

The Rural Tribune

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Study Shows:

No Food For Poor

"Over the last three to four years, our nation's needy have become hungrier and poorer," Ronald Pollack, director of the Food Research and Action Center of New York, told the Senate committee hearings on domestic and world hunger at the end of June. Pollack said that despite a three-fold increase in federal spending on food programs since 1970, "We have moved backwards in our struggle to end hunger, poverty and malnutrition."

The Senate committee, headed by former Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern (D-S.D.), held three days of hearings in Washington, D.C. A panel of 100 specialists on nutrition presented results of a four-month study.

Pollack cited the soaring prices of foods, especially the "cheaper types of foods" and the inadequate rise in food stamp and welfare allocations to keep up with inflation. Since families with higher incomes have been forced to buy cheaper types of food, the producers and retailers have raised the prices of the cheaper foods to increase profits. Poor families, who are already buying the cheapest types of food, are hit the hardest as a result. "There simply were no cheaper types of food items to which they (the poor) could 'spend down'," Pollack said.

Since December 1970, prices of pork sausages, one of the cheaper meats available, have risen almost 70 percent. Dried beans have risen 256 percent and hamburger has gone up over 60 percent. Similar increases have been noted for rice and other staples.

One response to this tightening grip has been increased human consumption of dog food. The \$1.5 billion currently being spent on commercial pet foods is expected to rise considerably. A marked increase in buying of pet foods' have been noted by supermarket managers in Black ghetto and other poor communities. It is estimated that a third of the sales of dog food in slum supermarkets is for human consumption and advertisers of the pet foods have revealed that they are subtly suggesting the benefits for humans from the food in their ad campaigns.

Several sample interviews with low-income families across the nation by the Senate-commissioned panel showed the desperate situation of a growing number of families:

"Several Indian families were found surviving on chocolate bars and stale coffee.

Several homes visited by the panel had no food to eat in the house, no money to buy food and no prospects of money coming in, in the near future.

Another panel report said that the nutritional quality of food in general had greatly diminished in the last few years. The report hit the Nixon administration for failing to take charge of "nutritional policy." *Dell Martin*



Escuela de verano y cuidado infantil, page 5

Migrant summer school and day care, see pg. 5

Lack of Juvenile Facilities

County Forced to Use "Hole"

A series of actions begun in March with a report on conditions in Juvenile Hall which deeply shocked this reporter, and involving several government agencies, are beginning to surface in quiet ways. Some of the results are disappointing, such as a lack of county monies for new Juvenile Department programs. Other reports are more hopeful; e.g., discussion of a list of concerns at the next Youth Advisory Council meeting. The Youth Advisory Council is a group of citizens appointed by the Juvenile Court to make recommendations to the court and to the Juvenile Department and to receive complaints from the community. At a May 21st meeting, representatives from the Youth Advisory Council, the Juvenile Department, Children's Services Division and the Metropolitan Public Defenders listed eight concerns in the area of juvenile detention. They are (1) solitary confinement be physically changed (2) emergency commitment procedure be explored, utilized, etc. (3) adequate and immediate medical attention for juvenile inmates (4) use of restraints - isolation cells, medication, straight jacket be re-examined (5a) inadequate supervision in terms of ratio of staff size, b) administrative duties detract from time spent with juvenile inmates (6) lack of adequate detention alternatives (7) more effective utilization of existing alternatives (8) need for greater independence in decision making among detention staff.

Three new Juvenile Department programs seeking funds in this year's County budget were cut before it was adopted. County administrators say this was unavoidable in a high inflation period. Expected incoming County revenue would only cover existing

programs.

Dan Potter, County Administrative Officer and Fred Leutwyler, Director of Finance and Administration, expressed regret at the loss of the Juvenile programs, especially the shelter home facility. Jerry Harkins, Juvenile Department Director, said that a shelter home is his department's greatest need. As proposed to the budget committee, the project would have cost \$79,278 in additional money. \$25,000 of this amount would have been paid by a contract with the Children's Services Division for children under their care admitted to the facility.

Shelter care would provide a neutral setting for a child while the Juvenile Department is studying his/her situation. At this time in Washington County, there is seldom an alternative to the home or jail decision. It should be noted here that by Harkins' estimate, 60% of the children at Juvenile are "status offenders". A Status Offense is an action that is an offense because of the age of the offender; examples, run-aways, curfew violations. Only someone under the age of eighteen can be charged with a status offense. About 40% of detention's inmates have been charged with a criminal action.

The other two projects which were cut from the budget were much needed preventative programs designed to recognize and correct problems which lead to the jailing of minors. Harkins says his office will be looking for other sources of funding for these projects.

Why is the Youth Advisory Council, a group of laypeople dealing with mostly non-criminal children, concerned about solitary confinement, emergency commitment and physical restraints? To understand, we must examine the case of two boys in detention in March of this year. The following account is a merging of reports filed by Leslie D. Lazar, Alternatives Worker, Metropolitan Public Defenders, Hillsboro office and Jerry M. Harkins, Director, Washington County Juvenile Department; other reports were filed which substantiate portions of the two above. Each quotation will be identified at its end by the writer's name.

All names have been changed or removed
continued on page 6

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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Tribune Editorial

I question this. . .

If the reporting of the *Aloha Times* (June 23, 1974) was correct, the Senators who represent the Pacific Northwest have committed an amazing blunder in slighting the contribution of migrant citizens to the economy of Oregon and Washington. In discussing the efforts of Northwest Senators to amend the new federal law which prohibits children under the age of 12 from working in the fields, the *Times* reports that Sens. Magnuson and Jackson of Washington and Sens. Hatfield and Packwood of Oregon contend "that although they endorse the protection of migrant children, Northwest strawberry harvests are endangered by the new legislation. In nearly all cases in the Northwest, they argue, strawberries are harvested by hand and this involves few, if any, migrant families. Thus the original intent of the labor law does not apply to the Northwest."

That the Senators could have made such claims is incredible in itself, but that the *Times* could have let the statement pass without comment is equally unbelievable.

Any reporter or editor who has actual contact with the people of Washington County must realize that the migrant families arrive in our area in time for the strawberry harvest and remain, in large part, for the rest of the harvest season.

The more than seven thousand migrant citizens who reside seasonally in Washington County play a vital role in the agricultural economy of our region. Frequently they work for pitifully small wages and live in conditions which are neither pleasant or comfortable.

The adult migrant workers and their children under 12, who now have the option of attending excellent summer school programs in Cornelius and North Plains where they receive free lunches and medical-dental care, deserve better of our national legislators and local media than to be ignored and, in fact, called nonexistent.

D.M.



Citizens' Advisory Group

When a governing body such as the County Commissioners asks for the advice of the citizens whom it represents, and then heeds that advice in an important way, an interaction is established that is the life-blood of a democratic society. Such a dynamic emerged when the County Commissioners selected a nine-person advisory committee to review and evaluate proposals from various local social service groups for receipt of federal revenue sharing funds.

The commissioners had the final word on how the revenue sharing funds would be distributed, but they called upon a mixed group of Washington County citizens for advice in the matter. People of a wide range of racial, age, and social class backgrounds served on the advisory committee, as well as people who are directly involved in service organizations. Applications for positions on the committee were solicited at a meeting of the commissioners.

The advisory committee had no formal, set guidelines for evaluating the proposals before them; but it was understood that those proposals which would best serve the community would have priority on funding. The committee was also to evaluate all funded projects on behalf of the commissioners and to review their progress throughout the year in which they were funded.

The advisory committee labored under some obvious handicaps. The committee was formed only shortly before decisions had to be made on the proposals, and the members suffered from a lack of time in which to review all the projects before them. More time would also

have been useful for the purpose of drafting a statement of general guidelines to which programs should have conformed in order to expect funding. As the situation emerged, the committee had to consider each proposal for funding almost in a vacuum, without a coherent framework within which to compare one proposal with another.

But, given the problem of limited time, the committee performed very well.

All of the recommendations made by the Human Resources Advisory Committee were accepted and passed unanimously by the County Commissioners.

The members of the two-year advisory committee are Collin Benedict, Ruth Burger, Bonnie Caton, Arturo Cortez, Marjorie Wilcox, Jack Howard, Janie Jenkins, Robert Oleson, and Steve Phinney.

Programs which they recommended for funding and which the Commissioners accepted included, among others: Centro Cultural (\$11,240), West Tuality Day Care (\$17,000), Valley Migrant League's Self Help Housing (\$10,000), Community Action's Advocate Program (\$7,865), Washington County Legal Services (\$6,000).

A total of \$81,252 was recommended by the committee to be spent in the county. The choices were hard. Many very deserving programs received no money, simply because there was not enough to go around to everyone. A hard job, but a job well done.

The Advisory Committee will hold its next public meeting on June 20, at 7:30 p.m. in room 418 of the county administration building.

D.M.

Mis dudas son. . .

