

The Rural Tribune

Volume 3, Number 4

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Gary Shirts, Director, Washington County Children's Services

On the losing end Child Care Cut

In an attempt to balance the Oregon State Children's Services Division budget, many parents will be forced to go on welfare and many children will lose quality child care.

Oregon's Children's Services Division (CSD), because of unforeseen increased caseloads, is running a deficit which by the end of the fiscal year would amount to \$1.6 million. The Oregon Constitution does not allow deficit spending. To compensate this budget, CSD and the public Welfare Department have activated a change of child care payments.

According to Gary Shirts, Director of Washington County CSD, this change was designed to have as small an effect as possible on recipients.

Indications are that, in reality, the effects will be disastrous to many.

As of February 15, 1975, CSD will no longer pay for child care for working parents receiving a supplemental welfare grant. Instead the parent will pay for the care; and beginning March 1, the Welfare Department will allow the cost of the care as a work expense.

Those working at low-income jobs are faced with paying the child care cost out of their pocket. For the period between February 15, and March 1, there is no allowance or compensation. The allowance for the month of March will not be computed until April 1, leaving the parent with a month and a half of care to pay out of their take home wages. For most of those affected, this is an impossibility.

The results of this change are immediately obvious. On a state-wide basis, in the first week after the change, 5% of the children have been withdrawn from care. West Tuality Day Care Center in Forest Grove, Washington County's only 4-C child care facility, has at least six families that will lose care. At the 4-C facility at Mt. Hood Community College, 19 of the 20 are being withdrawn.

Besides the harmful effect on children and working parents, there is also serious doubt that this method of handling the crisis will save the needed amount. In a statement released February 26, the Executive Directors Association of the Metro 4-C Council claim that the saving will only amount to about \$300,000.

There are also doubts about the legality of the action by CSD. Recipients were not notified in time for them to try to make adjustments, nor did they have any recourse to hearings on the matter.

The Metro 4-C Council has requested a public hearing. The date for this hearing had not yet been set at press time.

Bud Schmidt

"This is madness" Boats on Hagg Lake ?

On Wednesday, February 19, more than 250 people crowded into the hearing room of the county courthouse in Hillsboro to attend a public hearing conducted by the State Marine Board. The purpose of the hearing was to receive citizen input on the potential use of Hagg Lake, created by Scoggin Dam, by motorboaters. Testimony was given by about two dozen people, representing their own interests and the interests of various organizations. The hearing was conducted by Jim Hadley, director of the State Marine Board, who cautioned those present that that "this is not an adversary meeting," referring to the obvious conflict between those who felt that powerboats should be allowed on the lake and those who felt that powerboats should be prohibited.

The hearing was requested by the County Board of Commissioners, who have recommended that powerboats be allowed on the lake in designated areas for a one year period, at the end of which time, data regarding the possibility of pollution of the water would be collected to determine if there was any damaging effect.

Roger Blair, representing the Parks and Recreation Department, pointed out that greatest use of the lake would come at a time when the water was at the lowest level. Size of the lake would be approximately 1/3 mile to 3/4 mile wide and 2 1/2 miles long. He noted the conflict between recreational uses and the primary purpose of the lake, providing water for public and industrial use, questioning the use of powerboats which could endanger the water supply. The Park and Recreation Advisory Board has recommended that no gasoline powered boating be allowed.

Testimony favoring powerboating followed. One proponent admitted that there are "a few bad apples" but said he felt that waterskiing was "a good sport." Hadley added that there were 8,206 registered boats in the county, the fourth largest number per county in the state. Another person in favor of powerboats said there were "a few oddballs," and added that he felt swimmers have no business being in the lake where boats are.

One person, who identified himself as a "senior citizen and former scout troop leader" told the audience of un-

pleasant experiences at Detroit Lake, and warned that Hagg Lake would soon turn into a race track for boats. He told of the good fishing that existed at Detroit Lake before the boats "took over." He added that he himself had two motorboats, which he would never consider using on a lake as small as Hagg Lake. He urged the Marine Board to prohibit boats—"teach the kids to row and let them fish."

