

The Rural Tribune

Volume 2, Number 2

December, 1973

For Women: Clerical Jobs at Low Pay

County's Job Report

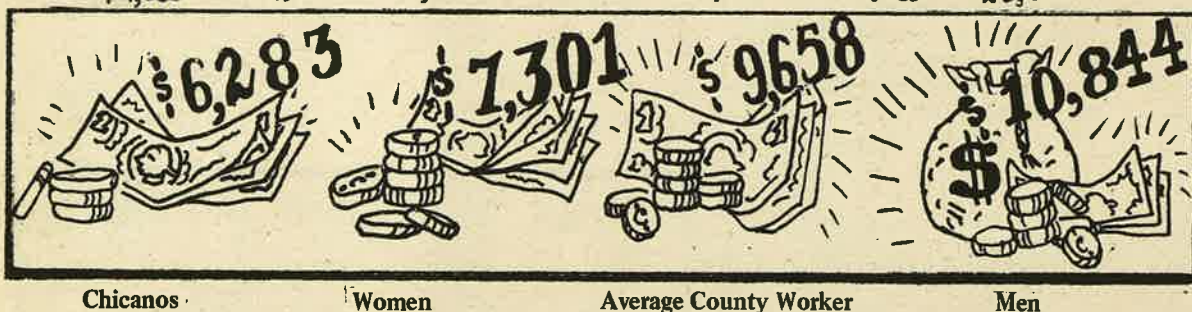
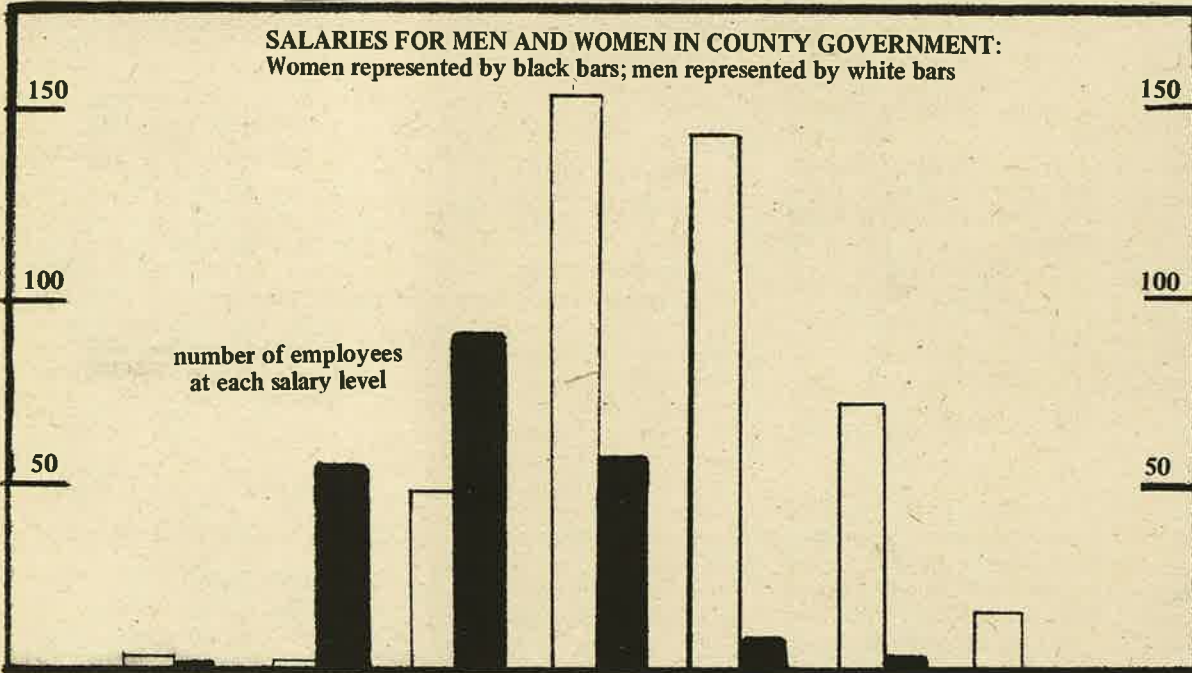
According to a report made by County personnel officer Rian Brown to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington County employs a full-time work force of 645 people. Only 216, or thirty-three percent of these employees, are women.

Any agency or state or local government receiving federal funds is required to file a yearly report with the EEOC to show that they are complying with laws that govern fair hiring and employment procedures.

Using the average figure for each pay step listed in the County's report, The Rural Tribune arrived at \$10,800 per year as the average salary for male employees of the county. The average salary for women working for the County is \$7,300. These figures from the EEOC report indicate that although women comprise thirty-three percent of the total County work force, they take home only about twenty-five per cent of the County's expenditure on salaries.

Nearly seventy-five per cent of the women employed by the County hold office-clerical jobs. In two of the County's departments, the only women employed are office workers. And eighty-one per cent of these women are paid salaries between \$4,000 and \$8,000 a year. Only three per cent are in the salary range of the average male employee.

While it is clear that few women are holding professional positions, fewer still are holding administrative positions for the County. Of twenty-four administrative positions listed in the EEOC report, only two are held by women.



Five of the twenty-four positions listed are the elected posts of the County Commissioners, one of whom is Commissioner Virginia Dagg. Although Commissioner Dagg receives the same \$150 per month salary as her four fellow commissioners, the only other woman administrator is paid less than any of the remaining eighteen male administrators.

All but three of these non-elected male officials are paid a salary between \$16,000 and \$25,000 per year, while the lone woman in administration is paid a salary between \$8,000 and \$10,000 per year.

Gomez Temporarily Free: English on Page Four

El Gomez Libre Temporal

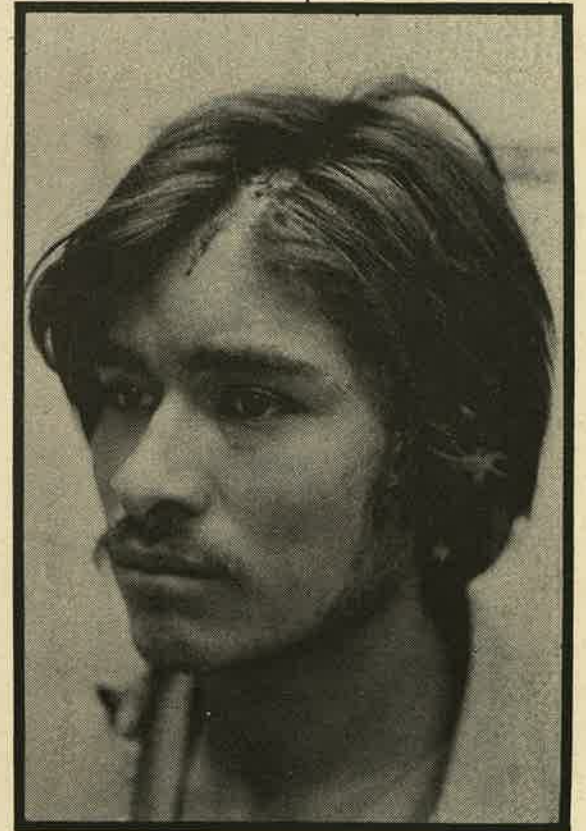
Arhemero Manuel Gomez esta libre despues de estar encarcelado por 82 dias en la carcel del Condado de Washington. El tiene diez y nueve anos y es un mojado que vino a Oregon para trabajar en las labores. Gomez no habla ingles. El esta cargado con robo del primer grado por el Washington County District Attorney. Su corte de seis dias se acabo sin veredicto, y ahora tiene que esperar que le corran otra.

Gomez pizqueo pepinos por agricultor Ron Tankersley y vivio en uno de los campos de Tankersley. Segun el testimonio de Tankersley, Gomez se metio a la recamara de su hija a las once de la noche en un Domingo el Agosto pasado. Tankersley despues pezco Gomez en la bunkhouse donde Gomez dormia.

"La guardia se haremango pero no se quebro"

Tankersley testigo que despues de "marcharlo (a Gomez) a la casa" y hacerlo que se recargue contra la pared del patio para hablarle a la policia y "esculcarlo por navaja" Gomez trato de pegarle a Tankersley con una maceta de flores (geraniums). Todo este tiempo Tankersley le tenia apuntandole una pistola a Gomez y tuvo que pegarle a Gomez "con un movimiento derecho para abajo" en la cabeza.

El Abogado de defensa J.B. Smith le



Gomez shown here a day after arrested. (Photo courtesy of Lance Mushaw)

pregunto a Tankersley si su pistola se quebro cuando le pego a Gomez y Tankersley dijo "la guarda del gatillo se haremango pero no se quebro". (n. pagina cinco)

Inside The Rural Tribune

- The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit in federal court against County jail and Sheriff's department officials. Latest developments and details of charges can be found on page three.

- The United Farm Workers boycott has come to Washington County. Pictures of the first picketing and a story by a United Farm Workers supporter are on page six.

Only Seven Chicanos Working for County

Washington County has filed its Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Report as now required by federal regulations. The report shows that out of 708 persons employed by the County, only seven have Spanish surnames, one percent of the County's total work force. One of the seven is a high school student who works ten hours a week after school.

