

The Rural Tribune

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The State of Welfare

The situation of welfare recipients in Washington County has made some improvement during the past year. A Welfare Advisory Board has been set up to hear about clients' problems in welfare-related areas. The WIC program has come to the County providing free food to nursing women, infants and children of families that meet certain income guidelines (although are not necessarily on Welfare). And an excellent med-check program, providing medical services for children of welfare families, has been set up.

However, much remains to be done. The functions of the Advisory Board are poorly publicized, the Board has serious problems in the composition of its membership, and people who speak only Spanish continue to face barriers when dealing with the local Welfare office.

The County Welfare Advisory Board has been functioning since March of this year. The Board exists to investigate client complaints about and problems in County Welfare, to evaluate the local program, and to inform the public about the assistance programs.

A great deal of controversy and public pressure surrounded the creation of the Board. Oregon state law set up requirements for establishing such Boards in every county of the state in 1971. Well over two years elapsed before the Washington County Board was set up, but when the County Commissioners did finally bring the Board into being, problems arose in the selection of members from the community of people concerned with public assistance.

The initial appointments to the Board were weighted heavily in favor of lawyers and professionals with little or no experience with

the agony of poverty. Judge Milnes, Arthur Tarlow and Robert Stalker, all attorneys, were appointed, while only one former welfare client was asked to serve. Nancy Riles of Beaverton was appointed chairperson of the Board and has done an outstanding job of balancing points of view expressed during the meetings.

After a few months of functioning, the Board found itself with a somewhat broader membership. It now includes Sam Perez, a Chicano and the Community Action discrimination advocate, Jerralynn Ness, the Community Action Welfare advocate, and two ex-officio (they cannot vote on Board decisions) members who are former Welfare recipients (presently Vivian Bishop is the only ex-officio member who is serving).

Having the "client" members of the Board serve in an ex-officio capacity must surely be harmful to the functioning of the Board. A level of trust and respect must be established if the Board can be expected to perform the sensitive job it was set up to do. Welfare clients often live on a very thin economic margin, and a grant can spell the difference between hunger and food on the table. Any rocking of the official boat, even when a case of outright injustice arises, can easily be seen as threatening to the grant. If a welfare recipient sees a Board which she or he is supposed to trust holding its own welfare client members in the position of non-voting, second class citizens, then can anyone expect the recipient to risk her or his grant in the hands of that Board?

Further, the Welfare office seems to be making only a minor effort to inform its clients about the Advisory Board. An announcement of Board meetings is posted on

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Union Reports:

Nixon Aide

Hit UFW

The United Farm Workers union has uncovered more evidence of the links between the Nixon administration and the conspiracy between Teamsters and growers to crush the union.

An article in the June 24 issue of the union newspaper, *El Malcriado*, pinpoints the role played by former Nixon aide Charles Colson, quoting from two memos Colson wrote to government agencies directing them to harass the UFW and to aid the Teamsters in California.

Colson was President Nixon's special White House counsel from 1969 to December 1972, when he resigned to join a large law firm whose first client was the Teamsters Union. He was indicted last March in connection with the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. He pleaded guilty June 3 to charges of obstructing justice in a plea bargain with Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

According to *El Malcriado*, Colson's attack on the UFW dates back to spring 1971. At that time, the UFW and the Teamsters had just entered an agreement that seemed to pave the way for UFW organization of workers in the lettuce fields of Salinas, California. Instead of entering the agreement in good faith, however, the Teamsters were simply stalling for time.

In May of 1971, *El Malcriado* reports, Colson wrote a memo to the Justice and Labor Departments and National Labor Relations Board, instructing them not to intervene in behalf of the UFW in any dispute with the Teamsters and the growers.

"Only if you find some way to work against the Chavez union should you take any action," the Colson memo stated.

"Throughout the following summer," *El Malcriado* writes, "the Labor Department refused to respond to repeated UFW complaints that the lettuce growers were stalling and that the Teamsters were interfering with the negotiations."

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Wayne Morse, U.S. Senate 1944-1968

Goodbye to the Tiger

When Wayne Morse, the Tiger of the Senate, died, Community Action, and its supporters lost a good friend and trusted ally.

At the age of 73, Senator Morse knew his strength to be limited, and yet he chose to undertake an exhausting campaign against a much younger man. The risks were great, but they were accepted; and we owe it to the memory of the Senator and to ourselves to ask why he chose to play out the final gamble.

In two recent appearances for Washington County Community Action, Senator Morse spoke of the General Welfare Clause of the Constitution being the keystone of our Constitutional form of government. He felt strongly that every individual in this country, and particularly the aged and the children, should have as a basic right the chance to live a dignified life of material security. The Senator made no pretence about his belief that the present, Nixon administration had failed in that fundamental moral duty.

The events of the last year which have shaken the faith of a vast part of America in the processes of government, also deeply troubled the Senator. He said, "If a government walks out on its moral principle it loses its character, just as if an individual walks out on her or his moral principle."

Senator Morse was always, above all else, a man of moral character. He was willing to sacrifice votes or even office to a correct moral position.

In the end the Senator made the ultimate sacrifice in his attempt to return the force of his moral convictions to the arena of national politics. And in many ways, his last campaign was his most successful.

When watching Morse, one always had the feeling of seeing a legend in action. His age and vast experience gave his words power.

Senator Morse is gone now, but the force of his character on the people who knew him or knew of him will continue as long as the fight goes on for a decent life and an honest government for all Americans.

Dell Martin

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State of Welfare

the bulletin board of the Welfare office, but no explanation of the Board is given routinely to applicants in the County office.

For the past three months the Advisory Board has been investigating problems which welfare clients have in obtaining medical care in the county. At the May meeting, Dr. Albert Lewis, President of the Washington County Medical Society, insisted that welfare clients have had no problems in obtaining medical services in the County. He informed the Board that if a welfare client was unable to find a doctor to help them, the assistance worker could call him and he would get a doctor for the client.

At the June meeting, two welfare recipients, two case workers and a registered nurse all testified about the

difficulties that they had met in trying to find doctors in the local area for welfare patients. The testimony was often hair-raising and included tales of calling dozens of doctors in an effort to find medical help, and of a pregnant welfare mother who had to move from the county because she could not find obstetrical help.

The July meeting heard Mr. Harry Kemp, Director, County Health Department, describe the medicheck program which provides emergency and preventive health programs to the children of families that receive public assistance.

The Board's work has been well done and important. However, one obvious problem emerges in the Board's functioning. Local welfare recipients are not using the

Board as a touchstone for their problems with the County office. This writer would suggest that at least part of the reason for this gap is the equivocal presence on the Board of welfare clients. As long as the Board does not serve as a place where welfare recipients can express themselves freely, it must be regarded as at least a partial failure.

Spanish Needs

Bonnie Caton, head of the Washington County Welfare office, pointed out to this writer with justifiable pride that the local Welfare operation employs more than 15% minority workers in a variety of jobs. Some assistance workers are of the Chicano culture and a few Anglo workers speak Spanish. Spanish-English translators function in both the Food Stamp and Welfare offices. Often people who are waiting for

service in the office will volunteer to translate for other clients who speak no English.

A check of the Welfare waiting-room bulletin boards shows, however, that many of the notices posted are not translated into Spanish. Often these notices inform clients of their basic rights in the Welfare system.

At least two basic and important areas are not covered in the literature translated by (the Welfare Department. The client's right to a Fair Hearing, which must rank as one of the most vital rights in Public Assistance, appears nowhere in Spanish — neither on the bulletin boards or in the limited publications which are translated into Spanish.

Ms. Caton was extremely apologetic in pointing out that the Welfare Department's two publications which are translated into Spanish are out of date (one of them being dated from 1971). She blamed the prob-

lem of inadequate translated material on the backlog of orders at the State printing office.

One further major problem exists in the face-to-face contact between the Welfare Department's translators and the client. The translator is often not a trained welfare worker, but rather, a clerical worker whose incidental duties include translating. The translator can very easily express critical attitudes toward the welfare recipient which make the client feel harassed and embarrassed. And, worse yet, an application may be delayed or misrepresented because of the translator's inadequate knowledge of welfare laws and rules. It is, therefore, extremely important for the trained staff of the Department to monitor carefully and critically the contacts between client and translator.

D.M.

Foto Despectiva

Que en club de animales hallan tenido el mal gusto de decorar esta vaca de una manera racista puede perdonarse basándose en la ignorancia que hunden a estas personas.

