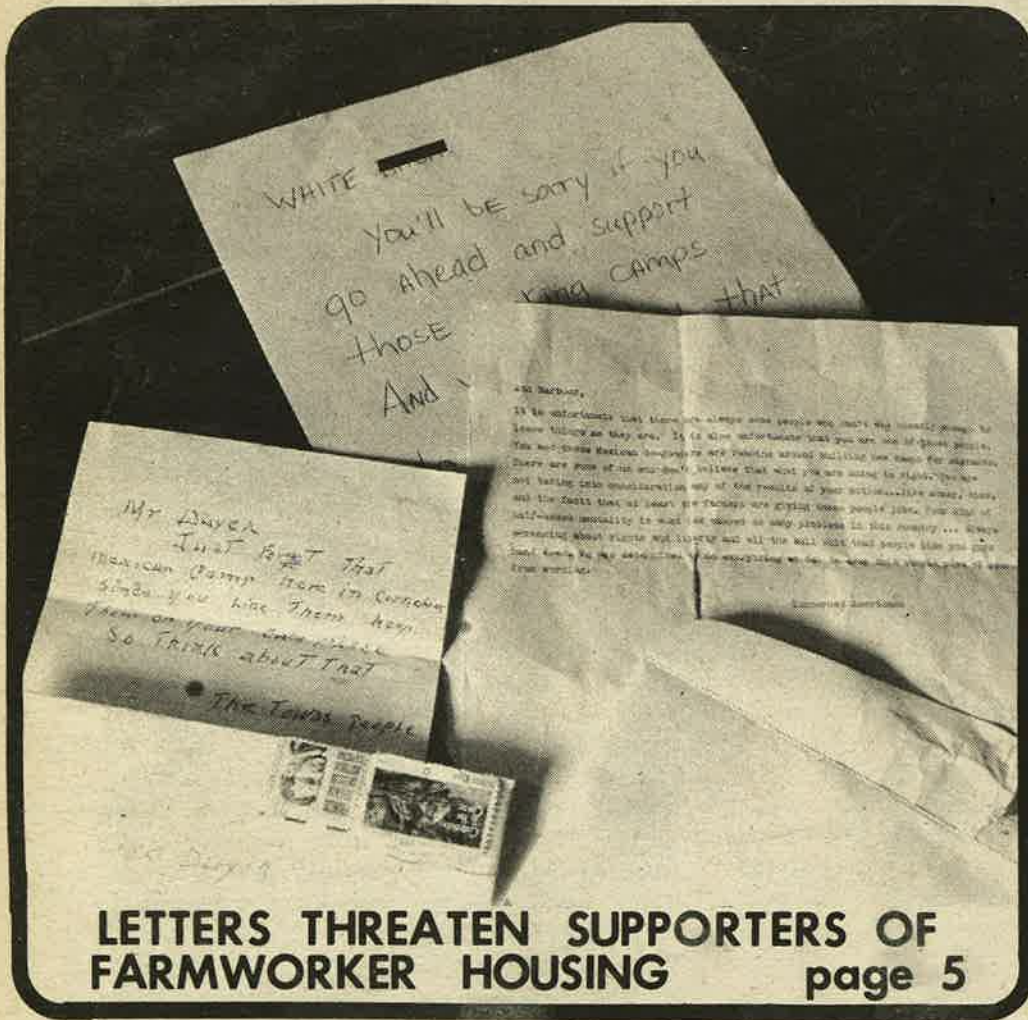


The Rural Tribune

Vol. 4, No. 7

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COLEGIO ARTISTS SHOW WORK



Painting by, P. Soto, 1976, untitled.

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THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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FACTS AND DATES



GLEANNING PROJECT

The Washington County Gleaning Project will have a meeting at the Hillsboro Mid-High cafeteria, Thursday evening, May 20, at 7 p.m.

Information about the Gleaning Project and other food related activities will be presented. The Gleaning Project will elect their representative to the WCCAO Board of Directors at this meeting. Please plan to attend. For further information contact Monika Belcher, 648-6646.

FONDOS PARA COMIDA

Community Action ha recibido una donación para el Natural Food Preservation Project. Los fondos pagaran por la construcción de 12 secadoras de comida, pressure cookers, maquinas de hacer jugos, y posible tambien blenders. El equipo va sera aprovechable por todo el condado para que gente pueda preservar comida para el invierno. Craig Jones va a coordinar el proyecto. El esta poniendo juntos los planes y materiales para construir las secadoras que se usaran para secar frutas y verduras. Si Usted tiene interese en ayudarle a el poner una en su comunidad, llame al numero 648-6646. Las secadoras, cuando completadas seran aprovechable en el Centro Cultural, todas las co-ops de comida (en Hillsboro, Tualatin, North Plains y Buxton), proyectos de jardines de las comunidades de Beaverton, Hillsboro, el proyecto Gleaning y el Expanded Food and Nutrition Program.

