

(Un Periódico en Español y en Inglés)

The Rural Tribune

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West Buses Need East 'Horses'

County Bridges Falling Down

Early last month, Washington County's bridges became hot conversation — at least on television and in the newspapers. Sixty-eight bridges were suddenly reported to be less safe than anyone knew. Eight bridges were closed out-right, and another forty-three were so unsafe that an average school bus could not be allowed over them.

School systems needing to use these bridges were in some cases unable to reach their students. Extra mileage was added to many bus runs, taking thousands of dollars from school budgets. And the school districts that could least afford the added expense were hurt the most.

Alvin Unruh, superintendent of the County Intermediate Education District, estimated that the announced closures and load limitations would have cost the schools \$60,000 a year. He listed Banks, Forest Grove and Gaston as the most severely hurt by the changes. Beaverton, he said, was "almost totally unaffected." The closures, he said, could not have come at a worse time for schools. Had the County made the changes during the summer, "School districts could plan in an orderly fashion."

Several school superintendents complained that they were given almost no warning at all. According to Banks superintendent, Robert Schmor, schools were led to believe that they would have two to three weeks to revise their bus routes before the bridges would be

posted. In fact, all of the bridges were posted within a few days — and the limits were in most cases discovered by bus drivers while taking children home from school.

Revising bus schedules had to be done within hours. At least one school district (Forest Grove) was forced to ignore the postings for a week rather than call off school until new schedules could be drawn up and distributed.

County Engineering Chief John Crockett admitted that it was not a usual practice to post new limits quite so quickly. In the past, changes have been posted during the normal course of road work. But bridges were getting unusual attention this year, and posting bridges took priority over other duties.

Crockett also pointed out that the county has no weigh-master to enforce load limits, although it does have portable scales. And superintendents report that a few businesses are regularly ignoring the limitations and getting away with it.

It cost the County \$11,800 just to post limits on the bridges. And now some of those limits are coming down. Since the January 9th resolution that changed load limits, thirteen bridges have been shored up temporarily so that they could be opened to school and commercial traffic.

(continued on next page)

Reporter Complains Of Abusive Language And Violated Rights

A few weeks before filing a written complaint against the Forest Grove Police, Arturo Cortez and I went to complain about the way we were treated (January issue, "Our Reporter Sees Treatment First Hand"). Our first stop was Acting Police Chief Vandehey, who said he couldn't do anything about it, because he didn't know what type of complaint we wanted to file. He told us to wait until the new chief took over. When we told him that our rights had been abused, he directed us to the District Attorney, Ray Robinett.

When we confronted Mr. Robinett with our complaint, he did not seem to be moved by what happened, except for the foul language used by Officer Roland. Robinett stated, "If I were a policeman — and I never would be, because I'd make a lousy one — I would be very suspicious and very afraid for my life . . . They (policemen) have the right to remove you from the vehicle and ask to see identification of all of you, especially it it's the same night of a hot incident."

Cortez corrected him, "But that's only true when you're arrested."

Robinett replied, "No, I don't think so."

I then stated, "Which boils down to that every time a Chicano does something and is being sought after, we and many more Chicanos can expect the same treatment if we're out that night and we can't do anything about it because of our brown face and black hair, which fits practically any description involving a Chicano".

Robinett replied, "Well, look at it this way. If there's a description that matches my features and I get stopped and questioned then I would be glad to co-operate because the officers are doing their job."

(continued on next page)



Mary Perlman, County Juvenile Counselor, resigned from her position and created a furor with her recommendations for the Juvenile Department. Her letter of resignation and the story are on page three.

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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.... More On Complaint

I answered "Yes, Mr. Robinett, but that would never happen to you as often as it would happen to us simply because there's thousands



District Attorney Ray Robinett

with your features and very few of us. How do you expect Arturo and I to believe in your law and try to accomplish things by the book, when we get treatment like that."

Robinett said, "Never even think of taking the law in your own hands because 25% of the cases I prosecute are because of that very reason."

"That's not what we're talking about," I said.

Cortez added, "What we're asking is to remove the bad apples from the police stations, because their attitude in treating people affects the others. We (the Chicano population) have rotten apples, and the only and best thing I would do is put them away. And I'm sure that the police forces have the same problems, but nobody puts them away."

This confrontation resulted in calling a meeting next March with the D.A., Sheriff and all the Police Chiefs of the county. Cortez and I will be guests, to air the Chicano problems.

Who knows, it might end up as just talk, but there are plans to develop a super program to combat the problems of Chicanos and police. What that program will be I don't honestly know.

Before Cortez and I go to this meeting, we hope that we can hear the comments of many more Chicanos in the community.

Meanwhile, we have filed an informal complaint with the new Forest Grove Police Chief, Albert Bomberger.

Amador Aguirre



Amador Aguirre, Rural Tribune Reporter



Arthur Cortez, CAP Community Worker

Annoyed by the Police? Las Chotas Te Molestan? Here's What to Do About It

If you feel you have been harassed or illegally stopped by a City Police Officer, State Patrolman, or County Policeman, then the first thing you must do is file an informal written complaint to his immediate superior.

In terms of dealing with a regular City Policeman, you go to the Chief of Police (Hillsboro, Cornelius, Forest Grove, North Plains, Beaverton, Gaston) and speak to him in person or give him an informal written complaint. If nothing is accomplished or

you do not get results in 20 days, then the next step is the City Council and the Mayor. If nothing is done by them then the District Attorney is next. There you will file a criminal complaint.

If it's a complaint against an officer of the County Sheriff's Department, then you begin with his shift commander. You may speak to him in person or have a written complaint ready. If nothing is done in 20 days then the District Attorney is next. Banks and Laurelwood

contract with the county police for their protection and have no police station.

In a case involving a State Patrolman, go to the local State Police station. The patrolman's immediate superior is the second lieutenant, who is in charge of the station. If nothing is done about your complaint then contact the captain of the district or the superintendent of the district.

A.A.

Si usted cree que ha estado molestado o detenido ilegalmente por un policia de la ciudad, del estado, del distrito, la primera cosa que debe hacer es poner una demanda escrita a su oficial directamente mas alto.

En termino de tratar con un policia regular de la ciudad, va al jefe de la policia (Hillsboro, Cornelius, Forest Grove, North Plains, Beaverton, Gaston) y habla con el en persona o le da una demanda escrita informal. Si

nada consigue o no tiene resultados dentro de 20 dias, la proxima cosa que debe hacer es ir al City Council y el alcalde. Si ellos no hacen nada, vaya al District Attorney. Alli Ud. pondra una demanda criminal.

Si es una demanda contra un oficial del County Sheriff's Department, empieza con su "shift commander". Ud. puede hablar con el en persona o tenga lista una demanda escrita. Si nada pasa dentro de 20 dias, va al

District Attorney. Banks y Laurelwood contratan con la policia del distrito por su proteccion y no tienen estacion de policia.

En un caso con un policia del estado, vaya a la estacion local de policia. Vaya al "Second Lieutenant", quien tiene mas poder, y esta encargado de la estacion. Si no hace nada de su demanda, hable con el capitán del distrito o el superintendent del distrito.

A.A.

... More On Bridges

According to Public Works Director Ken Meng, these are mostly single-span bridges that could be patched rapidly. Bridge repairs were given top priority by Meng's department so services and school bus movement would be restored in many areas. To patch the bridges, Meng said, hasn't required going outside the existing budget. But a more permanent rebuilding job will be expensive. Sixty-eight bridges will have to be rebuilt at a cost of from two to two and a half million dollars, Meng said.

He stressed that so far the County's "efforts are only patching ... not solving the problem." The bridges repaired were mostly untreated timber structures built prior to 1960. Meng pointed out that the life expectancy of such bridges is usually considered to be ten years.

Engineer Crockett said, "People understand when they're told they have cancer ... but it's difficult for them to accept these kinds of

things." They see that a bridge can carry a fifteen ton load and that the bridge is now posted at three. "We're saying that the bridge won't take sustained use (at that higher level)."

