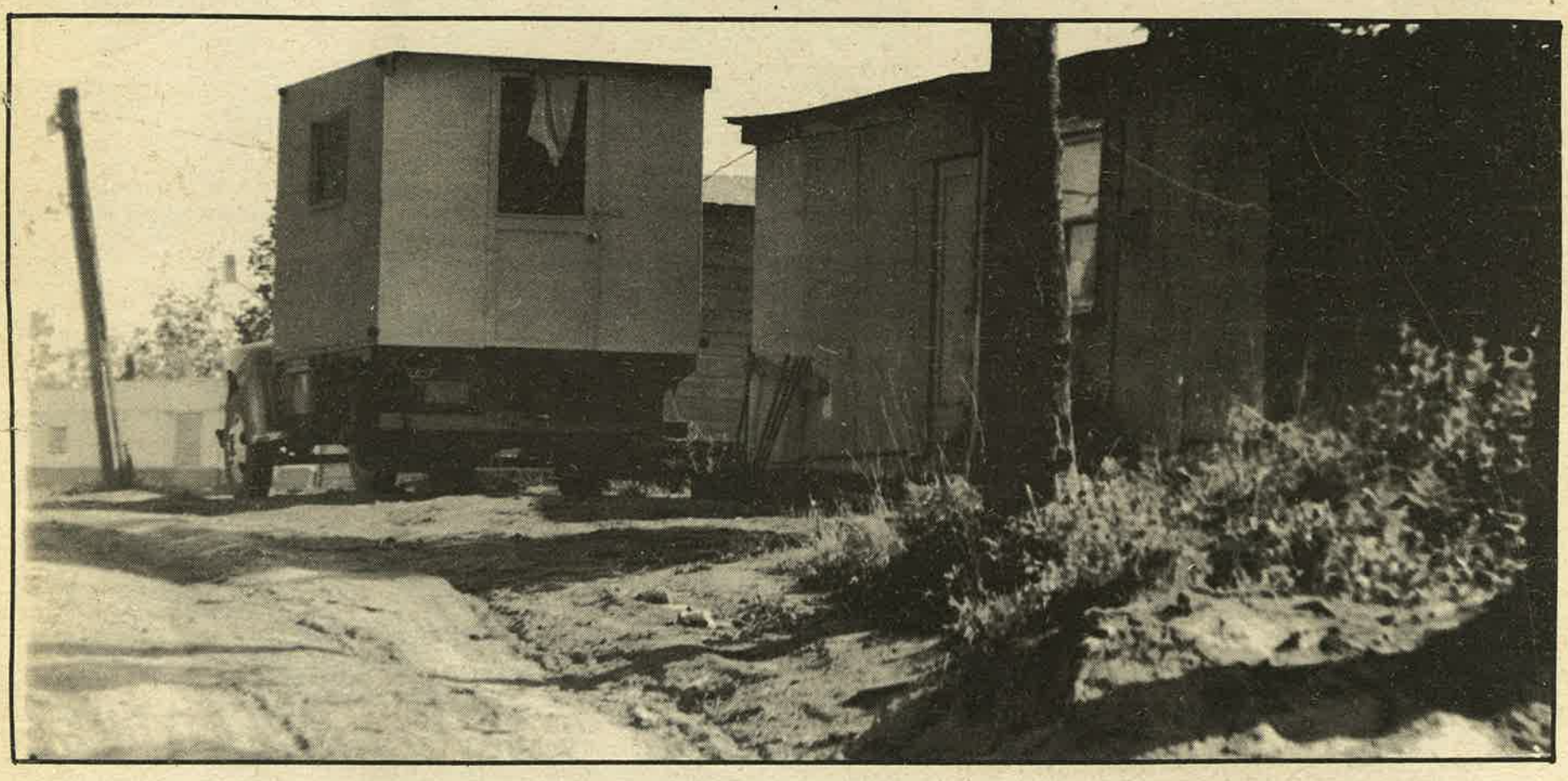
INSIDE: Food Stamps, Discrimination, Chicano Education, Houses, So...

The Rural Tribune

Volume 1, Number 1 October, 1972



Low-income Housing

RATS, ROACHES AND HOLES IN THE WALLS

There is a housing crisis in Washington County and it should surprise no one. The shortage of housing for low-income people was documented years ago. The Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG) reported in 1969 that there was then a "critical need" for 1184 dwelling units for the elderly, for low-income families and for newly settled migrants. The same year a County Health Department survey estimated that more than 1300 dwellings — the homes of over 4300 people — could be classified as "poor." The report guessed that 2400 new units were required to satisfy the needs of low-income families.

The problem is worse today than it was three years ago. Houses are being built in Washington County, but not for the poor. Meanwhile, people have to live some place, and many families have had to settle for inadequate housing, because it is, as a friend reminds me, "better than nothing."

A few of the individual stories of these families are told on these pages. They only begin to suggest the misery of families forced to live in crowded, poorly ventilated, and barely heated houses — where rats and roaches are an inescapable part of every day life.

In Washington County, these problems are outside of government control. The 1969 Health Department survey recommended that the County Commission approve a housing code, one based on a model prepared by the American Public Health Association. But, three years

(continued on page 2)

THE RURAL TRIBUNE

Washington County Community Action Organization, Inc.
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Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

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County Poverty

Hidden from View

Washington County is the richest in the state. The mean income here is almost $13,000 according to the 1970 census figures. It is also one of the poorest counties, with 1909 families at incomes below the poverty level. By number of poor families, it is the seventh poorest county in the state (out of 36 Oregon counties).

But the poor in Washington County are hidden away. Washington County after all is a wealthy place. No one thinks of it as having problems of poverty.

The Rural Tribune will try to correct this idea. The poor here are scattered over a wide area, many of them in rural areas, but their needs are as great as those of the poor anywhere.

In the issue, TheTribune suggests that in matters of housing, education and discrimination, the low-income families of this County may suffer more than their counterparts elsewhere. Looking at our list of services on page eight, we find that a number of services are simply not available without going into Portland — and transportation into Portland is not always easy to find.

Low-income people, we feel, need a place to voice their concerns and this paper will attempt to become that place. We hope in time that people will come to use this paper to share their complaints — and their successes too.

We need your help. We need letters and will publish as many of them as we have room for. (We ask that you identify yourself clearly if you want to see your letters in print, however.) We need your ideas about what issues we should be investigating. We need all manner of help: drawing, typing, translating, writing and researching. (If we had more translators, this entire issue would be bi-lingual.)

Above all we need your responses. Community Action publishes this newsletter because it feels that it is needed and useful for the community. We need to know whether this is so.

P.J.

Vol. 1, no. 1 of **The Rural Tribune.** This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and funded by the Office of Economic Oportunity. There is no charge for the paper and there will be no advertising. 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 The Rural Tribune, Community Action, 330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

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

..... *Problems In Housing*

later, there is still no housing code for the county, and no way for the county to order building improvements or condemn a house, no matter how dangerous the structure.

And after three years, there is still no way to force a landlord to eliminate rats, and there is still no County-run program for doing so. If a renter complains about rodents, the Health Department can only send him two mimeographed pages on how he can destroy rats himself. Attached is an apology of sorts, which says that there is no publicly funded control program. To get one, the note says, the people here will have to convince the County Commissioners that the program ought to be a "high priority for general tax funds." The County Commissioners still need to be convinced.

Strangely, the County Health Department does have the power, under federal and state laws, to inspect migrant camps during the picking season. This summer, camps were inspected and one was actually shut down completely because of unsanitary conditions. But when the farm work is over, the families that stay on are no longer "migrants," and the Health Department has no way to enforce regulations.

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One family of five spent last winter in a one-room cabin in a migrant camp on Pumpkin Ridge. Once the rains began, there was mud up to the ankles all the time. It got so cold that ice formed on the inside walls and the whole family had to stay in bed if they wanted to keep warm. There is no housing code in Washington County to force the owner to provide adequate heat and insulation. There are families in this camp right now who will probably stay on through the coming winter.