CENTRO DINNER MAY 23

On May 23, 1976 from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. there will be a fund-raising dinner at St. Bartholomew's Church on S.W. 113th and S.W. Cabot in Beaverton. The dinner is sponsored by St. Bartholomew's in order to raise funds for Centro Cultural. Tickets are available at Centro Cultural, 110 N. Adair in Cornelius, Washington County Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro and St. Bartholomew's. For additional information call Centro Cultural at 648-4815.

UNA COMIDA PARA EL CENTRO

El dia 23 de mayo, desde la una de la tarde a las cinco de la tarde habra una comida para levantar fondos en la iglesia de St. Bartholomew en la calle 113 al sudoeste y la calle Cabot al sudoeste en Beaverton. La comida sera patrocinada por la iglesia de St. Bartholomew para levantar fondos para el Centro Cultural. Boletos obtenible por la oficina de Centry, 110 N. Adair en Cornelius, Washington County Community Action, 546 E. Baseline en Hillsboro, y la iglesia de St. Bartholomew. Para mas informacion llame al Centro Cultural 648-4815.

BANKS LIBRARY TO OPEN

Banks Community library volunteers will be moving their books into the Banks Junior High library during the week of June 14. Shortly thereafter, the library will be open part of each weekday - 3 - 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and 7 - 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Children's programs will be introduced later in the summer.

This is mostly a "recreational reading" library, and everyone is invited to use it. Books will be available to people of all ages free of charge.

A plea has gone out to every family in the Banks, Roy, Manning, Buxton, and Timber areas to donate one dollar per family to help cover immediate operating expenses. Passage of the June 25 library levy will make additional funds available.

Help is still needed to sort and shelve books and to staff the library during working hours. Please call Dorothy Duyck at 324-9794 if interested.

WCCAO MESA DE LA DIRECTIVA

La sigiente junta de la mesa directiva del Washington County Community Action sera el miercoles, mayo 26, a la 7 p.m. en Hillsboro City Library. Total el publico es invitado.

WCCAO BOARD MEETING

Next meeting of Washington County Community Action's Board of Directors will be held Wednesday, May 26, 7 p.m. at the Hillsboro City Library. The public is invited to attend.

CAR REPAIR

There will be an organizational meeting for the formation of a non-profit car repair facility, May 19, 7:30 pm. at Shute Hall in the Hillsboro Library. It is extremely important that people who would like to see such a facility established attend this meeting. For further information contact Bud Schmidt, 648-6646.

CHICANO STUDENT CONFERENCE

A statewide Chicano Student Conference on Higher Education will be taking place this Friday and Saturday, May 14th and 15th, at Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel, Oregon. The conference will bring together Chicano students throughout the state and give them the opportunity to meet and talk with Chicano professionals in the fields of education, business, medicine and law. The conference will explore the opportunities available today for Chicano students through workshops, speakers and discussions. Films, entertainment and a dance Friday night are also planned. Parents have also been encouraged to attend.

Participating organizations are Colegio Cesar Chavez Talent Search Educational Program, Centro Cultural, ORO, University of Oregon, ICARE, Oregon State University, Oregon State Chicano Concilio and IED Migrant Education. The Rural Tribune will provide coverage of the conference next issue.

SENIOR HOME HELP COORDINATION

To enable the senior citizens to be in their own homes and remain happy, we are asking volunteers to help one or two days, or one or two hours a month, to clean house, do yard work, give transportation. Most are able to do their own light housework, but when it comes to moving furniture and such they need help.

To volunteer service, call Sharon Wriggleworth, 640-2192.

MINORITY BUSINESS COUNSELING

Metropolitan Economic Development Corporation of Portland has been awarded a contract from the Department of Commerce for federal funds from the Office of Minority Business Enterprise to provide management services, business packaging and contract procurement assistance to minority businesses in the Portland and Willamette Valley area.

The contract continues until February 28, 1977. The number of clients to be served during this time will be 100, which includes 14 from Washington County.

The Metropolitan Economic Development Corporation is a private, non-profit consulting firm in operation since 1970. It is supported by membership dues and consulting fees from minority and other firms.

Any minority businessperson who feels they are in need of management consulting, business packaging or contract procurement assistance should call 288-9101 and request a "Request for Counseling" form to be mailed to them.

CONSULTO PARA NEGOCIOS DE MINORIAS

La Corporación Metropolitano económica de Portland se le ha dado un contrato del Dept. de Comercio para fondos federales de la Oficina de Empreso Negocio de Minorias para porvar servicios en administración, negocio en paquetando y asistencia procurando contratos para negocios de minorias en la area de Portland y el Valle de Willamette.

El contrato va continuar hasta febrero 28, de 1977. El numero de clientes que se le va servir durante este tiempo seran cien, va incluir 14 de el condado de Washington.

La Corporación es una firma privada, sin-ganancia en operación desde 1970. Se sostiene por duedas de los miembros y honorarios por consultar de otros negocios y minorias.

Cualquier persona de minoria en negocio que se siente que necesita consulto en negocio, negocio de paquetando o procurando contratos debe llamar 288-9101 y pida por una forma de "Requesto para Consulto" y se la mandara por correo.

