

The Rural Tribune

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Housing Planned For Local Farmworkers

After all the years of exploitation, of very low wages, poor living conditions and poor working conditions, The Rural Tribune is happy to say that there is at least one farmer who is supporting changes for the good of the Chicano people of Washington County.

Mr. Lloyd Duyck is the farmer who is helping change living conditions for farmworkers in this county. Mr. Duyck has lived on the outskirts of the city of Cornelius for 17 years. His 1500-acre farm has been in operation since 1958.

Mr. Duyck presently has two labor camps. One is located just off the highway coming to Cornelius from Forest Grove. The other camp is also located about 1-1/2 miles from Cornelius.

Mr. Duyck has met with various organizations in Washington County, including Community Action, Centro Cultural and Oregon Rural Opportunities, to increase awareness as well as input. The reason for this meeting with the agencies was for the purpose of getting community support for building his permanent farm labor housing. The proposed building site for the farm labor housing is along 10th avenue on the south side of the city of Cornelius.

Duyck is planning to build this permanent farm labor housing in the fall or early part of this winter.

On February 25th, in a meeting with Mr. Duyck, we asked him if he thought there were going to be any problems as far as the building was concerned. At that time he mentioned that the only problem he was aware of was changing the zoning, because at the present time this property is located outside of the city limits. What he has to do is get the present zoning changed, to then be within the Cornelius city limits.

The Rural Tribune spoke to Mr. Duyck at the time of this writing and he said "I have already submitted an application form for getting the zoning changed and I will be going in to talk with the city planning commission towards the end of this month."

Mr. Duyck mentioned he wants to build about six or eight, three-bedroom homes for the people that work for him each year. He says he wants to do this because he is ready to start harvesting and working in the crops year round and he said in order to do this, "I will have to keep the people working for me happy, and that is why I'm doing this."

Hopefully, the requirements can be met, and building can begin this fall.

Alma Rosa Perez



Despues de tantos años de explotacion, bajo sueldos, pobres condiciones de vivir y de trabajar, El Rural Tribune estan contentos que hay un ranchero que esta soportando los cambios para el mejoramiento de la gente Chicana de este condado de Washington.

El Sr. Lloyd Duyck es el Ranchero que esta ayudando cambiar las condiciones de vivir para los trabajadores. El Señor Duyck ha vivido en el pueblo de Cornelius por diez y siete años. Su tierra de 1550 acres ha estado en operación desde 1958.

Sr. Duyck al presente tiene dos campos de labor. Uno localizado al lado de la carretera llegando a Cornelius de Forest Grove. El otro campo esta localizado 1-1/2 millas de Cornelius.

Sr. Duyck se ha juntado con varias organizaciones en el condado de Washington, incluyendo Community Action, Centro Cultural y Oregon Rural Opportunities, para dejar saber a la comunidad. Las razones por juntandose con estas agencias fue para recibir soporte de la comunidad para construir casas permanentes para trabajadores. El sitio para el edificio de casas de labores corre por la avenida 10th al lado sur de la ciudad de Cornelius.

Sr. Duyck tiene planes para construir estas casas en el otoño o al empezar del invierno.

El 25 de Febrero se llevo acabo una junta con el Sr. Duyck y se le pregunto si alcanzo iba haber problemas con la construccion del edificio. A ese tiempo el menciono que habia nada mas una problema consciente, que era el cambio de zonas, porque al tiempo presente esta propiedad esta localizada afuera de la ciudad. Lo que tendra que hacer es cambiar la zona presente para que este dentro la linea de Cornelius.

El Rural Tribune habló con el Sr. Duyck cuando se escribio este articulo y el nos notifico que ya habia submetidola applicacion para cambiar la zona y ira con la commission de la ciudad los fines de este mes.

Sr. Duyck menciono que va a construir como seis o ocho casas, con tres recamaras, para la gente que trabaja con el cada año. Dice que quiere hacer esto, porque ya empezó la cosecha y trabajaran el año intero, y dice para hacer esto "tengo que tener a mi gente conformes y por eso estoy haciendo esto."

Ojala y los requisitos sean pasados y construccion empieze este otoño.

Alma Rosa Perez

Community Discusses Needs



Photo by Paul Alexander

Over 130 persons gathered at Hillsboro City Hall April 5th, to give their ideas for next years programs to WCCAO Board members. Many areas of need were brought to the attention of the Board including: Help to slow learners in High School; Emergency and preventative Dental care; More help for Welfare problems; Need for low-income housing; Drivers education for Spanish speaking people; Adult education aid; A youth center for Spanish speaking children; as well as many others.

Those attending had the opportunity to see, through a video tape presentation, produced

by Carol Woods, WCCAO's programs, and the feelings of clients and staff towards those programs. The one half hour tape set the stage for the exchange of ideas and discussion on how WCCAO's current projects could be improved.

The next event in the refunding process is scheduled for April 21st, 5:30 p.m. at Hillsboro City Hall. This meeting time is for board members and residents to look at and discuss the first draft of the annual program. You are invited to follow along with the board during staffs presentation. Questions are welcome.

More photographs of the April 5th public meeting are on page 3.

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THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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Letters to the Editor

Park Opposed

To the Editor:

Re: Proposed Banks-Vernonia State Linear Park

The property owners along the old Burlington Northern railroad right-of-way would like to express our feelings to your readers. If they are not aware of the above proposed park (a strip of property 60 feet wide and 16 miles long), we feel that it is to their best interests that they are made aware.

The State of Oregon feels that this park, which runs through prime timber and farm land as well as front and back yards of private property owners, is a park that we cannot do without, in fact, to such an extent that they did not make a personal effort to contact the individual property owners who live along it. They have forced some of the owners to seek legal aid because of the reversionary clauses in several of the deeds. They have ignored a petition of over 500 local residents who do not want the peace and beauty of the Vernonia-Banks area marred with a state park.

This can all be taken as the effect of state bureaucracy on the "little guy." Most of us are all too familiar with this type of treatment, but are most of your readers aware of how this park and other state parks are being financed? Mr. Dave Talbot, head of the Parks Division of the State Highway Department, met with interested property owners and informed us that state parks are financed by federal aid, park user fees, camper and trailer registration fees and gas taxes. The surprising part of this is that 45-47 per cent of the full financing is done by our gas tax monies!

Unfortunately, ours is a "unique" state because the Parks and Recreation Division is a constituent of the State Highway Department. Obviously for financial reasons. We property owners who are opposed to this park feel that the State of Oregon does NOT need another park to manage (the maintenance budget for parks was cut in the last biennium and the price of vandalism has risen \$4,000 from the previous biennium). We would prefer that our gas tax monies be applied where it counts - on our state highways. It is sad to think of all those Oregonians footing the bill who will never use the park.

Your readers would be of an immense assistance if they would express their concern to this gross inadequacy in our state bureaucracy by writing their legislators and the State Highway Department.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Leonard Schmidlin
Vernonia

Commissioner Supports Mechanics Co-op

To The Editor

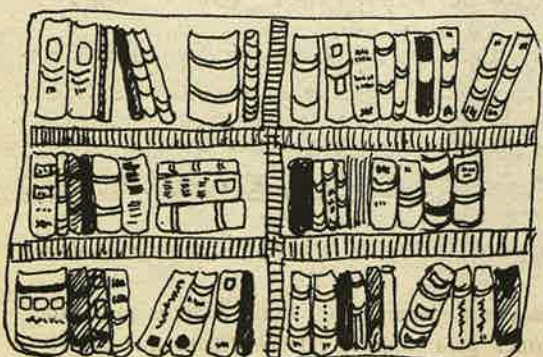
Just last week as I was creeping down the street in my misfiring auto I thought, "Why don't some of the social service agencies or an enterprising entrepreneur have a rental garage like the one at Ft. Eustis?"