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Another family of seven lived in a migrant camp in North Plains last winter, and unless the Housing Authority can help them, they will probably live there again this winter too. They have two bedrooms for the whole family. There is running water, but not hot water — for that they have to run out to the camp bathroom. For their cabin, they pay $90 a month. The housing authority rules can only place them in a five bedroom house and it is doubtful that one will be found for them.

Many low-income families are signing up with the Housing Authority of Washington County (HAWC). Formed two years ago, the Housing Authority was finally funded this January for a federal leasing program. Under the grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Housing Authority can lease 101 existing units and 107 new units from private owners. All 208 units are then rented out to low-income families, who are charged 25% of their incomes. The federal money pays for the difference between what the families pay and what the owner of the property receives from the Housing Authority.

The program offers a lot of advantages that other kinds of Public Housing do not. Since the units are leased, the houses are kept on the tax rolls. And the Housing Authority can scatter low-income housing throughout the County, and avoid pushing the poor into isolated pockets of poverty.

The property owner, of course, has the advantage of an air-tight contract. Once he has negotiated a lease with the Housing Authority he has a guarantee that his units will be permanently occupied and without any danger of default.

The program sounds ideal. Everyone wins — the local taxpayers, the owners, as well as the low-income families. But the Housing Authority of Washington County has had its problems anyway.

- With eight months left in the eighteen month grant period, only 90 of the 208 units have been found by the Housing Authority. There have been delays in funding and a sudden change of directors in June. Authority chairman Orville Nilsen admits that they will "have to run hard" to find all 208 units by the June, 1973 deadline.
- The leasing of newly constructed units is even more discouraging. Of the 107 units that must be found by next June, only two have been leased so far. Mrs. Lucy Cable, director of the Authority, explained that they have had trouble getting builders who are willing to hold on to units and lease them to HAWC. The Authority has asked HUD to change the terms of the grant so that fewer new units have to be leased. If the change is approved, only 67 units will have to be constructed. This may mean the removal of moderate priced housing from the rental market — making it even harder for families who cannot wait for HAWC help but who need low-cost rentals.
- A bigger staff might help beat the June, 1973 deadline. The federal grant from HUD took away HAWC's receptionist leaving the office with only the director and her assistant. "HUD keeps it pretty tight," Mrs. Cable explained, "and I agree with this. But we do need a receptionist."
- The Housing Authority has tried to get all of the towns in Washington County to pass resolutions permitting HAWC to carry out its programs inside city boundaries. (Under federal law, this permission is only needed from towns with a population over 7500.) The town of Banks is the latest town to pass such a resolution — doing so in September, months after the others. Gaston is the one remaining hold-out against working with the Housing Authority. This means that low-income families in the Gaston area will have to move out of town if they are able to get into public housing.
- The Housing Authority has almost 600 qualified applicants waiting for public housing. Many of these families and individuals have been waiting for several months. Even if HAWC fills its quota of units, almost 500 of these applicants will still be waiting for housing.
- The Authority has a reasonable list of priorities which it follows to choose from its very long list of applicants. Those who have no housing at all get top priority. But the small staff size means that the priorities are ignored whenever an applicant can find his own place — if the place is safe and sanitary and if the owner is willing to deal with the Housing Authority. This is important, because it means that families with the greatest need don't necessarily get first crack at public housing in this county. (One draft of a government study of housing programs calls this the "finders-keepers" rule. HAWC is the only housing authority in this region to have such a rule.)
- Under federal guidelines, large families are very difficult to place. A family of seven for example, with two boys and three girls, needs a house with at least four bedrooms for the house to be acceptable under the rules. Large units at rentals that HAWC can afford are very difficult to find in Wash-

ington County. The family in the example will probably have to continue living in its two bedroom cabin. A smaller family has a better chance for placement, even though its need may be less.

• The Federal Housing Act now has a "solvency provision" for all Housing Authorities. Practically this means that HAWC and the others will not be able to help all families with the lowest incomes. According to the draft of the latest CRAG study, this will stop Housing Authorities from helping the people who most need help. To balance its budget, HAWC will eventually have to look down its waiting list to find a number of applicants who can afford to pay out more than many of the others, if it is going to balance its budget.

There are other government programs outside of the Housing Authority which are supposed to provide help for low-income families. Washington County has relatively few of these programs.

Many of the government programs don't really provide rents at levels that poor people can afford. Section 236 of the Federal Housing Act, for example, encourages construction of moderate-priced rentals. In Washington County there are three such developments, a total of 126 units. Because of minimum income requirements, most of these units are closed to low-income families. A few can find their way into these projects through a Rent Supplement program that works the way public housing does — a family pays 25% of its income and the government pays the rest of the rent. But there are only 26 residences of this kind out of the whole 126 units. Compared to the need for low-income housing, this number is not even a scratch in the thorny hide of the housing crisis.

Another federally assisted program that seems to work for low-income families is the Self-Help Housing Program (part of section 502 of the Housing Act). Instead of a down-payment, the family puts in 1500 hours in the construction of its own new home — giving the family an equity of $3000 when the house is ready to be moved into. Washington County has only five houses under this program, organized by the Valley Migrant League in Forest Grove, and another five are on the way.

Cirilo Villarreal, Housing coordinator for the Valley Migrant League here knows that this program cannot beat the housing problem for low-income families. "I know our Self-Help housing program is not the solution . . . it's a slow process; it takes 6 to 8 months to build 5 or six homes." And it is not a program for everyone. Not every low-income family has the desire or the physical ability to build its own home; and not every low-income family can get financing for Self-Help Housing through Farmers Home Association. A Portland expert on housing points out that Farmers Home will approve only people with a good credit rating but who can't get regular bank financing. "It's contradictory," he says. "On the face of it, nobody qualifies.")

Looking at the small number of houses in other programs that are available to poor people, Mr. Willarreal returns to the Housing Authority. "What we need," he says, "is public housing . . . . They (the Housing Authority) must build new apartments and forget about waiting for the landlords to build . . . ."

Of 625 subsidized housing units outside of public housing found in Washington County by a CRAG inventory, only 31 can be said to be for truly low-income families.

Many poor people have little choice but to wait for the Housing Authority. Many have pinned their hopes on HAWC. And so far it has done too little, too slowly, for too few.

Paul S. Jacobs

Take your total annual income and enter it here: _____

Subtract $300 for each child in your family: _____
Your adjusted income is Difference here: _____

If your adjusted income is less than the amount indicated for a family of your size, you probably qualify for public housing.

Number in Family	Maximum Income to Qualify
1	$4200
2	4600
3	5000
4	5400
5	5800
6	6200
7	6500
8	6800
9	7000
10	7200

If you think you qualify and are interested in public housing call the Housing Authority of Washington County, **648-8511.**

Discriminación en las Cantinas

La discriminación es muy común en las tavernas y billares en el Condad de Washington. Segun parece que los comerciantes de esta localidad no saben o no les importa que un cargo de haber violado un derecho civil les puede perder su negocio. Los tiempos ya se acabaron de cuando no habia nadie a quien le importara si un miembro de un grupo minoritario es victima de discriminación. La gente del grupo minoritario saben y van a usar sus derechos para sus bienes.

Recientemente a pasado un caso de este tipo y ahorita esta ante las cortes de Hillsboro y Portland. Los dueños y el cantinero de la taverna Taffrail en Forest Grove se les han hecho cargos de haber violado las leyes de derechos civil en haber discriminado a seis chicanos de esta area. Los seis demandantes son: Enrique Gonzales, Samuel Perez, Jose Vasques Jr., Gilberto T. Hernandez, Abel Garcia Maldonado, y Alfredo Garcia Maldonado.

Las alegaciones indican que en Agosto 14, Jean K. Krausnick, cantinero, ordeno a Enrique Gonzales, Samuel Perez, y Jose Vasquez, Jr. que no hablaran espanol en la barra, "se les dijo que se fueran para detras del cuarto o para Mexico" todo esto paso en la presencia de los duenos de la barra, John D. Erlenbusch y Arlene Erlenbusch. La queja que se presenta dice, que por mucho tiempo el reglamento de la taverna Taffrail a sido de privar clientes chicanos sus derechos y previlegios de hablar en su lengua nativa cuando en la taverna. La queja indica que despues de haber sido ordenados que se fueran de la barra, los demandantes fueron perseguidos por tres hombres Anglo Sajones, las alegaciones indican que los tres Mexico-Americanos fueron atropeados con un yaque de carro y un extinguidor de lumbre y se les amenazó de muerte con una pistola.