CONFERENCIA CHICANA

Se va llevar acabo una conferencia para todos los estudiantes Chicanos del estado de Oregon sobre educación mas alta. La conferencia va ser el viernes y sabado que son los dias 14 y 15 de mayo en el Colegio Cesar Chavez en Mt. Angel, Oregon. La conferencia juntara estudiantes Chicanos y darles la oportunidad de conocer Chicanos profesionales en las areas de educacion, negocio, medicina y ley. Se van explorar las oportunidades que hay para Chicanos hoy. Habran speakers, workshops, discusiones y films. Tambien un baile el viernes. Los padres tambien se les anima asistir.

El periodico Rural Tribune va tener articulos en el next issue. Organizaciones participando en la conferencia son Colegio Cesar Chavez Talent Search Educational Program, Centro Cultural, ORO, University de Oregon, ICARE, Oregon State University, Oregon State Chicano Concilio, y IED Migrant Education.

EMPLEO

La agencia del buró de investigaciones federales (FBI) está solicitando aplicantes con qualificaciones para posiciones de oficinista, tipografo, y para secretarias, en Washington D.C. El pago es variable de \$6,296-7,976 anuales depende en qualificaciones del aplicante. Aplicantes para estas posiciones deben ser ciudadanos americanos, tener 16 años de edad, tener diploma de escuela secundario o el equivalente, y tener la capacidad de qualificar en uno pruevo del letreo en Ingles.

El buró de investigaciones tambien está solicitando aplicantes para la posición de agente especial, comenzando con pago de \$14,824 anuales.

Personas interesadas deben escribir at FBI, P.O. Box 709, Portland, Oregon, 97207 o llamar al numero de telefono 503-224-4181.

COORDINADORA PARA AYUDAR A LOS ANCIANOS EN CASA

Para ayudar a los ancianos que pueden vivir en sus casas, y que vivan sin preocupaciones. Nosotros estamos buscando voluntarios para ayudar uno o dos dias por semana o uno o dos dias por mez para limpiar sus casas, ayudarlos en trabajar sus yardas, y ayudarlos con transportacion. Muchos de ellos pueden hacer su trabajo de casa, siempre que sea mediano. Pero cuando tengan que mover sus muebles, entonces si necesitan la ayuda suya.

Servicios Voluntarios, llame a Sharon Wriggleworth, al numero 640-2192.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP CLASS

Cada miercoles por la tarde, de las horas 7 hasta 9:30 habra un class para obtener U.S. Citizenship en Hillsboro. El señor Lupe Bustos enseña el class y se juntan en el Hillsboro City Hall o el Hillsboro Library. Cualquier persona interesada puede llamar a Sr. Bustos al numero de telephono 648-8911.

Vol.4, No. 7 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and is funded by the Community Services Administration of the U.S. government. There is no charge for the newsletter. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write to The Rural Tribune, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon, 97123. Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Community Services Administration. The Rural Tribune welcomes letters to the editor. We ask letter-writers to identify themselves by name and address.
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 County Translator's Bureau
 Photos Anne Barbour, Don Patch
 Judy Schilling
 Call For Help Jim Long
 Deadline Next Issue June 11

JOBS, HOUSING PROMISED from Ballot Measure No. 3



Ballot Measure No. 3, a bill referred to the Oregon voters by the 1975 Oregon legislature, is a new housing measure designed to stimulate the state's economy and provide low-rent housing for the elderly.

The measure is patterned after Oregon's highly successful Veterans' Housing program. If passed, Ballot Measure No. 3 will authorize the State of Oregon's Housing Division to underwrite approximately \$180 million in general obligation bonds which will be sold at a low interest rate to investors. The money will then be loaned to housing sponsors for the construction of rental units with the state holding the mortgage.

Because of the low interest rates, the rental units built or rehabilitated will be offered to Oregonians over 62 at rents as much as 20 percent lower than current market levels. Each city and county will receive its fair share of funds based on numbers of seniors and the housing need.

Oregon's elderly citizens who are on fixed incomes find escalating rents especially difficult. More than 21,000 elderly households pay much more than 25 per cent of their incomes for rent. Nearly 42,000 elderly families live in housing that is either substandard or hazardous.

The scope of the project includes the building or renovation of 15,000 housing units. This would create tremendous stimulation to the building industry and related industries in Oregon. It is estimated that Ballot Measure No. 3 would create over 15,000 jobs - approximately 1040 for every 1000 rental units built.

Like the Veterans' Housing program in Oregon, the housing bond measure is designed to be totally self-supporting. It is planned not to use any tax dollars. It is geared towards stimulating the state's economy and meeting a need for Oregon's retired, unmet by any other state or federal program.

CRAG, CAP, and Local Developers Meet

HOUSING NEEDS POINTED OUT

Members of the CRAG Housing Task Force held a community meeting in Hillsboro Wednesday, May 12. This was the 14th of 15 meetings to be held in the tri-county area to receive community input on housing needs, problems and concerns for regional long-range planning.

Washington County Community Action gave a three-part presentation focusing on the housing needs of low-income people, farmworkers and shelter for temporary emergencies. Some of the concerns voiced were: 1) lack of low cost housing; 2) low priority placed on retaining and renovating existing housing; 3) poor condition of farmworker housing; and 4) need for temporary emergency shelter.

