



# The Rural Tribune

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## 'Release of Information'

### Form Endangers Privacy

Adult and Family Services (formerly Public Welfare) form 419 requires the Welfare Department to verify information relating to an applicant's eligibility for public assistance. It is called the Authorization for Release of Information form and has become so broad that even Ms. Kelty from the Attorney General's office, has said "I wouldn't sign it".

The intent of form PWD 419 is to obtain authorization from applicants to verify their financial or medical condition for a particular program.

For example, to receive an incapacity grant under Aid to Dependent Children, the Welfare Department needs verification of the physical condition of the applicant

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## Housing Authority Fails To Seek Funds

All over the country a severe housing shortage is taking place, especially low rent housing. We need to now take a long hard look at the Housing Authority because it is a primary tool to help meet the need for low rent housing.

Funded by HUD (Housing and Urban Development), Housing Authorities are invited on a regular basis to apply for funds from various programs. Among them is the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, in which a housing authority supplements the rent by tenants to fair market value, but does not own the units. Another program, being phased out, is a section 23 program, in which the Housing Authority holds the lease and subrents to tenants at a reduced rate. There are also a number of Traditional Low Rent Public Housing Programs which involve ownership of units by Housing Authorities. These can be specified for Elderly, Family, or Large Family units. Some of these programs are open to both private developers and Housing Authorities. Some are only available to Housing Authorities.

Last June HUD "invited" all Housing Authorities in the region to apply for two bodies of money—one to purchase existing Large Family Traditional Public Housing Units. Washington County Housing Authority did not apply for the funds because, according to Lucy Cabel, director of

The Housing Authority, they have a policy of not owning or building low rent housing units. When questioned about HUD's response to the Housing Authority's policy in this instance, Mr. Sam Leshner, Assistant Housing Coordinator stated: "I won't

Desde el invierno un grupo de trabajadores ha estado tratando de balancear la escala de justicia para migrantes y trabajadores del rancho. El proyecto legal para migrantes opera como un servicio de ayuda legal.

"La función del proyecto es de alcanzar la gente que la ayuda legal no puede alcanzar, explicó el asistente legal, trabajador Jesus Lopez. Esto se cumple en dos propósitos en la ayuda legal para trabajadores: yendo a los campos e informando a la gente pobre que si hay servicios disponibles.

Aparte de Lopez hay tres miembros: Abogada Ann Witty es el Director del proyecto, Lucia Peña coordinador de ayuda legal. Seis abogados mas se uniran al personal cuando el proyecto extienda sus operaciones a traves de todo el estado.

Chicano-Latino Conference

## Resoluciones Oponen Plan de Inmigracion

Mas de 1500 personas representando varias organizaciones Chcano Latino se reunieron en San Antonio Tejas del 28 al 30 de Octubre para atender una conferencia nacional sobre Inmigracion y Sistemas Públicos.

Los representantes se reunieron en esta conferencia para presentar su solidaridad en contra del plan propuesto por Carter que trata acerca de los imigrantes ilegales y para implantar sus resoluciones que seran presentadas a Carter en el futuro.

Las resoluciones que fueron hechas el Sabado dicen:

1. Que los Estados Unidos elimine el termino extranjero ilegal y en cambio reconozca los trabajadores como legales.
2. Amnistia incondicional para todos los trabajadores sin documentos.
3. Que los Estados Unidos no afecten o controlen la poblacion de este o otro pais.
4. Oponerse al programa de ayuda económico propuesto por Carter.
5. Terminar las deportaciones.
6. Establecer un salario mínimo para todos los trabajadores.
7. Que los derechos constitucionales del 4to., 5to., 6to., 8vo., 14to., 15to., amendamientos sean extendidos a todos los trabajadores sin documentos.
8. Demandar una frontera abierta entre los Estados Unidos y los demas paises.

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Over 1500 persons representing various Chicano/Latino organizations gathered in San Antonio Texas October 28 - 30 to attend a national conference on Immigration and Public Policy.

The representatives had gathered at this conference to present their solidarity and opposition against the Carter plan dealing with illegal immigrants, and also to draw up resolutions which are to be presented later to the President.

Briefly the resolutions which were drawn up Saturday at the workshop by the delegates are as follows:

1. That the U.S. eliminate the term "illegal alien" and instead recognize undocumented workers as legal.
2. Unconditional amnesty for all undocumented workers.
3. That the U.S. not affect or control population of this or any other country.
4. Oppose the economic aid program proposed by Carter.
5. End deportations.
6. Establish a minimum wage for all workers.
7. That the constitutional rights of the 4th., 5th., 6th., 8th., 14th., and 15th. amendments be extended to all undocumented workers.
8. Demand an open border between the U.S. and other countries.

President Carter has proposed a plan which calls for a five-year amnesty for undocumented workers, a doubling-up of the present border patrol, prosecution for employers who hire undocumented workers, and possible deportations after the five-year amnesty. This plan has received very little support from the population in general and complete opposition from the Chicano/Latino population.

A call to action issued by Texas Judge Jose Angel Gutierrez last may brought the conference delegates together to discuss and unite against

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## Proyecto Legal Para Migrantes Lucha Contra Discriminación

Mucho del trabajo del proyecto está relacionado con las quejas de abuso y practicas injustas en contra de los trabajadores migrantes.

Aparte dice Lopez, muchos trabajadores han tenido problemas colectando sus sueldos completos por sus trabajos.

Estan también preocupados con los problemas de la gente que esta "situada" que eran trabajadores migrantes que se han hecho residentes de Oregon. Algunos de sus problemas están compartidos con los migrantes porque quiera que sea la "gente situada" son muchas veces trabajadores del campo. Pero también "Gente situada" enfrenta dificultades con discriminacion en escuelas y hogares, los cuales muchas veces no están dentro de las necesidades minimas de vivir. El costo de la renta en el condado es generalmente alta. Como en general estas

personas no tienen oficios especiales, solo pueden encontrar trabajos de salarios muy bajos obligándose a rentar lugares en mala

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The RURAL TRIBUNE will not publish in December. Look for the next issue January 1978.

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## Citizen Participation

Workshops treating the case studies, skills, issues, and techniques of encouraging citizen participation in local political issues will be held at a conference sponsored by the Center for Urban Education.

The Conference is free and will be held December 2 and 3 at Adams High School 5700 N.E. 39th, Portland.

For further information call the Center for Urban Education, 221-0984.

## Welfare Advisory Board

Seven new members of the Welfare Advisory Board will be sought by the Washington County Board of Commissioners beginning January 1978.

The entire Welfare Advisory Board will be replaced because each member's term will expire January 31, 1978. Board members serve for four years.

Persons interested in serving on the Welfare Advisory Board should notify Washington County Commissioner Ray Miller in writing. For more information contact Jerralyn Ness at 648-6646.

The regular November and December meetings of the Welfare Advisory Board are cancelled. Instead one meeting will be held Thursday December 8 from noon to 2p.m. at the Washington County Administration Building in room 103. The public is invited to attend.

## ALONE AND ALIVE

Free to anyone over 50—workshops, discussion groups, and counselling services are being held at both the Hillsboro and the Forest Grove Senior Centers on subjects related to being "Alone and Alive."

The workshops, sponsored by the Tualatin Valley Mental Health Center, are designed to meet the needs of people over 50 who are having to cope with aging traumas.

The workshops deal with any subject of interest to the Seniors in the community including: single living survival, from a man's and a woman's point of view; sexual problems; alcoholism; how to adjust to a stroke; adjusting to divorce; loneliness groups; home repair; car maintenance; etc.