El 23 de Agosto, otro demandante, el Sr. Gilberto T. Hernandez, Abel Garcia Maldonado y Alfredo Garcia Maldonado segun indican las alegaciones tambien fueron ordenados que se salieran de dicho lugar por hablar español segun dice la queja. Los duenos y el cantinero de la taverna Taffrail fueron nombrados en los dos casos y se les esta demandando la cantidad de $100,000 por haber violado los derechos civiles por haberles negado hablar español.

El Sr. Albert C. Clary se le han hecho cargos de asalto de segundo grado en el caso criminal que se llevo acabo en dicho incidente.

El Rural Tribune se a dado cuenta que un corto tiempo despues del incidente tres hombres Anglo Sajones fueron a dicha taverna a medio-dia y estuvieron hablando puro español el tiempo que permanecieron allí, y hasta ordenaron sus cervesas en Español. Los tres individos son David Hunt, Mark Bloms y Kirk Mathews. El Sr. Mathews es un reportero de la estacion de television K.G.W. A estos tres individos no se les ordeno que se fueran de la taverna.

La orden de arresto para el Sr. Clary no fue ordenada hasta el dia 6 de Septiembre 1972. Esto fue tres semanas despues del incidente. El fiscal de distrito del Condado de Washington, Ray Robinet, dijo que la razon de el tardamiento no fue porque Mejico Americanos estavan implicados, sino que fue falta de communicaciones entre su oficina y los quejantes.

Para información en como puede poner una queja de discriminacion.

Pongase en contacto con:
Civil Rights Division
Oregon Bureau of Labor
Room 466 and 469
State Office Building
1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Telefono 229-5859

A.A.

Discrimination in Public Places

Discrimination is common in taverns and pool halls in Washington County. It seems that businessmen do not know or care that a civil rights charge can cost them their business. Those days when nobody cared what happened when a member of a minority group is discriminated against are far gone. Minority people know their rights and will use them to their advantage.

A recent case of this nature is now before the courts in Hillsboro and Portland. The owners and the bartender of the Taffrail Tavern in Forest Grove have been charged with violating civil rights laws and discriminating against six Chicanos from this area. The six plaintiffs are Enrique Gonzales, Samuel Perez, Jose Vasquez, Jr., Gilberto T. Hernandez, Abel Garcia Maldonado, and Alfredo Garcia Maldonado.

Allegedly, on August 14, Jean K. Krausnick, bartender, ordered Enrique Gonzales, Samuel Perez, and Jose Vasquez, Jr. to cease speaking Spanish while at the bar or "go to the back room or go back to Mexico," while the owners of the bar, John D. Erlenbusch and Arlene Erlenbusch stood by.

The complaint says this is a long standing policy of the Taffrail Tavern to deprive Mexican-American customers of the rights and privilege of speaking in their native tongue while in the tavern.

The complaint states that after they were ordered to leave the bar, the plaintiffs were followed by three male Anglos, who allegedly attacked the three Mexican-Americans with a bumper jack and a fire extinguisher and threatened their lives with a gun.

On August 23, plaintiff Gilberto T. Hernandez, Abel Garcia Maldonado and Alfredo Garcia Meldonado were also ordered to get out for speaking Spanish, the complaint says. The owners and bartender of the Taffrail Tavern were named in two lawsuits asking total damages of more than $100,000 on violating civil rights.

The Rural Tribune has learned that shortly after the incident three Anglo men went to the tavern at noon and spoke only Spanish while they were there, even ordering their beers in Spanish. The men were David Hunt, Mark Bloms, and Kirk Matthews. Matthews is a newsman with KGW TV. The men were not asked to leave the tavern.

Albert C. Clary was charged with a second degree felony assault in a criminal case growing out of this incidence.

The warrant for Clary's arrest was not issued until September 6, 1972. That's three weeks after the incident. The District Attorney of Washington County, Ray Robinett stated that the delay was not because Mexican-Americans were involved, but because of lack of communications between his office and the complaintees.

For information on how to file a discrimination complaint contact:
Civil Rights Division
Oregon Bureau of Labor
Room 466 and 469
State Office Building
1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201
229-5859

A.A.

F.G.H.S. – Are Chicano Students Being Neglected?

The number of Chicano students at Forest Grove High School is increasing every year. There are currently forty Spanish surname students enrolled there as sophomores, juniors, and seniors. This is a considerable increase from the past few years, yet the school has not changed much to cope with these students and their needs.

There is an average of 35 to 40% drop-out rate among Spanish surname students in FGHS from the 10th to the 12th grade. This figure may be low because of the way the Chicano population is gradually increasing in Washington County, yet it is substantially higher than the Anglo population, which has 14 to 16% drop-out rate from the 9th to the 12th grade. Something must be wrong in handling Chicano students.

Forest Grove High has a special class, under Mrs. Charlotte Ewing, that teaches programmed English and History courses. There are two classes with approximately 11 students in each class. Half of these students are Chicanos. It is a class to help students who are "slow learners" – or students with "untapped potential," as Mrs. Ewing stated. The Chicanos in the class are all mentally sound, but because they get poor grades in the regular classes, they are put in this special class.

These students are channeled to these classes by their teachers and counselors because of their special needs in English and U.S. History. The classes have special books with questions on one page and answers on the other. When a student is doing an exercise and cannot answer the question then all he has to do is turn the page and find the answer. As a matter of fact, after talking to some of the students, this is what they do.

One Chicano student said, "Mrs. Ewing's classes are too easy. I need credits to graduate and these are easy credits."

Even the discipline in the classrooms is a problem. As Mrs. Ewing puts it, "I cannot seem to keep these students from disrupting the class. Last week I had to dismiss four Chicano students from the class because they were disrupting the class."

Students complain, "In order for us to learn anything, they will have to have stricter and tougher assignments .... Heck, the tests are easy but a lot of Chicanos flunk because they never learned anything and so take the same test over again for 3 or 4 times."

A Chicano who is faced with this school system everyday and never has had the training to cope with it will become even more bitter and become a worse student. If he does graduate by being helped along with "easy credits" he will never have confidence in himself, and he will feel the lack of good education, when he reaches college where there is nobody to constantly remind him about his assignments or deadlines. If he ever gets to college. Helped along by "easy credits" just to graduate, when he gets out to a job there is nobody there at his place of employment who will let him "slide along" just because he does not understand what he is doing. He will either learn or get fired. This is where counseling comes in. A counselor should help prepare students for life outside of high school. Not by getting him out of school just for the sake of seeing him graduate no matter how he does it.

And a big problem facing Chicano students is whether to work after graduation or go to college. A few years ago there was not any problem of this sort because a Mexican-American high school student in Washington County simply could not afford college. So he thought of a trade school, a job, or the Armed Forces after graduation. But now there is an extensive choice of federally funded programs in State or private colleges. Chicano high school graduates are picked up by college programs as quick as they walk out the door with their diplomas. But the trick is not to give them all the help only after they graduate. They must be told years in advance that anyone of them can get financial help for college, and the students must be urged to start preparing for it.

Mr. Vern Anderson, a counselor at FGHS stated, "I like to see kids of any nationality get ahead and become the best possible citizens they can, and I don't care if they're black, brown, white or any color."

I asked Anderson, if he really thought the special class was any good for the Chicano students. Anderson replied, "Chicanos in this special class are there because they cannot cope with the regular, faster paced classes. Some of them need English and History credits to graduate and so here is an easy way to get them. As Chicanos themselves admitted, there's a strong temptation to avoid more challenging classes. This seems to be condoned by the counseling system.

I also told him that the way of learning from programmed books left the students open for cheating. Anderson said, "I realize that program teaching books are easy enough to cheat from because the answers are on the other page but even if they do cheat, they will learn something anyway."

Anderson was asked how a Chicano student could get information, if he needed it, about federally funded university programs.

Anderson replied, "If a Chicano student is a good student and is interested in college, all he has to do is come in to his counselor and get the information about the Programs."

