

The Rural Tribune

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Battling for Welfare Raises



Governor Meets the People

On Thursday Sept. 26 Gov. McCall met with a concerned group of welfare recipients, service agency and local welfare advisory board persons to discuss the overdue need for increased welfare payments. Washington County Community Action Org. aided approximately 30 women and children, who are now going hungry because of insufficient welfare grants, in participating in the request for increased benefits. Leading the plea for the special legislative session required to up the ante in the inflationary riddled recipients budget, was Dr. Grossman a representative from Portland's inter-agency welfare crisis committee.

The requests included a cost of living raise, a 7½% increase which would bring welfare payments to 100% of the 1972 standard set by the legislature. Welfare standards are derived from the consumer price index and represent the minimum amount of money a family can live on.

Tempers flared many times during the meeting. At one point Gov. McCall referred to Dr. Grossman's efforts as "rabble rousing", and added that most legislators considered him as someone who "stirred people up around welfare issues" and was not to be taken seriously.

All through the meeting people spoke of food shortages and the effects they had on their living conditions. Many were using housing allowances to pay for food stamps, while others, worse off, could not afford to purchase their stamps at all.

Some recommendations from those attending to Gov. McCall included a state wide appeal to farmers to allow low income families to glean leftover foods in the fields, a stock piling of wood for winter, and more money for food for welfare families.

The meeting, which lasted over an hour, revealed the primary stumbling block for the increases as being the improbability of a majority of legislators attending a special session so close to election time.

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Raises Approved

The day after his free-wheeling meeting with welfare recipients, Governor Tom McCall announced that, along with legislative leaders, he had approved a plan to increase welfare benefits on October 1 without having to call a special session of the State Legislature.

He will ask the State Emergency Board to authorize payment of benefits which could give 100,000 welfare recipients the same purchasing power that the 1973 Legislature authorized. In other words, welfare payments would keep pace to some degree with inflation, particularly in the area of good costs.

The increases of \$5 to \$13 a month would remain in effect until February 1.

The four-month increase, which will cost \$42 million, would come from Welfare Division surpluses.

The plan was worked out by Gov. McCall, Senaté President Jason Bøe and House Speaker Richard Eyman.

The 1973 Legislature increased welfare benefits to 92.5% of what is considered subsistence level.

Inflation, however, has reduced the payment level to as low as 87 per cent.

McCall said he feared that a proposed welfare increase would become a political issue at a special session of the Legislature.

He said that welfare problems may become worse next year if unemployment forces more people onto the welfare rolls.

Areas that are dependent on the failing lumber milling industry for payrolls may be especially hard hit. Senator Boe used the word "depression" to describe the situation in those areas.



Dr. Grossman--"rabble rouser"

Facing Death

Community School

The parents whose children attend Bonny Slope school feel they have the kind of community school that many leading educators advocate, smaller classes, teachers who are interested and involved in both community and school and a small closely knit community. These parents are also worried about losing this school.

Bonny Slope elementary school is part of the Beaverton Unified Education District No. 48. The District school board is discussing what to do about Bonny Slope school. The discussion was started by the need for some repairs on the existing school building. There was a bond levy of \$94,000 for repairs of gymnasium and heating system which passed in September of last year. Instead, the gym was torn down last month. People of "the slopes" area feel that they were passed by in this decision.

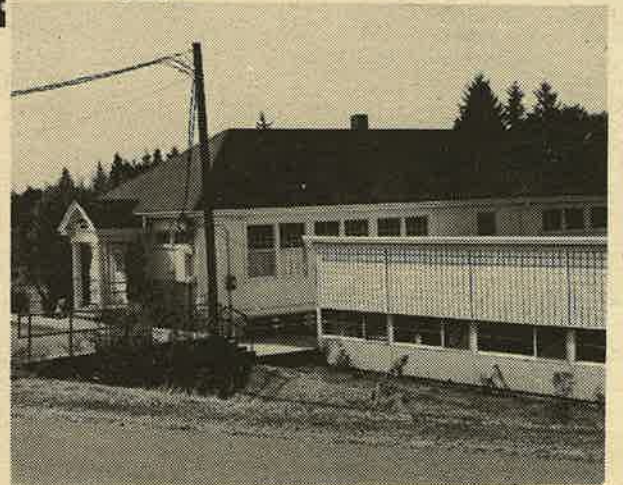
The gymnasium was built in 1949 by community residents and with community raised money. This spring it was declared unsafe. One of its faults was that it had been built on a concrete slope and not on an up-to-code foundation.

The remaining school building was built over a long period of years. The first structure was built in 1936. It is still used, but needs insulating. The last added room was built in 1958. The added rooms are all large, well-lit and as comfortable as most modern school buildings. The oldest section houses one classroom, a reading room, photo dark room, music room, and now one of the rooms is being used as an indoor exercise area.

The residents of Bonny Slope feel extremely fortunate in having the type of school they have. They feel threatened and slighted by the district board. The board is hesitant to spend a large amount of money on presently needed repairs. Some of the people feel these repairs possibly could have cost less if adequately maintained over the years.

The School Board's next meeting is October 14th. The board plans to decide whether to close the school and bus the children to other district schools or to make repairs on the existing structure. Parents are united against busing. Besides separating children who have been friends for many years and breaking up a good teaching team, they argue against the long winter bus ride on icy roads of "the slopes" area.

Most parents would like the District to maintain the present school until a bond to build a new school in their area could be passed. This would probably be in November of 1975 with hopeful completion by 1977. The Bonny Slope P.T.A. will meet October 8th at 7:30 p.m. The P.T.A. is planning a Halloween night carnival to raise money for school projects.



Bonny Slope School

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
Washington County Community
Action Organization.
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

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Lockers at Hope

The Hope Co-Op in Buxton now has freezer lockers available. The cost is \$1.00 per month for members of the Coop and \$1.50 for non-members.

The Coop is a non-profit food store run by the members, and cannot be responsible for loss due to any reason, but the lockers are running well at 0° and an expert technician is on call in case of emergency.

The Co-op wishes to thank the people who gave and are continuing to give many hours to get the freezer lockers started: Robert Freeman, whose technical expertise was totally essential and invaluable; Mark Connaughton, VISTA volunteer who sat up alone at the Co-op for 3 nights, defrosting the freezing coils every few hours; and Ken Albrecht, longtime Buxton resident and Co-op member who has defrosted, worried, and worked a great deal.

Requirements for membership in the Coop are \$10.00 lifetime dues and some work in the store each month. In return, members get food on a non-profit basis. For details, call the store Thursday from 5 to 9 PM, Friday from 1 to 9 PM or Saturday from 10 to 6. Or come by the store during those hours. Phone: 324-3803 or call 648-6646 and talk to Susan on weekdays.

The Hope Coop will hold a rummage and bake sale on Saturday, October 19 from 10 to 6:00. Proceeds will go to pay the huge electric bill generated by starting up the freezer lockers. The Coop will have some great bargains and good things to eat, so drive out to Buxton.

Sue Storli

Grove Estates Rent Strike

Tension was in the air as renters from Grove Mobile Estates waited to begin their seventh meeting, September 11. Owner Arden Danielson and Jerry Baker, park maintenance man, were present to listen to reports from committees selected at the previous week's meeting. One committee agreed to take on responsibility of locking and unlocking the storage area for campers and trailers. With volunteer supervision, the \$5.00 fee charged to users of the area was dropped. This meant a saving to the tenants, a considerable amount of unpaid work for a few others, but was a step in the direction of tenant participation in rules that direct their lives.

Many tenants were fearful; attendance was lower than usual because some were "scared off" by a retraction which had been circulated earlier in the week by the management. Many felt that unless they signed the retraction they would be evicted and/or sued, in spite of provisions in Oregon's Landlord Tenant Law which protects a tenant's right to organize by prohibiting retaliatory evictions. The real intent of the retraction, explained Danielson, was not to threaten the tenants, but to give them a chance to remove their names from the petition. Danielson stated that some tenants had asked to remove their names and his lawyers had advised him to follow this procedure. Nevertheless, many tenants felt threatened, and many were angry.

Danielson approved the tenants' plans for the storage area but was still hesitant to open the recreation room

because vandalism had occurred in the past. The tenants explained their feelings that the room could best be utilized for meetings only, that no recreational equipment should be supplied until the room's use was under well-supervised control, and guaranteed supervision of its use on a reserved, pre-arranged basis. Persuaded by the tenants' persistence and convinced of their sincerity by a unanimous show of hands, Danielson agreed to open the recreation room. The tenants agreed not to place rent increases in escrow.