Si es que el reporte del *Aloha Times* (Junio 23, 1974) es correcto los senadores que representan el Pacific Northwest se han cometido un error asombroso e. ignorando la contribución de los ciudadanos Migrantes para la economía de Oregon y Washington. En duscutiendo los esfuerzos de los senadores del noroeste que corrijen la nueva ley federal que prohíbe los niños bajo de la edad de doce trabajando en las labores, el *Times* reporto que los senadores Magnuson y Jackson de Washington y senadores Hatfield y Packwood de Oregon debate "que aunque ellos endorsaron la protección de los niños migrantes, los cosechas de la fresa del noroeste estan en peoigro por la nueva legislación. En casi todos los casos en el noroeste, ellos averiguan, la freza es piscada con las manos y esto invuelve a muy pocos, si alguna, familia migrante. Así es que el intento original de la ley de labor no se aplica al noroeste."

Que los senadores hallan hecho esas reclamaciones es increíble en eso mismo pero que el *Times* halla dejado esta afirmación que se pasara sin haber comentado algo es totalmente increíble.

Qualquier reportero o editor que actualmente tiene el contacto con la gente del condado de Washington debe realizar que las familias migrantes llegan a nuestra area en el tiempo de la cosecha de fresa y se quedan, una mayor parte, para las demascosechas de la estación.

Las mas de 7,000 ciudadanos migrantes que se quedan estacionados en el condado de Washington toman una parte en la economía agricultora de nuestra region. Muy seguido ellos trabajan lastimosamente por muy poco dinero y viven en las condiciones que no son agradables ni confortables.

Los trabajadores migrantes que son adultos y con sus niños bajo de la edad de doce, que ahora tienen la chansa de atender los programas excelentes del verano en Cornelius y North Plains donde ellos reciben comida gratis y ayuda medica, y de dientes se merecen mejor de nuestra legeslación nacional y de los periodicos locales y no ser ignorados y ademas llamados como que no existen.



UFW Boycott Biocotee Mas

Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Union urge people not to buy table grapes, 'Iceberg head lettuce' (the one that looks like a lettuce) and Gallo wine products. Last month the Rural Tribune reported that the Teamsters Union and UFW are competing for contracts with growers in California. United Farmworkers Union lost most of its contracts with the growers because the Teamsters Union muscled in on the contracts using violence and signing 'sweetheart' contracts with the growers.

When UFW made an agreement with AFL-CIO in exchange for support, picketers could not use 'secondary boycotting' anymore. 'Secondary boycotting' means asking people not to shop a certain store or store chain such as Safeway.

People can picket but can only ask shoppers not to buy Iceberg head lettuce and table grapes but cannot ask them not to shop the store. United Farmworkers Union is still asking people not to buy Gallo wine products.

According to an official of the United Farmworkers Union, Jose Gomez, AFL-CIO did not officially endorse the Gallo boycott but that does not prohibit the union (UFW) from doing it.

If you want to picket a store, it can be any, not only Safeway, because there is no union table grapes or lettuce in the state of Oregon. If you must eat lettuce, eat any other kind, except 'Iceberg head lettuce' or grow your own garden full.

A.A.



Home Repair

This spring a Home Maintenance Program for the elderly and physically limited began operating in Washington County. Under the direction of a VISTA volunteer assigned to Washington County Community Action Organization, and aided by the Agency on Aging, it was begun with the idea that there are many minor home repairs that are difficult for certain elderly or physically limited persons to perform. Things such as changing light bulbs, repairing steps, installing railings or replacing a broken window are all jobs that may appear to be simple, but for those who need help they can become insurmountable tasks.

The Home Maintenance Program is non-profit, operating on federal funds and private donations. In order to qualify for service you must be a resident of Washington County, and 60 years of age or physically limited.

With donated materials and volunteer labor this service is available free of charge. If a person is able to provide the materials or would like to make a donation, it will be gratefully accepted and put back into the program.

If you need help with minor home repairs, or would like to donate your labor (mileage will be reimbursed) contact Judy Schilling at 546 E. Baseline in Hillsboro, phone 648-6646.

Eat Turkey

That great American bird — the turkey — is especially plentiful during late spring months. Look to it for low cost buys, suggests Betty Burkhart, Washington County Extension Home Economist.

The modern turkey comes to the market packaged to suit your family's eating style. In addition to the traditional whole turkey, you have a choice of turkey parts such as wings, drumsticks, and hindquarters, along with lean turkey steaks, chucks and ground turkey. The boneless rolled turkey roast makes a convenient main dish.

Cooked turkey and especially those leftovers freeze well. Freeze cooked slices and pieces for quick summer meals.

Turkey salads are especially good for cool summer meals. If you carry a salad with you for a picnic, be sure to keep it chilled until serving time. The salad could be garnished with hard cooked egg slices, green pepper rings or tomatoes.

Affirmative Action Coordinator Chicano County Officer

The County's proposed Affirmative Action Plan owes much of its vigor to the efforts of Omar Barbarossa, the Affirmative Action Coordinator, and to the cooperation that he has received from the County Personnel Office and all levels of the County government. Mr. Barbarossa came aboard the County administration on June 1 to help the Personnel Office to draw up an Affirmative Action Plan for the County government. He was to identify problem areas for equal opportunity hiring of minorities and women both within the County agencies and county-wide. In doing this job, the role of attempting to improve community relations between the Chicano and white communities has inevitably emerged.

Mr. Barbarossa sees himself and his job as "helping to create awareness of minority problems, and shedding some light on issues to create momentum for permanent changes."

Working toward the permanent input of minority points of view, Mr. Barbarossa has attempted to build into the Affirmative Action Plan methods to screen in minority recruitment, not just to screen out discrimination. One such method is the inclusion of an Equal Opportunity Committee in the proposed plan. Mr. Barbarossa hopes to see "a working, strongly informed committee" formed which will provide ongoing guidance and input to the County Commissioners and department heads in the area of affirmative action.

Mr. Barbarossa is also concerned that the position of County Affirmative Action Officer be established on a permanent basis. He leaves his post as Coordinator in late August to attend graduate school in the East, and original plans called for his position to be terminated when he left. The duties of Affirmative Action Officer would then have been assumed by the present County Personnel Officer. This would



Omar Barbarossa

not only have put a major additional work load on Personnel Officer, but he would then have found himself in the contradictory position of being the monitor of his own actions and those of the Civil Service Board. Upon Mr. Barbarossa's suggestion, a section has been included in the proposed plan calling for a full-time Affirmative Action Officer.

In Mr. Barbarossa's view, an Affirmative Action Officer would serve as a general trouble-shooter and liaison person between the county government and agencies and the minority community. In his short time on the job, Mr. Barbarossa says that he has acted in the roles of employment counsellor, interpreter, informal legal advisor, and guide around the County administration, all in addition to his duties simply as the Affirmative Action Coordinator.

Mr. Barbarossa points out that some citizens may say that County government is not a social service agency and should not involve itself with actively seeking out and helping minorities. But, he says, "serving the people is more than collecting taxes and running agencies." He believes that the County must set an example in affirmative action for other municipal and public administrations; and that in order to be exemplary the County must seek to hear from all the people.

As an example of the excellent cooperation that he has received from the County Personnel Office, Mr. Barbarossa has worked closely with Mr. Rian Brown, the County Personnel Officer, to take two direct steps in the area of equal opportunity hiring. First, they have instituted a record-keeping system to monitor the performance of minority applicants on Civil Service tests. If a pattern of unsuccessful performance is established, the tests themselves may be challenged as unconsciously biased against minorities or women. And, secondly, they have set up a new policy in County Civil Service job applications. The job applicant now registers by area of interest and qualifications and is notified when jobs are open. In the past, repeated visits to the Civil Service Office have been necessary to keep posted on available jobs.

Mr. Barbarossa speaks highly of the helpful attitude he has found throughout the County structure. This cooperation makes him optimistic about equal opportunity in the County. As he puts it, "For whatever reasons, people are starting to build communication between racial and economic groups. We need to develop a lasting dialogue. Both sides have to meet on the middle ground. And Washington County has to take the initiative in equal opportunity hiring and not only react in crisis situations."

"Washington County recognizes that it has a responsibility as an employer and a leader of the community to eliminate waste in the utilization of human resources and to provide equal employment opportunities regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex or age. To achieve this end, the following Affirmative Action program is established. Washington County states as its policy a commitment to provide equal opportunity to all persons in matters affecting but not limited to, recruitment, employment, compensation, benefits, promotions, training, discipline, transfer, and layoff practices without regard to a person's race, color, religion, national origin, sex or age (except where sex or age are bona fide occupational qualifications). Washington County recognizes that it is insufficient to proclaim opposition to discrimination; Therefore, the county takes the initiative and affirmative action to achieve the status of an equal opportunity employer." This affirmation of policy was adopted by the Washington County Board of Commissioners on September 25, 1973.

County Plan

In the year since the declaration of an equal opportunity hiring policy was adopted by the County Commissioners, the Personnel Office of the County has labored to develop a plan which would provide both input from the minority community in the area of affirmative action and which would establish a method of monitoring the progress of equal opportunity hiring in the county.

