

## Farmer Denies Charges

# Angry Migrant Tells Tribune of Eviction

by Judy Schilling

Jesus Ochoa has left Oregon. He and his wife and 4 children have gone back to Arizona, where Jesus had left his \$1000 a month job to come to Oregon and pick strawberries. He had been told that his family could easily make \$150 a day in the fields of western Oregon.

The first day they worked, they picked for 8 hours and made a total of \$40. The second day they worked 6 hours and made \$24.

Before Ochoa left, he talked with *The Rural Tribune*, on three separate occasions. We followed up his story by talking with Ron Tankersley, owner of the camp in which Ochoa and his family had been staying.

Ochoa reported that in Arizona he had heard advertisements over the radio, broadcast from a station in Mexico. He believed it was from San Luis. The broadcasting reached parts of Arizona and Texas and said, "Trabajadores, necesitamos en Oregon, Sueldos grandes, en las fincas de fresas, moras, pepinos - Workers, needed in Oregon. High wages in strawberry, blackberry, cucumber farms." The announcement gave a number to call, in Arizona.

Ochoa said he called the number and went to a small office, where Fidel Deltoro, Tankersley's son-in-law, showed him pictures of nice homes with carpets and TV's. He was told this type of housing

was for farm workers. He was told the family could make \$7,000 - \$8,000 for the season. Deltoro even offered to loan him money for the trip, he said, but he didn't need it.

He was also told there would be day care for the youngest children. And that there would be work even when there were no berries to pick. Later he found out it paid \$2 an hour.

Like so many other migrant workers, Jesus' hopes had been as big as his disappointment was, when he arrived here and moved into the labor camp. Ochoa said, "Conditions are so bad that not even a pig should live there." He said there were rats, a leaking butane tank, and live electrical wires in the bathrooms. He compared it to a concentration camp, and said that next to the house his family was living in was an open ditch that carries sewage away from the barracks. The smell was so bad, he said, they couldn't eat.

Ochoa was angry when he saw how little they were making. Tankersley was paying them \$1.25 per flat of berries, but holding back 25 cents as a "bonus" for the end of the season.

Ochoa began complaining, as did other families. He claims that Tankersley, and other members of the Tankersley family, threatened him. One woman told him, "Don't try to do anything, you'll be a loser. You don't know what I can do." Ochoa's family, especially

his children, were intimidated by Tankersley's dogs. Ochoa said Tankersley told him he could leave any time, but Ochoa didn't have the money to leave, now that he had spent what he had to get here and had made so little.

It was the first time in his life, he told us, that he ever had to go to a social service agency to ask for help. It made him ashamed, he said, but everyone had treated him with respect. He also told us

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# The Rural Tribune

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 5

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JUNE 1978

## Rental Clients Sue Housing Authority

by Annette Bromberg

Washington County Legal Services is filing a class action suit against the Housing Authority of Washington County on behalf of all clients of the Housing Authority's Section 8 rental assistance program. The named plaintiff in the case, certified for Section 8 assistance, "reached a mutual agreement" with her landlord to terminate her rental lease. The plaintiff alleges that when this happened, the Housing Authority decided to terminate her Section 8 Certificate as well. The named plaintiff also alleges that she received no written notice regarding the termination of her certificate; rather, her attorney was notified by the Housing Authority's attorney about the matter, and

she was not afforded a fair hearing of any kind.

According to the suit, the plaintiffs allege that the Housing Authority makes it a policy and practice to suspend family participation in the Section 8 program without providing written notice, an opportunity for a hearing, or a statement of reasons for the revocation.

The suit charges that such action is unconstitutional, and that according to provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, recipients cannot be deprived of their entitlements under the Section 8 Program arbitrarily, capriciously, or in the absence of adequate procedural protection.

The plaintiffs also claim that eviction on the part of the landlord is insufficient

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## Alcohol, Drug Abuse Study Seeks Latinos, Offers Help

by Don Patch

Alcoholism touches one in seven. People who suffering from alcoholism are found in homes, offices, places of business, in every walk of life without regard to social standing, occupation, intelligence, education, national origin, color or race. It touches all professions including clergy, who professionally are ironically the number one abusers of alcohol.

Medical personnel involved in the treatment and diagnosis of alcoholism separate, in most cases, the addiction to alcohol away from the cause. Isolating the physical addiction to alcohol away from the cause(s) has been one of the more successful treatment plans to this date.

Recognizing each as an individual problem and giving the special care required by each has had repeated success in curing alcoholism in a number of documented studies. In addition, this basic treatment plan has begun to shed light on the character of the alcoholic.

In a study of 300 private patients done by Ruth Fox, M.S., Director of the National Council on Alcoholism, Inc., New York City and Lyon, similar character traits were identified. "Characteristic of them all was low frustration tolerance and an inability to endure anxiety or tension. All showed depression, with withdrawal sense of isolation, extremely low self-esteem, sensitiveness, and a masochistic type of self punishing behavior. Dependency strivings were marked, the frustra-

tion of which led to depression or hostility and rage. Most showed impulsive repetitive acting out of conflicts with little or no insight. In all cases there was a marked hostility and rebellion, conscious or unconscious with defiance against authority figures, and almost all showed problems in the sexual area," states her report. These tests were administered after a few weeks of sobriety and represent either a fixation at an immature level or a regression to such a state.

These clinical studies identifying emotional and psychological abnormalities, while a boon to better treatment, tend to perpetuate the "sick" or mentally ill stigma of the alcoholic - a stigma which prevents some alcoholics from seeking treatment. Fear of social reprisals, loss of job, and loss of friends are just a few of the reasons why self-help organizations like Alcoholic Anonymous are among the most successful at curing alcoholism. Recognition that alcoholism is a disease and not a moral weakness will help remove the stigma which prevents so many from seeking help.

OLCADA, Oregon Latino Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, is a statewide organization attempting to deal with alcoholism in the Latino community. Funded by grants from the Oregon State Mental Health and CETA organizations, OLCADA will attempt to fill voids in both the identification and treatment of

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## Estudio de Alcohol, Drogas Buscan Latinos, Ofrecen Ayuda

por Don Patch

El alcoholismo es el tercer problema predominante en salubridad pública en los Estados Unidos. Tiene el tercer lugar entre las enfermedades del corazón y cáncer. Así como el cáncer, las causas y remedios para el alcoholismo están ocultas en el mundo medicinal. Ni una sola píldora o tratamiento puede garantizar su alivio.

El alcoholismo ataca uno de cada siete. La mayoría de las personas que lo sufren se encuentran en hogares, oficinas, lugares de negocios, y en cada paso de la vida sin tomar en cuenta estado social, ocupación, inteligencia, educación, origen natural, color o raza. Ataca a toda profesión incluyendo la clerecía, quienes profesionalmente son, irónicamente, los abusadores número uno del alcohol.

El personal médico, envuelto en el

tratamiento y diagnosis del alcohol, separa en la mayoría de los casos, la afición del alcohol a la causa. El aislamiento de la afición física del alcohol lejos de las causa(s) ha sido uno de los planes de tratamiento que ha tenido más éxito hasta la fecha. Reconociendo cada uno como un problema individual y dando el cuidado especial necesitado por cada uno ha tenido éxito repetido en aliviar al alcoholismo en un número de estudios documentados. En asición, este plan básico de tratamiento ha empezado a esparcir luz sobre el carácter del alcohol.

En un estudio de 300 pacientes privados hecho por Ruth Fox, M.S., Directora del Consulado Nacional sobre el Alcohol Incorporado en Nueva York y Lyon, facciones similares de carácter fueron identificados. "Característica de todas fue tolerancia de frustración baja y la inhabilidad de tolerar ansiedad o

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## Guest Editorial Professional Life of the Chicano

by Hector Garcia

There are many Mexican-Americans who have come to occupy professional positions in recent years - movie stars, rock stars, health administrators, teachers, professors, lawyers, businessmen, engineers, scientists, and many others. Until recently, the Chicano has primarily performed stoop labor in fields in the North and South, washed dirty dishes, laid railroad tracks, dug ditches, herded cattle, collected garbage for city sanitation departments, and filled the unskilled jobs rejected by other laborers who had better alternatives available to them.

The tragedy of American society has been the rejection of the Mexican-American's potential. In choosing to exploit the labor of the immigrant, the U.S. has been derelict in failing to exploit the potential contribution every so-called "wetback" has to offer. Indeed, it was this neglected generation of immigrants whose members adapted to historical circumstances by developing adeptness as tinkers, auto and farm machinery mechanics, plumbers, carpenters, electricians or cowhands. And it is their sons and daughters who are now performing similar tasks at a more sophisticated and specialized level.