Plans were made and a notice was delivered to all the tenants informing them of the committees, that yards must be cleaned up or a definite attempt to improve them shown within 30 days (an action agreed upon at the meeting), that parents must be responsible for damage done to playground equipment, that a limit of 2 dogs is established and fencing is required, that tenants are invited to help clear out the recreation room and a final statement: "We have agreed there are many problems here that can be worked out if everyone works together. The management stands behind the tenants if their actions are constructive." It was signed by Arden Danielson.

The tenants also formed a committee to work on a community-type newsletter for the court.

A council was formed to work with tenant committees and the management on resolving issues.

Further meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

Judy Schilling

Still no action Youth Advisory Council

The Youth Advisory Council (YAC) met on Sept. 19th. After long discussion on the issue of confining juveniles to isolation cells, the Council failed to take any definitive action. This was the first meeting since July.

At the July meeting a committee was assigned to examine the isolation facility (the hole) at Juvenile Hall and make recommendations to the YAC. The Committee had not had any meetings about their assignment. Brent Caldwell, chairman of the committee, reported that he was the only member of the committee to examine the "holes".

Caldwell said that one of the rooms is being used as a storage room, but the other two are still used for the confinement of children.

The rooms have not been changed from the condition reported in the July Tribune: "The Hole" is an 8'x12' cell of concrete with a hole in the corner which serves as a toilet. Each cell is bare of any furniture or fixtures. Light bulbs in each cell had been previously broken so the niches were covered by boiler plates. Hence both rooms were virtually black except for the food slot and judas holes in each door." Caldwell said as a lawyer he considers the use of the "hole" as cruel and unusual punishment.

Jerry Harkins, Juvenile Department Director, reported that one of the changes the Juvenile Department has made is to limit a child's stay in the "hole" to one hour. For a child to be kept longer than an hour requires the approval of either Harkins or

Dick Beeler, Detention Supervisor, and a report must be filed when a child is placed in the "hole". Harkins also said that the "hole" is not being used as punishment, but only for the protection of the child or other inmates of Detention.

Harkins was asked how, given the condition of the "hole", a child could not feel punished. He was also asked if a child was informed that the stay in the "hole" would only be an hour and if there was any limitation on repeated hours in the "hole" with short breaks outside. The answer was no to both of these questions.

Discussion followed as to what could be done to make the cells more humane. Painting, changing the doors, lighting and a toilet facility more than a hole in the floor were suggested. Lack of funds in the county budget was again the reason for not being able to make the changes.

Harkins was then asked if people from the community would be allowed to make the changes as volunteers. Harkins said the Juvenile Department had no control over the facility. The Sheriff's Department is in charge of the physical facility and the Juvenile Department only uses what is provided.

It was suggested that the YAC recommend closure of the cells until improvements are made. Harkins was asked if the Juvenile Department could find alternatives to the use of the "hole". He said if necessary the Department could live without those cells.

A motion was then made by council member, Jeff Wade, to request a thirty day

moratorium on the use of the cells with a report from the Juvenile Department at the end of that time concerning what had happened without them. Wade expressed his wish to take some action and his regret at having missed the July meeting. Deke Olmstead also said that he was disappointed by the inactivity on the part of the council in this area. Olmstead had earlier in the meeting announced his resignation as director of the Community Youth Services Center to accept a position in Portland. Leslie Lazar, alternatives worker for the Public Defenders Office, pointed out that over four months have passed with no recommendations being made and the only study conducted has been the visit to the facility by one council member.

Expressing opposition to the motion, Herb Drew, the chairman, suggested the council study the isolation cell reports for the month of September and discuss any findings at the October meeting.

At about 1:20 p.m. a vote was taken. There were only five council members remaining. The motion was defeated by a three to two vote. The meeting ended with no definite action being taken by the council concerning the isolation cells.

Oregon State Statute (No. 419.587) requires the council to, "Study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the juvenile court, including the counselors and other personnel, detention facilities, shelter care, foster homes and other facilities functioning or needed in connection therewith."

Bud Schmidt

Your CAO Board

The Board of Directors of Washington County Community Action Organization is a group of citizens from the local communities who have ultimate control and authority over the programs of the agency. They also serve as advisors to the staff of the agency and often represent their programs to the community. The Board is composed of 21 people, seven of whom are elected officials serving in some area of local government, seven are representatives of low-income groups, and seven are from the private sector.

At the meeting held on September 18, the Board considered a wide variety of issues including CAO's project of setting up a mobil health van, a grant for a statewide Nutrition Center, and establishing Board committees.

The Community Action Agency has been assisting the Migrant Health Advisory Board in planning setting up a mobil health van to serve the needs of rural people in the County who do not have access to health services located in the urban areas. The Board discussed the possible duplication of services since the County Health Service is also setting up such a van.

A decision was made to emphasize 9 months of service in the rural areas rather than the 3 months in the migrant camps. This would avoid competition with the Valley Migrant League for already scarce funds in the



area of health care for migrants.

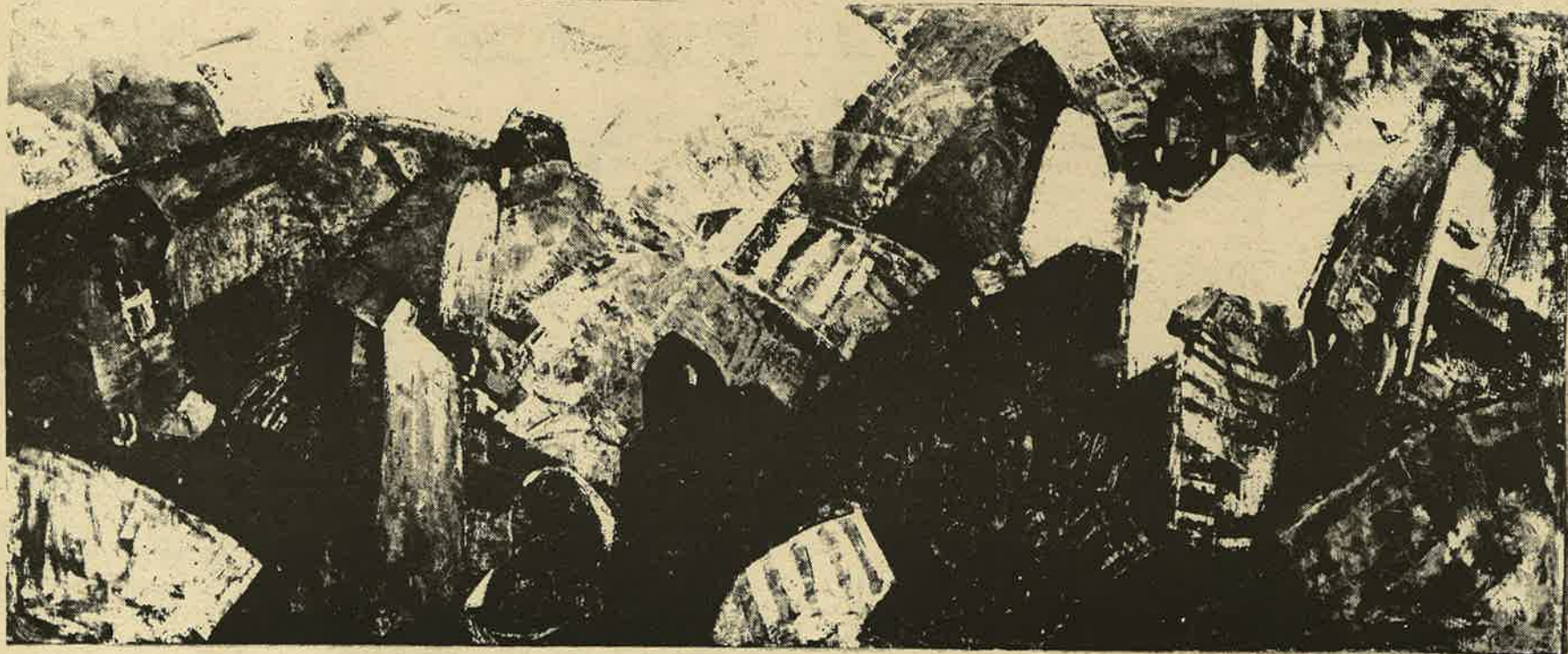
A \$250,000 statewide grant to establish two nutrition centers has been given to Oregon by the office of Economic Opportunity. \$50,000 will be spent on the planning phase which will run to January 1. The Center will have a governing board composed of 51% low-income people and will set up research, information, and legislative lobbying services. The CAO Board asked to be informed about any impact that the Nutrition Center Program would have on Washington County.