Joan Johnson, a local resident, addressed the problem of basing studies, such as the housing study done by the State Housing Division, on the 1970 census. She pointed out many inadequacies in this census which drastically changed the picture of Washington County's low cost housing needs. In addition, it delayed the receipt of government dollars for more subsidized housing.

Ms. Johnson also stated that 1 in 8 families living in Washington County were eligible for federal housing assistance. Remarkably, only 25 percent of those families eligible are actually receiving aid.

Others testified with much discussion following. One local developer stated that he was hesitant to build low-income subdivisions because he feared the tenants would trash the units. Another local builder commented that he had sold some middle-income units to low-income families and was happily surprised that they "kept up their lawns just like the other folks."

A slide show presentation was made by Community Action, which showed one part of the housing dilemma in Washington County that few people have voiced concern over: dozens of houses standing alone, surrounded by businesses, houses that could be renovated and made very livable. But as soon as one house is allowed to deteriorate, it is sold, torn down, and the procession of parking lots and business spaces follows, leaving the other existing housing easy targets for neglect, deterioration and ultimately, they too are torn down. And very few of these houses are salvaged; most are demolished, when in fact many of the materials could be used by other people, to build other houses. Much support was given by all present to the idea of renovating existing units in the county.

CRAG will follow up this meeting by sending all who participated a summary of the information they gathered.

Jerralynn Ness
Robb Sansum

Colegio Artists

Over \$6,000 worth of paintings, line drawings, and photographs were exhibited at the Northwest Regional Lab the week of May 14. Co-sponsored by the Colegio Cesar Chavez and the Lab, the art work was exhibited and sold to raise funds for an art tour in Mexico City.

Other shows are scheduled by the Colegio throughout the state. For more information concerning the artists their work or for addresses and times of future showings, you can phone Sonny Montez at the Colegio Cesar Chavez.



P. Sato



Daniel Desiga, Title Tres Caras

Committee Against Deportation and Repressive Legislation Speaks

"Illegal Aliens" - Not Who, but WHY

El miercoles 14 de abril, oficiales del departamento de Inmigración con el apoyo de los policas de Salem, invadieron la planta West Foods de Hongos y fueron arrestados 40 trabajadores de Mexico.

Mientras en los periódicos el señor L.B. Day de la union de teamsters y el gobernador Straub capitalizaron el principio de "extranjeros ilegales", las razones que traeron estos trabajadores ha este pais y muchas veces tratamiento racista que ellos reciben despues del invado no fue reportado al publico.

Para entender completamente las razones historicas que los trabajadores Mexicanos, legal o ilegal, venieron a trabajar, es importante comprender las condiciones que existen en Mexico antes la vuelta de la cintura y existen hasta hoy.

Despuesito de 1910, como ocho de cien personas de Mexico, mas de 2 millones de gente se migro para el norte de la frontera de los Estados Unidos y Mexico. Las razones por la migracion, que es la mas grande movida de gente en la historia de humanidad, se puede trazar directamente a las condiciones que existian en Mexico en ese tiempo.

Empiezando como en 1880, Mexico paso por una revolucion industrial por la construcción del ferrocarril y despues se hizo la producción de industrias de agricultura y maquinismo.

En el proceso, millones de peones fueron desarraigados de las haciendas por máquinas y les quitaron sus trabajos o por los trabajos que pagaban mas dinero en la construcción del ferrocarril, en las minas, o en los industrios que apenas se estaban mejorando. Aunque muchos trabajos se habian hecho por los industrios en este tiempo, el numero era minimo en comparado al numero de peones que llegaron a las ciudades. Otros se fueron nomas por la systema tan opresiva de ser peones en busca de trabajo en las ciudades.

Mientras, leyes pasaron que fueron usadas por rancheros comerciales par obtener los terrenos de los rancheros mas chavalones o tambien los terrenos de los indios de Mexico. En norte Mexico bastante del mejoramento de las minas y agricultura era bajo y financiada por coporaciones americanas.

Por la razon de estas condiciones la migración de gente de los areas rurales para las ciudades tambien subieron los precios de comida y se encontraban menos trabajos, mucha gente se movio para el norte para poder existir.

En ese tiempo se via entrudocido una nueva manera de regar por el sur-oeste de los U.S. Asi es que se estan haciendo mas ranchos grandes. Como en medio de la centuria de 1800 se habian traído bastante gente de China para que trabajaran en las minas, ranchos, industrios y en el ferrocarril. Pero como en 1880 se exclueron por la razon que los maltrataban mucho las gente que ya estaba establecida. Tambien gente de Japón y Asia se habia traído y sufriron por el mismo racismo. Al la vuelta de la centuria los leaders de las coporaciones andaban en busca de gente nueva para que se les podiera explotar y se les pagara barato. Las condiciones economicas en los U.S. y la necesida por trabajo barato en el sur-oeste causo el gobierno de U.S. que se aflojara en el numero de gente que se estaba moviendo para el norte. Y tambien se animaba que gente se migrara ilegal.



