

The Rural Tribune

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A Progress Report on Equal Employment in State Offices Agencies Speed Up Minority Hiring

The State Department of Human Resources is making an effort to set up an equal employment opportunity program, one that guarantees a fair chance for employment for all, regardless of race, religion, color, sex, age, or national origin. According to one affirmative action plan we've received, "an affirmative action program provides for a well-defined, orderly approach to recruitment, selection, development, promotion — one which will constantly move the departments under the Human Resources toward appropriate representation of the disadvantaged, minorities, and females at all levels of the organizational structure."

Each of the divisions under the Department of Human Resources has its own plan for implementing the new program.

Affirmative action is set up at the state level by the Executive Department in Salem. According to Helen Patterson, district director for the Children Services Division, a formula is set up according to what percentage of Spanish-speaking people are in each area. With that percentage the Executive Department decides what percentage of Spanish-speaking people are to be hired by the year 1975. The same idea applies to other minority groups.

According to the affirmative action employment plan for Children's Services for the region including Washington County, one Indian, two Chicanos, one black and one oriental, will be hired by 1975. But for Washington County, there is no plan to hire any new minority employees.

The Rural Tribune talked to Helen Patterson, district director for Children's



One of our editors recently visited the county's welfare branch office (shown above in the photograph). His story on what he saw, and other welfare-related articles are on pages four and five.

Services, and she said that her offices do need more Spanish-surname Americans, because there are only two, and one does all the translating for people being interviewed. "I wish the Department of Human Resources had enough money to hire another person to translate. Also I wish we had a Chicano working as an interviewer."

There are now two Spanish-surname employees in Children's Services for the county, Elita Dominguez and Isabel Falcon. Mrs. Elita Dominguez is a social service aid and Isabel Falcon works in the clerical department.

In order to be able to apply for a position with Children's Services people have to take the civil service exams. Then they are placed on a list to wait for an opening. If a person has been working as a social service worker, and has had experience, they are evaluated in Salem, and don't have to take the test.

There is also a third way for a person to become an employee. There is a training program for people who are on public assistance. After their training they can be hired by Children's Services.

Mrs. Patterson said, "If you know of anyone who is qualified to take the Civil Service Exam, please let me know and I'll help them getting on the list, for an opening for the Children's Services Department."

(continued on page two)

Hillsboro Schools: Chicanos Drop Out

The Hillsboro High School District has about 110 Chicanos from the grades seven to twelve. In talking to some of the teachers this reporter learned that there are no Chicano teachers, staff members, or counselors in the district. The Senior High has a bibliography of forty books on minorities, but only five are directly related to Mexican-Americans, who make up the largest minority in this county, and none of the five were written by Chicanos. The rest of the library books are sociology and psychology books written about minorities.

In the table on page two are some figures given to The Rural Tribune by Mrs. Phyllis Bass, migrant education teacher in Hillsboro. These figures indicate numbers of Chicano students from the 7th through 12th grade in the school years of 1969-1970 through 1973-1974.

As the figures show, the nine Chicanos in the senior class this year are about one third of what that same class was in the eighth grade, 1969-70. That's a loss of 66% of the students from dropping out, expulsion, or moving away, for that class.

(continued on page two)

Legal Aid Available



Attorneys Bob Stalker and David Lowry are giving legal advice to low-income County residents. The story is on page two.

Inside The Rural Tribune

- For the first time, Oregon renters will be getting a "property tax" refund. You can calculate how much you'll be getting from the information on page seven.
- People having trouble finding heating oil for their homes can get help from the state capital. To find out how, turn to page three.
- When a Head Start employee was fired by the Community Action director, the employee appealed the decision. Details of the case are on page two.
- The Beaverton Schools appointed a committee to review its Minority Relations Policy. The committee's proposals for a new "Human Relations" Policy are on page three.

Welfare Patient: "A Pain in the Side"

Doctors Refuse Cases

The Rural Tribune did a survey of Washington County doctors, to get some idea of how many local physicians would accept welfare recipients as patients. I picked the names of doctors randomly from the listings in the yellow pages, and I called, using my own name.

My part of the conversation with the receptionist went something like this. "I'd like to make an appointment with the doctor. I have a pain in my side. No, I haven't been in before."

The receptionist then agreed to give me an appointment. I added, "Should I bring my welfare card with me when I come in?" This told me if the doctor was turning away all patients or just those on welfare. (I canceled appointments whenever I was able to make them.)

Two of the fourteen doctors I called were not taking any new patients whether on welfare or not. Five would make an appointment, but not when I told them I was on welfare. The other seven, half of those who we called, accepted welfare recipients.

The distance between a welfare recipient and a doctor's appointment should be only as far as a telephone — or so it would seem. A closer look shows that it isn't that easy. A number of County doctors are turning welfare recipients away.

Tom Nolan

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A 66% Drop Out Rate from Grades 7 to 12

Chicano Students Get Married, Move Away, or Drop Out

(continued from page one)

An argument used to justify the loss of Chicano students from the Hillsboro schools is that they move away, transfer or get married and that those figures are never shown. But if these students move away there should be an equal number moving in.

The Rural Tribune looked into the few programs offered for minority students. The Senior High has just begun an American Ethnic Studies class taught by teacher Harvey Zabel. Zabel said, "I wasn't prepared for this class. I took the class at a last minute notice." The class consists of about ten students with one

Mexican-American attending.

In reviewing the class by sitting in, this reporter saw that the teacher wasn't very prepared to teach a class as important as Ethnic Studies. The teacher said that the class will run for nine weeks, and how many signed up for it next term will determine if the class will be held again. Zabel said, "I'm trying to create some awareness and want to preserve the ethnic cultures in this country." In talking further with Zabel, The Rural Tribune was told that he has invited two guest speakers, a Mexican-American and a Japanese-American. But he also said, "I am not going to invite a militant, radical person because I don't think

he would be relevant in this class."

This reporter questions the authority of an inexperienced teacher who makes decisions of not including the widest

every aspect of racism in America and every major minority group is presented. Other books that specialize on just one certain group are recommended to the stu-

material for its students. The material consists mainly of three paperback books. They are condensed books of short stories, essays and poems written and edited by minorities.

Karen Larson said, "I haven't read any of these books yet but I'm going to. You can tell I'm not very prepared but now that you have come in I can call on you and have a better contact with the Chicano community."

She also stated that she wanted to invite minorities to her class as guest speakers. But she was reluctant because she didn't want her guests to feel uncomfortable.

Amador Aguirre

Number of Spanish-Surname Students

Grades	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
7th	39	28	45	21	32
8th	25	29	26	20	22
9th		19	20	12	23
10th		10	15	7	16
11th		11	9	7	8
12th		6	6	3	9

choice of guests for his students. The class does have an excellent textbook called *Discrimination and Prejudice* written by Fred R. Holmes. The book touches on most

dents.

Hillsboro High School is also going to have an Ethnic Literature class next term. The class, to be taught by Karen Larson, has excellent



Chicanos en las Escuelas de Hillsboro Se Casan, Se Mueven, Se Salen

El distrito tres de escuelas de Hillsboro tiene como 110 chicanos de los grados de siete a doce. En hablando con unos de los maestros, este reportero se dio cuenta que en todo el distrito no habia ningun maestro, consejero o trabajador de las escuelas que es Chicano. El "senior high", tiene una lista de 40 libros en el subdito de los minorias de los Estados Unidos. De estos 40 libros nomas hay cinco libros relatados directamente a chicanos y hay mas chicanos en el condado de Washington que ningun otros minorias. Ningunos de los cinco libros estan escrito por chicanos. Los demas de los libros son de sociologia y psicologia de los minorias.