County Commissioner Ray Miller was introduced as a new Board member from the public sector. Mr. Miller is

also the Chairperson of the Washington-Multnomah County Manpower Consortium.

Board Committees are being set up to advise and provide resources to the Community Action Agency and its projects. Presently, committees are planned to function in the areas of small business opportunities, housing, and low income-advocates. The housing committee, for example, will try and identify builders for the Housing Authority and will try to help in the creation of an emergency shelter home.

The next meeting of the CAO Board will be at 5:30 p.m. on October 16 at the Hillsboro City Hall. The public is invited to attend and see the Board in action. DM



"The Huckleberry Pickers painted by Portland artist Clayton S. Price (1874-1950) under the WPA.

The Safe Way

Can Tomatoes

Just because tomatoes have been "easy canners" is no reason to get lax in your canning methods.

Recent news reporting botulism in home canned tomatoes could be a good reason for jacking up our food preservation knowledge. Check out those canning recipes given to you by relatives and friends to be sure the processing time and canning procedure is a safe method.

The best checking source to use is the USDA publication — *Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables*. This is available free at the Washington County Extension Office.

A safety factor to keep in mind in canning tomatoes — add 2 teaspoons of lemon juice or vinegar to each quart; 1 teaspoon per pint.

And use only top quality tomatoes when you can. If there are bad spots — bruises, insect or hail damage — keep

those out of the canning basket. It's safer to use such tomatoes for immediate table use.

The recommended method of canning tomatoes is the boiling water bath method. Tomatoes are packed either raw or partially cooked into jars, vinegar or lemon juice and salt added. The full jars are then submerged in hot water in a large kettle and boiled until fully processed. If packed raw, the boiling time is 35 minutes for pints and 45 minutes for quarts. You can shorten the processing time by using a hot pack and processing each jar 10 minutes.

For safe canning methods for tomatoes or any fruit or vegetable, pick up the home canning publication at your Extension Office. Then follow the directions for accurate timing and sanitary handling — two safeguards for safe home canned food.

Jars Won't Seal?

This year's canning season is providing a real problem to some homemakers who are having trouble with jars not sealing properly.

Now more than ever correct procedures as stated below must be closely followed to insure a successful seal, recommends Mrs. Burkhardt.

1. Check jars, lids and bands — discard chipped or nicked jars or rusty bands. (The damaged jars may be used for freezer storage.)

2. Leave correct head space in filling jars.

a. 1/8 inch for jellies and jams (using two-piece closure)

b. 1/2 inch for fruits and acid vegetables

c. 1 inch for low acid foods

3. Knife out air bubbles after food is in jar.

4. Wipe sealing surface.

5. Pour boiling water over new self-sealing lids.

6. Screw band on jar snugly.

7. Do not use "open kettle" method on fruits except in making jams and jellies.

8. Fruits are canned in a hot-waterbath — keep jars covered with at least two inches of water during processing.

9. Vegetables, meats, poultry and fish are processed in a pressure canner as follows:

a. Put at least 2 or 3 inches of water in cooker.

b. Exhaust steam 7 to 10 minutes after you first see steam. Then close pressure regulator.

c. Hold pressure gauge at steady degrees for amount of processing time.

d. Let canner pressure fall to zero before removing lid.

If you have hesitated to can because of fear of spoilage remember the organisms blamed for spoilage are just doing what comes naturally. The real culprit is the ignorant, careless, or stubborn not-about-to-use modern methods person who does the canning.

If you follow all the correct procedures and still fail to get jar to seal you may do one of the following things to hold your food:

1. Place jar and contents into your home freezer.

2. Add a new lid and reprocess food the full length of time. (Check jar surface first.)

3. Refrigerate the food in the jar and prepare for table use within a week.

Hunger in America

A study panel has produced a report for the Senate Conference on National Food and Nutrition Policy that "our nation's needy have become hungrier and poorer" over the past three or four years.

According to the Food Research and Action Center which studied the nutrition situation of America's poor for the Senate Conference, several startling facts emerge from the present high rate of inflation in food prices.

The poor spend a bigger chunk of their total income on food — some 30 to 60 per cent, which is two or three times the proportion spent by the middle class and rich.

When prices go up, the non-poor can change their buying habits and "spend down" to cheaper foods. But poor families are already eating the cheapest food items available, and when those go up, there's no place to turn.

In fact the so-called "cheap" items have increased in price faster than foodstuffs bought by the affluent. Look at two of the basics in a low-income diet — rice and beans. Between December 1970 and March 1974 the cost of dried beans increased 256 per cent and rice increased by 124 per cent. Meanwhile, for the rich, steak rose only 39 per cent. During the same period, the price of margarine rose 63 per cent compared to a 9 per cent increase for butter. Other "poor people" foods — weiners, pork sausage, bologna — went up 50 to 70 per cent while foods like lamb chops, broccoli, and whole wheat bread increased by only 15 to 40 per cent.

Despite improvements, federal food programs fall far short of need. Only two persons out of five who are eligible for food stamps are getting them, according to the Food Research and Action Center.

And what people in need get is not enough. The Department of Agriculture's lowest-priced diet plan for a family of four increased in cost 41.7 per cent in the last three years, but the food stamp benefits rose only 34 per cent on a national average.

Zucchini Recipes

If your garden looks anything like mine, there is one plant which is swarming everywhere and producing more than you can possibly eat — zucchini. I've already given away dozens of the big squash to my neighbors and I thought that I had heard most of the zucchini recipes on the books. But then I came across a bundle of new and even exciting ways to cook zucchini and I thought I would share them with the readers of the *Rural Tribune*.

Probably the simplest way to spice up zucchini is to combine it with tomatoes and onions. I cook them together in soups and casseroles. Any other vegetables that you may have on hand can be included along with cheese, garlic, and almost any spices (even curry powder). And don't forget that zucchini can be frozen or canned.

Zucchini Bread — takes 3 eggs, 1 cup oil, 2 cups grated but unpeeled zucchini, 3 teaspoons vanilla, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 teaspoons cinnamon and 1/4 teaspoon baking powder. (Optional ingredients, 1 cup dates or nuts, and for a sweeter bread add 1/4 cup honey to wet ingredients and fold in 1 cup raisins.) Grate zucchini on coarse side of grater; you can use a little more than those two cups but not less. Sift dry ingredients and add to wet. Mix well. Bake in 2 greased loaf pans at 325 degrees for one hour or until done.

Any number of zucchini casseroles are possible. No. 1 requires 1 1/2 pounds zucchini, 1 pound hamburger, 1 chopped onion, 1 teaspoon garlic salt, pepper, 1 teaspoon oregano, 2 cups cooked rice, 1 can cream of mushroom soup, 1 pint cottage cheese, 1 cup grated cheddar cheese. Boil sliced zucchini until tender. Brown hamburger and onion, drain. Add seasonings, rice and soup. Drain zucchini well. In casserole dish layer alternately zucchini, meat, cottage cheese and the cheddar. Bake for 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

No. 2 does not use meat, if you prefer. Two sliced zucchini, 1 cup brown rice, cooked, 1/4 cup minced onion, 1/4 cup minced parsley, 3/4 teaspoon salt, 3/4 cup water, 3 beaten eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup grated cheese. Blend first six ingredients together, bring to a boil and let simmer for 15 minutes. Beat eggs and milk, add to hot mixture. Top with cheese and bake for 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

Baked Stuffed Zucchini — is as elegant as it is delicious. To speed up cooking time, bake your zucchini unstuffed until it is almost finished. You'll need a large, ripe zucchini; slice lengthwise and scoop out the seeds, making a hollow which can be filled later. The stuffing can be almost anything — I have used lentils (could have been brown rice or bread crumbs just as easily), onions, tomatoes, mushrooms, corn and some left-over fish. In other words, this is refrigerator cleaning time so use whatever is on hand. While the buttered squash is baking (oven at 350 degrees, a large zucchini will take almost an hour even unstuffed) mix your stuffing and heat in a pan on the stove. About 15 minutes before I wanted to have the whole thing finished, I took the zucchini out of the oven, stuffed it, topped with grated cheddar cheese, and put it back in the oven. This dish is even better when it's reheated several hours later as the juices of the vegetables have had a chance to blend.