Today many Chicanos are making contributions that their forefathers could just as easily have made decades earlier, and it's no exaggeration to say that our country would find itself at the vanguard of greater things had it chosen to employ to advantage that latent potentiality.

What about the Chicano professionals?

Are these men and women in high places representative of the general Chicano experience, or did they have advantageous qualifications over others deterred from similar achievements? What is their background? Did they learn the English language and syntax particularly well? Do they have common roots? While the majority claim barrio descent, it is not the case for all.

While many once made their livelihood as migrant workers, others did not. Did they perchance succeed because they resembled the white "ideal" more closely than other, darker-skinned Mexican-Americans?

The fact of the matter is that Chicano professionals have achieved their prominence in no typical way. But perhaps it is the heterogeneity of their of their Indian and Iberian cultures that has given them their drive.

These achievers have kept much of their "Mexican-Americanness" while interacting in a totally Anglo world. This leads the Chicano professionals to ponder serious questions concerning their role and their place. Should the Chicano personnel manager use hiring practices that favor minorities at the expense of Anglos?

Chicano professionals are many people, many individuals, able to function in a bicultural world. Most speak English and Spanish, can exchange "chistes" in the barrio and take on an erudite Anglo at an intellectual level, talk "bromas" and business at the same gathering, speak of the "vatos locos" and foreign affairs, discuss Mexican "corridos" and world literary classics, and understand the experience of living on a welfare budget.

Consequently, the Chicano in the professional world serves American society neither as a Mexican-American nor as an Americano, but as a person. He or she is able to tackle problems that are not Chicano or white, but universal. Their versatility lends itself conveniently to the problems of humanity, whether they deal with population movements, urbanization, social welfare, administration, mental or physical health; and rich or poor, both whites or Mexicanos are involved.

The Chicano in his professional capacity can comfortably defend both Chicano and white clients, explain the decline of the Roman Empire and look at the Chicano experience in historical perspective, talk of corporation law and suggest ways to improve the local tendajito, and represent districts where the underprivileged compose the constituency. Such is the proficiency of the Mexican-American professional, serving Man, as many men.

Vol. 6, No. 5 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 federal government. There is no charge for the newsletter. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to low income and minority people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 276 E. Main, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinion 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.

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### JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Clerk-Typist I - Washington County  
Mental Health Alcohol Counseling  
Program

Duties: Performs clerical duties of limited complexity according to standard procedures for which typing skills are required (typing reports, forms and posting to departmental records), filing, correspondence, facilitating appointments, operating simple office machinery and related general office work.

Qualifications: High school graduate, knowledge of filing systems, preferred bilingual individual, pleasing personality with ability to relate to clientele.

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Contact Juan S. Bautists or Blas E. Lopez at 357-7838 or 648-2161.

Closing Date: June 29, 1978

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## Editorial Invitado

## Vida Profesional del Chicano

por Hector Garcia

Hay varios Mejico-Americanos que han entrado a posiciones profesionales en los años recientes - artistas, músicos, administradores de salud, maestros, profesores, licenciados, comerciantes, ingenieros y varios otras. Recientemente el Mejico-Americano o Chicano han hecho trabajos pesados, caidos en los files del Norte y el Sur, lavar trastes, puesto vias de ferrocarril, escarvar arroyos, juntar basura para el departamentos de saneamiento, y han ocupado trabajos que no requieren habilidades y cuales han sido negado por trabajadores que tuvieron mejores alternativas dispuestos a ellos.

La tragedia de la sociedad Americana ha sido el rechazamiento de la potencia del Mejico-Americano. En escogiendo la explotación del emigrante, Los Estados Unidos han sido negligentes en explotar la potencial que cada "mojado" puede ofrecer. De seguro fue esta generación negligente de emigrantes quien los miembros adaptaron facilmente, desarrollándose como mecánicos de auto y maquinario de labor, plomeros, carpinteros, electricistas o vaqueros. Y son los hijos cuales están haciendo los mismos trabajos a un nivel más profesional y sofisticado.

Ahora muchos Chicanos están haciendo contribuciones cuales sus padres anteriores hubieran podido hacer expertamente. Y no es exageración cuando digamos que nuestro país se hallaría en la vanguardia de cosas más grandes si se hubieran aprovechado de la potencia latente.

¿Y los Chicanos profesionales?

¿Son hombres y mujeres en posiciones altas, representantes de la experiencia Chicana, o tuvieron qualificaciones aventajosas sobre otros con las mismas realizaciones?

¿Fue sus antecedentes? Aprendieron la lengua inglés y syntaxis particularmente bien? ¿Tienen raizes comunes? Mientras que la mayoría reclaman con desden del barrio, pero no es el caso todo el tiempo.

Cuando muchos hacían sus vidas como trabajadores migrantes, otros no. Llegaron a tener éxito unos porque se parecían al guero ideal más que los otros Mejico-Americanos con la piel mas prieta. Pero la realidad es que el Chicano profesional ha ejecutado su eminencia en ningun modo típico. Pero pueda que la heterogenidad de sus culturas India y Iberiana les ha dado su estimulación.

Esta gente ha guardado mucha de su cultura Mejico-Americana mientras que interaccionan en un mundo totalmente de Anglo-sajon. Esto trae al Chicano profesional que examíne cuestiones serias reflejando su papel y su lugar. Debe el Chicano político representar primariamente sus elementos Mejicanos? Debe el manejador Chicano ensayar a ocupar, preferiendo minorías al costo del Anglo-sajo?

Chicanos profesionales son muchas gentes, muchos individuales que pueden funcionar en un mundo bicultural. Muchos hablan el Ingles y Español, se cuentan chistes en el barrio y pueden habl. r con un erudito Anglo-sajon a un nivel intelectual, hablar bromas y negocio al mismo tiempo, hablar de los vatos locos, discutir corridos Mejicanos y clásicos literarios del mundo, como también entienden la experiencia de vivir recortados en "Welfare."

El Chicano en el mundo profesional sirve a la sociedad Americana, no como un Mejico-Americano sino como una persona. El o ella puede atacar un problema que no es Chicano o gavacho, pero universal. Su versatilidad se presta a los problemas de humanidad, pueda que sea con movimientos de la población, urbanización, el bienestar social, administración, la salud mental o fisica; rico o pobre, Anglos como Mejicanos están envueltos.

El Chicano en su capacidad profesional puede comodamente defender los dos, el Chicano y Anglo-sajon cliente, explicar el declíno del Imperio Roman y mirar la experiencia Chicana en una perspectiva histórica, hablar de ley de corporación y sugerir modos para mejorar el tendajito local, representar distritos donde el menesterozo forma el constitutivo. Como es el aprovechamiento del Mejicano profesional, sirviendo hombre, como muchos hombres.

### GUIA DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS DEL CAMPO

Ahora se está repartiendo "Farm Fresh Foods" (Comida fresca de los campos o fincas), una guía de los productos de las fincas en los condados de Clackamas, Multnomah y Washington. Un mapa con detalles dirige al consumidor a fincas locales - donde usted puede recoger la comida personalmente y cada cosecha de los primeros frutos tiene la fecha. Se pueden obtener cópias en las cooperativas de comida locales, en las oficina de extensión del condado, (en el condado de Washington la dirección es 2448 S.E. TV Highway, Hillsboro) o en la Camara de Comercio de Hillsboro situada en 174 E. Main St.

La guía se puede obtener gratuitamente, pero hay solamente un número limitado.

### RAPE RELIEF HOTLINE TRAINING NEW VOLUNTEERS

The Rape Relief Hotline will conduct the first of their seven-week training sessions for new volunteers Monday, June 19, at 7 p.m. at Portland State University, Smith Memorial Center, room 290 (SW Broadway & Harrison).

Training includes orientation to the Hotline, basic techniques of counselling, legal and medical information on rape, domestic violence, and incest, and familiarization with the Hotline referral list. New training sessions begin every two months.

Any woman who wishes to help stop the victimization of women is welcome. Minority women and older women are especially welcome. For further information call 224-7125.



# Cortez Misses Voters' Pamphlet Over Requirement Fuss

by Caren Caldwell

After running a "people's campaign" for Position 3 on the Washington County Board of Commissioners with "no flyers or signs or bull" or a published statement in the Voter's Pamphlet, Arturo Cortez is pleased to have captured 11 per cent of the vote.

Campaigning "without signs or bull" was Cortez' idea. Campaigning without a Voter's Pamphlet statement was the Secretary of State's idea.