The proposed Affirmative Action Plan which the Commissioners are scheduled to consider on July 9 has at its core the appointment of an Equal Employment Advisory Committee, which would review the goals and timetables of the Affirmative Action Program and design programs to achieve those goals. A committee of the sort proposed would serve the obvious function of providing a ground for interaction between the community and the various aspects of the County government. The Committee would consist of: One minority from the County employees, two members from minority public interest groups, one female County employee, two members from female public interest groups, an employee of the Oregon State Employment Service involved in recruitment and training of minorities and women, a representative of the general public, the Personnel Officer for Washington County, one supervisor from the County government, and one Head of a County Department.

The proposed plan also calls for the establishment of an Affirmative Action Officer to monitor the progress of the program and to provide a liaison with the community.

The Affirmative Action program would be publicized through a wide variety of outlets. For instance, the Program would be sent to all departments and divisions; special meetings would be conducted with management and supervisory personnel to explain the intent of the Program and individual responsibility for its effective implementation.

Information stressing the County's commitment to its Affirmative Action Program would go to local minority organizations, community agencies, community leaders, and the general public. All of the County's recruitment services would be informed of the policy of Affirmative Action and nondiscrimination in hiring.

The proposed plan spells out numerous other methods for communicating the plan, its goals and timetables for hiring and promotions.

Finally, supportive services would be offered which would make the continued presence of minorities and women in the County work force more likely than in the past. Such items as help with transportation, day care, and housing are in this section.

The County Personnel Office has moved to establish a sound, active program in the area of equal opportunity employment.

What's Affirmative Action

Under the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, any company, local area government or government agency which does business with the federal government or receives federal funds beyond the level of \$50,000/year must draw up and enforce an affirmative action plan. Such a plan sets up the mechanism through which racial minority and women workers are actively sought out, hired and promoted. Goals and timetables are set, and the progress of the affirmative action plan is checked by a variety of state and federal offices. For example, under the recently passed Oregon HB555, the Attorney General can monitor any public agency in the state for compliance to an affirmative action plan.

In many ways the affirmative action plan plays the role of a bookkeeping system. It sets up a method by which measurements and evaluations of equal opportunity hiring can be made. However, instead of keeping track of money and materials, the vastly more important resource of human energy is at stake. And just as with the

spending of public funds, contractors and government agencies can be held legally responsible if they abuse their human resources through discriminatory policies. An agency or business covered by affirmative action is subject to indictment and prosecution if it does not live up to its legal responsibility to open hiring to minorities and women.

"Affirmative action is everybody's job." This slogan emphasizes the fact that without trust and cooperation between employers and the minority work force, efforts to open hiring will surely fail. Such communication is a two-way affair: Government and private companies must reach out to excluded citizens, and minority groups must take the initiative to approach employers in an open manner.

Trust never grows in a vacuum. Minorities and women are acting out of a long history of generations of discrimination. Employers must realize this fact and act in a way that offers positive guarantees of good faith and



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commitment to equal opportunity.

If affirmative action fails to work, the results may be disastrous. Hostility and mistrust will continue to grow among minority citizens. Employers will assume a defensive, siege mentality. And the problems of poverty and racial tension will never grow less.

CPL

The complex processes of government, particularly on the state and federal levels, leave most people bewildered when they think about trying to influence decisions on issues which affect their lives. A great deal of legislation is passed every year which directly influences the fates of minority citizens, the elderly and people with low incomes. A state-wide organization now exists whose main purpose is to guide low income, minority and aging people through the mazes of government. Informed public opinion can then be brought to bear on crucial decision-makers. That group is the Committee for Progress Through Law (CPL).

The CPL describes itself as an organization designed to help people who are traditionally the subject of discrimination to "affect decision making and assume the civic duties of voting, sitting on boards and becoming involved in non-partisan elective and lobby processes."

And "to provide for an environment that encourages and stimulates the greatest possible number of elderly, low income and minority people in identifying problems and issues and seeking resolutions."

The CPL attempts to alert participants in its programs to issues which affect them on the local and state level and then to help them to contact State Legislators, County Commissioners, and City officials and various boards and commissions which are dealing with these problems.

The CPL is, thus, organizing people who are often the subjects of discrimination into a lobby on their own behalf in the areas of aging, consumer affairs, health, housing, transportation, welfare, and child care and education. Experts in these fields will help the workshops to identify specific solutions to these problems.

For Kids

Summer Programs

Tualitan Hills Park and Recreation 297-1858

Has a variety of summer classes ranging from Ballet, Baton, Beginner Junior Bowlers, Guitar Instruction, Girls Softball, Library Program, Ice Skating Instruction, Modern Dance, Pre-Schoolers for Modern Dance, Nature Outings, Recreation Parade. Sports and Games, Arts and Crafts, Twilight Track Meets, Track and Field Coaching, Special Events and Swimming Lessons. Fees start at 75 cents and up to \$3.50.

Portland Community College 649-0451

Portland Community College has a Summer School Day Program at the Beaverton Centers and is offering Ballet Beginning ages 6-12. Gymnastics (both beginning and intermediate) for boys and girls from the ages 7-8. They're also offering drawing classes, Calligraphy, Macrame, Pottery/Ceramics, Wood Shop, Photography, Bicycle Repair, Stitchery, Music, Language Arts, Homemaking, Business and General Education. Fees vary in type and length of class and the amount of state reimbursement if any.

Forest Grove Cadett Program 357-3184

The Forest Grove Police Department has it's program going on as it did last summer. They teach kids how to be a policeman. They are teaching kids, legal driving habits. This program is for kids from the ages fourteen and up. All you have to do to join is fill out some applications at the Forest Grove Police Department in Forest Grove.

Tigard School District 620-1620

The Tigard School District has a summer program for children from the grades 1-11. The school has a big variety of courses ranging from Remedial Reading to Creative Drama. The fee is \$8.00 per class. The district also has classes for the older kids from the grades six through eight and it consists of Remedial Reading, Developmental Reading, Remedial Math, Math Review, Red Cross Babysitting Instruction, Sewing, Beginning Tennis, Intermediate Basketball, Session II, Wrestling Fundamentals, Boy's Babe Ruth Baseball, Boy's Little League Baseball, Woodshop, Beginning Trampoline, Intermediate Trampoline, Handcrafts, guitar for beginners, typing, Creative Drama, Flashball, String Orchestra, and Girls Gymnastics. Similar courses like these are also being offered to kids from the grades nine through adults. For more information on classes contact the Tigard School District.

Hillsboro Swimming Pool 648-2823

The Hillsboro Swimming Pool is open to the kids from the hours of 2:00-3:30 p.m., 4:00-5:30 p.m., and 7:30-9:00 p.m. The pool is also open to adults from the hours of 1:00-2:00 p.m., and from 6:30-7:30 p.m.

Migrant Education 648-7191

The Washington County Intermediate Education District is operating two summer school centers for Migrant children. One center is located at the Cornelius Elementary School and is for the younger children. They are taken on field trips, (locally). The other center is located at the North Plains Elementary School and is for the older kids. They will be taken on field trips, to the Coast, Rivers, Swimming, and to several other places.

Hillsboro City Hall 648-0821

Tennis program for beginners, teenagers and adults. Every Tuesday evening through the month of July.

The city also has an arts and crafts and outdoor games for children from grades one through sixth in selected locations around the community. The two week sessions are scheduled June 17-28 at the McKinney School playground, July 29-August 9 at David Hill School playground and August 12-23 at Bagley Park. A daily schedule Monday through Friday is available, with the morning session planned for first, second and third graders and 1-4 p.m. for fourth, fifth and sixth.

B.W. Barnes School 648-3335

A Recreational Gymnastics Program will be offered to children from the ages 6 and up during July 1-12 and July 15-26. To register get in contact with Roland Johnson at the number listed above.

Alma Rosa Perez

CPO

Community Planning Organizations (CPO's), the county's new citizen participation program, may suffer from two ailments — summer and suspicion — according to Ardis Stevenson, Extension Service staffer who is coordinating the program.

"People are suspicious about the sincerity of the county's request for citizen input, and CPO meetings that compete with vacation plans and the farmer's busiest season have trouble attracting participants especially when the program is new; but unfortunately, growth, development, and zone changes don't wait," she said.

In reply to doubts about the effectiveness of citizen participation, Mrs. Stevenson pointed out that county policy and state legislation require citizen input and suggests that the time has come when people will be heard.