Sin embargo es increíble y difícil de creer que precisamente en el tiempo cuando las relaciones entre la comunidad Chicana y Anglosajona parecen llevar un limitado progreso, un periodico local se atreva a publicar una fotografía tan ofensiva.

Los motivos del Argus son difíciles de comprender. Desde luego que el periodico no trata de antagonizar a la comunidad Chicana.

El periodico Argus debe inmediatamente una justificación a todos los ciudadanos del Condado y del Estado que fueron ofendidos por la publicación de tal fotografía.

Racist Slur

That a local livestock club should have the bad taste to decorate a cow in this racist manner might be excused on the basis of ignorance.

But it is unbelievable that at the time when Chicano-Anglo community relations in the County seem to be making limited progress, a local newspaper should choose to run such an offensive photo.

The motives of the Argus are hard to fathom. Surely the paper is not trying to intentionally antagonize the Chicano community.

The Argus owes an immediate apology to all of the citizens of the County who may have been offended by the picture.

D.M.



AIN'T I beautiful? What's county fair without glamorous cow contest? Here is sample of what some of entrants will look like. Providing beautician's touch to this Jersey was Blooming Livestock Club of Cornelius. Last year club's "Mother Goose the Moose" took top honors, and members hope to repeat this year with their "La Senorita Bonita" hopeful. (Lawton & Associates photo)

This photo and caption appeared in the Tues., July 30 edition of the Hillsboro Argus.

Esta Fotografía apareció publicada el martes 30 de Julio en la edición del periodico Argus que se publica en la ciudad de Hillsboro.

Mary Rivera, Welfare Advocate



Mary Lou Rivera is Community Action's new Welfare Advocate. She replaces Jerralynn Ness who becomes supervisor of all local Vista volunteers.

Mary Rivera is anxious to help anyone with problems in the areas of getting on welfare and dealing with welfare once they have been declared eligible. She is particularly anxious to help anyone who does not speak English.

La Sra. Maria Luisa Rivera, es la persona encargada del nuevo programa de Acción Comunitaria, Defensora de Beneficiencia, reemplazando a la Srita. Jerralynn Ness quien es ahora la supervisora de todos los voluntarios del programa Vista.

La Sra. Maria Rivera anhela ayudar a toda persona que solicite beneficiencia y trabajar con estas personas mientras permanezcan ahí. Está particularmente interesada en ayudar a las personas que no hablan el idioma Inglés.

Before Sentencing

Bill had been drinking. By the time his mother returned home he was drunk and had broken furniture and dishes throughout the house. His mother reported he grabbed her and physically abused her. When the police arrived he fought with them.

Bill was taken to the county jail and appeared in District Court the following day on charges of criminal mischief and harassment. He pled guilty to both charges. The judge decided that prior to imposing sentence, he needed more information on Bill's background and requested a pre-sentence investigation and report from the Washington County Misdemeanor Program.

In order to obtain information about Bill, a probation counselor met with him. They discussed Bill's background, problems, and future plans.

After the initial contact with Bill, the counselor talked with the arresting officer and obtained a record of Bill's previous criminal convictions. It was learned that Bill had been arrested several times in the past few years and that alcohol was usually involved.

Bill's employment history was checked. It was found that he had never held one job longer than a few months. Although several jobs were lost due to alleged alcohol abuse, it was learned that Bill didn't have the necessary skills to hold a good job.

In checking Bill's school record, it was found that he had dropped out in the tenth grade with below average grades.

The counselor then contacted the personnel office at the Army base where Bill had been stationed. It was learned that Bill had abused alcohol a great deal and he had been AWOL on several occasions.

Additional checks were made with Bill's parents and several close friends. They verified he had always had a problem with alcohol. They also said he had difficulty holding a job and was in constant trouble with the police.

It was felt Bill had a definite problem with alcohol and would benefit from a meeting with the Misdemeanor Program Alcohol Specialist. As a result of this meeting it was recommended Bill would benefit most from an in-patient alcohol rehabilitation program.

Since Bill was a veteran, the counselor contacted the alcohol treatment program at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Roseburg. After describing the case, the counselor learned that Bill would probably be acceptable for this program. Since Bill also had difficulty in holding a job due to limited training, the State of Oregon Apprentice Training Program was contacted. It appeared Bill would qualify for that training as soon as he could obtain his high school equivalency diploma (GED).

Once all the information on Bill's background was obtained the counselor sent a report to the judge. Included in this report were the alternative resources that were available to Bill. The judge uses the information and recommendations in the pre-sentence report to aid him in making his decision in sentencing.

In this instance, the judge decided to give Bill three months jail which would be suspended when he was accepted to get into the alcohol treatment program at Roseburg. In addition the judge wanted Bill to become involved in an out-patient program of alcohol treatment and find a job following his release from Roseburg. He was put under probation supervision of the Washington County Misdemeanor Program for two years to see that these conditions were carried out.

NEXT - What is probation?

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

Stormee Swanson

What is the Welfare Advisory Board?

Oregon state law 411.155 establishes the powers and duties of the county welfare board as follows:

1. Receive information and complaints from local citizens and may at its discretion transmit such complaints to the Public Welfare Division on matters relating to public assistance programs. The Public Welfare Division shall, if requested, investigate and report on its findings pursuant to any complaint presented to it by a county public welfare board.

2. Evaluate the effectiveness of public welfare programs in relation to local needs, determine the need and develop locally sponsored programs to augment public welfare programs, interpret public welfare programs and inform the public.

3. Confer with local welfare offices on selection of special local programs, budget, eligibility for assistance, and other matters which will assist local offices in effectively serving local needs.

4. Recommend changes, if any are needed, in the program or delivery of services to improve the Public Welfare Division's response to local problems.

The Welfare Advisory Board meets on the third Thursday of every month in the County office building. The next meeting is scheduled for Aug. 18 at 11:30. Meetings usually run for two hours. The meetings are open to the public and all interested citizens are invited to attend.

If You Get Welfare, You Should Know...

- You must be given advance notice before your grant can be lowered, cut off, or held.
- You have a right to a fair hearing any time you disagree with any action that has been taken or refusal to take action by the Welfare Department.
- You have a right to privacy and at no time do you have to let anyone employed by welfare into your home without your permission or without making an appointment to visit you.
- You may be eligible for money for mileage at eight cents per mile for medical-related travel.
- If you have a complaint about attitudes or services provided by the local Welfare office, you have the right to complain to the Welfare Advisory Board. The Board has members who are present and former welfare clients and the Board will investigate your charges. Jerralynn Ness (call 648-6646) is a member of the Advisory Board and will be glad to hear any complaints and to bring them to the attention of the Board.

If you have any questions about your Welfare grant, call Mary Rivera at Community Action, 648-6646.

Si Recibe Welfare, Usted Debe Saber

Tendran que avisarle con antieriodidad antes que reduzcan la cantidad que actualmente recibe, si piensan quitarsela o detenerla.

Ud. Tiene derecho a una audiencia justa si no esta de acuerdo en las decisiones que se han tomado contra Ud. O que el departamento de beneficiencia rehuse el escucharlo.

Ud. tiene derecho a su privacion y en ningun momento ninguna trabajadora social tiene derecho de entrar en su hogar a no ser que Ud. le de permiso o tengan una cita.

Es posible que Ud. sea elegible para dinero en la transportacion para visitas al medico. Ocho centavos por milla.

Si Ud. tiene quejas contra el departamento de Beneficiencia o la actitud de las personas que ahí trabajan, Ud tiene el derecho de reclamar a la Junta Consejera de Beneficiencia. La Junta consiste de personas que en un tiempo fueron y algunas que reciben beneficios aun. La Junta investigara todo cargo. La Srita. Jerralynn Ness es miembro de la Junta y Ud. puede comunicarse con ella a su oficina llamando al numero telefonico 648-6646, ella expondra su caso a las debidas autoridades en la Junta.

De tener alguna pregunta acerca de sus beneficios, puede llamar tambien a la Sra. Maria Luisa Rivera a Accion Comunitaria 648-6646.

no action

Youth Advisory Council

On July 18, the Youth Advisory Council held their monthly meeting. This was the first meeting of the council since April, 1974, four months ago.

Committee chairman, Herb Drew, asked for names to be suggested from the community for seats on the council.