A real favorite is a variation on sauteed zucchini. Take a little milk, an egg, spices (salt, pepper, basil, garlic); beat with a fork until blended. Dip sliced zucchini in the egg mixture and then in fine bread crumbs. Fry and season again while cooking. The garlic in the egg mixture puts the flavor in the vegetable as well as in the coating.

As a final suggestion, try sliced, raw zucchini in salad. It absorbs the flavors of the salad dressing better than any other vegetable that you can use.

Dell Martin



Valley Migrant League For the People

The Valley Migrant League, a non-profit corporation, is running in full operation with a big variety of programs to serve migrant farm workers as well as low-income migrants who have made their home in the state of Oregon.

Not too long ago the Valley Migrant League was financed through the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and presently it is funded by the Department of Labor (DOL).

The League began its operations back in April of 1965 under a grant received by the Office of Economic Opportunity title 3B-Migrant Division.

The non-profit corporation has had a long working relationship with the community at large and, along with other agencies, it serves as a researcher on behalf of the farmworkers. Then it collected information here and made it available to local, state, and federal agencies as well as other interested organizations and individuals.

Because most of V.M.L.'s staff has farmworkers background, they are in a unique and vital relationship to each other in their speaking and working experience. This type of background is available and is serving as a resource to outside organizations.

V.M.L. has, since its beginnings, pressed for more consumer participation on its policy making level, the board of directors. In January 28, 1972, the by-laws were revised giving the farmworkers 80% control of the board or 21 positions out of 24.

Considering that the philosophy of any anti-poverty agency is to equip the target population with the skills necessary to operate on their own behalf, V.M.L. is carrying out this type of program.

The Valley Migrant League has nine years of experience in operating local stations designed to provide manpower and other services to the farm workers. Such programs are a part of delivering many kinds of educational services for the farm worker and his family; Self-Help Housing, Child Development, Child Care Services, Talent Search, seeking financial aid for the farm workers, Vocational Education, which enlists job placement, and giving emergency food to help the needy. On the job, training is provided. Economic Development grants help groups to open businesses on their own.

During the picking season, the estimated number of agricultural workers in the state of Oregon is 56,210, according to the states research in 1973. In the Willamette Valley alone, there are 43,585 workers. This makes up 77.5% of the farm workers in Oregon. The difference is scattered throughout the state.

• EDUCATION

Education is one of the services that the Valley Migrant League has to offer. V.M.L. got a grant from the Department of Labor for the migrant workers to send students to Vocational training, and to cover stipends for the students. Classes start November the 1st and run through March 31st. This program is better known as the Winter Day School.

The League, itself, has five schools operating each year located in the satellite stations in the state of Oregon. Books and supplies are provided by V.M.L., as well as payments for G.E.D. tests. Teachers for the Winter Day School are hired too. Requirements for attending school are that students have to be a migrant worker at least a year before filling out the application, and get 50% of their income from farm labor.

The purpose of the Winter Day School is to get the G.E.D. during those five months. The average graduates V.M.L. has per year ranges between 50 to 70 besides the persons who become more advanced in their English or have passed two or three G.E.D. tests.

Along with the Education services being offered by the League, the Talent Search is another program for students from low-income families who want to enroll in college. The Valley Migrant League helps the students with financial aid packets. Funds for education is the Valley Migrant League's main grant from D.O.L.

• SELF-HELP HOUSING

The Self-Help Housing is another program offered by the Valley Migrant League. Groups of four or five families are formed to build their homes with their own hands. The Valley Migrant League sponsors the families along with the Farmer Home Administration (FmHA). V.M.L. helps the families find lots, as well as getting all the necessary paperwork done. The league hires a construction supervisor, to supervise the families while working.

The house can be built according to the members in the household. Payments on the built homes as well as interest depends on the income per family. The interest ranges between 1% through 8 3/4%, which is very low.

Requirements for this project are that you have to be a low-income family, your credit good, and be able to make payments.

A construction project of 6 houses is in full swing here in Washington County. It is costing the Valley Migrant League a total of about \$20,000 per house. If everything goes well with inspectors, supervisors, families and also the weather, the houses are expected to be completed by November. After a long period of construction, the families will be thrilled to move into their new homes.

The area that houses are being built is in North Plains and will be called THE RAZA ESTATES.

Mr. Jose Rodriguez — V.M.L. Operations Officer, said, "We have had very good success in building homes, however we haven't been able to build all the ones we want to because there are still a lot of families without houses."

• O.J.T.- ON THE JOB TRAINING

O.J.T. — On the Job Training program is also for low-income persons. This program will cover the three counties of Marion, Polk, and Yamhill County. Persons are placed with an employer. They make up a contract with the employer to pay half of the salary. The person is guaranteed that the employer hires them after his or her training is completed. The person has to be residing in one of these three counties but can go to their training in another county.

• CHILD CARE

Child Care is another V.M.L. service. During the summer, the Valley Migrant League has seven child care centers in full operation. During the winter time, only two centers are in full opera-



tion which are located in Newberg and Mount Angel. Mr. Rodriguez noted that, "The child care centers are a great help to the farm workers because at least they can work without the worries of having their children wait for their parents in the car and out in the hot sun.

Last year the Valley Migrant League had two summer school centers in Washington County. One of the centers was located at the



Cornelius Elementary School and the other was located at the North Plains Elementary School. This year's enrollment was 175 versus about 120 last year.

One of the biggest problems the migrant school had this year were the changes in the Child Labor Act, which prohibited children from twelve years old and under from working in the fields. The problem wasn't the law but the injunction passed later on that gave the farmers a temporary release from the law. With the injunction the kids could go back legally to work in the fields again, and attendance at the school dropped.

The children get classroom education and get very good nourishment. The food the children eat is both American

• HEALTH CLINIC

The Valley Migrant League has a Health Clinic presently operating in Woodburn. It provides comprehensive health care to migrant and seasonal farm workers in Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Washington counties. The league opened its first clinic on January 4, 1973 using rented facilities at Maclaren School for Boys.

In late June 1973, renovation was started at the site of the former Woodburn United Methodist Church. By October, the facility was ready for operation under its new name: CENTRO DE SALUBRIDAD.

The two story building has twelve examining rooms, a reception area, a waiting room, a laboratory, an X-Ray facility, a treatment room and a pharmacy. In addition to the main building, there is a home next to the clinic that is occupied by the project director, the accounting office, the billing office and it also contains a supply room for the clinic's supplies.

The Centro de Salubridad offers a full range of primary health services. For farmworkers, this means that their families can visit the clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of both acute and chronic illnesses. The clinic will also provide physical examinations and routine checkups for patients on a regular basis. In addition to physician and nursing services, the clinic provides the services of a clinical laboratory for the analysis of urine and blood samples. Further, basic X-Ray services will be provided within the clinic. Medication prescribed by clinic physicians can also be dispensed directly by the pharmacy on site. The clinic also has a Chicano nurse and pharmacist there.

Presently, the Centro de Salubridad is serving a total of 80 patients per day with the five doctors on board. They are an internist, pediatrician, general practitioner, 20% OB/GYN, 10% E.N.T., Ears, Nose and Throat specialist, and in the near future it will be getting a 10% Radiologist.

The Valley Migrant League is planning on a 2nd clinic here in Washington County, if funds are approved.

The league is now preparing to go state-wide in the coming future.



Self-help housing project at North Plains

Valley Migrant League Para La Raza

El programa Valley Migrant League, una corporación sin-ganancias, opera presentemente con una gran variedad de programas para el servicio del trabajador de la agricultura, así como para familias de bajos recursos económicos que residen actualmente en el estado de Oregon.

Anteriormente este programa, recaudaba fondos federales de OEO (Oficina de Economía Equitativa), pero presentemente recibe fondos del Departamento de la Labor. Desde su iniciación en abril de 1965 el programa a operado con fondos de OEO bajo la clausula 3B de la división migrante.

La corporación ha entablado buenas relaciones con la comunidad y al igual que otras agencias a contribuido a la solución de problemas que afectan la vida del trabajador agrícola. Ha compilado información para agencias municipales, estatales y federales, así como para organizaciones e individuos.

