share no ha tenido éxito, el grupo piensa llevar su propuesta a la Legislatura de enero. Esfuerzos para ejercer presión hasta la fecha muestran que el 20 percent de los legisladores prometieron apoyar el proyecto de tarifa de utilidades.

Ochenta por ciento de la utilidades en Oregon son operadas y poseidas privadamente. En el Estado de Washington, donde la electricidad cuesta la mitad de lo que cuesta en Oregon, ochenta por ciento de las utilidades son publicas. Pagadores de redito de distritos de utilidades publicas tal como la de Forest Grove pagan réditos cada 40 por ciento menos de lo que se les cobra a los clientes de utilidades similares a la propuesta del Fair Share. En California un sistema "Life Line" (Linea de Sustento" que cobra a un residente una tarifa mas baja que a los clientes industriales ha estado en ejecución desde 1975. Oficiales de California dicen que tal reforma no ha provocado un efecto adverso en la economia del estado. Catorce estados mas han adoptado varios tipos de reformas en las tarifas que benefician a los clientes residenciales.

Oponentes al propuesto de tarifas dicen que es discriminatorio y ridiculo el actual costo del servicio. En una reciente entrevista del Journal, El Presidente de PGE Robert Short

que el sistema usado en distribuir la electricidad a las Industrias es diez veces mas barato que el sistema que se usa en la fuerza de energia a los privados.

El Fair Share de Oregon es independiente, un grupo de acción organizado en enero de 1977, que no recibe fondos federales.

10,000 miembros del grupo esperan por la acción de la comunidad y lo concerniente alestado, empleando seguido técnicas dramaticas e inútiles.

Sobre 30 iglesias, ancianos y otros grupos de intereses especiales organizaron el Fair Share del Condado de Washington. Cerca de 900 familias pertenecen y estan concentrados en los esfuerzos en la tarifa de utilidades para que se reformen, la reforma de estas utilidades es el proposito de esta Organización, despues los impuestos, tarifas de seguros, costos de salud. Información acerca de la membrecia esta disponible en la Oficina de Portland en la calle tercera No. 519 SW.

Catherine Strong