There was a committee report that the Forest Grove city council would continue funds to Jan. 1, 1975 for the director of the Youth Service Center. The Youth Advisory Council has requested \$1,658.65 from the Forest Grove Council to help pay for

for the Juvenile Department to do at this time. It was moved to make further a study of the responsibility of the already existing committee for shelter home study.

It was then brought to the attention of the Council that since there were only five of the twelve councilpeople in attendance, they did not constitute a quorum and could not pass this motion. Neither of the two Juvenile Court judges who are members of the council were there. As of this writing the committee to study the isolation cells has not met.

the Service Center facilities.

The Council discussed the eight points of concern listed by a committee in May. Money has been appropriated for a doctor eight hours per week and a half time nurse. One of the detention staff members is being recertified in first aid and will begin classes for other staff members. The staff is holding an additional staff meeting each month.

There was discussion about the use of the isolation cells. Dick Beeler, detention supervisor, said an estimate given for changing the plumbing in the cells was too costly

Bud Schmidt

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I was extremely pleased to see Bud Schmidt's article on the use of isolation cells and a straight jacket in your last issue.

Not only did the article do a fair and just job of recounting the incident, but it aired crucial issues.

It was my hope in releasing my report to the Rural Tribune that it would elicit citizens' responses to what I feel should be a concern of the entire community. Anyone who has an opinion or would like more information please write or call. All of us in the Public Defender's office would greatly appreciate your help.

Sincerely,
Leslie Lazar
Metropolitan Public Defender's Office
Suite 2,
107 SE 2nd Street
Hillsboro, OR 97123
640-3413

To The Editor:

I've just read The Rural Tribune, about "County Forced To Use Hole". No funds for Juvenile facilities.

I talked to Mr. Potter, no money. Then to Les Aucoins office. They're looking into it and will call me back later.

We have been Foster Parents for many years. I've seen boys from most of the counties in this state, detention is a fright.

Not long ago I found out a boy was in Yamhill detention for 15 days, so I said bring him up. He came with ringworm of the behind area.

These children are put down by Society now, just the word Foster labels them.

Did you know any crime committed by a child under the age of 16, that there is no place to put them except Foster Homes.

We spent how much for that County Court House? Which looks like a Barracks.

Remember, Commissioners and State Reps. these children are from all walks of life and will someday be old enough to vote.

This should be an emergency priority, get off your pratts and re-evaluate, after all eighteen million is the County budget. Get your heads together and try at the State level, it's criminal what you're doing to these children.

Our Secretary of State, Clay Myers has just named Rod Roth as a possible candidate for Sec. of State in '76, and he's a Commissioner who should find funds for our Juvenile Dept. in Washington County.

He's not much of a Salesman.

Remember Candidates, November is coming up.
Mrs. Sylvia West
Rt. 2, Box 378
Gaston, OR 97119

Concilio Demands Changes!

The Rural Tribune interviewed Samuel Perez (member of the Oregon State Chicano Concilio) in the middle part of July concerning the recommendations of the Sixteen Point Program.

The Sixteen Point Program is a title of a special effort announced by the President on November 5, 1970 and designed to insure equal opportunities for the Spanish-Speaking Americans to compete for Federal jobs.

This program was established in order to call attention to the necessities of the Spanish-speaking in the employment situation of the Federal government. In November 1969, federal statistics showed that the Spanish-speaking Americans held only 2.8% of all Federal jobs, an indication that their skills possibly aren't being fully recognized as well as their abilities not adequately represented in their government's civil service. This program relates to all Americans of Spanish origin or heritage who are employees or potential employees of the Federal government. This includes Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cuban-Americans, and other citizens of Hispanic background and culture.

The program's objectives are primarily to make sure that all the Spanish-speaking citizens have an opportunity in the Federal service to compete fairly in all the aspects of recruitment, training, upward mobility, career counseling, promotion and so on.

The Sixteen Point Program operates as a part of the government-wide EEO Program — under the authority of Executive Order 11478 on Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the President's official statement of November 5, 1970. The U.S. Civil Service Commission's Federal Personnel Manual (FPM), Letter No. 713-18, dated January 23, 1973, requires agencies to take specific actions in this EEO area, including the appointment of Sixteen-Point Program Coordinator.

In the Sixteen Points, the President of the United States directed the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission to work with the Federal agencies and to take the following actions.

1. Appoint a full-time official in the Civil Service Commission to provide advice and assistance on matters relating to the Spanish-surnamed population and assure full application to this group the EEO programs in all Federal agencies.

2. Begin an intensified drive to recruit Spanish-surnamed persons (particularly for identified public-contact positions) in areas having large Spanish-speaking populations, including the Southwestern States, Chicago, Detroit, New York, and certain other major metropolitan areas.

3. Use specialized recruitment teams, to include Spanish-speaking persons, for college recruitment at campuses with heavy Spanish-speaking enrollments.

4. Begin work immediately with the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; and Labor to find ways to enhance opportunities, at all levels, for Spanish-surnamed Americans in programs dealing with the Spanish-speaking population, as well as in other programs and in other key occupations.

5. Step up recruitment for cooperative education programs at colleges with significant numbers of Spanish-speaking students — to permit

entry from FSEE registers without the necessity of written examinations.

6. Emphasize to Federal agencies the availability of selective placement on a bilingual basis, so that Spanish-speaking persons may be reached for appointment to positions dealing with the Spanish-speaking population.

7. Hold an EEO conference of Federal managers and equal opportunity officials in the Southwest — to assure equal opportunity for Spanish-speaking persons in employment and upward mobility in Federal agencies.

8. Develop plans for Federal agencies, under CSC Area Office leadership, to work with high schools in Spanish-speaking areas — to make



known job opportunities in the Federal Government and to counsel and encourage students to stay in school.

9. Hire, for summer employment in Federal agencies, high school and college teachers from schools serving Spanish-speaking students — to give them an understanding of the Federal Government which they can relate to students.

10. Make a special effort to inform Spanish-surnamed veterans of availability of noncompetitive appointments for Vietnam era veterans, including appointments at the GS-5 level.

11. Require Federal agencies to review their EEO action plans and minority employment figures and make any necessary revisions to assure the full applicability of those plans to the Spanish-surnamed population.

12. Review with agencies the staffing of their EEO program offices, to make sure there is an understanding in those offices of the special problems of the Spanish-speaking.

13. Provide additional training, on EEO and personnel management, for Federal managers in areas of large Spanish-speaking populations.

14. With the Department of Labor, explore the feasibility of establishing an Intergovernmental Training Facility for upward mobility and skills training — for Federal, State and local government employees in the Southwestern U.S.

15. Collect necessary data and broaden the analysis of minority statistics to bring out special information relating to employment and upward mobility of Spanish-surnamed persons in the Federal Government.

16. Require that the EEO reports from agencies reflect special information on Spanish-surnamed persons, and include in the CSC agenda for EEO evaluation question directed at particular problems relating to employment and upward mobility of Spanish-surnamed persons.

According to Samuel Perez the regional administrators weren't very effective. The Concilio (A coalition of the various Chicano oriented or-

ganizations throughout the state), set up a conference July 18th at Colegio Cesar Chavez to meet with the Regional Officials concerning the program's sixteen points. The officials made it known to the Concilio that they couldn't stay all day, in other words only till noon. The Concilio got hold of an article from the *Federal Times*, a well known newspaper in Washington, D.C., made several copies of it and handed it out to the officials. The article was about the Chairman of The Civil Service Commission stating, "If I can take the time to fly to the West Coast to meet with this very important segment of our population, there is no excuse why regional administrators who are so close to

the problems of the Spanish speaking persons cannot take the time to do the same."

As soon as the article was read by the regional officials, they all said they were willing to cooperate with the Concilio's proposals.

Since the sixteen-point program hasn't been very effective throughout the west coast, the Concilio submitted sixteen recommendations to replace the ones set forth by the President.

1. A. Chicanos must be appointed to high level positions in the Personnel Management Offices also to relate to our communities. This is of paramount importance to the establishment of sensitivity to Chicano community job opportunity rights. It is much more important to the Personnel Offices than in any other areas, including the EEO Office, because the Personnel Office is the focal point of recruiting, rating and selection.

B. There must be appointments of Chicano EEO officers at both agency and regional levels. These must be Chicanos that truly relate to the Chicano Communities — Chicano communities throughout the state, not just in Portland and Vancouver. These EEO appointments should be at levels high enough (GS-13/15) to give the incumbents of these positions the power to significantly influence the direction of the Equal Employment Program as it affects the Chicano communities, and know our communities, our resources and our needs as well as being sensitive and responsive to our needs. Without these qualities they cannot possibly do the job that must be done to introduce equity into the operation of federal EEO programs.