Debido a que la mayoría de los empleados en esta organización han sido trabajadores agrícolas ha sido de ayuda para las relaciones que sostienen con las personas que solicitan sus programas. Desde su formación la organización ha puesto presión para que la mesa directiva tenga autoridad de determinar decisiones echas por ellos. Con nueve años de experiencia la filosofía de ayuda contra la pobreza ha dado resultado en poder implementar los programas que han ayudado al trabajador.

Programas como proporcionarles vivienda, desarrollo infantil, servicios de guardería, búsqueda de talento, ayuda financiera para el hombre del campo y cursos instructivos de vocacion y académicos existen. El nuevo programa de desarrollo económico para el que quiere emprender un negocio es otro aspecto del VML.

• EDUCACION

La escuela durante el invierno empieza en noviembre y termina el 31 de marzo. Aquí el asistente recibe instrucción vocacional y recibe pago durante su entrenamiento.

Con cinco programas en diferentes lugares en el estado de Oregon, el VML, provee los útiles necesarios para que alumnos tengan la instrucción debida. Los requerimientos para que una persona atienda la escuela es que tengan un año de trabajar en la agricultura cuando hagan su aplicación. El número de trabajadores durante la temporada de cosecha se estima en 56,210, según un censo en 1973. En el valle de Willamette hay 43,585, lo cual hace el 77.55 por ciento de trabajadores en la agricultura en el estado de Oregon.

El proporcionarles educación en la escuela de invierno ha dado resultados en los cuales el alumno puede obtener en cinco meses el equivalente a sus estudios secundarios y mejorar el aprendizaje del idioma Inglés durante su estancia. Otro servicio que se proporciona en la escuela, es la búsqueda de personas que se interesen en continuar sus estudios en la escuela superior o colegio.

El VML ayuda en los preparativos iniciales y proporciona plan financiero. Fondos del Departamento de la Labor en su gran mayoría son para programas educativos.

• PROYECTO DE VIVIENDA

Junto con el programa de la Administración de Vivienda para el Agricultor (FmHA) el programa de VML ayuda a familias que piensan residir en este estado de Oregon a fincar sus hogares. Se le busca un lote y se le proporciona la ayuda técnica necesaria, mientras el mismo trabajador construye su casa. La vivienda se forma según el número de personas en la familia. Pagos a éste préstamo se hace según el salario de la persona. Actualmente en el condado de Washington se están construyendo seis hogares cada uno con valor de 20,000 dolares. Depende en la situación del tiempo se espera que para términos de Noviembre las casas estén listas para su ubicación. El interés varía entre el 1 por ciento al 8 3/4 por ciento que es bajo. Las casas se contruyen en el area de North Plains y se llamara "Patrimonio de la Raza". El oficial de operaciones, Sr. Jose Rodriguez indica que, "Hemos tenido éxito en la construcción de viviendas, pero el número de personas que necesitan hogar es mas grande."



Construcción en North Plains

• O.J.T. - ENTRENAMIENTOS

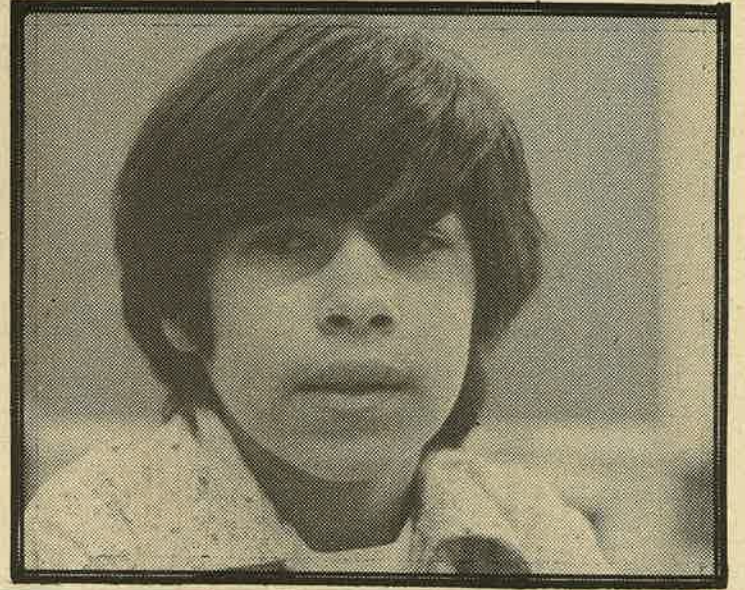
Este programa cubre los condados de Marion, Polk, y Yamhill. Las personas que califican se quedan con un empleado que les proporciona un entrenamiento en el oficio. Al patrón se la paga la mitad del salario del empleado. Al mismo tiempo al aprendiz se le garantiza que el patrón lo empleará después del entrenamiento. Las personas tienen que ser residentes de los tres condados mencionados.

• GUARDERIA INFANTIL

Durante el verano el VML sostiene siete centros. En el invierno el número disminuye a dos, uno un Newberg y el otro en Mt. Angel. Una de las ventajas de tales centros fue expuesta por el Sr. Rodriguez al mencionar; "Estos centros son de gran ayuda a las familias, pues al dedicarse a su trabajo no tienen que dejar a sus hijos en los automóviles o en el sol."

A los niños se les proporciona educación y alimentos compuestos de almuerzos mexicanos y comida americana. Con un contrato con el departamento de la agricultura quien proporciona la leche necesaria para los niños, el VML puede ofrecer este servicio.

Recientemente la escuela infantil sufrió las consecuencias del problema de la ley infantil, ya que el propósito de proporcionarles una educación a los niños no fué posible ya que hubo un paro en su aplicación y permitió a los niños trabajar en los campos agricultores.



• CENTRO DE SALUBRIDAD

Una clinica situada permanentemente en la ciudad de Woodburn provee servicios médicos al trabajador agricultor. El programa cubre servicios de cuatro condados; Marion, Yamhill, Polk and Washington. El Centro de Salubridad como ahora se le conoce funciona desde 1973 en lo que un tiempo fué iglesia. Con la colaboración de varios médicos y personal bilingüe incluyendo el farmacista, la clínica ofrece toda clase de servicios para el que lo solicite y llene los requerimientos del programa. Actualmente el programa atiende a 80 pasientes al día por los cinco doctores del lugar. El VML tiene planeado el iniciar una clínica en el condado de Washington y los planes preliminares se están llevando a cabo. Al mismo tiempo éste programa servirá los lugares mas remotos en el estado de Oregon al abrir más centros al servicio del trabajador de la agricultura.

Alma Rosa Perez





About 500 UFW supporters cheer passage of legislation by committee of Calif. state Assembly

Labor Bill Blocked

A farm labor bill guaranteeing free elections in the fields was passed by the California State Assembly August 18 but was killed in the state senate due to pressure from Teamsters and growers.

The bill, supported by the United Farmworkers Union, would have allowed farmworkers to have secret ballot elections in order to vote for the union of their choice. It would have also allowed recognition strikes as a mean of certifying a union as a legal collective bargaining agent. The bill was sponsored by Assemblyman Richard Alatorre (D-Los Angeles) and had the support of the California Labor Federation, CIO.

"This bill will stop the robbery of contracts by the Teamsters," stated Alatorre. "It gives the farmworkers the right to determine their own destiny."

A combination of Teamsters Union, the Western Growers Association and the Farm Bureau lobbied intensely, especially against the election provision. The bill called

for elections on a ranch-wide basis. The Teamsters favor elections by craft so that they can keep the Chicano and other minority workers out of the higher paying jobs.

"It is disgusting that one of the most powerful unions in the country is working to defeat the bill. The Teamsters have demonstrated that their position is morally worthless," said Alatorre.

The Teamsters have never won an election against the United Farmworkers Union whenever there was an impartial third party to observe the voting.

The growers objected to the bill because it would have put no restrictions on the farmworkers' rights to strike and boycott. They also didn't like the fact that certification elections, which would decide on the union representing the field workers, would be held during harvest time. Migratory workers, who are the backbone of the UFW, work only during harvest time.

Both the Teamsters and the growers sponsored alternative bills in the Assembly Labor Committee. Strong public pressure mobilized by

the UFW resulted in the farmworkers' bill coming out of that committee victorious. Over 600 farmworkers filled the gallery during the Labor Committee's hearings while hundreds more demonstrated outside.

The bill easily passed the Ways and Means Committee by a 13 to 6 vote. However, the Senate killed the bill by a vote of 19 to 16 when they refused to routinely waive a rule which would have let the legislation come to the senate floor for a vote.