Although exact salary figures are not included in the full report, the average salary level for full-time County employees can be calculated at \$9600. But for the six full-time Chicano employees, the average salary is about \$6300. (continued on page three)

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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Nomas 7 Chicanos Bajo del Condado

El condado de Washington ha afilado su reporte de Equal Opportunity Commission, que ya es requerido por regalaciones federal. El reporte ensena que de 708 personas que estan ocupados por el condado, nomas siete nombres espanoles estan incluidos, que es 1 por ciento de todos los empleados del condado. Uno de los siete es un estudiante y nomas trabaja diez horas por semana, despues de escuela.

Aunque los figuras exactos no estan incluidos en el reporte, el pago regular para los empleados de lleno puede ser figurado a \$9,600. Pero para los seiz empleados Mexicanos de lleno, el pago regular en \$6,300 por ano.

Los empleados Mexicanos tienen trabajos que no pagan mucho, generalmente requiriendo casi nada de entrenamiento y sin muchas chances de adelantar. Albert Rodriguez y Manuel Gonzalez estan trabajando para el Unified Sewage Agency, uno trabaja en la planta

de Tigard y otro trabaja en la planta de Forest Grove. Otros dos hombres, Raul Cantu y Jose Lopez, trabajan con el departamento de salud. Alicia Contreras trabaja despues de escuela por el County Administrative Office.

El Rural Tribune hablo con cinco de estos Chicanos. Todos dijieron que estan bien contentos con sus trabajos, pero ninguno sintio que habia muchas esperanzas para adelantarse entre sus departamentos.

Diana Soliz trabaja con el departamento de salud y pasa casi todo su tiempo trabajando en el laboratorio. Diana dice, "Es buena experiencia." Connie Prieto, tambien una health aid, dice que ella esta bien satisfecha con su trabajo. Ella pasa casi todo su tiempo trabajando afuera de la oficina para los proyectos del departamento de salud.

Las dos, Diana Soliz y Connie Prieto interpetan para el condado. Sin embargo, Diana Soliz hace pronto que estubo interpetando seiz dias

en la corte del Senor Gomez. Ella ha sido descojida para el juez Hieber para interpetarle. Ella tambien ha interpetado en las carseles. No hay ningun Mexicano empleado en la carsel o con las cortes.

Ninguno de los cinco Chicanos con quien hablamos saben de chances de adelantarse. No hay ningun programa de adelantarse para dejar a las personas comensando su trabajos mas adelantados con mas sueldos.

El condado si les da un "raise" como quiera. Cada empleado agara un "raise" despues de estar trabajando seiz meces, el segundo "raise" cuando han trabajado por un ano y mas despues de cada ano que han trabajado. Todos los Chicanos que son empleados estan bien contentos con el sistema de dar "raise" del condado.

De los cinco Chicanos con quien nosotros hablamos, cuatro fueron empleados por programas federales, formados para ayudar jentes de low-income y de minorias.



Alicia Contreras, one of the County's seven Spanish surname employees.

Uno oyo de su trabajo por un amigo. Jose Lopez fue empliado por el Public Employment Program, como fue Alicia Contreras. Las dos, Diana Soliz y Connie Prieto fueron empleadas por el programa de migrantes y fueron continuadas como empleadas de lleno (full time) para el departamento de salud. Raul

Cantu oyo de su trabajo por un amigo que habia estado trabajando con el condado catorse anos.

A menos de los programas federales que tienen un futuro preguntable, no estan reclutando ni anunciando, y no estan hasiendo por buscar aplicantes de minorias para los trabajos del condado.

Alma Rosa Perez

THE RURAL TRIBUNE GETS LETTERS

Good Reason to Move to Gaston

To the Editor:

Just wanted to drop you a line and tell you that I think you wrote a very good article about the Welfare's rejection of the woman you refer to as Mary. I think these things should be called to the attention of the public and think you made some very good points.

This was of particular interest to me as although I didn't know the woman, I do happen to live in the same apartment building where she passed away. I was unaware of what had happened until the next day, but did hear enough about it to think that it was a sad case.

I would like to comment on another item in your article and that is the reference to the woman's living in Gaston. It seems the assistance caseworkers did not think she should have moved to Gaston. I can see a reason for this (moving to Gaston) as I came up from California about a year ago and I could not find an apartment in Forest Grove nor Hillsboro for a single at that time. I did get one in Gaston and much cheaper than other places. It is quiet with plenty of parking, and I have just stayed even though I could have moved during the past year. Possibly Mary was looking at the price also.

I am wondering if this assistance case worker is still working. If she is, then, if all these facts are true, and I assume they are, why?

The whole situation reminds me of an instance in my home state of Montana of several years ago. The Welfare was having a meeting at Billings and had engaged the County Attorney to speak. He pointed out that in his opinion the welfare workers did not use compassion on occasion and summed up his speech by telling them to do a better job as some of them would also be on welfare if it weren't for their present jobs.

Keep up the good work.
Charles Robinson
Forest Grove

Adding You to Our Mailing List

To the Editor:

I received a sample paper of the Rural Tribune and like it very much. Would you please put me on your mailing list too?

Mrs. Elizabeth Rappe
Gaston, Oregon

"Just keep the Tribune coming"

To the Editor:

We would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much we enjoy the Rural Tribune especially, the truth and facts that it brings out, that I'm sure a lot of welfare people are not aware of. We know from experience what the welfare is like and how much CAP helped us when we were having problems with them. If I may use the phrase - "you all went to bat for us." We appreciate it more than we can say.

I know the Tribune has made many people more aware of their rights, where before, they had the attitude, oh, why fight the welfare, they're not going to help us. As I said, we know from experience because, we felt the same way until we got acquainted with CAP and its people. We fought the welfare back, thanks to all of you and we won. I know the people that we have talked to are much more encouraged since they have talked to CAP people. They're getting their fighting spirit up. There are many more things that we could add but, I'm afraid it would turn out to be a book. One thing I would like to add - the story about "Mary and Mrs. Smith," was factual and true because we know both parties involved. Jerralynn did a good job on her story of it because it was true.

We look forward to every copy of the paper. Just keep the Tribune coming and we're behind you all the way.

Sharon Damrill
and
Loretta E. Begin,
Gaston

Chicano Student Union

To the Editor:

Thank you for sending us your paper - Volume 2, Number 1, which I received yesterday in the mail. The Chicano Student Union here at PSU appreciate your efforts in keeping us informed on happenings of rural Washington County and other good articles of particular interest to us. Please continue sending us your copies in the future.

Thanks again!!!
Marlene Salinas
Portland

"Three cheers for CAP and the Rural Tribune"

To the Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know how I feel about The Rural Tribune and the CAP office and all the workers, they're great.

They have gone to "bat" for me more than once, and for many more.

The story Jerralynn wrote about "Mary" and "Mrs. Smith" is very true, as I so very well know.

The caseworker told her to come in when she got laid off at the cannery, which she did, and they told her she was a healthy woman and was able to work, and they would not help her out. If she had been so healthy, she'd be alive today.

So keep up the good work and good writing. Three cheers for CAP and The Rural Tribune.

Zelma King
Gaston

Likes Welfare Stand

To the Editor:

Jerralynn Ness brought copies of your November, 1973 issue to the last meeting of the Inter-Agency Welfare Crisis Committee.

We were impressed to see your paper is taking an active stand in discussing the problems of Welfare recipients in Washington County. Most often, too few people know and/or understand these problems. We commend your staff in this effort to educate the citizens of Washington County. Keep up the good work.

Sally McCracken, Secretary
Inter-Agency Welfare
Crisis Committee
Portland

The Inter-Agency Welfare Crisis Committee is a Portland-based group that has worked to improve the Welfare system. It is composed of representatives of agencies and of individual welfare recipients. It has acted as an advocate for Welfare recipients. We appreciate their support.
Editors

"I think it should come out twice a month"

To the Editor:

I'd just like to tell you how much I enjoy the Rural Tribune. I look forward to it every month. I think it should come out twice a month.

It keeps us informed of things the other papers never print.

I want to compliment the photographers for the good and clear pictures.

Adelante con la verdad.
Josefina Lucero
Gaston

P.S. I enjoy the letters to the editor. I think you should have them every month.

Her Fiance Is in the County Jail

To the Editor:

I recently read your paper at a friend's house. I rarely pick up a newspaper as I find too much "garbage" in them. I was particularly interested in the article on the Washington County Jail, as my fiance is "residing" there. He's been there for three months now awaiting sentencing, because we could not raise the bail. I feel that the conditions at the jail have been undercover for much too long already.

Thank you.
Laurie Pate
Forest Grove

Who Really Heads Task Force?

To the Editor:

We appreciate the article appearing in the November issue of the Rural Tribune.

I do wish to request a correction. Your article named Mr. Jim Johnson as head of the District 15 Task Force Committee concerned with differing cultural and ethnic pupils. This was in error as Mrs. Ellen Stevens, Assistant Principal of Harvey Clarke, is the Board-appointed chairman of the Task Force.

I hope you will make this correction in the next issue of your paper.

Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Task Force Committee.

D. Herbert Armstrong
Superintendent-Clerk
Forest Grove Public Schools

Teacher Jim Johnson may not be the official Board-appointed chairman of the Task Force, but he is now heading the task force as it continues to meet and discuss ways in which to help minority students in the Forest Grove Schools.