En la caja en esta pajima hay unos figuras que recibí el Rural Tribune de la Señora Phyllis Bass, Migrant Education teacher en Hillsboro. Estos figuras indican los numeros de estudiantes chicanos de los grados siete a doce en los anos de 1969-1970 asta 1973-1974.

Como enseñan estos figuras los nueve Chicanos en el grado de doce de este ano son como un tercer parte de lo que era este clase de alumnos en el grado ocho, 1969-1970. Esto es un pierde de estudiantes de 66 por ciento que se salieron de la escuela por una rason o otra. Estos figuras son aproximados porque fueron tomado cuando comenzo este ano de escuela de 1973-1974, y durante ese tiempo mas estudiantes podian ver entrado o

salido.

Un argumento que se usa para justificar porque se salen los Chicanos de las escuelas de Hillsboro es que se mueven, se casan, o se meten a otra escuela y que estos figuras nunca salen. Pero si hay estudiantes moviendose para otros pueblos entonse tiene que haber otros llegando.

Nosotros investigamos las clases de programas que las escuelas de Hillsboro les ofrese a los alumnos minorias. El Senior High (clase de once y doce) apenas comenzo un American Ethnic Studies Class (un clase para estudiar los minorias de los Estados Unidos) y el maestro es Harvey Zabel. Dijo Zabel "Yo no estaba preparado para este clase. Yo coji el clase en el ultimo momento." El clase tiene como dies estudiantes con nomas un Mexicano-Americano atendiendo.

En criticando el clase, este reportero vio que el maestro no estaba preparado para enseñar en clase como tan importante como Ethnic Studies. El maestro dijo que el clase va corre por nueve semanas y dependiendo cuantos quieren tomar el clase el termino que siga va terminar si va el clase va corre otra vez. Zabel dijo "Yo estoy tratando de crear un consiento y quiero preservar las culturas etnicas de este paiz."

En hablando mas con Zabel el Rural Tribune se dio cuenta que el invito a dos oradores, un Mexicano-Americano y un Japonese-

Americano. Pero el luego dijo "Yo no voy a invitar a una persona militante porque yo no pienso que el fuera importante para la clase."

Este reportero hace preguntas de la autoridad de un maestro sin experiencia de no incluyendo oradores de toda clase para su clase. Pero la clase si tiene un libro muy bueno que se llama *Discrimination and Prejudice*, escrito por Fred R. Holmes. Este libro habla de toda clase de discriminacion en America y todos los grupos de minorias esta presentados. Otros libro que especializan en nomas cierto grupos tambien estan recomendados a los estudiantes.

Hillsboro High School va tambien a tener en clase de literatura etnica el termino que siga. El clase que va ser enseñado por Karen Larson, tiene material excelente para sus estudiante. El material consiste de tres libros, estos libros son escritos por autores Chicanos, Indios, Japoneses, y Negros y tienen historias pequenas, poemas, y ensayos.

Karen Larson dijo "Yo todavia no leo los libros pero los voy a leer. Tu puedes ver que no estoy muy bien preparada pero ahora que llegates tu yo te puedo puscan y tener mejor contacto con la comunidad Chicano."

Ella tambien dijo que deciba invitar oradores minorias para su clase. Pero ella queria que si venian que no se sentieran mal.

A.A.

Human Resources Gets Serious About Affirmative Action Minority Hiring in State Agencies

(from page one)

Out of thirty-nine employees in the County offices only two have Spanish Surnames.

The Welfare Department does have an affirmative action program and according to Washington County's affirmative action member, Mary Louise Falcon, there are still no specific hiring goals. The State Public Welfare Division is still setting up its committees. Miss Falcon doesn't know if there will be any more Chicanos employed by the Public Welfare office here. She said the committee is meeting once a month to discuss the staffing goals for each region.

Out of forty-four employees at Public Welfare in the county there are only four with Spanish-surnames. Two

are working for the Food Stamp Center and two are with the Public Welfare.

The Employment Division's affirmative action plan indicates that there are no area goals. But there are goals for different departments of the division. According to the plan, there are 1,151 employees. Seventy are minority. Out of the seventy minority employees, there are sixteen Spanish surnamed Americans. State Employment's staffing goals include hiring thirty-two minority people by the end of the fiscal year of 1974. Out of those thirty-two, five will be Spanish-surnamed which will bring the total up to twenty-one Spanish-surnamed employees for the whole state of Oregon. Currently at the Washing-

ton County Employment Office, there are two Spanish-surnamed Americans out of twenty-six employees. They hold positions as manpower specialist and employment interviewer.

We have not received the Vocational Rehabilitation Division's full affirmative action report yet. But of the seven employees in the Hillsboro Office, none have Spanish surnames. Vocational Rehabilitation now uses a form to report on minority job interviewing and hiring. There are currently 398 employees for the Vocational Rehabilitation Division for the whole state. Of these, seven have Spanish surnames.

Alma Rosa Perez

Legal Aid Comes to County

Legal Aid has finally come to Washington County. It is now located at the Washington County Community Action at 546 E. Baseline in Hillsboro. The Legal Aid staff consists of two lawyers, Bob Stalker and David Lowry. Bob Stalker is a VISTA lawyer and David Lowry will be paid by funds from the Community Action Program. Legal Aid services are free except for filing and court fees.

Legal Aid hopes to have enough money by January to

hire a full-time secretary and to take cases to court. The services that they are offering now include advice only, but hopefully they will take cases to court by January.

This is a great opportunity for the low-income people in the county to get legal services that they otherwise can't afford.

If you are low-income and need legal advice for a non-criminal case, contact Legal Aid at 648-6646 and make an appointment.

A.R.P.

Al Fin!

Legal Aid en El Condado

Legal Aid ha llegado al condado de Washington por fin. Ahorita esta localizada en el Washington County Community Action Program en el domicilio 546 E. Baseline in Hillsboro. El Legal Aid tiene dos abogados que son Bob Stalker y David Lowry. Bob Stalker es un abogado de VISTA y David Lowry esta trabajando bajo del Community Action Program. Los servicios legales son gratis, nomas los costos de la corte y los costos de lagajar los papeles.

Legal Aid tiene esperanzas de tener dinero para el mez

de enero para ocupar una secretaria que trabaje de lleno y para tomar casos y llevarlos a la corte. Los servicios que estan ofreciendo ahora nomas incluye consejos pero ojala que pronto lleven los casos a corte en enero.

Esta es una oportunidad muy buena para los pobres en el condado que de otra manera no tienen suficiente dinero para pagar los servicios legales de abogados.

Si usted es pobre y necesita servicios legales llame a la Legal Aid al numero 648-6646 y hagan una cita.

A.R.P.

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Editors Amador Aguirre, Paul S. Jacobs
Contributors . . . Carlos Arroyo, Monika Belcher, Sharon Damrill, Sharon Frahm, Andy Gonzales, Stephanie Harris, Tom Nolan, Alma Rosa Perez

Translators Amador Aguirre, Alma Rosa Perez, Andy Gonzales
Photographers The Staff
Artist Sharon Frahm

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.