Then today I saw your article in the February Rural Tribune (Cut The Cost of Car Maintenance), and knew I must respond. The garage I had experience with in 1967 was subsidized by the Army Post Exchange at Ft. Eustis, Virginia. It provided, as I remember, work bays on an appointment basis at an hourly rate just sufficient to cover management and free use of all necessary tools. Auto parts and supplies were sold at 10 per cent over cost.

I would certainly use such a facility in this area as I know how to do minor repairs and maintenance but have no tools or place to work. I can't respond as to the advisability of having a mechanic available.

If there is anything that I can do as an individual or as a County Commissioner to aid the establishment of a viable rental garage, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Michael Shepherd



Bombs or Human Needs?

To the Editor:

We are writing to inform you of our plans for a symposium on: "Human Needs and Military Spending", to be held April 17 at PCC's Cascade campus.

As you may know, President Ford's budget proposal for fiscal year 1977 contains what would be the largest package of military expenditures in U.S. history: \$ 112.7 billion (an increase of \$ 9.9 billion from 1976). The Pentagon is also advocating automatic military budget increases which would expand the defense budget to \$141 billion by 1981. At the same time, the president is asking congress for significant reductions in social programs such as outlays for Medicare, school lunches, education and food stamps.

Here are some specific examples of proposed cuts in needed social programs juxtaposed against some of the weapons systems which will be on the increase in the FY '77 budget:

Head Start programs reduced \$20 million to \$434 million.

Six AWAX surveillance aircraft increased \$120 million to \$584 million.

Maternal and child health services reduced \$112 million to \$210 million.

Three B-1 bombers increased \$871 million to \$1.532 BILLION. (The final life cycle costs of the B-1 will run \$92 billion!)

Legal services for the poor reduced \$8 million to \$80 million.

Strike cruiser - nuclear powered, increased \$188 million to \$203 million.

Soil Conservation Service reduced \$26 million to \$402 million.

Sixteen F-16 air combat fighters, increased \$404 million to \$620 million.

General mental health centers reduced \$88 million to \$131 million.

Army XM-1 tank system increased \$89 million to \$141 million.

Cancer research, reduced \$55 million to \$688 million.

One hundred A-10 attack aircraft, increased \$141 million to \$617 million.

The Amount proposed to authorize for FY '77 for one Trident submarine, 80 missiles, and related research (\$2,933 million) is greater than the amount to run the Congress, the Judiciary, the Executive Office of the President and the State Department combined for the same fiscal year!

We question whether this level of military spending is necessary or even conducive to national security. We wonder why at a time of easing tensions military programs must be increased, and why domestic programs decreased though millions are without jobs, nutritious food, good health care, adequate housing, and other necessities of life.

It is a more appropriate time than ever before for a serious public debate on priorities for our nation. In the interest of furthering such dialogue, the American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring a one-day forum on Human Needs and Military Spending. We hope that a broad range of other organizations and individuals who share this concern will unite with us in this project.

If you have questions or comments, please call me at 235-8954. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours,
Terry SoRelle



Workbook/cpf

Bicentennial Comment

To The Editor

I serve as the secretary to the Washington County American Revolution Bicentennial Committee. At their March 24, 1976 meeting I was requested to contact you regarding an article in the March, 1976 issue of The Rural Tribune relating to the effort Cherry Grove citizens are making to publish a community history. The Washington County American Revolution Bicentennial Committee is very appreciative of your efforts to publicize this worthy project and at the same time promote an awareness that the true spirit of this country's Bicentennial celebration is to be found at the community level.

We have had very positive response from your article with one minor exception. The text of a portion of the article referring to Bicentennial matching grant funds can be interpreted to mean that cash contributions will for a certainty be matched by federal funds. The reality is that all projects must compete for a finite amount of funding and are judged on individual merit.

Again, thank you for your efforts which have been of material assistance in publicizing Washington County's participation in the nation's Bicentennial.

Sincerely,
Brent Lambert, Director
Washington County Museum

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Jobs, Enrollment Open In Day Care

The Washington County Child Development Commission, a coalition of agencies and individuals in Washington County interested in Meeting the needs of children, is coordinating the development of day care programs for youngsters, ages 6 weeks to 5 years, of migrants, seasonal farm workers and low income people employed in agricultural work this summer. This program coordinated by Ann McEvoy will be operating in conjunction with the Title 1M program for older children, directed by Jose Garcia.

The program will conduct a pre training workshop the week of May 31- June 4, and will, depending on funding, open its doors for care on June 7. Persons interested in enrolling their children should call the Commission at 648-8951, and arrange to pre register their children, if possible.

There will be many positions open in this program. Job descriptions and applications may be obtained at the following locations:

Washington County Community Action Org.
546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro

Centro Cultural
110 N. Adair, Cornelius

Washington County Adult Manpower Office
451 S. 1st. Suite 100, Hillsboro

Oregon State Employment Office
299 S. 1st., Hillsboro



Harriet Clingman (Far right), WCCAO Board member, representing the low-income, talks with two participants interested in Senior Programs.



Communication between WCCAO and the community is of utmost importance. The Public meeting April 5th, gave interested residents a chance to talk with Board members and staff about current and future programs.



Claudia Johnston, WCCAO Executive Director, welcomed the people who came to take part in Community Action's refunding process.

NEEDS DISCUSSED

Continued from page 1



Many areas of need were brought to the attention of the board including Drivers education and a Youth center for Spanish speaking persons.



Jack Wills, WCCAO Board member, representing the private sector, was on hand to discuss the ideas and suggestions for program improvements.

NOW Asks FCC To Reconsider KOIN Approval

The Portland Chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) is petitioning the FCC to reconsider its decision to renew KOIN-TV's license for operation. KOIN is operated by Mount Hood Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation.

NOW is unsatisfied with the FCC's recent investigation and response to their initial request not to renew KOIN's license. NOW is charging KOIN with unfair employment practices in the hiring, promotion, and training of women and minorities, as well as with misrepresentation of its practices in its reports to the FCC.

Members of NOW have monitored KOIN's programming, as well as the programming of two other stations in the Portland area, noting the percentage of programming related to women, presented by women, and featuring women as newsmakers. NOW found that in KOIN's programming only 11 per cent of the news was reported by women, 10 per cent of the newsmakers were women, and 2.5 per cent of the programming dealt with women's issues. Other stations monitored had approximately twice as much programming for women. Because the air waves are public, and one-half of the public is female, NOW



NOW attorney, Jane Edwards

(Cont'd p. 7)

El Cabildo de la Organización Nacional para Mujeres (NOW) está peticionando al F.C.C. que considere de nuevo su decisión para renovar la licencia de la estación KOIN para que sigar operando. KOIN es operado por Mt. Hood Radio y Televisión Emisora Comisión.

NOW no está contento con la investigación hecha por F.C.C. y de su solicitud de no renovar la licencia de KOIN. NOW está acusando a KOIN TV con prácticas injustas en empleos, promociones, entrenamiento de mujeres y Minoridades y tambien representación falsa de sus prácticas en los informes al F.C.C.