The most technical and researched testimony was given by Alida Carter, a 30 year resident of the area. She questioned justification of motorboat use when it has not been proven that the emission of unburned gasoline into the lake, which is virtually unavoidable, will not pollute the water. She related that lead pollution from the gas accumulates in bone tissue and in the soil. Of the 1 billion gallons of gasoline used in this country by motorboats in 1970, over 160 million gallons of that gas went into water. Due to the length of her report, Ms. Carter was asked to stop and turn in her report to the Marine Board for "serious consideration."

Her testimony was followed by that of Ed Simms, representing the American Power Boat Association, which has 17,000 members. He agreed there should be restrictions on use of motor boats. For example, "There should be no more than 6 boat races per year" on the lake. Boat races are good fund raisers, he told the audience.

Other persons testifying noted that the lake was too small for motorboats, the need for conserving energy and resources and the dangers of the winding road used for access. "This is madness," stated one witness, a long time resident of the area, who asked whatever happened to the promise of a bird refuge. "Power boats will damage and make a fraud of everything promised by the dam, and the lake will be adversely affected by the interests of a single group."

This reporter presented two petitions to the Marine Board on behalf of residents who live in the area of Hagg Lake. One petition said that powerboats should be

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At the CAO-sponsored Flea Market

Flea Market

Come to the Community Action Flea Market in Gaston! Located in the Gaston Community Center, the flea market is open every Sunday from 10:00 to 6:00 and every Monday from 11:00 to 7:00. The market provides a place to sell and buy useful, new and used goods.

A \$2.00 fee is charged to have a table at the flea market. There is no admission charge for shoppers.

If you want to know more about the flea market, call James at 648-6646.

Community Action will be having a series of meetings during the month of March to hear from people who are interested in our programs. We will be talking about how we should plan our efforts for next year.

Inside the *Rural Tribune* this month you will find a report on the present state of the programs run by the CAO plus some suggestions for thinking about next year.

The meetings listed below will be attended by members of the Community Action staff and Board of Directors. Come to the meeting in your area and talk to us about the programs.

All meetings are at 7:30 P.M. and childcare will be provided.

Forest Grove, Gaston. Tuesday, March 18th. Forest Grove Christian Church, 2231 19th, Forest Grove.

Banks and the West County. Wednesday, March 19th. Banks High School, Rm. 5.

Beaverton, Metzger. Monday, March 24th. Community Church of Cedar Hills, 11695 S.W. Park Way.

Tigard, Sherwood and Tualatin. Tuesday, March 25th. Tualatin Community Center, 8536 Tualatin Rd., Tualatin.

Hillsboro, Cornelius and North Plains. Thursday, March 27th. North Plains Senior Center, Commercial St., North Plains.