The need for active and individual counseling of Chicano students is obvious. These students need more challenging courses where they can learn something. As early as the 10th grade, Chicano students need to realize their opportunities for college and know the facts as part of their counseling. Students should not be required to take the initiative on as important a matter as college programs.

When asked if people from different Universities concerning Chicanos and Programs could come to speak to the Mexican-Americans of FGHS, Mr. Leroy Gamble, High School Principal, said, "We have had some bad experiences with program people from universities coming to speak. They tend to be too radical and scare our Spanish students, or Chicanos as you call them, because of their way of talking.

"We had an experience two or three years ago that really upset our students and there were also reports at other schools about him."

It is interesting that a few "bad experiences" result in denying these students access to possible recruiters from university programs and speakers concerning **La Raza.**

The neglect of the needs of Chicano students is also reflected in the library. The library at FGHS has a total of four books relating directly to Mexican-Americans yet it has at least 4 times as many books on ghetto blacks. There are no U.S. born blacks at Forest Grove High, so the 40 Chicanos are the only visible minority attending there. When asked why there were not more books on Mexican-Americans or Chicanos, the librarian, Mrs. Marguerite Clark said that she was reluctant to order Chicano books because the Chicano Movement had started only four years ago. When a movement is new she said, then the books about the subject are not always factual.

Mrs. Clark then volunteered to order more books on Chicanos and also on native Americans. She had a limited bibliography in her office and she asked me to bring her one I thought would be more appropriate.

Forest Grove High will see an increase of Chicanos as the years pass. People I talked to guess that within five years there will be at least 80 Spanish surname students in this school. There is a need now, and will be a greater need in the future, for a person who has dealt with Chicanos – with their culture, needs, backgrounds, and problems. The teachers at Forest Grove need somebody who can teach them some better ways of dealing with the Chicano adolescent population.

Several teachers approached me with their problems. One example of teacher problems is shown by the trouble a teacher had while scolding a Chicano student, who kept looking at the floor while the teacher talked to him. This resulted in the teacher's getting even madder. Later on she read that when a Chicano child is being scolded he is taught to look down as a form of respect for the parent or teacher.

Why not set up a better choice of library books relating to Mexican-Americans? Why not find a Chicano counselor, even for a few hours a week, who can communicate at the students' level and who is in tune with contemporary Chicano problems? Why not set up a Chicano culture class where Chicanos can learn about **their** history, **their** forefathers, **their** migrations, **their** heroes, **their** customs and **their** language?

Principal Gamble stated, "Kids are kids and we try to treat them the same, but expect them to be good students no matter what nationality they are."

These kids are not all the same. Sure some of them function well in this school. They do because they have been brought up to speak English even at home. They are much better off than most because they have learned to cope with this type of school. It would be great if **all** Chicanos did, but they all do not. That is what makes them different ....

Amador Aguirre

Being a writer and reporter can have its ups and downs in dealing with minority groups. One such problem is finding a name suitable for brown people of Washington County who speak Spanish as their mother language. As a matter of fact, there are 15 such names to pick from:

1. Mexican-Americans
2. Mexicans
3. Mexicanos
4. Latins
5. Latin-Americans
6. People of Mexican descent
7. Spanish
8. Spanish-Americans
9. Spanish surname Americans
10. Spanish-speaking Americans
11. Hispanos
12. Pochos
13. Americans (period!)
14. Chicanos
15. Tejanos

The trouble is that no matter what you call people, some get offended anyway. **The Rural Tribune** needs advice; please write in English or Spanish to **The Rural Tribune,** 330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123, Amador Aguirre, Assistant Editor, or call 648-6646 with your opinions.

¿ Qué Está Pasando Con el Chicano Estudiante en F.G.H.S. ?

El número de estudiantes Chicanos en la escuela de Forest Grove esta aumentando dada año. Ahorita hay cuarenta estudiantes con apellido de Español enlistados en el grado diez, once, y doce. Este es una considerable aumentación de los anos pasados, aun la escuela no ha cambiado mucho para enfrentarse con estos estudiantes y sus necessidades.

Hay un común de treinta y cinco hasta cuarenta por ciento entre estudiantes de apellido Español que no terminan sus estudios en la escuela de Forest Grove, de los grados diez hasta el doce. Esta figura puede ser demasiada baja por causa de la manera que la populacion Chicana esta aumentando gradualmente en el partido de Washington pero aun esta mas alto que la populacion anglo-sajon, cual tiene catorce hasta diez y seis por ciento razon de los grados nueve hasta doce. Algo esta erroñio en la manera que dirijen a los estudiantes Chicanos.

La escuela de Forest Grove tiene una clase especial bajo la Señora Charlotte Ewing, que enseña asignituras de ingles y historiá programados. Hay dos clases con el aproximo de once estudiantes en cada clase. Mitad de estos estudiantes son Chicanos. Es una clase para ayudar a los estudiantes que son despaciosos o estudiantes con "untapped potential", como declaro la Senora Ewing. Los Chicanos en la clase son profundos de mente pero porque ellos reciben grados pobres en las clases regulares, ellos son puestos en clases especiales.

Estos estudiantes son puestos en estas clases por sus maestros y consejeros por causa de las necesidades especiales en inglés y historiá de E.U. Las clases tienen libros especiales con preguntas en una pagina y respuestas en la otra. Cuando un estudiante está haciendo un ejercicio y no puede contestar la pregunta, todo lo que tiene que hacer es dar vuelta a la pagina y encontrar la respuesta. En realidad, despues de hablar con unos de los estudiantes, esto es lo que hacen, un estudiante Chicano dijo, "Las clases de la Señora Ewing son muy fácil. Necesito creditos para graduar y estos son creditos fáciles."

Aun la disciplina en las clases es problema. La Senora Ewing dice, "No puedo detener estos estudiantes de molestar la clase. La semana pasada tuve que despedir cuatro estudiantes Chicanos de la clase porque ellos estaban molestando la clase."

Los estudiantes se quejan, "A modo que aprendámos algo, ellos tendran que tener lecciónes mas estrictas y mas dificiles. Las pruebas son facil pero muchos Chicanos salen mal porque nunca aprenden algo y asi toman la misma prueba otra vez por tres of cuartro veces."

Un Chicano que se afrenta cada diá con este sístema escolar y nunca ha tenido entrenamiento para hacer frente a este sístema se desaníma mas y se torna en un estudiante peor. Si gradua con ayuda de "creditos faciles" nunca va a tener confianza en si mismo. Sentira la falta de buena educación. Cuando llege al colegio no hay alguen que le recuerde de sus tareas o plazos. Si es que acaso llege al colegio.

Si se le ayuda con "creditos faciles" para graduar, cuando obtenga trabajo no habra nadie que lo deje "rodar la bola" nada mas porque no sabe lo que esta haciendo. Tiene que aprender o ser desocupado. Aqui es donde entra el consejero. Un consejero debe preparar a los estudiantes para la vida fuera de la escuela, y no con dejarlo salir de la escuela nada mas por verlo graduar, sin importar como lo haga.

Un gran problema de los estudiantes Chicanos es si trabajar despues de graduar o ir al colegio. Años pasados esto no era problema porque los estudiantes Chicanos simplemente no tenian dinero para ir al colegio. Asi que pensaba de una escuela de artes y oficios, un trabajo, o el servicio militar. Pero ahora hay una selección entensa de programas federales en colegios privados o del estado. Programas colegiales levantan a estudiantes Chicanos tan pronto salen con sus diplomas. Pero la cosa no es en darles tode la ayuda despues de que graduan. Sino que se les debe decir de ante mano que cualquiera puede obtener ayuda financiera para colegio, y los estudiantes se deben animar para que comienzen a prepararse.

El Sr. Vern Anderson, Consejero de FGHS dijo, "Me gusta ver a jovenes de cualquier nacionalidad adelantarse y volverse en los mejores cuidadanos que puedan, no me importa si son negros, morenos, blancos, o cualquier color.

Le pregunte a Anderson si el pensaba que la clase especial era buene para los estudiantes Chicanos. Anderson dijo, "Los Chicanos en esta clase estan allí porque no pueden afrentarse con las clases regulares mas rapidas. Algunos necesitan creditos en Ingles y historia para graduar y esta es una manera facil de obtenerlos.