While some superintendents are complaining that the Department of Public Works posted limits too quickly, they are pleased that repairs have been quick to give them at least partial relief. Out of seven bridges that the Banks School District expressed particular concern about, five have been patched enough to allow buses to use them. The first round of repairs cut the added costs almost by a third (from \$1000 a month to about \$650).

But the school districts in the western part of the County are worried about the future. Unless some permanent solution to the bridge problem is adopted, they are afraid that they will be faced with a crisis again in a few years. But as Forest Grove assistant superintendent O. Verl White points out, "the horses" — the votes — are in the eastern part of the Coun-

ty. Any real solution to the bridge crisis will take east County support — and east County is not much affected by the recent bridge battle.

The western County is also less able to pay for the added busing without cutting into tight school budgets. In some western parts of the County almost half the families are below poverty level. The west has little industry to add to the tax base.

While the County Commissioners are mulling over what they dare ask the electorate to do about bridges, a few of the affected districts are consulting their lawyers. One superintendent told me that his district is considering going to the courts to stop any new County projects until the bridges are rebuilt.

The Commissioners will have to present the case for bridge construction convincingly, if the people in the east are soon to support the needs of people and school children in the west. Otherwise, the courts may have to help the County cross its bridges.

Paul S. Jacobs

A Letter of Protest Una Carta de Protesta

To Forest Grove Chief Bomberger:

We were stopped in Forest Grove at approximately 3:00 a.m. December 16, 1972, by Officer Roland of the Forest Grove Police Department.

Our complaint against Officer Del Roland includes abusive language, which he used as we tried to find out why we were stopped. At no time were we informed why we were stopped, except that there had been "an incident in Cornelius."

We had not violated any law, unless driving through Forest Grove at three in the morning is a crime.

We were made to get out of our car and stand in the rain in order for a stranger to come over and identify us relating to the "incident."

We were detained for approximately one hour, surrounded by police cars and policemen, and never informed of our rights. The enclosed article from the Rural Tribune details Officer Roland's conduct toward us.

We feel that our rights were violated and want immediate action. We feel that Officer Roland should be dismissed for his conduct.

Fuimos parados en Forest Grove aproximadamente a las tres de la mañana de Diciembre 16, 1972, por el oficial Roland del Departamento de Policías de Forest Grove.

Nuestra demanda contra el oficial Del Roland incluye lenguaje abusivo, que el uso mientras nosotros tratábamos de darnos cuenta porque habíamos sido parado. En ningún tiempo nos informaron porque nos pararon, nomás que había sucedido "un incidente en Cornelius."

Nosotros no habíamos violado ninguna ley, a menos que pasar por Forest Grove a esta hora sea un delito.

Nos hicieron que nos salieran del coche y que nos pararan en la lluvia a modo que un desconocido viniera y nos identificara, para ver si nosotros teníamos que ver algo con el incidente que paso en Cornelius.

Fuimos detenidos aproximadamente una hora, rodeados de coches de policia y policia, y nunca fuimos informados de nuestros derechos. El articulo adjunto del Rural Tribune vienen los detalles de la conducta del Oficial Roland contra nosotros.

Nosotros nos sintemos que nuestros derechos fueron violados y queremos accion inmediatamente. Nosotros sentimos que el oficial Roland debe ser separado del servicio por su conducta.

Amador S. Aguirre y Arturo Cortez



Banks Schools Superintendent Robert Schmor

Hiring Chicano Is Debated

In County and Juvenile Department

Mary Perlman, Washington County Juvenile Counselor for four years, resigned from her position, saying she wanted to leave an opening for a Chicano. According to Miss Perlman, the need for a Chicano counselor is great (see Miss Perlman's letter of resignation). And her resignation will open a position for a Chicano to fill.

She claimed that the hiring of minorities in Washington County does not meet federal standards requiring that agencies that receive federal funds recruit minorities actively.

After she sent copies of her letter to several newspapers, she was dismissed by Jerry Harkins, Director of the County Juvenile Department — a month before the effective date of her resignation. "He (Harkins) walked in with a letter signed by the three Circuit Court Judges (Albert R. Mussick, Glen Hieber and Hollis Pihl) saying I was relieved of my responsibilities," stated Miss Perlman. She will continue on the County payroll until her resignation date.

In an interview with the Rural Tribune, Jerry Harkins stated, "I feel her letter was offered as a sincere effort to bring out the problem with the Juvenile Department and Chicano population."

Harkins continued, "We have two things to decide, whether to refill her position with a person to carry out her responsibilities or create a new program totally, as her letter indicated, which would require a Chicano to work with Chicanos only."

Harkins was asked if he didn't think there might be a third possibility. A Chicano counselor who would work with Chicano and other cases. Harkins said he thought that could be a third possibility. But he continued to stress that he would require a B.A. degree unless a totally new program was to be developed.

When asked if anybody was hired without a degree, Harkins said, "Yes, in 1967 we hired a counselor who hadn't finished college but we hired him on that condition (to finish school while working)."

opened position was going to be advertised. "No, there's no need. We have 300 applications on file and I'm sure that the Chicano Community has got information about it already."

When asked if he had ever considered hiring a Chicano before, Harkins said, "Yes, in 1970 when voters approved a bond levy for improvement of the County's law enforcement, there were 110 openings and I would have hired a Chicano if one would have applied but none did."

But had he advertised the openings? "No. That could have been the reason."

We reminded Harkins that he has promised to "consider seriously" hiring a Chicano counselor when there was an opening. Harkins replied, "Yes, I told Cortez (Arturo Cortez of Community Action) that if there was an opening I would consider hiring one in detention." Detention, Harkins said, was an important part of the Department's work and he added that "in order for a person to work in the Juvenile Department he should start in detention."

When asked what would happen if a Chicano was not hired, Harkins said, "You'll get bad feedback from both sides either way you go — hire a Chicano or not — and good feedback, too."

To get the County's side of Miss Perlman's charges of unfair hiring, the Rural Tribune spoke with County Administrator Max Rolih. We found that the County has six Spanish-surname employees out of 669 people working (including 97, who work for the U.S. Government).

The number of Chicanos employed is less than one percent of the total, and if an affirmative action program was followed, as federal law requires, there could easily be four times as many. Miss Perlman stated that the County "demonstrates historical insensitivity" toward the Chicano population and hiring policies is a clear example.

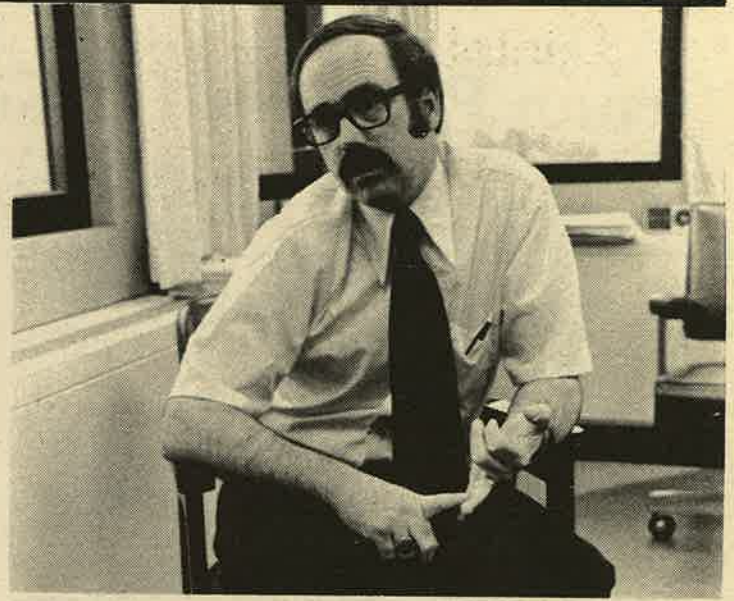
When asked if he planned to devise an affirmative action program for hiring minorities, Administrator Rolih

law to make an effort to recruit minorities as a condition of federal funding.

The County could take a first step by publically making this their policy and by advertising openings with groups that have contact with minority people.

In circumstances where a minority person is needed to deal with a specific minority problem, every effort should be made to find a qualified minority applicant.

A.A.