*The Beaverton Schools Minority Policy Proposal***But Will the Board Buy It?**

This year the Beaverton school board appointed a committee to review its minority group policy. The original policy grew out of concern that Beaverton children should be exposed to the needs and achievements of minority peoples, even though the minority group population of the district is relatively small. Little had been done to implement the old policy in the two years since the policy was adopted.

The review committee proposed a new "human relations" policy for the district. But more than one committee member stressed that nothing in the new proposal should be considered "a rejection" of the other policy.

The proposed policy statement that follows was sent to Beaverton board members and to the Beaverton Education Association. It was also presented to school superintendent Boyd Applegarth at a closed-door meeting with the committee. (The closed meeting seems to be in violation of the new Oregon public meeting law.) After the session with superintendent Applegarth, the committee decided to hold another meeting for December 19th. There the committee could decide to make changes in its proposal. What follows is the policy recommended to the Board, before that unexpected late meeting:

With people moving from rural to urban areas, from cities to suburbs, and from one part of the nation to the other, the public schools have an obligation to help students know and appreciate different physical environments, cultural backgrounds and life styles.

School District 48 is committed to the goal of educating students for effective cooperative living. The attainment of this goal makes necessary deliberate efforts to provide an atmosphere in which students and staff, parents and citizens develop attitudes which reflect:

Respect for one's self and others, regardless of economic status, intellectual or physical ability, sex, age, race, color, religion, creed or ethnic origin;

Respect for cultural differences;

Respect for the economic, political and social rights of others.

Respect for the rights of others to seek and maintain their own identities.

The School District must make certain that the curriculum is one which reflects a positive human relations policy. The instructional materials used in the district at all grade levels must reflect and accurately portray the history, contributions and culture of the various ethnic groups in our society.

The School District must develop and implement education programs concerning minority group relations for all teachers and administrators, including direct exposure and contact with members of minority groups.

The School District must develop programs which will both increase the awareness of students, parents and citizens of the cultural diversity of others and provide students opportunity for exposure to and contact with minority life styles. Students from minority groups shall be supported in their quest for identity with their own group as well as with total society.

The School District must continually examine its policies and procedures and instructional materials used to determine their effect on individual and group behavior. The district must make whatever changes are necessary to improve human relations, to eliminate institutional discrimination and to eliminate sexual stereotyping.

The School District must create channels through which citizens can communicate to the Board and the school administration their human relation concerns.

The School District must utilize every opportunity to work with other institutions and agencies to develop improved human relations in the community.

The School District must take affirmative action to make opportunities for employment and promotion available to every individual solely on the basis of his qualifications and without regard to sex, age, race, color, creed or national origin.

The School Administration shall provide an annual report to the School Board reflecting the implementation of the Human Relations Policy during the previous year, as well as plans for each ensuing year.

(NOTE: The committee met as The Tribune was going to press and made a number of word changes in the above policy statement. Committee members expressed concern that the policy be something that the school board and administration could accept.)

New Head Start Director Named

Mr. Lee Zumwalt has been hired as the new Head Start Director for Washington County.

Mr. Zumwalt was born and raised in Beaverton, and after graduating from Oregon State University in 1957, he spent several years working for the Easter Seals Societies of Oregon, Idaho, and Arizona.

The Rural Tribune spoke to Mr. Zumwalt about his objectives for the Head Start program. He said that he, along with Ms. Pilar Kleier, the new administrative assistant, is trying to re-evaluate some of the administrative procedures of the past and present. Zumwalt hopes that on the basis of this evaluation, they will be able to establish new methods of communication in order to increase the care and education of Head Start children.



Lee Zumwalt

Mr. Zumwalt hopes to obtain more funds for the program in order that, eventually, the program can afford two additional staff members and increase the number of children enrolled in the program by twenty.

S.F.

Need Fuel Oil? Here's How to Get It!

Are you having trouble getting enough fuel oil to heat your home? Have you been turned away by a fuel distributor because he doesn't

have enough fuel to serve all his customers? The state's Energy Information Center can help you.

The Center will send you a

"hardship assistance" form to get you the fuel you need to cover a thirty day emergency or a longer term, continuing need for home heating oil.

Some dealers in the state already have "hardship assistance" forms, others do not. If you are having trouble getting fuel, you should contact the Energy Information Center directly.

Hardship cases are processed within two or three days: The Center assigns you to a local dealer. If you are completely out of oil and need fast help, the Center can call a dealer for you and tell him that your application has been approved, which will allow him to give you quick delivery even before he receives authorization by mail from Salem.

Dealers are receiving from 75 to 100% of their 1972 fuel supplies. In many cases, this has meant that they have had to turn away new business or recently-acquired customers. People new to a dealer or to a community have had trouble getting heating oil. The Energy Information Center is working to make sure that everyone has enough fuel to heat their homes.

To apply for the heating fuel you need, call the Emergency Information Center at their toll-free number: 1-800-452-0340.

(When The Rural Tribune called the Center's toll-free line, the line was busy much of the time. Keep trying. You will get through and they will help you.)

P.S.J.

Hamburger -- Or Gourmet Dishes?**School Costs Eat Up Budget**

"People with very small incomes, how do they manage?" This preys on my mind as often as one of my daughters reminds me of some up-coming school expenditure. What seems to be a small expense to some people, looks like a fortune to some others.

Our income is small, but we manage. And when some extra school expense comes along, I like to know if there is a more economic way to achieve the same goal, and I ask, "What will happen if I don't go along with it?" My daughter, who is taking home economics at school here in Hillsboro, answered, "I'll get an 'F'."

I called parents of high school students, asking how they see it. To my surprise, every parent told me the same story. Here it is, as I heard it many times. "A girl needs to learn sewing, cooking, nutrition, etc. So we had her take home ec. We expected to pay for the materials necessary, but it was beyond what we could afford. So we borrowed money, and if you have none to begin with, it makes it harder to pay back. After the nine weeks of sewing lab, the item turns up at home unfinished. It would not be so bad, if it had not been such a big expense. And they have not learned how to mend a garment."

In the cooking classes, the teaching is not satisfactory either. The big headache here is that students do not learn to cook an ordinary meal, but the kind of cooking needed to entertain. And how can a teacher give a student an "F" if he or she does not have the money to pay for the makings of a foreign dish for a special home assignment.

Isn't there a fairer way to handle the student's financial problems without embarrassment in front of other students or lowering the grade?

In basic sewing it would be desirable to use less expensive materials. And cooking ought to teach students a hundred ways to prepare hamburger.

After reading this article, please write your feelings on this subject to me at Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

Monika Belcher, Hillsboro

Joan Hook Appeals Dismissal, Loses to HEW Guidelines**Head Start Firing Procedure Disputed**

Joan Hook, Parent Involvement Co-ordinator for the Washington County Head Start program, was fired from her position by the Executive Director of the Washington County Community Action Program (CAP). The Head Start program receives its HEW funds through the Community Action Program, which means that Head Start is subject to HEW and CAP guidelines.

Ms. Johnson's action was taken during a time when there was no permanent Head Start director, only an interim director, who had no firing power.