Como los Chicanos mismos admitieron, hay una tentacion fuerte de evitar clases mas estimulantes. Esto se condona por el sístema consejero.

Tambien le dije que la manera de estudiar de libros programados daba oportunidad para que los estudiantes hicieran "chapusa." Anderson dijo, "Realizo que este programa de aprender facilita a los estudiantes que hagan frauda porque las respuestas estan al otro lado de la pagina, pero aunque hagan frauda, aprenderan algo como quiera."

Se le pregunto a Anderson como podia obtener informacion un estudiante Chicano de programas federales para universidades.

El respondio, "Si el estudiante Chicano es buen estudiante y esta interesado en colegio, todo lo que debe hacer es venir a ver su consejero y obtener la informacion de los programas.

La necesidad de consejo activo y individual para estudiantes Chicanos es evidente. Estos estudiantes necesitan materias mas estimulantes donde puedan aprender algo. Desde el grado 10, los estudiantes Chianos necesitan realizar sus opportunidades para colegio y conocer los detalles como parte de su aconsejar. Los estudiantes no deben ser requeridos de tomar la iniciativa en tan importante tema de programas colegiales.

Cuando se le pregunto si personas de las universidades podian venir a hablar concerniente a los Chicanos y programas, el Sr. Leroy Gamble, Principal de High School dijo, "Hemos tenido malas experiencias con personas de las universidades que vienen a hablar. Tienen tendencia de ser muy radical y asustan a nuestros estudiantes Mejicanos, O Chicanos como tu les llamas, de la manera que hablan.

"Tuvimos una experiencia hace 2 o 3 anos que molesto mucho a nuestros estudiantes y tambien hubo reportes en otras escuelas de el."

Es importante que pocas "experiencias malas" resultan en negar a estos estudiantes acesso a reclutas de programas de universidades y oradores concerniente la LA RAZA.

La negligencia de las necesidades de estudiantes Chicanos tambien se reflecta en la Biblioteca. La biblioteca tiene un total de cuatro libros relatados directamente a Mexico-Americanos pero tiene cuatro tantos mas de libros de los negros del "ghetto." No hay negros cuidadanos americanos en FGHS, asi que los 40 Chicanos son la unica menoría visible que atiende allí. Cuando se le pregunto a la Bibliotecaria, Sra. Marguerite Clark, dijo que tenia desgana de ordenar libros de Chicanos porque el movimiento Chicano apenas empezo hace cuatro anos. "Cuando un movimiento es nuevo", dijo ella, "los libros no son basados en datos."

La Sr. Clark dijo que ordenariá mas libros de Chicanos y tambien de Americanos nativos. Tenia una bibliographia pequeña en su oficina y me pidio que le llevara una que yo creera mas appropiada.

Al pasar los anos, el High School de Forest Grove vera la aumentacion de Chicanos. Le gente con quien yo he hablado piensa que en 5 años mas habra a lo menos 80 estudiantes con apellidos españoles.

Hay necesidad ahora, y habra mas necesidad en el futuro Para una persona que ha tratado con Chicanos, con su cultura, necesidades, y problemas. Los maestros de Forest Grove necesitan alguen que les enseñe mejores maneras de tratar con la populacion adoleciente de Chicanos.

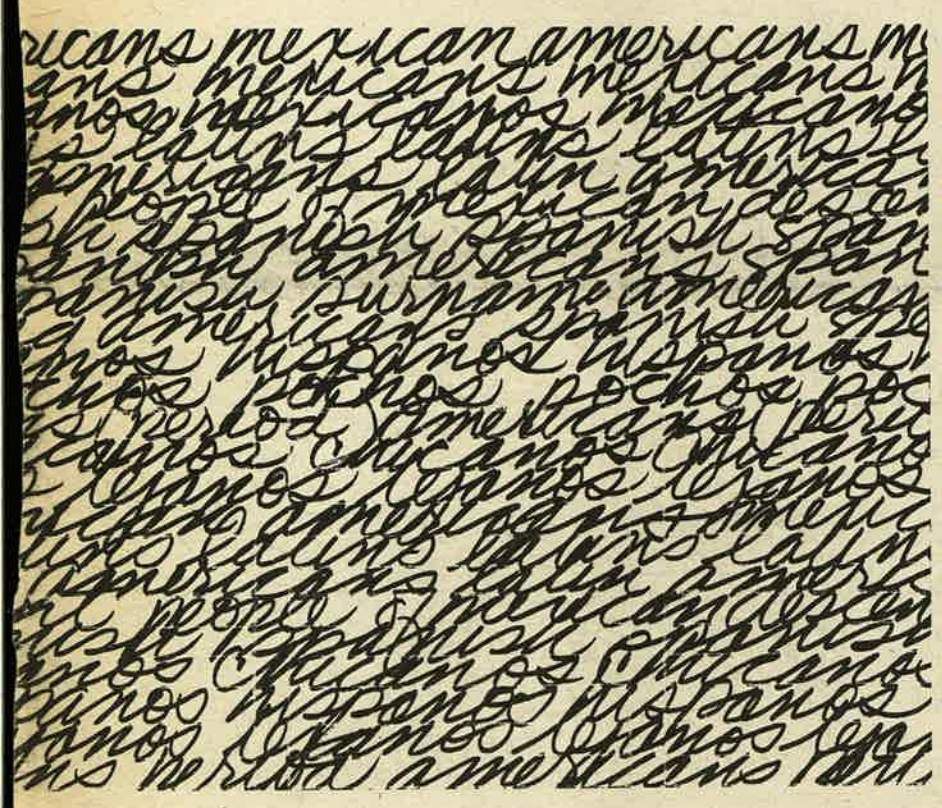
Varios maestros vinieron a mi con sus problemas. Un ejemplo de problemas de los maestros se mostro cuando un maestro estaba regañando a un estudiante Chicano, quien se mantenia viendo el piso mientras el maestro hablaba con el. Esto resulto que el maestro se enojo aun mas. Despues leo que los ninos Chicanos cuando se les regana se les ensena a ver para abajo como forma de respeto para su Padre o maestro.

Porque no dar mejor selección de libros de Mexico-Americanos? Porque no hayar a un consejero Chicano, aunque sea por pocas horas por semana, que pueda communicarse al nivel de los estudiantes y que este al tanto de los problemas Chicanos? Porque no formular una clase de cultura Chicano donde los Chicanos puedan aprender su historia, sus antepasados, sus migraciones, sus heroes, sus costumbres, y su lenguaje.

El Principal Gamble dijo, "Criaturas son criaturas y procuramos tratarlos iguales, pero esperamos que sean buenos estudiantes no importa que nacionalidad sean."

Todas las criaturas no son iguales. Es cierto que algunos funcionan bien en esta escuela. Lo hacen porque se criaron hablando el Ingles aun en la casa. Estan en mejor situacion porque han aprendido a enfrentarse a este tipo de escuela. Fuera bueno si todos los Chicanos lo hicieran, pero no todos lo hacen. Esto es lo que los hace diferentes.

Amador S. Aguirre



El ser un escritor y reportero tiene sus subidas y bajadas en tratando con grupos minoratarios.

Un tal problema es en hayar un nombre adecuado para le gente morena del Condado de Washington que hablan español como su lengua nativa. Hay 15 nombres de donde escoger.

1. Mexican-Americans
2. Mexicans
3. Mexicanos
4. Latins
5. Latin-Americans
6. People of Mexican descent
7. Spanish
8. Spanish-Americans
9. Spanish surname Americans
10. Spanish-speaking Americans
11. Hispanos
12. Pochos
13. Americans (period!)
14. Chicanos
15. Tejanos

El problema es que no importa como le llame a la gente, algunos como quiera se ofenden. **El Rural Tribune** necessita consejo, escriba por favor, en Espanol o en Ingles al **Rural Tribune**, 330 NE. Lincoln, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123, Amador Aguirre, Assistente Editor, o llame al 648-6646 con sus opiniones.

AT THE FOOD STAMP CENTER: Too many leave feeling that it's too difficult or somehow 'wrong'. . .