Editors

"Washington County Needs You"

To the Editor:

Just a note to tell you and your staff how much I enjoy reading your newspaper. I am requesting that I be added to your mailing list. Keep up the good work - Washington County needs you.

Diane Hindman,
Administrative Assistant
City of Beaverton

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

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

Few Spanish Surnames

(continued from page one)

The Spanish surname employees have low-paying jobs, generally requiring little training and without much chance for advancement. Albert Rodriguez and Manuel Gonzales are working for the Unified Sewerage Agency, one at the Tigard plant and the other in Forest Grove. Two other men, Raul Cantu and Jose Lopez, work for the County department of maintenance. Diana Soliz and Connie Prieto both work for the health department. Alicia Contreras works part-time after school for the County Administrative Office.

The Rural Tribune spoke to five of these Chicanos. All of them said they were very happy with their jobs, but none felt there was much hope for advancing within their departments.

Diana Soliz works for the health department as an aid. She spends most of her time working at the laboratory. Diana says, "It is a good experience." Connie Prieto, also a health aid, says she's very pleased with her job. She spends most of her time working outside the office on health department projects.

Both Diana Soliz and Connie Prieto do translating for the County. In fact, Diana Soliz recently spent six days translating at the Gomez trial. She has been made Judge Hieber's permanent translator. She has also done translating for the jails. There are no

Spanish surname employees at the jail or with the courts.

None of the five County employees we talked to know of any chances for advancement. There is no County career development program to allow people entering jobs at the lowest level of a department to move on to better jobs.

The County does give raises, however. Each employee gets a raise after working six months, a second raise when they've worked for a year and more raises after each year they've worked. All the Chicano employees were happy with the County's system of raises.

Of the five Chicanos we talked to, four were hired through federal programs designed to help minority and low-income people. One heard about a job opening through a friend. Jose Lopez was hired through the Public Employment Program, as was Alicia Contreras. Both Diana Soliz and Connie Prieto were hired for migrant health programs and were then continued as full-time employees for the health department. Raul Cantu heard of his job from a friend who has been working for the County for fourteen years. Except for the federal programs, which have a questionable future, there is no recruiting or advertising, and no special effort to seek minority applicants for County openings.

A.R.P.

Inflation and Food Stamps: Why not an adequate diet?

Even with next January's cost of living increase, foodstamp purchasers will not be getting enough stamps to cover the cost of an adequate diet. The same Department of Agriculture that provides funds for the foodstamp program, also issues a low-cost diet plan for families. The cost of that minimum diet could not be covered by the amount of foodstamps issued. According to the Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee, low-income families must depend on foodstamps to cover the cost of food. Yet the amount of foodstamps has been set too low.

The Crisis Committee, based in Portland, is trying to do something about the problems of welfare and low-income families. In a recent press conference, the Committee talked about the contradiction in Department of Agriculture foodstamp policies. Using July figures, a minimum diet for a family of four would cost \$169 a month. But a family of four could only purchase \$116 in foodstamps. (See table.)

Foodstamp recipients

talked about these and other problems at the November press conference. Portland resident Virginia Schaefer, a welfare mother, needed an extra \$11 a month to pay for transportation costs for her son, who has just started high school. Welfare added \$11 a month to her welfare check. But the increase in income means she will have to pay an additional \$4 a month for her foodstamps.

Mrs. Schaefer's family of six receives \$160 in foodstamps each month. That is less than the \$169 needed for a family of four. Paying another \$4 each month for foodstamps, leaves her family even less able to meet her family's basic nutritional needs.

In January the Department of Agriculture will increase the amount of foodstamps to meet the rising cost of living. Foodstamp families will get what has been described as a 20% cost of living increase. But Dr. Charles Grossman of the Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee

(continued on page seven)

	Department of Agriculture Minimum Diet (monthly cost)	Monthly Foodstamp Allocation
One Person		
Man	\$48	\$38
Woman	\$41	\$38
Two Persons		
Man, Woman	\$99	\$66
Woman, Child	\$76	\$66
Three Persons		
Man, Woman, Child	\$134	\$94
Woman, 2 Children	\$111	\$94
Four Persons		
Man, Woman, 2 Children	\$169	\$116
Woman, 3 Children	\$146	\$116

Department of Agriculture figures are based on July prices. Dr. Grossman points out that food prices rose dramatically since July, after these figures were released.

Prisoner Rights: "Not a Matter for Negotiation" ACLU Takes County to Court

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a class action suit in behalf of several prisoners and former prisoners to challenge conditions and procedures at the Washington County Jail.

At a recent press conference, ACLU Executive Director Ms. Stevie Remington and ACLU Chairman Mr. Charles Davis commented that the Washington County Jail is not the worst in the state, but that conditions there are "unacceptable," and must be challenged in court. They said that the major complaint is the meting out of "cruel and unusual punishment," due to the lack of state standards for disciplinary measures, and that the jail rules that are posted do not fully advise prisoners of all conduct expected of them. According to the ACLU, rules are not always supplied to the prisoners, so that prisoners have been punished for violation of rules they have never seen.

In the jail rules provided to reporters by the county, no consequences are stated for violations of the rules except for restriction of visiting, commissary, and television privileges. No mention is made of violations that might result in the prisoner being placed in the "hole," or isolation.

The ACLU is asking that specific acts and procedures be declared unconstitutional, and that state standards be set up to govern jail procedures. They are asking that the court award damages and recovery costs to the plaintiffs.

ACLU lawyers met with representatives of the Sheriff's Department twice in October to present and discuss complaints brought to them by prisoners and former prisoners over the last four months. They indicated that if the Sheriff's Department had offered proposals to rectify the jail situation at that time they would have been considered, but that no such proposals had been made.

Acting Sheriff Charles Sherratt was unavailable for comment, but assistant county counsel Lou Larsen, county commissioner Eldon Hout, and jail sergeant Clarence Ramseth took reporters on a tour of the jail. According to Mr. Hout, this action was taken to show that "the county has nothing to hide." All prisoners had been removed to an adjoining area but reporters were allowed to inspect and photograph the areas mentioned in the ACLU suit. Reporters are not allowed to talk to prisoners unless the prisoners sign a waiver relinquishing the right to assert any defense of prejudicial publicity in the criminal proceedings against them.

County officials expressed disappointment that the ACLU had made no attempt to "negotiate," and that they had not informed the County of their intent to sue.

The ACLU's response came from Mr. Davis who said, "When peoples' Constitutional rights are being violated, there is no room for negotiation. The law is being broken and that is a matter for the courts."

S.F.



Stevie Remington, ACLU Director

Cruel and Unusual Punishment Details of ACLU Charges

• PRISONERS ARE SUBJECTED TO CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

As many as four prisoners at a time have been locked in the "hole," (an eight foot square room, barren except for a hole in the floor which serves as a toilet and may be flushed only by a jailor outside the door). As there are no specific rules regarding the length of time a prisoner may be kept in the "hole," this matter is up to the discretion of the jailor. While in the "hole," prisoners are denied reading and writing materials, any communication with persons outside the jail including their attorneys, access to medical attention, and any recreation or exercise. Prisoners have been denied toilet paper, and sometimes jailors have refused to flush the toilet when asked to do so.

• PRISONERS ARE DENIED FREE SPEECH AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

Visits of clergy are sometimes unreasonably denied as being inconvenient to the jail staff, and are restricted as to length and privacy of communication. Prisoners are not allowed to talk with anyone other than the attorneys and judge involved while his case is in court and must sign a waiver relinquishing the right to assert any defense of prejudicial publicity in the criminal proceedings against him.

• PRISONERS ARE SUBJECTED TO SUMMARY AND ARBITRARY PUNISHMENT

Rules posted or given to prisoners are incomplete and do not fully advise prisoners of all conduct expected of them at the jail. The jail lacks any written rules and standards for the jailors in the supervision of prisoners. The absence of such rules results in arbitrary and discriminatory practices by jailors as they enforce and impose different standards. Prisoners are often punished for violation of rules they have never seen. Prisoners are summarily punished for alleged infractions of rules without a fair hearing in that they are not told specifically what they did wrong, they are not given an opportunity to present their side of the case, they are not given a hearing of any sort, and they are not allowed to face their accuser.

• PRISONERS ARE DENIED EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF COUNSEL, ACCESS TO THE COURTS, AND THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

Prisoners are denied effective communication with legal counsel and the courts, effective preparation of their defenses to the criminal charges against them, and quick and effective access to release on bail or recognizance, by various restrictions and practices. Prisoners in jail are denied access to legal books and publications, and are not allowed to acquire or possess such books in jail. Clothing suitable for the prisoner to wear to court may not be stored at the jail and may be brought to the jail no more than one hour before the prisoners' court appearance. Conditions at the jail are such that the inmates are often unable to shave or otherwise prepare for their appearance in court.

• PRISONERS ARE DENIED OTHER RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AFFORDED BY THE CONSTITUTION

No regular medical services except for a weekly sick call are available to prisoners. Sick call is attended by a registered nurse who determines whether any further medical attention should be administered. Requests for medical service between the visits of the nurse are left to the discretion of the jail staff, which acts on these requests without written rules or medical knowledge. Prisoners suffering epileptic seizures, serious psychiatric disturbances, and persons undergoing withdrawal symptoms from drug addiction are placed in the "hole," instead of being furnished with needed medical attention.