Oregon Secretary of State Norma Paulus had refused to accept Cortez' statement for publication when Ray Phelps, director of the Elections and Public Records Division, found that the statement did not conform to one of the legal requirements of the Voter's Pamphlet.

Cortez, who had submitted his statement on the afternoon of the deadline, ran out of time trying to correct the statement. He later sued Paulus in the State Supreme Court for the right to insert a corrected version in the Pamphlet, but the Court dismissed the suit.

The error in the statement falls under the requirement to "begin with a summary of the ... occupation, education and occupational background...(ORS 255.027)".

Cortez believes he met the requirement by stating he is "a college graduate and educator" and that he "has worked as an instructor, health service resource developer and consultant...."

His original statement did not mention his education. And after his first contact with Phelps, Cortez amended it to include the phrase "college graduate" to explain his educational experience. Cortez also had the statement retyped.

Phelps stated he turned down the statement the second time because it didn't specify Cortez' degree, major or college.

But Cortez said the amended statement was refused because the explanation of his occupational background was found to be inadequate.

He appealed to Norma Paulus who corroborated the decision of her staff and

suggested that Cortez again rewrite the statement, said Cortez. This suggestion was made 15 minutes before the deadline, he added.

Phelps denied that a second error was found, maintaining that the educational statement was the only difficulty. He said the amended statement was refused because it was "essentially unchanged" from the original.

Cortez questions the need to specify one's educational for the Voter's Pamphlet at all. "If you don't have an education, can't you run for office?" he asked. "I don't have a problem with my education. I have a BA from Colegio Cesar Chavez with a major in sociology and a minor in psychology."

Despite the flurry over the Voter's Pamphlet, Cortez believes the votes he received in the election were firm votes that will be there when he runs again for the County Commission, possibly in two years. Cortez, the Director of Centro Educativo in Hillsboro, received 560 votes compared to about 2000 votes for the winner of the nomination, Lyell Gardner.

"Those 560 people weren't conned," said Cortez. "They knew the candidate. And they will be there next time." But the next time he will try to raise funds to operate a broader campaign.

Next time, also, he wants to take to study the county government thoroughly before the election.

"Local government is really complex," he said. "Commissioners should understand that they really don't know what is going on before they can do something.....Many people have no professional background in the areas of (county) services or of (county) bureaucracy. It makes it easy for department heads to abuse the County Commission."

Cortez feels the issues which the County Commission must deal with stem from the current rapid growth of the county. "Services are being overloaded because of the growth," he said. "Utilities are meeting the demand, but police and fire protection are inadequate." In his campaign he stressed the need for community planning coupled with con-

servation of natural resources.

Consideration himself to be an individual candidate rather than a Chicano candidate, Cortez places no ethnic limitations on his would-be constituency. On the other hand, he encourages Chicanos to run for public office:

"Chicanos are more people-oriented. A Chicano would offer a totally different perspective on government."

## Migrant Tells of Eviction Con't.

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he had heard rumors of violence and was afraid, so he intended to move his family to the Shelter Home until they could find somewhere else to live.

The day following our second interview, Ochoa again talked with the *Tribune*. He said that at 4:30 that morning Tankersley had come into his house with two dogs and 4 other people and told them to leave. Ochoa reported that he was told by Tankersley, "Whether you are working here or not, we don't want you living here in the camp." Ochoa believed they were thrown out because they were the first family to complain, although others had complained, too. Ochoa estimated that 25 or more families had come up from Arizona about the same time as they had. Some spent nearly \$1,000 getting here, some travelled nearly 2,000 miles. Most didn't have the money to leave, even though they wanted to.

Ochoa had given up the idea of staying in the Shelter Home and given up the idea that he could make good money picking strawberries. He left that day, Friday, June 9th.

In the following days, *The Rural Tribune* received reports which tended to corroborate Ochoa's story.

On June 15th, we contacted Ron Tankersley by telephone, and repeated Ochoa's charges to him.

Tankersley said he could not remember an incident such as the eviction Ochoa had described, although he said he did remember telling someone if they weren't going to work they couldn't stay, but he couldn't remember exactly who he had said this to. He also said that he had never gotten up as early as 4:30 a.m. in his life.

Given his recent difficulty with the Secretary of State, his perspective on writing for the Voter's Pamphlet is to start early and to ask for the specific requirements form Paulus herself.

"I encourage anyone running for office to find out what the technicalities are," said Cortez. "They're Republicans over there.. It seems to get more technical for Democrats."

As far as recruiting goes, Tankersley said that his daughter and his son-in-law, Fidel Deltoro, did go down to Arizona, but the only type of recruiting done was through "word of mouth." He said he believed they would not do any other type of recruiting without telling him. Ochoa had also mentioned newspaper ads, but Tankersley said since he had not received any bills for advertising, he didn't believe any was being done.

Tankersley claims that the only reason he ever evicts anyone from his camps are either because someone is living at his camp and working for other farmers, or because a family is drawing Welfare. "Otherwise," he stated, "I've never thrown anyone else out." This conflict with other reports we had received that two families are presently in the Shelter Home, who also claim to have been evicted by Tankersley.

As for the photos Ochoa claims to have been shown, Tankersley says they show potential workers an album which has photos only of bare cabins. But, he says, they will find rental units in Hillsboro or Beaverton for families who want something better. But, he says, there are no pictures of this type of housing in the photo album.

Tankersley says Ochoa's low earnings were caused by it being the start of the season when few berries are ripe, and because, "Just like every type of job, they have to learn how to pick. This takes 5 days of training."

Tankersley also claimed that rather than offering to loan people money to get here, people are always asking them for loans. He estimates it costs about \$35

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## Jose Bustos: 'Together We Would Influence Elections'

Jose Bustos received about 9770 votes in the recent primary election when he made an unsuccessful bid as a Democratic candidate for the position of State Bureau of Labor Commissioner. It was his first try for office in a statewide campaign. In 1975 Bustos ran for the Hillsboro City Council. Though he did not win, he believes he has done very well in both campaigns. Bustos stated that he will probably run for a public again.

Below are statements Bustos made in an interview with The Rural Tribune after the election:

RT: What was the main issue of your campaign?

BUSTOS: The Bureau of Labor belongs to the people, not to organized labor or any other vested interest.

RT: What did you learn from this campaign?

BUSTOS: It requires a lot of money to run for a state office. Money and time were my handicaps. We had only three full weeks to campaign. Before that we were organizing and getting ready.

RT: Were you running as a Mexican-American candidate?

BUSTOS: No. I felt I had the qualifications, the credentials, the knowledge and the experience on issues related to

the Bureau of Labor. I feel that my participation in the political arena brought into light the facts that Spanish-speaking people are the largest minority in the State of Oregon, that Spanish is the second language of the state, and that other minorities felt if we were to form a political coalition we would have a greater impact on the political system of the state.

RT: What is that 'impact'?

BUSTOS: If we join together we would influence the outcome of the election results or bond issues or levies. We would make our presence felt as it is not felt now because we are a passive people who

are not involved in the political process.

RT: Do you think more members of the Mexican-American community should run for public office?

BUSTOS: We are encouraging more Mexican-American people to participate in the political arena in school board, municipal, county, or state elections.....I did resign from my position as a minority representative in the Employment Service which is a personal sacrifice. I have asked people to make personal sacrifices to help a cause and I felt compelled to do that after nine years of service to the Employment Service.



# Medical Examiners' Code Inhibits Cultural Healers

by Diana Salazar

Many people are turning away from using the services of the medical profession. Why? Because what doctors are offering no longer satisfies the needs of those people. The public is educating itself in good nutritional habits and preventive medicine. As this self education progresses it becomes obvious that some of the services rendered by the medical people are not only unsatisfactory but can at times be harmful. However there are few well developed alternative medical services to serve the needs of those who want them.

On September 25, 1977 F. Joseph Montagna, "Doctor of Herbal Medicine", appeared on Gary Pratt's television show "Town Hall". "Dr." Montagna announced to the surprise of members of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society, the formation of the "Alternative Medical Association".

This association, which is formed under the auspices of the Atlantis Rising Educational Center in Portland, collects and disseminates research data concerning natural healing.

Also available at Atlantis Rising are many herbal remedies including 62 herbal formulas for various physical, mental, and habitual problems. These show a recorded 97 per cent healing rate compared to 20 per cent on the synthetic drug treatments used by our "professional" medical people.