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

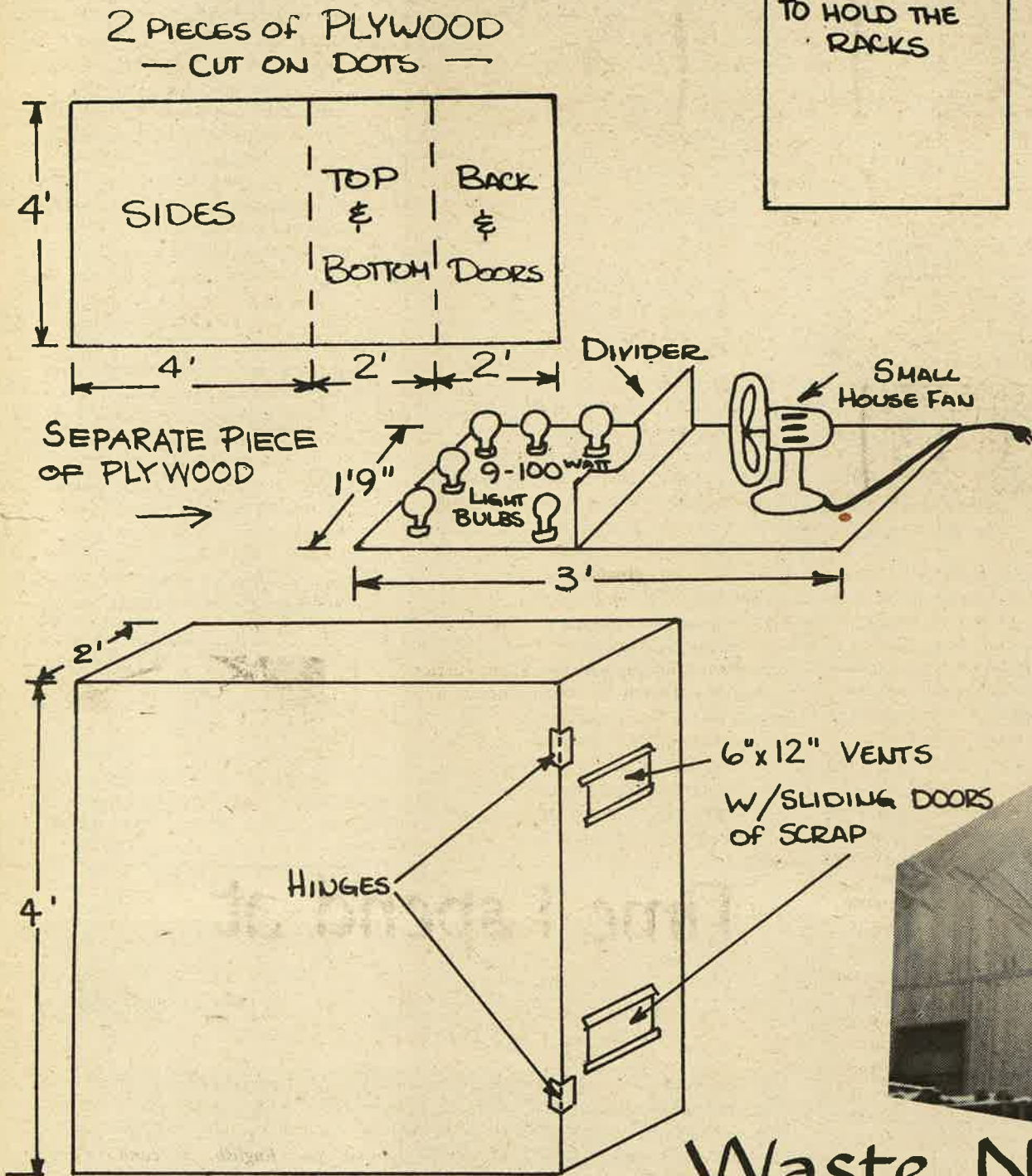
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Low Prices, Good Food Home-dried Food

Because it can be done inexpensively with food grown in a home garden or harvested through the Co-Op Canning Project, drying foods for preservation is of the utmost importance to low-income people. Reliance during the winter on expensive, store-bought canned and frozen food can be eliminated almost entirely.

Below is a diagram of the type of dryer used by Glen Simmons, requested by our readers. We are also listing some sources for other driers and methods. Some of these books will not only give how, but a lot of why in the area of home food preservation.



Boats?

allowed—3 residents signed. The other petition was against powerboating—28, or 87.5% of the local residents queried, had signed it. Everyone I talked to in the area was extremely concerned about the use of power boats and many questioned the integrity of the county in allowing residents from outside the local area to lower the quality of their rural environment. The most common concerns were noise pollution and safety hazards. The effects on water quality, fishing and wildlife were also questioned by the local residents. Many people expressed the feeling that things were "out of their control," that citizens were "second" to the revenue the lake might generate. All were hopeful that the petition would be recognized as an expression of their concern for government's failure to care about those who will be most affected by its recommendations.

The question of a return of \$100,000 from the Marine Board to the county if motorboats are allowed on the lake was raised. That witness also asked the Marine Board what low income people could offer in balance to keep the boats off. The answer was neither complete nor clear, although Hadley mentioned that any such funds would be used for boat facilities only.