The fact that the bill died in the state senate and will not be reintroduced until after the November elections had its advantages for the farmworkers. Had the bill passed the senate and been signed by Governor Ronald Reagan, he would have had the power to appoint the three-member Agriculture Workers Commission.

Under the bill, the Commission was set up to oversee and certify elections and recognition strikes. Reagan is a long-time opponent of the UFW and his election campaigns have been financed heavily by grape and lettuce growers. Edmund Brown Jr., the Democratic candidate for governor this year, has endorsed the bill and would probably appoint a Commission more friendly to the farmworkers than would Reagan. DHM



Chavez said it is because of their inability to wield economic power by keeping laborers out of the fields that UFW has turned to the boycott, particularly against table grapes, lettuce, and Gallo wines, which are made from grapes not picked by UFW members.

"We're finding quite a bit of support for the boycott — much more than in 1970," he said.

"In that year, 1970, we had most of the young kids, the college kids supporting us. This time around, we have wide support from church leaders, and people from political life, civic life and the students again, as well as most of organized labor."

UFW Memorial Service

A memorial service was held in Delano, California by the United Farmworkers Union on August 4 to honor the memories of two UFW members killed during last summer's strikes.

Nagi Mohsin Daifullah, an immigrant from Yemen, was killed last August when a Kern County Sheriff's deputy clubbed him to death with a flashlight.

On the evening of August 14, 1973, Daifullah and several Arab and non-Arab friends were at a Main St. bar in nearby Lamont.

While leaving the bar they encountered two Kern County deputies who had just detained several UFW picket captains and pickets.

Daifullah attempted to defend the UFW members, then was chased down the sidewalk by deputy Gilbert Cooper. The deputy caught up with him and delivered a blow to the back of Daifullah's skull.

He was dragged along the gutter about 60 feet and left lying totally unconscious with blood pouring from his wound. He died in a hospital the next day.

Daifullah often served as an interpreter at union functions and, according to Cesar Chavez, "gave himself fully to the grape strike and the assertion for farm worker justice."

Juan de la Cruz was shot to death the next day by a 20 year old Teamster ranch hand as he stood at a Giumarra ranch watching workers being taken from the fields in a caravan.

De la Cruz was 60 years old and had joined the UFW when it was first organized in 1965.



Chavez Speaks at Rally

More than 3,000 enthusiastic farm workers cheered Cesar Chavez, during an August 12 rally in Davis, California, as he aimed his words at tomato growers, critics of the United Farmworkers Union, and the University of California.

The campesinos to whom Chavez was speaking are organizing a strike in the tomato fields around Davis. They have complained that growers were putting wear and tear on them by demanding that they work 12 hours a day, and that there was no concern for their health and welfare in the fields.

As to opinion makers in the cities, Chavez said, "We're getting criticized because we're saying the farmworkers' big problem is the illegals and we want them out of the fields."

In a staccato voice, Chavez emphasized, "We don't want them breaking the strike, and we'll be damned if we'll let them break a strike."

"While regardless what some people in the cities say; they don't know because they don't have to deal with reality."

"They don't have to deal with the responsibility of unions being broken."

"The growers, the Immigration Service, and with the help of Richard Nixon, up until three days ago, have been bringing illegals to break the union."

"They are using them as an instrument to break the strike."

Chavez then pointed out another fearful problem, the research department at the University of California at Davis has created a "monster."

From millions of dollars given to the school by growers has been developed a new electronic tomato harvester machine that will be run by only one man.

Chavez said, "They (University of California) are not going to do a damn thing about taking care of the people displaced nor find an alternative for them being kicked out."

"They have the moral obligation and responsibility; they must have, because they are using our money to make the machine that are displacing our workers."

Chavez urged the students in the audience to start picketing the school and let the University "assume the responsibility of the people being displaced by these monsters."

On a more optimistic note, Chavez told the workers that "thousands upon thousands of workers, students and unions are having tremendous success so far with the grape and lettuce boycott in the New England states" where he spent two weeks.

More than 65% of the stores in that area are no longer selling grapes, lettuce or Gallo wine and California ranchers are having a difficult time in selling the produce.

With more momentum, Chavez recalled last year how the Teamsters, the growers and the Nixon administration collaborated and figured the union would fall once there were no more UFW contracts.

"But," he said, "this gave the people more determination and more energy to form a united campaign aimed directly against these oppressors."

DHM

Interview

Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez, in an interview with the Washington Post on September 20, said that his United Farm Workers Union must overcome a "mammoth conspiracy" among the Federal Immigration Service, crop growers and the Teamsters Union in order to survive.

"The Teamsters in agriculture — I'm not talking about truck driving — is a company union. They were brought there by the growers to break our union," Chavez charged.

He said that workers are recruited in Mexico, illegally cross the U.S.-Mexican border and go to work under Teamster contracts with fruit and vegetable growers, while the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service stands by and does nothing.

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service did not respond to Chavez's charges.

"There is a mammoth conspiracy with the immigration service and the growers and the Teamsters to break the Farm Workers Union, no question about that," Chavez said.

"The corruption and the

deception and the getting together with the immigration service is so entrenched and has been going on for so many years that it is going to take a full-scale investigation on the level of Watergate to get down to the whole rotten business of why those illegals are being brought in.

"We have to go further. You see the growers and the Teamsters are paying professional recruiters to go into Mexico to get the people and bring them across. The grower is up to his neck in it."

The result from this combination, Chavez said, is that the Farm Workers Union loses ground and farm workers generally are denied improvements in their standards of living.

Chavez said he took farm workers out on strike at Gallo Wines in California and within a week "Gallo had 250 illegals who had never been there before."

"There is a law that prohibits the importation of illegals, period, not for strike breaking, but for any purpose. But the immigration service is just not doing its job," he said.

Misdemeanant Program A Case History

A case history from the County Misdemeanant Program:

A Sheriff's deputy found Bruce, age 23, slumped over the wheel of a borrowed station wagon that had slipped into a ditch. On the floor were bottles of beer and rum, emptied. The odor of alcohol was heavy.

A teletype check by the officer showed that Bruce's driver's license had been suspended. A look in the Washington County warrant file showed that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a criminal trespass charge.

Next stop for Bruce: County Jail.

Three days later, Bruce pleaded not guilty at the arraignment. He posted bail and was released until the time of sentencing.

On the day of sentencing, Bruce changed his plea to guilty. The court sentenced him to: 10 days in jail (released each Wednesday to report to the employment office), attend the County's Alcohol Information School, and pay a \$160 fine. He was also given the privilege of Work Release if he found employment before his jail term expired.

What separated Bruce from most Driving Under the Influence (DUIL) offenders is that the court ordered him to be supervised by the Washington County Misdemeanant Program for one year's probation. The Judge made a special request that the probation counselor assist Bruce in finding employment.

Bruce was assigned to Pat, one of the Program's three probation counselors.

Pat visited him in jail. At that time, she made an appointment with him to help him find a job.

Typical of probationers arrested on alcohol charge, Bruce was bombarded with problems. Excessive alcohol use is a part of his family tradition: mother, father, uncles, grandparents. He was unemployed. His common law wife had left for another state with their children. He had a string of prior arrests, mostly alcohol related.

Pat detected Bruce had more than some probationers have going for them. He was warm and cooperative. He had a sense of real openness, and was willing to change.

Two successes happened almost immediately. Bruce found employment within days of his release from jail. He decided to put himself on antabuse (this was not a part of the conditions of probation). Antabuse is a prescription drug that assists a person trying to stop drinking.

Pat then began counseling with Bruce and his common law wife, Ruthie, to work out a reconciliation. Pat arranged for travel permits for Bruce to see her, gave them infor-

mation and contacts for Welfare, Food Stamps and she looked into a training program for Ruthie, who had shown interest in attaining employment. About the time their situation was looking good, Ruthie backed out and was unwilling to reunite the family.

The unpredictable result was that Ruthie's rejection did not turn Bruce back to alcohol or cause bizarre behavior. Instead, he handled the situation with stability, even though he had feelings of anger and disappointment.

After five months probation, Bruce has not had a traffic violation, has held the same job (received a raise in pay), nearly completed paying his fine, attended all sessions of Alcohol Information School, has quit drinking (with assistance of Antabuse) and is planning to have professional counseling with an alcohol specialist.

The on-going supervision and support of Pat as Bruce's probation counselor has no doubt had a stabilizing effect on his life. But, had Bruce not met the crunch of crisis with a willingness and gumption to change the direction of his life, his case would have a different prognosis.