For more information, please call Forest Grove or Hillsboro Senior Centers, F.G. 357 -2021, Hills. S.C. 648 -3832 or the TV Mental Health Center at 645 -3581.

## Chicano Conference Con't.

Continued from page 1

President Carter's new proposed plan on immigration.

The keynote speaker at the conference was Jose Angel Gutierrez who addressed the representatives at a rally Saturday and said, "This conference has been called to unite the Chicano/Latino and keep them united. This is the beginning of a civil war between Latinos and Imperialist U.S.A. You people should remember that the undocumented Mexican of today is the Chicano of tomorrow."

The representatives who attended this conference came from all sections of the country including some activists from United Auto Workers in San Francisco, El Frente Nacional from Mexico, Leven-

worth Penitentiary, and Los Pintos de Califas (Prisoners of California).

Other speakers on the program included San Antonio Mayor Portem Bernado Euraste who declared, "President Carter's five year amnesty plan is not human", and denounced the Ku Klux Klan as "those guys are crazy", and also added that "human rights begin at home".

Hugo Blanco, a peasant revolutionary leader from Peru, Ruben Bonilla, President of LuLac (League of United Latino-American Citizens), Pfeter Camejo (Socialist Workers Party), Lalo Delgado, a Chicano poet, and Antonio Rodriguez, National Director of C.A.S.A. were some of the other speakers heard at the conference. A representative from INS (Immigration and

Naturalization Service) was also scheduled to speak at the program but didn't show up.

Quite coincidentally at the height of the conference, the front page headlines of the local newspaper, the San Antonio Light read "KKK Masses on Border". The story told how the KKK had started to patrol the border in California and Texas.

Workshops were held on various topics such as Farmworkers, Health Services, Social Services, Pintos, and Chicanos. These gave the participants a chance to see the work other organizations throughout the county are doing in regards to their respective fields.

On Sunday, the final day of the conference, all the registered delegates gather-

ed at the Tropicano Hotel, which had been the headquarters during the events, to vote on the proposed resolutions. From the start there was friction amongst the three main factions, which consisted of the S.W.P. (Socialist Workers Party) C.A.S.A. (Centro de Accion Social Autonomo) and La Raza Unida Party. Their political differences threatened to disrupt the conference and divide the delegates. What followed was four hours of fierce debate that resulted in name-calling and mud-slinging.

However after several appeals to forget differences, the resolutions were passed. Included was a last minute resolution calling for recognition and support for the Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel Oregon.

Luis Pineda



## FACTS &amp; DATES



## Utilities Referendum Sought

In Oregon utility companies may charge ratepayers for building being done that will not provide service until some later time. Currently a petition is being circulated by Oregonians for Utility Reform that calls for this situation to be referred to the voters on the November 1978 ballot.

Two senior citizens groups, the Gray Panthers and Senior Coalition, have endorsed the referral. 46,000 signatures are needed to get the measure on the ballot next year.

Oregon is the only western state that permits the utility companies to charge for work in progress. 34 states forbid this practice, including Missouri which recently passed, by 63 per cent, a similar measure that makes such charges illegal.

For further information write Oregonians for Utility Reform, Box 12763, Salem, Oregon 97309.

## Conosca sus Derechos

"Derechos De Asistencia Social - Conozca sus Derechos", es el título del nuevo libro de Oregon en los derechos de Asistencia Social y la guía para los beneficiarios del gobierno preparado por el Servicio de Asistencia Legal de Multnomah County.

Este manual ha sido escrito especialmente para personas que reciben Asistencia Social, para ayudarles a entender sus derechos en sus tratos con el Departamento de Asistencia Social include también secciones en ADC (Ayuda para Niños Dependientes), Asistencia General, Estampillas de Comida, Programa de Salario Suplementario de Oregon (OSIP) y Beneficios Médicos. También incluye secciones cortas sobre SSI (Salario Seguro Suplementario), Seguro de Desempleo, programas de lonches escolares y WIC (Mujeres, Bebidos y Niños). Copias de este manual pueden ser obtenidas del Welfare Hotline y Drop-in Center, o llame al 648-0513 desde el mediodía hasta las 4 de la tarde de Lunes a Viernes, 276 E. Main Street en Hillsboro (arriba).

El Hotline ayuda a las personas que reciben Asistencia Social con problemas y preguntas acerca de la Asistencia Pública y las Estampillas de Comida. Ellos piensan presentar clases acerca de la Asistencia Pública y las Estampillas de Comida, en la oficina de ellos el martes 6 de diciembre desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las doce del mediodía. Las clases son abiertas para todas las personas interesadas y copias del manual estarán disponibles en ese tiempo.

## Welfare Rights

"Welfare Rights -- Know Them" is the motto on the new Oregon Welfare Rights Handbook and Guide to Other Government Benefits prepared by the Multnomah County Legal Aid Service.

This handbook is written primarily for Welfare recipients to help them understand their rights in dealing with the Welfare Department, and includes sections on ADC, General Assistance, Food Stamps, Oregon Supplementary Income Program (OSIP), and Medical Benefits. It also includes short sections on SSI, Unemployment Insurance, school lunch programs and WIC (Women Infants and Children)

Copies of the handbook can be obtained from the Welfare Hotline and Drop-In Center, at 276 E. Main, in Hillsboro (upstairs). Call 648-0513 from noon to 4p.m., Monday through Friday.

The hotline helps recipients with problems and questions concerning welfare and food stamps. It will hold a workshop and discussion on welfare rights at the Hotline office Tuesday, December 6, from 10 a.m. to noon. The workshop is open to all interested persons, and copies of the handbook will be available at that time.

## Un Referendo de las Utilidades Es Buscado

En Oregon las compañías de las utilidades pueden cobrarle a los consumidores por edificios bajo construcción que no serán utilizados hasta un tiempo mas

adelante. En este momento un pedido está siendo circulado por la gente de Oregon para una Reforma de las Utilidades que pide que esta situación sea referida a los votantes en las elecciones de Noviembre de 1978.

Dos grupos de ancianos Las Panteras Grises y La coalicion de Ancianos están apoyando esta medida. 46,000 firmas se necesitan para llevar estas medidas a las elecciones el año que viene.

Oregon es el único estado del Oeste que permite a las compañías de Utilidades cobrar por trabajo en progreso. 34 estados prohíben esta práctica, incluyendo Missouri que recientemente pasó una medida prohibiéndolo con 63 per cent de los votos.

Para mas información escriba a Oregonians For Utility Reform (Oregonians para Reformar las Utilidades) Box 12763, Salem Oregon 97309.

Las cartas en español serán bien recibidas.

## Elderly Legal Services

The new office for the Legal Services Development for the Elderly Program is at 2328 N.W. Everett. The program is part of the Oregon Legal Services Corporation.

Ron Wyden, Legal Services Developer, and Peggy Lindquist are working to develop special ways of reaching low-income seniors with assistance in legal problems.

Two projects are now in progress. One is a paralegal training conference for community workers, scheduled for December. Another project is the Older Attorney's Association, a group of semi-retired attorneys who, along with active practitioners, will volunteer their time in Senior Centers.

Attorneys who would like to serve as volunteers can call the office at 223-7502.

## Child Care Workshop

A workshop to provide continuing training for people involved in child care will be sponsored by West Tuality Day Care.

Topics will include Parent-Child-Care Giver Relations, Health and Safety, Nutrition, Daily Activities, and Professionalism.

The workshop will be held over a three day period, November 21, 28, and December 5 from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Beaverton Playschool.

To pre-register call 648-0838.