Miembros de NOW estuvieron revisando los programas de KOIN, lo mismo con los programas de 2 otras estaciones de Portland, viendo el porcentaje de los programas que están relacionados con mujeres, presentados por mujeres y las mujeres que aparecen en las noticias. NOW encontró que en los programas de KOIN solamente el 11 per cent de las noticias eran presentadas por mujeres, 10 per cent de las noticias eran hechas por mujeres y 2.5 per cent de las programas revisadas aproximadamente tenia 2 veces mas programaciones para mujeres. NOW tiene que la pro-

National Farmworker

U.S. Farmworker Conditions: Few Changes Seen

Food production - agriculture - is the largest single sector of this nation's economy. The impact of American agriculture is tremendous. It employs one out of seven Americans. More than 450,000 nonfarm jobs are directly or indirectly related to the assembling, processing, and distribution of agricultural commodities for export alone.

The farming industry realized \$27 billion in net income during 1974, but for those hard-working people who plant, cultivate, and harvest the country's food, the result of their labor is too often abject poverty.

The Department of Agriculture tells us that there were 1,178,000 hired farmworkers in 1974. Other estimates range from 2 million to 6 million. In fact, no one knows precisely how many farmworkers there are, since each federal agency that deals with farmworkers defines a farmworker differently.

Fewer than 25 percent of farmworkers are employed full time. The typical American farmworker - usually head of a family, poorly educated, engaged in nonmigratory farmwork - works an average of only 123 days a year, at \$15 per day, for an annual wage of \$1,845. There is no provision for higher pay for overtime work in the busy season, nor for unemployment insurance for the off season.

Inadequate wages are not the only inequities visited upon the American farmworker population. With other rural residents, farmworkers share the worst housing in the country. Rural American, with only one-third of the nation's population, has nearly 60 percent of the nation's substandard housing.

The nonprofit Housing Assistance Council reports that one rural home in five is substandard; 95 percent of all farmworkers' homes have no flush toilet and 90 percent have no sink; the average home for migrants has two rooms for an average family of 6.4 people.

Many of the legislative protections enjoyed by most American workers since the 1930's have been systematically denied to farmworkers. They are excluded from unemployment insurance in most states, from workmen's compensation laws in 29 states, from restrictions on child labor in 18 states. The Fair Labor Standards Act raised the minimum wage for farmworkers to \$1.80 perhour in January 1975, but only about 35 percent of farmworkers are covered, and they are specifically excluded from overtime provisions.

"Had not the United States so single-mindedly pursued political and commercial goals with its food supplies, the world and the United States food situation today would be markedly better."

—Senate Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

It is ironic that the men, women, and children who harvest our crops continue to be under-protected, under-educated, under-clothed, and under-fed. These are the people who produce the food for the best-fed country in the world.

An estimated 203,000 migratory farmworkers were employed in U.S. agriculture in 1974. These hard-working people who move northward each summer from their homes in Florida, Texas, and California worked an average of 138 days at \$16.50 per day for an average annual income of \$2,276. The migrant farmworker knows too well the daily tragedies of substandard housing, economic exploitation, inadequate nutrition, and isolation.

Health care conditions for the migrant farmworker remain critical. According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the migrant health program still reaches less than 10 percent of the eligible population. Senator Harrison Williams, a principal sponsor of migrant health legislation, has documented some existing conditions:

Migrant births occur outside of hospitals at nine times the national average.

Infant mortality for migrants is 25 percent higher than the national average.

Mortality rates for TB and other infectious diseases among migrants are two-and-a-half times the national rate.

The average American has seven times as many medical visits per year as the average migrant farmworker.

Likewise, a study by Community Change, Inc. has found that migrants are not covered by Medicare or Medicaid and generally are excluded from any hospital care.

Attempts to provide migrant farmworkers with adequate housing were improved when the Department of Labor issued new regulations governing conditions in temporary migrant labor camps. However, the majority of farmers are either financially unable or unwilling to comply with new regulations.

"The problem is not cost. The problem frankly is a contempt for the workers, an attitude that workers are slaves and should be treated as such."

—Henry Pelet, Louisiana Union Official



The Call/cpf

The fact is that the Department of Labor, which has the responsibility for enforcing occupational safety and health standards and minimum wage laws for migrant workers, has failed to do its own job.

Despite two serious accidents in Florida in 1974, in which 86 workers were injured and one killed, the Department of Labor has failed to enforce standards protecting farmworkers from unsafe equipment. The Department has also failed to protect farmworkers from dangerous pesticide poisoning.

The Manpower Administration admits that there are more migrant workers than there is unskilled work for them to do. Yet 2,923 aliens were allowed to be imported in 1974 to pick apples in Virginia, West Virginia, and New York alone.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor, a Department of Labor official responsible for enforcing crew leader registration statutes admitted that, of the estimated 5,000 crew leaders, only 1,855 had registered and only two crew leaders had ever been prosecuted since the law went into effect in 1963.

The apparent inability of the Department of Labor to enforce migrant worker protection inevitably leads to exploitation of farmworkers. Early in 1974, four migrant workers in South Carolina accused a crew leader of peonage and violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The complaint stated that the migrant workers were paid considerably less than the current

minimum wage of \$1.60 per hour and were given no statement of earnings. Deductions were taken for food (\$20 per week), travel, and goods purchased at the camp store which was operated by the crew leader. These workers actually earned less than \$15 per week and were therefore perpetually in debt to the crew leader, who insisted they pay off the debt by continuing to work for him.

At the height of the energy crisis in 1974, government officials became concerned that migrants would be unable to obtain gasoline for their northern trek. A senior staff economist at the Department of Labor estimated that without migrant workers the U.S. would lose over \$500 million in unharvested crops. The government's response to get the migrants to the crops was to publish 110,000 directories, in both

English and Spanish, of all gas stations along the migrant stream, at an estimated cost of \$35,000. The bureaucrats had no solution for the high price of gasoline.

It is estimated that agribusiness saves \$3 billion a year in labor costs as a result of low wages, the lack of collective bargaining, and nonenforcement of the laws to protect migrant labor.

The work of Cesar Chavez among migrant farmworkers in California, Arizona, and Florida has brought wages up to a minimum of \$2.50 per hour. Unfortunately, the direct influence on the lives of the hundreds of thousands of other farmworkers in the nation has been very small.

In spite of the lackluster performance of federal programs and federal agencies, the Congress continues to propose legislative remedies for the basic inequities in American agriculture. While these legislative actions offer some partial solutions to the problems of rural America, a more comprehensive rural policy needs to be developed. Clearly, other legislative measures are still required. Among these:

Prohibit farming by large-scale nonfarm corporations.

Restructure land grant colleges to focus special attention on the small farmer.

Prohibit corporate and urban investors from using tax-loss farming as a tax write-off against nonfarm income.

Enact federal unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation legislation for all farmworkers.

Beyond a heightened sense of urgency in the Congress, there are other positive signs that rural America can be revitalized. The massive outflow of young people to big northern cities has ebbed. The total number of people in rural communities is growing steadily. The continued growth and prosperity of rural areas depends on agriculture - on its ability to produce adequate and decent food at a fair price for the farmer, a fair wage for the farmworker, and a reasonable price for the consumer.

Throughout the country today, many organizations are working for a better rural America. Among them are land-reform groups, agriculture-based rural communities, farmer and craft co-ops, and a vast array of local community organizations.