According to Ms. Johnson's evaluation, Ms. Hook had failed to perform her duties as they were described in her job description. Ms. Johnson charged that Ms. Hook had not made personal contact with all of the Head Start parents; that she had not recruited in a manner that allowed for short bus routes; that she had not contacted the proper people to help with minority enrollment in time for them to be of any help, and consequently, minority enrollment was lower this year than last year; that Ms. Hook had indicated distrust of the Washington County Community Action Organization staff, and had diverted the efforts of the Head Start Policy Council away from their primary concern of forming policy in order to concentrate on seeking a seat on the WCCAO Board. According to some parents, Ms. Hook had misused her recruitment role by accepting children into the program on the basis of their parents willingness to work in the program, rather than on the basis of family need.

Ms. Johnson's evaluation

was presented to members of the Policy Council at a special meeting on November 14th. Ms. Johnson asked the council to accept her recommendation to dismiss Ms. Hook, and said that the new Head Start director might want to re-write the job description for parent involvement co-ordinator because it might be too much of a job for one person, and that if this did happen, Ms. Hook would be eligible to apply for the new position. The council members who were present voted unanimously to accept Ms. Johnson's recommendations.

Ms. Hook appealed her dismissal on the grounds that correct firing procedures had not been used in her case. The CAP Personnel Committee held an investigation and presented their findings that Ms. Johnson's action were in accordance with CAP and HEW guidelines, and that the Policy Council meeting of November 14th was in accordance with Head Start by-laws. The CAP Board voted to accept the findings of the Personnel Committee, and to accept Ms. Johnson's actions as proper.

Sally Overbay, Chairperson of the Head Start Personnel and Career Development Committee, said, that her committee has, in the past, made all recommendations for hiring and firing. She said that since this was the only instance where the Policy Council has exercised its option to make this type of decision, "it was not a fair thing and I would not want to be fired this way."

At the December 11th meeting of the Policy Council, Jerry Harkins moved that the council vote to "not accept" the minutes of the November 14th meeting on

the grounds that it was not a called meeting because not all of the Policy Council members had been notified. The Policy Council Chairperson, Edwinna Lozada said that she had contacted all the members she could reach except Mr. Harkins because she had expected to see him at the CAP Board meeting which was to precede the Policy Council meeting. She said that she had intended to inform him at that time, but he had not been at the meeting. Ms. Lozada also explained that according to Policy Council by-laws, the meeting had been legal and proper. The motion made by Mr. Harkins resulted in a deadlock, but it was decided to form a committee to make changes in the by-laws so that this type of confusion would not happen again.

Out of a total of 46 sets of Head Start parents, the Rural Tribune was able to contact 28. (The rest either had no phones or could not be reached after several attempts.) All of the parents we talked to felt that their children were benefiting from the Head Start program by learning such things as counting, the alphabet, how to recognize colors, and how to play with other children. Most said that the visits they had received from Head Start staff members were from the teachers. Some said that although they did not know exactly what Ms. Hook's job entailed, they thought she was "concerned", and seemed to know what she was doing. Ms. Hook was unavailable for comment, but at this time there is no indication that she plans to carry the matter further.

Sharon Frahm

At the Welfare Office, Editor Finds Sympathetic Workers and . . .

Computer Failure, Paper-Pushing, No Funding for Glasses

[editor as observer]

I spent a day at the county welfare office.

With the permission of the welfare applicants, I was allowed to sit in on four application interviews or "in-takes." Two assistance workers, Roy Terry and Sue Hannah, were on in-take for the day. Each was scheduled for five interviews, even though four is considered a full day's work. County welfare is scheduling that fifth interview to cut the waiting time for appointments, which has stretched out to sixteen days.

I talked to these two workers and several others. I took notes, pages of notes, not only on what was said but on what the place looked like — the desks that threatened avalanche with their piles of papers; the miniature grain hoppers that held files; posters of Cannon Beach and of Paris on the walls of interview rooms (to cut into the bare-walled sterility); The Rural Tribune "call for help" page taped over workers' desks; the plants in closed juice bottles; the panels of glaring fluorescent light; the xeroxed copies of memos from Salem posted all over.

At lunch, a Welfare worker asked, "Does your coming here mean that CAP (Community Action) has changed its policy to Welfare?" What did she think was that policy, I wondered. Many of our articles before had pointed out the difficulties that people could run into when dealing with Welfare. I was at Welfare for a day to write about the more usual cases — about the cases that the routine and the forms were geared to handle. The day-to-day work of the place. Here is what I discovered.



[the weight of
a case load]

Except for the branch manager and supervisors, all the people I talked to worked primarily with Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and related cases. Most of the decisions in these cases were simple, however complicated the paperwork can be. Few applications were ever denied. Roy Terry is still new to his job; he has handled fewer than forty applications on his in-take days since he's been with Welfare. In that time he has turned down only three applications and all three cases are still pending — the applicants would be eligible for help after waiting a week or two. Roy would meet with them again, and if nothing has changed, get their applications approved.

None of Sue Hannah's cases that day presented difficulties. All four applicants who showed up for their appointments with her got the assistance they had come for.

But "in-take" is only a part of the assistance worker's job. Each worker must also take care of any problems for the other families and individuals that make up their caseload. Until this week, each assis-

tance worker was responsible for 158 cases. The state recommends 108 cases for each assistance worker in ADC. By adding another assistance worker in the office, the load has dropped down to 130. A tenth assistance worker should be starting soon; but the total number of cases is rising. According to Ms. Caton, the number of ADC cases usually stays below 1000 until January. Welfare rolls peak during Oregon's long, wet winter. This year the number is well over 1000 already and will no doubt rise even higher over the next few months. Even with a staff of ten assistance workers, the caseload will not fall to the 108 cases recommended by Salem.

The amount of paper work for each case has increased lately. Assistance workers must do paper work that a medical clerk once did. They must also ask questions and fill in a form for a statistical study of welfare applicants. There is talk of sending each worker out of the office for a second field day each week (they now have one day a week for visiting clients). The welfare people I talked to would welcome a second day, if the work were not building up for them back at the office while they were out.

Knowing about the caseloads, I was not surprised to hear one assistance worker talk about the high drop-out rate among welfare employees. She had a friend who "threw away her education" because she couldn't take working for welfare. She added that she herself would get out as soon as she could. Trained to work with people, the welfare workers find themselves working with paper. And yet, the welfare people all stressed that it was important to have people who care about people, in the Welfare office.

Out of ten welfare workers on the ADC side of the office, only three had been with the agency for more than a year. Turnover is high, says Bonnie Caton, because workers are promoted away or because women leave when their husbands are transferred out of the area. But at least a few must be giving up because of the frustrating work and impossible caseloads.

[the computer
that failed]

By eight-thirty that morning, I began hearing about the computer failure in Salem that had delayed December checks. I had already heard about one case where a woman was threatened with eviction (and could have been legally evicted) because she could not pay her landlord his rent on time. In changing over to new form — the old 403B was replaced with a new 403B — the computer began rejecting welfare recipients. Sue Hannah told me of a case rejected by the computer, or perhaps eaten by it, since no one in Salem can find the information on the application.