Pictured above from left to right are; Gordon Molitor, WCCAO Executive Director, Rosa Garcia, Lucia Pena, newly elected representatives to the WCCAO Board representing the Migrant Legal Project, Ora Faye Thogerson, WCCAO Board chairperson, and Bob Banks, also newly elected, representing Public Defenders. Elections were held at the October Board meeting.

## Radio Serves Elderly, Blind

In an Oregon Nursing home a former opera singer, listening to some light opera on a Golden Hours receiver, burst into song. It was the first time she had sung in years.

Golden Hours is a non-profit alternative radio, operating on a closed circuit station. Programming is designed to serve the elderly, the blind, and handicapped in the Portland metropolitan area.

"Amos and Andy," "Jack Benny," "Lum and Abner," "One Man's Family," and "The Great Gildersleeve" are only a few of the shows Golden Hours plays as the station attempts to recreate the experience of "old time radio." Many of these programs are available only from Golden Hours.

If a listener has one of the special closed circuit Golden Hours receiver, he may listen to the morning reading service which reads from the latest Oregonian, the Journal, and other papers. Throughout the morning and afternoon emphasis is on the music of the 1930's and 1940's.

Golden Hours also offers special aids for seniors and the blind, like the Shopping Guide, where hints are given for grocery shopping for the week.

At night there is All Things Considered from National Public Radio, plus more reading services. This programming is meant for the blind and includes reading of current magazines and popular books, plus informative programs on problems of the blind and handicapped.

## Will Board Cut Abortion Funds?

The Emergency Board of The Oregon State Legislature will soon be making a decision whether or not to continue funding for payment of elective abortions for poor women.

This is not a decision as to whether abortions should be legal or not. The Supreme Court in 1973 has already determined that any woman has a legal right to

choose abortion. This is a sensitive, but heated, fiscal decision as to whether the state will allocate funding for elective abortions. A decision against funding would create a situation whereby poor women will find themselves being discriminated against and their legal choice to abortion useless.

It has been estimated that the cost to

the State for two years continuation of this funding will be \$1.8 million.

The Adult and Family Services Division (formerly Public Welfare) has stated that to discontinue payment of elective abortion would be extremely costly to the state, with an estimated cost of between \$11 and \$14 million. These funds would be required to provide for the medical attention needed by welfare-eligible women to continue their pregnancy, give birth and to provide for the infants' maintenance needs.

Adult and Family Services has also estimated that nearly 5,119 poor women in Oregon will be seeking abortions in the next two years. If funding is not allocated these women will not have access to a medically safe surgical procedure to terminate pregnancy. Women's legal right to choose abortion will sadly become a choice for only those who can afford the cost.

The Emergency Board will be reconvening in early January 1978 to make a final decision on this issue. The Oregon State Division of Adult and Family Services is supportive of making abortions available to their clients.

Because of the criticalness of this issue, we are urging all concerned people to write to their representatives on the Emergency Board to make your concern known. The following is a list of who the members are:

Co-chairpersons: Jason Boe, Reedsport  
Phil Lang, Portland

### Senators

Ed Fadeley, Eugene  
Fred Heard, Klamath Falls  
Debb Potts, Grants Pass  
Jack Ripper, North Bend  
Tony Meeker, Amity

### Representatives:

Rick Gustafson, Portland  
Paul Hanneman, Cloverdale  
Sam Johnson, Redmond  
Ed Stevenson, Coquille  
Jack Sumner, Heppner  
Tony Van Vliet, Corvallis  
Vera Katz, Portland

All of the above legislators can be reached by sending your letter to the State Capitol, Salem, Oregon 97310. Anyone wanting further information of this issue is welcome to contact either Terry Boyle, or Jerralynn Ness at 648-6646.

J. Ness

The staff, working out of a small studio in the KOAP FM building in Portland, includes volunteers, old-time radio personalities. Plans are now being made to move to larger facilities in the KOAP building. Much of the Golden Hours studio has been made from donated materials, and contributions of building supplies and radio equipment are especially needed now.

Since it was formed in the late 1960's, Golden Hours has serviced all the Willamette Valley. It is also found in nursing homes as far west as Prineville and into the state of Washington. Golden Hours attempts to find funding for the receivers, which cost \$59. each, and then distributes them where they are most needed. Some contributions are used to wire a whole facility for the service, thus one nursing home may have receivers in their dining rooms, recreation rooms, and lounges.

Eventually, Golden Hours would like to have receivers in every nursing home in Oregon and Washington and many of the private homes of the blind.

For information on contributions or volunteer services, call 227-2393 or write: Golden Hours, Inc., 1804 S.E. 100th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97216 Steve Harloff

## Resoluciones con't.

Continued from page 1

El Presidente Carter ha propuesto un plan que pide cinco años de amnestia para los trabajadores sin documentos, redoblar la patrulla de las fronteras, perseguir legalmente a todos los patrones que emplean trabajadores sin documentos, y posible deportacion despues de los cinco años de amnestia. Este plan ha recibido muy poco soporte de la poblacion en general y completa oposicion de la poblacion chicano/latina.

Una llamada para accion dada por el Juez de Tejas Jose Angel Guterrez el mes de Mayo pasado travo a la conferencia los delegados para discutir y unirse en contra del Presidente Carter y su plan propuesto de Inmigracion.

El principal orador de la conferencia fue Jose Angel Gutierrez que se dirijio a los representantes en un congreso el sabado y les dijo: "Esta Conferencia ha sido organizada para unir a los Chicanos/Latinos y mantenerlos unidos. Este es el principio de una guerra civil entre los latinos y los Estados Unidos Imperialistas. Ustedes deben recordar que los Mejicanos sin documentos de hoy son los chicanos de manana".

Los representantes que asistieron a esta conferencia vinieron de todas partes del pais incluyendo algunos activistas del UAW (Trabajadores Unidos de los Autos) de San Francisco, El Frente Nacional de Mejico, de la Penitenciaría de Levenworth, y Los Pintos de Califas (Prisioneros de California.)

Otros oradores del programa incluyeron el mayor interino de San Antonio, Señor Bernardo Euraste, que declaro "El plan de Amnestia de 5 años del Presidente Carter no es humano" y denunció al KuKluxKlan "comos esos Locos" y tambien dijo que los "derechos humanos empiezan en la casa".

Hugo Blanco un líder revolucionario de los campesinos del Peru. Ruben Bonilla,

Presidente de Lulac (Liga de ciudadanos latino-americanos unidos). Peter Camejo (Partido de Trabajadores Socialista) Lalo Delgado un poeta chicano y Antonio Rodriguez, Director Nacional de C.A.S.A. fueron algunos de los otros oradores escuchados en la conferencia. Un representante del INS (Departamento de Inmigracion y Naturalizacion) se tenia que presentar para hablar pero no lo hizo.

Por una coincidencia en el momento mas importante de la conferencia la primera página del periódico local San Antonio Light publico un artículo que decia "El KKK ha empezado a patrullar las fronteras entre California y Texas".

Reuniones fueron hechas en varios lugares acerca de temas como Trabajadores del Campo, Servicios de Salud, Servicios Sociales, Pintos y chicanos. Esto dio a los participantes una oportunidad de ver el trabajo de otras organizaciones a través del país y lo que se está haciendo en los problemas respectivos.

El domingo, día final de la conferencia todos los delegados registrados se juntaron en el Hotel Tropicano, que habia sido la Central de la conferencia, para votar en las resoluciones propuestas. Desde el primer momento hubo problemas entre los representantes de los tres partidos mayores S.W.P. (Partidos socialista de los trabajadores) C.A.S.A. (Centro de Accion Social Autonomo) y el Partido de la Raza Unida. Las diferencias politicas de ellos amenazaron desbaratar la conferencia y dividir los delegados. Lo que siguió fueron 4 horas de insultos y discusiones.