Jerry Harkins, County Juvenile Department director

Perlman Protest

'Historical Insensitivity' Claimed

Dear Mr. Harkins:

I am writing this letter, in part, to give official notice of my resignation from the Washington County Juvenile Department staff to be effective March 1, 1973. I would also like, however, to take this opportunity to bring to your attention a matter which is of great importance, both to the Juvenile Department and to the entire Washington County.

Having been employed as a juvenile court counselor with the Washington County Juvenile Department for over four years, I have had opportunity to examine issues and develop programs of relevance and significance both to me and to those who have come to the court seeking help. An area of paramount importance, and one which has aroused increasing concern in me, is the condition of historical insensitivity which the Washington County Governmental system has demonstrated towards the Mexican-American community. This institutionalized insensitivity is apparent from the most superficial statistics: according to statistics gathered by the Washington County Health Department there is a yearly migrant population of Mexican-Americans ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 in number, and a stable year round population of Chicano citizens of approximately 2,800. Since the estimated

Washington County population for July of 1972 was approximately 180,000, anywhere from 2 to 4 percent of the population is Mexican-American. Nevertheless, according to one county administrator, of the 600 employees working within the Washington County governmental system, none has a non-anglo surname.

In response to these figures and, more importantly, in response to the needs of the Chicano community, I would submit the following proposal: THE WASHINGTON COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY RECRUIT AND HIRE AT LEAST ONE INDIVIDUAL FROM THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY TO SERVE IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED CAPACITY:

A. To serve in the dual role of intake counselor handling all initial referrals of Chicano youth to the juvenile court, and of field counselor working with a specialized on-going caseload of Chicano youth who are in need of more intensive counseling, supervision, or long term planning;

B. To serve as interpreter available for situations involving apprehension and detention of Chicano youth;

C. To serve as a community liaison and public relations aide for the juvenile court and the Chicano com-

munity to facilitate communication and understanding on both sides;

D. To serve as an advisor available to each of the schools in Washington County which service the Mexican-American student population; and

E. To serve as a consultant for the juvenile and police department staffs in the area of the Mexican-American culture in order that these agencies can more adequately understand the social and political facets of any criminal problems which might arise.

Because funds for a position will be available as a result of my resignation, it appears to be a particularly appropriate time to initiate the search for such an individual. I strongly urge that the Juvenile Department enlist the aid of the Washington County Community Action Agency and the Valley Migrant League in locating and interviewing applicants to fill this counseling position.

In closing I would add that the citizens of Washington County are benefitting economically from the presence of migrant Mexican-Americans and the time is long overdue for the community to demonstrate its good faith with an affirmative response to the needs of this segment of the population.

Mary Perlman

Perlman Protesta

'Insensibilidad Historica' del Condado

Estimado Sr. Harkins:

Escribo esta carta, en parte, para dar noticia oficial de mi dimision del baston del Wash. C. Juv. Dept, empezar el primero de marzo, 1973 pero tambien quisiera usar esta oportunidad para traer a su atencion una cuestion que tiene, gran importancia, no solamente para el Juvenile Dept. pero todo de Wash. County.

Porque he estdo empleada como consejera de juventud con el W.C.J.P. por mas de cuatro anos, he tenido la oportunidad de examinar resultados y desarrollar programas de pertencia y importancia ambos para mi, y para los que han, venido al tribunal buscando que me ha interesado mucho es la condicion de la insensibilidad historica que el sistema del gobierno de W.C. ha demostrado hacia la comunidad mexican-american. Esta insensibilidad es evidente de las estadisticas mas superficial sequn estadisticas cogudas por el W.C.H. Dept hay una poblacion de 4,000 a 7,000 de migrants mexican-american y una pobacion estable todo el ano de 2,800. Como la poblacion de Wash.

C. en julio de 1972 era aproximadamente 180,000 a eso de 2 a 4 por ciento de la poblacion es mexican-american. Sin embargo segun un administacion del distrito, de todos los 600 empleado trabajando con el systema de gobierno de Washington County, ninguno tiene un apellido que no es a anglo.

En repuesto a estas figurar y, mas importante, en repuesto a las necesidades de la comunidad Chicana, presento la proposicion siguiente el W.C.J.D. busca y emplea inmediatamente a lo menos una persona de la comunidad mexican-american para servir el la capacidad especial siguiente.

A. Servir en el papel de consejero, manejando todos los jovenes chicanos, cuando vienen por primera vez, y tambien de consejero trabajando con un grupo especial de jovenes Chicanos, los que necesitan mas el consejo, la vigilancia, o planeando para el futuro,

B. Servir como interprete aprovechable para situaciones con aprehencion y detencion de la jubented chicana,

C. Servir en relaciones

publicas para el juvenile court y la comunidad chicana y facilitar comunicacion entre ambos lados,

D. Servir como consijero aprovechable para cada de las escuelas que sirven la poblacion de los estudiantes mexican-american.

E. Servir como consultante para los bastones de los departamentos de jubentud y policia en el area de la cultura mexican-american para que las agencias puedan entender mejor los elementos de cualquier problema criminal que venga.

Porque el aplicar por una posicion sera aprovechable a causa de mi dimision parece ser un tiempo muy bueno buscar este individuo. Quiero urgir el Juvenile Dept. pedir ayuda de WCCAA y el VML en hallando y entrevisandose con aplicantes para llenar esta posicion.

En cerrando, me gustaria anadir que los habitantes de Wash. C. estan sacando partido de los mexican-american migrantes, y es el tiempo mostrat buena fe con una contesta afirmativa a las necesidades de esta parte de la poblacion.



County Administrator Max Rolih

We asked whether it was true that the Juvenile Department now had a few counselors who openly admitted prejudice and who wouldn't work with Chicanos because of it. Harkins said, "Yes. But I believe that if a counselor feels that way it's better for him to admit it. He can still be a good juvenile counselor as long as he doesn't get any Chicanos."

We asked if the newly

said that he was new at the job and that to make a thorough job of it would require a full-time personnel man. "Anyway," Rolih said, "there's no more quota system, as stated by President Nixon."

Mr. Rolih may not understand what "affirmative action" means. Quotas may be dead, but affirmative action is not. Local governments are still required under federal

Centro Cultural

Group Provides Classes, Culture, Jobs

Centro Cultural of Washington County was officially organized and incorporated last June. The main objective of the Centro is to build a bridge between the Anglos and Chicanos of this county.

The Centro Cultural wishes to provide classes and activities that would be helpful to both race groups, especially with art, music, culture and history classes dealing with Chicano contributions to the community. Also planned when the centro has a building are classes for La Raza in business, math, English, preventive health, cooking, sewing and budgeting. These classes are mostly to help Chicanos cope with

the community and be able to take a more active part in the political, social and cultural life of the community.

At present Centro Cultural has 25 families who are active members, both Chicanos and Anglos, and is raising funds through dinners in various churches around Portland and Washington County. Also a donation appeal was sent out. In return a large number of benefactors have replied with generous donations. Seven thousand dollars has been raised toward building a permanent home for the Centro.

Ormetex, a self-help work training program has been initiated through the co-op-

eration of Tektronix and other companies to provide work experience for Chicanos and low-income persons. The project is opened to anyone who needs work-training experience for Tektronix or other companies that deal in assembly line work. At Ormetex a trainee will be given instruction on assembling parts as well as help in securing a position at one of the companies looking for experienced workers. The salaries start at \$1.60 an hour and increase as the trainees ability and skills increase. At present four persons are being trained. As time goes on more will be accepted as the work

demand is increased. At present the work is slow, due to the slack in production supplies, but more work is anticipated.

The Centro Cultural's Chairman is Lionel Lucero; vice-chairman is Emilio Hernandez; secretary is Mrs. Gonzala Lira; and financial advisor is the Reverend Arnold Beezer, S.J.

Further information about Centro Cultural may be obtained by calling Mr. Lucero at 985-7088 in Gaston, Emilio Hernandez at 357-8836 in Forest Grove or Fr. Beezer at 357-4441. Mr. John MacEachan is in charge of Ormetex and may be contacted at 357-8231.