Sue Hannah described the computer failure as "tragic." An assistance worker could handle a few problems with checks in a month. But this month, according to Bonnie Caton, Welfare had to set up a special revolving fund so that those without checks would not have to suffer. And, normally with new grants, an assistance worker could arrange up to \$25 as an advance on the first check. Because of the increased likelihood of computer failure, the branch office here has been authorizing even larger advances.

Already assistance workers are girding themselves for that day in March when Welfare switches to a new and larger computer — and possibly a new and larger disaster.

[in-take: "shocked
at how easy"]

I was given permission to watch four interviews. Except for a case involving children living with grandparents (who had a fixed income), the other three cases were remarkably similar. In all three, there were children living with a mother, divorced or separated from the children's father. In two cases, the women volunteered for job training — in the third, the woman said she would volunteer when she was sure her health was good. All three had been on welfare before, two in other states. In New

York, one woman said, "You have to bug them for your check. Here I was shocked at how easy it is." In Washington, D.C., one woman reported, she had to wait eight hours to get into her interview. On the other hand, she said that it was hard here because of the two weeks wait for an appointment.

The hour or more allotted for each interview was barely enough to cover the ground in the cases I saw. Federal law requires that workers talk about available family planning clinics with each recipient, but in the cases I saw this was left to the notice attached to the Welfare rights booklet given to each applicant and to the family planning sign in each in-take room.

The clients left with a clear idea of how much their grant would be, and how to report any earnings. Applicants also hear about Medichек, a medical plan for children recently funded by the Oregon legislature. Sue Hannah encourages recipients to apply. Welfare workers are hoping that Medichек funds will free up money from other medical funds so that adults can get dental care and glasses. Because the Medichек program is new, she advised applicants to sign up their kids at the Health Department right away, while the waiting list for the complete medical care program is still short.



I was impressed with family budgets — all of them incredibly small. A three-member family with two small children gets \$221 a month. The amount is taken from a table set up for families of different sizes and an amount is subtracted from the table figure for each small child. (Welfare figures that small children require less money.) That prompted one applicant to remark, "I thought you would be adding for children, not subtracting."

Grants are reduced in cases where the applicant is sharing a house. One woman complained, "I find with Welfare . . . they don't let you get out of a hole with the amount they give you."

[special funds:
"almost nil"]

The two assistance workers I watched gave useful advice to applicants. An applicant with arthritis was told *not* to get a general physical, but to see a doctor about her specific problem. Welfare will pay for a specific medical complaint, but not for physicals without prior authorization. Another applicant was told there was no money to provide her with eye glasses. She had already asked to enroll in the Work Incentive (WIN) program, so the welfare worker said she would try to push that application through. If WIN accepted her (and they only accept a few) and if glasses were necessary for her to work, WIN would pay. In these small ways, the assistance worker makes use of what Sue Hannah calls "room to maneuver."



I talked with Bonnie Caton about special funds for dental work, medical transportation and other special needs. One worker had told me that the medical transportation allotment for Washington County was "almost nil" and dental money "very tight." Ms. Caton said that there was \$510 a month in medical transportation money to spread over almost 1700 cases. One ambulance could cost as much as \$100.

In authorizing Medichек and increasing the basic level of support, the legislature cut back on other funds. Assistance and caseworkers must find transportation for recipients without dipping into the limited budget. And in Washington County, which has no bus service to many of its poorest areas, it adds one more burden to the welfare worker and the recipient.

[don't wait until
your last 75¢]

While eating our sack lunches in the staff lunch room, Sue Hannah described an applicant who had waited until he had only 75 cents left to apply for welfare. As the applicant got up, he indicated to Sue that applying for welfare was not as bad as The Rural Tribune had led him to believe.

As I have said, I spent my day on the ADC side of the welfare office, where cases tend to be simple, despite the paper work, and where few people are turned away. I watched interviews with only two assistance workers out of the nine now working in the local branch office, and those only on the ADC side of the office.

From cases I know of where applicants have had problems I know how rigid and how frustrating the Welfare system can be.

But clearly most cases are "routine" — they fall into the established categories and present no difficulties. I still worry about those cases that are not routine. How can even the most sympathetic welfare workers deal with the complicated mechanism of getting a clear interpretation of confusing policy or of getting an exception where an obvious hardship does exist? Do the caseloads and paper work permit it?

But one message was clear. If people need welfare, they ought to apply. And in those few cases where there are difficulties, they ought to use the system of fair hearings that has been set up to protect them. And if the caseloads are too large and the system too rigid, we ought to work on our legislators and our welfare administrators to change it.

Paul S. Jacobs



Recipient Asks, "Why?"

Why are people afraid of the Welfare? The Welfare is not the gestapo. Sometimes I believe they think they are. I don't think Washington County is so poor that it cannot take care of its welfare recipients.

Two examples I can give you, and I know the people involved. One family is moving to a different county because they do not have to go through all the hell that Washington County welfare hands out. The other example was a lady who was afraid to attend a CAP meeting in her community because she felt the welfare would cut off her grant if she did.

I think the whole thing is getting out of hand and it's

about time for our people in Washington County to do something about it.

You do not have to be afraid of the welfare, but we do have to stand up to them.

I think Washington County Welfare should get together and at least try to keep their facts and figures straight. It seems as though none of them can agree on anything.

I don't think it is fair to their clients because you never know from one minute to the next where you stand with them.

The people that read The Rural Tribune and know about CAP are the ones that can help fight this. Let's do it.

Sharon Damrill, Gaston

A Few Tips on Welfare

Many of these suggestions were recommended by Welfare Assistance Workers at the County branch office. All of them indicate how applicants can get the best possible service out of the welfare office:

- The waiting period for application interviews is about two weeks but every day a few people can be taken as "fit-ins" — especially when others fail to make their appointments. Your best chance for a fit-in is early in the morning. Show up by 8:15 a.m. with your application complete for a good shot at getting into an immediate interview.
- Welfare will send you a list of what you need to bring with you when you apply. Remember the envelope with your name and address on it is sufficient proof of your address, so bring it with you. Women should bring their husband's social security number. Having it with you will help you avoid delays in your application.
- Parts of the county are long distance — phone calls to Hillsboro. To avoid big phone bills call your assistance worker "collect." The receptionist cannot accept the charges but if you mention your name, she'll get the message through and your call will be returned.
- If your grant is denied or changed, you do have a right to a fair hearing. All you need to do is ask for it — either by telling your assistance worker or case worker or by writing:

Public Welfare Division
Public Service Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

- Confused about welfare but afraid to ask? In some cases an impartial outside party can help. Jerralynn Ness at Community Action can advise you about welfare and help you with a fair hearing if you need one. Call her at 648-6646.

WELFARE NOTES

A Washington County Welfare Advisory Board was scheduled for appointment at the second January County Commissioners' meeting. The July issue of The Rural Tribune pointed out that an advisory board was required under Oregon law but that there has been no board for the two years that the law has been in effect.

The County Commissioners took their action after receiving a letter from Public Welfare administrator Andrew Juras in November. We have learned that Juras' letter came after the State Welfare Advisory Board pointed out that most counties in Oregon were in violation of the law because they had no local advisory boards. (The Advisory Board action was prompted by The Rural Tribune article.)

A local welfare advisory board could hear complaints from welfare recipients and applicants, and from agencies dealing with the Welfare Department. It also evaluates the effectiveness of welfare's policies and programs.