A pesar de esto despues de algunas llamadas al orden para olvidar las diferencias las resoluciones fueron aprobadas y se incluyó la resolucion de ultimo momento de apoyar el Colegio Cesas Chavez, en el Monte Angel en Oregon. Luis Pineda

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JOB TRAINING VAGUE

The job training component is not specifically outlined in HR 9030. Job placements and related training are limited to one year.

"We urge the inclusion of a training component in conjunction with jobs. The training component is very vague as it appears in this bill.

"We feel there is a serious problem and gap in the bill in regards to public service employments jobs or the so-called subsidized employment. Responsibility for coordinating the jobs is placed with CETA and the state employment agency without any specific provisions for career training or vocational counseling, courses in interviewing techniques or job search assistance.

"Persons under the program will be mired in minimum wage jobs. It would result in a revolving door. Failure at finding employment in the private sector, taking a public service employment job for ten months and ending up again in another public service job after unsuccessful search in the private sector."

Marna Hoard, Aid to Dependent Children Association of Lane County

"I think that it's crucial that training is a part and we're defining that training. I can understand the need to begin people at the minimum wage. I know that by this many people for the first time are going to have the opportunity to enter into the job market, but I see also the signs that this is going to be like so many other government programs-supplemental, short term.

"I really still do not see how the private sector is going to be involved and unless the private sector is involved I think we're kidding ourselves. It's only on the basis of the private sector being involved that we can assure that we're going to have jobs on a long term basis, and that people can move out of minimum paying jobs and into a job market on a more permanent basis. I think this is really crucial."

Donald Wick, Executive Secretary, Washington Association of Community Action Agencies and Washington State Full Employment Action Council

"The weak part of the emphasis on training is that considering the fact that most of the people on welfare are the unskilled 'hardcore' unemployed which even CETA cannot employ. Little evidence exists of a commitment to training. The emphasis again seems to be punitive rather than constructively helping the unemployed gain marketable skills.

"The program orders people to work while giving lip service to training and long term employment. The fact that job placements are only one year also contributes to the weakness of the training component. One year is only long enough to develop minimal job skills with an unskilled person. People should be allowed to work longer without interrupting their job in order to develop more skills."

Gordon Molitor, Director, Washington County Community Action Agency

JOB SUBSIDIZING LIMITED

Subsidized jobs and training will be limited to \$1.4 million from the federal government. This is insufficient to provide or guarantee all unemployed persons with jobs if unemployment rates remain at current levels.

"Oregon's experience is that most welfare recipients are motivated to work but the problem is lack of available jobs. In September, there were 80,000 unemployed persons in Oregon. This represents a seasonally adjusted employment rate of 8.5 per cent. Under the proposed plan, Oregon would be allocated only 12,800 public service jobs, assuming a 5.6 rate of unemployment. We believe that as a minimum, a job should be assured to every family who is required to work or wants to work."

Linda Kaeser, Administrator, Adult and Family Services Division

"We don't feel enough public service jobs have been written into the program to guarantee jobs for all who are required or want to work."

Bob Straub, Governor of Oregon

"We are not advocating guaranteed annual incomes. We are advocating guaranteed jobs. Public service jobs are a needed element. However, public service jobs must be a last resort, not a first resort. If adequate private sector employment is not available, action must be taken to stimulate the economy. This recognizes the preference of private sector jobs over subsidized jobs and that there are limits to practical public service jobs. Congress should include in its deliberations on Welfare Reform continued discussion on economic stimulation measures to expand private sector employment."

Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator, Oregon Employment Division

"Employees now filling Comprehensive Employment Training Act jobs which pay prevailing rates, including fringes, would be replaced by employees being paid the minimum wage rate without fringes.

"It also means that regular classified state employees being paid prevailing rates plus fringes will be supplanted by minimum wage employees.

"The supplanting of regular employees, plus the fact that you will have people working side by side who are being paid substantially different rates will cause a major morale problem with all employees. The morale problem will have a direct impact on the productivity of all the employees and on the agency's ability to accomplish its mission."

George Masten, Executive Director, Washington Federation of State Employees

President Carter's Welfare Reform Plan was the subject of recent House subcommittee hearings at the State Capitol. Over 35 Oregonians and Washingtonians, representing numerous groups that would be effected by House Referendum 9030's passage, testified at the Salem gathering.

HR 9030 attempts to revise the current national welfare program by providing strong work incentives. It will create government subsidized jobs and require all welfare recipients, able to work, to accept jobs.

Designed to incorporate the existing complex system into one comprehensive program, the bill will eliminate many current welfare plans. Food stamps, Supplemental Security Income and Aid to Families of Dependent Children will be replaced with general cash payments to all welfare recipients.

"There is a need for the President and the Congress to honor their commitment to return the nation to full employment. If we have any message for the Administration, it is that our members want jobs. They don't want welfare; they don't want unemployment compensation.

"The goal of the Administration should be to provide decent jobs at decent wages for all Americans. Jobs at minimum wages do not meet this goal.

"To take such a large number of workers, and to expect local governments to place these workers in side-by-side work stations with unsubsidized workers, paid prevailing wages, will cause complete chaos with local labor unions.

"The Labor Department suggestion that this be avoided by creation of new types of jobs is misleading as every one of the 'new types' of jobs described already exist within our community."

Patrick W. Moore, Director, Mid-Wilamette Valley Manpower Consortium

In response to above testimony:

"Poor people more than most people in our society have to manage with the few dollars they have off the wealth because they don't have very many of them. As a result, my own observation is that those that are receiving welfare benefits or are entitled to them are very good at working out the numbers to see what is the best way to maximize their returns.

"The present system discourages work in some instances. A person who takes a job in most states, if its at the proper level, loses eligibility for a variety of programs, some of which are not even being discussed here because they're not covered by HR 9030. For example, Medicaid and Public Housing Assistance.

"The idea of the bill is that everybody who sits down and makes that computation is going to figure out that they'd be better off to work if there is a job than not to work. That is truly not the case today."

Rep. Bill Gradison, R-Ohio, House Welfare Reform Subcommittee

FRINGE BENEFITS LACKING

Fringe benefits are not provided for in government subsidized Public Service Jobs.

"We feel that jobs should provide incen-

Welfare Will Carter's

By Nancy

Conducting the hearings were Reps. Jim Guy Tucker, D-Ard.; Bill Gradison, R-Ohio and Bob Duncan, D-Ore., sitting in for Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore, who was unable to attend because of other obligations in Washington D.C. Oregon was chosen as one of about a half dozen states to hear public testimony on the welfare reform package.

Gov. Bob Straub was the first to address the subcommittee and primarily spoke in favor of HR 9030, although he outlined some of the areas in the bill that needed



Gov. Bob Straub testifies at Welfare

tives and not added burdens as has been the case in the past. If Public Service Jobs do not carry with them fringe benefits (such as unemployment compensation, health insurance, etc.) than they penalize the person again for being unable to find a job in the private sector."

Sally McCracken, Chairperson, Oregon State Adult and Family Services Review Commission

"Medicaid is not spoken to, so we cannot assess the likely impact either in terms of availability of medical services, or their cost."

Robert Moon, Associate Director, Neighborhood House

DISABILITY DEFINED DIFFERENTLY

Persons disabled for less than 12 months will receive lower benefits than those disabled over 12 months.

"If I am claiming the need for assistance because of disability, the length of my anticipated incapacity will determine how I am treated. For example, will my full body cast be off in 10 months or will it be on in excess of 12 months? If it is the 10 month time, I will be eligible for benefits at a significantly lower level. Therefore, the definition of disability is a critical issue."