For low income people, very few of whom are motorboat owners, the use of the lake will be even more limited if motorboats are allowed. While very little can be said in favor of high powered and noisy boats leaving unburned gasoline in drinking and irrigation water, much can be said in favor of canoes, rowboats, sailboats and rubber rafts which leave no trace of their presence. And for the local residents around Hagg Lake, many of whom are low income, the future looks relatively bleak. They are faced with traffic and noise from visitors who neither live in the area, nor ultimately care about the disruption of a serene environment. This reporter can only hope that at last a precedent will be set, with the establishment of a tranquil park that is accessible to those who are not able to venture into the wilderness.

(Individuals who wish to make their feelings and recommendations known are urged to write Oregon State Marine Board, 3000 Market St. N.E. #505, Salem, Oregon 97210. Final decision regarding use of Hagg Lake will be made this month.)

Judy Schilling



The hand-built house

Waste Not "Lots of Love and Hard Work"

This is not even a start on a complete list of books about preserving and storing food. We only list these books to give examples of useful titles. A quick look around a good bookstore would reveal many more works on the subject.

Dry It—You'll Like It! by Gen Macmaniman, a small book (68pp.) about dehydrating food, including recipes and detailed plans for building your own food dryer. Paperback, published by Living Foods Dehydrators, P.O. box 546, Fall City, Washington, 98024, \$3.95.

Stocking Up, How to Preserve the Foods You Grow Naturally, by the Editors of Organic Gardening and Farming. 350 pages on how to dry, can, pickle and smoke food. Includes information on making cheese. Plans for food dryers and smokehouses. Hardcover, published by Rodale Press, \$8.95.

Homesteaders Handbook, by Israel and Slay. A guide to raising, preserving and storing food you grow yourself. Includes a small plan for a dehydrator and a large chart of drying times. Includes sections on gardening and raising poultry and other livestock. Paperback, \$3.50.

Living the Good Life, by Helen and Scott Nearing. A step by step progression by a couple in their 50's from New York City to a self-sufficient homestead in Vermont. Paperback, from Schocken Press, \$1.95.



Splitting cedar shakes

When Chuck and Jan moved to Oregon about five years ago they wanted to get away from the Los Angeles smog and crowds. They found a piece of land for sale in the northwest mountains of Washington County, almost 2,000 feet high and over 1/2 mile from a county maintained road.

That first summer they lived in a tent and a VW van and built a log cabin from the trees pushed aside for the private road into this area of 10 to 15 acre tracts. Chuck estimates the cost of the cabin at

\$50.00. They bought used windows and second-hand everything they could: a practice continued in their new house. Jan and her mother (on a visit from California) picked up a truckload of oak flooring for under \$50.00, they bought large storm windows from a salvage yard in Portland and used second-hand brick for their chimney.

Chuck emphasizes using the WASTE created by our "everything must be new" society. For the most part they have lived and built from this waste. They have sold firewood and cedar shingles. Chuck taught himself the art of splitting the shingles: Easy to do, but seldom done.

A quick examination of logging methods in this area gives some indication of the amount of this waste. In a "clear cut" operation, the land is completely stripped by the loggers to get the millable timber, leaving all the cedar, alder, maple and smaller fir in "slash piles." These slash piles are later burned by the logging companies, a cause of many of Oregon's forest fires. Yet permits to salvage this material on company land are hard to obtain and/or very costly. Many people are legally outlaws because they put this waste to productive use.

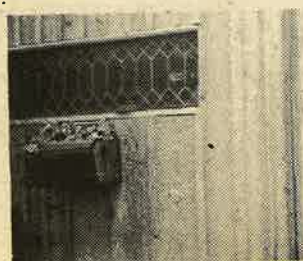
Much of Chuck and Jan's house and living has come from this waste, with a fro, an axe, a chain saw and an Alaskan mill, they have hewed a home, a home they own because of an important aspect of the land buying contract. As each acre price is paid, they receive title to an acre.

BJS



Inside Chuck and Jan's house.