* * *

The November Rural Tribune reported that four employees of the Washington County Welfare Department filed "formal grievances" against the local office because of disputes over merit ratings and merit increases. Branch office manager Bonnie Caton informed The Rural Tribune recently that only one formal grievance has been filed against local Welfare and that that case has now been settled. The Rural Tribune has confirmed that Ms. Caton is correct.

Our source for the first article has since clarified the situation. The one formal grievance did not involve salary. The dispute over "untrue and misleading" materials in the person's evaluation was settled after a three hour meeting.

Two other complaints were filed in the form of demand letters for the salary denied because of poor merit evaluations. The issues raised, our source says, could affect the salaries of thousands of state employees; and these two complaints are being handled by the central Welfare office in Salem.

Two other local personnel

had considered filing formal grievances against the welfare office here. One of these people has transferred to Children's Services; the other has dropped the idea of a formal complaint and will probably take an early retirement.

* * *

Another story in our November issue was about a woman who died. The woman, who we called "Mary," had applied for welfare and was finally denied assistance. Based on this case, Community Action has written to Governor Tom McCall to try to clarify and perhaps to alter welfare policy — not only in this case but in others, too.

Andrew Juras, top administrator for welfare, responded to our letter and met with us on December 14. At our meeting, he clarified a number of issues surrounding the case. Mary was turned down in her application for Aid to the Disabled after a state review committee decided that she was not *permanently* and *totally* disabled. While waiting for the decision, Mary remained on general assistance. Mr. Juras did not feel free to discuss all the details of the case because of problems of confidentiality. But Juras defended the judgment of the assistance worker who stopped Mary's general assistance grant when Mary began working at a local packing company. Leo Hegstrom, also from the state office, talked about gaps in the public assistance program. Expanding the general assistance budget has been discussed in the legislature, but the legislature has not seen fit to make changes, Hegstrom indicated.

(Note: When a family is receiving aid to dependent children, family members can work without losing all of their grant. The Welfare Department uses a formula for reducing the welfare grant as the family receives wages, until the point is reached where assistance is no longer needed. But when unemployment or unemployability is the only basis for eligibility, as in Mary's case, accepting a full-time job closes the person's case — even when the person should not be working.)

P.S.J.

Lawyers Offer Legal Help -- And More

The PS program was established in 1970 by the Oregon Bar Association to help teenagers through their crisis years. The initials PS stand for Problem Solvers. The intent of the program is to provide a force of people who are skilled in the arts of problem solving for the youth of Oregon. There are over four hundred lawyers throughout the state who are willing to volunteer their time and efforts to help teen-agers in need of legal aid, referral to agencies that deal specifically with their type of problem, or just — somebody to listen.

Harold Hart, a Portland lawyer and administrator in the Courts Process Division, has been called the "Father of PS". Mr. Hart feels that many of the problems that young people face are classical in terms of how people react in various situations. He finds that running away from home, drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, and concern about their family situation are the main problems he comes in contact with when dealing with the young.

Mr. Hart explained that a major function that PS lawyers perform is that of acting as referral agents. "Often there are already existing agencies that can help with specific problems, but the teen-ager doesn't know who to turn to or how to go about getting the help he needs. A lot of times, it's interesting to see the doors that we can open after they've tried to get through themselves and have been rebuffed."

The amount of actual counseling time spent with a person depends on the individual case. When the person needs to be referred to another agency, the situation can be resolved very rapidly. Mr. Hart recalled a recent case that concerned a young woman who came to him with a problem. During the course of their conversation, he discovered that her problem was not what she had claimed, but something altogether more desperate. She had been hemorrhaging for some time and was afraid to talk about it. He saw to it that she was taken to a hospital and given prompt medical attention. In another instance where immediate action was necessary, a young girl came to his office while she was undergoing heroin withdrawal. She was also taken to a hospital for treatment. In cases where there is no time to be wasted, Hart feels that the PS lawyer, who generally is familiar with community resources, can act as an expeditor.

Many young people are concerned with their legal rights as members of the family unit. Hart feels that many problems in the family can be resolved by explanations of the law given by a person who is educated in this field. He believes in trying to reinforce the existing family, but when the problem cannot be resolved in this manner, and there is a case of abuse, neglect, or irreconcilable differences, the PS lawyer can be instrumental in providing the youth with a suitable living situation. Mr. Hart explained that the way that this is done

transferred to him. He went to work to pay the rest of his expenses and changed schools because he felt he would have a better chance of graduating. He ended the year by graduating with his class and joining the Coast Guard.

Mr. Hart has received letters telling him of this kind of success story many times, and he feels that this is where the real reward comes from in being a PS lawyer. He says that many lawyers he has spoken with about their involvement in the PS program have expressed a great sense of satisfaction stemming from



Harold Hart, Portland attorney

is to examine the available options. "Oftentimes you can find a responsible relative and negotiate a change of custody on a temporary basis until things kind of simmer down, or you can find an informal foster home. On the other hand, the Juvenile Court does exist as an agency to handle these things on a legal basis, and if you think you're going to run into trouble and need the power and majesty of the court to get this particular job done, you then open the door to the Juvenile Court."

One boy who Mr. Hart has counseled was living with his mother in what they both considered to be an unbearable situation. He was smoking, drinking, and cutting his classes at school. He disagreed with his mother's religious beliefs, and she felt she had no control over his behaviour. He had been told that if he missed any more school, he would be permanently expelled and not allowed to graduate with his class. An arrangement was made to allow him to live in an apartment away from his mother, and the child support payments his father made were

their contact with the young. They feel that dealing with the young community has given them insights into their dealings with their own children. Hart feels that our young are an invaluable resource, and should be recognized as such.

When questioned about payment for the legal services afforded the young people Mr. Hart said, "We finally decided that the common denominator between us was time. We'd match each other hour for hour, that would be the fairest way. For each hour of counseling, the young person would sign a pledge to donate an hour of time to work for the community service of their choice. It's been very successful. I'd say 85% of my kids have not only paid me back, they've paid me back in spades."

Many of Mr. Hart's kids have found that working to help other people can be immensely rewarding. One young woman who was paying off her obligation to Hart by working as a candy stripper decided that she wanted to make a career of nursing and is now attending nursing school. As Hal Hart says, "The gift is in the giving."

S.F.

If You're Young and Need Help

- Are you a teen-ager between the ages of twelve and seventeen?
- Are you having problems with parents? School? Finances?
- A PS lawyer may be able to help. For further information, call the Oregon Bar Association at 229-5788.

Equal Opportunity

Ormetex, Inc., a work experience training program in Washington County, by a resolution of its Board of Directors declares that it will not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, sex, color, age, or national origin as to any applicant or students. An equal opportunity employer. For further information call 357-8231.

January CAP Meeting

The Community Action board of directors will hold its January meeting on Wednesday the 16th at the Portland Federal Savings building, 2920 S.W. Cedar Hills Blvd. in Beaverton. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. to discuss CAP's Advocacy program. The public is welcome.

We're Sorry, Stephanie!

In the last edition of The Rural Tribune, we did not give Stephanie Harris credit for the fine job she did compiling information on the Health Department's medical services. The article, written with the help of Health Department personnel, listed the large variety of services and clinics available to local residents. Ms. Harris is a VISTA volunteer and is Health Advocate at the CAP office.