Today we do not know of a single Chicano EEO officer in Oregon, nor in the entire Northwest for that matter — yet Chicanos are the largest minority group in both Oregon and the Northwest.

C. The Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators in Oregon must be Chicanos. The position was created to serve this minority group and should be staffed with members from the group it is to

serve. That is the only way to make it a truly valuable and effective position. Extreme care must be taken to guard against selected persons who do not relate to the community and are not sympathetic to the aims of the Spanish Speaking Program and the improvement of opportunity for Chicano federal job applicants. Such appointments will have an adverse effect on our relationship with their employing agency.

2. A Chicano should be appointed to the administrative staff of the Portland U.S. Civil Service Commission at the senior level. This is a very important focal point in the proper monitoring of the entire Spanish Speaking Program throughout Oregon and the Northwest.

3. Federal agencies should assist the Concilio in obtaining federal funding for the financing of federal employment assistance positions within each major geographic Chicano community focal point throughout Oregon. Some examples are:

- Valley Migrant League in Salem
- Centro Chicano Cultural in Gervais
- CISCO at Camp Adair in Corvallis
- Aguila in Portland
- Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel
- Centro Cultural in Cornelius
- Community Action in Washington Co.

4. An effective and permanent communication channel must be established and maintained between federal agencies and the Concilio. This can easily be accomplished if the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator positions are staffed with Chicanos who relate to the Concilio and to the communities it represents.

5. A Board of Concilio members working jointly with members from federal agencies must be established to review agency Affirmative Action Plans and results at the end of each program year to assess the effectiveness of the Spanish Speaking Program and monitor the progress of Chicano job applications and hirings at the various career levels within each agency. Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators will also be evaluated at this time.

6. Agency and division heads and supervisors should be evaluated by the U.S. Civil Service Commission Regional Office as to their effectiveness in implementing the program for the Spanish Speaking in Equal Employment Opportunity. This should be done on an annual basis until the Chicano federal employment figures in Oregon reflect or exceed population parity as in the case of Blacks or Orientals. The grade spread of Chicanos within the federal system should also be a factor in this evaluation since it reflects promotional opportunities provided Chicanos within

their jurisdictions.

7. Appoint a full-time overall federal coordinator to monitor these recommendations through one office. This function should be incorporated as part of the responsibilities of the position proposed in Recommendation No. 2.

8. Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator positions, and other agency positions which should be filled by bicultural, bilingual persons, should be vacated and made available for Chicanos at the earliest possible moment, with current incumbents of these positions reassigned to other jobs within the agency at the same grade level. December 1974 should be the target date for the completion of this effort.

9. Solid goals should be set for getting Chicanos on federal registers for the coming year (senior level and mid-level announcements, apprenticeship program rosters, specialist announcement registers, PACE, etc.).

10. Solid goals should be set for hiring Chicanos in professional, technical, managerial, clerical and blue collar positions at all levels. Population parity should be the guideline in establishing these goals. This is the most natural and logical method for achieving fair employment levels for everyone.

11. Develop an overall Affirmative Action Plan outlining goals, timetables and responsible officials which contains the recommendations of this report. This plan should be developed and monitored by the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators of federal agencies in Portland working jointly with the Concilio. Full latitude and resources should be made available to the Coordinators while they are involved in this task so that the plan and its implementations can be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

12. Vacancy announcements should be sent to a focal point designated by the Concilio for dissemination of vacancy information to the communities. These announcements should be made available early enough to provide a reasonable lead time for interested Chicanos to apply. The qualification standards for the position being announced should be included in the announcement.

13. Federal recruiting teams, including Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators, should be sent to Chicano organizations throughout Oregon. These Chicano organizations should be specified in the Affirmative Action Plan mentioned in Recommendation No. 11 and a timetable for visiting each organization named therein should be included.

14. Federal recruiting teams which include the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator should be sent to the colleges and universities in the Southwest to recruit Chicanos into professional positions for which qualified Chicanos cannot be found in Oregon.

15. The position descriptions of the Spanish Speaking Program coordinators should be lucid, complete and provide the necessary latitude to enable them to accomplish their difficult and challenging task effectively. They must be on a full-time basis, even in the smaller agencies until population parity and a fair grade level spread is reflected in the agency's employment and promotion patterns as they apply to Chicanos.

16. There is no Chicano representation on the policy-making bodies within the

continued from page four

Federal Executive Board. As a result, decisions of this board, which have a direct effect on Chicanos, are made without the benefit of advice and counsel from Chicanos who are in the position to more accurately assess the impact of these decisions on our people. It is imperative that Chicano executives be sought out and invited to participate in the direction and policy formulation of the Federal Executive Board. This should be done without delay. The Concilio will assist in the identification of such executives.

17. Opportunities should be made available by all major agencies to Chicanos who have been denied a normal education, but who have the natural intelligence and will to strive for entry into the Federal blue-collar and white-collar, technical and crafts fields. These opportunities should be made available through the medium of sub-apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs. These programs should include bilingual, bicultural instruction in order to enable participants to adapt culturally and linguistically into the mainstream. These training programs must not be shoddy makeshift affairs designed to serve as cosmetic devices for a short time and which are in reality programmed for eventual failure. To insure that this does not happen, the Spanish Speaking Coordinator should be authorized to monitor these programs.

Following the interview with Samuel Perez, he said, "The most important thing we are now working on is trying to enforce these recommendations because we've got the power and we can do a lot of things. For example, if we can get Hampton (chairman of Civil Service for the U.S.) here, we can do many more things."

The Concilio has been structured such that it is a viable, hard hitting vehicle through which the largest minority in Oregon will exert its political, moral, social and economic strength in an aggressive and effective manner toward the goal of propelling Chicanos into the mainstream where we too can share in the opportunities which are rightfully ours.

Alma Rosa Perez



UFW from page one

At an unspecified date in 1972, Colson sent another memo to the same three agencies. In this memo Colson clearly foresaw the impending Teamster raids on the UFW's contracts with California grape growers. Directing the agencies to continue their attacks on the UFW, Colson wrote, "We will be criticized if this thing gets out of hand and there is violence, but we must stick to our position. The teamsters union is now organizing in the area and will probably sign up most of the grape growers this coming spring, and they will need our support against the UFW."

The union says that events from that point proceeded rapidly. Nixon, Colson, and Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons met in California. In December, 1972, Col-

son opened the way for Fitzsimmons to address the convention of the American Farm Bureau, a notorious UFW enemy, where Fitzsimmons delivered the opening attack on the union. The following April, the Teamsters announced their "sweet-heart" contracts with California grape growers.

Despite brutal attacks on UFW picketlines by Teamsters goons, the Justice Department rejected UFW demands for a federal inquiry into the violence in the vineyards.

According to *El Malcriado*, Colson entered the picture again last April when he met twice with California Teamster officials and growers to discuss the current summer strikes. AFL-CIO president George Meany recently charged that Colson was the "ghost writer" for a Fitzsimmons' statement that tried to blame the UFW for violence

in the fields.

In light of recent evidence that the Nixon administration manipulated agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service and the FBI, *El Malcriado's* charges of Colson's meddling with the Justice and Labor Departments comes as no surprise.

D.M.



Justice for Farmworkers—



Boycott
Grapes and Head Lettuce.

GALLO GUILD AND FRANZIA WINES

Support the United Farmworkers Union (AFL-CIO)

Self-Help Housing

In Washington County many of our citizens are living in inadequate housing. Why? Some cannot afford a down payment on a decent home. There is a program that seems to help these families; it is the Valley Migrant League Self-Help Housing. Instead of the family making a down payment, it puts in hours of labor in the construction of its own new home.

In Woodburn Self-Help Housing has eighteen houses built and a group of nine ready to start construction. Also, in the Independence area twenty-four homes were built for low-income families; and now another group of seven are waiting to get started on their homes, and six are under construction in North Plains. Nearly a million dollars have been made in loans by Farmers Home Administration to the families of Self-Help Housing over the years.

How does the program work? Some families apply for loans from Farmer Home Administration through the Valley Migrant League, and a group is formed. Once the families, the sites, floor plans, and specifications have been approved by FmHA the construction process can start. In the process the families work

cooperatively on each other's home until all the houses are finished. Also, the families are expected to work on each others' homes under the guidance of a construction instructor, helping equally in the building effort. Work on the houses is usually done in the evenings on weekdays and all day on weekends. Every family must commit itself for the time necessary to complete all the homes.