Photos by Don Patch



Youth Manpower Program

The Youth Manpower Program, located at 655 E. Baseline in Hillsboro, has been operating for the past four months to place low-income youths and wards-of-the-court in full-time and after school jobs.

Steve Phinney, Director of the Youth Program for Washington and Multnomah Counties points out that the Manpower Program, with its increased funding and more extensive services successfully replaced the Neighborhood Youth Corps. "We spent a good deal of time trying to locate and pick up in our program all the NYC youth who needed our services," says Phinney. Using the NYC lists and recruiting new clients, the Youth Program has filled 50 full-time, out of school job slots and 140 in-school, part-time jobs. Phinney predicts that his program will have 200 youths working part-time and going to school part-time by the end of next month.

The Youth Program is designed to serve 14 to 21 year olds, but the prime emphasis is on the 16 to 17 year old group. The highest priority is placed on serving youths who have left high school without graduating, since their barriers to employment are the greatest of any group.

At the present time the Youth Program has 25 positions which are funded on a full-time basis by the federal Manpower Program. These slots are designed individually for the people who fill them. They are trainee situations which might include on-the-job work experience, vocational education, and further schooling in English as a second language or GED courses. The clients also receive a range of support services such as child care and transportation to help them to stay in the program.

The work sites in which the clients are placed are designed around their interests and future career goals. They include such placements as the public works department of the county and the heavy equipment motor pool of the national guard.

The work experience placements of the in-school clients are tied in with the public school's career education. A student might design a vocational education program around a "cluster" of courses such as "metals" including welding and metal work. Then the student would work part-time in a field close to that "cluster." The program would lead to placement in a vocational school which the Youth Program would either finance directly or indirectly through the school's financial aid program.

Mr. Phinney is particularly pleased with the way in which the Youth Program is working closely with the public schools. The Program now includes liaison people in all the local high schools who work on class schedules and program designs for students in Manpower. And the program also includes several work sites in the school systems in areas outside the traditional placement as a teacher's aide.



Lina Garcia Seabold

Salaries for in-school clients are paid directly by Youth Manpower at the rate of \$2.10 per hour. There is no waiting list for high schools outside of Hillsboro.

Mr. Phinney points out that job placement is not necessarily the primary emphasis of his program. "We are looking to remove job barriers. We are looking at the long-range development of the young people in the program." The Youth Program tries to build self confidence and self-images, to validate the clients' aspirations by improving their abilities. Phinney says, "We want there to be very little question about whether or not a youth will make it on the job when a referral is finally made. We don't want to refer anyone to a fat job just in order to make a referral and then have the person hurt by failure. I think that most employers appreciate and understand that position." This approach is carried out by an emphasis on giving clients extensive follow-up service when they leave the program in order to try to assure that they will hold their jobs.



George Longden

The Youth Program philosophy carries over into the in-school part of the program. The shift from the NYC program has meant the goal is no longer to simply give students money and get them working. The emphasis is now to try to align their career goals and job placement training. The client-to-counsellor ratio has also been drastically reduced. In NYC days it was about 90 students for each counsellor. Now it is a maximum of 45 to one. And there is the expectation of better delivery of all follow-up and counselling services. For instance, additional people-power has meant that planning has already begun for the summer program, rather than the last-minute rush of years past.

Mr. Phinney says, "I feel that we have a very dedicated and competent staff. They are experienced in serving youth, and are broadly familiar with the local community." Three of the staff are Spanish-speaking. There are three full-time counsellors, George Longden, Lina Garcia Seabold, and Jeannine Shute, and



Jeannine Shute



Steve Phinney

a half-time intake counsellor who deals with walk-in clients. The counsellors deal with the County in terms of geographic areas, West County, East County, and Hillsboro. This system is geared to give the counselors continuous contact with the local school districts. Steve Phinney, himself, is a veteran of ten years with the NYC out-of-school program, and of four years in Washington County.

"We are in business to serve youth; to give people a chance to act responsibly and to get the kind of things they want," says Phinney. "There is really no way to compute the impact of a program such as ours on the reduction of youth crime and a lower drop-out rate from schools, but you've got to believe that we help."