Pat Buckley



An artist's plans for the permanent

Grupo Da Clases, Cultura, y Trabajos

El Centro Cultural de Washington County fue oficialmente organizado y incorporado el ultimo de junio. El principal objetivo del centro es para estructurar una parte entre los Chicanos y los Americanos de este condado.

El Centro Cultural desean a dar clases y actividades que pueden ayudar a los dos grupos de razas, especialmente con clases de arte, musica, cultura y historia, tratando con contribuciones chicanas para la comunidad. Tambien planean cuando el Centro tenga un edificio para ofrecer clases para la Raza en negocio, matematicas, ingles, prevencionado salubridad, cocina, costura y presu-

puesto. Estas clases son de la mayor parte para ayudar Chicanos para tener suficiente fuerza en la comunidad, y para estar libre de tomar un mas activo parte en lo politico social y cultural aqui en la comunidad.

Al presente, el Centro Cultural tiene 25 familias que son miembros activos Chicanos y Americanos, estan lavantando fondos por comidas en varias iglesias alrededor de Portland y el condado Washington. Tambien una donacion estaba mandada en retorno un grande numero de buen factor es han replicado con generosas donaciones. Siete mil pesos han estado levantados para una perma-

nente casa para el Centro.

Ormetex, una programa de ayuda propia a estado iniciado por cooperacion de Tektronix y otras companias para proveer experiencia de trabajo para Chicanos y personas pobres. El proyecto esta abierto para alguno que necesita trabajo entrenamiento para Tektronix o otras companias que tratan en trabajo de linea de asemblea. En Ormetex un trainee puede ser dado instrucciones de asemblear partes y de aseguror las posiciones que busce trabajadores que estan experienciados.

En sueldo comienza a \$1.60 la hora y sube con la experiencia del empleado. Al

presente, el trabajo esta despacio, por la falta de produccion, pero mas trabajo esta anticipado.

El Chairman de Centro Cultural es Lionel Lucero; Vice Chairman es Emilio Hernandez, Secretaria es Sra. Lira Gonzalez; y Financier Consejero es el Reverendo Arnold Bezer, S.J.

Adicional informacion de Centro Cultural puede estar abtenida por llamando al Senor Lucero al 985-7088 en Forest Grove o Fr. Beezer al 357-4441 o Senor John MacEachan que es el que esta encargado de Ormetex, al 357-8231.

P.B.



Lionel Lucero, President of Centro

Local High Schools Charge Fees That Attorney General Says Poor Students Don't Have to Pay

Poor kids are paying fees to get their education. Under the law, students unable to pay fees charged by public schools can still attend without paying these fees. There is no reason for anyone being denied a high school education because he has no money for book rental fee and other fees.

What the law says is pupils in grades one through eight cannot be charged for books. Pupils in grades nine through twelve unable to pay book rental fees must be furnished free textbooks according to the state Attorney General.

Forest Grove High School charges a \$7.00 book rental fee. However, books may not be rented until a student purchases the \$5.00 student body card. So, a student must pay \$12.00 in order to have books for classes. The school allows a poor student to work in order to pay these fees.

At Hillsboro High School, a blanket \$17.00 per year is charged, which includes P.E. towel rental, student body fee, and book rental (which is \$9.00 alone). Without P.E., the charge is \$14.50. A poor student may make arrangements with a counselor to take care of the fees. The arrangements would probably include the entire total.

A school district can charge fees for just about anything, under present law. It seems Forest Grove High School is violating the Attorney General's decision by having poor students work out the cost of book rental. The decision makes it clear that students unable to pay the cost of book rental must be provided books free of charge. *Peggy Marostica*

CAPs May Be Pulled Out Of Battle As Nixon Winds Down 'Poverty War'

Community Action Programs are in danger of being dropped within one year unless the people served by them can support them. President Nixon has decided to cut the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) completely out, in an attempt to cut back in the federal budget.

Two thousand persons will be cut from the executive office payroll and the President said in a message to Congress that this was the first step in a sharp reduction in the overall size of the executive office. He said it would help him in his job.

Most of OEO's program will be divided among various

federal agencies with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare getting most of them.

According to Mel Chrisman, the Washington County CAP Director, CAP is a very much needed program. It helps to acquaint low-income persons with systems of government and with community organization to help people to help themselves. Some of the programs that CAP is funding and organizing are: Health Start, Head Start, RSVP, The Rural Tribune, food co-ops, tutor programs, a nutritionist, and other programs for the elderly.

Chrisman also said that CAP Organizations in the

United States raised more than \$400,000,000 in non-federal dollars in 1972, for use in the different communities. Between 1968 and 1972, 591 CAP agencies raised more than one billion dollars, which is more than the federal government has paid into the total CAP effort.

Chrisman suggests that people who support OEO and Community Action should write their Congressmen, Bob Packwood and Mark Hatfield in the Senate, and Wendell Wyatt in the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

J.S.

Hotline, Counseling, Jobs: CAP Kicks in Cash for Kids

With the help of almost \$750 from Community Action self-help funds, two youth programs are being started in the County.

One of the programs is a "hotline" — a means of direct communication by telephone for use in a crisis. Some calls that the hotline will receive will be related to drugs; others will be calls for information or counseling. Some

other calls will be for personal problems. Suicide prevention is one of the most important uses of a hotline.

The newly funded program, including the hotline, is called Access. It will inform people, counsel them, help them in any way they need and also refer them to needed community resources.

Hopefully, Access will start in the second week of

February. It will be available to anyone who needs help, but especially to low-income people and youths.

Deke Olmsted is the director of the Community Youth Projects, which is sponsoring the hotline. He used to work for the Juvenile Court in Washington County. He stopped working for them and started organizing programs for youth, including

the hotline. Terry Cranston is the director of Access. Sande Swanson is the program's coordinator.

The Community Youth Projects got a second grant from CAP from self-help funds. This will finance a Kids for Hire Program. The program hasn't really started. This will help place young people in jobs. According to

coordinator Sande Swanson, this program will be ready by the end of February.

Anyone who is interested in these programs can call the hotline numbers, 644-0141 or 644-0142, or they can drop in at the Community Youth Projects office, which is located at 12955 S.W. Canyon Road, Beaverton, Oregon 97005. *Alma Rosa Perez*

Con la ayuda de casi \$750 de Community Action Center de los fondos de ayuda propia, dos programas para la juventud estan empezando en el condado de Washington.

Uno de los programas es "Hotline", que quiere decir comunicacion directa por telefono para uso en un crisis. Unas de las llamadas que vamos a recibir estan relacionadas con drogas, otros van a ser llamadas para informacion o consejarlos. Otras llamadas van a ser de problemas personales. Prevencion de un suicidio es una de las de mas importantes para la Hotline.

Uno de los programas que nuevamente les han dado dinero incluyendo el hotline, se nombran "acces." Esto va a informar a la gente, consejarlos y ayudarlos en cualquier modo que ellos necesiten, y los necesitados

Con optimista, "acceso" va a comenzar, en la segunda semana de febrero. Va a estar aprovechable para cualquier que neccessite la ayuda, pero especialmente para la gente pobre u la juventud.

Deke Olmsted es el director de los Community Youth Projects que es el que esta patrocinando el hotline. Terry Cranston es el director de Acceso Sande Swanson es la coordinadora del programa.

Los Community Youth Projects recibieron una donacion de los fondos de ayuda propia del Community Action Center. Eso va a financiar el Kids For Hire Program. Este programa todavia no esta comenzado. Este programa va a poner a los jovenes en trabajos. Segun lo que dice la coordinadora. Sande Swanson, este programa va a estar listo como para los ultimos de febrero.

Cualquiera que este interesado en estos programas pueden llamar a los numeros de la hotline son 644-0141 o 644-0142 o si no pueden ir a la oficina de los Community Youth Projects que esta localizada en 12955 S.W. Canyon Road, Beaverton, Oregon 97005.

A.P.P.



me of the Centro.



(Photograph: Tom Sawyer)

Canning Plans Moving Further

County housewives met with agency representatives Thursday to continue planning for a countywide summer co-operative canning project.

Volunteers for picking, canning, babysitting, transportation, publicity, donations and supervision of canning are needed. Growers will be contacted and asked to donate surplus crops to volunteer pickers.