Luis Ramirez, Assistant Housing Coordinator for VML here, knows this program may not reach all low-income families. "There is a great need for housing for low-income families. Too many of our citizens live in sub-standard housing. Valley Migrant League tries to reach as many of those families as possible and as far as funds will permit for technical assistance.

We try not only to place a family in a home of their own, but VML also finds jobs, schooling or what ever the family needs are." Ramirez also added, "I know we will never be able to erase sub-standard housing or eliminate poverty or sickness, but the dedicated people of Valley Migrant League will reach as many of our unfortunate citizens as possible."

Mr. Ramirez is also a

pastor for the Church of Jesus Christ Apostolic in Forest Grove. During his ten years as minister throughout this country he understands the problems of Chicanos and low-income families who live in poverty. And through self-help housing he and Agustin Rojas, Housing Coordinator, will try to place those families in decent homes of their own.

Jose Mata has recently been hired at the VML center in Forest Grove as Housing Organizer. He is there to help the people in Washington County who want to build their new home through self-help housing. "I came to VML to work for the program because I saw that there was a chance for me of helping people in need. Since I have been working here I have contacted families that

are in need of housing. I see that there is a lot of work to be done about helping the families that are in need in this area."

"Farmer Home Administration has been cooperating with VML by making direct loans to families in need of better housing." Mata stated, "We plan to reach as many families as possible, by working together with Mr. Albert Schalock, County Supervisor for Farmer Home Administration in Washington County."

If you are interested in applying or would like some information on any aspect of self-help housing, contact the housing organizer in your district:

Forest Grove, 357-6169.
Dayton, 864-2223.
Salem, 585-1454.

Luis Ramirez



V.M.L. Housing Coordinator



John Brenne, Lonnie Jones, Tereasa Wood: the manpower counsellors

Need A Job?

The Manpower job training and placement program has come to Washington County. One major part of Manpower, a program called Operation Mainstream, will be operating in cooperation with the offices of the Community Action Agency at 546 E. Baseline.

Operation Mainstream will place anyone who needs job training, who is unemployed and over 22 years old, and who meets federal income guidelines (you cannot have made more than approximately \$2400 plus \$770 per dependent in the last year). The training placement will be with local public service agencies and will usually run about three months. After three months, the client will be provided with a permanent job opportunity.

In addition to the training and job placements, Operation Mainstream will also offer a whole spectrum of services to make it possible for the person to get to and hold the job.

County citizens over the age of 55 years are especially encouraged to inquire about Operation Mainstream.

For information stop in at Community Action or call 648-6646.

Oportunidades de Empleo

El programa de colocamiento y entrenamiento en empleos ha llegado al Condado de Washington. Una de las secciones de más importancia se llama Operación Mainstream, estará ubicada en las mismas oficinas del programa de Acción comunitaria en la calle E. Baseline No. 546.

Operation Mainstream colocará a individuos que actualmente se encuentran sin empleo en trabajos que proporcionarán entrenamiento. Requisitos para participar en este programa son que el individuo tenga mas de 22 años de edad y califique en las reglas federales de salarios. (una persona elegible es la que no ganó mas de \$2400 anuales y tuvo dependientes descontando \$770 por cada uno). El lugar de trabajo será con agencias gubernativas locales o agencias de servicio publico. (Especialmente si a Ud. le gusta trabajar con el publico). Este tipo de entrenamiento será por tres meses, después de esto se espera que la agencia lo emplee permanentemente.

Aparte de colocamiento y entrenamiento en el empleo el programa Operation Mainstream consiste en varios servicios que le ayudarán a retener el empleo y permanecer ahí.

Residentes del Condado de Washington con más de 55 años de edad son especialmente invitados a que se cercioren mas acerca de Operation Mainstream. Para mas información comuníquese con el Sr. Sam Perez al numero 648-6646 or visite la oficina.

Cocinero del Mes

Le gustaría a Ud. que la nombraran "Cocinera del Mes" por los Lectores del Rural Tribune? Si Ud. tiene una comida especial que su familia le gusta comer, porque no la comparte con uno de sus amigos?

Cada mes vamos a preguntar una receta de comida específica. Este mes queremos su receta favorita usando Chiles Verdes.

Mande su recetas: Rural Tribune
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, OR 97123

MI RECETA FAVORITA ES

Nombre Dirección
Nombre de la Receta
Ingredientes:
Modo:

Cook of the Month

How would you like to be named "Cook of the Month" of the readers of the Rural Tribune? If you have a specialty from your kitchen that the family thoroughly enjoys eating, why not share it with some of our friends?

Each month we will ask for a recipe using a specific food — one that is good to eat, good for you, and readily available that month.

This month we want your favorite recipe using Green Peppers.

Name Address
Recipe Name
Ingredients:
Method:

Send your entry to Recipe Contest
Rural Tribune
546 S.E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Low Interest Loans For Rural Dwellings

Under a new program, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is able to reduce the effective interest rate to low-income families on loans to rehabilitate or repair rural dwellings. Under this program, interest credits can reduce the interest rate paid by borrowers to one percent if their adjusted income is less than \$3,000, to two percent for those of \$3,000 to \$5,000 income, and three percent for those of \$5,000 to \$7,000 income. Loans may be as much as \$7,000 and repaid over a period up to 25 years. Adjusted income is determined by deducting five percent plus \$300 per child from a fam-

ily's gross income. "Rural" includes communities of less than 10,000 population.

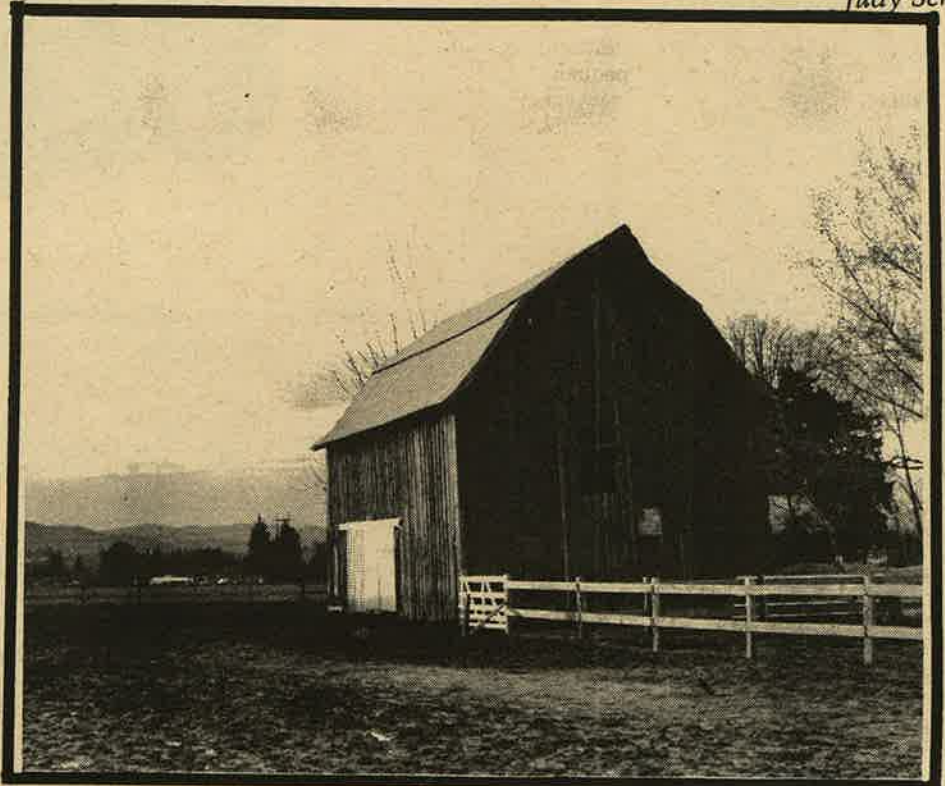
These loans are for families with adjusted incomes of less than \$7,000 who own or are purchasing their home. The loan must be used to rehabilitate or repair a dwelling that will be occupied by the owner when the improvements bring the house up to standard. FmHA has other loan programs to purchase existing dwellings, to construct or purchase new dwellings, and to construct or purchase multi-family housing facilities.