The Washington County Food Stamp Center has a large and growing program. This September, it issued coupons worth $120,000 to almost 2000 households who paid $41,000 for them. Good only for food items – food stamp coupons cannot be used to buy soap, tobacco, alcohol or imported products – the Center helped to feed 6,415 low-income people. The statistics are impressive.

But the statistics do not tell individual stories. They don't tell about the North Plains family that moved because they left the Center with the idea that paying $45 more a month for rent would make them eligible for food stamps. The family was wrong about that. Probably they misinterpreted a remark made casually by their certification interviewer. But the damage was done.

And the facts and figures don't tell about the Mountaindale family that had to go the the Center three times before they were able to get desperately needed food stamps. With the husband too sick to work, there was simply no money. Although they were finally able to prove their eligibility, they left the Food Stamp Center so confused and demoralized that they may not go back, even if they need the stamps again at some time in the future.

People seem to need more information about the Washington County Food Stamp Center if they are to get the best service out of the program. The accompanying story, on rules and procedures, may help to clear up some confusion.

In addition, there must be some public discussion of the local policies of the Washington County Food Stamp Center.

One of the major problems is confusion over fair hearing procedures. The County must explain to every applicant his right to a fair hearing. To complete his application, every applicant has to initial a statement that says that he knows about his right to a fair hearing. In Multnomah County this means that every applicant is given a pamphlet describing the fair hearing and how to request one. But a receptionist in the Washington County center explained that the written material that describes the program and the fair hearing is "given when asked for" and that most of the information is given orally.

According to lead certification interviewer Adele Hays, Washington County insists that requests for hearings be put in writing. But the "Fair Hearing Procedure" booklet available in the office says very plainly that a request for a fair hearing can be "either written or oral" – that it can be by the person affected himself or by someone acting in his behalf.

One family I talked to said that they were given no fair hearing information by the Washington County Food Stamp Center. After being turned down at their Certification Interview, the family returned to demand a notice in writing and to demand a fair hearing. They were told about fair hearings by a Community Action community worker.

As at many other Food Stamp Centers, a big problem for applicants is waiting. Mrs. Hayes says that it is best to call in to the office for a specific appointment. This way, the applicant will walk in with his application already complete and with all the necessary documents in hand. If he walks in without an appointment, he is taking his chances. Mrs. Hayes said that without an appointment an applicant could spend a whole day in the office and then be asked to come back a few days later for an interview.

But calling in for an appointment does not eliminate waiting. The caller is likely to find that he has to wait several days for an appointment. Two months ago, a community worker here called to make an appointment for an emergency situation. The man she called for was given an interview three weeks later. In another case, she called for an appointment on October 6. The earliest she could make an appointment was for October 16.

Families on welfare no longer have to go through with Certification Interviews at the food stamp center. But low-income working people do. One Washington County woman had a job that made it impossible to come in during the hours when the food stamp center was open. When she was finally able to get away from work for a morning, she walked into the center office and waited three hours before she left without getting her stamps.

Other families have no transportation into Hillsboro – or their only transportation comes from people who work during the hours the office is open. When one Banks woman was finally able to get to the center, she was told she would have to wait two or three hours to get $86 worth of stamps for $56. The long trip and the wait were too much for her. She left without food stamps.

One finally managed to get into an interview. They were entitled to subtract some doctor bills from their income. But they had not paid their bills yet. Their interviewer insisted that they show her a canceled check. The family left, paid its bill, and then could be certified. But the family had no money left to pay for food stamps. The amount of proof necessary at a certification interview is partly up to the interviewer. In this case, the family might have challenged the interviewer through a fair hearing – but while waiting for the hearing, they would still have no stamps.

People who have trouble understanding and filling out complicated forms are sure to have trouble with the Food Stamp Program. Mrs. Hayes explained that in Washington County, people are supposed to fill out their own forms without help from the Food Stamp Center staff. Mrs. Hayes said that program personnel do not dare fill out these forms because they must be sworn to and severe penalties can result if figures are falsified.

For Spanish-speaking people, the problem is even worse. Many people show up at the Valley Migrant League office in Forest Grove needing the services of a translator. No one working in the Food Stamp Program in Hillsboro is fluent in Spanish; and no one is himself a Chicano.

Yet almost ten per cent of the people who use the Food Stamp Program here have been identified as Spanish-American. In the summer that percentage rises with the arrival of migrant farm laborers.

Chicanos are clearly the largest minority group in Washington County. It would make good sense for the food stamp program here to hire a Chicano, who could then deal with some of the problems of cultural and language differences. Meanwhile, there is no way to determine how many more Chicanos might now be receiving if there were someone in the program, who they could talk to comfortably.

In fact, there is no telling how many people have turned away from the food stamp program because of all the confusion and frustration associated with it. With no Legal Aid Service available in the County, there is no where to turn for help with these problems.

The pamphlet that the local program hands out (if you request it), ends by urging **"YOU SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM IF YOU ARE ELIGIBLE."** But, too many Washington County residents leave the food stamp office with the feeling that it is too difficult to get food stamps or somehow "wrong" for them to do so.

P.S.J.

FREE, Check-ups For Kids

Washington County is currently one of thirty counties in the United States which is offering low-income people a program called Health Start. The Health Start Program is designed to identify health problems and provide remedies for preschool children who are not already in the Head Start Program. It is operating on a Federal grant and is in its second year of operation in Washington County. Last year 161 children received the benefits of Health Start. This summer already 60 youngsters have attended the clinics and many more are expected to participate.

For the children who qualify, there is a complete physical examination which will screen them for possible medical problems with vision, hearing, psychological development, anemia, tuberculosis, urinary tract infections, and nutritional deficiency as well as for dental problems. The staff to conduct these examinations consists of three specially trained nurses and a physician who always checks the child's heart.

The no-cost program is proving to be a great aid in detecting and treating problems that otherwise would go unnoticed or untreated.

Eligibility for the program is based on family income level. Generally, a family eligible for food stamps is eligible for Health Start. Pre-school children are eligible for the Health Start program for only one year. A clinic for the complete physical exam is being held in the Metzger-Sherwood area October 24 and October 27 from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. For appointments or information concerning future Health Start Clinics, call 640-3429.

Dennis Chick

Forest Grove High School Soccer Club Success

Forest Grove High School has a fantastic Soccer Team with 15 players from the area. Right now Forest Grove is tied with Catlin Gabel for the lead in the Northern Division with a perfect 5-0 record. For the number of winning games this team produces, it gets far less publicity than it really deserves.

The team is a school soccer club and not under the Forest Grove High School Athletic Department. This makes it unique because there are no strict rules that the athletic department can use to regulate them

The credit for organizing the Club so it could play in school leagues goes to teacher Ray Chapman, and according to the players, if it wasn't for him, they would not be playing any more. Before they became a high school club, the team used to play with other soccer clubs but then most of the other clubs went into a school league and could only play with other school teams. Forest Grove High finally let them become a school soccer club and the team now can compete in the league.

At present, Chapman is the club's advisor and helped get $250 from the Rotary Club for uniforms. He stated that when further need for money arrives the players will earn it themselves, which helps in keeping the soccer team as a club, unique from other teams.

The early training for most of the team came from Bob Reece, presently coaching the Boxer Soccer team at Pacific University. He worked with the players while they were 7th and 8th graders and taught them the fundamentals, which helped tremendously in making them the top young athletes that they are.

