



Mike Ogden photo

This Rural Transportation Project is a service available to anyone of any age in Western Washington County.

## RURAL BUS CAN SAVE YOU MONEY & ENERGY

by Virginia Baker

Who isn't concerned about transportation? Whether you're making big payments on a little car, buying time driving a gas hog, or braving a busy road on a bicycle, you've probably at one time wished you lived where you could walk or bus everywhere you needed to go.

We tied our pickup doors shut for a year before someone GAVE us a guzzler-pure luxury. Then the thing started making strange noises, puffing smoke and starting a bad oil habit. It almost cost more to feed it than us.

Then at the dinner table one night, my spouse spoke up: "I think I can ride a bus to work for ten dollars a month."

Doubtful, but eager, I called the

phone number to West Washington County Rural Transportation (W.Wasco), 357-7911. The dispatcher asked a few questions to determine our specific needs, and then assured us someone would be out to Gaston trailer court on Monday morning.

This is the third month we've participated in the two-year rural transit demonstration program, which began in July, 1976. An outgrowth of senior transportation, which started in 1973, the rural demonstration program is a service available to anyone of any age living in West Washington County.

Vans run morning, afternoons and evenings to provide transportation from 4:30 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. When W.Wasco director Gwen Sherrell was asked to name the scheduled runs she produced a chart with too many towns and times to copy.

But, for example, transportation is presently scheduled to Aloha, Banks, Beaverton, Cherry Grove, to name just a few places. They serve handicapped persons as far as Tigard, but the rural transit program serves residents west of a north-south boundary east of Cornelius. They make as many as six trips a day to and

*Rural Bus, Cont'. on page 11*

# The Rural Tribune

Volume 5 Number 6

Published Monthly

April 1977

Let your fingers do the walking

## "Green Pages"

### Idea has Solid Foundation

by Steve Johnson

Let your fingers do the walking-- if you know where you're going or what you are looking for. The telephone book. There is probably one near you right now. Take a look at it, or think about all the ones you have known and how you use it. You get one most of the time when you move to a new place. Often they are very big and you can use them like dictionaries to hold down things being glued, or press flowers, or hold open a door.

The telephone book is one of those big quiet things in our lives. Pacific Northwest Bell, alone, publishes over 2 million copies of their phone directories in the state of Oregon each year.

The reason the telephone book is such a big thing, outselling the best sellers of all time, is that we are a telephone society as much as we are an automobile society. In fact, some people these days are talking about the trade-offs involved in the amount of energy used in transporting ourselves (and the goods and services we require) versus the amount that might be saved by better, more extensive, more widely used communication devices, such as the telephone, computer, cable television, and various hybrid communication tools like telefacsimile (a tool that allows physical transference by copying of manu-

scripts, over telephone wires).

There is a need to know how a community works, the resources available, the location of nearest emergency services, etc. It is most evident what the needs are, and how they are met when a person is a stranger, a new resident to a community. Whenever I've moved to a new home, especially a way from where I've lived before, I feel cut off until they install that world of wires and tiny voices, and hook me up with the rest of the world.

For sure you can't find everything you need in the phone book (there's no listing under truth, for example), and understanding about how a community functions, from relatives, neighbors and friends, our own wit, trial and error, television and radio, and newspapers.

As our government has grown and grown, and available governmental and nonprofit services have likewise grown, we have been increasingly surrounded by possible solutions and alternatives to consider. Very often the problem is not that a solution to a problem doesn't exist but that we do not know how to ask the right question, or finding the person with a part of the puzzle is made more difficult by a maze of ambiguously titled agencies and groups (what does the department of human resources do? who do you call if

*"Green Pages", Cont'd. on page 4*



## Job Issues Surface at Welfare Meeting

by Carol Woods

Does everyone have the right to a job? What responsibilities does the government have to provide for members of society for whom no jobs are available, or who are unable to work? What form should government assistance take?

These were the central questions discussed at Welfare, Wages or What?, a 2-day conference held recently in Portland. The conference was sponsored by a broad coalition of business, labor, academic and social welfare organizations from throughout the state. It brought together widely differing viewpoints represented by a number of politicians, social theorists and social service professionals.

The purpose of the gathering was to examine the relationship between human values and public policies on jobs and public assistance programs. Speakers included Senator Mark Hatfield, Congressmen Les AuCoin, Al Ullman, Robert Duncan and James Corman, State Representative Vera Katz, State Senator Betty Roberts, former

*Job issues surface, Cont'd. on page 9*

## Enforcement Key Idea In 'New' Alien Policy

In various high-level press conferences, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and other Carter administrators have leaked key measures of Carter's "new policy" on aliens. The proposals are a continuation of past policies with additional enforcement measures.

One proposal, if enacted, will go beyond past practices and institute counterfeit-proof identity cards for all workers, U.S. and foreign-born people with permanent resident status. Other proposals include:

\*The revival of proposed legislation that will make it illegal for employers to knowingly hire undocumented people.

\*The revival of proposed legislation that will make it illegal for employers to knowingly hire undocumented people. (These bills have been called by their various authors' names: Rodino, Packwood, Eastland and Eilberg on the federal level; Dixon-Arnett in California and Field-Knorr in New York).

\*Conditional and limited amnesty that would allow some undocumented people to register and remain here legally if, according to Marshall, "they have built

*Enforcement, Cont'd. on page 10*

INSIDE

THE

TRIBUNE

Letters on Neil Armstrong . . . . .	p.3
New Advocate joins Community Action staff . . . . .	p.4
3 Great Sources for food, shelter & a.t. info. . . . .	p.5
Lots of Facts & Dates & More. . . . .	p. 6 & 7
Program offers work, daily contact for therapy . . . . .	p.8
Virginia Garcia Clinic's Quest for Survival continues. . . . .	p. 9
Therapist/teacher works with parents . . . . .	p. 10
Looking at farms in a new way. . . . .	p. 10
New way to define poverty . . . . .	p. 11
More than cows and cookies . . . . .	p. 12

WCCAO  
546 E. Baseline  
Hillsboro, Or.  
97123

Non-profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 129  
Hillsboro, Ore.

Postal Customer, Local



## Summer Youth Employment

by Antonio Ramos

The Rural Tribune talked to Mr. Kipp Susick from the Washington County Youth Manpower program, and asked questions about the availability of jobs for youth this summer. The Youth Manpower office is located at 655 E. Baseline, Hillsboro and their phone number is 648-0623.

RT. How many kids do you expect to hire this year?

KS. We are going to hire 750 kids this summer, including both counties—Washington and Multnomah.

RT. What is the age required?

KS. 14-21

RT. Is the program going to be pretty much like last year?

KS. Yes, the same as last year, except this year we are going to have twice as many kids as last year. Last year we were limited to 200 in each county, this year we can hire more than 300.

RT. What will the hours be?

KS. Generally the hours will be from 8:00-4:30. It will be full time and temporary work about 10 - 12 weeks total, but it will be a 40 hour work week at \$2.30 an hour.

RT. How many supervisors are you hiring?

KS. We are hiring approximately 30 supervisors. We have changed the structure of this summer program a little bit, so that we are going to have 4 of what we call area managers. Their duties would be to supervise the supervisors. It would be directly under our summer coordinator, who is going to run the entire program. Then there will be 15 to 17 supervisors and they will have about 6 to 10 kids.

RT. Is any experience required?

KS. No experience needed.

RT. When is the program starting?

KS. It will start June 20th and run through Sept. 2nd, about 12 weeks. If we keep about 700 slots thru September we probably will run it a little longer, it depends on our enrollment and our budget.

RT. Is there going to be any kind of recreation?

KS. This year recreation is going to be eliminated. Instead we are going to have what we call mass recreation where everybody can get together and have a good time. The reasons for this are that it costs us too much money, it takes up too much time and we would like to have that money go into our clients' pockets. So we are going to run the program all the way through with that big recreation at the end.

RT. What are the goals for the program?

KS. The summer program goals are different than the after school job. There is a tremendous number of youth in this area with no income, and in order for them to have the money to buy clothes and go to school, they need to have some kind of income. So that's what the summer program is all about. Keep kids off the streets, that are on the street, give them something to do, give them a chance to have a good time and earn some money. Hopefully they can learn something about the world of work.

RT. How do you apply for this?

KS. Just come into the office and fill out an application and an income statement. After that your name goes on the waiting list. The sooner you get your application in, the sooner you will be considered.

\*

## EL Buscar por Supervivencia

(Part II in a series)

Story in English on page 9

by Juan S. Bautista

La Clínica Virginia Garcia está operando todavía sin fondos. El personal, que consiste de un doctor, enfermeras, un conductor, y una recepcionista, están trabajando ahora sin pago. Su determinación y fé es un fenómeno interesante. Yo les saludo personalmente su valor y resistencia. El doctor Mecklem, también les está pidiendo a los miembros de la Mesa Directiva de ORO-HCS, Inc. si existe la posibilidad de adquirir algunos de los fondos de HEW Salubridad de Migrantes. Yo le respondo que sí, es posible que le de HEW fondos a ORO-HCS, Inc. de nuevo. Pero hay ciertos obstáculos que resolver antes que HEW pueda considerar tal petición de fondos. Los párrafos siguientes tratarán los obstáculos tal como unas soluciones.

El 24 de Marzo de 1977 en Dallas, Oregon, la Mesa Directiva de ORO-HCS se reunió y descargó al ante-director del proyecto Nyong Etuk. Se basó la decisión de descargarlo en una recomendación de un comité investigador. Después de una investigación comprensiva del trabajo que había hecho el Sr. Etuk el comité recomendó su descarga. Desafortunadamente, Margaret Donnelly, quien era la directora y presidente de la Mesa, no le notificó al Sr. Etuk que le había descargado. Además, ella no hizo nada para abrir el trabajo para aplicantes potenciales.

El 4 de abril de 1977, la Mesa de ORO-HCS se reunió en Wilsonville. Era una reunión desorganizada, sin dirección de la presidenta o del consejero legal. En esta reunión los representantes de los condados de Marion/Polk intentaron de ingresar dos miembros nuevos en la Mesa, pero esta

acción fue discutible. Otra vez, no había dirección ni de la presidenta, ni del consejero legal, y resultaron caos y confusión. Aquí un miembro nuevo de la Mesa sugirió que le reinstalaran al Sr. Etuk. A mi me pareció una acción ilógico, puesto que no cumplió con las reglas y la política de ORO-HCS, Inc. Según los representantes de los condados de Marion/Polk lo pudieron hacer, y se sintieron confidentes ya que constituyeron la mayoría de la Mesa.

Dado esta situación, le reinstalaron, no haciendo caso al aspecto legal. Igualmente, siete miembros de la mesa, por lo menos no le aceptaron, y todavía no le aceptan como Director del Proyecto.

Aquí, quisiera definir un obstáculo que he implicado. No hay diálogo entre los miembros de la Mesa Directiva. Es fácil resolver este problema, pero algo difícil implementar la solución. Es preciso que los miembros se den cuenta que su meta común debe ser "el proveer de servicios." Entonces deben definir específicamente esta meta, y usarla para unir a los miembros de la Mesa.

El 12 de abril de 1977 la presidenta de la Mesa organizó una reunión para los pacientes/miembros que utilizan los servicios de ORO-HCS, Inc. Yo había entendido que esos miembros habían recomendado acciones específicas, dado que la reunión no iba a ser solamente una reunión de la Mesa. Así que cinco miembros de Washington County (yo incluido) asistieron a la reunión. Se reveló el propósito verdadero

(Continuado en la pagina 11)

## AuCoin Calls Rural Housing Needs "Staggering"

"The housing needs in rural areas of the country are staggering," according to U.S. Representative Les AuCoin. "In many cases they are absolutely shocking."