All recipients of Atlantis Rising services are required to sign the following statement:

"I hereby acknowledge and understand that I am educating myself as my own doctor and I am utilizing the materials and products of Atlantis Rising Educational Center as Necessary tools of my education."

The practice of medicine should be a profitable and positive experience for

the practitioner and the patient. Our present day medical services however, oftentimes offer very little in the way of positive experience. When a person goes to a doctor to be cured of an ailment he/she is many times treated coldly and impersonally. He/she may be patronized by the



RUDA *Ruta graveolens*

medical staff for their lack of knowledge and given a very brief and unthorough examination. They may be prescribed pharmaceutical drugs which can only serve to treat the symptom of their ailment and could cause harmful side effects. Finally they may be presented with a very unreasonable fee which can only serve to add to their worries. This entire experience reveals a lack of human compassion for, and understanding of the needs of those who are ill.

What this can amount to is a "sad case" in which the American Medical Profession is able to capitalize on our ill health and promote practices for that ill health to continue.

Alternative medical practices can offer a more satisfying experience to those who are interested. However strict education and licensing codes offered by the Oregon Medical Examiners Board oppress the practice of many healing techniques which could be beneficial to the public.

According to the Medical Practice Act Chapter 677 O.R.S., a person is practicing medicine without a license if he does one or more of the following:

1.) Advertises to the public, or represents in any manner that he is author-

## Alcohol Abuse Con't.

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Latino alcoholics. Initially, OLCADA will identify the number of Latino alcoholics in the state. Through a survey, attitudes towards alcohol and drugs, and awareness levels of the effects of alcoholism will be measured. They will also survey agencies which deal with alcohol and drug problems to analyze the number of Latinos assisted and what treatments are available. Included in this initial stage will be a survey of the State Penitentiary to identify the number of alcohol and drug related crimes.

Upon completion of OLCADA's extensive survey work, training and information packets will be developed. Seminars will also be scheduled to share information and create discussion.

In Washington County many programs exist for the treatment of alcoholism. One such program is the County Alcohol and Drug Abuse program soon to be relocated in Forest Grove. Already in operation for year, working out of the Centro Cultural in Cornelius, the program

has served mostly males, ages 19 to 63, who have been referred by the courts for treatment.

Other programs include Raleigh Hills Treatment Program and Tualatin Valley Alcoholism Services.

Alcoholism is reality to one in seven. And every addict affects ten other individuals. In 1972 the cost to the nation of alcohol-related problems was \$25.37 billion, of which \$8.29 billion was lost in health-related costs and \$6.44 billion in motor vehicle accidents. One estimate suggests that alcohol is associated with 64 per cent of all murders, 41 per cent of all assaults, 34 per cent of forcible rapes, and 29 per cent of other sex crimes.

Assistance and participation in programs attempting to eliminate alcoholism is needed. More importantly, the problems need to be understood. The alcoholic should be encouraged to seek treatment and be applauded for their effort, for it will be the entire community, as well as the individual, who will benefit.

ized to practice medicine in this state:

2.) For compensation directly or indirectly received or to be received, offers to undertake or prescribe, give, or administer any drug or medicine for the use of any other person.

3.) Offer or undertake to perform any surgical operation upon any person.

4.) Offer or undertake to diagnose or treat in any manner, or by any means, method, devices or instrumentalities, any disease, illness, pain, wound, fracture, infirmity, deformity, defect or abnormal physical or mental condition of any person.

These regulations enforced by strict penalty of law have discontinued open practices of alternative healing people.

One example of this is the "Curandera or Curandero" which is the tradi-

tional Mexican healer. The "Curanderos" use cultural healing methods. These methods are beneficial to Mexican people because they satisfy the needs of the people on a physical, mental and spiritual level. Many illnesses exist within the Mexican which the American medical profes-

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BORRAJA.  
*Borago officinalis*

## Abuso de Alcohol Cont.

continued from page 1  
esfuerzo mental.

"Todos mostraron depresión, con retracción, sentido de aislamiento, estimación propia extremadamente baja, grado de sensibilidad y un comportamiento de castigo propio de tipo masoquista. Esfuerzos de dependencia eran marcados, la frustración de cuales indujeron a depresión u hostilidad y furia. La mayoría mostraron acciones repentinas e impulsivas con el fin de evadir conflictos con poca o ninguna perspicacia. En todos los casos había una hostilidad marcada y rebelión, consciente u inconsciente con desafío contra figuras de autoridad, y casi todos tenían problemas en el área sexual," declara su reporte. Estos exámenes fueron administrados después de pocas semanas de sobriedad y representan una fijación en un nivel inmaduro o una regresión a tal estado.

Estos estudios clínicos que identifican anomalías psicológicas y emocionales mientras que un "don" para mejorar el tratamiento, tiende a perpetuar a los "enfermos" el estigma de enfermos mentales del alcohol - un estigma que previene que unos alcohólicos busquen tratamientos. Temor a una represalia social, pérdida de empleo y pérdida de amistades son solo una de las razones porque organizaciones de ayuda propia como Alcohólicos Anónimos son una de las más venturosas en curar el alcohol. El reconocimiento que el alcoholismo es una enfermedad y no una debilidad moral ayudará a alejar el estigma que previene a muchos para que busquen ayuda.

OLCADA, La Comisión Latina de Oregon en el Abuso del Alcohol y Drogas, es una organización estatal que está tratando con el problema del alcoholismo en la comunidad latina. Fundado con gratitudes de la Salud Mental del Estado de Oregon y con CETA, OLCADA está tratando en llenar los espacios en blanco en la identificación y tratamiento de los latinos alcohólicos. Inicialmente OLCADA identificará el número de latinos alcohólicos en el estado. A través de una encuesta, las actitudes hacia el alcohol y las drogas y el nivel de recono-

cimiento de los efectos del alcoholismo van a ser medidos.

Ellos también harán una encuesta de las agencias que tratan con problemas de alcohol y drogas para analizar el número de latinos asistidos y que tratamientos están disponibles. Incluido en este paso inicial va a ser una encuesta en la Penitenciaría del Estado para identificar el número de crímenes relacionados al alcohol y las drogas.

La terminación del trabajo de encuesta de OLCADA, paquetes de entrenamiento e información serán preparados. Seminarios serán preparados para compartir la información y para discutir los problemas.

En el Condado de Washington existen muchos programas para el tratamiento del alcoholismo. Uno de estos es el Programa de Abuso de Alcohol y Drogas del Condado que pronto va a ser localizado en Forest Grove. En operaciones por un año trabajando desde el Centro Cultural en Cornelius, el programa ha servido mayormente a hombres entre las edades de 19 a 63, que han sido enviados por la corte para tratamiento.

Otros programas incluyen el Programa de Raleigh Hills y el Servicio del Alcoholismo de Tualatin Valley.

Alcoholismo es una realidad para uno de cada siete y cada adicto afecta diez personas. En 1972 costó a la nación \$25.37 billones por problemas relacionados con el alcoholismo, de los cuales \$8.29 billones fueron perdidos en costos relacionados a la salud y \$6.44 billones en accidentes de vehículos a motores. Se estima que el alcohol está relacionado con 64 por ciento de todos los asesinatos, 41 por ciento de los asaltos, 34 por ciento de las violaciones y 29 por ciento de todos los otros crímenes sexuales.

Se necesita asistencia y participación en programas que están tratando de eliminar alcoholismo. Más importante aun, los problemas necesitan ser entendidos. El alcohólico necesita ser alentado o animado a buscar tratamiento y ser aplaudido por sus esfuerzos, porque de esta forma va a ser toda la comunidad al mismo tiempo que el individuo el que se beneficie.



# New Rulings Set Back Landlord-Tenant Law

by Judy Schilling

I used to be Community Action's Housing Advocate. That meant a lot of things, and primary among them was helping low income people deal with their landlords. Since most low income people don't own their own homes, I had a lot of "business." And much of it was disheartening, because the poor usually didn't come out winners in the landlord-tenant game.

But Oregon had just passed a Landlord-Tenant law that was supposed to make things more equitable. That is, it made the landlord-tenant relationship a legal contract, like a business contract, and gave each party rights and each party responsibilities. There were penalties for violations of agreements, and most importantly, it gave tenants a position of "power" as contractees, with which to bargain.

That was in 1973.

Things didn't go all that well. Clients (i.e. tenants) would come and go, with various problems and we would write complaint letters and every so often an irate landlord would come in and threaten me, and threaten the tenant, and maybe fix something. Sometimes the tenant would move, sometimes they would stay and suffer, sometimes the landlord would welcome the information we presented to him and fix things up.