FmHA State Director Ken Keudell advises that, "This

change in lending policy (interest credits to rehabilitate existing dwellings) is especially important to Oregon, as there are more than 60,000 dwellings in rural Oregon that are classified as sub-standard due to plumbing, heating, electrical, foundation, roofing, or other deficiencies. A large percentage of these homes are owned by low-income families who will be eligible for low interest loans under this new program."

Persons in Washington County interested in applying for loans should contact Farmers Home Administration office, 268 S. 4th, Hillsboro, phone 648-1221.

Judy Schilling



OEO Director Fired

Immediately upon returning to the United States from his Middle East tour President Nixon got down to domestic issues by firing Alvin J. Arnett, the head of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The OEO is the parent agency of Community Action, and Arnett had spent much of his time as Director rallying support from local politicians across the country to save the program. President Nixon, on the other hand, has been determined to destroy the Community Action Agencies. When asked about his firing by the *Washington Post* Arnett said, "I was not following the President's program . . . I have not been on the reservation. I've been out there trying to save something they just do not want to save."

Arnett was quite successful in his efforts to keep Community Action in business. On May 29, over strong White House opposition, the House voted by the overwhelming margin of 331-53 to save Community Action by moving the Agencies to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. When word of Arnett's firing became public, support for him came from around the nation. Governor Philip W. Noel (D.-R.I.) who is the National Governors Conference liaison man with the federal government on matters concerning anti-poverty programs said publicly that the governors had a good working arrangement with Arnett and "it didn't make sense to fire him."

Despite such widespread support, Arnett's days as Director were clearly numbered. President Nixon had made clear by a multitude of actions that he wanted only for Community Action to

die. In 1973 the President appointed Howard Phillips, Arnett's immediate predecessor, as OEO Director. Phillips, acting under Presidential orders, began aggressively dismantling OEO without Congressional sanction. Those actions were later voided by a federal judge who also threw Phillips out of office as improperly appointed (his name was never submitted to Congress for approval). Community Action, although crippled by

long knives are out and it's another disturbing instance of a tendency on the part of the administration to conduct impeachment politics." Sen. Javits was referring to the widely held opinion that the President was attacking such public service programs as Community Action in order to win the votes of Senate conservatives in an impeachment trial.

Javits also said that the action against Arnett demonstrated the need for a "sep-



Alvin Arnett, former OEO Head

Phillip's attack, continued serving the nation's poor. OEO was scheduled to go out of business on June 30, and Community Action might well have died quietly on that date if not for the hard work of Arnett.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said of Arnett's firing, "Arnett is a good man doing a good job. It looks like the

arate agency for the poor outside of the White House and outside of existing programs." He and three other senators — Kennedy (D.-Mass.), Dole (R.-Kan.) and Johnson (D.-La.) — are planning to sponsor legislation for such an agency, Javits said.

Senator Kennedy said Arnett's firing "reflects the administration's continuing lack of concern for the nation's 23 million poor." D.M.

Community Calendar

Feria A Su Salud

Los días 24 y 25 de Agosto de este año se llevará a cabo una gran feria a su salud. Bajo el patronaje del Centro de Salubridad, Centro Chicano Cultural, Colegio Cesar Chavez, CISCO, Un grupo de Salubridad de Calexico, California. Se ha hecho posible este proyecto para la salud del trabajador agrícola.

Exámenes consistirán de una gran variedad como por ejemplo; Alta presión, funcionamiento del corazón, examen de la vista, cuidado dental, nutrición, enfermedades venereas, exámenes para el cancer, consejos sobre el uso y abuso de drogas, intentos para dejar de fumar, etc, etc.

"Varias personas no han recibido jamas un examen medico completo en toda su vida," explica Pat Cusick, trabajadora de la clínica en Woodburn. "Esta es una buena oportunidad para que toda familia que viva por estos contornos acuda a esta feria. Los servicios son desde la A hasta la Z en lo que respecta a cuidado de la salud." Afirmaba la Srita. Pat. "Muchas veces los padres de familia no pueden acudir a estos exámenes ya que sus trabajos no se los permiten, algunas veces el problema es la transportación. Hay muchas familias en el área que no saben de la existencia de nuestros serv-

icios y el 24 y 25 de Agosto sera una buena oportunidad para conocerlos y tenerlos informados de ellos." En otra conversación con el director de la clinica Sr. Vicente Garza hacía referencia al poco cuidado que se ha tenido con la salud del trabajador agricola, como ejemplo mostro varios frascos con los gusanos que han estado en los estomagos de las personas, gusanos de nombre "Ascaris," "este gusano," indicaba el Sr. Garza, "estuvo en el estomago de un pequeño por un periodo de tres años." El gusano mide aproximadamente seis pies, muy similar a la lombriz de tierra. "Si estas personas no hubieran traído a su pequeño a nuestra clinica, mas tarde causaría males o pérdida de apetito durante su juventud. Esto traería como consecuencia el que el joven no pueda rendir en su trabajo o avance en sus estudios."

Ejemplos como estos existen varios y una forma de prevenir toda enfermedad y enterarse de la salud personal es el visitar los dias mencionados la feria de la salud en el Legion Park en la ciudad de Woodburn. Se urge que Ud. y su familia acudan a estos exámenes que seran gratuitos. Para mas informacion llame al número telefónico 399-1387 o 981-8888.

a la Clínica VML

Adicion Ayudara

El Centro de Salubridad en la ciudad de Woodburn bajo los auspicios del Valley Migrant League, dará la bienvenida a dos miembros del grupo Medex. Este programa es una forma de asistir a la profesion médica, es como una extensión del doctor en sus servicios. El programa entrena personas con experiencia medica militar o similar a que se encargue de tareas rutinarias del galeno. Kathy Miller y Carlos Giralt serán las personas que formarán parte del cuerpo activo de la clínica que tan buenos servicios a prestado a la comunidad del valle de Willamette mediante los servicios bilingues.

Las funciones de estas dos personas en la clínica será el proveer exámenes rutinarios físicos, historias médicas, cuidado rutinario en las clínicas de especialidad. Todas estas tareas serán supervisadas por los doctores de la clínica.

"Esta nueva adición al personal de la clínica permitirá al paciente que sus problemas sean resueltos con mas cuidado ya que el doctor por lo general se hace cargo de esto en casos especialidades de mas importancia." Mencionaba Pat Cusick durante una visita que hicimos al Centro durante el mes. Visitaremos regularmente la clinica para tenerlo informado del tratamiento y avances para la comunidad de habla hispana.

New Aides at Clinic

Centro de Salubridad is a health clinic set up by the Valley Migrant League and located at 300 Young St. in Woodburn.

Centro de Salubridad's health team will soon welcome two new members, Medex Kathy Miller and Carlos Giralt. A "Medex" is a new kind of medical assistant — a physician's "extension" — who assists in and extends the doctor's services. The Medex Program trains persons with military medical experience or similar medical backgrounds to take over the routine duties of a physician. Kathy Miller and Carlos Giralt have completed an intensive training course with the Medex Program at University of Washington. On August first they will begin the internship portion of their training under the supervision of VML's physicians.

As members of the clinic health team, Miller and Giralt will participate in clinic, on-call, and specialty clinic functions. A patient can expect to see the Medex taking medical histories and doing routine examinations such as school physicals and Mediceck exams. Patients in the specialty clinics — well-baby, diabetes, hypertension — may receive routine care from a Medex. Those patients with simple acute illnesses may also be seen by a Medex, under the rotating supervision of the staff physicians.

With the addition of the Medex personnel, the clinic can provide a more total and efficient health service. The Medex may see patients sooner, spending more time with them and their total health care needs, and allowing the physician more time for specialty work. During their internship at Centro de Salubridad, Miller and Giralt, Medex, will better the clinic's patient care while gaining clinical instruction and experience as they identify problems and provide treatment.

para educación en PCC

\$1.5 millón Disponibles

Un millón y medio de dólares están disponibles para cursos educativos en el colegio Portland Community College para el año escolar 1974-75. Para ser elegible es necesario que Ud. necesite dinero para su educación, un deseo de superarse educativamente, y una visita a la oficina de ayuda financiera del centro mas cercano a Ud. del colegio.