Tim Latta, Vocational Rehabilitation Division

# Reform Plan Work?

Montag

further attention. The governor was followed by 45 individuals, mostly representing organizations or social service agencies, who offered testimony about possible effects of the bill.

The general consensus of the group was that the existing welfare system needs reform. President Carter was highly praised for undertaking such a huge task. However, most of the testimony pointed out that there are many problems and vague areas in the Carter plan that must be dealt with be-

fore it can ever be effective.

Among the biggest concerns voiced were job acceptance at minimum wages, a limited number of subsidized jobs, low benefit levels, failure to utilize existing job placement programs, eligibility requirements and career training.

Other issues that were voiced include a lack of living increases, delay in payments, cash assistance programs, child care appropriations, not enough provisions for the elderly and handicapped and lack of state control.

The majority at the hearing agreed that HR 9030 is written in a complicated and confusing manner, making it very difficult to understand and interpret. The following is a summary of the primary objections and related testimony.

## PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS MANDATORY

### Public Service Jobs Mandatory

Welfare recipients that are classified 'able to work' are required to accept minimum wage public service jobs.

"In its present form, the program would result in millions of third-class citizens who would be forced to take public or private jobs at minimum wages regardless of the individual's level of skill or experience or of how much the minimum wage is below the actual prevailing rate for that particular work.

"There is absolutely no assurance that the Public Service Jobs created under the Administration's proposal would not simply replace jobs of workers now employed or who would otherwise be hired by state or local government."

Bill Fritz, Assistant Director, Oregon Public Employees Council 75, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

"Work-relief job slots filled by recipients of public assistance will stigmatize and degrade. Further, the worker will be paid at the minimum wage, not at the prevailing wage, which is economically discriminating as well."

Norman L. Wyers, Portland State University, Representative of the "Wages, Welfare or What" Conference in Portland.

## EXISTING PROGRAMS IGNORED

Existing agencies and job placement programs are not utilized in the proposed plan.

"Due to the complexity of the language of the proposed legislation, we were unable to find an established relationship between the proposed income maintenance program and existing programs, such as social services, medicaid, housing, and emergency needs services. In an effort to discover the procedures for integration of programs, we reviewed the August, 1977 HEW welfare reform overview, and were disappointed to find the lack of established criteria for these linkages. For instance, the Administration's reliance on National Health Insurance to address the need for health care for the poor, almost precludes immediate consideration of how welfare reform will affect the medicaid program."

Gary Dominick, Executive Director, Oregon Chapter, National Association of Social Workers

## BENEFIT LEVELS LOW

Benefit levels are reduced to \$192 per month during the initial eight-week job search period.

"We question is the proposed maximum benefit of \$4,200 (per year) for a family of four with no other income is adequate. This is only 65 per cent of the poverty level and only slightly higher than that proposed in the Nixon Plan four years ago."

Donald Oxford, National Association of Social Workers, Oregon Chapter

"My interpretation of this reform proposal is that my Welfare grant will be cut \$85 from what I am receiving now, and during the eight week job search possibly I may receive even less. Rather than an incentive to find employment which this program is supposed to promote, in my case I would find it very discouraging."

Janice Smith, Molalla, Oregon

## BENEFITS REDUCED DURING JOB SEARCH

The total monthly income from a Public Service job, if not supplemented by the state, would be \$580 a month for a family of four.

"We fail to understand the provision that would pay persons engaged in this job search less than a regular welfare grant. The proposed grants are not adequate to provide a decent living and to give people in the job search period even less makes no sense. It is precisely at this time that the need is greatest."

Elizabeth Linder, Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee

## Clases de Ingles para extranjeros

El programa del lenguaje ingles para personas extranjeras del Colegio de la Comunidad de Portland es un programa transferible entre colegios, de lenguaje extranjero, comenzando en los niveles intermediario y avanzado. Las clases serán ofrecidas en Cascade, el Centro de Sylvania y el Centro de Rock Creek en el Condado de Washington.

Para enrollarse en las clases necesarias se necesita preregistrarse. Una examinación oral y de inglés escrito será dada. Para recibir un trajeta por un lugar o por otras preguntas haga el favor de ponerse en contacto con los diferentes centros.

Registración para el termino de invierno es durante las siguientes fechas:

Pre-registración: para estudiantes nuevos y que regresan, Octubre 10 a Noviembre 18 1977.

Registración para estudiantes que regresan que se han registrado anteriormente, Noviembre 28 a Diciembre 9, 1977.

Registración para estudiantes nuevos que se han preregistrado, Diciembre 12 al 6 de 1977.

Registración abierta para cualquier estudiante, Enero 2 de 1978.

Ultimo dia de registrarse o agregar clases, Enero 5 de 1978.

Por información en la registración llamar por teléfono para el Centro Casade al 283-2541, El Centro de Sylvania 244-6111, o el Centro de Rock Creek al 645-4461.



Welfare Reform hearings in Salem.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE LIMITED TO SEVEN

Seven is the maximum number of members in a household unit to be counted for benefits.

"Families of eight or more persons must figure out how to survive on assistance that was only meant to minimally cover the needs of seven. Clearly, the problems with this are obvious. Washington County is an area where many large families exist that would be affected by this program change."

Jerralynn Ness, Chairperson, Washington County Welfare Advisory Board

## SINGLE PREGNANT WOMEN REQUIRED TO WORK

Single pregnant women are placed in the "single employable" category and required to work. If they choose not to work, the federal benefit is only \$92 a month.

"This is totally unrealistic. Many pregnant women cannot work the full nine months and I daresay employers would not be enthusiastic about hiring a pregnant woman, knowing she would be taking leave for delivery and postnatal care."

Linda Kaeser, Administrator, Adult and Family Services Division

## ELIGIBILITY BASED ON PAST

Benefit eligibility is based on a family's previous six months earnings. Earnings of over \$700 a month in any of the previous six months, for a family of four, can prevent them from qualifying for assistance.

"Another of our concerns regarding HB 9030 is the proposal that would base eligibility on income for a period six months prior to application, thus presuming that applicants have saved sufficient funds to deal with any emergencies that come up.

"It is our belief that this proposal both takes much for granted about one's ability to save that much money in our present inflationary economy and further presumes to interfere with personal rights to the extent of telling one how to spend his paychecks. The effect is to tell the applicant, if an emergency arises, don't expect help, at least not for six months. Add to this the burden of substantial federal deductions from preceding paychecks."

Michael Shelly, Chairman, Lane County Public Welfare Board

"The assumption behind this proposal is that people save money in the present in case there is an emergency in the future. The effects of such a system on the moderate income people can be very serious....To adopt the retrospective income accounting system is a giant step backwards in meeting human need.

"Each year about 7.5 to 10 million people move above the poverty line and a like number become poor. That means 30 to 40 per cent of the people who are poor one year were not poor the year before and will not be poor the ensuing year.

"The system that is being proposed needs to be more responsive to this fact and not act within the acknowledged myth that because a family lived just above the poverty level, but still well below the median income level, two or three months ago, they are somehow going to have the money to make it in our economy without some assistance."

Denny Rodin, Clackamas County Community Action Agency



Washington County Health Clinic is held for Mexican-Americans 50 years or older. From left are translator Sylvia Barajas, a student at the University of Portland; R.N. Audrey Hooker; and Eufeima Martinez of Gaston.

## Agribusiness Exploits Child Laborers

When harvest time comes to Yakima County, so does Manuel. With his parents he travels thousands of miles every year, following the harvest northward. In each place, the crops may be different but the work is always the same—hard and dangerous. And the wages are always dirt cheap.