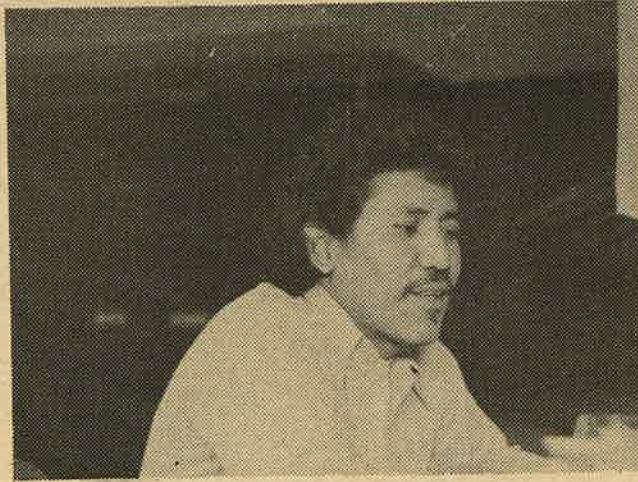
The CPO program as adopted in February by the Board of Commissioners is intended to provide a direct line of communication between the citizen groups and the decision makers.

Seven west-county CPO's are being organized to develop detailed land use plans, as well as provide community reaction to current land use applications such as zone changes, conditional use requests, etc.

Subsequent meetings will see establishment of CPO's in the areas of Forest Grove-Cornelius, Verboort-Roy, Banks-Timber, and Gales Creek-Gaston.

All meetings and the CPO program are open to all interested in the future of their community. Additional information from Ardis Stevenson, 648-8708.

D.M.



Sam Perez, Employment Advocate

Defensor De Chicanos Actúa

Esta teniendo problemas en encontrar y mantener un empleo? Si ud. tiene un problema de esta naturaleza, el Sr. Sam Perez, defensor de empleo de Community Action Program puede ayudarle.

El Sr. Perez puede ayudarle a encontrar trabajo si ud. es victima de discriminacion, puede asistirlo en problemas con su patron o union.

Recientemente su influencia fue con la compania Birdseye en la ciudad de Hillsboro para lidiar justamente con sus empleados de habla hispana. Durante la temporada de proceso, trabajadores Chicanos forman un total del 30 por ciento de empleados. En el pasado muy poco se ha intentado por la compania o la union (Teamsters local 809 que representa: todo trabajador en la fabrica de conservas) de enlistar empleados minoritarios o comunicarse con trabajadores que hablan limitado ingles acerca de sus quejas o derechos de contrato.

A principios del mes de Abril, el Sr. Sam Perez se reunio con representantes de la compania y solicito que se imprimaran en el idioma espanol anuncios de empleo, un supervisor Chicano, y que la compania considere que Local 809 de los Teamsters sea bilingue.

Los esfuerzos del Sr. Perez han sido favorables. La compania Birdseye le ha informado que el contrato entre la fabrica y la union ha sido traducido al espanol; La union esta de acuerdo en emplear un consejero bilingue en la planta en Hillsboro y que la compania empleara a

un supervisor Chicano para la temporada de proceso.

El Sr. Sam Perez es miembro de la mesa directiva de los trabajadores Unidos Minoritarios, un grupo que atenta influenciar a negocios industria en el area de Portland para el empleo de trabajadores minoritarios.

El grupo recientemente presento una demanda en el juzgado de distrito en Portland, contra Local 701 de la Union Internacional de Ingenieros, acusandolos de rehusar constantemente a miembros de las minorias en sus filas, personas que son habiles en el manejo de equipo pesado y que les permitira el trabajar.

La demanda acusa a la union de limitar sin necesidad, el numero de personas empleadas como operadores de equipo pesado. La reclamacion busca que el tribunal federal exija a la union emplear cientos de miembros anualmente; el asegurar que al menos la mitad de esos miembros nuevos sean miembros de grupos minoritarios; la adopcion de un plan aprobado por la corte de no discernir al referir trabajo a miembros de la union; el adoptar un programa de reclutamiento para aprendices y operadores.

Aparte de convenios de gran escala con companias y uniones, el Sr. Perez consume la mayoria del tiempo como defensor de empleo, trabajando concientemente con personas que buscan empleo, tratando de encontrar el mejor empleo para el trabajador minoritario.

Si necesita ayuda Llamele.

D.M.

Advocate

Are you having trouble finding or holding a job because of discrimination against your race, age, or sex? If you have a problem of this sort, let Sam Perez, the CAO's employment advocate, give you some help. Sam handles cases on a person-to-person basis. He can help you to locate work if you are the subject of discrimination, or he can aid you in a struggle with your employer or union if they are discriminating against you.

Recently, Sam has been involved with influencing the Birdseye production operation in Hillsboro to deal more fairly with its Spanish-speaking employees. The population of Chicano workers at Birdseye reaches as high as 30% of the total work-force during the canning season. In the past little or no effort has been made by the company or the Teamsters local 809, which represents all the Birdseye workers, to actively recruit minority employees or to communicate with workers who spoke only limited English about their greivances and contract rights.

Sam Perez met in early April with representatives of the Birdseye company asking that they print Spanish language employment bulletins, that they hire a Chicano supervisor to work in the Hillsboro plant, and that the company consult with the Teamsters local about becoming more bilingual.

Sam's efforts have been rewarded with considerable success. Birdseye has informed him that their contracts with their workers are being printed in Spanish so that Chicano employees can know their rights in the plant. Further, the Teamsters Union has agreed to hire a bilingual advisor to work in the Hillsboro plant, and Birdseye will employ a Spanish-speaking supervisor to work during the canning season.

Sam Perez is also a member of the board of directors of the United Minority Workers, a group which attempts

to influence labor and industry in the Portland area to employ more minority workers. The group recently filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Portland against Local 701 of the International Union of Operating Engineers charging that Local 701 has consistently refused to admit to the union members of minority groups who are skilled heavy equipment operators and thus permit them to work. The suit also accuses the union of unnecessarily restricting the size of the available work force of heavy equipment operators. The suit seeks to have the federal court require the union to hire several hundred new members yearly and to insure that at least half of these new members be from minority groups, to adopt a court-approved plan for nondiscrimination in referral of work to union members, and to undertake a comprehensive recruitment program for heavy equipment operators, trainees, and apprentices.

But beyond the large-scale bargaining with unions and companies, Sam Perez spends most of his time as the employment advocate working face-to-face with people looking for jobs, trying to fit the right minority worker with the best possible job. Need help? Call our advocate.

D.M.



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Editors Amador Aguirre, Dell Martin, Asst. Ed. Enrique Mendez Flores
Contributors Alma Rosa Perez, Lorenzo Hernandez, Louis Ramires, Judy Schilling, Bud Schmidt, Enrique Mendez Flores
Translators Alma Rosa Perez, Enrique Mendez Flores
Typists Eleanor Porras, Sue Storli
Photographers The Staff, Jim Quarles

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.



Migrant Summer School

Intermediate Education (IED) Summer Migrant School is going full scale in two centers this year, Cornelius and North Plains. According to Jose Garcia, Director, the enrollment was much better this year because of the two locations instead of one which was the case last year. This year the enrollment was 175 versus about 120 last year.

One of the biggest problems the migrant school had this year was the changes in the Child Labor Act, which prohibited children 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.

Jose Garcia said, "The enrollment went down considerably once the injunction, went into effect. The teachers talked with parents and kids at the camps about going to school. The teachers said that with the Child Labor Act in effect the kids could go to school and were glad to go. But when the injunction came on then the kids had to go back to work and there was nothing they could do about it".