AuCoin is a co-sponsor of House Bill HR 6235, which would provide a major revitalization of the Farmers' Home Administration (FmHA). The FmHA has charge of the nation's major housing program for small communities and rural areas.

AuCoin's legislation would extend and increase FmHA housing authorizations, create a larger home-ownership subsidy program, and provide for establishment of an escrow system to prevent costly foreclosures.

AuCoin's measure also would direct FmHA to implement the agency's existing, but unused, rural rent supplement program, which was ignored by the prior Administration. Use of the program, the congressman said, could make many more multi-year housing projects economically feasible. And, the legislation would ensure the bulk of FmHA's lending is channeled to needy families, the elderly, and

the handicapped who are unable to secure home loans anywhere else.

AuCoin, along with Congressman Stan Lundine, D-NY., both of whom are on the Housing subcommittee, introduced the bill at the request of rural housing groups on April 6th. A similar bill, the Rural Housing Act of 1977, was introduced March 28 in the Senate (SB 1150) by Senator Hubert Humphrey, on behalf of 18 Senate sponsors.

AuCoin and Lundine said they would press for consideration of the FmHA housing program authorizations during the current committee consideration of other federal housing legislation.

*AuCoin termed the FmHA legislation as critical, noting that 1.9 million families in rural areas are living in housing without plumbing facilities, another 1.4 million without kitchens, another 3.9 million without roof insulation, and another 7.8 million without storm windows.*

Despite this, the FmHA did not move aggressively under former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz toward correcting this

blight, he said.

"The record since 1969 is tragic," AuCoin said.

Here is a synopsis of some of the changes provided in the bill:

- - Increased authorization levels for funding of the Section 504 low-income housing repair program, the Section 523 mutual and self-help housing programs.

- - Authorization for FmHA to subsidize the difference between 15 per cent of annual gross income and the costs of principal and interest, property taxes, insurance, maintenance and utilities for low-and moderate-income homeowners. This is similar to a "deep subsidy" program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It would make homeownership more attainable for low-income families in rural areas where owning a home tends to have greater social significance than in urban areas.

- - Require FmHA, the only major home mortgage lender in the U.S. that does not provide an escrow system for borrowers, to establish such a system to

stabilize home repayment ability and reduce the possibility of default, foreclosures and loss of homes.

- - Require implementation of the rural rent supplement program enacted in 1974, assuring that tenants do not have to pay more than 25 per cent of their adjusted income for rent.

The legislation also would:

- - Make FmHA responsible for remedying structural defects determined necessary within 18 months after purchase of any new structure.

- - Limit FmHA discretion in denying loans according to inflexible rules that generally are sound, but which in some cases work to discriminate against the poor or minorities.

- - Permit use of FmHA Section 515 funds for congregate housing for the elderly and the handicapped.

- - Require that 60 per cent of all insured Section 502 single-family and Section 515 rural rental loans go to low-income families.

- - Mandate the use of energy-saving construction techniques and materials.



# - LETTERS -

To the Editor:

As a concerned parent of Anglo kids, I have to agree with Mellbye (a first). The discrimination is not confined to any race. Anyone with long hair, not on the honor roll or not from an old Forest Grove family discriminated against or on the "most hassled list", so to speak.

My oldest boy was suspended one week for smoking (first problem). I did not condone his smoking but thought a week too long and for the boy it was like a reward to be away from there. After that they watched his every move and harassed him for petty things. The last time he was suspended was for not standing in a regimented line for ten to fifteen minutes after school for the bus. After being in a building for seven hours, it's hard to stand in line like soldiers. The teacher in charge asked the four or five students in the group their names and playfully they told her names like Davey Jones, Daniel Boone, etc. She got their names from someone, put them on report to Mellbye. The next day when they went to class my son and another boy were threatened by the report teacher's husband, "if you're rude to my wife again I'll break every bone in your body." (I made sure they hadn't been rude or used profanity before I was willing to back them up.) The "out of line gang" was then called to the office, one at a time. My son was again suspended for a week for - for what I didn't send him back to N.A. after that. About three weeks later I went to get the things from his locker and they didn't even know he hadn't returned.

My other boy who attends N.A. had no problems from Sept. to Feb. when he and a friend decided to take half a day off, he was bored, it was the end of the term so he skipped. He really got into trouble in a few short hours and I don't think he'll be in a hurry to do it again soon. He was really scared and I felt that was enough punishment for the first time but Mellbye suspended him for a week, again I say it was a reward. He is a good student, eager to learn, he isn't rude to his teachers and gets along with others but - has long hair! He was given no work to do during that week and a little later I received notices that he was behind in his work, (no homework was given to him either.) One teacher said he was daydreaming in class. The class must be very boring because as I said he is eager to learn when things are made interesting.

I have tried to be fair and look into things thoroughly before I say anything. If this boy is treated unfairly again I will take him out of N.A. also. Because I feel at this point all they can teach him is narrow-mindedness. We do not live in the Victorian Age, these intelligent young adults don't need to be intimidated! If they were able to learn their basics and then had the opportunity to excel in what comes natural for them, whatever it may be sports, art, math, science, etc., I believe we would have a lot less rebellion, drop-outs, daydreaming and fighting for attention.

Judy Brown

To the Editor:

In response to the recent article on Discrimination at Neil Armstrong Junior High:

It has been documented by well-known social scientists such as Salvador Ramirez and Roberta Wilson, that in the socialization process of Chicanos the schools play a major role in building obvious systems of positive and negative effects. In this letter I will expand upon some of the negative effects, as it relates to the Mexican-American and/or Chicano student.

The Mexican-American and/or Chicano student many times is not prepared in the home for the kind of experience on which school life is based. The child is many times limited in: 1) ability to speak 2) knowing the Anglo culture on which curriculum is based (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant).

Because minority children see White Anglo-Saxon Protestant values held up as models they will then look at their own cultural group in terms of those group values and group worth which can result in rejection of their own group.

An indicator of a segregated school is the large percentage of drop-outs and/or push-outs which usually occurs around the eighth grade. Many Chicano parents, in an attempt to protect their children from the alien environment in which they see themselves and their children, sympathize with their children by not making school mandatory.

Many parents, both Anglo and Chicano, which understand the ethnic and educational injustices towards the Mexican-American/Chicano students are working together in an attempt to put these problems in a perspective in which the Forest Grove School Board can deal with them.

Unless the Forest Grove School Board makes its institution more representative and responsible to the educational needs of all the children, our children will more than likely react with an anti-social and delinquent behavior towards the White Anglo Saxon Protestant Society.

I would like to thank the Rural Tribune for covering these issues from the discriminatory perspective. The word "discrimination" itself is enough to challenge any self-righteous individual.

Arturo Cortez

I realize N.A. is a large school and covers a great area with kids from all walks of life, but running it like a military school is not my idea of trying to learn where these kids are coming from. The things that my boys have experienced may be mild in comparison to the radical discrimination that is happening, but I felt that it should be known. In my opinion the administration at N.A. leaves a lot to be desired!

Judy Brown

To the Editor:

As a parent with children at Neil Armstrong, it is my feeling that the problem at the school is not strictly racial. The discipline needed to run an institution of 12, 13, 14, & 15 year olds is not there. It also seems there is a communication and co-ordination problem within the staff. There are rules set up but the administration has trouble deciding how to enforce them. I have heard my (white Anglo) children say many times that the "Chicanos get away with anything." At the same time we apparently have the Chicano mothers hearing the same thing from their children.

The longer we live in the community, the more I hear people speaking out against the people who are supposed to be running things at Neil Armstrong from the office staff to the top administration. Perhaps it is time we cleaned house at Neil Armstrong and made it a place of learning for our young people instead of a battleground & a breeding place of hate and prejudice.

Name withheld by Request

Al Director del Periódico:

Como un padre de hijos Anglo-Americanos que se preocupa por ellos, yo tuve que estar de acuerdo con Mellbye (en un principio). La discriminación no es limitada a cualquier raza. Cualquiera que tenga pelo largo, que no esté en el cuadro de honor, o que no sea de las familias fundadoras de Forest Grove son discriminados o son puestos en la "lista de pleitistas".

Mi hijo mayor fue suspendido por una semana por fumar (primera ofensa). No le perdoné que fumara, pero pense que una semana de suspensión era mucho castigo, y para mi hijo fue como una recompensa, estar fuera de la escuela. Después de eso lo vigilaban a todo momento y lo molestaban por cualquier cosa. La última vez que fue suspendido fue por no estar parado como soldado, en la línea de espera para abordar el camión, por 10 o 15 minutos después de la escuela. Después de estar en un edificio por 7 horas, es difícil de estar parados como soldados. La maestra encargada de la línea de espera le pregunto a los 4 o 5 estudiantes del grupo por sus nombres y jugando le dieron nombres como Davey Jones, David Boone, etc. Ella agarró sus nombres por medio de otra persona, y los reporto a Mellbye. Al otro día cuando regresaron a la escuela, mi hijo y otro muchacho fueron amenazados, por el esposo de la maestra que los reportó, "si ustedes son rudos con mi esposa otra vez, yo voy a quebrarles todos los huesos en su cuerpo." (Yo investigué para asegurarme que no habían sido rudos o que no la insultaron antes de que yo fuera a defenderlos.) La "pandilla fuera de línea" fueron llamados a la oficina, uno por uno. Mi hijo fue otra vez suspendido por una semana - por este motivo ya no lo volví a mandar a Neil Armstrong. Después de 3 semanas fui a recoger sus cosas de su gaveta y ellos ni se habían dado cuenta que no había regresado.

Mi otro niño que atiende Neil Armstrong no había tenido problemas de Septiembre a Feb. cuando él y un amigo decidieron tomarse medio día libre, el estaba aburrido, era el final del periodo, así que faltó.

Al Director del Periódico:

Como un padre con niños en Neil Armstrong, es mi opinión que el problema en la escuela no es estrictamente racial.

La disciplina necesaria para manejar a una institución de niños de 12, 13, 14, & 15 años no se encuentra ahí.

También parece que existe problemas de comunicación y coordinación entre el personal de la escuela. Hay reglamentos, pero la administración tiene problemas decidiendo como enforzarlos. Yo he oído a mis hijos (Anglo-Americanos) decir muchas veces que "Los Chicanos pueden hacer lo que quieran, sin ser molestados." Al mismo tiempo, aparentemente, tenemos a las madres Chicanas oyendo la misma cosa de parte de sus hijos.

Conforme vivimos más tiempo en la comunidad, oímos hablar mas a la gente contra las personas que se supone deben de estar dirigiendo Neil Armstrong desde el personal de la oficina hasta el puesto más alto de la administración. Tal vez es tiempo que limpiemos la casa en Neil Armstrong y hacerla un lugar de enseñanza para nuestros hijos en lugar de un campo de batalla y un lugar que cria odio y prejuicio.

Nombre retenido por petición.

(Translated by Pilar Kleier)

El se metió en un lío grande en unas cuantas horas y no creo que tenga prisa en volver ha hacerlo otra vez. El estaba muy asustado y yo sentí que ese era castigo suficiente por su primera ofensa, pero Mellbye lo suspendió por una semana, otra vez yo digo que fué una recompensa.