Then, one day, two tenants of an apartment building in Hillsboro contacted me. Things weren't being kept up, they related. Their furniture was being damaged by leaking windows, their storage spaces were leaking, the grounds were run down, one ceiling had fallen in. A clear case of neglect. I visited the apartments, took some pictures, and counselled the tenants on their rights. They talked to the manager.

The next day both tenants received eviction notices, which stated, "Due to your dissatisfaction and complaints, you are hereby evicted." The managers obviously hadn't read the Landlord-Tenant law, which stated that no landlord could threaten an action or take an action against a tenant for making complaints about the lack of essential services or repairs. A clear case of retaliatory eviction. That was illegal, or so we thought.

The case went to court. I was to be a witness, but before I could testify, the judge had thrown the case out of court on a technicality (unrelated to retaliatory eviction). Before doing so, the judge informed us that the landlord would have won because of his (the judge's) interpretation of the retaliatory eviction section. The judge said that an "action" was an F.E.D. - Forced Entry and Detainer - a paper issued by the courts telling a tenant to "get out, now." Not merely an eviction notice, which some tenants might interpret to mean "get out, now." An F.E.D. is usually issued after a court case in which the tenant, fighting eviction, loses. It authorizes the landlord to move the tenants' things out and have them stored, if necessary - at the tenants'

expense. The tenants should have waited for this, the judge implied, to prove the manager was taking an "action." The tenants had to move. A brutal loss. A lesson in interpretation.

After that I wanted to get out of the landlord-tenant business. It was too depressing. The tenants could seldom win. Who would want to wait for an F.E.D.? It always proved easier to move, before you were moved. Neither is easy for someone without much money, and being given a 48-hour notice often sent people straight to the Emergency Shelter Home.

Now, in 1978, after nearly five years of landlord-tenant litigation on every socio-economic level, a few significant things have happened. For one, people are starting to organize as tenants, and with success. Four or five years ago there were only tenant advocates, such as myself. Now there are tenant associations, groups, and unions.

The largest tenants organization in the metropolitan area is the Portland Tenants Union. They form an "umbrella" organization for other tenant unions, offer support and advice to tenants in trouble, run a telephone "hotline", and publish a newsletter, "The Tenants Voice." In addition, PTU has organized picket lines and rent strikes to deal with landlords who refuse to negotiate when a tenant attempts to exercise his or her legal rights.

More recently, the Portland Tenants Union has organized demonstrations to protest two recent decisions made by the Oregon Court of Appeals. These decisions have, in the words of one PTU member, "taken the guts out of the landlord-tenant law."

In *L & M Investment Company v. Morrison*, after repeated verbal complaints and withholding rent, the tenant was given an eviction notice. In spite of the substandard and uninhabitable condition of the house, the landlord's refusal to fix it, and the landlord's apparent retaliation against the tenant, the court declared that because the tenant never gave the landlord a written complaint, the tenant was not entitled to any damages. In addition, the Court of Appeals stated that the written complaint that is required must include a list of repairs needed and must state that the tenant intends to terminate the rental agreement and move out in 30 days if the repairs

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efficient cause for removal from the Section 8 Program as stipulated in the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) federal regulations.

The suits asks that the Housing Authority provide notice to the plaintiffs on removal from the Section 8 Program, with reasons and supportive facts given. It further asks that fair hearings be provided from an impartial decision-making body, and that a written decision of that body be provided. The suit also asks for the right of appeal to the Board of Com-

NEED INFORMATION ON TENANT RIGHTS ? ORGANIZING A TENANTS GROUP ? RENT STRIKES ? CALL THE PORTLAND TENANTS' UNION AT 232-6956.

are not made within that period. This, explains one PTU member, "essentially says that the only thing a tenant can do is move out" when the landlord fails to live up to his responsibilities.

In *Ficker v. Diefenbach*, the court ruled that tenants are not entitled to compensation for the mental or emotional distress they suffer as a result of their landlord's failure to comply with his obligations and duties. And even though a landlord's failure to make needed repairs may reduce the value of a house from \$200 to \$50, the tenant must continue paying the full rent. The court also said retaliation cannot be used as a defense if the tenant is behind in the rent, and they cannot collect damages. In other words, the tenant must go on paying, no matter how bad the conditions of the housing may have gotten. Or, again, they can move.

Portland attorney Frank Wall, well-known for his landlord-tenant work, explains, "Now it seems unlikely that withholding rent will be a viable tactic in forcing landlords to make repairs. This leaves the tenant with one alternative - moving out."

"The important point here," he continued, "is that we now need to educate appellate court judges," (judges who preside over the Court of Appeals)

Until now, no written opinions had been issued regarding the landlord-tenant law. These two opinions are, according to Wall, "a real setback for tenants rights." Wall says it's been a "slow educational process" for trial judges to learn how to act on the landlord-tenant law. But now that these opinions have been written, every other appeal can fall under their precedent. It IS a setback for tenants.

What now for tenants rights? Possibly, the threat of these decisions will strengthen tenant groups. Where the law has been weakened, it can be made up by the strengthening of collective action and by economic pressure put on landlords by striking tenants.

And in the face of rising housing costs and a growing shortage of rental units, it is unlikely that tenants, with fewer housing alternatives, will idly stand by while their housing is left to crumble. As more tenants become aware of their rights through education by active groups

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# Hunger: AuCoin Quotes Tribune

U.S. Congressman Les AuCoin (D-Ore.) drew extensively from an article in the May *Rural Tribune* in a speech he gave concerning world hunger at the Bethel Congregational Church in Beaverton.

AuCoin, speaking at the Sunday service June 11, called for the U.S. to aid hungry nations in attaining food self-sufficiency. He listed three major ways to provide such help: eliminating protectionist trade barriers, establishing a stable and predictable national food policy, and increasing food aid to poor countries.

Several of the main points in AuCoin's speech and much of his statistical data were taken from the article, "World Hunger: Let Them Eat Profits," printed in last month's *Rural Tribune*.

AuCoin said that hunger issues are so important on the global level that besides attaining justice for hungry people, the U.S. could expect to see political stability in countries which are helped to feed their poor.

But he emphasized that promoting Western agricultural technology is not effective aid because it is too expensive for small farmers. He proposed instead that developing nations make more land and credit available to small farmers and to the landless poor.

American technical aid should take the form of developing new food-raising techniques such as fish farming, said AuCoin. American scientists could also research, with scientists of developing countries, but under local conditions, using the native, labor-intensive farming methods.

He asked U.S. citizens to support the International Grain Reserve Bill, which he co-sponsored and is now before Rep. Tom Foley's Agriculture Committee. And he urged utilization of the 1977 Farm Act which creates domestic farmer-held grain reserves to stabilize farm prices. Rural development here and abroad should also be encouraged with special efforts to support small family farms.

AuCoin cited statistics to illustrate that the world can feed all human beings, but that the global food system is warped by unfair distribution. "Food follows money," he said. He urged his audience to meet the challenge of their ethical responsibility to feed the world's hungry.

# Housing Authority Con't.

missioners of the Housing Authority.

William Duncan, attorney for the Housing Authority, stated that HUD federal regulations don't require hearings in such cases, and that the question of their necessity had never come up before. He further stated that fair hearing costs have not been budgeted by the Housing Authority, and that those costs would have come out of their administrative money, already allotted on a flat rate basis by HUD. Duncan also stated that if such hearings involved an independent hearings

officer, the cost could be about \$300 to \$500 per hearing.

Ron Duzy, of HUD, stated that according to federal regulations, fair hearings must be provided in the event a new applicant is denied entry into the Section 8 Program. However, in the case of a recipient's removal from the Section 8 Program, a fair hearing is not guaranteed.

Mr. Duzy stated also that HUD would approve costs of fair hearings in such cases as a legitimate administrative expense.



## AFS Fails to Translate Food Stamp Forms

by Annette Bromberg

They wait in line for the doors to open at 8:00 a.m. every morning. The first weeks of June, migrant farmworkers waited all day to be "fit in" for food stamp certification at Washington County Food Stamp office; hungry, restless children and limp adults in a hot sticky office.

It happens every year. Every June the farm workers arrive to do work no one else will do, for farmers that depend on their labor. When the farmworkers first arrive, often they are penniless after spending their money on travel expenses to get here. They need, and are eligible for food stamps. So, hungry, they wait in the food stamp office all day.