Wetback Accused by Grower - Now Freed Temporarily

Arhemero Manuel Gomez is now free after spending 82 days in the County jail. He is nineteen and a wetback, who came to Oregon to work in the fields. Gomez speaks no English. He has been charged with first degree burglary by the Washington County District Attorney. His six-day trial ended without a verdict and Gomez must now wait until he can be tried again.

Gomez picked cucumbers

ley, did not have a shirt or any shoes on and had the same build as Gomez.

In the six days of the trial, none of the prosecution's witnesses testified (including Tankersley's daughter Valerie) that they saw the man's face. All the witnesses identified Gomez by his profile, black straight hair, and his back as he was running.

Defense Attorney J.B. Smith asked Jane Tankersley,

and two other wetbacks bought some wine and had a little party in the bunkhouse. That same day he had bought a brand new radio from a salesman that makes the rounds at the camps. He said that he was sitting on a couch

"Search him for a knife or razor"

listening to his radio when one of his friends said that he was going to see somebody in another cabin. Sometime later, Gomez said that his friend came running in back into the bunkhouse and went to sleep. Gomez said that about a half hour later, when he was asleep on the couch, he was awakened by somebody grabbing him by his hair. It was Ron Tankersley and he had a gun in one hand.

Gomez couldn't understand what Tankersley was saying to him but with a gun pointed at him he did what

was cold and wet. She didn't even pay any attention."

Gomez continued, "I was locked up in the car and the two policemen and Tankersley went into the house for about another five minutes." Tankersley's testimony con-

firmed that no ambulance was called.

In court, the nurse from the hospital emergency room testified about Gomez's condition. She said that he was wet and muddy with blood all over. She helped clean him up and while she was working she heard the officers apparently making jokes and laughing at Gomez. She said she heard statements like, "We know where he's going to get his free room and board for a long time." She said that she felt obligated to come to court and testify because it

ney should be there, and Wasson stated that he wanted to talk to the judge in private for personal reasons. Smith heard Wasson through the door and jumped out of his chair. As he approached the door, Judge Hieber opened it, and the judge, apparently confused, asked what was going on. Defense Attorney J.B. Smith then asked for a mistrial.

In court, Smith stated that he believed a search of the record would reveal numerous incidents of improper conduct on the part of the district attorney. Smith said that he had to conclude that the D.A., seeing his case go down the drain, used improper conduct to force the defense to move for a mistrial.

In explaining to the court why a mistrial had been granted, Judge Hieber said, "Whether there's any prejudice or not is not the ques-

The police said, "We know where he's going to get his free room and board for a long time."

Tankersley commanded by motions.

Gomez said that Tankersley pulled him by the hair toward the wall of the bunkhouse. He said that he bumped up against Jane Tankersley.

While in the bunkhouse Gomez said that they had the light right on his face and then Ron grabbed him by the arm and motioned him to move. All this time Tankersley had the gun pointing at him.

On the way to the patio of Tankersley's house he said that Ron was beside him and Jane had the flashlight. All this time there was no explanation of why he had been abruptly awakened. When they got to the patio Ron made him lean up against the wall and spread his legs. Tankersley proceeded to frisk him with the gun at Gomez's back and when he got done, Gomez turned his head to ask Jane Tankersley what this was all about and Ron hit him on the head.

Gomez told me, "I laid on

appeared to her that the police had tried, judged, and sentenced the man.

Defense Attorney J.B. Smith called eight character witnesses, and all but one testified that Ron Tankersley had a reputation for not being truthful and for using force to settle disputes. The

tion, it's the appearance of impropriety. The D.A. placed the courts and case in an embarrassing posture."

He also reminded the attorney that he had ruled that all law debates were to be discussed in court.

Judge Hieber also stated that if the case had gone to



Defendant Gomez

for grower Ron Tankersley and lived in one of Tankersley's camps. According to Tankersley's testimony, Gomez broke into the bedroom of Tankersley's daughter at about eleven o'clock on a Sunday night in August and was apprehended soon after in the bunkhouse where Gomez slept.

Tankersley testified that after "marching" (Gomez) to the house making him stretch up against the patio wall in order to call the police and "search him for a knife or razor", he tried to hit Tankersley with a pot of geraniums. All this time Tankersley had a handgun pointing at Gomez and consequently used it to strike Gomez "with one down motion" on the head. Defense Attorney J.B. Smith asked Tankersley if his gun had been broken as the result of hitting Gomez and Tankers-

"The trigger guard got dented, not broken"

ley said, "The trigger guard got dented, not broken."

Gomez was "bleeding pretty heavy" from a three-inch cut on his head and was left on the patio where he fell. The only first-aid given to Gomez before he arrived at the hospital, was when the police got there. Tankersley testified that Gomez was handcuffed and taken to a water hydrant by the side of the house where two police tried to wash the blood from the wound. Tankersley testified that it was dark by the water faucet, but the "first aid" was done, he said, to try to examine the cut and see how bad it was.

"The officers tried to wash his head using a waterhose, one officer holding the water hose while the other cupped water in his hand and splashing it on Gomez's head. But the man was struggling so that they couldn't."

Tankersley testified that he was asleep when he heard his daughter yell, "Daddy, Daddy, there's a man in my room." He said that he jumped out of bed, slipped on his boots and grabbed his handgun in a matter of a few seconds. He ran out of his bedroom into the hall in time to see a man running out onto the patio from the kitchen. The man, said Tankers-



(Ron's wife) if she saw Gomez as she was following her husband as he chased the man out of the house to the bunkhouse. She said that she saw a man running out of her house but did not see his face. She said that she could identify him by his profile, the striped trousers that he always wore, and his black, straight hair.

Attorney Smith asked her

what makes Gomez's hair so definite to identify and Mrs. Tankersley answered that most Spanish people have curly, kinky hair. She was positive it was Gomez because he was one of the few who had straight hair.

When Smith asked Valerie Tankersley if she saw the man who had broken into her room and "touched her breast", she answered that it was dark and she never saw his face. But she could still identify Gomez and she pointed at him as he sat in the courtroom.

In an interview with Gomez he told his side of the story, (Gomez never told his story because it was declared a mistrial before he could testify.) The interview was in Spanish, as Gomez knows no English. Gomez said that he came to Oregon from Los Angeles about one week prior to the incident. He said that he was an illegal alien and was staying in an old hotel in Portland's skidrow when he found out that farmer Ron Tankersley makes regular trips by bus to that section of town recruiting farm laborers. One morning he got on the bus, which took him to the camp, and he started working in the fields.

According to Gomez, on the Sunday in question, he

the patio. He left me there. I got up and asked her (Mrs. Tankersley) what they wanted with me. She said in Spanish, "Don't act like a fool, we saw you running out of the house."

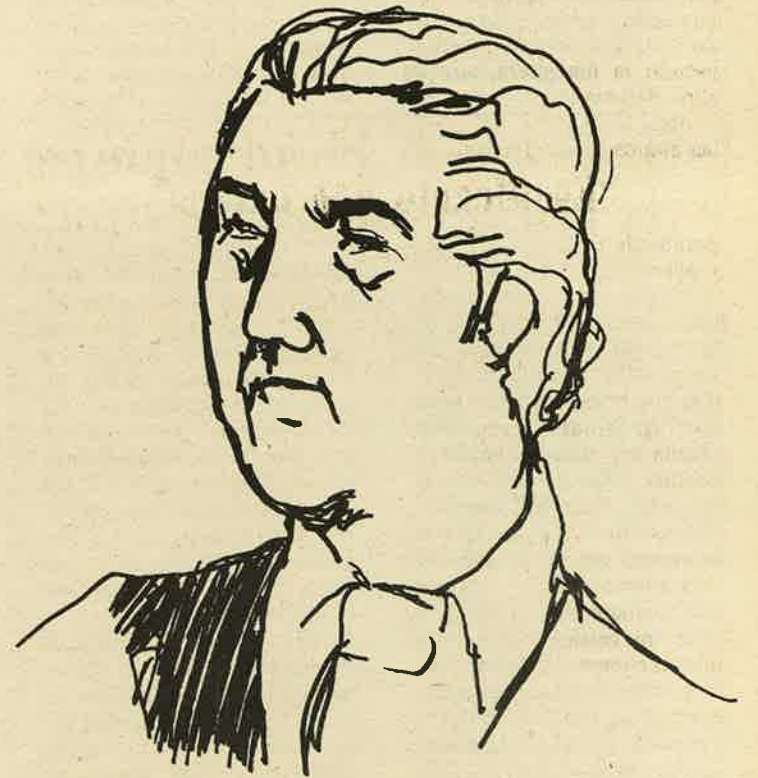
Gomez continued, "I told her that I could swear by my jefita (mother) that I had not done anything to them. I then told her to tell her ruquo (husband) to finish killing me since they had already started to."