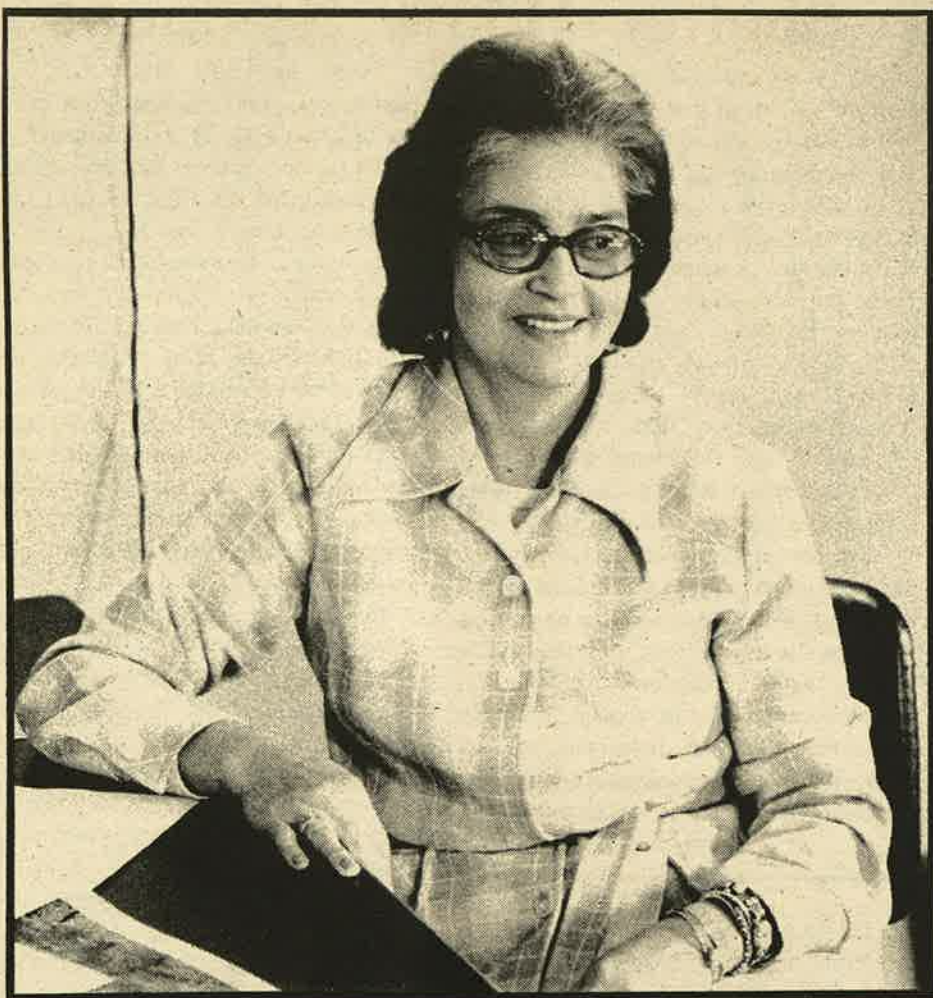
El es un buen estudiante, ansioso de aprender, el no es rudo con sus maestros y se lleva bien con todos pero - tiene pelo largo! No le dieron trabajo que hacer en esa semana, y poco después de esto, recibí notas que él estaba atrasado en su trabajo, (no le dieron tareas tampoco). Una maestra dijo que estaba soñando en la clase. La clase ha de ser muy aburrida, porque como ya lo he dicho, el está ansioso por aprender cuando las cosas son interesantes.

He tratado de ser justa e investigar las causas cuidadosamente, antes de que yo diga algo. Si este niño es tratado injustamente otra vez, lo sacaré de Neil Armstrong, también. Porque en este momento, siento que lo único que pueden enseñarle es ha ser insensato y tener ideas poco liberales. No vivimos en la Edad Victoriana, estos jóvenes-adultos-inteligentes no necesitan ser intimidados! Si ellos pudieran aprender sus materias básicas y después tener la oportunidad en superarse en lo que ellos quieren, ya sea deportes, arte, matemáticas, ciencia, etc. Yo creo tendríamos menos rebeldía, menos niños sin terminar la escuela, menos soñadores o menos niños que demandan más atención.

Yo realizo que Neil Armstrong es una escuela grande y cubre un area muy grande con niños de diferentes familias y diferentes creencias, pero dirigiendo una escuela como militares, no es mi idea de tratar de aprender de donde vienen estos niños. Las cosas que mis hijos han experimentado puede que sean leves en comparación con la discriminación que está pasando, pero yo sentí que se debería dar a conocer. En mi opinión la administración de Neil Armstrong deja much para ser deseada!

Judy Brown





## New Advocate: Berna Griego

Berna Griego, pictured here, has recently joined Community Action's staff as an Emergency Services Specialist. Berna works with people on a one-to-one basis and helps them with emergency problems that arise, such as with food, clothing, shelter, etc.

Berna was born and raised in a small town in northern New Mexico, where she lived until moving to Oregon last December. There she worked for a community action agency, doing many of the things she is now involved with here, as well as doing outreach among farmworkers in the fields. When the Griego's house and property were destroyed by fire last year, they moved to Oregon to get a new start.

Berna says she sees many of the same human problems here as in New Mexico, but is finding that many people here have more financial problems because of higher utility costs and higher rent payments. Berna is enjoying working with the Advocate Program and feels people in the area are very friendly. "So far," she says, "it's great!"

Berna Griego acaba de empezar a trabajar en Community Action como Emergency Services Specialist. Trabaja con la gente uno a uno ayudándoles con problemas como comida, ropa, etc.

Berna se erilló en un pueblecito en el norte de Nueva México, donde vivió hasta moverse aquí el diciembre pasado. Allí obró en una agencia community action haciendo mayormente lo que hace aquí, tanto como un trabajo "outreach" con los en el campo. Al perche su casa en un fuego el año pasado, vinieron aquí a Oregón para empezar de nuevo.

Dice que aquí se ve los mismos problemas como en Nuevo México, pero mota que aquí se ercuertos más problemas financieros, que se debe al alquiba y el precio de las utilidades. Le gusta mucha a Berna su trabajo con el Advocate Program y dice que aquí la gente es muy amable.

## "Green Pages" *Continued from page 1*

you run out of fuel and money? ), And all in all, confronting the telephone book may be like staring, until dazed and paralyzed, at the breakfast cereal counter in a supermarket.

In the last ten years or so, in order to handle the problem of providing citizens with guidance through the maze of services and resources in communities, hundreds of groups have initiated information and agencies and associations whose primary function is answering peoples' information needs. A large percentage of the referral questions involve providing appropriate telephone numbers.

It should also be remembered that the agencies that are entirely devoted to information and referral, and the others who spend a great deal of time providing information, are really only the tip of the iceberg. Ask an employee in most any government agency, for example, how many requests have to be filled by referral to another agency or telephone exchange, (and how much time is spent) because the caller hasn't dialed the right number, or found the appropriate agency.

Several months ago Jim Long, information specialist with Washington County Community Action Agency, was attending a meeting of information and referral specialists from the Portland area when the idea of doing something with the phone book began to take root. It had become obvious to Jim, by having compiled more than his share of special directories and lists to meet needs not met by the telephone book, or other services—that this endless compiling of directories and lists was time consuming, repetitious, and economically wasteful. Wait a minute! Why are we doing all these directories? Don't all the phone numbers, we so energetically pursue and keep updated, exist

in the phone book, and once a year, are not all these phone numbers updated? And our directories only reach a handful of people, mostly others in the business of referring people. The phone book, on the other hand, is as common as fir trees.

Since that realization, Jim has investigated the possibility of redesigning the phone book in way that would make it a more useful tool, and in ways that might reduce the load on information and referral agencies and specialists, and in the end, may be reduce the load on taxpayers who end up paying for the information and referral services.

In brainstorming with others, Jim came up with a still loosely defined addition to the phone book he's calling the "green pages", a special section of the phone book oriented toward guiding people through the maze of phone numbers, alternative services, ambiguous descriptions of governmental agencies and nonprofit service oriented groups.

On April 12th, after many letters, telephone conversations and research, a meeting was pulled together in Salem to discuss possible improvements in telephone books. Present were representatives from the State Department of Human Resources, General Telephone Co., Pacific Northwest Bell, the Oregon Independent Telephone Association, the Governor's office, State Senator Blaine Whipple's office, the Federal Information Center, The Area Agency on Aging, and the Public Utilities Commission.

There were no earthshaking conclusions reached at this initial meeting, but all present did end up agreeing there was an increasing problem, in society in general, in locating services and accessing information. As one of the participants said, which most of the people agreed to, "the

evidence is overwhelming that the present listing system is not satisfying all the needs. Someone is pouring out a heck of a lot of money in publishing all these directories."

As you might well expect, changing the phone directory is no easy matter. There seemed to be some agreement among telephone officials that it might well be an "industry question", meaning that decisions about changing the phone book to the degree discussed, that is, the addition of a special green pages section, might have to be done with the participation of the entire industry because of the present centralized, uniform system of headings, indexing and listings.

It was the feeling of the telephone companies that extensive research should be done to understand the problem, present the possible alternative solutions, and most important, to clearly be able to describe the economic trade-offs. For example, finding out just how much money is spent in referrals involving requests for

phone numbers that would be freed up by a more accessible phone directory.

There were several alternative methods of proceeding that were discussed:

1) A committee of some kind be formed, representing telephone companies, utilities commission, and other interested people, to outline the need/problem, alternatives, and methods of proceeding.

2) A model or trial directory be compiled that could more completely illustrate the green pages idea.

3) That steps be taken now for what most people attending the meeting saw as a long range solution to the problem: namely, education of people in the art and science of locating information resources, through schools, workshops and other public forums.

If you would like more information on the green pages project, like to participate, or have an idea call Jim Long at Washington County Community Action Agency-648-6646.



Present in this photo at the 'Green Pages' meeting in Salem are: left, Bob Stephenson, Pacific NW Bell; Mike Hall, local Area AOA; Bob Ringman, Oregon Independent Telephone Co. Association; Pat Fogarty, G.T.E. Co. of N.W./Everett, Wa.; Doug Ward, G.T.E./Beaverton, Or.; (back) Rob Muse, Dept. of Human Resources.



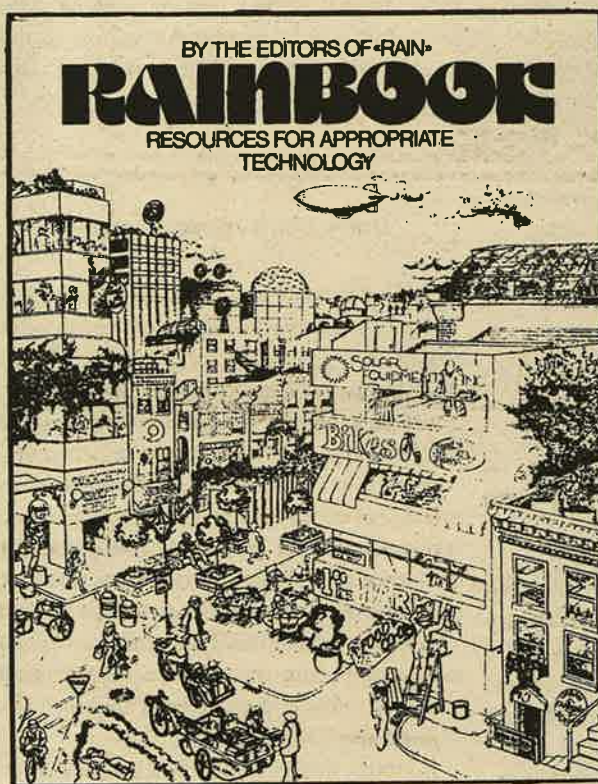


## Shelter Home Re-opens

Community Action's new Shelter House will soon be providing a much needed resource for Washington County. Located in Hillsboro, the Shelter House will be able to provide emergency housing for 10 - 13 people at a time and will be staffed by Community Action staff, including Jose Garcia, Peggy Dowd, Annette Bromberg, two CETA caretakers and a night watchman. Much energy has been volunteered getting the house in shape and many people have donated needed items to furnish the house. Donations were made by: Steve Sannow, Bobbi Nickels, Newberg Interiors, Tack Goodell, Hillsboro Lions Club, Law Enforcement State Planning Agency, Washington County Emergency Planning Office. Volunteers who have donated their time are: Erik Bromberg, Antonio Castellano, Juan Gaitan, Rudy Garcia, Sylvester Garcia, Juan Gonzales, Larry Landeros, Roy Landeros, Tony Montanez.