This season, because of a problem of severe understaffing at the food stamp office, the Welfare-Food Stamp Hotline has been assisting there, filling out forms and translating for non-English speaking applicants. Although an estimated one-third to one-half of the migrant families speak only Spanish, the food stamp application is only available in English. Of the three regular food stamp certifiers, none speaks Spanish. Only one worker at the food stamp office speaks Spanish, and has been serving as a translator and receptionist since the farm worker season got under way.

"The language barrier makes a difficult situation almost impossible," states Glenna Hayes, of the Welfare Hotline. "People go to the office and often they don't understand what they are supposed to do. Sometimes they just leave. Some of them even have to pay for some other farm worker who speaks English to help them fill out the form. They certainly can't afford that."

The food stamp office is tightly staffed even during normal months. Normally 3 workers see about 17 people a day on an appointment basis, with about 10 people seen as "fit ins" during each day. But since March, appointments have been booked up three weeks in advance.

Since the beginning of June, the food stamp office has seen an average of 30 to 40 applicants a day on a "fit in" basis, in addition to the regularly-scheduled appointments. To help during the added work load this week and last, the Food Stamp Office has temporarily transferred one worker from another branch, but it isn't enough.

A translated version of the food stamp application form could have helped as well. In anticipation of the farm worker's arrival, the Welfare-Food Stamp Hotline discussed with Food Stamp officials the possibility of translating the form.

As long ago as March 10, according to Hotline advocates, the Food Stamp office agreed to take responsibility for translating the form, but it never was completed. Recently discovering this, the Hotline sought help from the Translator's Bureau to finish the job. However, because of the delay, it will be late for this year's needs. Geni Susstello, of the Food Stamp program, refused to comment about the incident.

Long lines at the Food Stamp Office are symptomatic of a deep ailment in the system. The caseworkers often take the blame for it. They are an easy mark, being the most visible, and easiest ones to complain to. But they are caught in the middle, between hungry clients, budget-conscious management, and unresponsive legislation. So they are victims of a situation which is as exploitive of them as it is inadequate to meet the needs. The Program, underfunded and understaffed, makes caseworkers, like the Red Queen of Alice in Wonderland "run all day just to stay in one place."

There are headaches on the managerial level as well, trying to stretch too little money to fill the need. A case point is the federal food stamp regulation

which requires an outreach program for food stamps. Although this requirement is made of the food stamp program, so little money has been allocated for outreach, that it only funds one outreach worker to cover the entire statewide area.

The budget for the food stamps and Adult and Family Services is figured every two years. However, the economy is changing at a much faster rate than was anticipated; unforeseeable trends are developing "almost overnight" according to Gary Gomez, regional manager for the program. By the time such trends are spotted, they have become a problem already. He stated that it is hard to plan fast enough to take them into account.

One recent trend which has developed is that more people are using the pro-

grams than they had anticipated, and medical benefits are being used more often by these people. This trend is draining money from an already tight budget, and the result is long lines at food stamp offices during migrant season.

Everyone in the program is hurting: recipient, caseworker, and management, because Congress has allotted only a fraction of what it really takes to run an efficient program. According to Mr. Gomez, "If all the people who are now eligible to participate in the program actually did so, the program would be in even worse trouble."

Everyone is hurting, but the recipients most of all. They still sit hot and hungry, waiting so they can eat.

## UFW Consigue Contratos de Uvas, Limones

La Unión de Trabajadores del Campo (UFW), anunció dos frentes obtenidos la semana pasada.

En Delano, California, el Centro de la Industria de Cultivos de Uva en el Estado, la Unión ha ganado contratos con siete cultivadores de uvas. Anteriormente la Unión ganó dos victorias en Ventura, California en los ranchos de limón.

Los contratos fueron los primeros firmados desde que los cultivadores de Delano firmaron un Contrato de Compromiso con la Unión Teamsters en 1973.

Más de 1300 trabajadores del campo en dos ranchos votaron - 30 a 1 para la representación de la Unión en Ventura. Estos son los primeros éxitos buenos desde que la Unión anunció que dejaría de hacer actividades de boicoteo y se concentraría más en organizar y negociar contratos.

La Unión tiene ahora 30,000 miembros bajo contrato en más o menos 100 compañías y un número igual de miembros en compañías que todavía no han firmado contratos. La Unión ha ganado 83 por ciento de las elecciones organizadas bajo la ley del Estado.

La Unión había tratado de aprobar la legislación del estado entero, para combatir los efectos de mecanización de las fincas en California. Este es todavía un asunto mayor, porque miles de trabajadores de las fincas están amenazados en California solamente.

Hay indicaciones fuertes que la Unión piensa fortificar su presencia en Tejas y Florida y una decisión reciente de la corte abre paso para la Unión de Trabajadores del Campo (UFW) en Arizona. Allí en 1972 una ley fue aprobada que dice que prohibir organizadores de Uniones en los campos era inconstitucional.

También en California una nueva decisión legal está esperando ayudar a UFW en sus esfuerzos de negociar.

La Junta de Relaciones de Agricultura (ALRB) determinó en abril que dos cultivadores Ernest Perry y Rancho Dos Rios, tienen que pagar a sus trabajadores sueldos pasados porque los cultivadores ilegalmente han rechazado negociar con la UFW. Los cultivadores están sujetos a

multas iguales a la diferencia entre lo que cultivadores acordaron negociar. La UFW espera que esta decisión animará a otros cultivadores a empezar obrar de buena fe.

Mientras, la UFW siga ganando elecciones y firmando nuevos contratos que es lo principal.

El primero de mayo, dos años y

## BEWARE Advocates Tally First Year Data

Since June, 1977, the BEWARE Program (Battering Ended With Advocacy, Research and Education) has aided 368 women— all of them victims of domestic violence. Some of these were aided by telephone for crisis help; some were referred to other agencies for counseling, or to another county for shelter. Some obtained divorces, and some left the state in order to be safe, and away from the violent situation. Some returned to their homes, and to the violence. Some women started the painful process of rebuilding their lives, and the lives of their children. BEWARE aided them in finding suitable housing and job training. Most of all BEWARE extended to women a friendly and understanding hand as they went through the complicated process of changing their lives.

The BEWARE Program was started as a CETA Special Project by Women Together. Battered women sometimes came to them for help but Women Together simply didn't have the resources to deal with the problem. Out of frustration, they started BEWARE as a pilot program; such an advocacy program had never been run in the state before.

During the year, BEWARE gathered statistics in an effort to better understand the dynamics of domestic violence.

### GUIDE TO COUNTRY PRODUCE

"Farm Fresh Foods," a guide to farm products in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, is now being distributed. A detailed map points the consumer to local U-pick farms, and each product's prime harvesting date is listed. Copies are available in local food co-ops, at County Extension Offices (In Wash-

medio después de la victoria de las elecciones de la UFW, la Unión firmó un contrato con el plantel (nursery) en Delano. Recientemente han sido firmados varios contratos con tres ranchos cítricos del Condado Ventura que emplean aproximadamente 1,400 trabajadores.

Through their contact with women in the midst of family violence crises, they discovered that three-fourths of the victims in the study were white women in their late twenties and had been married for a period of seven years. Two-thirds of these women were married for the first time, and one-half of them were employed.

Two-thirds of the abusive men were employed and almost all were married for the first time. No average income could be figured because of a high non-response rate to this question, and because often women had no access to the finances, and so did not know what the family low income was. The average age of the assailant was 31, and the average number of children per family was 2.7 When asked if there had been violence between their parents in their own childhood, there was a low response rate, but of those that did answer the question, one fourth of the women, and one half of the men had seen violence between their parents in their childhood.

Only six percent of the women felt they had a problem with alcohol, but two-thirds of the men were reported to have serious drinking problems. In more than half of the assaults, the assailant had been drinking at the time of the attack.

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ington County the address is 2448 SE TV Highway, Hillsboro) or at the Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce, 174 E. Main in Hillsboro.

The guide is free of charge, but only a limited number is available so it's best to act quickly if you want one.



# AFS Falta en Traducir Forma Estampillas Comida

por Annette Bromberg

Esperan en una larga fila para que se abran las puertas a las ocho de la mañana. Las primeras semanas de junio, trabajadores migrantes del campo esperaban todo el día para que puedan atenderles sin tener cita para certificación de las estampillas de comida en las oficinas de estampillas de comida en el Condado de Washington niños hambrientos e intranquilos y adultos desmayados en una oficina caliente y bochornosa.

Esto pasa cada año. Cada junio los trabajadores llegan para trabajar que ningun otro quiere hacer, para los agricultores que dependen de su trabajo barato. Cuando los trabajadores del campo llegan, frecuentemente están cortos de dinero, después de gastar su dinero en el trayecto del viaje a este lugar. Necesitan y son elegibles para estampillas de comida. Entonces hambrientos, esperan el la oficina de estampillas todo el día.