Finally, Phinney points that 80% of the program's funding goes into client salaries and, thus, directly into the economy of the county. This amounts to the tidy sum of \$96,000. For the month of December, 61% of the Youth Program's clients were Chicanos which gives the program an opportunity to make an impact on the County's minority community.

DHM

County Library?

A Library Consortium in Washington County has applied for a \$70,000 grant to the Federal Library Service and Construction Act for a pilot project.

The project will implement a county-wide book-by-mail service, study the possibility of a mobile library unit and promote a step-by-step movement toward a full service county-wide library.

The grant request is the result of a \$12,000 study made by Ms. Phyllis Dalton of Sacramento, California. If granted, an approximate 15,000 paperback volumes will be purchased and listed in a catalog. The catalog will be made available to all residents outside present library service. The grant will also examine the possibility of opening "store front" operations in the rural areas of Washington County. These would hopefully operate with volunteer help and with very limited processing of books. In the study is consideration of opening with enlargement a high school library (Gaston) and the installment of small floating collections in public places (Timber Post Office) maintained by volunteers for several hours a week.

In the future is a full county system and a cooperative merger of Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties library systems.

BJS



Time I spend at Welfare, and Why

Raul Cantu is a worker for the Translator's Bureau which operates out of the Community Action office. Often Raul goes to public agencies with people who speak only Spanish, or very little English. He helps them to deal with a system which they often do not understand and which, because they do not speak English, they cannot find out about.

The Translator's Bureau was set up several months ago to provide impartial, low-cost service to Spanish-speaking people in the County. The Bureau wanted to support its workers through contracts with public agencies such as Welfare. Almost no agencies would sign a contract guaranteeing that their clients would have translation services. The agencies preferred to continue to use the time of public-spirited Chicanos who will not turn down sisters and brothers who need their help.

The District Attorney's Office and the Sheriff's Office have not signed contracts for services, although grave questions arise about the right to impartial translation services by people who are in contact with law officers:

Welfare has not signed a contract; and Raul's article describes what he does at Welfare and how he feels about the problem of lack of translation services.

Sometimes I go from 9 o'clock to maybe 3 or 4 in the afternoon. One time I went over with 6 recipients to help them get their food stamps. I went in about 9 o'clock and was there till about 3 o'clock. About 1:30 one of the recipients was called in and he was told that he was going to get a certain amount of food stamps free for that month.

Then about 10 minutes later another recipient was called in and he was told the same thing also. So I asked the intaker if she was going to tell the rest of the recipients the same thing and she said yes. So, I asked her if she could call the rest of the recipients all at one time so that it would be faster. So she did and it saved her some time, and me too.

Then when there is a recipient who doesn't understand or speak English and doesn't have an appointment he is considered as a walk-in. If he is a sit-in, he has to be there from 8 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon or until he gets called. And sometimes he doesn't get called in at all. So the translator has to be there with him all day to see if he gets called in or not.

When welfare hears a Chicano recipient who speaks a little English, they assume he can understand the English language.

So they send him in to an intaker without a translator and they start asking him questions. And the recipient, being very limited in their English language, feels very confused and very uncomfortable agreeing and answering questions he doesn't understand. If he had a translator with him he would feel more comfortable. The Spanish speaking people they have at welfare are not translators and they present being pulled out of their job to translate. So there is a lack of interest. As a result, they do a poor job.

Lack of communication causes unnecessary waiting because of trips recipients have to take after they have seen the intaker. They do not fully understand what statements and receipts they must have, causing them delays in getting their grant.

Waiting in the Welfare office for hours is unnecessary just to give a statement or receipt to the receptionist, because of lack of communication due to not speaking English. A person went there to give a paper to his intaker and because of lack of communication, he waited there from 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

Raul Cantu

Community Action

On the next two pages you will find a report on the present state of Community Action. This has been prepared, in part, to act as an aid in the planning process for next year's Community Action work plan. In other words, Community Action would like for you to take a look at what we are doing now, and to use this information to help us plan for what we will do in the future.