All who help will share the canned fruits and vegetables. Invalids, the handicapped, and the aged will also receive food from this community effort.

Involvement of seniors and youth is a key factor in the success of the project, according to Mrs. Monika Belcher, Hillsboro housewife and originator of the project.

Board members who can be contacted for information are: Mrs. Sharon Wise, 628-1727; Mrs. Belcher, 648-8381; Mrs. Rosie Hewson, 648-5681.

The next meeting will be Feb. 15 at 1:00 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Hewson, 246 NE Freeman St., Hillsboro. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Naomi Nichols

In our last issue, the story on police-Chicano relations reported that a woman was arrested in Cornelius. The story said that a neighbor reported her for playing loud music. Because she didn't know English, she could not explain herself and was arrested. In fact, this incident occurred in Hillsboro and not in Cornelius as the story stated.

Editor

For ADC Mothers Too? Higher Fees for Child Care

A few weeks ago the state Children's Services Division proclaimed a state financial emergency. One of the results was to make a new sliding fee scale for day care programs throughout the state.

Lawyers representing day care filed for an injunction on Friday, January 26, stating that there is no "financial emergency" in child care. This meant that Children's Services would have to go through regular legislative channels to raise the fees. The injunction would give people concerned about child care time for action against the new scale.

A few days after the injunction was filed, Jacob Tanzer, director of the state Department of Human Resources, announced changes in the fees and how they would be applied.

The latest sliding fee scale is based on eighty percent of a family's gross income, and it is higher than the scale used last year. For example, a

family of four has a gross income of \$675. Eighty percent of that is \$540. The child care cost to the family is \$20 for the month.

Ruth Berger, executive director of West Tuality Day Care said, "This has been the most depressing two weeks I've spent." Using the first scale issued by Children's Services, seven out of nine persons reviewed would have to look elsewhere for child care.

But the latest fee scale is a bit easier on families, because it uses eighty percent of income to determine fees. And according to Ruth Berger, nobody at West Tuality will be paying more than \$60 a month for child care. She said she was pleased that families could deduct some large expenses, such as medical bills. The latest revision also allows a two-parent family to deduct support going to children of previous marriages.

Many students will still

have to pay the full cost of child care (\$127.60 per month) or give up their day care. According to the state, students are poor by choice. But Children's Services' latest rules will allow some students to continue without paying full cost — but only if they are within two years of their degrees.

In the planning, says Portland's Children's Services, is a new sliding fee scale for ADC recipients and families receiving child care costs from Children's Services. But what kind of scale that will be or when it will go into effect is uncertain. This seems to be a well-guarded secret.

There is no doubt about it. Even the milder fee scale will cost a lot of people money. This could be enough to force some parents off work and onto the welfare rolls. And if Children's Services goes ahead with its plans to charge fees to those on welfare or close to it, the poor will be that much poorer.

Fonda Washburn

Student Family Fighting to Stay Off Welfare

The man and woman are both students at local colleges. They have six children. The two eldest no longer live at home. The two youngest are not yet school age and spend their mornings in the Head Start program. Until recent changes made them ineligible for child care, afternoon care was provided through the Volunteers of America program serving their part of Washington County. As students, the parents cannot receive care for their children, and now they don't know what to do.

Both parents are using education as a way to find job security, but the statewide changes in child care rules are pushing this family

toward welfare.

Right now, the family is living on \$250 a month in student loans and disability payments, so that both parents can be full-time students.

The family's survival has the look of an economic miracle. After they pay their \$124 a month rent, they have only \$126 to live on. Thirty-four dollars gets them \$152 worth of foodstamps. They are eligible for a better deal, because their oldest children sometimes live at home. But the uncertainty would mean being recertified on a monthly basis. Rather than making repeated trips into Hillsboro for certification, all eight members of the family make do with the amount allocated

for six.

The mother of the family explained that she has had considerable pressure to go on welfare or move to the Model Cities area of Portland where more services are available. The end of state-supported child care will make it harder to resist the appeal of welfare. "We could go straight on welfare," the woman explained, "but that would take away hope. We'd gain some money, but we'd lose something else."

Just before we went to press, Children's Services revised its rules again. Jacob Tanzer, director of the Department of Human Resources, announced that if students were within two years of

their degrees, they could keep their children in child care.

The family described here is directly affected by the ruling. They will be able to get child care, but whether or not they stay in will be decided on a day to day basis. The Volunteers of America people have told them that they could be chopped off at any time.

Both parents are considering transferring to four year programs. They point out that a four year degree will mean considerable gain in salary. But if they change to a long-term program, they will lose child care under the latest rules.

P.S.J.

Living on Social Security: A Dozen Chickens, Two Goats and a Garden

Joe O'Donnell is seventy; his wife, Virginia, is sixty-five. Together they receive \$229 in social security benefits each month, and they have no other income. They are receiving less from social security than many couples in the County, but the problems they face are probably shared with most people who have only social security for income.

The O'Donnells live off a well-traveled road a few miles out of Buxton. Their house, Joe says, is a tourist attraction, because people driving by stop to gape and take pictures of the two O'Donnell goats, which are often seen butting one another on top of an old car in the small pasture next to the house. The place is fenced in by low-hung, electric wires, that keep away packs of dogs, and to get to the front door, you have to step over the lines very carefully. The house is small, but comfortable.

I asked Joe how he could manage on \$229 a month. "We couldn't possibly live on it, if we was in town," he said. But out in the country, he explained, they could raise chickens and goats and grow most of their own vegetables. Virginia opened up the freezer, so I could see that there was still considerable produce from the summer; and Joe showed me a dozen large, brown pullet eggs. Depending on chickens is getting more difficult now, he said, be-

climbed "out of sight."

For some basics, the O'Donnells still must shop at stores; and they are able to get \$64 worth of food each month for \$44 with the help of foodstamps. Joe complained that the last raise in social security cost them eight dollars a month in stamp benefits. And inflation has hit them particularly hard. "Every time you go to a store, it's up a little bit."

After they pay their electric bill and their house payments, they have nothing left for what they call "extras." They have no money for clothes, and when their water pump broke down, they had to put out over a hundred dollars. "The main thing now that I need (is) dental work, and glasses." Virginia needs glasses too. To get the help they need, they would have to go into Portland. Their car is not in good shape and it's the distance that keeps them from low-cost medical care in Portland.

For them, medical care in general is an "extra." Joe explained, "I don't have Medicare . . . when I was eligible, I wasn't making enough to pay for it. And (even with Medicare) you have to pay the first seventy bucks yourself." He complained about the system, "These guys sit up in their sixty to seventy thousand dollar jobs and figure out these things . . . I wouldn't feel so bad, if I was getting what I was supposed

Joe's main complaint is with the social security system. "I was on it when it first started, and all during the Second World War, I worked for Boeing." In the mid-fifties, Joe pulled his right achilles tendon. The tendon

reopened one year after the person turns sixty five.) Joe's share of social security is just over ninety dollars a month.

But Joe and Virginia O'Donnell still enjoy their lives. They praised the country air. "When a diesel goes



was "loose on both ends."

"I got on for six months hanging on to tables and chairs. I haven't worked since." Joe tried to get on disability, but was turned down.

Since social security benefits are based on average earnings, Joe lost out. And according to the county social security office, it is probably too late to appeal that decision. (Except under very unusual circumstances, disability cases cannot be

by here, you know it . . . you can smell it." And between them, they have thirteen children, forty-two or forty-three grandchildren, and nine or ten great grandchildren. In the summers, great parts of the family come out and camp in the yard.

As I left, Joe said, "I paid all that in (to social security). My employers paid in. Then they wiped it out. You get just the minimum."

P.S.J.

Forest Grove Schools

Task Force Wants Change But No Bilingual Ed

The Forest Grove School District Task Force has finished its study of Chicano educational needs in District 15. Overall, the recommendations made by the task force were excellent and the final vote will be left to the School Board meeting on March 8th.

Bilingual education in the primary schools was not passed by the group, however. Joe Garcia, Director of Migrant Education for the

Intermediate Education District, said, "I feel bad that bilingual instruction didn't take place, but we did make a lot of headway."