Some copies of The Rural Tribune with complete Health Department information are still available. Call 648-6646.

The Editors



Connection Fees and Levy Discussed

North Plains to Vote on Money for Sewers

Several North Plains residents attended a December meeting to discuss a proposed \$200,000 sewer levy for their town. At the meeting, details of construction and costs to property owners were discussed by city officials, representatives of the Unified Sewerage Agency and the city's engineering consultant. The people were concerned with the cost of sewers and connections. Special one percent loans from FHA make it possible for those on limited and fixed incomes to draw out all payments over twenty years. Monthly payments will depend on location, size of lot and value of property. One example discussed at the meeting indicated that a household directly benefiting from the new sewers, will pay \$13 per month (on a double

lot, with a \$15,000 home) once all the sewers are fully connected. Details of the calculations will be on display in City Hall.

At the meeting, we talked to one citizen who expressed concern that the County could come in to test existing tanks and then force the town to turn to a sewerage system. A few years ago, the County dye-tested septic tanks in North Plains. The season became known as "the winter of the green snow" because so much of the green dye had leaked out of tanks and reached the ground water. According to the city's consulting engineer, the County estimated that at least 30% of North Plains sanitary systems violate County health codes.

The first phase of a city

sewerage system will be tested in a January vote on the \$200,000 levy to cover the cost of main (interceptor) sewer lines. A number of residents are living on limited incomes and even with low-cost FHA financing will have to scrape up the money for the monthly payments for the completed sewerage system. But the only alternative seems to be an inadequate sanitary system with all the health hazards which that creates. And if a new system is delayed, with construction costs rising at almost 8% per year, the future may force a sewerage system on North Plains — but at an even greater cost to its citizens.

P.S.J.

De Militante a Presidente

La Historia de Vincente Guerrero

Con todo afecto y en beneficio de todo lector amante de saber lo relativo a su patria y a sus heroes, doy a conocer por medio de estas mal escritas palabras, algo muy interesante con relación a nuestra amada y querida patria.

Don Vicente Guerrero: Este gran hombre nació en Tixtla, (hoy Ciudad Guerrero), el día 9 de agosto de 1783. Respondió al llamado de la Patria a los 27 años de edad, poniéndose a las órdenes del General Hermenegildo Galeana, para luchar por la Independencia de México. Fue un caudillo insurgente muy audaz y temerario en la guerra. Desempeñó comisiones muy delicadas y de mucha responsabilidad que le encomendara el Generalísimo Morelos en el sur del país. Testigos de sus inauditas hazañas fueron los de Tasco, de Izúcar, del sur de Puebla, de Oaxaca y de las poblaciones limítrofes de la Intendencia de México.

Cuando la noble causa de la Independencia de nuestra querida Patria, sufría la enorme e irreparable pérdida del gran Morelos, el General Guerrero recibió una carta que personalmente le entregó su padre, en la que el Gobierno le ofrecía el indulto, si deponía las armas y se rendía inmediatamente. Guerrero, sin desconocer la trascendencia de tal acto, abrazó a su padre y con lágrimas en los ojos, pero sin titubear ni un momento lo despidió, dándole las gracias, no sin antes expresarle que primero estaba el ideal de la libertad de México, sobre cualesquiera otras consideraciones de familia, y volvió

resuelto a sus queridas y agrestes montañas de la Sierra Madre del Sur, donde mantuvo, incommovible, encendido el fuego de la lucha contra el Gobierno Español, hasta el fin, sin claudicar jamás a sus principios.

Guerrero fue un militar muy afortunado en numerosas acciones de guerra en las cuales tomó parte. Poseía un valor personal y una entereza a toda prueba. A principios de enero de 1821, el General Agustín de Iturbide se dirigió al sur con deliberado propósito de acabar para siempre con los indómitos insurgentes, entre quienes militaba el gran Vicente Guerrero, al ponerse en contacto las fuerzas de los dos bandos, la suerte fue adversa a los comandadas por Iturbide, por lo que, comprendiendo éste que los insurgentes no estaban cansados ni aniquilados, cambió de táctica y en seguida se dedicó a atraer al caudillo de la libertad, a quien invitó a una conferencia en acatempan, donde, dice la tradición que se dieron ambos jefes, el histórico y celebrado abrazo de reconciliación, sellando en esa forma el compromiso de luchar por la Independencia de su Patria.

Nobilísima actitud de Guerrero fue la de ponerse a las órdenes del que fuera antes tan enconado y cruel enemigo de los insurgentes, Don Agustín de Iturbide, y entrar con éste a la capital el 27 de septiembre de 1821, a la cabeza del Ejército Trigarante, al cosumarse la Independencia.

Iturbide, no pudiendo disimular el celo que tenía de todos los insurgentes, en sus primeros actos administra-

tivos, como árbitro de los destinos de México, excluyó a Guerrero del legítimo derecho de formar parte de la junta de gobierno que se estableció en la metrópoli. Con una ingratitude, Inturbide recompensó a Guerrero.

El General Vicente Guerrero fue elegido Presidente de la República, y ocupó el poder del 10 de abril de 1829 al 17 de diciembre de 1830, pero derrocado por una rebelión encabezada por el propio vicepresidente se retiró otra vez a las sierras del sur.

El usurpador, Gral Bustamante a traición capturó al hero, valiéndose al efecto de un pícaro marino genovés, Francisco Picaluga, patrón del barco "Colombo", anclado en Acapulco, quien invitó a comer a Guerrero en su barco, y cuando el General estaba a bordo la tripulación levó anclas, llevándose lo prisionero, y lo entregó en Huatulco al capitán del ejército Miguel Gonzalez, previa recompensa de \$50,000, por tan señalado servicio?

De allí se trasladó por tierra hasta Oaxaca, donde fue juzgado sumariamente por un Consejo de Guerra, el cual ya tenía la consigna de sentenciarlo a muerte, se le fusiló ignominiosamente cerca de allí, en Cuilapa, el 14 de febrero de 1831, muriendo a la edad de 48 años. El almirantazgo de Génova juzgó y sentenció a muerte a Picaluga, por su vil traición, en 1836, declarándolo "bandido de primera clase".

Con éste mote debe de calificarse a un par de granujas que conozco por estos contornos y, que haciéndose pasar como defensores del campesinado los roban y

United Farm Workers List

Local supporters of the United Farm Workers have asked that we provide readers with a list of boycotted wines. The following list was supplied by them and originally appeared in the Farm Workers publication, *Malcriado*.

BOYCOTT

Gallo

Gallo
Paisano
Thunderbird
Carlo Rossi
Eden Roc

Boone's Farm
Spanada
Tyrolia
Ripple
Andre

Red Mountain

*Also, any wine which says "Modesto, California" on the label is Gallo. Gallo does not appear on all labels. Gallo is the only wine company with headquarters in Modesto.

Guild

Winemaster's Guild
Tres Grand
Cooks Imperial
Roma Reserve
Cribari Reserve
Jeanne d'Arc
La Boheme
Ceremony
Versailles
Cresta Blanca
Saratoga
J. Pierot
Guild Blue Ribbon
Roma
St. Mark

Old San Francisco
Parrot V.S.
Director's Choice
Guild
Tavola
Mendocino
Famiglia Cribari
Garrett
Alta
C.V.C.
Virginia Dare
Lodi
La Mesa
Ocean Spray Cranberry Rose
Vin Clogg (Parrot & Co.)