*Available soon! All in one place - 256 pages of the finest resources for appropriate technology from our friends in Portland who put together RAIN Magazine. The RAINBOOK includes the best material about practically everything (and every practical thing) that they've seen or heard of in the last few years, like compost toilets and solar greenhouses or community economics, municipal utilities, land trusts, health self-care, maps, community radio stations, natural pest control and more....It's fully indexed for easy access of information.*

*RAINBOOK will be available in bookstores or from Schocken Books about the middle of May or single copies can be ordered for \$7.95 from RAIN, 2270 NW Irving, Portland, 97210, phone 227-5110. Bookstores should order from Schocken Books, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.*



## Hope Co-op in Forest Grove

Hope Co-op's grand opening in Forest Grove April 2nd was a successful day. Participation by the community was great - people shopped, snacked, talked, and signed up to be members of the co-op. Since the opening, the store has been doing a large volume of business, staffed by volunteers who run the cash registers, stock food, cut cheese, pick up food for the store and do general maintenance. In addition to regular food items, Hope has a fine variety of household items, a peanut butter machine and herb & vegetable plants.

Non-working members pay \$3 a year and receive a 5% discount off the marked prices; working members (who work 4 hours a month for the co-op) receive a 12% discount. Senior citizens can be automatic members, and don't have to pay the usual membership fee. Anyone can shop at the co-op regardless of whether or not they are a member.

The co-op is open Tuesday through Saturday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. It's located in the old Forest Grove Creamery at 21st & College Way, phone 357-5016.





**TAXES**

"Most high-income taxpayers pay very substantial amounts of tax and are subject to high effective tax rates," the Treasury Department reported March 3.

The same report admitted that 230 of the country's wealthiest people paid no federal income tax in 1975. All earned at least \$200,000.

**TITLE 1-M CONFERENCE**

Parents, students and educators who have been working with Washington County Intermediate Education District's Title 1-M program for migrant families will be holding an all-day conference in Forest Grove at St. Anthony's Church Saturday, May 7. The conference will also include those involved with Title 1-M's Program in Yamhill County and is being jointly sponsored by the Migrant Education Service Center-of Salem. Theme of the conference is "A Day for Learning and Celebration". Activities will include workshops, folklore dancing, guest speakers, discussions and a dance in the evening.

If you would like to know more about the conference, contact IED Migrant Education, 641-7191.

**GERONTOLOGY**

Mrs. Gerry Nutt, Director of RSVF and her secretary Dee-Dee Olson went to Denver, Col., March 18-23 for a combined ACTION National Conference and the 23rd Western Gerontological Society Meeting.

Gerontology is the study of aging and how to deal with the elderly, in all phases of growing old.

There were many workshops covering areas from State Agency Programs, Senior Centers, Geriatric Health Services, Transportation, Outreach workers and Information and Referral for the elderly. Some of the key-note speakers were doctors, professors, teachers and persons working in aging programs.

A special issue of the closing session was "The Nation's Rural Elderly", with Senator Frank Church from Idaho, who will conduct the hearings as Chairman of the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging.

The new appointed Director of ACTION, Sam Brown was present at both conferences. He covered many areas of the ACTION Programs, dealing with volunteerism in America.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

**GOT ANY FACTS & DATES?**

Send your interesting items to:  
The Rural Tribune  
546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro

**CONSUMERS' VIEWS ASKED ON GAS RATE INCREASE**

The Public Utility Commissioner, Consumer Assistance Division is sponsoring an information meeting on an almost 11 per cent rate increase request by the Northwest Natural Gas Company. Representatives from PUC staff and the NW Natural Gas Company will be attending this meeting to answer questions from consumers, provide information on the issues, and hear consumers views.

The information meeting will be held Tuesday night, April 26, at 7:30 p.m. at the Lincoln High School Cafeteria, 1600 SW Salmon Street in Portland. A more formal public hearing will be held later, but it is important for people to express their views at the meeting this Tuesday.

**DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS**

On February 22nd. of this year I was invited to attend a Legislative hearing for House Bill no. 2241 (Displaced Homemakers), where I spoke in favor of this Bill.

Legislation of this kind is long overdue in the State of Oregon. There are many thousands of "Displaced Homemakers" in our State, both men and women who are left without any or very little monetary resources as a result of divorce, separation, or death of a spouse. Most of these men and women find their job skills outdated, and in the competitive employment situation of today the chances of finding a job of their choice practically nil.

House Bill no. 2241 will provide these people with on the job training, education if necessary, updated job skills, counseling if required, and allowance for living expenses until the person is knowledgeable enough for steady employment in a position best suited for them.

Anyone interested in the passage of this Bill should write their State Representatives in Salem urging their support.

If you would like to have more information regarding H.B. no. 2241, please call me; Gloria Earle, at this number; 648-6646

\* \* \* \* \*

**INFORMATION PARA EL CONSUMIDOR**

Hay un catálogo gratis entitulado Información para el Consumidor que se publica en español, y también en inglés. Se puede obtener ejemplares gratis del catálogo (en inglés o en español) escribiendo a Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

**PSYCHOLOGIST PRESENTS TEST FOR CHILDREN OF DIVERSE ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS**

Dr. Edward De Avila, a clinical psychologist from Oakland, California, presented an exciting and informative workshop to administrators and teachers with the Title 1-M programs on Saturday, April 2nd in McMinnville, Oregon.

The workshop focused on two basic themes: The responsibility of each school district in meeting the educational needs of every child as required by law with the Lau vs. Nichols Supreme Court decision; the second theme was the presentation of a positive testing instrument which is to measure the intelligence of the child, linguistically and ethnically. Dr. De Avila presented the material for six hours in an extremely dramatic and erudite manner.

This test, known as the Cartoon Conservation Scales, took years to develop. It has been field tested on children of diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds, including Puerto Rican, Mexican American, Black, Chinese, French, etc. The test is to be administered in the child's native tongue regardless if it is one language or a mixture of languages. The test was made in a way to be fair to all children, for example, Appalachian residents, ghetto children, etc. All children manipulate and transform objects whether they are expensive man-made objects or natural substances, such as mud, sand, water or ice. The Cartoon Conservation Scales are based on the universality of these conceptual tasks, originally developed by Jean Piaget.



**SELLING THE SYSTEM**

Corporate America has launched a well financed media campaign to sell the benefits of monopoly.

While the full-page newspaper advertisement of energy companies are perhaps the most visible effects of this campaign, other businesses are getting in on the act.

International Telephone and Telegraph C. (ITT), for example, is financing a new movie, "Raggedy Ann and Andy," Television spots are proclaiming that the movie is just one example of how the company really cares about people.

This February, the National Association of Manufacturers began a 5-year program to bolster the public image of business. The "most basic" challenge facing businesses in the near future, the plan says, "will be how to reestablish, in the public mind, the conviction that profit-seeking enterprises competing in the open markets provide the most efficient way to satisfy the wants of consumers and that economic freedoms are a bulwark to our political freedoms."

\*



**EQUINOX GATHERING**

The Equinox Gathering seemed to be a time of energy renewal for most of the participants. For some, it was as basic as talking to another person who actually knew how to build a green house, run a coop, keep books, or design a pyramid. For others, it was another kind of basic: a reminder that the life cycle is beginning again, that winter is past, old ways can be dropped and new ones adopted.

On that side of awareness, events that occurred were an I Ching reading on Saturday morning, a session called "Spirit" which was combined with one called "Dreams for the future; how can we realize them?" and various singing, chanting and circle experiences. Each of these also contributed to the feeling of community that eating together, working together, and playing together always seem to build up.

This writer was struck by the move towards the use of such rituals by people who may not attend the organized church, but who certainly see the need for unity with, and understanding between, ones fellow-travelers on the planet.

*Nancy Gann*

**FACTS**

**CHERRY GROVE BOOK NOW ON SALE**

After months of gathering and writing manuscripts, collecting photos and oral histories, and compiling them into a book about the Cherry Grove and Patton Valley area, copies of the book are now available. The book contains 112 pages of stories about pioneer families and accomplishments and histories of local families. It tells how the town of Cherry Grove was first settled by August Lovegren and how it progressed into a thriving community of lumbermen and shopkeepers, until a flood in the winter of 1913 and the election of 1914 changed the character of the town. The stories of the founding of Gaston, the coming of the railroad and the role of the church in the community are told, accompanied by many fine historical photographs.

Mrs. Birgetta Nixon, a long time resident of Cherry Grove and a collector of local histories, was responsible for the production of the book. Lois Russell and Arletta Benson also acted as committee members in putting the project together. The Rural Tribune did the typesetting, and Mrs. Nixon, with the help of Portland publisher Joel Weinstein, did the layout of the book. Many photos were provided courtesy of the Hillsboro Argus, and printing was done by Times Litho in Forest Grove.

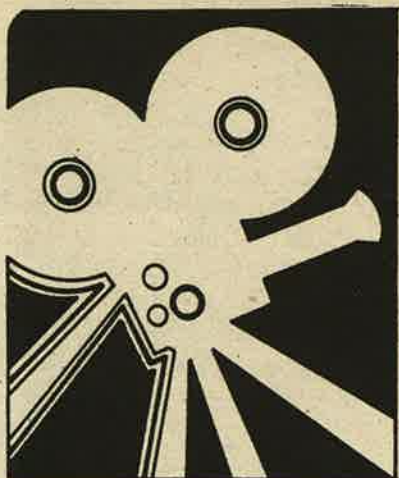
Copies of the book, which are being sold at cost, are \$2.75 plus 25 cents postage. They are available from Mrs. Birgetta Nixon, Gaston, Oregon 97119.



On Wednesday May 18 at 7:30 P.M. there will be a community meeting to discuss the possibilities of developing an alternative school in Hillsboro. The school will be developed for six, seven, and eight year old children. Parents who have children these ages are urged to attend and put forth any ideas they feel will be beneficial.

Public support is needed in order to make an alternative school a reality. The meeting is not only limited to parents, concerned individuals are also welcomed to attend.

The meeting will be held at A Child's Place Daycare Center, 951 S.E. 13th., Hillsboro. If you have any questions or want more information contact Alan at 648-6646.



OREGON LEGAL SERVICES PRESENTS THE WASHINGTON COUNTY TRAVELING VIDEO LAW SHOW

The Washington County Branch of Oregon Legal Services has a package video production available for viewing by high school seniors (12th grade), complete with: one attorney, two video tapes, and the necessary video equipment.

The video tapes concern two subjects: landlord-tenant law and small claims court. The former is a 25-minute production utilizing narration and quick paced skits to demonstrate the basic principles of a rental lease. It explains the meanings of clauses in the average lease, what can be changed or negotiated in a lease, and the advantages and disadvantages of an oral lease.