In Yakima, Wash., Manuel picks asparagus. How many days does he work? "School days, Saturdays, Sundays and fiestas," he replies. Manuel, seven years old, is one of the tens of thousands of children whom agribusiness employs every year to produce this country's supply of food.

Though child employment in commercial agriculture was supposedly outlawed by a 1974 federal law, it remains widespread. The extent of the exploitation is documented in a 140-page report recently released by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

The report is based on on-the-spot interviews and other material gathered by 17 AFSC researchers in Washington, Oregon and Maine in 1975.

In 1969 a Senate committee found that some 800,000 of the workers in commercial agriculture were children. They also found that many of those children were injured every year and some killed in farm accidents. Commercial agriculture is the third most hazardous occupation in the U.S.

The 1974 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibits children under 12 from working at any sizable commercial farm. It also requires that children aged 12 and 13 not work without permission of their parents and prohibits children under 16 from working during school hours.

Even these minor restrictions caused an outcry from agribusiness and congressmen from the agricultural states. They asserted that such restrictions "threatened their (states') economies because of the shortage of farm labor."

The AFSC report, however, demolishes the argument that child labor is necessary because of a diminishing supply of farm labor. The number of farms has dropped from 4.3 million in 1950 to 2.8 million in 1970. The small farm has all but disappeared and the country is losing farmers at the rate of about 1000 a week.

Despite the loss of farmers, there has been a rise in agricultural production.

"(That) means that fewer workers are needed to produce more food," the AFSC report notes.

The report says that the growers could find an abundance of adult labor if they paid a living wage. For example, there is no labor shortage on farms under contract with the United Farm Workers union, where organized daycare and improved wages and benefits have eliminated child labor on organized ranches.

The 210,000 unorganized migrants referred to in the report had wages of \$21.60 a day for the average 78-day season they worked in the year 1974. In most cases that included the money earned by their children, who are not covered by Social Security or other benefits.

"When farm families are forced to subsist at this hunger level...such families can only survive by putting their children to work in the field," the report says.

Today's farms are either owned or controlled by the big food processors. The report documents the spectacular growth of corporate ownership in agriculture and the corresponding decline of the family farm. It is the giant corporate farms where child labor is more prevalent.

Del Monte Corp., the world's largest processor of fruits and vegetables, had over 10,000 U.S. farmers under contract. These farmers are completely beholden to the multi-national corporation, which sets prices and controls the market.

For example, some 205 corporations studied control 95 percent of the sweet corn production, 50 percent of the cantaloupe and honeydew melons, 95 percent of the tomatoes, 90 percent of the snap beans, 90 percent of the corn used for pop corn and 100 percent of the nation's mint production.

Vertical integration—meaning single ownership of nonmonopoly farms because it is more profitable. Many of the 205 integrated food producers are basically non-farm corporations which have recently entered the agribusiness sector because of the high profits to be reaped.

A 1967 Federal Trade Commission study showed that five of the nation's 32,000 food manufacturing firms control 60 percent of the profits. Within the list of the top 39, 19 were oil, gas and chemical companies.

Continued on page 8, column 1

## Form Endangers Privacy con't.

Continued from page 1

from a doctor. PWD 419 allows the doctor or medical institution handling the records of that patient to release the information to Welfare. The case worker can then determine the applicant's eligibility on the information supplied by the doctor.

However, now not only does the applicant agree to allow the release of his or her records according to the eligibility requirements, but at the same time with the same signature allows the release of information from any fraternal organization, law enforcement agency, school, real estate agency and financial institution.

Altering the form or refusing to sign PWD 419, whether it applies to eligibility requirements or not, will at the least, delay the application process, but most probably disqualify the application altogether.

Clearly those who are applying for assistance from Welfare are in no position to jeopardize their grant by not signing PWD 419.

According to Sherman Cullison, an executive assistant at the Welfare Depart-

ment and author of some department regulations, verification of eligibility can be obtained another way. "But those discussions would have to take place at a fair hearing".

The fair hearing process is a safeguard for a recipient who feels his rights have been violated. In order to take advantage of this process, and maintain his grant, he must notify the Welfare Department of his request for a fair hearing within 10 days after Welfare notifies him of termination or adverse adjustment to his grant.

Linda Kaeser, Administrative chief of Welfare, and Sherman Cullison, executive assistant, both agree that the form expedites the administration of grants at the local level. The worker no longer has to contact the recipient for a signature to release information. It is all taken care of indefinitely, when the applicant signs the PWD 419.

The price that is paid for this added "administrative ease" is paid by the client, the person who has the most to lose, the one whose right to privacy is given up to the Welfare Department in order to receive assistance.

Don Patch

## 'Entrega de Informacion'

### Privacidad en Peligro

Servicio para Adultos y Familias (Anteriormente Asistencia Social Publica), formulario 419 requiere al Departamento de Asistencia Social verificar toda la información relacionada con elegibilidad del aplicante para Asistencia Publica. Es llamada la Autorización para la Divulgación de Información y es tan extendida que aun Ms. Kelty de la Oficina del Abogado General dice: "yo no la firmaré".

El intento del Formulario PWD. 419 es el de obtener permiso de los aplicantes para verificar las condiciones financieras o médicas para un programa particular.

Por ejemplo para recibir una gratitud de incapacidad bajo el título de ayuda para Niños Dependientes el Departamento de asistencia Social necesita verificación de la condición física del aplicante por un Médico. PWD. 419 le permite al médico o institución médica manejar todos los papeles del paciente y entregar toda la información al Departamento. El trabajador Social puede de esa forma determinar la elegibilidad del aplicante de acuerdo a la información dada por el médico.

A pesar de esto ahora no solamente el aplicante está de acuerdo en permitir la entrega de sus papeles de acuerdo a los requerimientos de elegibilidad, pero al mismo tiempo con la misma firma permite entrega de información de la cualquier institución fraternal, agencia de leyes (policía), escuelas, Agentes de casas, e instituciones financieras.

Alterar la forma o negarse a firmarla, donde aplique a los requerimientos de elegibilidad o no, va por lo mínimo a demorar el proceso de la aplicación, pero por lo mas seguro a descualificar al aplicante completamente.

Claramente estas personas que estan aplicando por Asistencia Publica no se encuentran en posición de comprometer la gratitud al no firmar la forma PWD 419.

De acuerdo a Sherman Cullison, un asistente ejecutivo del Departamento de

Asistencia Social y autor de algunas de las regulaciones del Departamento verificación de elegibilidad puede ser obtenida de otra forma "pero esas discusiones deberán de tener lugar en un juicio oral".

El proceso del Juicio oral es una garantía para el recipiente que siente que sus derechos han sido violados. En orden de tomar ventaja de este proceso, y mantener su gratitud, el debe notificar al Departamento de Asistencia Social de su pedido dentro de los 10 días después que el Departamento de Asistencia Social le notifica de la terminación o decisión en contra de su gratitud.

Linda Kaeser, Jefa Administradora del Departamento de Asistencia Social, y Sherman Cullison, asistente ejecutivo, están de acuerdo que la forma ayuda a apresurar la administración de gratitudes en el nivel local. El trabajador actualmente no tiene que ponerse en contacto con el recipiente para obtener su firma para conseguir la información.

El precio que se está pagando por esta facilidad administrativa, es pagada por el cliente, la persona que tiene el máximo que perder. El cual, su derecho de privacidad ha sido entregado a través de una firma por un periodo indefinido de tiempo. Don Patch

### DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS

FREE! Social Seminar sponsored by the Washington County Substance Abuse Council on Nov. 30, 8:30 to 5, at the Greenwood Inn on Allen Blvd, and Highway 217. Lunch is included. The purpose of the seminar is to raise the awareness level in the community about people with drug abuse problems. It should be of special interest and help to those who have personal or professional contact with drug abusers. To register call Stephanie Pump at 548-8636.