Passed were:

- Workshops for all teachers, counselors, and administrators to increase their understanding of Chicano culture.

- Efforts to encourage Mexican-Americans to participate on local school committees and budget committees.

- Use of both English and Spanish in messages sent by the schools to Chicano homes.

- Hiring of a home-school consultant to help set up parent-teacher meetings with Mexican-American families, and to conduct them in Spanish, if requested.

- Purchase of Chicano oriented school textbooks and educational materials to be used in all classrooms, grades K-12.

- Aggressive effort to hire Chicano teachers and teacher aides as vacancies occur.

- A course in Chicano studies. The course would be established at the junior and senior high school levels.

- A new history textbook that includes Chicano accomplishments.

The only proposal to fail to get task force approval was defeated by a slim 9-7 margin. This would have given bilingual instruction to chil-

dren whose only language on entering school is Spanish.

Chicano families may want to press for bilingual education before the school board. A survey of thirty Mexican-American families taken by Joe Garcia, found that 28 out of the thirty felt strongly that bilingual instruction for their children was necessary from kindergarten to third grade because of the language barrier.

A.A.

Task Force Quiere Cambio, No Bilingual Ed

El Forest Grove School District Task Force ya termino el estudio de las necesidades que tienen los estudiantes chicanos en District 15. Las recomendaciones que pasaron fueron buenas y la fin vota va ser en la Junta del 8 de Marzo por el School Board.

La unigue recomendacion que no fue para nuestro favor fue la Educacion Bilingual. Joe Garcia, Director del Migrant Education, dijo "Yo me siento mal que instruccion

Bilingual no paso, pero como quiera levantamos bastante progreso."

Recomendaciones que pasaron fueron:

- Workshops para todos los mallestros, consejeros, y administradores para que se encenen mas de la cultura chicana.

- Esfuerzo para animar Mexicano Americanos que participen en comites de escuelas locales y comites de presupuestos.

- Usar mensajeras en En-

gles y espanol por la esuela para familias Mexicano Americanos.

- Emplear una casa-esuela consejera para eriquir juntas padras-mallestros con familias Mexicano-Americanos y tener las juntas en espanol si necesario.

- Comprar libros de esuela que tengan material de cultura chicana para todos los quartos, grados kindergarten-12.

- Cursos de chicano studies en Jr. High y High

School. Chicanos de la comunidad pueden venir hablar con los estudiantes durante estos clases.

- Libros de historia que den merito a los que han hecho los Espanoles, Mejicanos, y Chicanos en este paiz.

- Emplear Chicano mallestros y ayudantes nomas habiendo entradas.

Muchos Chicanos de la comunidad dicen que educacion en Bilingual es la mas importante y esa recomenda-

cion no paso.

En un estudio hecho por Joe Garcia de 30 familias Mexicano Americanas de Washington County se dio cuenta que 28 de las 30 prefieren sus hijos que se encenen leer y aprender conceptos en espanol primero (Kindergarten-3rd grade) y luego aprender el ingles. Estas familias no van poder ver sus hijos hacer esto si el School Board no pasa esta recomendacion (8 de marzo).

A.A.



V.M.L. Job Counselor Epifanio Garza.

VML Hires Two for Staff Positions

The Washington County Valley Migrant League has two new employees, Senior Epifanio R. Garza, Job Counselor, and Senior Luis Ramirez, Housing Organizer.

Senior Garza is a recently arrived ex-GI from the Air Force, in which he served for four years. A Hillsboro High graduate, he came to Oregon in 1965 from Texas. An experienced mechanic and expert in auto parts, he prefers helping La Raza while working for VML over con-

tinuing his career in mechanics.

"The need of my people is always there and I want to do my part" stated Garza. Garza is twenty four years old and married.

The new housing organizer, Senior Luis Ramirez arrived in Oregon last fall from Salt Lake City. He has been a minister for ten years and at present he is pastor for the Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ in Gaston. "In my ten years as a minister, I have

seen the problems and great necessity for better housing and so I plan to help with this program," said Ramirez.

Ramirez is forty one years old and married.

The new VML local advisory board members are Erasmo Perez, Susy Gonzales, Manuel Martinez, Jesus Hernandez, Josefa Torres Roman, Dora Islas, Gabriel Caballero (alternate).

A.A.

Dos Nuevos Empleados de VML

El programa del Valley Migrant League del condado Washington tiene dos nuevos empleados - Senior Epifanio R. Garza, Consejero de trabajo y Senior Luis Ramirez, Organizador de casas.

Senior Garza ya llevo como miembro del Air Force, en cuyo servio cuatro anos. Un graduado de la escuela secundaria de Hillsboro, vino a Oregon de Texas en 1965. Un mecanico con experiencia y experto de las partes de

autos, Senior Garza quiere continuar sirviendo a La Raza en vez de una carera de mecanicos.

El nuevo organizador de casas, Senior Ramirez llevo a Oregon el otono pesado de Salt Lake City. El ha sido pastor por diez anos y ahorita es pastor de la Iglesia Apostolica de Jesucristo en Gaston. "En los diez anos como pastor, he visto los problemas y necesidades por mejor construccion de casas. Por eso

tengo planes de ayudar a la gente en el programa."

Senior Ramirez tiene cuarente y un anos y esta casado. Senior Garza tiene veinte y cuatro y esta casado.

Los nuevos miembros de la mesa consejera son Erasmo Perez, Susy Gonzales, Manuel Martinez, Jesus Hernandez, Josefa Torres Roman, Dora Islas, y Gabriel Caballero (alternate).

A.A.



V.M.L. Housing Coordinator Luis Ramirez.

Centro Sewing Starts with CAP Cash

A Centro Cultural Sewing Class started on January 1st. This class is opened to all men and women, youths and adults, Chicanos and Anglos. The only requirement will be the \$1.00 entrance fee and a desire to learn.

The Centro Cultural will provide the organization, as well as what transportation may be necessary. The United Methodist Church located at 18th and Birch St. in Forest Grove will provide the facilities. Students will provide

materials such as scissors, patterns, measuring tapes, pins, and chalk. The classes will last 10-12 weeks on through June 1, 1973.

Portland Community College will provide a qualified teacher.

The Centro Cultural got a grant of \$475 from Community Action Program from its self-help funds. The money will buy eight sewing machines and also hire a bilingual teacher for the sewing class.

One item made by each of the students will be donated and will be put up for sale at dinners and other gatherings. The money paid for these items will be used to buy two more sewing machines and to continue and expand the program. In this way the November class can be offered to ten more students.

Persons interested in joining the class should call John MacEachen, at 357-8231 or 357-8836.

A.R.P.

CAP Cash Empezo Costura del Centro

Una clase de costura de el Centro Cultural comenzo en Enero. Esta clase esta abierta para todos hombres y mujeres, Chicanos, y Anglos. Lo unico requerido que hagan es dar un \$1 y que tengan el deseo de apreder en la clase.

El Centro Cultural va a hacer que esta organizacion siga y tambien, da la transportation que sea necessaria. La United Methodist Church que esta localizada en las calles 18 y Birch de Forest Grove da las facilidades. Los estudiantes pondran los materiales

como, tijeras, patrones, sinta de mediciones, alfileres, y tizas. Las clases van a durar de diez a doce semanas asta Junio 1, 1973.

Portland Community College va a tener una maestra calificada para las clases.

El Centro Cultural recibio una donacion de \$475 del Community Action Center de los fondos de ayuda propia; con el dinero van a comprar ocho maquinas de coser y tambien van a ocupar una bilingual teacher para las clases de costura.

Un articulo echo de cada estudiante va a ser donado para vender en las comidas u otras asambleas de el Centro Cultural. El dinero que sacen de los articulos van a comprar ocho maquinas de coser y para continuar con el programa. Asi esta manera la clase de Noviembre sea ofrecida para diez mas estudiantes.

Las personas que esten interesadas en entrar a la clase deben de hablar con John MacEachen al numero 357-8231 o 357-8836.

A.R.P.



A sewing class at Centro Cultural.