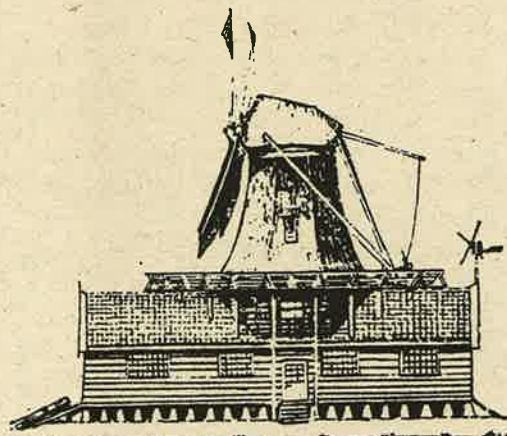
The latter is also a 25 minute tape utilizing even quicker paced skits to portray how to and how not to present a case in Small Claims Court. It includes a snappy little jingle that will remain with students and faculty throughout the day.

A legal services attorney will lead a discussion of the law involved after each tape. The tapes need not be shown together.

The tapes are appropriate for seniors because they will be graduating into the real world of rental units and consumer problems in a few months. Students of any other year are welcome, but the target group is the senior.

We would like to present these tape-discussion sessions at your high school as soon as possible. Our schedule is flexible. To arrange a showing, please call or write: Larry Hott, Oregon Legal Services Corporation, Hillsboro Regional Office, 205 East Main Street, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123, phone 648-7163.

The tapes were produced by Oregon Legal Services and Multnomah County Legal Aid with additional help from CIRCT.



ESCUELA ALTERNATIVA

El Miércoles, Mayo 18 a las 7:30 p.m. habrá una junta en la comunidad para discutir las posibilidades de fomentar (comenzar) una escuela alternativa en Hillsboro. La escuela será especialmente para niños de 6-8 años de edad. Se recomienda a los padres que tienen niños de estas edades que atiendan esta junta y traigan sus ideas que crean sean beneficiosas.

Se necesita el apoyo del público en orden de que la escuela alternativa se haga una realidad.

La junta no es limitada solamente a los padres, personas interesadas en este proyecto son invitadas a atender.

La junta será conducida en A Child's Place Day Center, 951 S.E. 13th, Hillsboro. Si usted tiene más preguntas o quiere más información contacte Alan at 648-6646.



APPLY NOW FOR HEAD START

Washington County Head Start is now accepting pre-applications for the 1977-78 program year. If your family is low income or your child has a special need and is four or five (depending on the area where you live) call 648-6646 for more information and to have the forms mailed to you.

Head Start provides center, home and community experiences, works with the parents, and provides medical, dental, visual, hearing and speech screenings, treatment and follow-up.

The curriculum emphasizes providing for the mental, social, physical and emotional development of each child. Parents are encouraged to be an active part of the program through volunteering in the center, teaching their own children at home, being on boards and committees, and in many other ways. Applications should be in by May 15 to be considered for filling the 60 openings in the fall, but will be accepted all year for any vacancies occurring.

\*

CENTRO DE BENEFICIENCIA SOCIAL Y LEY

El Centro de Social Welfare Policy and Law, una oficina nacional de ley (siganancias) especializada en varios programas relacionados con necesidades federales, de estado y programas locales de beneficencia, ha comenzado una publicación de carta de noticias, que será publicada cada dos meses. El foco principal de esta carta de noticias es para reportar en la administración federal legislativa, y actividades de litigación que afectan los programas tales como AFDC, SSI y Asistencia General.

Personas que deseen recibir esta carta de noticias pueden ser colocadas en la lista de correo escribiendo a:

Newsletter Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law 95 Madison Avenue, Room 701 New York, New York 10016

\*

FOREST GROVE DISPOSAL 1525 "B" Street (On old highway towards Gaston) Forest Grove 8p.m. - 3p.m. 357-9222

Recycles newspapers, white, brown and green glass, and tin cans. Site is located behind the Mobile Station. Go inside the building for information on where to leave recyclables.

GROWERS BOOKLET TO BE PUBLISHED

Washington County farm producers who wish to be listed in a brochure listing their produce for sale are now being contacted by the County Extension Office. After two years of listing in the "Sunset Trails for Country Fresh Foods" most growers have reported an increase in sales from 5 to 25 percent. Cost is \$10 for a listing in this year's publication, sponsored jointly by the County Extension Service and the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce. The publication and distribution is planned to be done in time for the strawberry season this year. Farmers can apply at the Extension Office or the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce.

Immigration Meeting Planned

The Willamette Valley Immigration Project and The National Lawyers Guild invite you to a work shop on immigration Saturday, April 30th. from 1:30 to 4:30, at the S.E. Neighborhood facility located at 3534 S.E. Main, Portland.

The film "Illegal Aliens" will be shown with a discussion to follow on the Historical and political perspectives on immigration: "what are open borders"; "how do aliens affect the work force"; "what are undocumented workers"; "how does the Immigration and Naturalization Service function".

The Willamette Valley Immigration Project is a non-profit corporation working to preserve the rights of aliens, and to educate the community about the problems and solutions of immigration and the people it affects.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

The Consumer Information Center has a listing of over 200 government publications of consumer interest available free of charge. The Catalog describes booklets on cars, money management, children, health, food, housing and many other items. To get a copy of the new spring edition, send a postcard to the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colorado, 81009.

DATES



SOLAR MEET

There will be a membership meeting of the Oregon Solar Institute on Tuesday, April 26th at 7:30p.m. at the Raleigh Hills Branch of Far West Federal Savings Bank. Anyone interested is welcome to come.

7700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Hwy. Beaverton

For further information, contact Dan Robinson, 246-8561.

RECIPES & SALE ITEMS WANTED

Washington County Head Start Fund Raising Committee has chosen as one of its projects the publication of a cookbook. The committee would like to have your favorite recipe, or recipes and your name if you want to help in this project. If you are interested in helping please mail your recipe to Joyce Davey, 3855 S.W. 113th, Beaverton, Ore. 97005 or Washington County Head Start, 546 S.E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Ore.

We are also requesting donations of usable surplus you might have left after your spring house cleaning.

If you have something you would like to donate, please call Pat Sandefur at 645-5311 or 646-7639, Joyce Davey at 644-1418, or Pilar at 648-6646.

Volume 5, No.6 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and is funded by the Community Services Administration of the U.S. government. There is no charge for the newsletter. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration. The Rural Tribune welcomes letters to the editor and articles or suggestions for articles. We ask letter-writers to identify themselves by name and address. Project Director . . . . . Don Patch Editor . . . . . Judy Schilling Contributors: Virginia Baker, Steve Johnson, Al Flory, Juan Bautista, Becky White, Dee Dee Olson, Gloria Earle, Ramona Landeros, Nancy Gann, Terry Boyle, Alan Seigel, Kristen Ludwig, Larry Hott, Carol Woods, Eileen Starrett Translations . . . Pilar Kleier, George O'Brien Typesetting . . . . . Vicky Adams Staff: Vicky Adams, Jim Long, Tony Ramos



## Unique Day Treatment Program Offers Sheltered Work Experience

All people have problems in living. Some have more severe problems and need someone to help solve them. Uncontrollable anxiety and tension might be one of the reasons a person needs help. The Tualatin Valley Workshop (TVW Inc.) has a new treatment program for mentally ill or emotionally disturbed adults. The program can help in many ways—in relations with other people, feeling better about oneself, becoming part of the world of work.

The program is designed to serve people who do not feel the need to be hospitalized but require more than the usual one hour per week of outpatient care of therapy.

Having a sheltered workshop under the same roof is one of the fortunate assets of the program. If they wish to, people can work for wages under close supervision in a sheltered atmosphere. In many therapy programs there is an occupational therapist who offers crafts for rehabilitation, but TVW actually has work experience, and work can be therapy in itself.

Participation in any phase of the program is voluntary. Clients negotiate for part or all of the classes and activities offered. In individual interviews, therapists seek to determine the needs of each participant and advise him in the selection of activities. Behavioral therapy is offered; marital and family counseling; group problem solving; a better understanding of the world through use of the media; hobbies and leisure time activities; living skills (budgeting, taxes, meal-planning, apartment hunting) regular exercise classes, yoga, bowling; vocational counseling and job placement.

The program is open to people over 18 years of age who meet the general guidelines which are explained during the screening process.

Clients are often referred by the Mental Health Department or Vocational Rehabilitation. Referrals are also encouraged from psychiatrists, psychologists and other therapists. The program may be used to supplement the usual hour per week of therapy.

Some people use the program as a step back into the world after discharge from an institution. A staff member from TVW goes weekly to Dammasch State Hospital to communicate with patients.

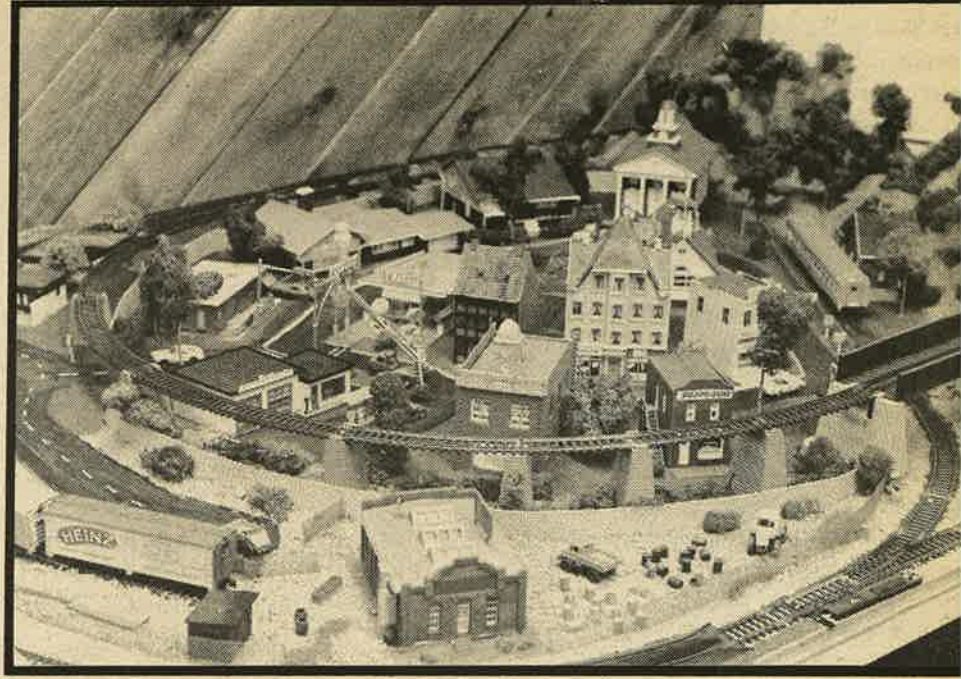
A sliding fee scale is used on the basis of ability to pay. Special funds are available for subsidizing those who cannot afford the treatment.

TVW is located at 18950 S.W. Shaw, Aloha. Shaw is the access road which parallels the Tualatin Valley Highway. Tri-Met buses 56 and 57 stop within two blocks.

Peter Freedman, Director of the program, is assisted by therapist Mollie Davidson and four part-time staff members who work with the socialization program. A consulting psychiatrist visits eight hours per week, and it is anticipated that a psychiatric nurse will be employed full time in the near future.

At present there are nineteen participants in the program; the program can accommodate 40 people. To enter the program or make a referral, call Peter Freedman or Mollie Davidson at 649-8571.

*Eileen Starrett*



" .....Work can be therapy."

Shirley's train.

APRIL 13 ... I was impressed by her eyes, and her warm deep voice. It was filled with enthusiasm as she talked about being in TVW's Day Treatment Program. Shirley was a woman who had survived a frightening separation from her past and was now making a new life for herself.