# Housing Authority con't.

Continued from page 1

to serve large families, because that has been shown to be a nationwide area of great need.

It is very difficult to serve large families throughout Section 8 program. "The reason why Section 8 housing is not very effective in serving large families is because there aren't very many large units available for rent. Those that are available tend to be either too expensive for the Housing Authority to subsidize or else they are substandard."

He also stated, "Private contractors are not interested in building new large family units of any kind because of management problems and also because of low returns on their investments."

Therefore, to the extent that a housing authority does not avail itself of Traditional Low Rent Housing Money, it severely limits its ability to serve the needs of large families."

However, Washington County Housing Authority has applied for all the available Section 8 existing housing that they could. According to HUD records, in 1977 Washington County Housing Authority upon invitation asked for 350 section 8 units and got 320. They also recently got 137 additional allocations, 19 of which were for four bedroom dwellings. Before this they had no money for 4 bedroom units.

They were also invited to apply for 137 Traditional Public Housing large family dwellings (which were only available to Housing Authorities), and 240 Elderly and Family Housing Units (which were also available to private contractors). These are broken down more fully below. Of all the opportunities for funding Washington County Housing Authority, because of its position that it will not own units, they applied for a little more than half. (See Box Below)

Lucy Cabel, director of the Housing Authority was asked about the origin of The Housing Authority's policy to lease, but not own properties. She stated that when the Housing Authority was first formed, they made a commitment to the county not to buy because the county commissioners at that time did not want the Housing Authority to own housing projects. She said the reasons were basically that they wanted to keep this property on the tax roles, and that they did not want to impact any one area with a concentration of low income people. She also stated that the policy was reaffirmed about five months ago.

When questioned about the policy, County Commissioner Virginia Dagg stated that she had always been told that the Housing Authority handled those decisions, but that she would be interested in investigating possibly changing the policy from the cost, responsibility, benefit standpoints. "I think it would be worthwhile looking into. We are not interested in huge unsightly projects, but if there are other ways of providing better low rent housing, I would be interested in it."

Tim Erwert, a board member and director of Planning for the city of Hillsboro stated the reasons for the non-ownership policy were two fold. First, they wanted to work as much as possible through free enterprise and keep the properties on the tax roles. Secondly, the dispersal was desirable because large concentrations of low income people could cause devaluation.

Jose Garcia a former board member added, "I had the feeling they (the board) felt a housing complex, such as would have been applied for, could create a slum area and overcrowd the schools, and been an added incentive for people staying on welfare. I had a different experience, which I shared with them. I grew up in one of those complexes, and it was because I had decent housing that I was able to get through college and better my life." When asked if he experienced any of the problems the board had talked about, he said that he had not.

Huge ugly complexes are not what HUD had in mind. In fact, they won't allow it. According to Ron Doozy, Housing Coordinator of HUD, "Housing Authorities often feel that they have to build projects that are huge and everyone's nightmare if they participate in the program. That is not true HUD encourages if fact requires adequate dispersal. We won't let them have the type of projects that they are afraid of."

Lucy Cabel indicated a much higher standard of dispersal was what the Housing Authority aimed at. "We don't want anyone pointing the finger at someone saying they live in a housing project. We want them to have anonymity." This was further corroborated by Tim Erwert, and James Hygens, of the board.

However, Verla Shrader, a caseworker from CSD commented that "the Housing Authority is limited as a resource. It should be able to serve large families as well as small families. But it doesn't. Families are having to go without food and clothing and

the basic essentials to pay rent for substandard housing."

The Housing Authority board is made up of 6 people; these include a retired banker who is now a part-time realtor, the Planning Director for the City of Hillsboro, Lucy Cabel, an attorney and two housewives, one of whom is an elderly tenant.

When asked if he thought the board was representative of the interests of low-income people, County Commissioner Ray Miller said that the board was representative of all people of Washington County, not particularly low-income people. When asked if he felt this was an appropriate representative body for an agency dealing with low-income issues, he stated, "Sometimes the people who are most capable of making decisions about low-income issues are not low-income people themselves. Welfare is paternalistic. I am satisfied that the Housing Authority board is equipped to make good judgements."

Is there a danger that the Housing

## Proyecto Para Migrantes con't.

Continued from page 1

condición. Una familia que el proyecto localizó en Cornelius no tienen ni calentón en la casa. Ellos no hablan ingles así que no pueden presentarles las quejas al dueño de la casa.

Remarcando que este ejemplo es un problema común para la mayoría de los migrantes y la "gente situada": El problema del lenguaje. De acuerdo a Jesus Lopez. La mayoría de las Agencias de Servicios Públicos no tienen personal que hable español para ayudar a los clientes. Para alterar esta situación, el proyecto está trabajando con la Acción de la comunidad del Condado de Washington, oficina de traductores.

El Proyecto está también tratando de conseguir más inspectores de hogares para migrantes que hablen español, en los campos. Inspectores que puedan hablar con los trabajadores en su mismo idioma podrían asegurar suficientes hogares y en mejores condiciones para los trabajadores, cree el Proyecto de Ayuda Legal para Migrantes. El trabajo en este área será más pesado en los meses de verano cuando

### Free Newswriting Workshop

Oregonian reporter Roberto Olmos will teach a free newswriting workshop in Hillsboro, November 22.

The workshop, open to all, is sponsored by the Rural Tribune. Olmos will cover the basic skills in writing the objective news story and identifying a news-worthy story.

Participants will receive a copy of the 1977-78 "CUE Media Guide", which provides information for writers of news releases and public service announcements. Stephen Schneider, Director of the Center for Urban Education (CUE) will explain how to use the "Guide".

A follow-up workshop, "Improving Writing Techniques" for press releases and news stories will be taught in December by Barbara Miller, Public Relations Director and newswriting instructor at the University of Portland.

Both workshops will be held at the

Authority is being insulated from the problems of the people they serve by the very nature of its structure? Ron Duzy, Housing Coordinator of HUD, was questioned about this. He stated that he felt some empathy for that problem, but that state law only required one tenant on the board and HUD only suggested that they have tenant representation.

Jose Garcia, stated that he felt the board members were not in contact with the people in dire need. He also stated that his experiences as a board member had been frustrating. "I saw a need for more housing and yet the board wouldn't expedite many things they could have. At one point a proposal could have been written, but the board didn't want to go after the money." He continued, "I have seen other housing Authorities have better success than the one in Washington County. I have to conclude that they do not choose to be as energetic as they could be to provide the housing that low-income people need."

Annette Bromberg

la mayoría de los trabajadores migrantes está en esta área.

Pero Jesus Lopez predice que los casos de discriminación en las escuelas va a proveer trabajo por todo el año.

Lopez dice que el Proyecto está ocupado ahora en coleccionar evidencia de discriminación en las escuelas del área. El dice que los castigos dados a los niños chicanos has sido especialmente duros.

El dice que los jóvenes chicanos son los que más se hechan para afuera de las escuelas por causas de peleas, cuando los estudiantes anglos por los mismos problemas reciben nada más que una reprimenda.

En este momento el Proyecto de ayuda legal para migrantes está juntando información en las escuelas elementarias y de alto grado en Hillsboro y Cornelius. Lopez avisa a las personas que saben de otras personas o ellos mismos que sufrieron discriminaciones en las escuelas o donde sea que se pongan en contacto con el proyecto.