On April 14, U.S. Immigration officers, reinforced by Salem police, raided the West Foods Mushroom plant in Salem and arrested 40 undocumented workers from Mexico. While the newspapers, L.B. Day of the Teamsters union and Governor Straub capitalized on the issue of "illegal aliens", the reasons that brought undocumented workers to this country and the oftentimes racist treatment they received following the raid went undocumented and unreported by the public media.

To fully understand the historical reasons that Mexican workers, both undocumented and documented, have come to this country to work, it is important to understand the conditions that existed in Mexico shortly before the turn of the century and which continue up to the present.

Shortly after 1910, one eighth of the population of Mexico, over two million people, migrated north of the Mexican-U.S. border. The reasons for this migration, the most massive shift of people in the history of mankind, can be traced directly to the economic conditions existing in Mexico at that time.

Starting about 1880, Mexico underwent an industrial revolution centered around railroad construction and later on turned to the

este tiempo era de detener la economia de Mexico minima, asi se aseguraban los advantagos de trabajo barato de U.S. y tambien Mexico. El gobierno Mexicano fue forzado por estas coporaciones a darles tratamiento privilegio para que segieran investando en Mexico.

El flow de trabajadores Mejicanos a los U.S. subio dentro los 1942 y 1964 cuando se iso un areglo con los U.S. y Mexico y empieso el Bracero Program. La World War II absorbo mucha de la fueza trabajadora y otro vez tubieron que voltiar a Mexico por trabajadores baratos.

mechanization of production and agricultural industries.

In the process, thousands and thousands of peons were uprooted from the haciendas by machines taking their jobs or by the lure of better paying jobs on the railroad construction crews, in the booming mines, or in the industries that were just developing. Though many jobs had been created by industrialization during this period, the number of jobs were small compared to the number of peons who came to the cities. Others just left the oppressive system of peonage to try to find work in the cities.

Meanwhile, laws were passed that were used by the large commercial farmers to obtain the lands of small private property holders and the communal lands of the Indian villages. In northern Mexico much of the mining and agricultural development was owned and financed by American corporations.

Because of these conditions - the migration from rural areas to cities by workers looking for jobs, the evictions of the Indians and small land owners off their lands, and the industrialization of agriculture which forced the peons into the cities, coupled with the rising food prices and the difficulties in finding work - many of Mexico's workers became so discontent that they migrated north of the border for economic survival.

In the southwestern U.S. at this time, irrigation had been introduced and was leading to the development of huge agri-corporate farms. In the southwest, Chinese people had been brought across the Pacific in the middle 1800's to work on the railroads, mines, farms and industries, but by the 1880's they had been increasingly abused and lynched by racist settlers in the area and finally totally excluded from working. Japanese and other Asian people were brought in for a time after that but they suffered from the same racism. By the turn of the century, the corporate leaders were looking for a new group of workers who could be exploited for their cheap labor. Economic conditions in America and the need for cheap labor in the southwest caused the U.S. government to relax immigration quotas from Mexico and even encourage illegal immigration into the United States.

In the late 1880's, U.S. corporations began heavily investing in the Mexican economy and by the turn of the century, corporations such as U.S. Steel, the Guggenheims, Anaconda and Standard Oil dominated the economy of Mexico. By 1910 the total U.S. corporate investment in Mexico had reached 2 billion dollars. U.S. interests at this time instituted the policy of deliberately keeping the Mexican economy underdeveloped, insuring themselves the advantages of cheap labor both in the U.S. and Mexico as well as forcing the Mexican government to give privileged treatment to the corporations so that they would



LNS/cpf

En la ultima parte de los 1880's coporaciones de los U.S. empezaron a invertir en la economia de Mexico. Coporaciones grandes como U.S. Steel, los Guggenheims, Anaconda y Standard Oil dominaban la economia de Mexico.

Para el año 1910 el investo total en Mexico por los U.S. era 2 billiones de dolares. El interes de U.S. en

El modelo que resuelto por las coporaciones de U.S. temprano de la centuria ha continuado a existir hasta el presente. Hoy las coporaciones multi-nacional de U.S. tienen todavia control de un gran parte de la economia de Mexico y han sucedido en tener bastantes trabajadores en Mexico sin trabajo para mantener cheap labor todo el tiempo. Trabajadores

(cont. p. 7)

(cont. p. 7)

Grants Announced

Food Preservation

Community Action recently received a grant of \$2,808 from the State Community Services Program in Salem to implement a Natural Food Preservation Project. Numerous people had expressed to the Community Action staff the need for making food preservation equipment more accessible to low-income people, so the idea was developed, a grant was written and submitted, and fortunately, it was funded.

The grant money will be spent to obtain materials for constructing at least a dozen food dryers (six large and six smaller, portable dehydrators), and to purchase ten pressure canners, five juicers, and possibly some blenders if we can find some bargains.

This food preservation equipment will be available for use or loan throughout the county, at all food co-ops (Hope, Milk & Honey, North Plains Food Buying Club, and Vital Vittles), community garden projects in Beaverton and Hillsboro, most senior centers, Centro Cultural, Community Action's Gleaning Project, and the Expanded Food and Nutrition Exchange Program. This food preservation equipment will be available through the coming harvest season, and hopefully for many years to come.