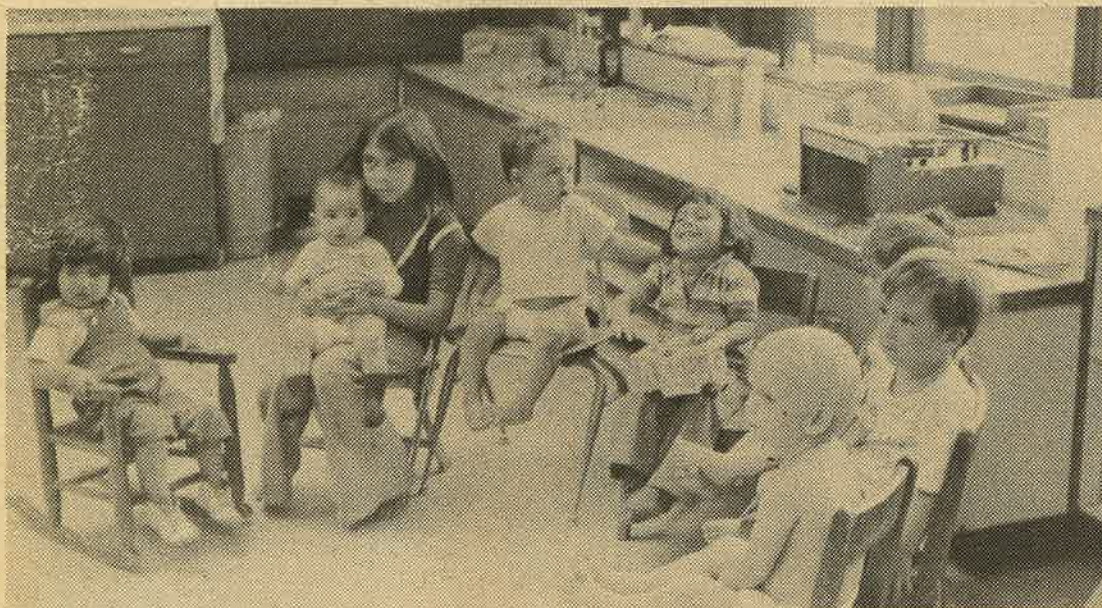
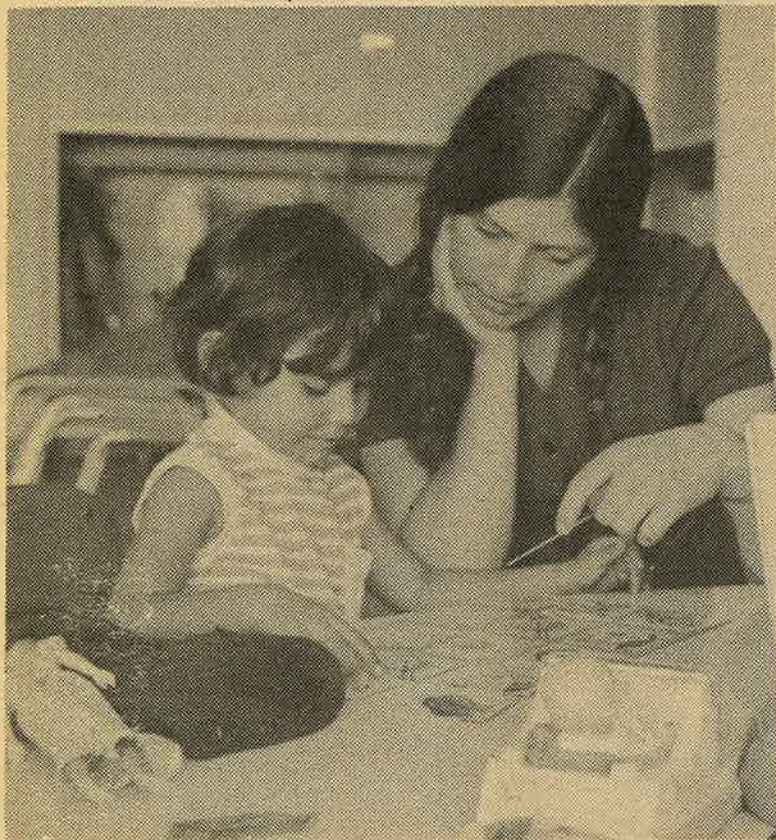
The school offers an excellent program for active migrant youngsters ages five to fourteen. There is intensive individual instruction in the mornings by certified teachers. Out of fourteen teachers there are seven chicanos and the rest are all bilingual.

The school also offers a swimming program for older kids five days a week during

all summer and two field trips a week. In terms of medical assistance the program offers free medical help at the Washington County Health Department using Valley Migrant League (VML) monies. For youngsters only there is also a dental program twice a week at the health department.

This year there is also a program for eye care which came about through the help of different sources. United Good Neighbors (UGN) contributed \$3,000, Pacific optometry students contributed \$1,000, and VML \$500 for the eye care program. So far there has been about 80 kids fitted with glasses and Garcia estimates another 80 will get glasses before the school closes down.

Amador Aguirre



Child Care Pulls Together

Child Care centers in Oregon, for migrants and farmworkers, came close to being shutdown this July. The Valley Migrant League had sponsored the programs but would have had to close them due to shortage of funds.

There are four Valley Migrant League child care centers open, two of which are year round, the other two only being in operation during farmworking season. The Migrant Indian Coalition also sponsors 3 child care centers, two being year round. Their purpose was not only to provide child care, but also to carry out programs for the education and development of children. Goals were to provide aid in the growth of strong and healthy individuals; to provide an accepting and loving environment and to give youngsters a head start in school; to encourage pride in both Mexican and North American heritage.

The solution to child care centers shortage came when VML and the Children Services Division (state agency) and Migrant Indian Coalition met. In an agreement made among the three agencies, it was proposed that to keep open the summer migrant programs the VML and the M.I.C. would both have to close one of their year long centers and put those monies into a general fund which the Childrens Services Division will also put money into.

These monies will be dispersed so that all summer child care centers will be funded for 1974.

The Cornelius child care center will have an open house July 17, 1974 and wishes to invite the community to come. For more information call 357-6171, Ext. 229.

Lorenzo Hernandez



continued from page 1

Juvenile Problems

except those appearing above as writers of reports.



Background:

The Washington County Public Defenders office was appointed to represent, among its other juvenile clients, Joe and Bob. Joe has been known to the Juvenile Department in Washington County for over a year for status offense such as run-away and beyond parental control. The petition upon which we were appointed is dated March, 1974, alleging armed robbery. Joe was found guilty of robbery in the first degree in March, 1974. He was in detention at the time of the incidents to be described awaiting disposition. Joe is fifteen years old.

Bob is sixteen years old, and has been known to the Juvenile Department for over a year for status offenses. He has never been referred for any delinquent behavior. Bob has a history of grand mal (epileptic) seizures and is mildly mentally retarded. Bob was first known to our office in January, 1974. He was subsequently placed in a foster home after five weeks in detention. After three weeks he ran away and was returned to detention on March 11, 1974. At the time of the incidents Bob was awaiting further disposition.

During the last week of March, Joe had gouged a hole in his forearm. Bob, who is teased by other boys in detention because he looks somewhat abnormal and his speech is not perfectly clear, got into a fight on Friday, March 29, and was placed in the "hole". — LAZAR

1. ITEM: Bob was placed in isolation on March 29, 1974.

COMMENT: For fighting and the continuing need to separate him from the group. He had previously been separated and held in the adult section which had been vacant. During that time he had his radio and seemed the happiest. Everyone: Juvenile Counselors, Children's Services Division Caseworkers and Public Defenders, all agree that jail is not the facility that Bob needs or is best for him. However, the facility best for him is not available. — HARKINS

Joe was placed in the "hole" next to Bob on Saturday or Sunday because he had broken another window. Joe had inflicted another wound on his arm and pulled it apart until it ran the length of his forearm. Apparently, Sunday night Joe had told Bob through the walls of their adjacent cells, about the gash in his arm. Bob, gullible and in an effort to please, followed Joe's instructions and began chewing on his left wrist just below the thumb. — LAZAR

2. ITEM: Joe was placed in isolation on April 1, 1974.

COMMENT: Joe had again broken the windows in the cell area and was using the glass to "dig" into his arm. It was felt that the isolation cell

had to be used due to the inability to completely eliminate the possibility of continued use of objects to expand the wound in his arm. — HARKINS

April 1:

I went up to detention to visit Joe and Bob at 1 p.m. on Monday, April 1. Both boys were in solitary confinement. "The Hole" is an 8' x 12' 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. The boys each have a 1" blue mattress and are given a thin grey blanket at night. — LAZAR

3. ITEM: The isolation cell is as described in Ms. Lazar's report. The light bulb has been covered with boiler plate.

COMMENT: Joe had been placed in isolation previously for breaking windows and while in the isolation units had broken the lights. Others previously had broken the lights but jail personnel decided to have them covered with steel to prevent continued occurrences. — HARKINS

Joe was fully dressed but barefooted. Bob had no shirt

or shoes and was handcuffed with his hands in front of him. I had the detention staff bring both the boys into the visiting area across the corridor from the holes.

Sitting in front of me, Bob looked tired and pale as he squinted in the light. He showed me the wound on his arm which was oozing and open. It looked as though Merthiolate had been put on it. I asked him how it had happened. He told me that Joe had described his wound to him the night before. Joe smirked and begrudgingly showed me the underside of his forearm. The gash was open, beginning to scab and definitely getting infected.

I asked them about tetanus shots. Joe had been taken down to the Public Health facility in the basement of the adjacent building and given a shot that morning. Bob had not had a shot. — LAZAR

4. ITEM: Medical attention had been given to both boys. Joe had been taken to the Washington County Health Department to get a tetanus shot. Upon learning what was to occur he then swung at the counselor and had to be physically restrained. After wrestling him to the ground he was returned to the jail without the shot. The Health Department personnel then came to the jail to administer the shot.

COMMENT: Bob was not taken to the Health Department as the Health Department personnel did not desire additional juvenile boys who might be physically aggressive in their office. Due to Joe's behavior this policy still exists today but they will come to the detention facility to administer aid. A clear ointment called Neo-Sporin had been placed on the wounds. The wounds were open and oozing due to the continued chewing and picking at them by the boys. Bandages had been placed on the wounds of Joe but he had removed them. Bob continued to remove the ointment by using saliva to wet it and wipe it off. All staff know the procedure to acquire medical attention and tetanus shots. — HARKINS

I asked the boys about baths because they appeared filthy; apparently from the floor of the cell. Joe said he hadn't bathed in a few days, Bob in four or five.

I approached the detention staff after the boys were returned to the cells.

"Why isolation cells?"