Citation

Franzia

Table
Dessert
Sparkling

Vermouth
Louis the Fifth
Private labels

*Also, any wine which says, "made and bottled in Rippon, California." All Franzia products have No. BW3654 on the label.

BUY

Italian Swiss Colony

Annie Green Springs
Bali Hai
Zapple
Sangrole
Inglenook
Lejon
Petri
Santa Fe
Mission Bell
Jacques Bonet
Beaulieu

Gambarelli
Davitto
Margo
Greystone
Cella
Parma
Vai Bros.
Betsy Ross
Italian Swiss Colony
Gambola

Christian Brothers

Christian Brothers

Mont La Salle

Paul Masson

Paul Masson

Almaden

Almaden

Le Domaine

Novitiate of Los Gatos

Novitiate



explotan a su satisfacción aprovechándose de la bondad de la gente humilde. Estos si son lobos rapaces vestidos de vejas; apollados por otros cuantos simbergüenzas también que se vanden con estos tipos ya sea por un favor cualquier, o por una caja de comida, y lo mas triste es que

hagan eso estando en un País como son los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica donde todo abunda. En cuanto a éstas personas se les aplica su mismo adagio.

Carlos Arroyo Z.,
Forest Grove

Low-Income to Benefit Most

Oregon's Tax Bonanza

The State of Oregon is literally giving away millions of dollars, and many eligible people may miss out on it.

For the first time, renters as well as property owners will be eligible for property tax refunds this January. Under the new Oregon tax refund program most Oregon residents will be getting extra cash back from Salem along with whatever income tax refunds they are entitled to. Here's how the program works.

Renters will get "rent certificates" from their landlords which will confirm the amount of rent paid for 1973. (If a landlord fails to provide the certificate, he can be fined \$50.) Seventeen percent of the total rent is considered "property tax." Homeowners must submit a copy of their property tax statement for 1973-74 (the one payable this winter).

Forms for the property tax refund will be sent out with state income tax forms and must be returned with the income tax forms, or they can be picked up in banks, post offices or the State Department of Revenue.

If you have a limited income and aren't required to file an income tax return, you still will get a refund. And property tax refunds will not reduce your grant if you're on welfare.

Renters and homeowners will be refunded their "property tax" or a "maximum refund" — whichever is smaller. The "maximum refund" table is designed to give the biggest refunds to those with the lowest incomes. But remember, there will be no refund if you don't file!

To calculate your property tax refund:

If you're a RENTER:

(a) Enter your total net here: _____
(12 x your monthly rent). Do not include cleaning deposits, rent paid in advance, etc.

Take 17% of that amount and enter it here: _____

(b) From the table below, enter the maximum refund for a "renter" with your level of income: _____

Your refund is the smaller amount between line (a) or (b).

If you're a HOMEOWNER:

(a) Enter your total property taxes here: _____

(Don't include special assessments for sewer, sidewalks, etc.)

(b) From the table below, enter the maximum refund for a "homeowner" with your level of income: _____

Your refund is the smaller amount between line (a) and (b)

For more information, or to be sent a form if you don't get one in the mail, call or write your local Department of Revenue Office.

Department of Revenue
1400 S.W. 5th
Portland, Oregon 97201
229-5116

Department of Revenue
OR 235 W. Main
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
648-7157

P.S.J.

Biblioteca de Pacific Lla Tiene 200 Libros de la Cultura Chicana

Chicanos en la universidad de Pacific hablaron con Charles Kemp, el encargado de la biblioteca en Pacific, de ordenar libros trantandoce de la Cultura Mexicana. El señor Kemp llenó las esperanzas de estos Chicanos en ordenando estos libros. La biblioteca ahorita tiene como 200 libros de la literatura Mexicana. Segun Kemp, la respuesta de los estudiantes Chicanos es muy buena porque han estado sacando estos libros para leerlos.

Kemp tambien les ha ayudado a los estudiantes Chicanos en contestando preguntas de los libros y tambien por verlos dejado que pusieran una exhibición en la biblioteca y hizo todo lo

posible en ayudarlos para esto aunque los estudiantes pusieron todo los materiales de la cultura Mexicana. El Señor Kemp tambien esta muy interesado en ordenar libros para todos los estudiantes de Pacific y que tienen interes especial de los movimientos presentes de las minorias.

Kemp tambien esta interesado en animar a los Chicanos que vengan a Pacific. El cre que algo se puede hacer para ayudarlos en financiarlos para que ellos puedan recibir una diploma. El dice que el quisiera saber de mas companias que hacen libros para encargar mas que se traten de las minorias.

A.R.P.

Pacific University's Library: 200 Books on Chicano Culture

The Chicanos at Pacific University talked to Charles Kemp, head of the Pacific University Library, about ordering some books dealing with Chicano culture. Mr. Kemp met the needs of these Chicanos by ordering a variety of books. The library now has around 200 books of Chicano literature. According to Kemp, the response of the students seems very good; they have been checking out the books.

Kemp also helped Chicanos last year, by letting them have a display at the library and arranging every-

thing for that display, although the students supplied all the items. Mr. Kemp is very interested in ordering books for the students at Pacific and has a special interest in books that have the current minority movements. Kemp is also interested in encouraging Chicanos to come to Pacific. He believes something could be done to help them financially to receive a degree. He says he would like to know of more publishing houses to order some more books dealing with minorities.

A.R.P.

Maximum Property Tax Refunds

If Total Household Income is		Maximum Refund		If Total Household Income is		Maximum Refund	
At Least	But Less Than	Owner	Renter	At Least	But Less Than	Owner	Renter
0	500	490	245	5,500	6,000	300	150
500	1,000	475	237	6,000	6,500	275	137
1,000	1,500	460	230	6,500	7,000	250	125
1,500	2,000	440	220	7,000	7,500	225	112
2,000	2,500	420	210	7,500	8,000	200	100
2,500	3,000	400	200	8,000	8,500	175	87
3,000	3,500	390	195	8,500	9,000	150	75
3,500	4,000	375	187	9,000	9,500	125	62
4,000	4,500	360	180	9,500	15,000	100	50
4,500	5,000	340	170	Over	15,000	0	0
5,000	5,500	320	160				



Hillsboro Store Seeks Donations

Cedar Chest Profits Senior Citizens

The Cedar Chest, a non-profit organization set up to help senior citizens of Washington County, is now located on 3rd Street in Hillsboro. This organization sells anything and everything the community will donate, with size being the only exception.

The Cedar Chest was set up to raise money to help support senior citizens programs and services. Most of the items they sell are either donated by the public or on consignment. The Cedar Chest sells handcrafted items such as jewelry, key chains, and candles, along with such consignment articles as shoes, clothing and linens.

The Cedar Chest has not made a lot of money yet as they have only been open a short time, but they have received a lot of donated articles. Help is still needed and if you have anything you would like to donate, or if you'd like to stop by, the Cedar Chest is located at 133 S. 3rd. The telephone number is 648-4838.



Photos and Story by Andy Gonzales



Dorothy Kreilung (left) and Marie Skille, both volunteers at The Cedar Chest.