The grant also pays for a two-month salary for a project coordinator. The coordinator's job was publicized and many applications for the position were received by Community Action. The applications were reviewed according to our new hiring process; interviews were conducted with applicants who have had relevant experience, and the project coordinator was chosen. Craig Jones from the Pumpkin Ridge area will coordinate the project.

Again this year, food preservation classes will be

Alcohol Counseling

Centro Cultural has received a \$13,288 grant from Washington County to operate an Alcohol Counseling Program. Money for the Program became available this year through HB 2145 which earmarked liquor beverage tax monies for alcohol and drug prevention programs.

According to Juan Bautistas, Project Director and counselor, the money will be used to reach Chicanos, Mexican Americans and other minorities in Washington County who need alcohol prevention services. Services will include one-to-one counseling, group therapy, antabuse treatment (usually medicine given orally which, after taken, makes one will when combined with alcohol). The program will also provide information and referrals, promote advocacy and liaison for the Chicano community needs, and provide supportive medical services.

Anyone interested in the program should call Juan Bautistas at 648-2161.

held around the county explaining proper food preservation methods for both canning or drying your own fruits and vegetables. You can get information about canning or drying foods at the Extension Service, 27280 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Hillsboro, phone 648-8771.

If you know of any good food dryer designs or about any bargains on pressure canners, juicers, blenders, or materials for food dryers...or even if you'd like to help build a food dryer for your community, call Craig Jones at Community Action, 648-6646. Craig is also looking for some tools and space to build the dryers.

Divorce Manual

Washington County Community Action received a \$5,000 grant from the State Community Services Program to develop a self-help program for women. The program's primary focus will be the distribution of a do-it-yourself divorce manual which is being developed in Portland. The Women's Self-Help Program will also offer guidance, information and referral to women and men in the process of separation or divorce.

The grant contains money to be used for a first printing of the manual itself, a coordinator's salary for 2 months, office supplies, volunteer mileage and translating services. The program will be housed in the CAP office until other arrangements can be made.

Volunteers from Washington County's women's group, Women Together, will be staffing the program office. Volunteers will be trained in information, referral, and counselling. WSHP hopes to have a 24-hour answering service in operation within the month, as well as having copies of the do-it-yourself manual available to interested individuals.

The program coordinator until July is Emily Chalmers, a former VISTA paralegal. She will be coordinating volunteers, arranging outreach programs, and working with the publishers of the self-divorce manual. WSHP itself is presently operating as a collective and all decisions are made by the WSHP volunteer staff and coordinator.

If you'd like to give a hand in helping them get started, or if you have any questions, call the Women's Self-Help Program at 648-6646.

"Hate Mail" Sent To Farmworker Housing Supporters

En el periodico *Rural Tribune* del mes de Abril publicamos un articulo sobre los esfuerzos de un ranchero local, se llama Lloyd Duyck, para construir casas permanentes para sus trabajadores. Económicamente, construyendo casas para sus gentes es un investo bueno para el señor Duyck. Por una centuria los rancheros grandes en eastern Oregon han construido casas para sus trabajadores que tienen que tener todo el año, y es negocio bueno.

Desafortunadamente, reacciones en el condado de Washington sobre el plan de Sr. Duyck han ensañado que pocos miembros en la comunidad no estan de acuerdo con el. El Sr. Duyck ha sido victima de cartas anónimas que le amenazan o presentan peligro a el si sigue con su plan.

Duyck se presento enfrente de Cornelius City Planning Commission a pedir anexcion de 11 acres de su propiedad en el City de Cornelius. Los acres estan en la frontera de los city limits. Con el anexación se podra conseguir agua y sewer para las casa que deben acomodar como 80 personas todo el año.

Varios servicios sociales suportan a Sr. Duyck y reconocen la necesidad por las casas en este condado, especialmente para reemplazar las casas de los pobres que se estan tumbando para poner negocios y oficinas nuevas.

Otra recipiente de "cartas amenazosas" por su soporte al plan de Sr. Duyck es Ann Barbour, que es la jefa de el Community Action's Translator's Bureau. Ella testifico en favor de casas para los campesinos en una junta que tuvo el Planning Commission de Cornelius.

Ann esta concerned que las "cartas amenazosas" vienen de personas que no tienen interes de afrentar a Sr. Duyck personalmente y estan tratando de intimidar la gente envuelta en esperanza que el proecto no se haga. Ann se siente que estas cartas vienen de "gente racista o tienen miedo y ignorantes de la declaraión que Duyck va ser casas nuevas para

In the April issue of *The Rural Tribune* we published an article concerning the efforts of a local farmer, Mr. Lloyd Duyck, to build permanent housing for his farmworkers. From a purely economic point of view, building permanent housing for farmworkers is a sound investment for Mr. Duyck. As large ranchers in the eastern part of the state who require year-round help have done for a century, providing housing for workers makes good business sense.