Federal Money

Shares Come As Programs Go

The first two revenue sharing checks were finally received by early January, and Washington County wound up with more federal dollars than originally expected. That means over \$250,000 more than was announced in October.

While the county government itself lost a little, Forest Grove, Hillsboro and Beaverton more than made up for the Courthouse's loss. By the time the second round of checks came out, local governments here accumulated over a million dollars in special federal funds that they can spend in almost any way they want.

Basically, revenue sharing returns federal tax dollars to local governments. The theory is that local governments will spend the money in a way more responsive to people than that big and impersonal bureaucracy in Washington, D.C.

But even with a bigger share of the state's total, Washington County's money won't have a very big effect here. The total going into county and municipal governments here is only \$5.64 per resident — that's the lowest share per capita of any county in the state.

Many City Governments complained that the 1970

census was used to compute the shares and in many cases the population has doubled.

But the County has a large number of low-income families — something that is hidden when average income is used to measure poverty. And the poor here must depend on city and county government to provide basic services. They stand to be the big losers — victims of a formula that does not take their number into account.

Added to the woes of local low-income families is the restriction on federal spending for social services that was tacked onto the revenue sharing bill. Two months ago the Rural Tribune reported a crisis in child care that can be traced to the limitation in social services spending. Governor McCall has called on local governments to bail out child care centers with some of their revenue sharing money, but the county has so little that this is not very likely. (County Commissioner Eldon Hout calls McCall's plan, "absolutely unrealistic.")

As the Rural Tribune reported two months ago, local governments know how they would like to spend their shares of the money. Fred Leutwyler, County Finance Officer, announced that most

of the county's share will replace the \$80,000 lost when voters defeated a real estate transfer tax in November and \$360,000 lost last spring when the utility tax was voted down. Most of the \$524,000 that goes directly to county government will be used to restore salary increases and to pay for new positions, both delayed by the tax votes. City managers see their share going into construction, street improvement and police protection.

But on the list of priority items under the federal regulations are "social services for the poor and aged." Still, the other priority items are so broad that governments can spend the money on just about anything they can think of except education.

The only real hope for using even part of local shares for the poor and aged is for people to take part in the decision-making process at the Courthouse and in city halls around the County. Oregon Law and federal regulations require all budgeting of revenue sharing money to be an open, public process.

So far, most of the ideas on how to spend the money have come from within the governments. The City of Portland, with over \$8 million in revenue sharing, has spent considerable time preparing to spend its money. It has already collected suggestions from all of its departments and bureaus — just as Washington County governments seem to be doing now. But no unit of government seems to have asked for non-government agencies or people to make suggestions on how to spend the money.

A few community organizations are requesting some of the local revenue sharing money anyway. The local Valley Migrant League, for example, is requesting \$100,000 from the County for its education and job placement programs. So far, according to VML area supervisor, Juan Martinez, the County has not acknowledged the request.

The West Tuality Day Care Center has already requested \$10,000 from the City of Forest Grove. According to director Ruth Berger, local day care will also be trying to get revenue sharing money from the County government and the City of Beaverton (where West Tuality has a number of families in its family day care program.)

Neither VML or West Tuality was asked whether it needed revenue sharing money.

Yet, one of the ideas behind revenue sharing is to bring federal tax dollars down to the level of the people — to involve citizens in government. If the governments don't seek ideas from citizens, citizens have to make their suggestions unasked. It is still possible for neighborhood groups, child care centers, and private citizens to submit ideas of their own as VML and West Tuality Day Care have done. The amount of money here is small and it is likely that the money will be spent according to existing plans.

But the first revenue sharing checks are still not spent. This might be the perfect time for people to try to influence the way that money is used — whether the counties and cities ask for that kind of help or not.

P.S.J.

Federal Money Arrives, Cities Plan Spending

Early in January the Rural Tribune contacted each city in Washington County that is receiving revenue sharing dollars and spoke with local city managers who gave us their plans and ideas for using the federal funds.

Beaverton City Manager, Larry Sprecher says that the \$158,000 his city received will go for environmental planning, police protection and street improvements. An advisory committee is working on more plans. According to Sprecher, no outside organizations have contacted the city as yet, but public hearings are being set up and will be announced.

(The City of Beaverton announced that it will decide how to spend revenue sharing money at the Council meeting on February 19. No other public hearing is scheduled, and there is little hope for one unless people demand it.)

Eldon Mills of Hillsboro has received both checks, totaling \$126,000. According to Mills the money will be put into a trust fund until some time in March when a committee will be set up to distribute money.

Forest Grove has received all of its \$76,414 and according to Harry Sherman, City Manager, the money will be put in a reserve fund until the City Council has made plans for money.

His feeling is that the money will go for city problems such as roads and side walks. So far the only outside group that has applied for revenue sharing money is the West Tuality Day Care Center, which has asked for \$10,000.

Tigard manager Steve Telfer didn't have much to say about where the funds would go, other than the city will announce public meetings and then decide where to spend \$60,000.

After receiving two checks totaling \$9,478 Cornelius Mayor Jim Harleman said they could use a whole lot more. Harleman said the calculations used to determine the amount of shares is based on 1970 census and population has increased considerably. The federal money will be used to add police protection and to reopen the City Library which was closed by lack of funds.

The town of Sherwood's recorder said that they received \$8,112 and plan to use it for Comprehensive Planning of their city.

Tualatin city manager, Yvonne Addington says that her city is planning to file a protest against the calculation in that the 1970 census shows a population of 750 and a 1972 state census shows approximately 2,000. Addington says that funds from the first check, \$8,069 will go to help build a new Civic Center and the second check, \$7,743 will add offices and finish the upstairs of the City Hall.

Bob Cropp, City of Banks Mayor, said that about the only thing they could afford to spend any of the \$1,700 on was police protection and he also says that no other groups have contacted him.

City Recorder of King City tells us that the \$4,678 they received will be put into a trust fund until the middle of the year and then put to city needs which aren't as yet decided.

The Durham City Recorder, Jean Percy, said that the city has not yet planned how to spend the \$1,344 received from revenue sharing, but the money has been placed in a special account in a local bank.

The North Plains City Recorder says that \$2,200 was received and will be about a month or two before plans for the money will be completed. Jeff Shuyter

State Legislators to Consider Paying Cost of Kindergarten

At present there is no state support for kindergartens, so any school district with a kindergarten pays for it entirely on its own through property taxes.

House Bill 2031 authorizes state support of kindergartens. The specific amount of support has not yet been decided. Governor McCall has suggested that the state fund 50% of kindergarten costs; other people would like to see the state fund kindergartens to the same extent that it will be funding elementary and secondary school grades through the proposed property tax relief bill.

At any rate, to get any state support for kindergartens, local residents must contact their legislators to get their support.

The House Bill 2031 is still in committee, so it would still help to write the chairman of

the House Education Committee, too.

Later on, some of you may want to go down and testify before the legislature. But right now the important thing is to write your legislators to enlist their support.

Your letters should be personal. Don't copy someone else's. Give your personal experiences. Explain how your child might benefit from kindergarten, how the district would benefit from state support, etc. Tell your personal reasons for wanting kindergarten. Ask your legislator to tell you his position on kindergartens.

Write soon.

Banks parents are now petitioning to get the addition of kindergarten on the May ballot. If you want to help, call Irva Stevens, 324-7351.

Barbara Barrett

To support state-wide kindergartens, you can write your legislators and urge them to back House Bill 2031. Washington County legislators are as follows:

Senate District	Senator
1	W.H. Holmstrom
2	Stan Ouderkirk
3	Thomas Hartung
4	Victor Atiyeh

All senators can be reached at Oregon State Senate, Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

House District	Representative
1	Dick Magruder
2	George Cole
3	Paul Hanneman
4	Les AuCoin
5	Lewis Hampton
6	Mike Ragsdale
7	Pat Whiting

All representatives can be reached at Oregon House of Representatives, Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

It is also suggested that you write the Chairman of the House Education Committee, Representative Larry Perry, Oregon House of Representatives, Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

Computer Juvenile File Ban

Last month's Rural Tribune reported that police information on juveniles was being fed into the CRISS (Columbia Region Intelligence Sharing System) computer in this county. A December ruling of the State Attorney General indicated that this action would violate state law.