"I was bleeding heavily and it was about fifteen minutes before any police offi-

The D.A. ... "seeing his case go down the drain."

cers got there. I was handcuffed and then the Sheriff's patrol got there and they grabbed me by the arms and took me to the water faucet. I was hurting bad from the cut and the police shoved me toward the water faucet and they proceeded to pour water on my head cut with a water hose and also using their hands."

"I was yelling at Jane to please have them loosen their grip because it was hurting my bones in my arms. She didn't tell them anything so I kicked out at them in anger. Before they pulled me into the police car I asked Jane to get me some clothes because I



Grower Ron Tankersley

one exception said that he did not know Ron Tankersley's reputation but knew the general reputation of the Tankersleys and that it was bad.

At the end of this testimony and before Gomez could testify in his own defense, something happened to change the course of the trial.

The rules of the courts state that during the trial the Defense and the Prosecuting attorneys cannot converse with the judge unless both attorneys are present. Suddenly, Judge Hieber announced to the court that the case had been declared a mistrial at the request of Defense Attorney and Judge Hieber granted a new trial. Earlier, district attorney Bob Wasson had risen from court while the judge was in his chamber. He entered the room, closed the door and started to talk in a loud voice to the judge. Defense attorney Smith was not in the room. The judge asked Wasson if the defense attor-

the jury, Gomez would have been acquitted. He also said that he was prepared to release Gomez on his own recognition, but the hold on Gomez by Immigration complicated things. Attorney Smith made a motion for Judge Hieber to change his order of mistrial. The defendant would then waive the jury

and allow the court to enter a finding of guilty or innocence. Judge Hieber said that he did not have the power to decide the case.

At this time, Gomez is free after 82 days in the county jail. Immigration has agreed to issue a temporary release on him. He is taking some spoken English classes and awaiting a new trial.

As soon as Gomez was freed, his attorney bought him two pairs of shoes since he was released barefoot on a cold night.

Gomez Libre

(de pagina una)

Gomez estaba "sangrando demasiado" de la cortada de tres pulgadas y lo dejaron tirado donde cayo en el patio. El unico "first aid" que le dieron antes que lo llevaran al hospital fue cuando llegaron las chotas. Tankersley testigo que maniataron a Gomez y

Pero como quiera podia identificar a Gomez y le apunto donde estaba sentado en la corte.

En una entrevista con Gomez el me dijo su lado de la historia (Gomez nunca pudo decir su historia en corte porque su corte fue



Attorney J.B. Smith

luego se lo llevaron a una llave de agua en un lado de la casa donde los policas trataron de limpiarle la cortada. Tankersley dijo que estaba oscuro contra la llave pero que el "first aid" se lo hicieron para ver que tan grave estaba la cortada.

"Los oficiales (police) trataron de lavarle la cabeza usando la manguera, uno de ellos deteniendo la manguera y otro hechandole agua con las manos. Pero el hombre no

"Esculcarlo por navaja"

paraba de protestar quisas no pudieron."

Tankersley testigo que estaba dormido cuando su hija grito "Papa, papa, hay un hombre en mi cuarto." El dijo que brinco de su cama, se puso las botas y pezqueo la pistola en unos cuantos segundos. El corrio de su recamara para el corredor a tiempo de ver un hombre corriendo sobre el patio siguiente a la cocina. El hombre, dijo Tankersley no tenia camisa, ni calzados y tenia el mismo cuerpo de Gomez.

En los seis días de corte, ninguno de los testigos (incluyendo la hija de Tankersley, Valerie) dijeron que vieron la cara del "hombre". Todos los testigos indenticaron que hera Gomez por su perfil, pelo derecho y negro, y su espinaso cuando iba corriendo.

El Abogado de defensa J.B. Smith le pregunto a Jane Tankersley (esposa de Ron) si ella vio a Gomez cuando su esposo estaba persiguiendo el "hombre" de la casa a la bunkhouse. Ella dijo que vio un "hombre" corriendo della casa pero no le vio la cara. Ella dijo que podia identificar el hombre por su perfil, los pantalones que el "hombre" usaba siempre y de su pelo lizo y negro.

Abogado Smith le pregunto a ella porque el pelo de Gomez era tan definido para identificar y la Senora Tankersley dijo que casi todos los "Espanoles" tienen el pelo rizo y crespo. Ella estaba positiva que el "hombre" era Gomez, porque el era uno de los pocos que tenian pelo lizo.

Cuando Smith le pregunto a Valerie Tankersley si ella vio el hombre que se metio a su recamara y le "agarro la teta" ella contesto que estaba muy obscuro en su recamara y que nunca le vio la cara.

declarada una mistrial antes que testigara). La entrevista fue en espanol porque Gomez no habla ingles, naturalmente. Gomez dijo que llego a Oregon de Los Angeles como una semana antes que pasara todo.

El admitio que era mojado y se estaba quedando en un hotel viejo en Portland's skid row cuando se dio cuenta que Ron Tankersley hacia paseos regulares por autobus buscando trabajadores en esa parte

de la ciudad. Una mañana el (Gomez) se subio en el autobus que lo llevo al campo y comenzo a jalar en las labores.

Segun Gomez, en el domingo del incidente, el y dos mas mojados compraron vino y tuvieron un poraso en la bunkhouse. Ese mismo dia el compro un radio nuevo de un vendedor que trafica los campos regular. El dijo que estaba sentado en el sofa escuchando el radio cuando un amigo de el dijo que iba a ver unos camaradas en otra cabina. Tiempo paso y su amigo llevo y se acosto a dormir. Gomez dijo que como a la media hora, cuando estaba dormido en el sofa alguien lo pescó del pelo por detras. Era Ron Tankersley y traia una pistola. Gomez dijo que lo estiro del cabello y lo arempujo contra la pared de la bunkhouse. El dijo que cuando lo arempujo el topo con la Jane.

Dentro de la bunkhouse,

"Estaba tirado en el patio"

Gomez dijo que le tenian la luz en la cara y luego Ron lo pezco del brazo y le hizo la sena que se moviera. Todo este tiempo Tankersley la tenia apuntando la pistola.

Cuando iban para el patio de la casa el dijo que Ron estaba a un lado y Jane traía el foco. Todo este tiempo no le iban explicado porque lo despertaron tan de repente. Cuando llegaron al patio Ron lo hizo que se recargara contra la pared y se abriera de patas. Tankersley luego lo esculco con la pistola apuntandole al espinaso y cuando Gomez se voltio la cabeza para preguntarle a Jane porque lo traian Ron le pego en la cabeza.

Gomez me dijo "Estaba tirado en el patio y ahi me dejo. Luego me levante y le pregunte a ella (Jane) que que

querian. Ella me dijo en espanol "No te hagas pen-dejo, nosotros te vimos corriendo de la casa."

Gomez siguio "Les dije que le juro por mi jefecita que yo no le ice nada. Luego les dije (a Jane)" digale a su

"Estaba sangrando demaciado"

ruquo que de una vez me mate" porque al cabo ya iban comenzando."

"Estaba sangrando demasiado y pasaron como 15 minutos antes que llegaran las chotas. Me maniataron y luego llevo el cherife y me pezcaron de los brazos y me llevaron contra la llave de agua. Me dolia la cortada y las chotas me repungaron contra la llave de agua y me trataron de lavar la cortada con una manguera y tambien usando las manos."

"Le estaba gritando a Jane que por favor me soltaran porque me estaba doliendo los huesos de mis brazos. Ella no les dijo nada pues le di una patada a uno de ellos, de coraje. Antes que me metieran al carro le pregunte a Jane que me trajera ropa porque traia frio y estaba mojado. Ella ni me puso atencion."

Gomez siguio "Me atrancaron en el carro y los dos policas y Tankersley se metieron en la casa y no salieron por otro cinco minutos." Tankersley testigo que no les hablaron a ninguna ambulancia.

En la corte, la enfermera del hospital testigo de las condiciones de Gomez. Ella dijo que el estaba mojado, socetoso y lleno de sangre. Ella ayudo a limpiar a Gomez y mientras estaba trabajando ella escucho los policas aparentemente bromandose y riendose de Gomez. Ella dijo que los policas comentaron "Nosotros sabemos donde el (Gomez) va a recibir su comida y cuarto gratis por mucho tiempo" Ella dijo que se sintio obligada en venir a corte a testigar porque le parecia a ella que los policas ya iban juzgando a Gomez.

Abogado J.B. Smith le hablo a ocho testigos de caracta y todos menos uno testigo que Ron Tankersley tenia una reputacion de ser chueco y usaba golpes para arreglar sus problemas. El unico excepcion dijo que no sabia la reputacion de Ron Tankersley pero si sabia la reputacion general de los Tankersleys y que era muy mala.

Al fin de todos los testimonios y antes que Gomez podia testigar en su defensa algo paso que cambio el curso de la corte. Las reglas de las cortes dicen que durante la corte los abogados de defensa y acusadores no pueden hablar con el Juez nomas cuando los dos abogados estan presentes.