For Bruce, seven months probation remain. It looks good.

If you would like to become a part of the Washington County Misdemeanant Program as a volunteer probation counselor, call Stormee Swanson, Coordinator of Volunteer Services, (640-3411).

Stormee Swanson

to the Editor

Dear Editor,

In beginning let me say that I am in favor of giving help to those who are in need and that I am glad I am, at present, able to support, thru my taxes the Welfare system.

However, I would like to tell about two experiences that were not easy to take.

No. 1. Our daughter shared a hospital room with another youngster who was in for the same problem. When we expressed our hope that our daughter's stay would be a short one, the parents of the other girl said, "We really don't care how long our girl stays, Welfare is paying for it."

No. 2. another time we shared a hospital room with a person who had damaged their stomach with excess booze. Their attitude was "I am going to take a long rest and stay here until I am well enough to go live it up again." "Why not - Welfare is paying for it."

True, these are in the minority, but can give a bad picture.

Weldon Biller
Forest Grove



Kids ride the timber fire engine during Timber Country Daze held Sept. 21. Event was co-sponsored by Timber Volunteer Fire Dept. and the Timber Community Club.

What Is The CPO?

"Unique" is the word being used throughout Oregon to describe Washington County's Community Planning Organizations (CPO). What makes the program unique is the responsibility that rests with the citizens themselves.

While most citizen participation groups are composed of a few appointed representatives, CPO participation is open to all interested. And, while most programs ask citizens to react to government proposals, CPO are able to initiate proposals to which government can react, and such proposals go directly to decisionmakers, the Planning Commission and Commissioners.

Using the New England Town Meeting approach, each CPO decides on its own leadership, priorities and interests, and projects vary widely depending on community concerns.

While the Sherwood-Tualatin CPO is looking at the need for industrial land, the Laurel-Blooming CPO is surveying residents about farm zoning. While the Tigard-Metzger-Bull Mt. CPO

looks at future land use around Washington Square, the Banks-Timber group is developing committees to look at land-use planning for rural residential development and timber and farm use.

With the CPO program six months old, respect for citizen input has increased. Planners and Commissioners are asking what CPO think before enacting new programs and ordinances.

Latest example of this concern for citizen opinion is Planning Director Martin Cramton's request for CPO suggestions on a proposed "environmental control district" ordinance before pre-

sentation to the Planning Commission for public hearings.

At CPO meetings this month, members will discuss the proposal which would regulate tree removal and grading and filling of land, and require environmental impact statements.

Word about the CPO program is spreading. "How do you do it?" questions have come from Multnomah County, Tri-Met, the Corps of Engineers, and the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission. Community Planning Organizations are an opportunity for all residents to have a say about future planning - and that's unique

CPO Calendar

- 9 - Laurel/Blooming CPO No. 10 - Midway Fire Hall.
- 10 - Raleigh Hills/Garden Home CPO No. 3 - Far West Federal Savings, Raleigh Hills.
- 14 - Tigard/Metzger/Bull Mt. CPO No. 4 - Tigard Methodist Church.
- 15 - North Plains CPO No. 8 - Riviera Motors Training Center.
- 17 - Raleigh Hills/Garden Home CPO No. 3 - Far West Federal Savings, Raleigh Hills.
- 21 - Hillsboro/Orenco CPO No. 9 - Place to be announced.

*All meetings are at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Meetings scheduled as of September 27, 1974.

Welfare Advisory Board

The Welfare Advisory Board of Washington County met on Sept. 26 and heard both information from welfare recipients and continued discussion of the relationship between the welfare and medical communities in the County.

The meeting began with the Board hearing the complaint of an elderly woman from North Plains whose doctor had refused to see her any longer because he claimed that Welfare was not paying the bills submitted. The woman is suffering from a newly-discovered diabetic condition and needs continuous medical supervision. She had just located a job with a program for Social Security recipients with farm backgrounds, called Green Thumb. In order to take her new job, the woman needed a physical examination. Her doctor refused to provide any of these services because of the problems in receiving payment.

Bonnie Caton, head of County welfare, first pointed out that the woman was covered under medicare-welfare and not by welfare as such. She also provided receipts showing that in the first place the doctor in question had not been filling out the necessary forms for payment in the correct manner and that he had frequently received payment for his

services, although claiming never to have been paid.

Ms. Caton went on to describe how she had arranged for a medical clerk from the State welfare office in Salem to come to North Plains in order to provide training for the doctor's staff in handling the particular forms in question. Ms. Caton said that she also sent a clerk from the Washington County welfare office to participate in the training session. Immediately following the training session, that doctor informed the welfare office he would submit no more bills of the medicare-welfare type and that he was terminating his care of all patients in that category. However, he is still seeing patients who are covered for medical care by welfare rather than the medicare program.

The Welfare Advisory Board, at the suggestion of Nancy Ryles, Chairperson, decided to send the doctor a letter expressing the Board's deep regret at the loss of his services in the medicare-welfare area and pointing out the great need that elderly people on medicare have for services. The Board could exercise no official power in the matter.

The Board's discussion then moved to consideration of Ms. Ryles' working paper of suggested changes in the system of relations between welfare recipients and the

county medical community. The paper called for establishing of a physicians referral service number at which welfare clients in need of medical help could locate doctors in the county taking new welfare patients. Enormous amounts of time are spent by service workers at welfare and helping agencies, such as Community Action, as well as by welfare recipients themselves in trying to locate doctors that accept welfare patients.

Suggestions were heard that a phone number be established in the welfare office for the purpose of sharing with patients a list of available physicians, dentists and osteopaths. Such a list might be compiled by notifying all doctors in the county of the problem and asking any who are taking new welfare patients to list themselves with the referral service. Since no specific doctor would be recommended by the welfare office, but merely a list of all available doctors be released, Ms. Caton saw no reason why the plan would not be acceptable to her. Some doubts were expressed as to the potential responsiveness of doctors to the plan, but agreement was felt that success in that area would depend on how the problem was presented to the medical community and on the Welfare Advisory Board's ability to maintain good relations with that community.

Dell Martin

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

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



Mexico's Historical Legacy

ESPAÑOL

Una de las naciones más progresistas del mundo hoy en día es el país de México. 50 millones de Mexicanos pueden enfrentarse al futuro con más esperanza y confianza que en ningún otro tiempo de su historia. La epopeya revolucionaria que dió principio Francisco I. Madero en 1910, se ha transformado en un proceso de paz, lo cual ha contribuido al mejoramiento de vida para millones de Mexicanos en los últimos cuarenta años.

Desde el pasado hasta el presente, Mexicanos pueden indicar con orgullo varios hechos notablemente significantes en su historia. Las ya conocidas arquitecturas, las hazañas artísticas culturales de los Aztecas y Mayas, han dejado una huella imborrable como testimonio de su herencia que sus descendientes pueden justificadamente sentirse orgullosos. México contemporáneo representa la mancuerna de dos culturas que combinan los mejores logros de civilizaciones tradicionales y nativas con las contribuciones culturales legadas por los Conquistadores y Colonistas Españoles.

"La Nueva España," nombre dado en ese entonces a México, era una de las partes más ricas e importantes del Nuevo Mundo desde el siglo 16 hasta el siglo 19. Mexicanos y Españoles en aquel entonces, extendieron sus civilizaciones sobre vastas porciones del desconocido continente Norte-Americano. Minas, haciendas, catedrales, carreteras y varios otros rasgos del mundo Hispano-

Mexicano sirvieron como fundaciones del México moderno.

Considerablemente vastas porciones de Los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica fué territorio Mexicano, o en su defecto fué explorado y descubierto por Españoles y Mexicanos. Los antecesores de los hoy en día ciudadanos de habla hispana en su gran mayoría Mexicanos llegaron aquí antes que la bandera de las franjas y estrellas. En vastas regiones de este país, nombre geográficos aparecen desde Punta Heceta hasta Cabo Cañaveral como reflejo de la influencia Mexicana-Española. Palabras como chile con carne, el rodeo y vaquero, formarán permanentemente parte del vocabulario de las personas que habitan este país. Sin lugar a dudas, Pancho Villa (Doroteo Arango) es casi un héroe de leyenda norteamericana, porque una vez peleó, derrotó, y evadió a una de las expediciones militares norteamericanas.