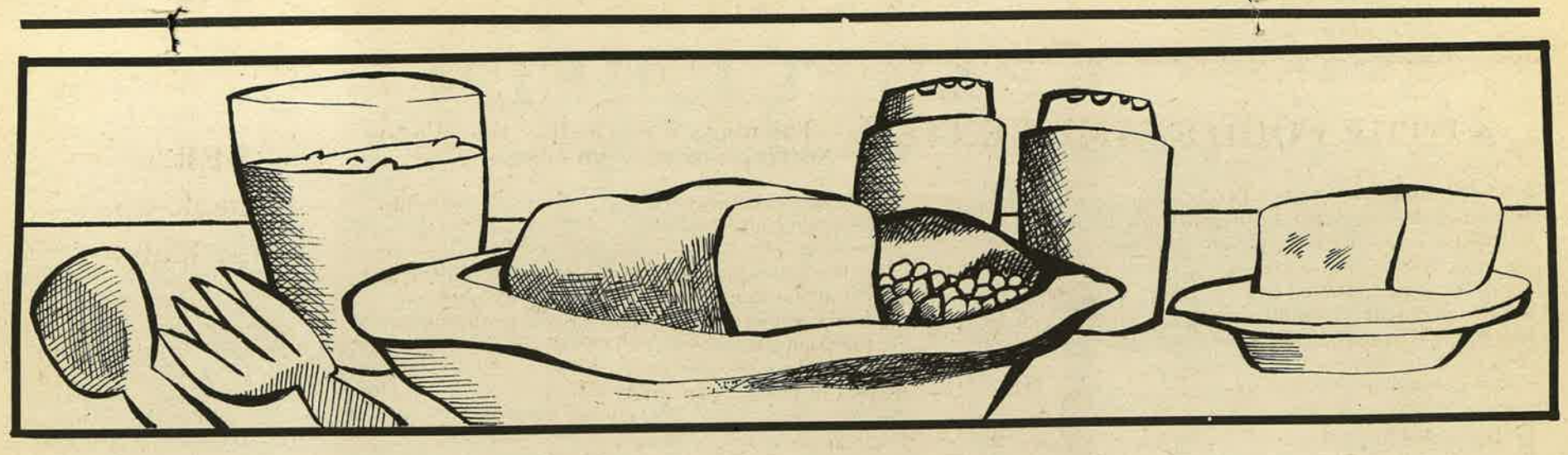
Their high school coach, Phil Wolever, further trained new recruits and veterans, shaping them into a number one team in the Northern Division. These players have a long record of winning games, which helped in sending three of them to Junior Olympic Trials over the past five years.

Raumaldo Perez, Grant Herried, Mario Arguello, Talson Buchholz, and Casey Arguello are players who have ranked at the top among players from Oregon and the nation. Talson Buchholz, Raumaldo Perez, and Casey Arguello made it to the Junior Olympic Trials at San Jose, California and ranked in the top 24 players nation-wide. Grant Herried and Mario Arguello played against state-wide competition this year and were ranked second and third respectively at Delta Park but never got a chance at San Jose because there was no trial camp due to the shortage of funds of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The Forest Grove High School Soccer Club members are Raumaldo Perez, Pete Perez, Joe Silva, Grant Herried, Shawn Rogers, Joe Lopez, George Lopez, Brian Saucy, Mario Arguello, Casmiro Arguello, Richard Urwin, Gilbert Martinez, Albert Leal, Dick Clooten, and Gene Shumaker.

On Friday, October 20, the Club will play Catlin Gabel here in Forest Grove. Catlin Gabel is another team with a perfect record like Forest Grove's. It's bound to be a game worth seeing. Come to the Pacific soccer field, behind the Graham Company at 4:00 p.m.

A.A.



Food Stamps — What You Have To Know To Get Them

It is fairly simple for most families to figure out for themselves if they are eligible for food stamps. If the family is on welfare, it is automatically eligible. In fact, it is now possible to have the payment for the food stamp coupons taken directly out of the welfare check, and **the stamps will be mailed directly to the home.**

For other households, it is a bit more complicated. The accompanying chart shows the maximum incomes for eligibility for each household size. **It is important to remember that the food stamp program allows you to subtract several items from your income before you determine your eligibility.**

You are eligible for Food Stamps if your adjusted income is not higher than the amount listed in this table.

Household Size	Adjusted Monthly Income*
1	$178
2	233
3	307
4	373
5	440
6	507
7	573
8	640
each additional person	+53

*You may subtract from your income 10% of earned income up to $30 per month for a household; most mandatory deductions from your wages; child care costs necessary for your employment; medical expenses if they are more than $10 a month; and any rent or house payment which exceeds 30% of your household's income.

NOTE: If you are paid every week or every two weeks, you must multiply your weekly income by **4.3** to get the "monthly income" level used in these tables.

Things get more involved if the family owns property other than its house, car, and furniture; or if it has more than $1500 in the bank. Or if there are boarders in the house or people who are not themselves eligible for food stamps. And there may be additional items that some households will be able to subtract from their incomes. But the chart gives a general idea about eligibility for most low-income families.

It is also fairly simple to figure out how many food stamp coupons for how many dollars a household is entitled to. **In most cases food stamps are not free.** People pay according to a set scale. Some families will pay nothing for their stamps; some will pay as much as 80% of what the coupons are worth in the store. The table on this page calculates how much a household would be able to buy at what cost. (For monthly net income, remember to subtract those items mentioned in the eligibility chart.)

You don't have to buy the full amount. A household can buy ¼, ½ or ¾ of the amount of food stamps it is eligible for.

You don't have to buy all your stamps at once. If it is easier or the family just doesn't have that much money, it can arrange to buy ½ or ¼ of the full amount at one time and then return later in the month to buy another ½ or ¼.

The Food Stamp Regulations are complicated and there are frequent changes in the rules. The actual amount of food stamps that a household is eligible to buy will be determined at a Certification Interview. When a family or individual first enters the program, they fill out lengthy, six-page form. The interviewer then asks for proof of income and any deductions. Washington County Food Stamp Center **may require** verification of your identification, of your address, of your resources, of cooking facilities (you must have a place to prepare food to be eligible), and of any extra expenses you feel ought to be deducted from your total income.

The Certification Interviewer can approve an application on the spot, issuing an identification card that allows the purchase of food stamps. Usually this certification is good for three months, most often six months and sometimes as long as a year. When the certification expires, the food stamp household must start the procedure all over again — but this time the Food Stamp Center sends the family a letter and sets an appointment for the interview.

If the application is approved, there is no problem. But if the family is denied stamps or issued stamps at a higher cost than the household thinks it is entitled to, the applicant can request a fair hearing. The hearing must be granted within 60 days of the request — in practice it is usually within a month.

In fact, any time there is a change in a household's status it is entitled to a fair hearing. When the change occurs between certification interviewers, the Food Stamp Center must inform the household in writing. The family is then given 15 days to request a fair hearing.

Hearings are supposed to be informal. They give the applicant a chance to state his case in his own words before a hearings officer from Salem. The applicant can bring along a friend or a lawyer to help him. It is important to remember that the fair hearing can be used to get at all kinds of grievances, including disagreements over the way the County Food Stamp Program interprets its policies. If, for example, the Certification Interviewer asks for more proof than the applicant thinks is really necessary, the applicant could ask for a fair hearing.

Because this is only a brief summary of food stamp procedures, anyone interested ought to pick up the County and State descriptions of the program and the fair hearing procedure. These are available in the Hillsboro Food Stamp Center.

A detailed study of rights under the Food Stamp Program is available from The Food Research and Action Center, 401 West 117th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10027. Ask for a copy of **The New Food Stamp Bill of Rights.**

P.S.J.

FOOD STAMP PRICE CHART

Monthly Net Income	For a Household of: 1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The Monthly Coupon Allotment is:							
	$36	$64	$92	$112	$132	$152	$172	$192
	And the Monthly Purchase Requirement is:							
$ 0 to 19.99	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
20 to 29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
40 to 49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
50 to 59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
60 to 69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
70 to 79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
80 to 89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
90 to 99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
100 to 109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
110 to 119.99	20	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
120 to 129.99	22	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
130 to 139.99	24	31	33	34	36	37	38	39
140 to 149.99	26	34	36	37	39	40	41	42
150 to 169.99	26	36	40	41	42	43	44	45
170 to 189.99	26	42	46	47	48	49	50	51
190 to 209.99		44	52	53	54	55	56	57
210 to 229.99		44	58	59	60	61	62	63
230 to 249.99		44	64	65	66	67	68	69
250 to 269.99			70	71	72	73	74	75
270 to 289.99			74	77	78	79	80	81
290 to 309.99			74	82	84	85	86	87
310 to 329.99				86	90	91	92	93
330 to 359.99				86	94	97	98	99
360 to 389.99				88	98	104	107	108
390 to 419.99					102	108	116	117
420 to 449.99					104	112	122	126
450 to 479.99						116	126	130
480 to 509.99						120	130	134
510 to 539.99							134	138
540 to 569.99							136	142
570 to 599.99							136	146
600 to 629.99								150
630 to 659.99								152

Use $599.99 or less figures for larger household prices

Reprinted from **The New Food Stamp Bill of Rights**

CALL FOR HELP

● *Housing*

Housing Authority of Washington County 648-8511
245 S. E. 2nd
Hillsboro
Valley Migrant League 357-6169
2604 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove
Aid in finding housing.