Esta estación, por un problema severo de personal insuficiente en la oficina de estampillas de comidas, el Welfare-Food Stamp Hotline ayuda allí, llenando formas y traduciendo para los que no hablan inglés. Aunque se estima que una tercera parte de las familias migrantes habla solo español, la aplicación para estampillas de comida es en inglés. De los tres certificadores

regulares de estampillas de comida, ninguno habla español. Solo un obrero en la oficina de estampillas habla español y ha estado sirviendo como interprete y recepcionista desde que empezó el tiempo para trabajos en el campo.

"La barrera de la lengua hace que la situación se vuelva difícil y casi imposible," dice Glenna Hayes, del Welfare Hotline. "La gente va a la oficina y frecuentemente no entiende lo que debe hacer. A veces solamente se mantienen hasta que un intérprete les explica la situación, y en la mayoría de los casos abandonan el lugar. Algunos aun tienen que pagar a un trabajador que hable inglés y español para que les ayude a llenar las formas. Ellos seguramente no pueden darse el lujo de eso."

La oficina de las estampillas de comida tiene apenas suficiente personal aun en los meses normales. Normalmente tres trabajadores atienden cerca de 17 personas con citas cada día, y cerca de diez personas sin cita. Pero desde marzo las citas se hacen como tres semanas de antemano.

Desde el principio de junio, la oficina de las estampillas de comida recibe un promedio de 30 a 40 aplicantes sin citas por día, además de las citas regulares. Para ayudar con la carga adicional de trabajo, la Oficina de Estampillas de Comida ha trasladado un obrero a otra division, pero no es suficiente.

Una version traducida de la apli-

cación para estampillas de comida pudiera ayudar también. Anticipando la llegada de los trabajadores del campo, el Welfare Hotline discutió la posibilidad de traducir las formas. Del 10 de marzo, según los defensores del Hotline, La oficina de Estampillas de Comida acordó a tomar la responsabilidad para traducir la forma, pero nunca fue cumplido. Descubriendo esto recientemente, el Hotline buscó la ayuda de la Oficina de Intérpretes para cumplirlo. No obstante, por la tardanza, estará tarde para las necesidades de este año. Geni Susstello, del Programa de las Estampillas de la Comida, no quiso comentar el incidente.

Filas largas en la Oficina de Estampillas son sintomas de enfermedad de un problema muy serio del sistema. Los trabajadores sociales frecuentemente reciben la culpa de esto, son los más fáciles para culparlos, los más visibles y los más apropiados para decirles sus quejas, pero son atrapados entre clientes hambrientos, los patrones que son conscientes del presupuesto y legislación desinteresada. Entonces son victimas de una situación que explota en ellos mismos porque no pueden cubrir las necesidades básicas. El Programa, sin suficiente personal y fondos, hace de los trabajadores sociales como la reina rota en Alice in Wonderland - "correr todo el día, para al final quedarse en el mismo lugar."

Hay dolores de cabeza en el nivel empresarial también, porque tratan de que con poco dinero tratan de cubrir las necesidades. Un ejemplo es la regla federal de las estampillas de comida. Aunque hay este requisito, tan poco

dinero ha sido asignado para outreach con las estampillas de comida, y existe solamente un trabajador de outreach en el estado entero.

El presupuesto para estampillas de la comida y Servicios de los Adultos y las Familias se establece cada dos años. No obstante, la economía cambia mucho más rapido, de lo anticipado, cursos imprevisibles o imprevistos desarrollan "casi de la tarde a la mañana," según Gary Gomez, el director de la region para el Programa. Cuando se ven estos cursos de antemano ya se ha puesto el problema. Dijo que es difícil planeear suficiente rapido para tomarlos en cuenta.

Un curso reciente que ha desarrollado es que más gente usa los programas que anticiparon y beneficios medicos son usados frecuentemente por esta gente. Este curso drena dinero de un presupuesto apenas suficiente, y el resultado de un presupuesto ya apenas suficiente con el resultado de largas filas de espera para las estampillas de comida durante el tiempo en la temporada de los migrantes.

A todos en el programa les causa dolor: el que recibe, el trabajador social, y los patrones, porque el Congreso asigna solamente una porción de lo que de veras se necesita para tener un proyecto más eficiente, y según el Sr. Gomez, "Si toda la gente que ahora es elegible a participar en el programa lo hiciera, el programa estaría en un gran apuro."

Todos se duelen, pero los que los reciben más que todos. Allí se sientan a pesar del calor y el hambre, esperando poder comer de esa manera.

## UFW Wins Contracts

By Ellen Rosenzweig  
Guardian Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO-UFW

The united Farm Workers (UFW) announced victories on two fronts last week.

In Delano, California center of the state's grape growing industry, the union has won contracts with seven table grape growers. Earlier, the union announced that it had won organizing victories at two lemon ranches in Ventura, Calif.

The grape contracts were the first to be signed since Delano's growers signed sweetheart agreements with the Teamsters union in 1973.

The Ventura victories came as over 1300 farmworkers on two ranches voted 30-1 for UFW representation.

The new breakthroughs represent the first major successes since the union announced it was dropping its boycott activities and focusing more on organizing and negotiating new contracts.

The union now has 300,000 members at companies that have not yet signed contracts. The union has won 83 per cent of the organizing elections held under the state law.

The last UFW support campaign in the cities was an unsuccessful attempt to pass statewide legislation to combat the effects of farm mechanization in California.

Mark Grossman, spokesman for the UFW, emphasizes that the union may

need the boycott to help organize farm workers in other states. There are strong indications that the union plans to strengthen its presence in Texas and Florida, and a recent court decision opens the way for the UFW in Arizona.

A federal district court recently ruled that a reactionary Arizona farm labor law, passed in 1972, is unconstitutional.

In California, a new legal decision is expected to aid the UFW in its negotiating efforts. The state Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) ruled in April that two growers, Ernest Perry and Rancho Dos Rios, must pay their workers back wages because the growers have illegally refused to bargain with the UFW.

The two growers are subject to fines equal to the difference between what they pay their workers and what those workers would have earned at union scale, from the date in 1976 when elections were held at the ranches until the growers agree to negotiate. These are the first "make-whole" decisions ever made by the ALRB, and the UFW hopes that the fear of similar decisions in the future will convince other recalcitrant growers to begin good-faith bargaining.

Meanwhile, the UFW continues to win elections and sign new contracts. The union won its latest election victories at the end of March at three Ventura County citrus ranches employing at total of about 1400 workers. On May 1, the union signed a contract with the Mt. Arbor nursery in Delano.

## BEWARE Con't.

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29 per cent of the men were users of drugs other than alcohol, and none of the women claimed to be drug users. 40 per cent of the men had been physically abusive to their children. There was a high non-response rate to the question regarding abuse by the mother, so no statistics are available.

In 66 per cent of the assaults, the police were reported by the victims to be intimidating, and in two thirds of the cases they were reported to be either helpful or indifferent. In 18 per cent of the cases an arrest was made, and in no cases in the sample were charges pressed against the assailant. 34 per cent of the assailants had previous criminal records such as harassment, disorderly conduct, assault or traffic crimes.

Thirty four per cent of the victims received medical treatment for their injuries, but only 23 per cent told the medical staff the cause of their injuries. Even though 46 per cent of the women did not receive medical treatment, it is estimated that a large percentage of them did actually need care, but did not get it.

Looking back over the last year, the BEWARE advocates feel that the program was limited as to what it could do, because it did not have a shelter to house these women in crisis. With their complicated sets of problems to deal with,

battered women and their children need a place to go where they can sort out their lives without fear of further violence to them or their children.

Right now the program is in between grants, but later in June, it will start up again, with more advocates. During the summer, these will continue to do crisis intervention and advocacy as well as organize a new shelter house. By fall they hope to open the shelter and have a 24 hour hotline and some evening hours. For more information call 640-1171.

Much of the information in this article came from an in-depth report written by one of the BEWARE advocates, who has chosen to remain anonymous for reasons of personal safety.

## Tenants Con't.

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such as the PTU, they will have a firmer foundation on which to stand.

At present a movement is underway to bring education to the renters in Washington County. The PTU held workshops in Hillsboro June 14 and 15, which can bring new strength to the rights of those whose "half" of the landlord-tenant law is being weakened.



**WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD**

Washington County Welfare Advisory Board will hold its regular monthly meeting Thursday, June 22, from noon to 2 p.m. in the Washington County Administration Building, 1st and Main, in Hillsboro.