De repente el Juez Hieber

les anuncio a las cortes que el caso de State vs. Gomez esta declarado un mistrial (cuando hay un mistrial tienen que correr corte otra vez) a la demanda del abogado de defensa y el Juez Hieber le donacio su demanda. Temprano, el abogado del distrito Bob Wasson se levanto de la corte mientras el juez estaba en el cuarto de los jueces (Judge's chamber). Se metio al cuarto, cerro la puerta y comenzo a hablar en una voz alta con el juez. Abogado de defensa Smith no estaba en el cuarto de los jueces. El juez le pregunto a Wasson si el abogado de defensa no debia de estar con ellos, y Wasson dijo que desiaba hablar con el juez en secreto por razones personales. Smith oyo a Wasson por le puerta y brinco de su silla. Cuando se acerco a la

puerta Juez Hieber la abrio y el juez aparentemente confuso pregunto que que estaba pasando. El abogado de defensa demando una mistrial.

En corte Smith dijo que el creia que en esculcando las memorias la corte se daría

cuenta de varias veces de inpropia conducta por la parte de el District Attorney. Smith dijo que tenia que decidir que el abogado de acusadores viendo que estaba perdiendo su caso (going down the drain) uso impropier

La policia dijo, "Sabemos donde va resibir su comida y cuarto gratis."

conduct para forzar la defensa que demandara una mistrial.

En explicandole a la corte porque una mistrial fue demandada Judge Hieber dijo



Judge Hieber

"Si hay prejuicio o no es la pregunta, es la apariencia de impropriety (improper conduct). El district attorney puso esta corte y el caso en una posicion embarazosa."

El Tambien les recuerdo a los abogados que el iba

puesto la regla que todos los debates legales se discutian en corte enfrente del publico.

El Juez Hieber tambien dijo que si el caso fuera llegado al jurado, Gomez lo fueran ver ayado inocente. El tambien dijo que el estaba preparado en dejar Gomez salir "con su palabra" (his own recognizance) pero que la "migra" complicaba cosas. Abogado Smith luego hizo la pregunta que el juez cambiara la orden de "mistrial". Que el acusado queria dejar el veredicto al juez y no los jurados. El Juez Hieber dijo que el no tenia el poder de decidir el

caso. A este tiempo, Gomez esta libre, despues de estar en la carcel 82 dias. La "migra" permitio a Gomez salir temporalmente. Gomez esta to-

mando clases de ingles y esta esperando otra corte. Nomas salio con su abogado le compraron zapatos porque los policas lo soltaron dezcalso en una noche fria.

Amador Aguirre



RISE Helps Women on Welfare With Training and Child Care

Children's Services has a training program called RISE, which stands for Reach Independence and Security through Employment. RISE is for women who are on welfare and want to get some kind of training so that they can become independent of welfare. The program started in the fall of 1971 and was one of the first in the state. Pam Allen, local coordinator for RISE, explains that the program is funded by the Children's Services Division.

RISE offers a six week training program for women from the ages of twenty to thirty. Each woman was able to choose from a variety of training: bank teller, secretary, receptionist, clerk, teacher aides for mentally retarded children, sales people, cooks, meter readers for Portland General Electric, selling cosmetics and assembly line work. Some women choose one training and after a while they find out that isn't what they really want.

A few women in the program are chosen to be teacher aides by Pat McGrath (case-worker for Children's Services) according to their interest and capability. These aides help out with the planning for the other women in the program.

The Extension Service provides trainees with homemaking tips on how to care for a family while carrying a full-time job. Children's Services introduces the women to day care programs in the area, so that the women can get the help they need for their small children while they're at work.

RISE has opened up options for young women who might otherwise have no choice but remain on welfare. Pat McGrath told the Rural Tribune that some of the women have already been offered regular jobs at their training job sites even before the program was completed.

A.R.P.



Chicanos Picotiaron a Safeway

Los Chicanos de Washington County se organizaron para boycott la tienda Safeway de Hillsboro para apoyar el United Farm Workers Union. El sabado el 24 de Noviembre el primer esfuerzo de picotiar en este condado fue hecho y Lionel Lucero, Chairman del Centro Cultural de Washington County tuvo esto que decir "Como 94 picoteros ayudaron todo el dia. Nosotros paramos como 90 clientes de entrar a la tienda".

Lucero, continuo, "Nosot-

ros les urgimos a todos que por favor no compren nada en la Safeway y apoyen la union. La parte mas gacha de todo el dia fue cuando cinco o seis Mexicano-Americanos entraron a comprar en la tienda cuando estabamos picotiando."

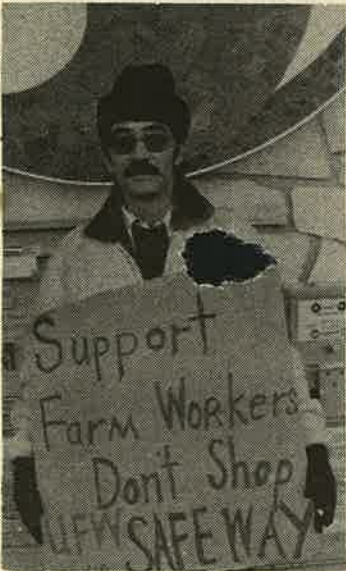
Mel Huey, organizador del UFW vino y participo el dia primero de picotiando. Huey dijo cuando estaba parado en la linea de picoteros "Lo que se lleva es picotiar regularmente. No se lleva mucha jente para desanimar clientes.

En Portland nosotros les quitamos 8,000 clientes en cinco meses trabajando tres o cuatro dias por semana."

Segun Joe Garcia Jr., la linea de picotiar esta hecha para boycott las tiendas de Safeway porque Safeway es el pecador mas grande en comparando lechuga "scab", uvas "scab" y vino "scab", que son productos non-union.

Los gritos familiares como "Viva la Raza", "Viva la Huelga", y "Viva Cesar Chavez" fueron oidos todo el dia.

A.A.



County Chicanos Picket Safeway

The Chicanos of Washington County have organized to boycott the Safeway store in Hillsboro in support of the United Farm Workers Union. Saturday the 24th of November was the first picket in this county and Lionel Lucero, Chairman of the Centro Cultural of Washington County, had this to say, "About 94 picketers helped on and off the first day. We managed to turn back about 90 potential customers from shopping Safeway."

Lionel Lucero continued, "We urge everybody to please not shop Safeway and support the union. The worst part of the day was when five or six so-called Mexican-Americans entered the store while we were picketing.

Mel Huey, UFW organizer, came and participated in the first picket. Huey said while in the picket line, "What it takes is to picket regularly. It doesn't take many people to keep customers away. In Portland we have successfully

turned back 8,000 customers in five months working three or four days a week."

According to Joe Garcia, Jr., the picket is designed to boycott Safeway Stores because Safeway is the biggest sinner in buying "scab" lettuce, "scab" grapes and "scab" wine, which are non-union products.

The familiar cries of "Viva la Raza," "Viva la Huelga" and "Viva Cesar Chavez" were heard throughout the day.

A.A.



United Farm Workers Union Urges

Boycott "Scab" Products

Editor's note: Lenore Glaser, the author of this article, is from California. She has been actively involved with the United Farm Workers Union since 1970. She has worked full-time on the boycott in California, Pennsylvania and now Oregon. She has written her article from the point of view of someone closely connected with the Farm Workers. We hope our readers will let us hear their opinions on this important issue.

If you're in Delano or Coachella, California on a Friday during the harvest, come to the union meeting of the United Farm Workers. The meetings are lively but move slowly because the speakers must be translated into two or more languages — Spanish, English, Arabic and Tagalog, and the discussion is often interrupted with shouts of "Viva la Huelga!" "Viva la Causa!" "Viva la boicottee!"

The United Farm Workers Union is the first successful organization of farm workers. It grew out of a "Self-help community" union started by Cesar Chavez in 1962 and a Filipino organization of farm workers, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, or AWO, started in 1959. In 1965 these groups joined together for the grape strike.

The grape strike spread from Delano throughout the valley as growers refused to meet with their workers to discuss union representation elections or improvements in wages and conditions. Thousands of farmworkers walked out of the fields in support of the strike, only to be rapidly replaced by scabs recruited from Mexico by the labor contractors.

The use of violence and scab labor forced the union to assert economic power, through the consumer boycott. Striking farm workers were counting on their supporters in the cities to keep this produce from being sold.

In 1967, after two years of boycotts and threats of boycotts, ten major wine-grape growers signed contracts with the UFWU, covering several thousand workers. Unions, churches, social and political organizations supported the farmworkers struggle and boycotted grapes, and the chain stores which sold grapes. Finally, in March 1970, two of the largest grape growers in the Coachella Valley, Lionel Steinberg and David Freeman signed contracts with the union within five months, most of the tablegrape growers in California and Arizona were unionized. These contracts guaranteed \$2.40 an hour for the seasonal labor and provided strict controls of pesticides

and elaborate health and safety provisions. It also eliminates the explorative labor contractor system by establishing a union hiring hall which dispatched workers to the fields according to their seniority.

These contracts provided three years of relative stability and improvement for the grape pickers and freed the union to support the strikes of other workers like the people who break their backs picking lettuce.

But the growers are again trying to destroy the Union. This year, in March, and throughout the year, when the Union contracts expired, the growers, with the exception of Lionel Steinberg and David Freeman, refused to negotiate with the Union. Instead, they signed "sweet-heart contracts" with the Teamsters Union, without elections or ratification by the farmworkers.