A rejuvenation of rural America is essential to the welfare of our whole society. Unless the problems of rural areas are solved, the problems of the cities will be intensified. A prosperous rural America will mean a healthier economy in the nation and in the world.

from "The Condition of Farmworkers and Small Farmers", Report to the National Board by James M. Pierce, Executive Director National Sharecroppers Fund and Rural Advancement Fund

s Week May 2-8



Oregon Boycott Sponsor Films

UFW Está Soportando El Boicoteo, El Iniciativo Campesino

Por todo el nacion, el UFW ha lanzado una huelga contra el Sunmaid Raisin Corporation, y el Diamond Sunsweet Company. Las dos compañías a llevado al cabo contraataque de las intereses de las grupos agri-negocio contra las avances de organizacion del UFW en California.

Sunmaid es el mayor productor de pasos en la nacion. Sunsweet es ela mayor productor de ciruelas secas y productos de ciruelas. Se emplea cerca de 10,000 graneros durante la cosecha.

Las dos compañías ha tenado la delantera en una campana de presien centra el California Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ARLB), que tenia la tarea de implementor un ley de eleciones graneros favorable al UFW. Como resulter de sus efuerzos, los fendos para el ARLB fueron terminados en febrero.

Mientras soportadores del UFW han discontinado la pelea para que sigan recibiendo fondos del ARLB. Cesar Chavez declaro en Los Angeles Marzo 26, que el UFW ahora tendran que desviar los politicos de Sacramento y ir directamente con la gente. El UFW han empezado una peticion para poner un Inicativo

Trabajadores de Labor en la balota de noviembre en California. Las qualificaciones son, la union tiene que levantar 340,000 firmas para abril 20.

El Inicativo garantiza los derechos de los trabajadores dado a ellos por la acta de Agricultura y Labor Relaciones de 1975 tambien asegurandoles sus derechos a los organizadores del UFW en los files. La ALRA necesita aplicar para fondos cada año por la legislatura del estado, y su intencion pueden ser enmendados y derrotados cada año para el detrimento de los trabajadores. Permitieron interferencia con el funcion del ARLB, anualmente desbaratar el trabajo de la mesa.

Fiadores del Inicativo de los Trabajadores de Labor, incluir al Mayor de Los Angeles Thomas Bradley, Mayor de San Francisco George Moscone, Director de la Region 6 de les Trabajadores Unidos de Automobiles J. Whipple, Lt. Gobernador Mervyn Dymally de California, y J. Henning, secretario-tesorero de la Federacion de Labor de California.

El UFW gano 69 porciento de los 40,000 votos de trabajadores en las elecciones de labor del año pasado. Un tercero de las victorias del UFW han resultado en contratos para la union.

The Oregon Boycott is sponsoring film showings at the Koinonia House, 633 S.W. Montgomery Street, Portland, to raise money for UFW efforts. Films shown will be: Thursday-April 29- 6 to 9 p.m. - "The Inheritance" and "Fighting for our Lives".

Thursday - May 6 - 6 to 9 p.m. - "Salt of the Earth" and "Fighting for our Lives".

Beneficio Para UFW

Se llevara acabo una Cena y Baile viernes el 7 de Mayo en el Checker Hall con domicilio 2401 NW 23, Portland. Boletos seran disponibles en la puerta, si no son vendidos antes. Para reservaciones, mande cheque o moneda postal a UFW, 126 NE Alberta, Portland, Ore., 97211. Los mandaremos sus belotos por correo. Se cobrara \$2.50 por adultos, \$4.00 por pareja y \$1.00 para niños abajo de 12 años de edad. Tendrar su opcion de una cena de carne o begetariano con cafe o limonada. Despues habre un Baile, con musica con Los Felicidades, musica para toda la familia.



UFW Leader Cesar Chavez

UFW Benefit

There will be a benefit dinner/dance on Friday, May 7th at the Checker Hall, 2401 N.W. 23rd in Portland. Tickets will be available at the door, if they are not sold out in advance. Advance reservations may be made by sending a check or money order to UFW, 126 NE Alberta, Portland, 97211. Tickets will then be mailed to you. Cost is \$2.50 per adult, \$4.00 per couple, and \$1.00 for children under 12. You will have your choice of a meat or vegetarian tostado dinner with coffee or lemonade. A dance will follow the dinner, featuring Felicidades, playing lively dance music the whole family can enjoy.

UFW Backs Boycott, Farmworker Initiative

The United Farmworkers Union (UFW) has launched a nationwide boycott against the Sunmaid Raisin Corporation and the Diamond Sunsweet Company. The two companies have been in the forefront of an agribusiness counterattack against the recent gain in UFW organizing in California.

Sunmaid is the nation's largest producer of raisins. Sunsweet is the largest producer of prunes and prune products. They employ about 10,000 farmworkers at the peak of their harvest season.

The two companies have taken the lead in mounting a pressure campaign against the California Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ARLB), the unit set up to enforce a farm election law acceptable to the UFW. Funds for the ALRB were cut off in February as a result of the companies' lobbying efforts.

Meanwhile, UFW supporters have abandoned their push for re-funding of the ARLB. Union head Cesar Chavez declared in Los Angeles March 26, that the UFW must now "bypass the politicians in Sacramento and come directly to the people". The UFW has begun a petition drive to place a Farm Workers Initiative on the November ballot in California.

To qualify, the union must collect 340,000 signatures by April 20.