**HEAD START DEL CONDADO DE WASHINGTON RECLUTAR ALISTADOS PARA EL OTONO**

Head Start del Condado de Washington, con fondos federales aumentados para el año escolar entrante, está reclutando alistar ahora 50 familias para el programa pre-escolar que empieza. Un Centro nuevo se abrirá también en Octubre para servir en la parte oeste del condado, como las áreas de Hillsboro, Cornelius, Forest Grove, Banks, North Plains, etc. El Centro corriente también se re-abrirá en la Iglesia Luterana del Pastor del Valle (Shepherd of the Valley Lutheran Church), situada en 17625 NW Cornell Rd., Beaverton, para servir a familias de Tigard, Beaverton y Aloha.

Head Start es un programa gratis para el desarrollo de niños de cuatro a cinco años de edad y de familias de sueldo bajo.

Para más información, favor de comunicarse con la oficina de Head Start

**FACTS & DATES**

al número 648-6646, o venga a la oficina de Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro.

**JOB OPENING**

The Spanish Radio Project is looking for a person to do translating, typing, filing, general office work. They will also be trained in basic radio broadcast production. Available now, 6 month, full-time job. Bilingual/bicultural preferred. Must be eligible for CETA 1. Call Mario Alvarez at 223-2183.

**ARE YOU WITH IT?**

The 1978 edition of **ARE YOU WITH IT?**, a bibliography of nutrition resources is now available from the Oregon Nutrition Council. Send .25/for postage to 3254 Center St. N.E. Salem 97301. The Oregon Nutrition Council welcomes anyone interested in nutrition to join. A \$2.00 annual membership includes the quarterly newsletter "Happenings."

**ENTRENAMIENTO PARA NUEVAS VOLUNTARIAS**

La Línea de Protección Contra Violaciones Sexuales principiará su entrenamiento de siete semanas para voluntarias, el lunes, 19 de junio, a las 7 de la en Portland State University, Smith Memorial Center, cuarto 290 (SW Broadway y Harrison).

El entrenamiento incluirá orientación de bases técnicas de la Línea de Protección Contra Violaciones Sexuales, información legal y medical en violaciones sexuales, violación domestica, incesto, y familiarización con la lista de agencias de servicios a estos problemas. Cada dos meses se principiarán clases para voluntarias.

Todas las mujeres quienes desean luchar contra estas victimaciones serán bien venidas para asistir a estas clases. Mujeres de raza minoría y de edad mayor serán muy especialmente bien venidas.

Para más información, llame al teléfono 224-7125.

**BOTTLE-BABY DISEASE**

"A nationwide boycott of Nestle products is attempting to stop its promotion of infant formula to poor women in underdeveloped countries. Although the use of formula has been promoted as a modern advance, there is little reason to encourage its use in underdeveloped countries. It is very difficult to sterilize bottles without a modern stove or cheap fuel—or to prepare and preserve milk made from powdered formula without a refrigerator; poor women are often unaware of germs as the cause of disease or of the immunological benefits of their own milk. The cost of a weekly supply of formula—47 percent of the minimum wage in Nigeria and 62 percent in Pakistan—forces women whose milk has dried up while they used free samples of formula to overdilute the powder and undernourish their babies.

"Few Americans know that malnutrition and intestinal disease can be caused by misuse of the baby bottle or that improperly bottle-fed babies who suffer from undernourishment are affected at an age that is critical to brain development. 'BECAUSE OF WIDESPREAD PROMOTION OF INFANT FORMULA' MILLIONS OF POOR WOMEN IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES HAVE ABANDONED THEIR OWN SAFE, CHEAP, NOURISHING BREAST MILK.' A Chilean study found that three-month-old bottle-fed infants had a death rate three times as high as those fed at the breast. 'Bottle-baby disease' has also been reported in this country, on Indian reservations, in farmworker camps, and urban ghettos.

"Following adverse publicity and shareholders' pressure, some American formula manufacturers have reformed promotion practices, but Nestle, a Swiss firm, is immune to American tactics. And, although it does not sell formula in this country, Nestle controls more than a third of the world market in formula sales and profits handsomely from United States subsidiaries that sell everything from chocolate bars to infant soup. Although Nestle has begun discussing this issue with its European and American critics, the Swiss Giant has, as of this writing, refused to enter into serious negotiations."

Beryl Lieff Benderly  
Ms. Magazine

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**WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT THE BABY-BOTTLE SCANDAL?**

Boycott Nestle. A boycott of the company's products has been underway for some time in Western Europe; one in the U.S. began July 4, 1977. Don't buy Taster's Choice, Nescafe, Nestle's Quik, Nestle's Crunch, Nestea, or Libby, McNeill & Libby products.

Then write to Nestlé and tell them why you're boycotting and what you expect them to do before you will resume buying Nestlé products.

Write: Nestlé, 100 Bloomingdale Rd., White Plains, New York, 10605.

**Angry Migrant Cont.**

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to make the trip, based on the cost of a trip he took to the southwest this winter.

We asked him why his story conflicted so heavily with the story Ochoa gave us. He said he felt Ochoa was "just harassing" him, and that now "people are wanting more pampering and more sympathy." He told us, "We are barely getting by ourselves. This whole farming thing can't go on...I'm working 20 hours a day and not getting paid." He said he can't support workers who don't work for him, that the price of utilities (he mentioned lights, water and garbage) for his camps is "staggering." "Five years ago it was negotiable," he said, "but today, no."

We also asked him about recent inspection of his camps by the Occupational Health Section. Tankersley told us that inspectors had been there the day before and a week before that. When asked what kinds of problems they were having, he replied, "Usual repair." When asked to elaborate, Tankersley said most of it was caused by vandalism, by people pushing their fists through screens and by ripping up mattresses. He said there were no sanitation problems.

Migrant Legal Aid Project in Hillsboro estimates they have seen 50 families caught in the same situation as Ochoa, and are setting up a Migrant Emergency Fund, to provide workers

with small amounts of money as needed. One problem, we are told, is that workers are always being paid a few days behind. For example, if you work Monday through Friday, you will get paid for Monday through Wednesday only. The remaining days go on the next check, so that you are always behind. This especially hurts when some days pass without work. "This," said one Legal Aid worker, "is a system to keep you there. And you can't ever get enough money at one time to be able to leave."

Connie Bustos, ORO Region 2 Director, reported that between June 1 and June 16, their Hillsboro office had already seen 115 families who had needs for supportive services. Primary needs were for emergency food, housing, and blankets. She explained that when farm workers are recruited they are told there will be work right away. This year, like many other years, has been rainy, and the rain has kept the workers out of the fields. Without work, they have no money, and without money, no food.

Many farm workers are looking for places to move to, away from the camps, where leaking cabins leave them cold and wet. ORO has assisted many families in getting blankets to see them through this spell, but many are still seeking other places to live, and other jobs. At this point, all are critical needs.

Many of those who want to leave can't because they have no money for the return trip; those who are staying are overloading social service agencies (see related article, *Food Stamps*, p.6) Jesus Ochoa's absence won't be felt. There are so many more just like him. But he was one of the lucky ones, really. He had something better to go back to.

**Cultural Healers Cont.**

continued from page 4

sion is either unaware of or refuses to accept as "bonafide" illnesses. Therefore it is impossible for people with those illnesses to be cured by American doctors. They must go to someone who understands their needs and their culture. Oppression of these cultural healing people displays a gross misuse of political power.

The Native American Indian also has specific cultural practices which benefit the healing process. A good example of this is the "Purification Rites" at Sweat House Lodge, an Indian alcoholic treatment center. Traditional sweat lodges and cultural classes are run as part of the alcoholic treatment program. This program allows the Native American to become more in touch with own way of life, thus producing a sense of higher self esteem.

According to 677060 of the Medical Practice Act, Chapter 677 O.R.S. the following practice does not come under the

jurisdiction of the Oregon Medical Examiners Board:

"The practice of religious persons to cure disease by prayer or spiritualism in accordance of any church."

This exemption does not protect the individual healer such as the "Curandera", however, it does protect the Native American Indian Church which uses peyote as a cure for alcoholism.

The American medical profession has not been able to satisfy the needs of all the people who live in this country. Consideration should be given by the Oregon Medical Examiners Board and other state examining boards to allow for human and cultural differences.

Organization is needed on behalf of individual and cultural needs. The public can promote a more open understanding of different cultural and ethnic medical practices which can ensure good health - mentally, physically and spiritually to all.