How we are planning

What we are doing,

Community Action invites you to help plan for the future of the agency. In thinking about what Community Action does and what it could do better, we have tried to determine some general areas of need which we presently see ourselves affecting. These are:

- Youth/children
- Communication
- Income/economic
- Housing
- Emergency assistance
- Discrimination
- Food and nutrition
- Legal
- Health
- Consumer
- Education
- Seniors

The staff of Community Action has tried to arrange these groups in a ranking order. We have considered both money spent to achieve goals and the staff time and energy which is used on projects. Obviously, these need groupings might take in more than one of our projects: for example, the Emergency Shelter Home might fit under either "housing" or "emergency aid." And opinions within our own staff varied widely in trying to think about where our priorities lie. This is the ranking which we finally came up with. (When considering money spent on programs, refer to the graphs below for figures.)

1. Youth/children. This category ranked first because of the Head Start Program which operates out of the CAO office and for which Community Action is responsible. The money which is spent to run the Head Start Program, which provides an educationally oriented child development program to 60 four and five year-olds from low-income families,

does not come from the CSA grant which keeps CAO going. Head Start employs 10 staff people and two VISTAs. In this need grouping, Community Action also has two youth advocates who are serving as VISTAs and working with young people in the Forest Grove and Tualatin areas.

2. Communication. This area includes the budget for the Rural Awareness Project, and the efforts of its four staff members and its Manpower trainees.

3. Income/economic. Almost the entire Advocate Program is involved with working in this area. But included here is also Jerry Rhoads, our staff accountant, who works on giving income tax advice and coordinating expenditures for programs.

4. Housing. Here we have the efforts of the Housing Advocate, the Home Maintenance Project, the Emergency Shelter Home, organized tenant groups, and the Winterization Program.

5. Emergency services. Including referral services of our office staff, and the grants for emergency fuel, food, and shelter.

6. Discrimination. The efforts of the Discrimination Advocate, the Translator's Bureau plus the production of bilingual news media.

7. Food and nutrition. The Canning Project and the efforts of the office staff and the Deputy Director on organizing the NEEDS Council.

8. Legal. This includes the grant to Legal Services in the County.

9. Health. The Health Advocate.

10. Consumer. The Consumer Advocate.

11. Education. The Education Advocate.

12. Seniors. Advocate Smitty Smith and we provide the phone service to Grandma's Corner.

Several considerations beyond simply meeting the needs of the people we serve determine the need areas around which we organize the efforts of Community Action. To direct staff energies in meeting a need, we must first have a small group of people, perhaps as few as three or four, who are faced with a related problem or interest, and who are able to volunteer their help in meeting the need.

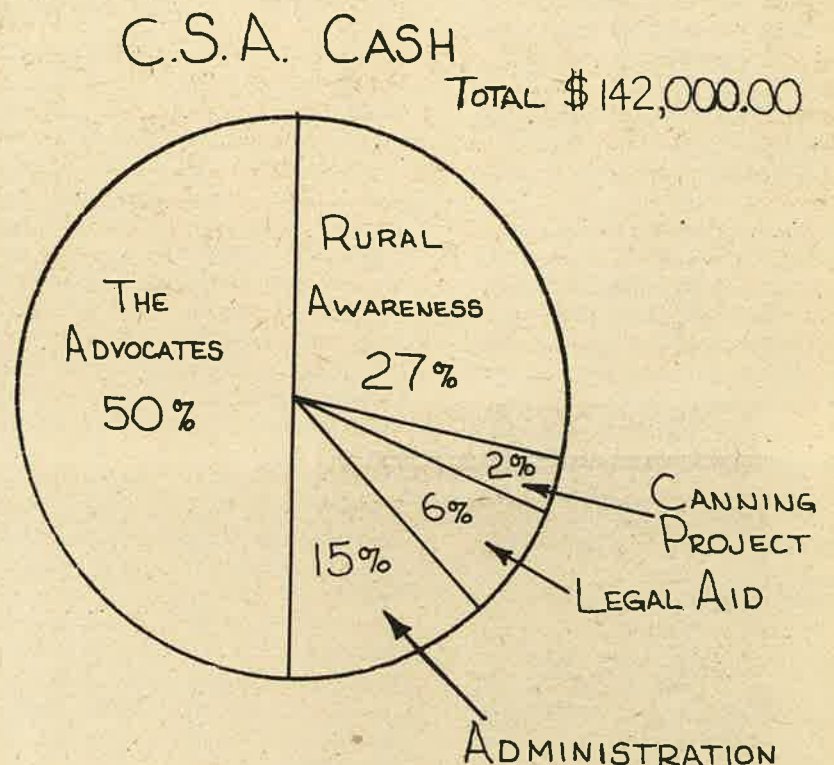
Community Action also considers if there are any existing resources, programs or dollars which we may draw upon in