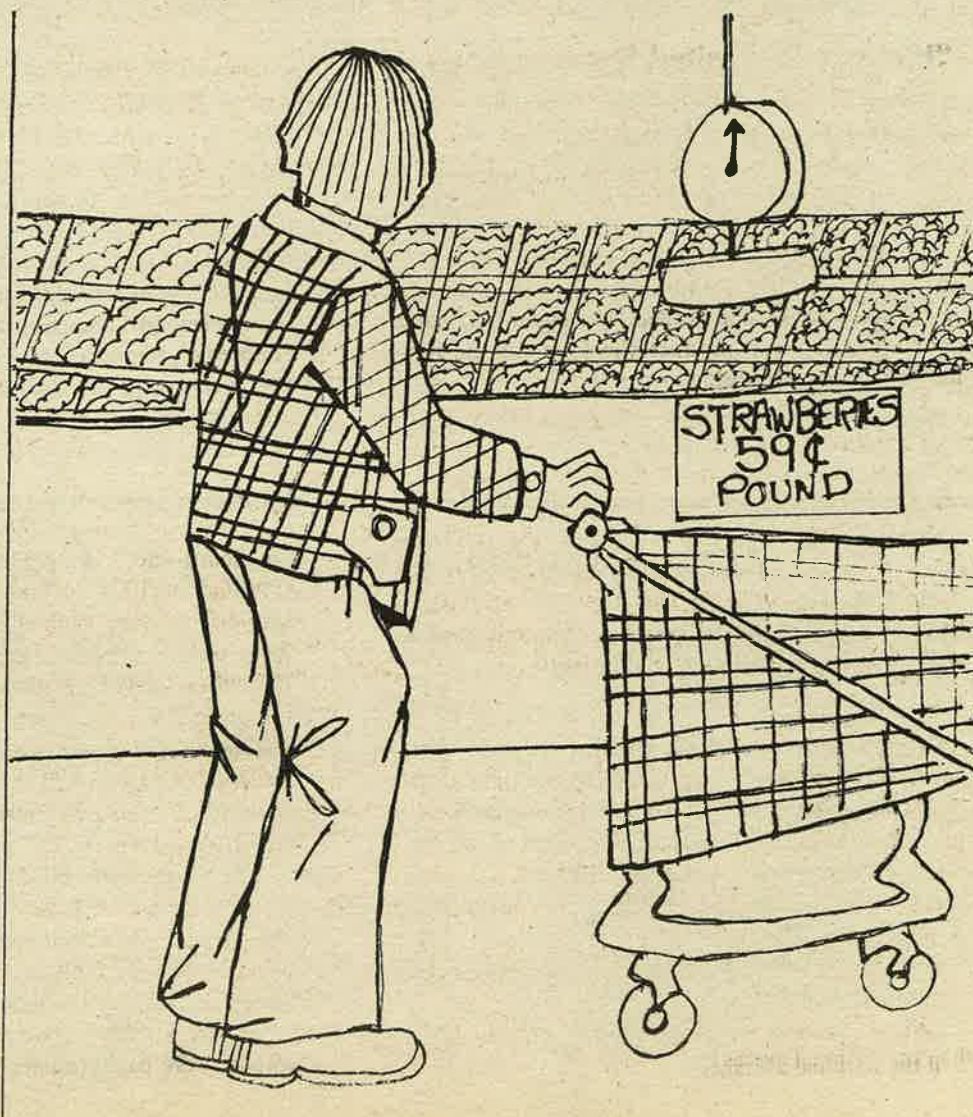
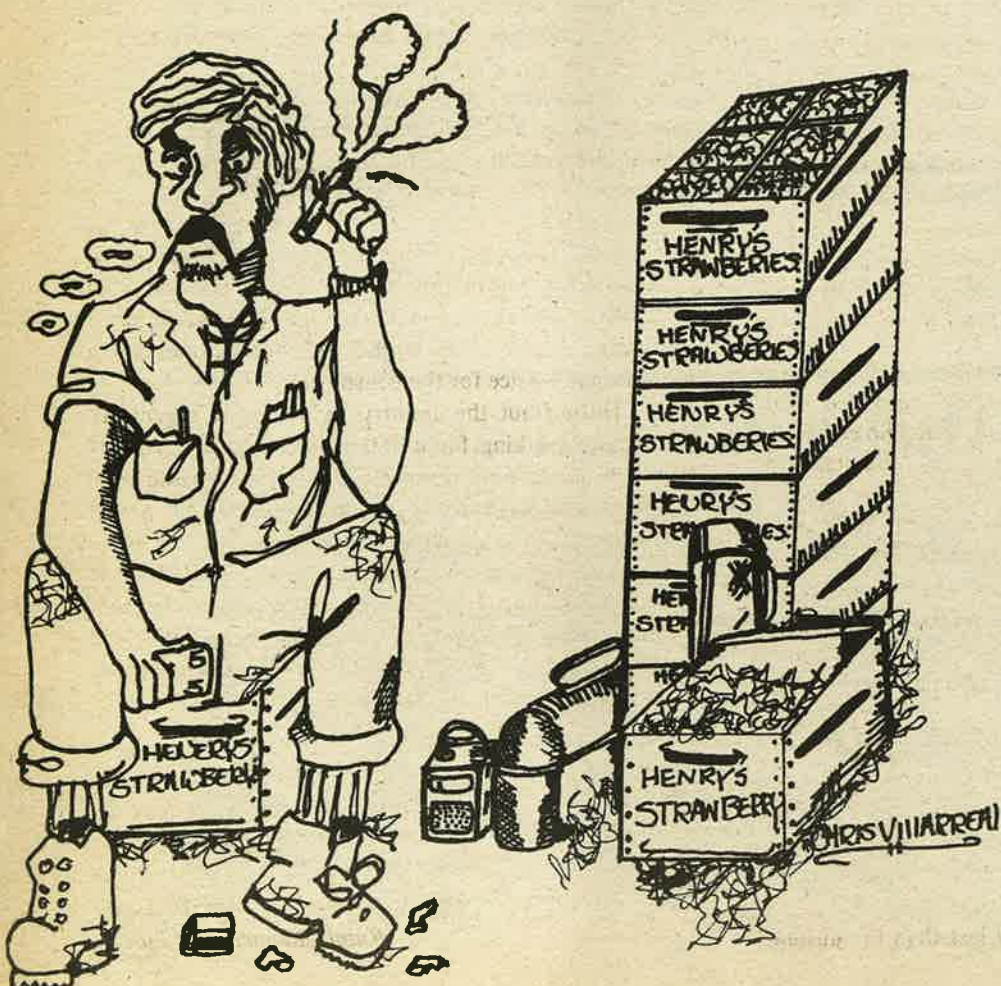
The initiative would guarantee farmworkers all the rights given them by the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, while insuring access rights to UFW organizers in the fields. Because the ALRA needs to be refunded every year by the state legislature, its purpose can be amended and defeated each year to the detriment of the farmworkers. It allowed easy interference with the function of the ARLB, annually disrupting the board's work.

Sponsors of the Farm Workers Initiative include Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley; San Francisco Mayor George Moscone; J. Whipple, director of Region 6 of the United Auto Workers; California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally; and J. Henning, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation.

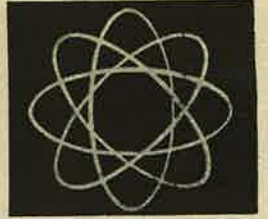
The UFW won 68 per cent of the 40,000 worker votes cast in the California farm labor elections last year. Yet only a third of the UFW election victories have resulted in contracts for the union.

Judy Schilling

HARD DAYS WORK



Nuclear Energy: How Much Can We Afford?



Many, many words have been written about nuclear energy in recent years as we've seen the promotion, development, and commercialization of nuclear energy by utility companies. Promises have been made that nuclear fission will be the cure-all for our energy needs until the uranium runs out in 25 to 30 years. For years, the United States has dominated much more than its share of the world's energy resources, and at present is the principal supplier of nuclear fuel for the world. However, there are no controls on the export of nuclear fuel. Nuclear fuel can be used in power plants, which are still dangerous, or it can be used to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons. This is more dangerous and the dangers will grow until we control them.

In the fall of 1973, at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Ralph Nadar predicted that within five years, we, the American public, would speak out and stop further construction of nuclear power plants in this country. Today, 2 1/2 years after Ralph Nadar's prediction, there are 60 nuclear power plants operating in this country, and they supply about 8 per cent of our electrical energy needs. The U.S. government plans to build 725 nuclear power plants in all, but some forces are working against it, and already there are groups in a few parts of the country that have canceled their requests for more power plants.

Nuclear power plants are not efficient and most are only as effective as coal plants. There are no plans for proper storage of radioactive waste, and the utility companies are running out of space for on-site storage of these wastes. Plutonium, the waste of these commercial nuclear plants, will remain extremely hot for thousands of years in our earth. It is also worthwhile to know that nuclear facilities have been the target of over 175 actual instances or threats of violence since 1969.

The myth of our energy independence is shown by the fact that we currently import some uranium from Canada. The low cost of uranium two years ago was one reason why there was so much money put into the construction of nuclear power plants. Uranium has nearly quadrupled in price in just two years, and the cost of preparing-enriching-the uranium may be raised by 50 to 100 per cent.