Así como ciudadanos Mexicanos justificadamente se sienten orgullosos de su cultura y tienen esperanza en su futuro, las personas nacidas en este país de herencia Mexicana merecen reconocimiento de su orgullo e intelectualidad. Al mismo tiempo su confianza y determinación proveerán para ellos las mejores oportunidades en el futuro. Con esas debidas oportunidades las hazañas Mexicanas del futuro serán no menos espectaculares que las de sus antecesores.



Mexico today is one of the world's most progressive nations, and 50 million Mexicans can face the future with more hope and confidence than at any time in history. The Epic Revolution begun by Francisco Madero in 1910 has been transformed into a peaceful process for change that has been improving the lives of millions of Mexicans for the past forty years.

From ancient times to the present, Mexicans can point with pride to many significant achievements. The well known architectural, artistic, and cultural achievements of the Mayas and Aztecs have left a testimonial legacy of which their descendants can be justifiably proud. Contemporary Mexico represents a bridging of two cultures that combined the best accomplishments of traditional, native civilizations with the cultural and material contributions brought by the Spanish conquistadores and colonists.

"New Spain", as Mexico was once known, was one of the richest and most important parts of the New World from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Spaniards and Mexicans of that era spread their civilization over vast portions of the then unknown North American continent. Mines and ranches, cathedrals and highways, and many other features of the Hispano-Mexi-

can world served as the foundations for modern Mexico.

Much of the present-day United States once was either Mexican territory or had been discovered and explored by Spaniards and Mexicans. The ancestors of Spanish-speaking citizens of the United States in many instances arrived here ahead of the Stars and Stripes. Geographic place names in vastly separated parts of this country, from Heceta Head to Cape Canaveral, reflect the Mexican-Spanish influence. Such things as chile con carne, the rodeo, and "buckaroo" (vaquero) will remain forever fixed in the vocabulary of people who live in the United States. Indeed, Pancho Villa is almost an American folk hero, because once he fought, defeated, and eluded one of our military expeditions.

Just as citizens of Old Mexico are entitled to be proud of their culture and hopeful about their future, those persons with a Mexican heritage who live in the United States deserve to be proud of their intellectual heritage and at the same time confident that the future will provide for them the fullest measure of opportunities. With the proper opportunities the Mexican achievements of the future will be no less spectacular than those of the past.



Chicanos' Role in Oregon History

Spanish-speaking people first visited the Pacific Northwest more than four centuries ago when explorers and traders voyaged north from Mexico to map the coastline. While recorded Oregon history recounts these sixteenth century explorations, Spanish-speakers are rarely mentioned after that time. Historians have concentrated upon the role of the Anglo-American majority in the Pacific Northwest to the exclusion of minority groups including Native Americans, Orientals, Blacks, Mexicans and Chicanos. Furthermore, most minority groups left few written records, especially the Spanish-speaking whose cultural preference has been for oral communication, so that researchers seeking to document their activities lack many of the conventional sources.

Although the evidence is scanty, it is known that Mexicans worked in Oregon from at least the mid-nineteenth century as mule skinner, miners, sheep herders, and cowboys. It is likely that some of these early Spanish-speakers were actually American citizens, for Anglo-Americans made no distinction between them and termed all Latin Americans "Mexicans." Thus Spanish-speaking muleteers (arrieros) drove their charges up from California into the gold camps of Jackson County in southern

Oregon as early as 1856. Spanish mining techniques were much more sophisticated than those of the Anglo-Americans, so Mexicans probably mined in Oregon as they did in California.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, three million sheep grazed the ranges of eastern Oregon. Basques, French, Scottish, Portuguese, and Mexican sheep herders tended and sheared the flocks and aided in the great eastward drives for several decades. While miners, muleteers, and shepherds left no written records and attracted little attention, the Mexican vaquero or cowboy was renowned and admired throughout the American west. Several of the large ranches in southeast Oregon employed many vaqueros. The P-Ranch of Peter French established in Harney County in 1872 used mostly Mexican cowboys, and John Devine and the Miller and Lux ranch in the same area employed a Mexican cowboy as cattle superintendent for many years. As late as 1921, more than half of the buckaroos for Miller and Lux (the Pacific Livestock Company) were Mexicans, although many returned south when the large ranches subsequently broke up.

The first Spanish-speaking people to travel to the Northwest in large numbers were migrant agricultural workers

who aided in the harvests as early as the 1920's. Many of these farmworkers were Chicanos forced northward by heavy immigration from Mexico into the borderlands of the Southwest. The farmworker force grew gradually, then expanded rapidly after the Second World War to reach forty to fifty thousand migrants in the 1950's and early sixties. Although fewer Chicanos are now migrating seasonally, many have settled permanently in Oregon to work in non-agricultural sectors of the state economy.

Presently, Oregon's Chicano community numbers about 50,000 persons, making it the largest ethnic minority group in the state. The community is diverse and extensive, with many unique cultural and linguistic attributes. Chicano organizations including social clubs, cultural centers, economic, and political groups, and an independent college are preserving the values and traditions of the Chicano heritage and providing a means of acquainting the Anglo-American with them. Thus the Chicano can maintain his cultural identity, and the Anglo-Oregonian can gain an appreciation of another lifestyle, also American but clearly different, without having to journey outside the state.

Richard Slatta

Classes Start At Centro

"Las clases para la comunidad empezarán inmediatamente, enseñaremos Alfarería, mecánica automotriz, costura, clases de Inglés y Español, y sociología." Nos informó recientemente el Sr. Joel Martínez, director del Centro Cultural en la vecina población de Cornelius.

El Centro Cultural, se inició durante la primavera del año 1972, por un grupo de individuos interesados en el área. El objetivo principal del Centro es el traer a personas a un entendimiento mutuo, y comprensión entre la cultura Anglo y la cultura de la creciente población Chicana en el condado de Washington.

Alfarería se enseñará los lunes a las 4:30 de la tarde. Principios fundamentales de mecánica automotriz, los martes. Al mismo tiempo se enseñarán clases de costura. Para las personas que no hablan el idioma Inglés habrá clases los Miercoles a las 7 de la noche. Para las personas que su idioma natal no es el Español también habrá clases los miercoles a las 7 de la noche. Una clase de sociología con crédito de tres horas hacia una carrera se instruirá los jueves a las 7 de la noche.

Para más información sobre estas clases o las actividades del centro llame al número telefónico 648-4815.

Se solicitan niños de ocho a doce años de edad para la iniciación de un coro infantil.

PCC Ofrece

Si el idioma Inglés no es su idioma natal y a Ud le gustaría aprenderlo, Portland Community College tiene la ayuda para Ud. Gratuitamente.

Inglés como segundo idioma, es un curso diseñado para estudiantes principiantes y alumnos con conocimientos del idioma Inglés. Tutores para aquellos que lo soliciten existen en el colegio.

En cursos intensivos de diez semanas los alumnos aprenden la estructura del idioma, uso del idioma, ayuda en el pronunciamiento correcto de las palabras, ayuda en la expresión de ellas, y ejercicios en escritura y vocabulario.

Por lo general las clases son por la noche, pero existen clases durante el día para aquellos que lo soliciten. Para más información llame al número telefónico 244-6111, ext. 328.

English as Second Language

If English is not your native language and you would like to improve your skills, Portland Community College has help for you - and it's free.

English as a Second Language, a course designed for beginning and intermediate students, is taught in several locations in the Portland area, and one-to-one tutoring is available at PCC's basic education centers. Details are listed in the PCC Community Education schedule.

The ten week course includes critique of each student's conversational type, practice in language use, help in the pronunciation of words and in improving the clarity of expression, as well as exercises in vocabulary building and writing skills.

For further information regarding any of the available English courses or tutoring, or to receive a copy of the Community Education schedule, contact Portland Community College, 244-6111, ext. 328.

Varias Clases

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

The Centro Cultural was born in the Spring of 1972, by a group of interested individuals in the area. The main objective of the Centro is to bring people together, and to bridge the gap between the Anglo community and the growing Chicano population in Washington County.

Pottery will be taught on Monday 4:30 p.m. Teaching techniques on basic knowledge of auto-mechanics will be on Tuesdays 7:00 p.m. At the same time sewing classes will be held at the building. To further the skills in English and Spanish, classes will be held on Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. For those interested in the understanding of the Chicano culture and Anglo behavior, a sociology class takes place on Thursday at 7:00 p.m. This course carries three hours of college credit.

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

Enrique Mendez Flores