"Because Joe breaks glass and Bob gets into fights when he is with the other boys and we have no place else to put them."

"Why the handcuffs?"

"Because Bob is chewing on his arm."

"Why no baths or nurses or dressings on those wounds?"

There was a report that Bob had a bath two or three days ago and something had been put on Bob's arm.

I asked them to please do what they could and I would be back in the morning. — LAZAR

6. ITEM: Bathing.

COMMENT: The policy of the detention facility is that all boys and girls are to have a shower daily at bedtime. Those held in their rooms or isolation are asked to shower after the general population is placed in their room in the evening. If they refuse or say they do not want to shower they are not required to do so as the use of force for that purpose will only increase their negative feelings toward the staff. Both Joe and Bob

were given the opportunity to shower nightly (except when Bob was in the jacket) but indicated they did not desire to shower. No force was used. — HARKINS

April 2:

A detention staff member let us into the cell area. I asked her if the boys were still in solitary confinement and she nodded saying there was no place else to put them.

As she opened Bob's cell door I realized that he was lying on the floor in a straight-jacket. As we helped him to his feet the putrid smell nauseated me. He stumbled as I led him to the visiting area. The jacket was gray, rough-out leather tied tightly by a series of knots running up the back. Bob had no T-shirt on underneath and I could see marks where the jacket was beginning to rub his collar bone. He said he had been put in the straight-jacket at 3:30 p.m. the day before. He told us that he had started chewing on his arm again because a staff member had slammed the cell door in his face. When I asked him how the sore on his arm was, he said it hurt and had no bandages on it inside the leather jacket. Bob was sweaty, tired, his eyes were half shut and swollen from lack of sleep. He said he had cried and screamed most of the night because his arm hurt and the jacket made it impossible to get comfortable enough to fall asleep. — LAZAR

5. ITEM: April 2, Bob placed in straight jacket.

COMMENT: During his stay in detention, Bob was continually attempting to show his masculinity by threatening and using violence, using verbal obscenities and spitting on staff. At times he was baited by other kids but at others he initiated this behavior. Because he continued to bite his arm, and after talking with him he refused to stop, some means of prevention had to be taken. The jacket was used rather than handcuffs as they would have gone over the wound. While the jacket was on, staff continued to try to talk with him and each time he continued to threaten to continue to bite his arm if the jacket were removed. A straight-jacket had never before been used. — HARKINS



I asked the staff member to get Joe for me and she brought him into the visiting area. His arm was getting swollen and red around the gash. Joe said it hurt and had begun to itch. He was wearing a shirt and pants and a few band-aids had been placed across the gash although much of it was exposed and infected.

I asked the staff member where the detention supervisor was.

"He is expected back at 11:30."

"I went these two out of the hole, the straight-jacket off Bob and their wounds properly cleaned and dressed."

Two detention staff members said they couldn't do anything without the supervisor's OK. I would have to wait until he returned.

I asked the Public Defenders' investigator with me to

stay with the boys in the visiting area so at least they wouldn't have to be in the hole.

I went to see the other boys in detention in their cell blocks. I talked to them in groups about what was happening and that it would certainly help Bob if they would understand that he was retarded and their catcalls and baiting only made him angry and led him to break things. They all agreed that they would be nicer to him and mentioned that they knew what was going on; they had heard him crying and yelling all night.

I returned to the visiting area to see if the supervisor had returned. He hadn't and I again appealed to the two staff members to get Bob a tetanus shot and remove the straight-jacket at least to dress his wound.

By then the supervisor had called in to say that he wouldn't be back until 3:00 p.m.

I told them I was not leaving until the jacket was removed and it certainly wasn't going to be at 3:00 p.m.

A staff member got the supervisor back on the phone and relayed the situation. The supervisor informed the staff member that I would have to take responsibility for whatever happened.

"Fine, I'll take the responsibility. Now let's get this thing off."

"We have to have someone from the adult jail be here while we take off the straight-jacket. You never know what Bob will do," interjected the staff member.

"OK, get someone."

The staff member called the second floor and told me that Sgt. — was out and would be back by 12:00.

I said I couldn't wait that long; to get someone else.

The staff member called again and an adult jailer came up from the second floor.

After the jacket was removed, I asked a staff member for some soap, dressings, etc. I also asked her about the procedure for getting a tetanus shot. She didn't seem to know what to do or who to ask. I suggested she call Public Health.

After looking in various drawers she produced some old, dirty adhesive tape, a few gauze pads, some cosmetic cotton and a bottle of what appeared to be Phiso-Hex.

After we washed his sores, Bob was given a clean T-shirt and I suggested that the Public Health be called to come up to detention rather than our going downstairs. I asked if Bob couldn't be kept out of the straight-jacket. Again, the supervisor had said that he was to be in the jacket and that was the rule. I then proposed that he at least be able to eat his own lunch instead of being fed and wait until the tetanus shot had been administered before he was replaced in the jacket. We can't be responsible and there aren't enough of us to sit with him, the staff members replied. I agreed to wait with him.

We sat in the visiting area and Bob was given his lunch. Shortly, the nurse came up and gave him his shot.

Friday, March 29, Jerry Harkins, Director of the Juvenile Department, had set up a meeting for 3 p.m. Monday, to discuss what we should do about Joe. At 3:30 p.m. April 2, people from the Juvenile Department, Children's Services Division and the Public Defenders office met in Jerry Harkins' office.

The situation was de- continued on page 7

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Juvenile Problems

scribed and the conversation meandered from what to do about Bob, to Joe, to what to do about the facility, to where to ultimately place either of them. Finally it was agreed that the straight-jacket would come off, but both boys would stay in the hole and Joe was to have a dispositional hearing the next day. In the meantime, I agreed to contact hospitals, including Dammasch, for Joe. A Public Defenders Lawyer returned to custody and the straight-jacket was removed at approximately 5:00 p.m.

I made an appointment for Joe at Dammasch the following morning for an interview.

April 3:

I saw Bob for a few minutes at 9 a.m. before I left for Dammasch with Joe. Bob said he had slept better and

stood that he would have to be replaced in the hole if a woman was brought in during the night. Bob was brought into the cell at 5:45 and kept there until after midnight when a woman was brought in and he was returned to the hole.

April 5:

I delivered Bob to the farm near Salem at 11 a.m. Bob ran away approximately two hours after we left and was returned to Washington County at 3 a.m. Saturday.

Bob was housed in the holding room. Bob's Children's Services Division case-worker, myself and two others from the Public Defenders office visited with him and took him out for lunch. We talked about the need for some professional help to ascertain why Bob ran and



his arm was feeling much better. Bob had kept his end of the agreement and hadn't chewed on his arm or the bandages.

We arrived at Dammasch to find that they refused to interview Joe. We returned and he was committed to MacLaren School for Boys at 1 p.m. and transported that afternoon.

April 4:

I spent most of the day calling places in the state for Bob. We finally found a farm near Salem that agreed to take him. I made the arrangements to go the next day.

I called detention about 4:30 to make sure Bob had been removed from the hole. The lawyer was there and informed me that the supervisor had refused to remove him on the grounds that it was for his own protection. I suggested that we meet at Jerry Harkins' office and approach him.

We waited for his 5:00 return and he agreed to go over to detention with us to see what could be worked out.

We were trying to deal with the situation day-by-day with the farm in Salem now appearing to be the eventual removal from the detention facility. At this point Bob refused to go back into the hole saying he couldn't stand it any longer.

We investigated possible alternatives with the staff in detention. Being in the unit with the other boys might last up to four hours because Bob gets into fights when he gets baited, they said. I agreed. The overflow tank used by the adult men had been full all week. The only thing left was the room used to hold juveniles upon entrance to the jail or women before transport to Clackamas County jail. Bob under-

stood that he would have to be replaced in the hole if a woman was brought in during the night. Bob was brought into the cell at 5:45 and kept there until after midnight when a woman was brought in and he was returned to the hole.

April 8:

Bob was admitted to Woodland Park Hospital under the care of two doctors on the psychiatric ward. Via a phone conversation, the State Children's Services Division in Salem, agreed to authorize state monies for Bob's evaluation and treatment at Woodland Park indefinitely until a more permanent facility is found. — LAZAR

After sixty days in Woodland Park Hospital, Bob was court committed to Fairview, the state Hospital for the mentally retarded.

(Reporter's note:) Harkins' report begins with the words, "The information contained in Ms. Lazar's report is basically true. I do have objections to the emotional way it is reported." Lazar asked this reporter to edit out emotional, non-factual material. This I have tried to do.

The question before the Youth Advisory Council is, "Could this happen to children again?" What advice can the Council give the Juvenile Department? The questions before the citizens of Washington County are, "Why, with a new multimillion dollar Public Safety Building, do we have medieval-styled isolation cells and our jail and detention center subject to periodic overcrowding problems?" "In a county budget of nearly eighteen million dollars, why isn't there money for preventative programs and more adequate staffing?" And "Shouldn't the county government give more consideration to emergency priorities and reevaluate current expenditures?" These questions will also be raised in a court suit to be filed by the American Civil Liberties Union later this month.