To show that they did not want Teamster contracts, over 1200 farmworkers went out on strike this summer. Again, the strike was broken by scab labor, and the farmworkers have turned to the public to boycott grapes. The growers hoped the Teamsters involvement would fool the public into thinking that there was a jurisdictional dispute in the fields.

In fact, the Teamsters have very little support among farmworkers, and do not provide the protection or security of a workers' union, the bargaining rights, the hiring hall or even the same high wages which the UFWU offered. Statements of Teamster officials indicate that the Teamsters do not intend to give farmworkers representation.

Einar Mohn, head of the western conference of Teamsters, said that it will take about two years before farm workers can actually participate in regular Teamster meeting. By then, Mohn states, "... as agriculture becomes more sophisticated, more mechanized ... and as jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union that can have structure and that can negotiate from strength and have membership participation."

If you believe that farmworkers have the right to a Union, and to safe and healthy conditions in the fields and labor camps, please don't buy any table grapes, head lettuce, or Gallo wine. Also please don't shop at any Safeway stores, the largest buyer of scab grapes on the west coast. When Safeway loses enough business, they'll put pressure on the growers, and farmworkers will again have good union contracts.

In Portland, since March the boycott committee, under the direction of Mel Huey, has turned away over 6500 people from Safeway stores in Portland. There are other boycott committees around Oregon, in Woodburn, Corvallis and Eugene.

For more information or to help picket Safeway Stores please call 282-9827 or stop by the office in Portland, 5727 N.E. 15th Street.



United Farm Workers Union Les Urge
Apoyen El Boycott

Si usted esta en Delano o Coachella, California en un viernes durante las piscas, venga a las juntas de la union de los United Farm Workers. Las juntas son despasio pero porque tienen que traducir los oradores en dos o mas lenguas, español, ingles y arabic y tagalog, y la discusion es muchas veces interrumpido con gritos de "Viva la Huelga!" "Viva la Causa!" "Viva la boicotte!"

El United Farm Workers Union es la primer organizacion de buen exito de los trabajadores de labor. Comenzo de una "comunidad de ayuda-propia" de union comenzada por Cesar Chavez en 1962 y una organizacion fillipina de trabajadores de labor, el Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, o AWO comenzo en 1959. En el 1965 estos grupos se juntaron y hisieron su helga de las uvas.

La huelga de uvas se desparamo de Delano y por todo el valle porque los rancheros no querian juntarse con sus trabajadores para descutir las elecciones representantes de union o mejorar los sueldos y condiciones. Miles de trabajadores de labor se salieron de los labores soportando la huelga, nomas para ser llenados de recrutados de Mexico por contratadores de labor.

La industria de uva y la policia local trataron de aplastar la union con atormentandolos y cosas que son contra la ley. Miembros de la union, que son comitidos de no hacer violencia, fueron golpiados y arestados nomas por andargitando "Huelga" en las linas de boycott, y muchos miembros del union fueron echados fuera de sus casas en los campos sin noticias legal.

El uso de violencia y labor de scab forso la union que declarara poder de economia, por los consumidores de boycott. Trabajadores de labores que estaban haciendo helga y que vieron que sus huelgas eran quebradas, estaban contando con sus soporteros en las ciudades deteniendo que estos productos no fueran vendidos.

En 1967, despues de dos años de boycott y amenazas de boycotts, diez rancheros grandes firmaron un contrato con el UFWU, incluyendo varios miles de trabajadores. Uniones, iglesias, y organizaciones politicas sociales soportaron los trabajadores luchistas y picotiaron las uvas, y las linas de tiendas que vendian uvas. Al fin en Marzo de 1970, dos de los rancheros mas grandes en el valle de Coachella, Lionel Steinberg y David Freeman firmaron contratos con la union dentro cinco meses, casi todos de los rancheros en California y Arizona se unieron. Estos contratos garantizaron \$2.40 la hora por los trabajos del verano, surtieron controles estrictos de pesticidas y salud elaborado y provisiones de salud. Y tambien eliminan el trabajo exploritivo del sistema por estableciendo un salon para ocupar jente para la union que mandaban trabajadores a las labores segun la senioria que tienen.

Estos contratos surtian

tres años de establidad relativamente y mejoramiento para los piscadores de uvas y dejaron la union que soportara las huelgas y otros trabajadores como jente que se quiebran sus espaldas pisando lechuga.

Pero los rancheros, otra vez estan tratando desvaratar la union. Este año, en Marzo, y por todo el año, cuando los contratos de la union se terminan, los rancheros con la excepcion de Lionel Steinberg y David Freeman, se negaron en negociar con la union. Esa vez, ellos firmaron contratos con el Teamsters Union, sin elecciones o ratificacion por los trabajadores de ranchos.

Para ensenia que ellos no querian los contratos del Teamster, ariba de 1,200 trabajadores se fueron en huelga este verano. Otra vez, la huelga fue cortada por el trabajo de "scab", y los trabajadores se han voltiado al publico para boycott las uvas. Los rancheros se esperansaban que el movimiento de Teamsters hicieran tonto al publico para pensar que habia en enojo jurisdiccional en las labores.

Sin embargo, los Teamsters tienen muy poco soporte entre los trabajadores, y no surten la proteccion o seguridad de una union para trabajadores, los derechos de negociacion, el salon de union o tambien los mismos sueldos altos que el UFWU ofrecio declaraciones de Teamster oficiales para indicar que los Teamsters no piensan en darles representaciones a los trabajadores.

Einoch Mohn, el encabezado del Western Conference of Teamsters, dijo que se iba a llevar como dos años antes de que los trabajadores puedan participar en juntas regulares de los Teamsters. Para ese tiempo, Mohn dijo, "... como la agricultura se hace mas sofisticada, mas machinizada ... y los trabajos se hacen mas atractivos para los Anglos, entonces nosotros podemos construir una union que pueda tener estructura y que pueda negociar de fuerza y tenga partipaciones de miembros."

Si usted cre que los trabajadores tienen el derecho de una union, y tambien seguridad, y condiciones de salud en las labores y campos, por favor no compre uvas para su mesa, ni lechuga o vino de Gallo. Tambien, por favor no compre en ninguna tienda de Safeway, la compradora mas grande de uvas "scab" en la costa oeste. Cuando Safeway pierda bastante clientela, ellos van a poner precion en los rancheros, y los trabajadores otra vez tendran buenos contratos de union.

En Portland, desde Marzo el comité de boycott bajo la direcion de Mel Huey, ha rechazado 6,500 personas de las tiendas de Safeway en Portland. Hay otros comités de boycott alrededor en Oregon, en Woodburn, Corvallis, y Eugene.

Para mas informacion o para ayudar en picotiar las tiendas de Safeway por favor llamé al numero 282-9827 o vaya a la oficina en Portland en el domicilio, 5727 N.E. 15th Street.



Board Members Elected At CAP Annual Meeting

Washington County Community Action held its annual general meeting last month and elected groups and individuals to its board of directors. Attendance was good at Hillsboro's Mid-High School with supporters turning out to help elect the groups or individuals they supported. All voting age Washington County residents were eligible to vote at the meeting.

Three "private sector" vacancies were filled at the

general meeting. Joe Jackson, outgoing chairman of the Community Action board was again elected to a board spot. Tack Goodell, who described himself as new to the County after spending fourteen years in government service in Washington, D.C., was also elected. Lupe Bustos, who has been active in the community for several years and who is widely known for his Spanish radio programs, was elected to the

third private sector vacancy.

Unlike the private sector, low-income sector representation must be on behalf of groups that demonstrate they work for low-income people. The general meeting elected six groups to the Community Action board: Centro Cultural, Head Start Parents, the Hope Cooperative, Tualatin-Sherwood-Tigard Youth Group, the Valley Migrant League of Forest Grove, and West Tuality Day Care Center. The seventh low-income place on the board will continue to be held by the V.S.I. Cooperative. P.S.J.



Inflation and Food Stamps

(continued from page three)

calls this increase "a fiction." He writes, "The Department of Agriculture tables indicate that there will be no increase in food stamp bonus for single and two person families on January 1, 1974. For example, a single person will pay \$4 more each month to receive \$42 worth of stamps compared to today's price of \$38 worth of stamps."

"The new tables do confirm that a family of four will get \$142 worth of stamps instead of \$116, but many will have to pay an extra \$12 for this, so that actually their bonus will increase by \$14 or 12% and not 20%."

"In the face of the marked rise in food prices since July, of approximately 27% on an average, this means that low-income and poor people using food stamps will be getting even less help from the government program than was anticipated."

Grossman notes that "the new tables do change the level of eligibility so that more families will be able to get the limited help that foodstamps offer."

At the press conference, Grossman said that the Department of Agriculture must at least increase the amount of foodstamps to cover the cost of its own minimum, nutritionally adequate diets. "In other words, we want the

Government to give more stamps for the same purchase price so that those people who need and use foodstamps can buy more food without additional cost. We urge everyone to write our Congressman and Senators to act immediately to make this possible."

Concerned readers should write their representatives in Congress. Those wanting more information may call Elisabeth Linder of the Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee, 227-5803, or Jerralynn Ness at the CAP office, 648-6646. P.S.J.



Dr. Charles Grossman, Mrs. Marlene Byrnes, and Multnomah County Commissioner Don Clark at food stamp news conference.