The article was based on the statement of Sheriff's Office Captain Harold Kleve, who said that juvenile information was already going into the computer system and added that information included "anybody we do business with," whether victim or suspect.

On January 3rd, the CRISS Police Policy Management Committee ruled that police information on juveniles would not be placed in the CRISS computer. This was the result of the Attorney General's opinion.

I spoke with Washington County Sheriff Warren Barnes on January 16. Barnes, who said he had not yet seen the Attorney General's ruling, explained that juveniles were listed in the computer system. Not in the arrest file, but in the person's file. "You're only looking at kids who get in trouble," Barnes said. He stressed that "a heck of a majority" of the juvenile names in the police files were not delinquents, but victims, witnesses or volunteers — not the few juveniles in trouble that the Rural Tribune was interested in. He wanted to make sure that young people

had the same right to be witnesses as adults.

The person's file, he said, was not the complete file, but only indicated where more information could be obtained on that person. The security of all people, young and adult, was assured by limiting access to information. In fact, Sheriff Barnes indicated strong support to legislation that would guarantee the privacy of all police records.

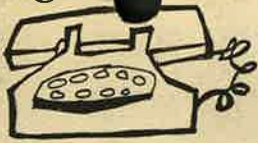
Later that week, I spoke to Portland's Captain Richard Kuntz, CRISS project director. Kuntz made it clear that the Attorney General's ruling applied specifically to person's files. However incomplete that information might be, juveniles were to be excluded from the computer's persons files. I mentioned to Captain Kuntz that it was still my understanding that juvenile records were being entered into the system by the County Sheriff's Office.

I spoke with Sheriff Barnes again on January 29. He said that juvenile records kept by his office were divided — those that concerned victims or witnesses could go into the computer; those that concerned suspects or young people taken into custody — "the delinquent file" — could not. Had any of these ever been entered in the computer? Barnes said they had not.

P.S.J.

CALL FOR HELP

RING!
RING!



- Housing
- Food & Clothing
- Medical Services
- Counseling
- Discrimination

Housing Authority of Washington County 648-8511
245 S.E. 2nd
Hillsboro
Valley Migrant League 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove
Aid in finding housing.

• Jobs

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

Helps people with language difficulties as well as those with physical handicaps. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

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

Job training services for poor families offered.

Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080
1030 N.E. Couch Street
Portland

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.

• Elderly

Tri-County Community Council 228-9131
718 W. Burnside
Portland

Refers people who need help to services and organizations.

American Association of Retired Persons 648-4230
S.E. 5th, Hillsboro

Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Friendly Neighbors 644-4240
14205 S.W. Jenkins Rd.

They are a social group and have meetings for senior citizens.

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.

Council On Aging 645-2096
United Church of Christ Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Meets on second Monday of each month. Membership fee is \$2.00 per person or \$5.00 for an organization. Helps elderly and others. Helps organize centers.

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.

Food Stamps 648-8846

1012 S.E. Maple
Hillsboro

Fish Hillsboro 648-4128
Beaverton 646-1141

Offers transportation in the Hillsboro area, but not into Portland.

Offers food, clothes, and furniture as available. Helps whenever able.

Economy Center 648-5800
Corner of 11th and Adair, Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

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.

St. Vincent de Paul Society 235-8431
2740 S.E. Powell Blvd.

Free food, clothing, used furniture, and appliances available. Needed items are delivered free of charge.

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. Classes in Spanish and English given twice a week. Transportation and clothing also offered.

Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8656

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

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 647-2860

Next to post office in North Plains.

Sells food at reduced prices. Membership fee is \$1.00 per month.

Resale Shop 644-6364
Corner of 1st and Watson Beaver- ton, 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.

Dorcus Society 648-3922
367 N.E. Grant
Hillsboro

Tues. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Give clothes and other items for free.

Abortion Information and Referral Service 227-5404

2315 N.W. Irving Street
Portland

Offers information and referral to appropriate places. Also some financial resources. Counseling service offered. Usually transportation to doctors available.

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 648-8881

150 N.E. Third
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.

Home nursing
Available in the home.

Welfare 648-0711

Health Start 640-3429
Free check-ups for pre-school children who are in a low-income family.

Medical follow-up for children in Washington County who are in low-income families. Call for an appointment.

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 228-9181

Fee charged according to income. Pay only what you can afford. 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.

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.

Family Counseling Service 648-5717 or 228-7238
168 N. 3rd
Hillsboro

Offers family, marital and personal counseling. In Hillsboro, Wednesday and Thursday, 9-4:30. Charge according to income.

• Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3758, 357-3073 or 639-7113

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.

Portland Community College Adult Basic Education-GED Class 224-2135 or 648-6646

330 N.E. Lincoln, CAP office
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 9-2:30, Monday through Friday.

• 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 Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Day care centers provided.

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.

• Dental Services

Washington County Children's Dental Clinic 648-7595

233 East Baseline, Hillsboro

Dental service available to children through high school age. For families receiving no other public assistance other than food stamps. Optional \$1.00 per visit fee.

University of Oregon Dental School 222-9781

Fees are set at 1/2 to 2/3 less than private dentists.

Portland Community College 244-6111
All dental work done at \$1.00 per visit charge. X-ray charge \$2.00 extra. Ask for Carol Schrock.

Welfare 648-0711
Limited service for people on public assistance.

• 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.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Home nursing and first aid classes given.

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.

• General

Community Action 648-6646
330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro

This is a list of Community Action workers in your area. Call them for information on programs, help with a special problem, or to volunteer for projects you are especially interested in.

Arturo Cortez, Community Worker Aide, 648-6646.

Jay Hills, Youth Projects Community Worker, 324-7181.

Gerry Nutt, Senior Citizens Projects, 648-6646.

Naomi Nichols, Community Worker for Banks - Buxton - Timber area, 648-6646.

Vol. 1, No. 4 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. There is no charge for the paper and there will be no advertising. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write The Rural Tribune, Community Action, 330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

Editor Paul S. Jacobs
Associate Editor Amador Aguirre
Contributors Peggy Marostica, David Apple, Sharon Allen, Alan Ancien, Fonda Washburn, Alma Rosa Perez, Naomi Nichols, Pat Buckley, Jeff Shuyter
Translators Amador Aguirre, Alma Rosa Perez, Sylvia Gonzales, David Hunt, Joanna Nichols
Typists Tina Gonzales, Sharon Gish, Sylvia Gonzales
Photographer Clyde Keller

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.

CAP Board Meets

The next board meeting of the Washington County Community Action Organization (CAP) will be Wednesday, February 21, 1973 at 8:00 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

Tax Form Help Is Free of Charge

Low-income people can get free help in filing their income tax forms through Volunteer Income Tax Assistance.

In Forest Grove, help is available through Centro Cultural, 1603 A Street. Call 357-8836.

In Hillsboro, Community Action offers tax help at 330 N.E. Lincoln. Call 648-6646.

When coming in for help, bring all wage statements and last year's return.

Manning Youth Now Need Your Surplus

The Manning Youth will hold a garage sale from February 17 through 24. The sale will raise money for transportation to and from the group's craft center, and for trips to crafts shows and galleries.

The group is looking for saleable items. You may bring

your donations out, or arrange to have them picked up. Call Mary Smith at 324-9653, if you have something to donate.

The sale will be at the Manning Crafts Center, formerly Joe's Garage on Sunset Highway next to Trader George's.

The sale will be open each day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Jay Hills

To all the people of Washington County. We need some donations to build a Centro Cultural. We need \$180,000 to build this Centro. We will call this project a bridge of communication. This bridge of communication would be for all the people in Washington County and the State of Oregon. The main reason for this project is for all races to communicate and exchange ideas between each other.

I hope the people of Oregon will cooperate in sending donations to this Centro and I am very sure that the Chicano people are willing to work with anyone.

To send your donations, send them to the Centro Cultural, P.O. Box 136, Cornelius, Oregon 97113.

Thank you for your full cooperation.
Lionel Lucero