Last August, more than 3,000 scientists signed a Declaration of the American Technical Community which calls for the cessation of further nuclear power plant construction until progress is made in safety controls, waste disposal, and plutonium safeguards; and that, we suspend our exporting of nuclear power plants to other countries. These 3,000 scientists believe that a comprehensive energy conservation program should begin which would eliminate present energy waste in transportation, space heating, and industrial uses of energy. Further alternatives put forth by these 3,000 scientists include the need for installation of air pollution equipment at coal burning plants and emphasis on the development of the sun, wind, tides, heat of the earth's crust, and fusion as energy sources.

In a report prepared under a grant from the Federal Energy Administration, it states that Americans waste more than half the energy they consume, rapidly depleting energy resources with little regard for energy needs of future generations. This report calculates that conservation efforts alone could meet all new energy needs in the U.S. for the next quarter century without lowering the nation's standard of living. Prime targets for more efficient energy use include auto gasoline mileage, building insulation and use of waste heat, elimination of inefficiency in food production, and changes in how electric power is produced.

Even though this study indicates that conservation is the cheapest and best option we have to meet our energy needs, President Ford isn't listening. President Ford has proposed/set our country's energy budget for fiscal year 1977 to include \$3.7 billion for research and development of nuclear energy and weapons. This amount is more than 42 times greater than the amount of money budgeted for energy conservation. The nuclear research and development budget is 24 times greater than the amount of money allocated for solar and geothermal energy research and development combined. Much of the true cost of nuclear power is hidden in federal subsidies with the result that while the power bill to the consumer has been rising with inflation, the tax bill to the public is much higher.



On March 4, a fire broke out at P.G.E.'s Trojan nuclear power plant on the Columbia River in Rainer, Oregon, just 20 miles north of Washington County. The fire at the power plant, which had been in operation just two months, destroyed several motor control circuit breakers and knocked out water support systems. The Trojan plant has been shut down 25 times during its testing period due to mechanical breakdowns, and it was because of a feed pump breakdown that the plant was not in operation on March 4.

According to the Friends of the Earth, an environmental group involved in nuclear energy issues, if the reactor had been in operation when the fire took place, it may have been impossible for operators to shut down the reactor. In such a situation, the group said, the reactor would get hotter and hotter, causing a possible "melt down" and a radioactive release contaminating a 50 mile radius (most of Washington County). There was, however, little media coverage of this incident and both state and federal agencies have been a bit secretive about details of the fire.

Fortunately, the Trojan nuclear power plant will be closing down this spring and summer because of

favorable hydroelectric conditions from the Columbia River. Since the lower costing hydropower will be available, the higher costing uranium will not be used. Forest Grove Light and Power Company is a contractual participant in the use of power developed at the Trojan plant. All electrical energy in the metropolitan area, including Forest Grove, is channeled through the Bonneville Power Administration.

In November, Oregon residents will vote on a "nuclear safeguards" measure that would establish minimum safety standards for nuclear plants. This safeguards initiative requires that the energy industry prove to the satisfaction of the elected officials of the state of Oregon that:

1. Emergency systems in nuclear plants will perform when needed.
2. Nuclear wastes can be successfully managed until no longer dangerous.
3. Nuclear materials can be adequately safeguarded against sabotage or terrorism.
4. Evacuation plans in case of an accident are well publicized.
5. Utilities become fully liable for damage to ourselves and our property in the event of a nuclear accident.

This nuclear safeguards initiative does not require anything that we do not already demand of every other existing technology—simply that nuclear power be demonstrated safe before we proceed with it. Private utilities in Oregon, however, have complained that these standards would probably prevent them from building additional nuclear facilities.

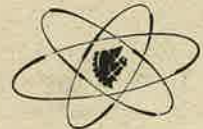
Meanwhile, Oregon's Coalition for Safe Power is circulating petitions to place on the ballot a stronger measure which would ban nuclear plants altogether and instruct the state to purchase the existing Trojan facility and close it down. Similar voter initiatives are being sought in at least 20 different states this year. Nuclear power companies claim that existing federal laws supercede such state initiatives and vow to go to court if states attempt to block nuclear power plant construction.

An article in the February/March 1976 issue of Rain magazine (Portland) reports that some other countries (Sweden, Japan, Denmark, Norway) have found that energy conservation and use of solar and wind energy are considerably cheaper and more desirable means to meet their energy needs than building new fossil fuel or nuclear electrical power plants. Sweden, for example, has cancelled plans for building any further nuclear plants and to limit its growth in energy use through conservation, use of total energy systems, and increased use of solar and wind energy.

In this country, the strongest supporters of nuclear energy are the well-versed lobbyists paid by large utility companies. Lobbyists from utility companies, corporations, and labor unions have been having great influence on both legislators and inflation. And now, it seems that corporations have developed a monopoly on wisdom about the needs of our country.

Nuclear power is devouring limitless amounts of taxpayers' dollars with no guarantee of results, as well as endangering the health and lives of thousands of people.

Jim Long



Advocate Proposed For Utility Consumers

Utility Consumers' Advocate is a proposal to guarantee full representation of citizen interests in energy policy making in utility rate hearings before the Public Utility Commissioner, at the legislature, and in other crucial forums. UCA's primary concern is to insure that Oregon utility consumers have information about energy alternatives, pending cases, and the impact of utility decisions on their lives.

The drive has begun to collect 70,000 signatures (47,000 are needed) on an initiative petition that will create Utility Consumers' Advocate as a state-wide, public, non-profit citizen organization.

UCA will be responsible for representing the interests of residential energy and telephone utility

consumers. UCA will be funded exclusively by voluntary contributions and will not involve any tax dollars.

The main barrier to citizen participation is that effective involvement in energy proceedings means a great sacrifice of time and money for simple communication. This measure would require utilities to carry Utility Consumers' Advocate information along with their monthly billings and would thus solve the practical problem citizens groups face. Through UCA, the citizens of this state could know the issues and have their ideas heard.

Citizen involvement in utility rate cases will continue to be ineffective until the people of this state

create a strong advocate of their own. Support of the Utility Consumers' Advocate initiative is support of the notion that the best government is the government which best represents its citizens' interests. Just as Oregon was the pioneer state in establishing the initiative process, so Oregon can be the pioneer state in using that process to establish meaningful citizen control in energy and utility policy.

Petition circulators are needed here in Washington County. Anyone who has felt frustrated because they have no control over their utility costs and would like to regain control, contact James Hynson at 648-6646 for information about the petitions. We need your help.

James Hynson



FACTS AND DATES

**Harrington to Speak**

Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America" and former advisor to the Johnson Administration on poverty and inequality in America, is scheduled to speak on "The Politics of Poverty" Thursday, May 6, 7:30 p.m. at Portland State University's Smith Memorial Center. Admission is \$1. The event is sponsored by PSU's School of Social Work.

Community Garden Plots

Community Garden Plots will be available to anyone at the County Fairgrounds (NE 28th & Cornell). 20 x 30 foot plots will rent for \$10. You can Register after April 20th by calling Mary Silvey at Hillsboro Recreation Department, 648-0821. Registration fee pays for plowing, water and education.

Seeds Wanted

Do you have extra seeds this year? The Gleaning Project would be happy to have your extra seeds, as many people have requested them, especially older people.

Any types of seeds, in any amount, would be appreciated. Call Monika at 648-6646, or bring them by Community Action, 546 E. Baseline in Hillsboro.