Bud Schmidt

Se Forma Fuente De Intérpretes

Un departamento de traducción se está formando en la agencia activa de la comunidad en el condado de Washington.

El objetivo del programa es colocar traductores bilingües en agencias públicas que tratan continuamente con clientes que hablan únicamente el idioma Español.

En el pasado, dicha traducción para clientes de agencias como beneficencia y policía ha sido posible por un mínimo de Chicanos que han donado su tiempo.

Un Chicano que es muy conocido en hacer traducciones, indica que ha sido levantado a medias de la noche para ayudar a personas que no hablan inglés.

Otros Chicanos dicen que dejan sus empleos para ayudar en casos para beneficencia voluntariamente. Recientemente el Rural Tribune publicó un artículo notable enfocando la falta de personal de habla hispana en el departamento del sheriff del condado de Washington. De aquí que una real necesidad existe para una fuente de traductores que estén disponibles con paga por éste trabajo.

Esta agencia trata de encontrar personas afluente bilingües (español-ingles) en el condado de Washington. Llame a Lorenzo Hernandez al telefono 648-6646 y el estara interesado en ayudarles.



CANNING PROJECT

WANTED: Any leftover or windfall crops from strawberries to potatoes for senior citizens and low income people. Call Monika Belcher at 648-8381 or Imelda Villarreal at 645-4545, Canning Project Co-ordinators.

Operacion PLUS

Operation Plus (Placed Learning for Urban Students) es el programa de la universidad Operation Plus y está designado para ayudar estudiantes que vienen de familias pobres y que tienen su GPA bajo de 2.45 para que agren sus primeros dos años de colegio. Operation Plus (que antes era el proyecto TEACH) comenzó en 1968 y fue soportado por fondos del estado. La aplicación de 1971 fue hecha al gobierno federal y desde ese tiempo aproximadamente \$50,000 en fondos federal son dados cada año a PLUS. El personaje multirracial es dedicado en ayudar y servir las necesidades de todos los estudiantes que se presentan con el criterio del programa para ser admitidos. Julius William Wilkerson es el director del proyecto.

Operation Plus proporciona lectura, un programa de estudio para reforzar habilidad que es requerida para una experiencia de colegio, programa de matemáticas con tutelares para aumentar las habilidades básicas de matemáticas, consejos académicos, consejos personales y exploración de carera. En clases de dificultad para los estudiantes hay tutelares. Asistencia es dada por el consejero de ayuda financiera en obteniendo ayuda financiera a cada estudiante a según la necesidad de el o ella.

Los requisitos para el programa són; si la entrada de la familia es bajo de \$9000 por año, el grado regular abajo del requerimiento para admisión a PSU (2.25 en el otoño; 2.0 en el invierno), bajo de la línea de 55 para la GED en el otoño y bajo de 51 para en invierno, a lo menos como a el grado de ocho en la lectura.

Veteranos y deshabilitados, o los desventajados también pueden ser admitidos en el programa. El 3 por ciento de todos que entren el programa pueden ser admitidos en la discreción del director del programa con excepciones de los requisitos que están arriba.

Hablando en general, estudiantes de familias pobres que se puedan beneficiar de los servicios proporcionados por el Operation Plus serán considerados por el Selection / Retention Committee para admisión en el programa.

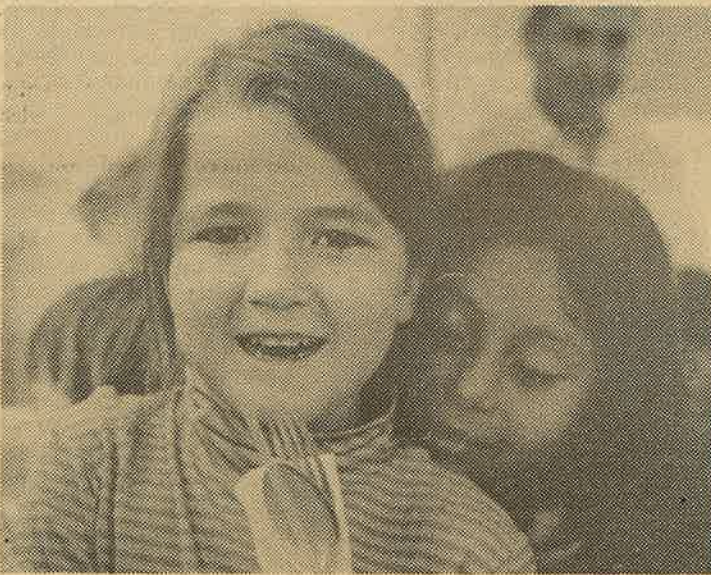
Estudiantes interesados juntándose con los requisitos del programa deben de hablar o mandar por una aplicación y por formas de ayuda financiera. El reclutador del programa es Humberto Reyna, que esta localizado en la Oficina de Admisiones en la universidad de Portland State, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97200.

Translator's Bureau

A translator's bureau is now being formed through the Washington County Community Action Agency. The program will seek to match bilingual translators with public agencies which deal on a continuing basis with clients who speak only Spanish.

In the past, most translation for clients of such agencies as welfare or the police has been handled by a small number of public-spirited Chicanos who have donated their time. One Chicano, who is well known as a person who will do translating, reports that he frequently has been awakened in the middle of the night to help non-English speaking people. Other Chicanos tell of hours spent away from their jobs handling translating chores at welfare hearings on a totally volunteer basis. Recently, the Rural Tribune ran a feature article focusing on the lack of Spanish-speaking personnel in the Washington County Sheriff's department. So, a very real need is present for a pool of translators who are available on a paid basis for work of this sort.

Community Action is trying to locate any fluently bilingual (Spanish-English) persons in the Washington County area who would be interested in doing translating work. Please call Lorenzo Hernandez at 648-6646.



Operation PLUS

Operation PLUS (Paced Learning for Urban Students) is Portland State University's program designed to assist students who are from low income families and have GPA's below 2.45 to get through their first two years of college. Operation PLUS (formerly Project TEACH) began in 1968 and was supported by funds from the state. In 1971 application was made to the Federal government and since that time approximately \$50,000 in Federal funds has been awarded PLUS each year. A multiracial staff is dedicated to serving the needs of all students who meet the program criteria for admission. Julius William Wilkerson is Project Director.

Operation PLUS provides a reading and study program to reinforce the basic skills needed for a successful college experience, a tutorial math program to gain basic skills in mathematics, academic counseling and advising, personal counseling and career exploration. Tutors are provided in classes where students are having difficulty. Assistance is provided by the Financial Aid counselor in

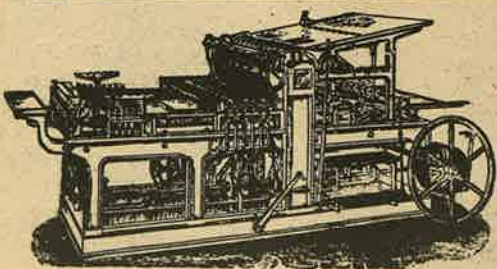
obtaining financial aid for each student according to his/her financial needs.

Guidelines for the program are; family income of less than \$9000 per year, grade point average less than regular admission requirement to PSU (2.25 fall; 2.0 winter), GED score below 55 for fall and 51 for winter, at least an 8th grade reading level.

Veterans and disabled or handicapped students are also admissible into the program. Three percent of the total enrollment can be admitted at the discretion of the program Director with exceptions to the above criteria.

Generally speaking, students from low income families who could benefit from the extra services provided by Operation PLUS will be considered by the Selection/Retention Committee for admission into the program.

Interested students meeting the program guidelines should phone or write for application and financial aid forms. The program's recruiter, Humberto Reyna, is located in the Admission Office, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751.



Jail Complaints

History seems to be repeating itself at the Washington County Court House and Jail. The names of the plaintiffs are different but the charges are basically the same. In a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, seven inmates of the jail charged Sheriff Warren B. Barnes; Jail Commander, Captain Stanley Friese and staff with "undue and continuing harassment". Another suit was filed in Federal District Court last November by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of inmates of the county jail. The court granted a stay of judgement for six months. The stay of judgement was given to provide time for changes to be made. That suit is to be reopened July 15, 1974.

The new petition cites ten areas of harassment. They are:

- 1) All outgoing mail censored. Limited to one letter per day. Only allowed one envelope and two pieces of paper of which only one side may be used.
- 2) Not allowed to possess, receive and are prohibited access to hard cover books, magazines, periodicals and newspapers.
- 3) Arbitrary denial of use of telephone after first call at time of booking, including calls to attorneys and calls by pretrial detainees. Not permitted to retain legal material. Must request special permission for access to legal material. Must rely on arbitrary decision of jail staff to provide time and place for use of legal material.
- 4) Subsistence diet of less than 2000 calories per day. Deficient in protein and vitamins.
- 5) No published rules for disciplinary procedures. Inmates subject to the whim of officer on duty.
- 6) Harassment by Officer Paul, who refuses telephone requests and returns personal and legal mail; and by Officer Junker, who ignores such requests and does not communicate concerns to the Jail Commander.
- 7) No daily sick call. Once a week names are taken of those who wish to be placed on sick call. Those on sick call then see a nurse and not a doctor.
- 8) No night lighting after 11:00 p.m. Records show

injuries sustained from movement in the darkness.