Food Stamp Facts

Yes, People Pay for Food Stamps

At the press conference called by the Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee, one reporter asked, "You mean people have to pay for food stamps?" People do pay for foodstamps and apparently many people don't know that. In fact, there seems to be considerable confusion about the purpose of the food stamp program.

This spring, about 40,000 Oregon households — close to 110,000 people — were helped by food stamps. Of these, only half, or 20,000 households, also received welfare. The rest are working families or those who receive a fixed income, but not enough to cover basic family

food costs. Figures in Washington County follow a similar pattern. Close to 2,000 families or 6100 persons were receiving food stamps this spring, and about half of those were families on welfare.

The amount that a family pays for its monthly food stamps depends on the number of people in the household and their income. If the income is very low, the family may be required to pay nothing. For families living at or below the poverty level, food stamps may cost as much as 80% of the face value of the stamps.

Using Multnomah County figures for 1972, non-welfare

families pay on the average about 40% of the face value of the stamps they purchase. The remaining 60% is the average food stamp bonus. The Multnomah County Food Stamp Division proudly call the bonus "new money" for the County. For Multnomah County alone, this amounted to over \$7 million in Department of Agriculture funds in 1972.

In information handed to every food stamp applicant, Oregon's Public Welfare Division describes the purpose of the food stamp program as helping "low-income households obtain a more nutritious diet and to equitably distribute the fine products of American farms. This is a food program and not a welfare program." P.S.J.

Health Department Offers Medical Services

The Washington County Health Department offers many medical services, most of which are free. For others, such as immunization and TB skin tests, there is a minimal fee. Anyone may go to the Health Department for treatment or information. The public health nurses and doctors working there are highly qualified and, more important, interested in the people who go there. You may have to wait a little longer than in a doctor's office but good health is invaluable and the Health Department is there to help you maintain that health.

Do You Have Children?

All children get sick occasionally but many childhood diseases can be prevented by immunizations. These are extremely important for you and your child to have. They are available for minimal fee.

Washington County Health Department
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Tigard Fire Station
8841 S.W. Commercial
Tigard, Oregon 97223
Third Thursday of each month September through May
9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

VSI Community Center
Lower Boones Ferry Road
Tualatin, Oregon
Fourth Thursday of each month September through May
9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Sunset Chapel
1100 N.W. Murray Road
Portland, Oregon
Second Thursday of each month September through May
9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Well Child Clinics (free) are open to anyone with a child over one month old. Children receive a physical examination and immunizations. Parents receive information about prevention of disease and care at home.

Every 2nd and 4th Thursday 9:00-12:00, by appointment only.

Hearing Tests (by appointment only) 648-8881.

Child Development Program (free) is a complete screening for any child with mental or bad emotional problems or with learning disabilities. The exams (hearing, sight, psychological, general physical, etc.) are carried out by professionals who then make referrals.

Tuesdays. By appointment only.

Are You a Senior Citizen With a Serious Medical Problem?

Home Health Care provides skilled nursing care and physical therapy to persons confined to their homes when their doctor orders these services. For more information call 648-8782.

Expectant Mothers

Need Special Care

Prenatal Classes (free) provide expectant mothers with a wealth of information about child birth, caring for your newborn and care for yourself during and after pregnancy.

Wednesdays. Call 648-8852 for information.

Worried about Venereal Disease?

V.D. Clinics (free) are open to anyone regardless of age. Testing and treatment available.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. or by appointment. Completely confidential.

Family Planning and Exams for Women

The Family Planning Clinics (free) are available to all women regardless of age. Through this clinic you receive a physical exam, regular pap smears (a must for all women), a birth control method, breast exams, pregnancy tests, and counseling and referral for problem pregnancies. All files are confidential.

By appointment only. Call 648-8852.

Forest Grove
2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesdays 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Hillsboro
Tuesdays 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Tuesdays (1st & 3rd) 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Tigard
First and Third Thursdays 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Beaverton
Second and Fourth Thursdays 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Do You Have General Health Questions?

There are counseling and educational services offered by the Health Department Public Health Nurses are there to answer your questions.

Health Education and Information (free) Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Call 648-8704.

Weight Reduction Groups are being started. Call 648-8704 if interested.

General Medical Care

Limited medical care is available for persons with serious financial difficulties. For information call 648-8881.

Tuberculin Skin Tests (minimal fee)
Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except between 12 and 1:00 p.m.

Chest X-rays (free) for persons with positive TB skin tests or history of TB.

Monday, 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Thursday, 2:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Tuberculosis Treatment Clinics (free) will begin regularly in January 1974.

Do You Need Sick Room Equipment

Rehabilitation Equipment Center (free) loans equipment on a short term basis.

Monday, 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Thursday, 2:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

The Health department is downstairs in the new County Administration Building in Hillsboro, 150 N. First. The general telephone number is 648-8881. If you have any problems please call. The services are there; they are free and should be used.

Reaches 120 Families

Canning Project

The Community Action Canning Project issued its first annual report early this month. The canning project is a self-help program using the extra crops that are left after harvest. This program was organized by volunteer Monika Belcher to help disabled or low-income people who have little money for food.

This canning project provided food for disabled, elderly and low-income families, who were supplied with training and whatever material they were unable to supply for themselves. People who were able did their own picking. The group estimates that the Canning Project reached 120 households, most of them "very low-income." Canned foods will help these people through the cold winter.

According to the projects report the group became known through stories in local papers, which helped them find participants and growers. Response from the growers was very good.

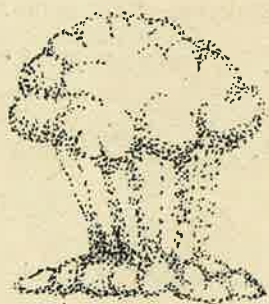
The report states that response from people for whom the program was started was difficult to get. People responded best to a more personal approach.

The Project Report credits its success to the people who signed up. The major problem was transportation, but pickers were asked to form car pools as well as to pick for the senior citizens or handicapped persons. This way they were able to supply for themselves all their winter fruits and vegetables.

According to the annual report, new rules for the canning project are being considered, because the group feels the need for more structure. The Project also feels the need to reach Chicanos, with bi-lingual workers available for help and instruction.

A year ago the Canning Project was an idea — an answer to the question, "Why are people going hungry, when crops are wasted every year?" and the Annual report indicates that growers and volunteers can work together to help families survive the winter.

Some Recipes for winter: Bombs and Tortillas



Atomic Bombs

- Combine and boil for 1 minute:
1 cup sweetening (1/3 cup each sugar, honey, molasses)
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup butter or margarine
dash of salt
- Remove from heat and add:
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup peanut butter
(or 1/2 cup peanut butter and
1/2 cup ground roasted soybeans)
- Stir until smooth and add:
3 cups rolled oats (or 1 1/2 cup rolled oats
and 1 1/2 cup Crunchy Granola)
1/2 cup raisins
- Cool.
- Form into clumps and refrigerate.
Makes about 3 dozen bombs.

- Heat until thin:
1/2 cup vegetable oil
1/2 cup honey
1 tbl. vanilla
- Add:
4 tbl. dry milk
1 cup wheat germ
1 cup sesame seeds or sunflower seeds
1 cup nuts
1 cup rolled wheat
1 cup rolled oats
- Bake in shallow pan, stirring every ten minutes, at 350 degrees, for 40 minutes or until golden and crunchy.

Bombs and Granola submitted by Susan Storli

Relleno Suelto de Chorizo (Bulk Chorizo Sausage)

To begin, assemble these ingredients:

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
 - 1 pound ground beef
 - 1/2 pound ground pork
 - 2 teaspoons each chile powder and crumbled oregano
 - 1/2 teaspoon ground cumin
 - 1 teaspoon salt
 - 1/2 teaspoon liquid hot pepper seasoning (optional)
 - 5 tablespoons vinegar
 - 1 Dash Accent
- Combine the onion, ground beef, ground pork, chile powder, oregano, cumin, salt, hot pepper seasoning and vinegar. Mix well. Let stand overnight in refrigerator. Can be made into patties or cooked separately and mixed with eggs.
- 10 Servings

Tortillas de Harina (Flour Tortillas)

Ingredients:

- 2 cups flour
 - 2 tablespoons fat
 - 1 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 2/3 cup water
- Sift flour and salt, add the fat, which should be well worked into the flour; stir in cold water and form into a ball. Use more water if necessary until the bowl is cleaned of all dough.
 - Knead well in the bowl or on a floured board. Make the dough into balls about the size of an egg.
 - Roll out dough very thin with a rolling pin until the tortillas are about the size of small-dinner plate.
 - Cook in an ungreased skillet or frying pan, turning until a little brown on both sides.
- 12-16 small tortillas.

Mexican Recipes submitted by Estella Lerma Haynes

Lawyers Start Explorers Post

The Washington County Bar Association is sponsoring an Explorer Law troop. The advisors to the troop will be the Washington County District Attorneys Office and the Public Defenders Office. Meetings are held bi-monthly on Thursday nights at 7:30, Room 204 at the Washington County Court House. All interested young people between the ages of 14-20 are welcome. Call Bob Wasson of the District Attorneys Office at 648-8671 for further information.