Unfortunately, reactions in Washington County to Mr. Duyck's plan have shown that



su gente trabajadora. Estas casas son dedicadas a toda aquella gente que sufren (por casas pobres, servicios medicos, etc.) y es básico a nuestra afluencia aqui en America. Este proyecto solamente puede ser de beneficio para toda la comunidad en la corida larga."

El Cornelius Planning Commission aprovo la recomendación para poder anex la propiedad de Duyck, La decisión todavia tiene que ser aprovada por el Portland Metropolitan Area Local Government Boundary Commission. La decision se espera este mez.

Judy Schilling

a few members of the community disagree. Duyck has been the victim of anonymous "hate mail", full of threats if he continues his plan.

Duyck has appeared before the Cornelius City Planning Commission to request annexation for 11 acres of his property into the City of Cornelius. The acreage presently borders current city limits. By annexation, he will be able to obtain necessary water and sewer services, needed for the housing, which is planned to accomodate approximately 80 persons year-round.

Support for Mr. Duyck's plan includes various social service agencies who recognize the need for more housing in the county, especially to replace lower cost housing that is rapidly being torn down to make way for businesses and offices.

Another recipient of "hate mail" because of her support of Duyck's housing plan has been Ann Barbour, coordinator of Community Action's Translator's Bureau. Ann testified in favor of the farmworker housing at the Planning Commission meeting held in Cornelius.

Ann is concerned that the "hate mail" is coming from community persons who are not sincerely interested enough to approach Duyck personally and so are trying to intimidate the people involved in hopes that the project will be dropped. Ann feels that the mail is coming from "...people who are racist or scared and ignorant of the statement that Duyck is making by building new housing. This housing is, in a way, dedicated to all those men, women and children whose suffering (by poor housing, medical care, etc.) is basic to our affluence here in America. This project can do nothing but benefit the entire community in the long run."

The Cornelius Planning Commission has approved the recommendation to annex the Duyck property. The decision still has to be approved by the Portland Metropolitan Area Local Government Boundary Commission. A decision is expected within the next month.

Judy Schilling

Vandalism at the Clinic

Dentro de las cinco de la tarde el sabado dia ocho de mayo y las ocho de mañana del lunes dia 10 de mayo la Clinica Virginia



Garcia fue victima de vandalismo. Toco que alguna persona escribio con pintura de spray en la pared ciertas frases que no son tan

amistable. Estas escrituras estaban dirigidas a personas de habla español.

La Clinica Virginia Garcia ha existido en Cornelius por unos nueve meces y esta para servir las necesidades medicas para la gente pobre, no le hace de que color, raza o religion.

Haber vivido en Washington County por nueve años esta persona ha visto lo que parece un ciclo que repite cada año cuando llega la primavera. Parece que nomas se compone el tiempo puede salir hacer cosas afuera. Que lastima que tienen que hacer estas travesuras en esta comunidad tan amable.

Asi es que la persona que tiene el talento tan desgraciadamente de arte contemporio, por favor que se de una mirada misma y ojala la cambie su actitud para esta año Bi-Centenario.

Los oficiales del Departamento de policia fueron avisados de lo que paso y van a darle mas vueltas por la noche a la Clinica.

Joe Garcia, Jr.

Between the hours of 5 p.m Saturday, May 8th and 8 a.m. Monday, May 10th, the Virginia Garcia Health Clinic was hit by vandals. Various common sayings were printed with white and black spray paint on the walls of the building. The sayings were directed towards people of Mexican descent.

The Virginia Garcia Clinic has been in existence for nearly a year. It is here to meet the medical needs and provide health services for low-income people in Washington County, regardless of color, race or religion.

Having lived in Washington County for 9 years, this reporter has experienced what seems to be a repetitious cycle that comes around every spring. Now that the weather is getting better, people can get out and do things outside. Too bad that these things have to happen in this neighborly community. We only hope that whoever defaced the Clinic will take a closer look at themselves, and hopefully, change their attitude for the better in this Bicentennial Year.

The Cornelius Police Department was contacted and will be keeping a closer watch on the Virginia Garcia Clinic.

José Garcia, Jr.

SPEAKING OUT ON EDUCATION

"We recommend that the state board of education immediately investigate alternative staffing patterns which incorporate master teacher, teacher, assistant teacher, early entry program, and the use of multiple community resource personnel."

"There must be freedom from sexual, social and racial stereotypes and from manipulation for the sake of administrative convenience, since all of these impose unnecessary limitations."

A high energy conference on education, sponsored by the Education Impact Project of Portland State University, was held March 23, 24, and 25th at Catlin Gable School. The purpose of the conference, titled "Speaking Out On Education", was to provide a forum through which concerned individuals would have the opportunity to influence the future directions of elementary and secondary education in Oregon.

The participants included students, parents, non-parent citizens, teachers, employers, school board members, school administrators and representatives of agencies.

During the first day of the conference, people met in 8 groupings to discuss major issues in education, and came up with recommendations. The issues presented for group discussion were 1) School Finance; 2) Attitudes and Discipline; 3) Basic Skills - Educational Priorities?; 4) Citizen Involvement; and 5) Collective Bargaining. These topics had surfaced as major issues in interviews conducted previously in the tri-county area.