"Cualquier persona puede aplicar," mencionó el Sr. Ole Johnson de la oficina en el campo Sylvania, "y el dinero puede ser utilizado en diferentes números de cursos escolares." El servicio es de esta forma; Por una cuota de \$3.00 se llena la aplicación la cual sera procesada por el Servicio de Becas del Colegio quien determinará un salario básico del aplicante basado en sus responsabilidades financieras. La diferencia entre lo que el candidato pueda aportar o padres responsables puedan, el resto de dinero es aportado por el colegio mediante varios de los programas de ayuda para estudiantes con recursos limitados.

Naturalmente que estudiantes se espera que contribuyan lo mas posible para sus necesidades educativas durante sus cursos de estudios anuales. "Nosotros simplemente facilitamos los medios," explicaba el Sr. Johnson. "Mas de 2000 estudiantes actualmente reciben ayuda financiera en los programas que tenemos. Aplicaciones se aceptan durante todo el año, pero hay bastantes lugares para más.

El programa Trabajo-estudio del colegio proporciona a varios estudiantes con las oportunidades de trabajar hasta 40 horas como máximo, con un salario mínimo de

\$2.00 la hora, ya sea trabajando para el colegio o para una organización de la comunidad, teniendo siempre en cuenta las clases con las horas de trabajo para no crear conflictos. Aparte de este servicio también el colegio tiene una oficina que se dedica exclusivamente a buscar empleo a alumnos.

Para estudiantes que pueden proporcionar la mitad de sus necesidades escolares, becas federales y estatales existen. Programas de Enfermería y Enfozamiento de la Ley tienen becas especiales. Programas de préstamos hay para todos, no importando la necesidad. El Programa de Préstamo Estatal Garantizado permite a un estudiante el pedir prestado hasta \$1,500.00 en un año con un interés de 3 por ciento pagos iniciandose nueve meses despues que el estudiante se ha recibido. El Programa de Préstamo Nacional Directo a Estudiantes presta hasta \$2,500.00 para dos años de estudios que no necesitan ser pagados si el estudiante escoje la carrera de maestro y empieza a trabajar en escuelas donde un gran numero de estudiantes son de familias de recursos limitados.

"Portland Community College intenta," Johnson dijo, "El asegurar a todo individuo que no pierdan la oportunidad de recibir una educacion o mejorar sus condiciones de vida, debido a necesidades financieras. Consejeros se encuentran en los Centros educativos del colegio para indicarles el programa que mejor les convenga. Lo mas importante es que el alumno o el padre de familia se interese y pregunte. Para el colegio mas cercano a su domicilio hable por telefono al numero 244-6111."

Student financial aid \$1.5 million

A million and a half dollars are available for financial aid at Portland Community College for the 1974-75 year. In order to qualify you must have a financial need, a strong desire for education, and a visit to the financial aid office at the Sylvania or Cascade centers of the college.

"Anyone can apply," says Ole Johnson of the PCC Sylvania office, "and the money is available for any course of study." This is how it works; for a \$3.00 fee applications are processed by the college Scholarship Service which determines a basic budget for the applicant based on his responsibilities. The difference between the amount of money he or responsible parents can provide and the amount of the basic budget is then provided by PCC through one of the various financial aid programs. "We simply bridge the gap," Johnson explained. "Some 2000 students currently participate in the programs, and we have room for more. Applications are accepted all year around."

Naturally students are encouraged to contribute as much as possible towards their college expenses. The college work-study program provides many students with opportunities to work as much as 40 hours a week at a minimum wage of \$2.00 an

hour for the college or any other non-profit organization in the community, fitting working hours to class schedules. In addition, the college operates an employment service that helps students to find part-time or full-time employment.

"PCC makes every effort," Johnson said, "to make sure no one goes without an education or misses the opportunity to make the most of his life due to financial need. Counselors are available from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday at the PCC centers. All they have to do is ask."

For a Center near your community call 244-6111.

Salud de Su Hijo

La salud debe considerarse una de las mas precisas posesiones como seres humanos. Por lo general solo pensamos en ella cuando nos enfermamos. Afortunadamente varios males son ligeros y pueden ser curados por si mismos o pueden con medicamentos ser aliviados. No obstante, existen malestares que tullen y causan la muerte, a miles de personas. Estos padecimientos no pueden ser tratados ya que ocurren, pero si pueden ser prevenidos al recibir las vacunas apropiadas.

Es de suma importancia que sus hijos sean propiamente protegidos con inyecciones desde la infancia ya que estas los protegeran por el resto de sus vidas. Durante los reconocimientos anuales es posible el proporcionarles estas inyecciones.

Las vacunas para infantes mas usuales son:

DPT: contra la difteria, tosferina, y el mal de arco. Se aplica tres veces durante los 4 y 6 meses de edad, a los 18 meses, durante los seis primeros años, y luego cada 10 años por el nuestras vidas. Cuando es aplciada esta inyeccion puede causar dolor y calentura pero con aspirina se puede curar.

Vacuna Polio: contra la poliometitis. Se administra oralmente al mismo tiempo que se aplica la vacuna DPT. Por general no causa problemas.

Sarampión, paperas, y la rubela: Una sola inyeccion a la edad de un año protege contra estas tres enfermedades. Algunos niños tienen ligeras ronchas y calenturas despues de una semana de la inyeccion.

Prueba en la tuberculosis: Esta vacuna no protege contra la tuberculosis pero ayuda a diagnosticar si se tiene la enfermedad o no. Esta prueba es recomendable anualmente para seguridad de no contraerla. Autoridades médicas recomiendan que todo individual menos de 40 años de edad que ha tomado esta prueba debe ser tratado para la tuberculosis, aun cuando se sientan bien y los rayos x, sean normales. Una pastilla al día es todo el tratamiento, no necesitando inyecciones ni hospitalización.

Jobs For Kids

Washington Co. Special Program for Disadvantaged Youth (formerly called NYC) has jobs for kids between the ages of 14 through 21. Applicants must be from a low-income family or from a foster home and can earn \$2 per hour.

To apply, call these numbers: 357-5437, 640-3554, or 643-2396.

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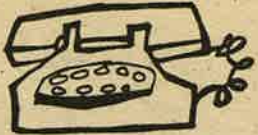
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Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Office of Economic Opportunity.

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

CALL FOR HELP

RING!
RING!



Medical Services

Abortion Information and Referral Service, 227-5404
2316 N.W. Irving Street
Portland
Recorded information offers assistance and referral to appropriate places.

Birthright 221-0598

Mayor Building, 11th and Morrison
Portland
Services are offered to unmarried girls who need assistance with pregnancy. Free counseling, medical services, legal services, home service, foster care, indirect financial aid and moral support.

Health Department 646-8881,
Courthouse
Hillsboro

Family Planning Clinic
Free service. Check-ups and birth control offered by appointment.
Medical Clinic
Hours: 8:30-5:00. By appointment.
VD Clinic
Monday and Thursday mornings, by appointment.
Immunization
Monday - Friday, 1:30-4:00, \$1.00 fee, if you can afford it. Hearing tests
By appointment.
Home nursing
Available in the home.

Washington County Branch Public Welfare Division, 648-0711
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Has medical services for people on Welfare or who have low income.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
Family planning, including some medical services offered.

American Legion Loan Center 648-3397
256 N. Bailey
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Lends hospital equipment. No deposit. Emergency use only. Time limited to six months.

Pacific University Optometry Department 357-6151 or 648-5630
Forest Grove
Reduced rates offered for eye care. \$11.20 for examination, slightly more for special test. Glasses offered at cost price.

University of Oregon Medical Outpatient Clinic, 225-8311
Fee charged according to income. Any medical or surgical service offered to all Oregon residents. No transportation available.

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229
Gives mental health care; charges people according to their income.

Drug Treatment Training, 229-5129
309 S.W. 4th
Portland, Oregon 97204
This is a program for people who are having problems with drugs.

Dental Services

University of Oregon Dental School, 225-8867
Offers dental services, in many cases, for less than private dentists. Acceptance into the program depends on the needs of dental students. Income is not a factor. October and November are good months to sign up, before the school fills its appointments for the year.

Portland Community College, 244-6111 extension 413
\$1.00 for X-ray, \$2.00 for hygiene and \$1.00 for fillings.

Dental Aid For Children, 648-7595
233 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Helps children from low-income people who aren't receiving any kind of public assistance other than food stamps.

Food & Clothing

Food Stamps, 648-8611
1012 S.E. Maple
Hillsboro
Fish, Hillsboro 648-4128; Beaverton 648-1141

Offers transportation in the Hillsboro area, but not into Portland. Offers food, clothes, and furniture as available. Helps whenever able. Would appreciate more agents for transportation and telephone.