Banks Community Library

Book Donations being Accepted at:

Banks - "Red Carpet"

Buxton - Post Office

Roy - Joe Duyck home

Interested volunteers needed for processing books and staffing library. Call 324-7365 or 324-2135.

Humane Society Offers Speaker

The Oregon Humane Society can provide a free speaker to your group, club or school. Subjects covered include basic pet care and the role of The Humane Society in the community. Also offered are free pet care pamphlets. Call the Society at 285-0641.

Alojamientos de Casa

El alojamiento es algo que nos tiene preocupados a todos. Bajo la ley del estado, las ciudades y los condados tienen que preocuparse por las necesidades de alojamientos de todos sus residentes.

CRAG, Columbia Region Association of Governments, está preparando un plan completo para condados de Washington, Clackamas y Multnomah, el cual incluirá planes locales.

El Comité de alojamiento de CRAG, necesita conocer los problemas de alojamiento de los residentes de la región de CRAG. El comité está interesado en escuchar acerca de estos problemas tales como, discriminación en alojamientos disponibles y otras preocupaciones.

El comité de alojamientos CRAG se reunirá para escuchar sus comentarios el miércoles 21 de Abril a las 7 p.m. en el Centro Cultural, 110 Adair Street, Cornelius. Sus comentarios influirán en el desarrollo del plan de alojamiento CRAG. Usted está bienvenido a participar hablando en español o en inglés.

Para mas información llamar sin problemas a Elly Adelman del equipo CRAG, 221-1646.

Semillas de Sobra?

Tiene usted semillas de sobra esta año? El Gleaning Project handa en busca de semillas, por la razon que varias gentes han pedido, especialmente los ansianos.

Cualquier tipos o cantidades de semillas seran agradecidas. Por favor de llamar a Monika al numero 648-6646 or traerlas al Community Action, 546 E. Baseline en Hillsboro.

Housing Meeting

Housing is an issue which concerns all of us. Under state law, local cities and counties are required to provide for the housing needs of all their residents.

CRAG, the Columbia Region Association of Governments, is preparing a comprehensive plan for Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, which will include housing policies which will affect local plans.

CRAG's Housing Committee needs to know the housing problems and concerns of the residents of the CRAG region. The Committee is interested in hearing about problems, such as housing discrimination, run-down housing, lack of available housing, problems with government programs and other concerns.

The CRAG Housing Committee will be holding a meeting to hear your comments on Wednesday, April 21, at 7 p.m. at Centro Cultural, 110 Adair Street in Cornelius. Your statements will influence the development of CRAG's Housing Plan. You are welcome to speak in either Spanish or English.

For more information, feel free to contact Elly Adelman of the CRAG staff at 221-1646.

Benefit Performance For County Seniors

The "New Image Singers" is putting on a special Benefit Performance at the Hillsboro Mid-High Auditorium at 8 p.m. Friday, April 23. This Bicentennial Benefit Show for Washington County Senior Citizens will include outstanding local performers, such as the Bunnell Sisters, Rose City Banjoliers, and TV Harmony Masters "Song of the South". Emcee will be Richard Ross of KGW-TV. All proceeds go to the county's senior programs. Tickets will be available at senior centers and the Council on Aging Office in the County Administration Building in Hillsboro.

NOW- con't from p. 3



Jane Edwards, Susan Ayers and Judy Stoehl at press conference explain why NOW wants the FCC to reconsider its approval of KOIN-TV's license renewal.

feels that KOIN's programming is not responsive to or indicative of the public need.

NOW further challenges KOIN's employment practices, noting that no women or minorities hold management positions. To date, eight separate individuals have filed affidavits of discrimination and/or retaliation by KOIN with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Because KOIN's owners also own the two largest newspapers in Portland and control 3/4 of the local advertising monies, NOW feels the FCC should establish stricter guidelines for KOIN than they have.

The FCC has three months to reply to the Portland Chapter of NOW. If NOW's petition is granted, a fact-finding hearing will be held and the FCC would decide whether or not to renew KOIN's license. Until now, NOW has had to rely on KOIN employees to provide them with information they feel should be made public.

If the FCC denies NOW's petition, NOW will appeal that decision to a higher court. At a recent press conference in Portland, representatives from NOW said they "will never give up as long as KOIN continues its present practice of discrimination towards women and minorities."

Judy Schilling

gramacion de KOIN no responde a las necesidades del público porque los programas son públicos y la mitad del público es femenino.

NOW contesta que en las prácticas de empleo de KOIN ha notado que no hay mujeres ni minorías en trabajos de dirección. Hasta ahora ocho personas han depositado quejas de discriminación o venganza por KOIN a la Comisión de "Igual Oportunidad de Empleo". Los dueños de KOIN también son los dueños de los 2 diarios mas grandes en Portland y controlan 3/4 del dinero para avisos, por todo esto NOW siente que el F.C.C. deberá establecer las reglas mas estrictas para KOIN.

El F.C.C. tiene 3 meses para dar respuesta al Cabildo de Portland de NOW. Si acepta la petición de NOW se efectuará una audiencia o una entrevista y el F.C.C. decidirá si se renueva o no la licencia de la Estación de KOIN's. NOW únicamente ha tenido información hasta ahora de los empleados de KOIN, que NOW sentía que éstas informaciones deberían hacerse públicas.

Si el F.C.C. niega la petición de NOW, NOW llevará su petición a una corte de mas poder.

Statement by Susan Ayers, President,
Portland NOW
April 2, 1976

The Portland Chapter of National Organization for Women is petitioning the Federal Communications Commission today to reconsider its decision on KOIN television.

On March 3, the FCC renewed KOIN's license on the condition that it report additional information to explain why women hold only 6 per cent of the non-clerical jobs at KOIN, while they constitute over 40 per cent of the labor force. The FCC conditioned any future license renewal on the outcome of discrimination complaints which the station's women and minority employees have filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

NOW applauds the FCC for taking action to correct KOIN's discriminatory practices. However, the Commission's order is inadequate. The reporting requirement does not include minorities. The FCC abdicated its responsibility to determine the facts by deferring to the EEOC. The Commission should have imposed stricter standards of compliance on KOIN because of its domination of the media in the Portland area. KOIN's owners also own the only two daily newspapers in Portland and control three-fourths of the local advertising revenue. Because of its dominance, KOIN should set an example of non-discrimination instead of lagging behind Portland's other commercial television stations.

In today's filing, NOW is also submitting additional evidence of discrimination, retaliation and deceit. We are submitting sworn statements of three women and minority employees who were fired after they complained of discrimination. One of the employees states that KOIN induced him not to sign a statement earlier by promising him any job he wanted for as long as he wanted. In petitioning for a rehearing, NOW's goal is to compel KOIN to treat its women and minority employees fairly. We have pursued this goal since January 1975 and will continue to do so until equal opportunity is achieved at KOIN-TV.

SWAPS

I have baby boy Nubian goats that are wonderful pets or brush goats. Will trade for hay, grain or ?? Write Janet Halvorson, Rt. 3 Box 102, Hillsboro, 97123.

We would like to swap some tire chains, push lawn mowers, faucets or an old adding machine (works good) for some 6 inch stove pipe. Jeri or Sharon, 985-7202.

Swap 1972 Mazda Rx2 for best pickup offered. Write Stan Hill, Rt. 1, Box 140J, Gaston, Ore. 97119.

Free: two banty roosters, Leave message at Washington County Community Action, 648-6646. Will deliver. Vicki.