El proyecto de ayuda legal para migrantes está localizado en el 249 N.E. Lincoln en Hillsboro. Para más información o asistencia llame al 640-4770.

Manny Frishberg

Washington County Administration Building, 150 N. 1st. Av., Hillsboro from 10a.m. to noon. "Newswriting" will be in room L-17 November 22nd and "Improving Writing Techniques" will be in room 103 December 7.

To register, call Caren Caldwell at the Rural Tribune, 648-3141.

### Rancher Loans Truck

North Plains rancher Ron Tankersley came to the rescue of the Mechanics Self Assistance Program, a project of the Washington County Community Action Program.

Tankersley came through when the group needed a truck earlier this month to transport strawberries and grain. He not only loaned them a truck but also provided a driver and gasoline.

"We have had to rent a truck in the past and it cost us at least \$15 an hour", said Joe Valero, mechanics teacher.

Type of Program	Number of Units HUD invited H.A. to ask for 1977	Number asked for	Number received
Section 8	350	350	320
Section 8 (added allocation)	137	137	137
Traditional Public Housing for large family units (existing)	107	0	0
Traditional Public Housing large family units (new construction)	30	0	0
Elderly Housing	110	0	0
Family Housing	130	0	0
Total	864	487	457



Joe Valero (left), ORO area Board Chairperson, and Dick Massburg, Director Loaves and Fishes, are seen here at ribbon cutting ceremonies, opening ORO's Senior Food and Nutrition Program.

## ORO Ofrece Comidas Para Ancianos

Oportunidades Rurales de Oregon junto con Loaves y fishes y el Azteca Cafe han comenzado un programa de Nutrición para ancianos para Mexicanos mayores y Americanos.

El programa provee comidas nutritivas calientes para participantes elegibles y también sirve como lugar para unir intereses y problemas para ancianos pueden ser compartidos aparte actividades de diversión y oradores ocasionales en topicas de interés para ancianos van a ser parte del

programa. Transportación sera provista por el proyecto de transportación especial operado por servicios Movable Especiales Inc. en contrato con La Agencia del Condado de Washington para ancianos.

ORO le gustaria saber de usted. Ellos le animan que participe en el programa, si es un anciano que le gustaria compartir las comidas o una persona que puede proveer distracciones, informacion. Para informarse como puede ser parte del programa, llame a Connie Bustos en la oficina en Hillsboro. Numero de telefono 640-2624. Don Patch

## Child Laborers con't.

Continued from page 6

Within five years, 75 percent of the entire U.S. food supply will be under the control of agribusiness, according to one study cited by the AFSC.

The monopolies force independent farmers to sell products at the lowest possible prices, while the farmer in turn works the farm laborer to the point of exhaustion for what the report refers to as "hunger wages."

The report also attacks the rationale that children benefit from work in the fields. The report agrees that work by children on their family farms to harvest, weed, milk, gather eggs and do other farm chores results in family solidarity and contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the work.

However, the report notes, the great majority of the children in nonunion commercial agriculture work at monotonous and tedious tasks under conditions that lead to "degenerative diseases, muscular and bone disorders and delayed reactions from contact with toxic chemicals during their early life." As the report points out, "the average American lives 21 years longer than does the average farm worker, whose life expectancy is 49 years."

These children, especially those of migrant farm families, work long hours in the rain and the heat, without sanitary facilities or water, with dangerous tools.

Seven-year-old Manuel, like the other children who pick asparagus in Yakima County, reports to work at 5 am. The hand-harvesting of asparagus requires that the pickers, encumbered by a bulky can

around their hips, bend from the waist and thrust a 17-inch knife into the stalk an inch or so below the ground. When the cutters have a handful of asparagus they straighten out, trim the stalk and maneuver, while the sharp knife is in hand, to place the cut vegetable in the can.

In the process, adults as well as children suffer cuts from the knife. Many of the cuts require stitches and even hospitalization. Health care for migrant families is usually either nonexistent or of inferior quality.

The AFSC researchers found that while some of the "day haul" child laborers among the berry pickers in Oregon were local students working during their vacation for pocket money, the majority were poor and migrant workers.

The report notes that compliance with the child labor law is widely violated. One grower flatly told an AFSC researcher that he hired children under 12. Another said he did so when parents supervised them.

In an interview in Oregon with seven migrant families--51 people in all--the researchers were told that 10 children under 12 worked in the fields regularly. One migrant father of three school-age children said that when he was a child he had to come to that same farm to work alongside his father.

In its conclusion, the AFSC says: "It should be intolerable for a sizable segment of a major industry to depend on child labor for its survival. In America, in 1977, it is not only tolerated, it is encouraged."

The Guardian

## 1978 Calendar Picture's County

"Valley People Calendar 1978", now available, features the residents, countryside, history and current events of Washington County.

Produced by the Rural Awareness Project, a non-profit organization in Hillsboro, the Calendar provides the dates of a wide variety of fairs, festivals, and celebrations that take place throughout the year all over the county.

Photographer Clyde Keller has selected 14 antique sepia photographs, all shot locally, which illustrate different aspects of life in Washington County.

Keller also researched the county's history through historical archives and early local newspapers to find the odd,

little known and often humorous bits of the county's past. Throughout the pages of the "Valley People Calendar", dates are found which commemorate the establishment of the County, the lives of the early pioneers, the founding of local institutions, churches, and service agencies, as well as the 1978 holidays of both the Spanish - and English - speaking segments of the population.

The Calendar is available through the attached mail order coupon, and bookstores throughout the Portland metropolitan area. In Hillsboro, it can be found at the "Book Case", on Third and Main.

The price of the "Valley People Calendar 1978" is \$4.50.

### CALENDARIO GENTE DEL VALLE 1978 PRESENTA EL CONDADO DE WASHINGTON

El "Calendario de la Gente del Valle de 1978," está disponible ahora, presentando los residentes, vistas del campo, historia y hechos actuales del Condado de Washington.

Producido por el proyecto de Conciencia Rural, una organización sin provecho de dinero en Hillsboro, el Calendario provee las fechas de una gran variedad de hechos, ferias, festivales, y celebraciones que tienen lugar a través del año alrededor del Condado.

El fotógrafo Clyde Keller ha seleccionado 14 fotografías en sepia antigua (color marrón), todas tomadas localmente que Condado a través de los archivos históricos y los periódicos locales viejos para encontrar lo raro, lo poco conocido, y lo muchas veces humorístico del pasado de

este Condado. A través de las páginas del "Calendario de la Gente del Valle" fechas son encontradas que conmemoran el establecimiento del Condado, la vida de los pioneros primitivos, la fundación de las diferentes instituciones locales, iglesias y agencias de servicio público, como así también los días festivos de 1978 de ambos segmentos de la población, de habla española e inglesa.

El Calendario esta disponible a través del cupon de orden por correo adherido y los negocios de libros a través de la zona metropolitana de Portland. En Hillsboro puede ser encontrado en el "Bookcase" en las Calles Tercera y Main.

El precio del Calendario de la Gente del Valle de 1978 es de \$4.50.

Caren Caldwell



August 1978: On the Cedar Canyon Road near Gales Creek.

**\*\*\*\*\*1978 CALENDAR\*\*\*\*\***

A non-profit community service undertaking featuring 14 fine art photographs celebrating rural life, reproduced in antique sepia on quality paper. Includes the history of Tuality Plains settlers of Washington County, Oregon, and a listing of current events.

**Valley People** Mailed directly upon receipt

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Please send me.....books (\$4.50 each for 1 to 5 books, \$4.00 each for 6 or more)  
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