Valley Migrant League 357-6169
Food vouchers given when available. Also aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Interpreters offered and aid in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only.

Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8656

Teaches families about good nutrition. A nutrition aide will visit the home. No cost involved.

Community Care Association, Inc. 288-8321
2022 N.E. Alberta
Portland

Monday-Friday, 8:00-3:00 No charge. Food boxes prepared, and some baby goods available. Hot meals also prepared; however, no delivery service.

V.S.I. Co-op 638-6227
18930 S.W. Boones Ferry Road, Tualatin
Sells food at reduced prices. To join, you have to volunteer four hours a month.

North Plains Food Buying Club, 647-5666
Next to Post Office in North Plains. Sells food at reduced prices. Membership fee is \$1.00 per month. Everyone welcome.

Economy Center 648-5800
Corner of 11th and Adair, Cornelius, Oregon, 97113
Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

Resale Shop 644-6364
Corner of 1st and Watson Beaverton, Oregon 97005
Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Closed Mon.)
Sells clothes and other things for lower prices.

Hope Co-op
Buxton Mercantile Store
Buxton
Take Sunset Highway to Rocket Station at Vernonia Junction. Turn right and go down 1/2 mile.

Membership fee of \$10 payable over a year's time. Requirement of membership is putting in four hours of work every month. Non-members welcome. Members pay 10% above wholesale costs and non-members pay 20%.
Store hours are Thursday, 4-8 p.m.; Friday, noon to 8 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Doreus Society 648-3922
367 N.E. Grant
Hillsboro
Tues. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Give clothes and other items for free.

Child Day Care

West Tuality Day Care 357-7121
Forest Grove
Charge is according to income. Center is open from 6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Children taken from infant to age 14. Medical test required.

Washington County Children's Service Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Day care centers provided.

Head Start, Main Office 648-4174
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon

Metzger Head Start Center 246-8933
8470 S.W. Oleson Road
Portland, Oregon

North Plains Head Start Center 647-2297
255 S.W. Hillcrest
North Plains, Oregon

Head Start is a program for pre-school children with handicaps or pre-school children who come from low-income families.



Jobs

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 648-7114
232 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Helps people with any kind of disability except blindness. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

Washington County Office 648-8911

Earn as you learn a skilled trade. Should be at least 18 years of age, and should be a high school graduate or equivalent. Portland center will assist you in selection of a trade in which you are interested, and will help you enter your chosen trade.

Washington County Employment Office 648-8911
229 S. First Avenue
Hillsboro

Offer assistance in finding a job. Don't have to be on welfare. Fill out an application. Testing to determine work you are best suited for. Training is available.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Job training services for poor families offered.

Neighborhood Youth Corps, 246-3366

6526 S.W. Capitol Hill Road
Employs young people who are school drop-outs from the ages sixteen through seventeen. They will be in a skill training, work experience, remedial education and they will have supportive services. The people are non-residents, unlike other programs.

KIDS for Hire, 644-KIDS from 1 to 5
Access Program 644-0141
Community Youth Projects from 9 to 6 646-7017.

Housing

Housing Authority of Washington County 648-8511
245 S.E. 2nd
Hillsboro

Valley Migrant League, 357-6169
Aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Interpreters offered, also aid in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only. One-a-day school starts November. G.E.D. classes offered, basic one and two English as a 2nd language.

Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3785 or 357-3073
912 E. Main
Hillsboro, Oregon
Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

Adult Tutoring Service 224-2135 or 648-6646

Individual tutoring in student's or tutor's home or in public building. One-to-one. Basic education, GED, or English as a second language. No tuition. Day or evening meetings.
Education

Portland Community College Adult Basic Education / GED Class 648-8928, 648-8929 or 648-8930
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Learn to read, write and do math; English as a second language; GED preparation. Individualized or group learning. Materials furnished. No tuition. Classes are 9-3:00 Monday through Friday.

Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080
1030 N.E. Couch Street
Portland
Centro Cultural, 357-8231
10th and Adair
Cornelius

Now has free classes in art, sewing and provides some job training in assemblyline work. Bilingual instruction for GED and brush-up on Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

OPERATION PLUS
Admissions Office
Portland State University
P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207
A program to assist students from low income families and have GPA's below 2.45, through their first two years of college.

Home & Family

Washington County Extension Service 648-8755
Courthouse
Hillsboro

Homemaker services and anything relating to home and family living. Home study groups meet once a month.

Oregon Divorce Council 235-2511 or 222-9478

3823 S.E. Belmont
Portland
Help in filling out divorce documents and papers without the help of an attorney. Persons who want to get a divorce must be in the no-fault category, meaning that problems concerning children and property are settled.

There is a \$40 fee for the help with the documents and a \$13.50 fee for a court reporter. Also there is a divorce filing fee which is different in each county. In Washington County, the filing fee is \$58.80.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro
Home nursing and first aid classes given.

Metropolitan Area 4-C Council 1530 S.W. Taylor
Portland, OR 97205
Provides child care and family related information and referral to all families in Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Columbia counties.

Elderly

Aloha Over 50 Club, 648-4682
15 S.E. 12th, Hillsboro
They are a social group and meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. They gather Christmas toys and food for the Fire Dept. to help needy families.

American Association of Retired Persons 648-6892
S.E. 5th, Hillsboro
Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Council on Aging, 640-3489
150 N. 1st
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Forest Grove Seniors Center 357-4115
North Plains Seniors Center 647-5666

Hillsboro Community Senior Center
N.E. 4th & Lincoln
All Saints Episcopal Church
648-3823

Open Monday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Loaves and Fishes meals at noon daily. Meals on Wheels delivered to shut-ins in Hillsboro, Orenco and Aloha areas. Social activities, knitting, bridge and pinocle. Informational programs and entertainment. Open to anyone in the area 60 years of age or older.

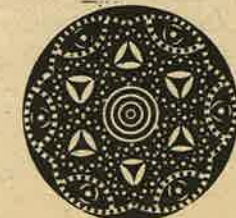
Friendly Neighbors 644-4240
14205 S.W. Jenkins Rd.
They are a social group and have meetings for senior citizens.

R.S.V.P., 648-2175
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro Oregon 97123
Helps to bring retired seniors back into the community. Interested volunteers 60 or over should call Gerry Nutt, R.S.V.P. director.

Social Security Office 643-6633
S.W. B-H Hwy., Beaverton
Help on medical expenses. Sign up for Medicare here. Must be 65 or older to qualify. But people are also eligible for Medicare if they are drawing disability benefits or undergoing renal dialysis or kidney transplant.

Discrimination

Civil Rights Division, Bureau of Labor 229-5741
State Office Building,
Room 466
1400 S.W. 5th, Portland
If you have been discriminated against, call for help, and file your complaint.



Counseling

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229
Gives marriage counseling, and charges people according to their income.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro
Family counseling and personal problems.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Family, marriage, and pregnancy counseling offered.

Metropolitan Family Service 648-5717
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro, Oregon

Offers family, marital and personal counseling. In Hillsboro Monday through Friday the hours are 9-4. Charge according to income.

Veterans Assistance, 648-6646
Washington County Community Action
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Help Spanish-speaking and low-income Vietnam-era veterans in counseling and helping them with expenses that are necessary to enter a higher educational institution.

Voter Information

Voter Registration, 648-8856
Washington County Courthouse in Hillsboro
They will tell you how and where to register and what district you're in.

League of Women Voters, 648-1407 or 639-4029
The League of Women Voters is a national, non-partisan organization devoted to promoting informed citizen participation in government.

Government

Beaverton City Hall, 644-2191
4950 S.W. Hall Blvd.

Cornelius City Hall, 357-8024
120 N. 13th Ave.

Forest Grove City Hall, 357-7151
1924 Council

Hillsboro City Hall, 648-3522
205 S. 2nd

Tigard City Hall, 639-4171
12420 S.W. Main Street

Washington County Government, 648-8611
County Courthouse in Hillsboro

Crisis

Access, 644-0141 or 357-7012
Access is a hotline crisis service for use in an emergency.

General

Consumer Complaints, 648-8671
District Attorney's Office in the Courthouse, Hillsboro, Oregon.
Number where people can call when they have consumer problems.

Washington County Community Action 648-6646
546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro
Discrimination . . . Samuel Perez
Welfare Aid . . . Jerralynn Ness
Housing Problems . . . Judy Schiller
Legal Aid Attorneys
Bob Stalker,