The timing seemed too perfect. I had gone to the TVW to pick up a story written about their program and to take some photos. I was met by Eileen, their public relations person, who said she was fairly new at her job there. We took staff photos and I began a tour of the workshop.

In a nearby room, Eileen showed me a large table set up with the most amazing model train and town I had ever seen. Every tree was perfect, every setting, down to the last man loading the last barrel along the tracks. The buildings were even wired so they could light up at night. It was made by a woman who was a participant of the day treatment program, Eileen explained to me.

We entered the next room and I talked with a staff person. "You should take his picture," Eileen said, "He's really in charge of the program here." While we were talking together, another person entered the room, with a letter. "Listen to this," he said, he seemed almost reverent. He read the letter, from the woman who had made the train. She was donating it to the workshop, in appreciation for their help. Everyone was excited - "Tell the papers," he "call the TV stations, call the New York Times!" I got excited, too. "This was a lady who was so down when she got here, the bottom looked up." Ward (who read the letter) was ecstatic.

We completed the tour, and I saw how and where people who had never been able to work, or who at this time could not work in our society are given a place and a task. Some of the inventions to aid the assembly work were really quite amazing. Some were invented by people who work there, such as a board and glass setup for people who were putting nails into bags. With this invention they couldn't miss a nail. There was a slot for each nail and a pulley and a string. They couldn't go wrong. They were paid for each amount of work they did, so they really earned what they got.

After the tour, I asked Eileen if I could talk with Shirley, the woman who had written the letter and made the train. Shirley came up front, by the train, and talked.

She told me about her life, and her divorce, alone, the "walls closed in" on her. How she had been in hospital, how she had nearly given up. A doctor had recommended the workshop and there was, fortunately, an opening for her. She had begun sessions there, part therapy, part work. The train, which was like one she had worked on before for kids years ago, had helped bring her back. "The nights were the hardest," she told me. She would work on the train at night and hope for each new day at the workshop. People here cared, gave encouragement, helped her each day. She thought her life was over and needed guidance and counseling each day. The workshop gave her that.

She worked on the train for three months. With the money she earned doing work at the workshop each day she bought the parts - \$300 worth. She worked on it three months, and it was beautiful.

As the train progressed, so did her life. She is now the supervisor of her area, doing circuit work. She is good at it and likes it. Her future looks good.

Without the workshop, she says, she never could have survived. She says the workshop gives people a place to build their confidence and gives them a way to begin working for the first time. Shirley had never worked since she was 19. She is 43.

Shirley seemed a little nervous talking to me, yet very proud and happy. She likes to give credit to the workshop and not to herself. I remarked that she must have a lot of inner strength to have pulled through. She tells me it is because of the workshop. The staff looks very proud of her.

Shirley felt free to talk with me about the program. It has brought new hope to people like her who had given up - given up not because they wanted to, but because there seemed to be nowhere to go and no one to turn to.

JS

\*



TVW staff members



## Jobs Issues Surface

governor Tom McCall, former Congresswoman Edith Green, former secretary of H.E.W. Casper Weinberger, and educators and authors Michael Harrington, Alvin Schorr and Frances Fox Piven. More than 1,000 people attended.

There was unanimous agreement that jobs are the best way to provide income security for those able to work. Disagreement came as to how and if jobs can be made available for all who want to work. Current high unemployment figures, which reach up to 37 percent for teenagers in general and as high as 50 percent to 60 percent for black teenagers in particular, clearly show that employment opportunities do not exist for all who need and want to work.

Several speakers pointed out that a pool of unemployed workers is beneficial to capitalism because it serves to keep wages down, dampen union demands and to provide a labor supply that can be called on in boom times. Because unemployment does benefit some, the question arose as to whether or not capitalism is capable of full employment.

Michael Harrington, author of *The Other America*, a book about poverty in the United States that is credited with inspiring Presidents Kennedy and Johnson's War on Poverty, believes there can be full employment, but he sees obstacles. Full employment would mean higher wages, since there would not be large numbers of people out of work and willing to accept low wages. Higher wages means lower profits. Full employment would mean a shift in the distribution of wealth

*Continued from page 1*

in this country away from property income toward wage income.

Alvin Schorr, General Director of the Community Service Society of New York, who has worked with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Office Of Economic Opportunity and the Social Security Administration, feels that the majority of Americans would be in favor of full employment. He expressed confidence the American spirit, and which he feels President Carter will call upon as his administration deals with the issue of welfare reform.

Al Ullman, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee which will deal with proposed welfare legislation, favors guaranteed jobs rather than guaranteed income, but feels there are limits to what can be accomplished through legislation. He does not believe that an end to unemployment can be legislated.

Ken Bowler, staff director of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation and Public Assistance, explained the two options Congress feels it has to consider in dealing with welfare reform. One approach is to guarantee a basic income to all people in need. This program would probably include a work requirement, with the government providing public service jobs if no other jobs are available. The second approach called the dual track system, would make a distinction between those able and expected to work outside the home and those unable to work. Persons unable to work would then receive adequate benefits, while those employable recipients would go into the "manpower training track" which

would include a variety of job training, placement and employment services.

Most legislators present favored federalizing welfare programs and eliminating categorical eligibility, basing eligibility on financial need only.

James Corman, co-author of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security Bill of 1976, believes some benefits will still need to be provided, in addition to whatever cash grants recipients receive. He cited health care as one of those needs, pointing out that even middle income families have difficulty affording adequate medical care.

The most pointed disagreement concerned Casper Weinberger's statement that welfare payments were being used as a means of income redistribution and equalization. Harrington replied that since .5 percent of the population controlled 26 percent of the nation's wealth, he didn't think the nation suffered from egalitarianism.

Frances Fox Piven, professor of political science at Boston University and author of several books on public assistance policies, criticized the welfare system for being stingy and punitive. She said that in effect, it tends to blame poverty and unemployment on the poor and the unemployed. She pointed out that most discussion of welfare reform centered on getting rid of inequalities among the poor, rather than between the rich and the poor.

People are obsessed, she feels, with the need to require welfare recipients to work. Most people would be only too happy to work if jobs were available, at realistic wages. She was especially critical of Governor Straub's welfare reform pro-

posal which would force employable recipients to work at minimum wages or lose custody of their children. She called this requirement harassment of the poor.

Marshall Johnson, a member of the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee, described the results in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where a plan similar to Straub's was enacted. Hospital workers who were earning \$5.01 per hour were replaced by welfare recipients working at minimum wage.

Piven argued that the purpose of the present welfare system seems to be to make welfare so degrading and unattractive, that people will be forced to work at any job, no matter how low paying, rather than receive assistance. The fact that even low-paying jobs are not available to everyone makes the current public assistance policies even more objectionable.

Senator Hatfield summed up much of the conference in his discussion of the moral responsibility of the government to provide for its people. He would favor labor market reform and tax reform as well as welfare reform. He talked about the negative impact of joblessness on people in a society where so much importance is placed on work. He does not believe that the availability of welfare assistance at an adequate level would discourage people from working.

Senator Hatfield described the issue of welfare reform as a question of human rights and of what kind of society we want to live in, questions which he feels will have to be decided by all Americans.

*Carol Woods*

## QUEST FOR SURVIVAL

*Articulo en Espanol en pagina 2*

by Juan S. Bautista

The Virginia Garcia Clinic is still operating with no funds. The staff which consists of a physician, nurses, driver, and receptionist are not getting paid for their services. Their motivation and faith is an interesting phenomena. I personally salute their courage and endurance.

Dr. Mecklem, the physician, is also asking ORO-HCS, Inc. Board members if there is still a slight chance to acquire at least some of the HEW Migrant Health monies. My own answer to his question is "yes", there is a slight possibility that HEW may fund ORO-HCS, Inc. again. Of course there are certain obstacles that must be dealt with before HEW will consider funding ORO-HCS. The following paragraphs will deal with some of the obstacles as well as some solutions.

On March 24, 1977 at Dallas, Oregon, the ORO-HCS Board of Directors met and fired the ex-Project Director Nyong Etuk. The Board had decided to fire Etuk based on a recommendation by an investigating committee. This committee made a comprehensive investigation into the overall job performance of Mr. Etuk and their recommendation was to release him of his job. Unfortunately, the then interim Director and Board chairperson Margaret Donnelly failed to notify Mr. Etuk as to his release from his job. Furthermore, she failed to open the job for potential applicants.

On April 4, 1977, the ORO-HCS Board met in Wilsonville. It was an unorganized meeting with no direction from the chairperson nor the legal counsel. At this meeting the Marion/Polk county representatives tried to seat two new members on the Board but this particular action was questionable at the time. Again there was no definite direction from the chairperson and the legal counsel and a state of chaos set in. It was at that time that a newly seated member made the motion to reinstate Mr. Etuk. I felt that it was an illogical action because it was not consistent with the regulations, policies, and by-laws of ORO-HCS, Inc. But according to most of the Marion/Polk county representatives Etuk could be reinstated and they felt confident since they had enough votes. Thus they took the initiative to reinstate him whether their actions were legal or not. By the same token at least 7 Board members didn't and still don't recognize Mr. Etuk as the Project Director.

At this point I would like to define one obstacle that I have implicated. There is no meaningful dialogue among the Board members. The solution is simple but its implementation is difficult. I feel that as members we should recognize that there is one common goal which is "to provide services." This goal should be specifically defined and used as a tool to establish unity.

On April 12, 1977, the chairperson of

the ORO-HCS Board called a meeting for the patient members who utilize ORO-HCS services. My understanding of this meeting was that the patient-members were going to make some specific recommendations. The chairperson had stated that this was not to be a Board meeting. So five members from Washington County (including myself) attended the meeting. The real purpose of this meeting was revealed when a small group of people started to use abusive language towards us. Mr. Nyong Etuk wanted to force the Board to accept a Board Reorganization Plan that he had written. We decided not to take action because: (1) we were deliberately being mistreated, and (2) because the Marion/Polk county members had acted in bad faith; they also tried to force us to make a quick and illogical decision.

At this meeting (April 12) I had approached several members from the Marion/Polk area and asked them if they wanted to meet the following night in Hillsboro. Several members agreed and stated that they would talk to the rest of the members. On the morning of April 13, 1977 I received a call from Mr. Pete Collazo from Marion County, in which he agreed that only the Board members should meet in Hillsboro to consider the Board Reorganization Plan. That evening six Board members from Washington County waited for the Marion/Polk county members to arrive in Hillsboro. It was a

frustrating night because we waited in vain.

On April 14, 1977 the Marion/Polk representatives decided to meet with a small group of non-members in Hillsboro. Mr. Nyong Etuk and Mr. Lupe Bustos decided to elect a new ORO-HCS Board. According to ORO-HCS bylaws, it was an illegal election but they decided to do it anyway. This group of non-members and some ORO-HCS Board members approved Etuk's by-law revision and reorganization plan. At that meeting I asked the legal members to work with us but they refused to.

Throughout the existence of the ORO-HCS Board there have existed some external political pressure from individuals who didn't seem to be concerned with the delivery of quality services. Their main concern was to support their own individual egos. This type of people presented a major obstacle to the potential dialogue that could have been established.

Today, which is April 19, 1977, the chairperson has called a special meeting at the Virginia Garcia Clinic. HEW at this moment seems to be willing to fund us providing that we can approve a Board Reorganization Plan that is satisfactory to the patient-members. HEW has taken the position that they will not recognize any new Board until the existing Board is reorganized.

I know that I haven't answered Dr. Mecklem's question completely but basically that's about all I can offer for the moment.