Place to live on cooperative organic farm near Hood River offered in exchange for help with orchards, gardening, etc. Call Marty, 223-6225, days or 223-8327, evenings.

I will swap some fresh eggs for a ride into Forest Grove and back from Glenwood. I'm an older lady with no transportation. Call Marie, 357-8776.

I do simple leather work and repair on coats, hats, etc. Also can do basic garden soil test. Open to any exchange, from tools to work. Craig Jones, 647-5653.

Crib stroller, potty chair, carry seat, high chair, other baby things for weiner pig, breed nanny goat, garden tools or ?? J. Doyle, phone 628-2632 evenings, Monday.

Trade oak library table, pair Early American lamps, for best old chest of drawers or interesting old furniture. 645-5105.

I have 2 E78x14 tires on Chevy rims in good shape and a portable floor fan and want to trade for your children's coats and clothes. Clothes should be suitable for 9,11, and 13 year olds. Chester Lehman, 1240 SE Maple, Apt. 3, Hillsboro.

Regular size mattress and box springs, like new. Will trade for a cord and 1/2 of wood. Betty Grant, 647-2860.

Would like a woman to teach me guitar lessons in trade for a hand-crocheted afghan. Contact me, Alice Contreras, 622 S.E. Oak, Hillsboro. Stop by or drop a card.

Mail or bring your SWAP to The Rural Tribune, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Ore. 97123.

PRINT YOUR SWAP AS YOU WISH IT TO APPEAR

SWAPS are a free service to the community. No item or service may be offered for sale, only for trade. We reserve the right to edit for style or content. Please fill out the information below for our files, and so that we may contact you if your SWAP needs to be clarified. This information will not be published. Sorry, we cannot accept unsigned SWAPS.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Phone _____

Sign Up For Gleaning Project



Monika Belcher, Gleaning Project Director

El Washington County Cooperative Gleaning Project fue formado en 1972. En ese tiempo, habia un pequeño grupo de gente residentes del condado de Washington y un pequeño grupo de cultivadores que fueron los primeros envueltos en este proyecto.

El Gleaning Project en 1975 crecio para servir mas de 1000 gente por todo el condado. Sesenta cultivadores de los condados de Washington, Yamhill y Marion contribuyeron varios toneladas de su cosecha del año pasado, haci gente podia reservar para el invierno.

Unos Cultivadores donaron su cosecha despues de las piscas, sin ningun cobro para toda la gente que

The Washington County Cooperative Gleaning Project was initiated in 1972. At that time, only a small group of low-income residents of Washington County and a small group of growers were first involved.

By 1975, the Gleaning Project grew to serve more than 1,000 people throughout the county. Sixty growers in Washington, Yamhill and Marion counties contributed several tons of their remaining harvest last year, so that people could stock up for the winter.

Growers donated crops after the commercial harvest, at no charge to those able to come out and pick. Members of the Gleaning Project put forth extra effort to pick for senior citizens and disabled people, to help provide their needs.

This year, the Gleaning Project will function again, and all growers, all disabled, elderly and low-income people are urged to take part. Growers' rules are followed, and they get a tax deduction for their donation. Pickers must adopt someone in need who is unable to pick. To take part in the program, contact Monika Belcher, Program Coordinator, at Washington County Community Action, 648-6646.

podia salir y piscar. Miembros del Gleaning Project pusieron sus esfuerzos para piscar por los ansianos y los invalides para proveer sus necesidades.

Este año el Gleaning Project funcionara otra vez y todos cultivadores, invalidos, ansianos y gente que no gana suficiente sueldo son urgidos que tomen parte en este programa. Se siguen las reglas de los cultivadores, y ellos reciben un rebajo de impuestos por su contribucion. Piscadores tienen que ayudar a alguien que no puede piscar. Para participar en este programa contacte a Monika Belcher, Program Coordinator, 648-6646.

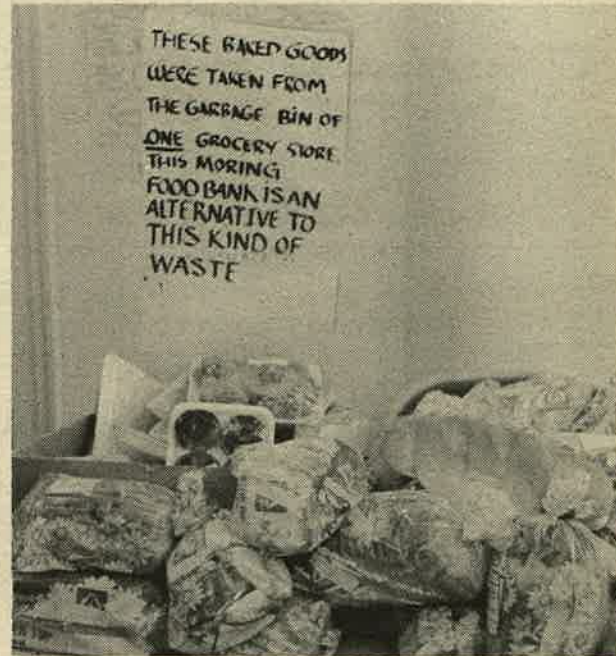
Focus On Food: Problems & Issues

Livestock in the rich countries of the world consume more grain each year than does the total human population of the poorest half of the world. The sugar added to processed foods has considerably increased the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States. Many supermarkets refuse to donate unwanted food to various helping agencies and instead throw edible food away, while many people suffer from nutritional deficiencies.

People concerned with these and other problems relating to food gathered together in Portland on April 8 for Food Day. Food Day was an attempt to focus community attention upon the subject of food from many different perspectives, each adding to an understanding of the total picture. The day long event featured films, panel discussions and booths with displays and informational handouts. It drew participants from the tri-county area, including a large number of high school students. The three major areas of concern were food production and processing, food distribution and hunger and food consumption.

Food coops and nutritional groups provided samples of natural, unprocessed foods as well as cookbooks, recipes and other information about a proper diet, vegetarianism and eating habits which take into account the world food situation. The need for public education about good nutrition was stressed.

The Interagency Food Bank is an organization which collects dated, freight damaged and surplus food for distribution to needy individuals through local agencies. On display at their booth was a



large pile of packaged bread and rolls, all of which had been retrieved that morning from the garbage at one supermarket. Although the manager of the market has been contacted by the Food Bank, he refuses to donate the food and instead throws it away. Much emphasis was placed on the elimination of waste as a means of eliminating hunger.

Political aspects of hunger were addressed on several levels. The United Farm Workers dealt with the right of the individual farm worker to organize and form a union. Owners of small family farms were there with petitions and information about legislation which would limit corporate ownership of farmland and slow the rate at which family farms are being lost. There were panel discussions on agribusiness in Oregon, on the status of the new federal food stamp regulations and on United States policy and world hunger.

Participants at Food Day agree that a nutritionally adequate diet is a basic right belonging to everyone and they are working to make that right a reality.

Carol Woods



WCCAO WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION

546 E. BASELINE HILLSBORO, ORE. 97123 PH. 503-648-6646

The next meeting of the Board of Directors of Washington County Community Action will be held Wednesday, April 21, at 5:30 p.m. in Hillsboro City Hall. The public is invited to attend.

La siguiente junta de la mesa directiva del Washington County Community Action sera el miercoles, 21 de abril, a las 5:30 p.m. en el City Hall de Hillsboro. Total el publico es invitado.