● *Food & Clothing*

Food Stamps 648-8846
1012 S.E. Maple
Hillsboro
Fish
Hillsboro **648-4128**
Beaverton **646-1141**
Offers transportation in the Hillsboro area, but not into Portland. Offers food, clothes, and furniture as available. Help whenever able.
Community Care Association, Inc. 288-8321
2022 N. E. Alberta
Portland
Monday-Friday. 8:00 - 3:00 No charge. Food boxes prepared, and some baby goods available. Hot meals also prepared; however, no delivery service.
St. Vincent de Paul Society 235-8431
2740 S. E. Powell Blvd.
Portland
Free food, clothing, used furniture, and appliances available. Needed items are delivered free of charge.
Valley Migrant League 357-6169
Food vouchers given when available. Also aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Interpreters offered and aid in filling out forms. Classes in Spanish and English given twice a week. Transportation and clothing also offered.
Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8656
Teaches families about good nutrition. A nutrition aide will visit the home. No cost involved.

● *Medical Services*

Abortion Information and Referral Service 227-5404
2315 N. W. Irving Street
Portland
Offers information and referral to appropriate places. Also some financial resources. Counseling service offered. Usually transportation to doctors available.
Health Department 648-8881
150 N.E. Third
Hillsboro
Family Planning Clinic
Free service. Check-ups and birth control offered by appointment.
Medical Clinic
Hours: 8:30-5:00. By appointment.
VD Clinic
Monday and Thursday mornings, by appointment.
Immunization
Monday — Friday. 1:30 - 4:00, $1.00 fee, if you can afford it.
Hearing tests
By appointment.
Home nursing
Available in the home.
Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
Family planning, including some medical services offered.
University of Oregon Medical Outpatient Clinic 228-9181
Fee charged according to income. Pay only what you can afford. Any medical or surgical service offered to all Oregon residents. No transportation available.
Welfare 648-0711

● *Eye Care*

Pacific University Optometry Department 357-6151 or 648-5630
Forest Grove
Reduced rates offered for eye care. $11.20 for examination. Glasses offered at cost price.

● *Dental Services*

Washington County Children's Dental Clinic 648-7595
233 East Baseline
Hillsboro
Dental service available to children through high school age. For families receiving no other public assistance other than food stamps. Optional $1.00 per visit fee.
University of Oregon Dental School 222-9781
Fees are set at ½ to ⅔ less than private dentists.
Portland Community College 244-6111
All dental work done at $1.00 per visit charge. X-ray charge $2.00 extra. Ask for Carol Schrock.
Welfare 648-0711
Limited service for people on public assistance.

● *Home & Family*

Washington County Extension Service 648-8755
Court house
Hillsboro
Homemaker services and anything relating to home and family living. Home study groups meet once a month.
American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N. E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro
Home nursing and first aid classes given.
Discrimination
Civil Rights Division, Bureau of Labor 229-5741
State Office Building, Room 466
1400 S. W. 5th
Portland
If you have been discriminated against, call for help, and file your complaint.

● *Transportation*

Valley Migrant League 357-6169
FISH 648-4128 or 646-1141

● *Jobs*

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division 648-7114
232 N. E. Lincoln
Hillsboro
Helps people with language difficulties as well as those with physical handicaps. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.
Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Job training services for poor families offered.
Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080
1030 N. E. Couch Street
Portland
Washington County Office 648-8911
Earn as you learn a skilled trade. Should be at least 18 years of age, and should be a high school graduate or equivalent. Portland center will assist you in selection of a trade in which you are interested, and will help you enter your chosen trade.
Washington County Employment Office 648-8911
229 S. First Avenue
Hillsboro
Offer assistance in finding a job. Don't have to be on welfare. Fill out an application. Testing to determine work you are best suited for. Training is available.

● *Child Day Care*

West Tuality Day Care 357-7121
Forest Grove
Charge is according to income. Center is open from 6:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Children taken from infant to age 14. Medical test required.
Washington County Children's Service Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Day care centers provided.

● *Counseling*

Family Counseling Service 648-5715 or 228-7238
168 N. 3rd
Hillsboro
Offers family, marital, and personal counseling. In Hillsboro, Wed. & Thurs., 9:00 - 4:30. Charge according to income.
American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N. E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro
Family counseling and personal problems.
Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro
Family, marriage, and pregnancy counseling offered.

● *General*

General problems in any area
Community Action 648-6646
330 N. E. Lincoln
Hillsboro
This is a list of Community Action workers in your area. Call them for information on programs, help with a special problem, or to volunteer for projects you are especially interested in.

Arturo Cortez, Community Worker Aide, **648-6646.**
Colleen Benedict, Community Worker for Sherwood - Metzger - Tigard area, **638-5718.**
Jay Hills, Youth Projects Community Worker, **324-7181.**
Gerry Nutt, Senior Citizens Projects, **648-6646.**
Naomi Nichols, Community Worker for Banks - Buxton - Timber area, **648-6646.**

Tualatin Food Co-op Offers Savings

The VS.I. (Volunteers for Self-Improvement) Co-op is a food cooperative located in Tualatin. It was started last spring by concerned citizens of the Tualatin, Tigard and Sherwood area in order to combat the problem of high and rising food costs. The work involved in getting this project off the ground was all donated. The building had to be painted and repaired; the shelving and other equipment to operate the store had to be collected. In addition, two Washington County businessmen have been offering valuable advice and supervision to help run the co-op.

The food is purchased directly from the wholesaler. In the summer, produce is obtained right from the farmer. The mark-up is minimal, only enough to pay the rent and utilities. No cost is passed on to the consumer for labor, advertising or profit. Customers find that their overall food costs are reduced considerably.

The store carries most kinds of food products: canned goods, various flours, beans, rice and other dry foods, a varied selection of cheeses, fresh produce, dried fruits, peanut butter, honey, oils, nuts, paper supplies, fresh eggs, and most other necessary food items. No attempt is made to stock a large variety of brands. The standard policy is to provide good quality at the lowest case price.

Newcomers are welcome to shop on a trial basis. If after shopping once or twice you decide that you would like to join the Co-op, then you need only volunteer four work hours a month at the store. If this is entirely impossible, you are still welcome to shop. The store is located at 18930 S.W. Boones Ferry Road in Tualatin and is open Thursday through Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m. For any further information, transportation problems, etc., call **638-6227.**

D.C.

Manning & North Plains Discount Food

Most of us have been having trouble stretching our food dollar. But can we feed our families for less than we do now?

A partial answer for some of us is the Manning Food Co-op and the North Plains Food Buying Club. The Co-op and Food Buying Club are member-owned-and-operated organizations where food can be ordered and bought at reduced prices. Most of the items offer a savings over the local market prices.

For example, the North Plains Club has chunky peanut butter at $2.89 per gallon, compared to $3.99 at a local market.

The Manning Co-op now has macaroni at 19 cents a pound, flour at ten pounds for 85 cents, and cheddar cheese for 80 cents a pound.

Neither group has meat or canned goods as yet, but they do have nuts and dried fruit, and fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Manning Co-op is located off the Senset Highway across from the Sunset Tavern. Follow the road up the hill until it ends. It is in a small building connected to a trailer house.

A life membership fee is $10, which can be paid out over a year. For more information call Mary Smith at 324-9653 or Fonda Washburn at 357-8132.

The North Plains Food Buying Club is in the senior citizens building next to the post office. Membership costs $1.00 per month. For more information call Betty Grant at 647-2860.

Fonda Washburn

La Raza Unida Para Accion Next meeting Tuesday, October 31, Community Action Program Office 330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro, 7:00 P.M.