## Enforcement

Continued from page 1

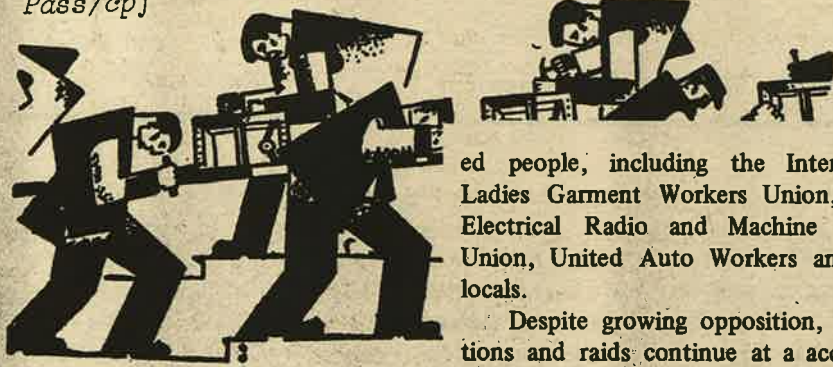
equities in our country by virtue of their long residence and their contributions here."

\*Various other strategies for stopping the flow of people across the border, including additional personnel and equipment for the Border Patrol and special negotiations with Mexico and other countries whose citizens seek work in the U.S.

\*These measures are based on the traditional assumptions of U.S. immigration policy: (1) immigration to the U.S. is a privilege, even if the immigrants are forced to come to the U.S. by the economic hardship and political repression in their native countries; (2) immigrant workers are welcome to the U.S. only as long as they are needed to fill the menial, low-paying jobs U.S. citizens do not want; (3) people without documents who come to the U.S. have no rights either to work or to social services regardless of their contribution to the U.S.

These measures to cut the flow of undocumented migrants also aim to prevent the development of "a new civil rights struggle of the 1980's by having an underclass of people come into this country, unable to protect themselves, easily exploited, dissatisfied with their status and yet fearful of being deported," explained Marshall. "Their children will be even more

Pass/cpf



dissatisfied and likely to revolt against such conditions, and they will demand their civil rights in the fashion of the civil rights struggles which began in the 1960's."

Marshall compared the situation with that of the "Blacks who moved out of the South into the urban North. At first, the people who went out of the South tended to be relatively satisfied with the jobs, which were not very good by the standards but which seemed good compared to those available in the rural South.

"But their children did not make that kind of comparison, and they joined in the revolt against their conditions. The children of the 'illegal aliens' will be doing the same thing in time."

Some 90 percent of the estimated 8 million undocumented people in the U.S. come from Mexico. They mostly reside in the Southwest and California. They have no constitutional rights, no right to social services and are exploited at below-minimum wages.

While anti-alien propaganda claims that undocumented people use social services and yet don't pay taxes, the truth is that undocumented people usually pay U.S. taxes without reaping any benefits. In addition to paying all sales taxes, a re-

cent study showed 77 percent of undocumented people paid social security tax but never collected social security benefits; some 73 percent paid income tax. Only 47 percent of those eligible collected unemployment insurance, 1.3 percent obtained food stamps and 0.5 percent secured welfare.

In Texas, children whose parents don't have documents are being charged \$90 a month tuition—an action effectively depriving those children an education. In other states, parents without papers must use subterfuge to get an education for their children—even if the children were born in the U.S. and are therefore citizens.

As early as 1975, the U.S. government recognized the potential political effects of continuing immigration, racist attacks and exploitation. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger received a report from a State Department Committee on Immigration which warned, "If Mexican immigration continues at the prevailing rate, in 15 to 20 years, the Southwest will be a 'Chicano Quebec' and provide all the conditions for a viable separatist movement." People of Mexican descent are already the majority populations in many areas of the Southwest.

While many labor organizations have supported Carter's proposals, some have gone on record in defense of undocumented

people, including the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union, United Auto Workers and many locals.

Despite growing opposition, deportations and raids continue at an accelerated pace. In 1976, some 875,000 were deported and the INS predicts this figure will increase by one-third in 1977.

On March 31, the INS also began issuing the new "counterfeit-proof" identification cards for permanent residents. In a special ceremony, INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman issued the first card to Rafael A. Anaya-Garcia, refugee from Cuba who came to this country in 1971. The new card is part of a system called "Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications," which took two years and \$15 million to develop.

Eventually the new cards will replace nearly 5 million "green cards," the current proof of permanent resident status. INS officials claim that the green cards are easily forged at 140 major forging operations. The phony card business, they claim, has been a multimillion dollar operation. They claim that the new card will stop some 140,000 people from crossing the border with counterfeit identification, but admit that only 7700 counterfeit cards are seized annually.

For information on the campaign contact: Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices: 1523 Brooklyn Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90033, tel. 213-225-1470.

In King County, Washington -

## Fate of farms a public concern

A recent article in The Tilth Newsletter reports on the unanimous vote by they King County Council to initiate a program of support and promotion of the declining agricultural industry in the County. King County, Washington, a fairly large one (with the entire city of Seattle covering only 5 per cent of its land), now has an Office of Agriculture.

King is the first county in Washington State and one of the few across the nation, that has declared that the fate of farming is a public concern. It is likely that more states and counties will follow this example as people realize that every areas has a responsibility to grow its own food supply, as transportation of food from the growing area to distant population centers becomes increasingly expensive and impractical.

The King County Office of Agriculture has been operating for two months now. Its efforts have been directed at identifying areas to preserve for long-term agricultural use, and pricing these lands for an August report back to the County Council, which may acquire some of the land.

The Office of Agriculture has seven advisory groups consisting almost totally of farmers from around the county. The Cooperative Extension Service and its agents have a big role in the support and educational programs of the Office of Agriculture.

Programs which have been suggested include: reducing or eliminating taxation on farm land, providing bus transportation in the summer to the berry fields, offering low-interest, long-term loans for farm improvement, opening more public markets

for local produce growers, public education and information on the value of produce grown locally, and cutting out government regulations which create difficulties for farmers. \$100,000 has been budgeted for the development phase of King County Agricultural Protection Program.

If you would like more information about the County's Agricultural Protection Program write to: Leroy Johnson, Office of Agriculture, King County Courthouse, Seattle, WA., 98104.



TILTH NEWSLETTER

Tilth is a non-profit educational scientific organization devoted to promoting an environmentally sound and equitable agriculture for the Pacific Northwest. The Tilth Newsletter contains many articles on the alternative agriculture movement, cooperatives, the environment, notices on events and resources available. To get the Tilth Newsletter, send \$5

Tilth  
Rt 2 Box 190-A  
Arlington, Washington  
98223

## Counsellor volunteers with parents

by Becky White

"Good parenting stems not so much from learning a lot of skills, but from feeling very good about yourself."

This is how Val Ivey views how she works with parents in Head Start and also how she raises her own children.

Val is a highly skilled therapist and teacher who has been volunteering two hours a week for the last two years to leading parent-training (awareness) classes for Head Start.

When asked why she does this she states "The people working in Head Start are so enthusiastic and I also enjoy the openness of the parents." She states that even though there is a difference in the educational and economic backgrounds of most of the parents and herself, the common experience of being parents and raising children is the bond that unites them.

Besides volunteering at Head Start, Ms. Ivey is also teaching classes for P.C.C. and doing staff training for Kaiser Permanente Hospital.

She enjoys her family, sewing, entertaining, camping, tennis, and picking strawberries. But perhaps second in importance in her involvement and dedication to the Episcopal Church in Beaverton

where she is a member as well as being Jr. High Sunday School teacher.

In the future Val would like to write about her experiences in war-time England from the point of view of being a civilian. She would also like to put together her interests of church and counseling, and new enrichment programs for her church.





Rural Bus (Continued from page 1)

from Gaston.

And, in addition to making scheduled runs to places like Stimsons or Tektronics (there's a 20-minute ride from Banks to Tektronics), drivers are available for demand-responsive and special trips. Since they have recently expanded to swing shift, rides are now available for evening shopping or recreation in the interim between employment runs.

How popular is the service? Sherrell says: "Some areas are responding very well and some areas are not yet using the service... For instance, all our Stimson riders are from the Forest Grove area and none from Gaston as yet. They have a van available for Gaston-Stimson transport, but no one has asked for the service yet. And many, many people are driving their cars swing shift.

"I went out one night myself and there were just dozens of cars that left at the same time as our van."

The Stimson transportation pass from either Forest Grove or Gaston costs five dollars per month.

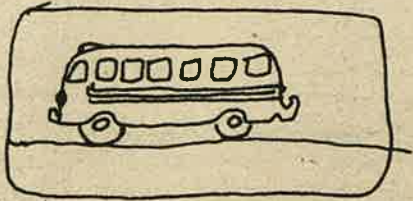
By buying a Tri-Met pass a rural resident could utilize both W.Wasco and Tri-Met for 14 dollars a month. Presently two women from Gaston use W.Wasco to catch Tri-Met all the way to Portland. Similarly several Banks riders work in Hillsboro, catching Tri-Met in Forest Grove.

How did the rural demonstration program get started?

"When Tri-Met came into the picture," explained Sherrell, "we were having a struggle financially to keep the senior transportation going. Tri-Met started giving us \$12,000 a year to support our senior program. They encouraged us to participate in a rural demonstration program." Tri-Met provided \$40,000 match money for the federal grant.

"Our insurance rates went up so high this year that if they continued at that rate

we would not be able to continue operation," Mrs. Sherrell said.



Because of the rural demonstration program the Federal Highway Administration paid W.Wasco's insurance cost this year, but this was in order to give them time to solve their insurance problem.

There is presently a House Bill which if passed would lower Senior Center rates by making it and other non-profit charitable organizations part of the state insurance pool.

So, W.Wasco looks to the future.

The program is now applying for capital assistance to the Urban Mass Transit Administration for a 27 passenger bus and three replacement vans. Presently West Washington County residents have seven vans to provide rides to the handicapped, the elderly, and its rural residents.

Those vans now average 7,000-8,000 rides per month. In March they provided 4,526 senior rides and 4,875 rural rides.

In Banks the van stops at a Park & Ride provided by the Chamber of Commerce, and also the bank and Caven's Cafe. Gaston residents can catch a van at the market or the community hall across the tracks.

Vans also stop at school and homes by request, as is primarily the case in smaller communities such as Gales Creek and Glenwood. The bus stop in Timber is at the of Post Office.

For information on schedules-call 357-7911 or look in the yellow pages under Bus-lines for West Washington County Rural Transportation.

\*

EL BUSCAR POR SUPERVIVENCIA (Cont. desde pagina 2)

de la reunión cuando un grupo empezó a abusarnos verbalmente. Y el Sr. Etuk querís obligar a la Mesa a aceptar un plan que cambiarís ' organización de la Mesa que había formulado él. Dícidimos no hacer nada porque (1) nos habían maltratado, y (2) los miembros de Marion/Polk no se habían actado en buena fé; trataron de obligaciones hacer una decisión ilógica rapidamente.

En esta misma reunión yo les acerque muchos miembros de la area de Marion/Polk y los pregunté si querían reunimos la tarde siguiente en Hillsboro. Algunos estaban de acuerdo y dijeron que les hablarían a los demás. El 13 de abril por la mañana me llamé el Sr. Pete Collazo de Marion County, y decidimos que sólo se reunirían en Hillsboro los miembros de la Mesa para considerar la proposición del Sr. Etuk. Ese tarde esperaron seis miembros de Washington County la llegada de los de Marion/Polk. Nos frustró mucho porque esperábamos en vano.

El 14 de abril de 1977 los representantes de Marion/Polk counties decidieron reunirse en Hillsboro con un grupo de no miembros. Los Sres. Etuk y Lupe Bustos decidieron elegir una Mesa Directiva nueva.