the community or at the state or federal levels.

We also acknowledge that to solve the problems of the poor in Washington County has sometimes required a change in local attitudes or procedures. So, we try to measure in advance how receptive the total community will be to a new program, and how effectively we will be able to develop a receptive climate.

Finally, in planning a new program in a need area, we try to measure in advance the amount of time that must be invested, whether it might be a few months or several years of commitment.

The OEO-CSA grant, which makes possible the presence of Community Action in Washington County, should be looked at as a core of resources which can attract funds from a variety of other sources to increase efforts to serve and organize the poverty community.



The Head Advocate Talks

The following is an interview with Jerralynn Ness, the Director of the Advocates Program and supervisor of Washington County VISTA workers.

Question: In what direction is the Advocate Program developing?

Jerralynn: We would like to avoid becoming simply the providers of direct services, which usually means emergency services like fuel and food. Providing services and hearing about what people need is certainly necessary to our program because the Advocates need to identify and learn about the problems people have.

I would like to see the Advocates spend about 50% of their time giving emergency services and about 50% of their time in organizing projects and community groups which can actually put an end to the problems themselves.

Of course the economic situation in America will play a part in determining what the Advocates can do. As the economy gets worse, basic survival will become more and more difficult for more people. And when peoples' energy is tied up in surviving, community organizing can become pretty difficult.

For instance, the Shelter Home, winterization, and emergency food and fuel, as well as programs like the Flea Market all help people in a purely economic way. When our energy goes into projects like these, the broader, issue-oriented organiz-

ing gets held in the background.

The Advocates want to set up projects which can survive on their own and don't rely entirely on the work of one individual or agency. We would like to set up community projects that the community could absorb as their own.

Question: The Advocates Program has had the emergency fuel and food money sort of come out of the blue. Is your job becoming simply feeding the hungry as this money becomes available?



Susan Storli, CAO Office Manager

Jerralynn: Well, we wanted to use this money to do more than simply feed people. We saw the grant as a chance to set up a county-wide emergency resources assistance program. By using these funds

to bring together all of the social service agencies in the county, we hoped to build coordination and communication between the people who control these scarce resources. You could really see the benefits of efforts like this in areas like transportation where each agency has its own vehicles but often needs to use a vehicle which another agency might have sitting idle.

And then you have a situation like our Emergency Fuel Program where 90% of the money was given to welfare clients. Community Action's clients, who are not necessarily on welfare, got very little assistance.

The working poor gets hurt very badly by a system which does not communicate well. People on welfare and food stamps are automatically eligible for and use up the scarce resources, while people who are working but still below the poverty line have to wait and get left out.

One thing that building a communication system would do is to establish how much the welfare system should be able to do and how much it actually does do, where it fails. We need a system of keeping records among all the agencies which would show how much of their energy and resources goes to serving people who should receive care from welfare. Then people could be referred to welfare for

service. And pressure could be brought on the legislature to keep up with the public need.

Right now, we have a crying need to monitor the bills which will be before the Oregon legislative committees which will affect the poverty community. And we



CAO Director, Carla Johnson

need to organize people to push for the kind of laws which will help poor people. But, right now, the Advocates don't have the necessary time to do that job, as they are consumed with helping poor people get through their immediate emergencies.