- 9) Conditions in the "hole" are cruel and inhumane.
 - a) Thin mattress and one blanket,
 - b) Hole in floor for toilet, flushed from outside by staff,
 - c) Allowed only two cups of water per day,
 - d) Diet reduced below the already subsistence level,
 - e) Mop bucket of water only means to wash,
 - f) Stays of up to thirty days without a hearing.
- 10) Arbitrary limitation of commissary items.

The inmates asked the court to appoint them counsel to represent them in their suit, saying they lack the means with which to secure an attorney.

A member of the American Civil Liberties Union said that the ACLU may take the new case, but will wait until after the July 15th hearing to decide. At the July 15th hearing, ACLU lawyers expect the county to ask that the case be dropped because sufficient changes have been made toward correcting the situation. Deputy County Counsel, W. Louis Larson said he expects the adoption of a "prisoner's manual" before the hearing. The "prisoner's manual" sets forth guidelines which will resolve many of the situations outlined in the inmates' petition, Larson noted.

Lawyers point out that a six month stay of judgement almost certainly means a loss of the case for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are no longer available, having been sentenced and removed to a state facility or released. If the suit is continued, the ACLU must produce the plaintiffs. These people may now be working and can't afford to lose time on the job, or they may now be incarcerated in a state prison. If the suit is dropped and the ACLU takes the new case, they face the same possibility of a continuance beyond the stay in county jail of the plaintiffs. An attorney for two of the plaintiffs cited them as examples of this problem. One of his clients went on trial last week. The trial for the other is scheduled for the end of July.

B.S.

Community at Stake

Economic impact on future residential, agricultural and industrial land use will concern several citizen groups at Community Planning Organization (CPO) meetings this week.

The future of agricultural-zoned land with high industrial potential will be examined further by the North Plains area CPO at their meeting at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, July 16 at the Riviera Training Center. The group, in working toward development of detailed land use plans, is trying to determine what future industrial uses should exist.

Present participation in the North Plains CPO includes a number of large land owners, but according to Chairman LaRue Todd, "We're looking for more participation from residents south of Sunset Highway and in North Plains."

The affect of climbing land values on farming in the Laurel-Blooming CPO area will be discussed when that group meets at 8 p.m. Wednesday, July 17 at the County Public Safety Building in Hillsboro. Residents recognize that high land costs and increased water supply will bring increased pressure for residential development in one of the county's choice agricultural areas.

"People like the area the way it is, but maintaining the status quo may be economically impossible. We need more information and more input from farmers in the area in order to develop realistic goals for our future", said Bill Detwiler, acting chairman of the Laurel-Blooming CPO.

How important economic factors are in the Forest Grove-Cornelius area will be one of the subjects considered when that CPO has its initial meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, July 18 at Pacific University's Student Center Lounge.

Purpose of the county's CPO program is to provide a way for more citizens to be involved in planning decisions for their own areas, according to Ardis Stevenson, Extension staffer who is coordinating the program. All meetings are public and CPO participation is open to all interested including landowners, residents, and business interests. Information on CPO area boundaries and meeting schedules is available from the Washington County Extension Office.

fore you sign. If it has any blank spaces or penciled-in areas, don't sign. If the contract is in order and you do sign be sure to get a copy for your own record.

Community Calendar

Volunteer Coordinating Center
357-5422

July 11

Human Services Conference weekly, 7:00 a.m. at the TipTop Restaurant in Forest Grove, to discuss the Needs and Attitudes Survey.

Immunization Clinic at Sunset Chapel on Murray Road, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Western Washington County Community Planning Organization in the Forest Grove City Hall Council Chambers at 7:30 p.m.

July 12

Potluck at noon weekly at the Forest Grove Senior Center, 2032 College Way.

Citizens for Progress through Law. Registration 8-10:00 a.m. at Pacific University.

July 13

Citizens for Progress through Law at Pacific University. General clean-up and organization at the Hope Co-op Thrift Shop in Buxton in the afternoon.

July 14

Basketball camp at Pacific University with Geoff Petrie. Through August 3.

July 15

"Celebration" singing group, 8:00 p.m. at the First Christian Church in Forest Grove.

Forest Grove City Planning at 7:30 p.m.

Two-week day camp for retarded children begins. Phone 297-1858.

July 16

Forest Grove City Council meeting at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

July 17

Forest Grove Senior Center trip to Washington Square.

July 18

Human Services Conference at 7:00 a.m.

Immunization Clinic at Tigard Fire Station at 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Washington County Welfare Advisory Board Meeting, 11:30-1:30 in Room 103 of the County Administration Building.

July 19

Forest Grove Senior Center potluck at noon.

July 20

Clean-up at Hope Co-op Thrift Shop.

July 22

Cheerleading Camp at Pacific University through July 26.

July 23

Rotary Club Steak Feed in Forest Grove at 5:00 p.m. by ticket only, call 357-3006 or 357-9121.

July 24

Forest Grove 50-plus Club outing to be announced.

July 25

Human Services Conference at 7:00 a.m.

Immunization Clinic at Tualatin City Hall at 9:30-11:30 a.m.

July 26

Hillsboro Western Days.

July 27

Forest Grove Senior Center potluck at noon.

Hillsboro Western Days.

July 27

Clean-up at Hope Co-op Thrift Shop in the afternoon.

Hillsboro Western Days.

July 29

Second 2-week Day Camp for retarded Children begins. Phone 297-1858.

July 31

Lucky Putt tournament for the Forest Grove Senior Center, tentative.

Washington County Fair.

August 1

Washington County Fair

August 2

Forest Grove Senior Center potluck.

Washington County Fair.

August 3

Washington County Fair

August 4

Hope Co-op potluck and meeting at 1:00 p.m.

Washington County Fair.

August 7

50-Plus Club potluck at 12:30 at the Forest Grove Power and Light Building.

August 9

Forest Grove Senior Center potluck.

Harmony of Gems, a show of precious gems sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Society, open 9 a.m.-10 p.m., admission - \$1.50. will be held at Pacific University Gym (field house).

August 10

Harmony of Gems show open 9 a.m.-10 p.m. admission - \$1.50.

August 11

Harmony of Gems show, open 9 a.m.-5 p.m. admission - \$1.50.

Beware of Loans

Before you sign the contract to buy something on an installment plan, be sure you can answer "Yes" to the following, advises Betty Burkhardt, Washington County Extension Home Economist.

Do you really need the item right away? Could you wait a little while, then pay cash for it?

Figure out if you will be able to meet the new payment plus all your other bills. Will you still have money left for an emergency?

Find out how much interest you'll have to pay for buying on the installment plan. The "truth-in-lending" law requires that you be told the cost of credit in terms of annual percentage rate of interest and the actual dollar amount of all finance charges (including service and carrying charges). Take time to consider, if, with the extra cost of credit (beyond the price of the item), it is worth buying on the installment plan.

Learn to whom you will make payments and when your money is due, urges Mrs. Burkhardt. Find out what

happens if you can't pay on time or if you will be penalized for paying off what you owe ahead of schedule. Ask what the seller's agreements are for maintaining, servicing or replacing the item once it is in your possession.

Take time to read and understand the contract be-

Employment

Apply at County Administration Building, room 305.

Clerk typist 2, \$525-\$668, types legal documents, reports & maintains records. Req.: 1 yr. exper. clerical work, secretarial training, 40 wpm typing. Written test.

Accounting Clerk, \$606-\$773, bookkeeping & accounting. Req.: 3 yrs. professional bookkeeping, senior high school degree. Written test.

Corrections Officer Trainee, \$668-\$773, assists in admitting, guarding & supervising male prisoners in treatment programs for male prisoners. Req.: Senior high school or GED, age 20-45 (vets to 50), Ore. drivers license, free of criminal record. Written test.

Corrections Officer, \$701-\$896, duties & requirements same as above, plus 1 yr. exper. as corrections officer or AA certificate in related field.

Registered Nurse 2, \$701-\$853, community health nursing. Req.: Ore. resident, drivers license, license to practice as R.N. in Ore., 1 yr. professional exper. Written test.

Community Health Nursing Supervisor, \$1088-\$1388, directs program of community health nursing services. Req.: 2 yrs. exper. in public health nursing, MA in public health or additional exper., Ore. state R.N. license.

Mental Health Coordinator, \$1530-\$1953, develops & implements comprehensive mental health program in Wash. County. Req.: 6 yrs. paid work in mental health, 2 yrs. practice as clinical practitioner, advanced degree in mental health.