Según las reglas de ORO-HCS, fue una elección ilegal, pero lo hicieron de todos modos. Entonces ese grupo de miembros y no miembros aceptó el plan de reorganización y revisión de las reglas. En ese reunión pedí la ayuda de los consejeros legales, pero no regaron toda ayuda.

Desde el principio de la existencia de la Mesa Directiva de ORO-HCS han existido problemas externo políticos de personas que no se han preocupado con la calidad de servicios. Tenían como preocupación mayor su orgullo. Ese clase de gente ha impedido desde el principio el dialogo que se precisa, y que podían haber implementado.

Hoy, el 19 de abril, la presidenta ha llamado una reunión especial en la clínica Virginia Garcia. Parece que HEW nos dará fondos con la condición de que se acepte un plan de reorganización que también los satisfaza a los pacientes miembros. HEW no aceptará a una Mesa nueva hasta que se reorganice la Mesa actual.

Se que no he dado una respuesta completa a la pregunta del Dr. Mecklem pero en este momento no puedo decirle más.

(Translated by George O'Brien)

New Way To Define Poverty

The Community Services Administration has begun a study to develop the "market basket" method of determining who is poor and how many people live in poverty. The market basket approach involves pricing out of goods and services low-income persons should be able to buy to meet such basic needs as food, clothing, housing, transportation, medical care, etc.

An outgrowth of *The Measure of Poverty* report by the interagency Poverty Studies Task Force chaired by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, this CSA project is one of several suggested research and statistical activities by federal departments and statistical activities by federal departments and agencies which could lead to improved ways of measuring poverty. Ways of measuring poverty important in designing and evaluating various federal programs which provide benefits to poor or low-income persons and for setting program eligibility guidelines, benefit levels, and allocations of funds.

As with all measurements of poverty, the market basket method requires some way to determine a basic level or a standard of need. However, social scientists and economists have developed scientific standards of need for food only. Even in the case of food, though, the standards must be translated into food plans that may be compiled several different ways and at different levels of cost for a poverty-level diet.

There is even greater variation in market basket items such as housing, medical care, clothing, transportation, and recreation.

CSA Headquarters has awarded a research and development grant to the Technical Assistance Research Programs (TARP) Institute of Washington, D.C. to formulate defined market baskets of consumer items which are needed by low-income persons. Joseph L. Falkson, Ph.D., of TARP will direct the project which will run 28 months—and cost \$499,993.

TARP will work closely with three external advisory panels during all stages of the project's development, according to Dr. Falkson. Regular review and comment will be made by the interagency Poverty Studies Task Force and a yet-to-be-named Community Action Panel consisting of CAA directors, representatives and members of consumer organizations such as the National Nutrition Council. Final evaluation of project results will be conducted by a Project Evaluation Panel composed of individuals prominent in the field of poverty measurement and program implementation.

The American Statistical Association and The Federal Technical Advisory Panel will meet in two separate groups to evaluate the *CSA Market Basket Study* during the week of March 13.—Adeline Reiger.

\*





# 4-H More Than Cows & Cookies

Caroline Cannon y Al Flory, Agentes de Extensión del condado de Washington, dicen que entre los programas de la juventud, 4-H es probablemente uno de los más conocidos, pero mucha gente no tiene conocimiento del alcance y la extensión del programa.

Cannon dice, "Cuando alguien menciona 4-H, mucha gente todavía piensa de vacas y galletas." Agricultura y economía de casa son aspectos importantes que continúan como parte del programa de 4-H, pero los jóvenes pueden escoger entre más de 70 proyectos de 4-H, desde artes y trabajos manuales hasta peces. Usted no tiene que vivir en un rancho, criar un becerro o un puerco, o cultivar grano para ser un miembro activo del 4-H."

Además de los proyectos de 4-H en todo el estado, grupos son libres de realizar sus propios proyectos de acuerdo a sus intereses. En Albina, un área de Portland, por ejemplo, los miembros de 4-H querían un curso para mejorar la personalidad de uno mismo, programas atléticos, grupos de baile y canto, clases étnicas y de nutrición. Así que eso fue lo que se ofreció. En el condado de Yamhill hay un Club de Danzas Mexicanas.

En la escuela, los proyectos de 4-H añaden otra dimensión al programa. Entre los proyectos hechos en la escuela hay ciencia marina, desarrollo de pollitos, ciencia de plantas, protección del manejo de bicicletas y varios proyectos de nutrición.

Además de las actividades de reunión, 4-H ofrece otras oportunidades para aprender. El programa de 4-H para acampar provee a muchos jóvenes con su primera experiencia fuera de su casa. Los jóvenes mayores llegan a visitar el terreno de la Universidad del Estado de Oregon por una semana en Junio como parte del programa de verano. Durante el año hay retiros para jóvenes y otros eventos especiales.

4-H es el programa educacional para jóvenes del Servicio de Extensión de la Universidad del Estado de Oregon y es mantenido por impuestos. Casi todos los materiales de imprenta del proyecto son gratis para los líderes y miembros del 4-H.

"No hay cuotas de ingreso para pertenecer al programa, o pagos mensuales en 4-H," añade Flory. "Sin embargo, puede que haya algunos costos de materiales para el proyecto, equipo y aseguranza opcional. En muchos casos los materiales pueden ser traídos de su casa. Algunos grupos hacen cosas para ganar dinero para pagar estos costos."

Los agentes especificaron que actualmente algunos proyectos de 4-H, ganan dinero para las familias envueltas en el programa. Por ejemplo un proyecto de cría de conejo de 4-H o de ave de corral, no solamente enseña al joven responsabilidad, sino también aumenta a la dieta de la familia. Lo mismo es verdad con los proyectos de jardín de vegetales de 4-H.

Esfuerzos son hechos para proveer soporte financiero para miembros y líderes, cuyos recursos son excedidos por la participación de 4-H. El Concilio Ejecutivo de 4-H del Condado de Washington ha designado \$100,000 para este propósito.

"Evidentemente esta es una cantidad

pequeña considerando la necesidad," dicen Flory y Cannon, "Pero es un paso en la propia dirección." Ellos también indicaron, que negocios locales y organizaciones de la comunidad proveen becas para algunas actividades tales como 4-H Semana de Verano y 4-H Campamento de Verano.

Cannon y Flory agentes de Extensión están buscando maneras de coöperar con otras organizaciones. Se han reunido con consejeros de la escuela del programa Title 1-M coordinado por medio de IED. Dos de los consejeros de Title 1-M, Glenda Jones y Noemy Brenes, también dirigen grupos de 4-H.

Harriet Clingman, un líder de 4-H, en el área de Banks, representa La Asociación de Líderes de 4-H del Condado en la Mesa

grama de 4-H, contacte a Cannon o Flory a la Oficina de Extensión del Condado de Washington, 648-8878, o a la ayudante de 4-H Sonja Simpson al 649-8222.

Among youth programs 4-H is probably one of the better known, but many people are unaware of the scope and range of the program according to Washington County Extension Agents Caroline Cannon and Al Flory.

"When someone mentions 4-H," Cannon says, "many people still think of cows and cookies. Agriculture and home economics remain important aspects of the 4-H program, but youngsters can choose

tures home economics skill and judging contests, arts and crafts displays, fun activities, and presentations relating to a wide range of 4-H projects.

4-H is the youth educational program of Oregon State University Extension Service and is tax-supported. Nearly all the printed project materials are free to leaders and 4-H members.

"There are no membership dues or fees in 4-H," adds Flory. "However, there may be some project costs for supplies and equipment and optional insurance. In many cases the materials can be brought from home. Sometimes clubs do things to earn money to pay these costs."

Some 4-H projects can actually earn money for the families involved, the agents point out. A 4-H rabbit or poultry project, for example, can not only teach a youngster responsibility but also add to the family diet. The same is true for 4-H vegetable gardening projects.

Efforts are being made to provide financial support for members and leaders whose resources might be strained by 4-H participation. The Washington County 4-H Executive Council has designated \$100,000 for this purpose.

"Obviously this is a small amount considering the need," note Flory and Cannon "but it is a step in the right direction." They point out, too, that local businesses and community organizations provide scholarships for some activities such as 4-H Summer Week and 4-H Summer Camp.

Extension agents Cannon and Flory are looking for ways to cooperate with other organizations. They have met with home-school counselors in the Title I program coordinated through the Washington County IED. Two of the Title I counselors, Glenda Jones and Noemy Brenes, also lead 4-H clubs.

Harriet Clingman, a 4-H leader in the Banks area, represents the county 4-H Leaders Association on the Community Action Board. Her participation on the board is intended to facilitate communication and cooperation between the youth-serving agencies.

Along with Washington County Men's Health Department, Extension is sponsoring a series of Self, Incorporated workshops to introduce county residents to a film series of the same name. This series deals with the social and emotional needs of youth eleven to thirteen years old.

"These developments," Flory explains "are part of a continuing effort to insure that the 4-H program is responsive to the needs of Washington County youth."

As the program adapts to changing circumstances one thing remains unchanged according to Cannon.

"The relationship between 4-H leaders and youngsters remains at the core of the 4-H program," she says. "What really counts is a person's desire and ability to work with kids, not his or her level of education or technical knowledge."

For further information about the 4-H program, contact Cannon or Flory at the Washington County Extension Office, 648-8878, or 4-H aide Sonja Simpson at 639-8222.



Creative arts is one of six broad project areas in 4-H. In this picture, Groner Elementary school students Chris Cruz, Imelda Rodriguez, Troylan Garcia and Noemi Garcia display Christmas ornaments that they made in their 4-H club. The club, led by teacher Noemy Brenes, meets in the school building after classes.

Directiva de Community Action. Su participación en las Mesa Directiva es para facilitar la comunicación y cooperación entre las dos agencias que sirven a los jóvenes.

Juntamente con el Depto. de Salud Mental del Condado de Washington, la Extensión esta fomentando unas series de Entrenamiento para Incorporarse a Uno Mismo para introducir a los residentes del Condado con películas de series del mismo nombre. Estas series tratan con las necesidades sociales y emocionales de los jóvenes de 11-13 años de edad.

"Estos desarrollos," explica Flory, "son parte de los esfuerzos continuados para asegurar que el programa de 4-H es responsivo a las necesidades de los jóvenes del Condado de Washington."

Conforme el programa se adapta a los cambios circunstanciales, una cosa queda sin ser cambiada de acuerdo a Cannon.

Ella dijo, "La relación entre el líder de 4-H y el joven continua siendo la esencia del programa de 4-H." "Lo que en realidad cuenta es el deseo y la habilidad de una persona para trabajar con los niños no su nivel de educación o sus conocimientos técnicos."

Para más información acerca del pro-

from more than 70 4-H projects ranging from arts and crafts to fishing. You don't have to live on a farm, raise a calf or a pig, or grow grain to be an active 4-H'er."

Beside the statewide 4-H projects, clubs are free to develop their own projects according to their interests. In the Albina area of Portland, for instance, 4-H members wanted charm courses, athletic programs, dance and choral groups, ethnic food and nutrition classes. So that is what was offered. In Yamhill County there is a Mexican Dance Club.

In-school 4-H projects add another dimension to the program. Among the in-school projects are marine science, chick development, plant science, bicycle safety and several nutrition projects.

In addition to club activities, 4-H offers other learning opportunities. The 4-H camping program provides many youngsters with their first experience away from home. Older 4-H'ers get to visit the Oregon State University campus for a week in June as part of the Summer Week program. During the year there are teen retreats and other special events.

All 4-H members of course, are eligible to participate in the Washington County Fair. The annual Spring Show fea-