"We recommend that there be counselors at every elementary school in Oregon and that courses in counseling be available for teachers."

During the afternoon of the last day, these resolutions were presented to decision-makers, such as Governor Straub, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Verne Duncan, Bill Scott (representing Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt), State legislators, Oregon State Board of Education members, members of the Educational Coordinating Commission and deans of several of Oregon's teacher education schools.

The discussions were intense. Most participants took very seriously the responsibility of coming up with viable suggestions for new directions in Oregon's

"High school counselors should be guidance counselors - concerned with courses, decisions, and all options, including career options, of the students and not just there when the student is in trouble or merely to keep files."

educational system. The majority of people taking part in the conference expressed satisfaction with the results but felt that there were a few controversial issues that needed more time.

The entire conference was televised by OEPBS and toll-free lines were available so citizens all over the state could see and hear the discussions going on and make their needs and ideas known to those participating in the conference.

"There needs to be a recognition of the interdependence of students, parents, professional educators, school boards and interested citizens in planning, implementing and evaluating education programs. All share the responsibility for any successes or failures we experience."

On the second day, the 8 groups were merged to 4 groups, to summarize resolutions in each topic area. The third day, the entire group met together to formulate need statements, priorities and recommendations for Oregon education.

"We know of no better delivery system for educational and recreational services to the public than the 'Community Schools' system."

Because of lack of space we cannot print the entire list of recommendations. Those wishing a complete list should write to the address above.

Dianne Elia

HEAD START: APPLY NOW

Washington County Head Start is now taking applications for the 1976-77 school year. Head Start is a developmental program for low-income or special need four and five year old children and their families.

Health, nutrition and dental screenings for enrollees are part of the program besides the educational and social services.

Next year's program will include a combination of center and community-based education. Parents are encouraged to become involved as volunteers in all aspects of the operation. This could include telephoning, volunteering in the classroom, serving on the Policy Council, helping with the newsletter and many other much needed projects.

For information or an application call 648-6646 or stop by the office at 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro.



Country Market Planned For Area

A "Country Market" will be opening in front of Ace Hardware on the Tualatin Valley Highway (3820 Pacific Avenue) just east of Forest Grove sometime after the 1st of June. The "Country Market" will offer a place where fresh home-grown vegetables, fruits, nuts, cut flowers, baked goods, or handmade items can be sold by their producers, directly to consumers.

Free space for booths and tables will be limited to a certain size area (possibly 10 x 10 feet). Space will be available on a first-come, first-served basis. It will be the seller's responsibility to bring their own display stands, to keep the area clean daily, and to have the necessary state or county licenses which may be required to sell a few kinds of goods. Also, a Hold Harmless Agreement is needed for the store's protection in case of accidents that might occur in the Country Market area.

Dave Easton, the store manager, has already received some response to the market idea from persons who would like space to sell their herbs, sewing items, arts and crafts. Any items (candles, leather or wood works, produce, art, etc.) made by individuals (i.e. not commercially produced) can be sold at the Country Market as long as it is not in competition with products sold at the hardware store. An example of this is flowers, since some flowering plants are sold at the store, only cut flowers will be allowed to be sold at the Country Market.

County Commissioner Ray Miller, who has owned the Ace Hardware store for over 40 years, originally got the idea four years ago, in Europe, where he saw many such markets. Finally this year, since the store is in its new place on the highway, there is room for a market.

"Illegals".....continued from p. 4

continue to invest in Mexico.

The flow of Mexican workers to the U.S. was greatly compounded between 1942 and 1964 when a joint agreement between the United States and Mexican governments initiated the Bracero program. World War II absorbed so much of the work force in both the armed services and defense industries, that a labor crisis was said to exist. Again, the place to turn for cheap labor was Mexico.

This pattern set by the U.S. corporations in the early part of the century has continued intact until the present day. Today the U.S. multi-national corporations still control a large part of the economy of Mexico and they still have succeeded in keeping large numbers of workers unemployed in Mexico in order to maintain a cheap labor pool. Workers come to this country today for the same reasons that caused the great migration after 1910.

Just as in Mexico, the corporate farms and food processing plants have relied on a large force of unemployed workers to keep wages low, so in this country the agri-business farmers have applied the same tactics. The reasoning is that if people are hungry they will work for wages no matter how low they are. Understanding the desire of the corporations for cheap labor in order to maximize their profits, it is not surprising that it is the corporations themselves that have encouraged immigration of Mexican workers illegally and legally.

Much of the inaccurate information published recently claims that the "illegals" are taking jobs from American workers, sending money back to Mexico, not paying taxes, collecting welfare and food stamps. According to Department of Labor statistics, these allegations are unfounded and inaccurate. "Illegal" workers made an average wage of \$2.70 an hour with 70 percent of the workers making less than that. The average wage in this country is \$4.30 an hour. In any work the Mexican workers always made the lowest wage. 80 percent of the workers paid income taxes but only 30 percent filed income tax returns, which means that they received little money in income tax refunds. Only 3 percent received unemployment benefits, only 1 percent received food stamps at any time, and only one out of 200 families ever received any welfare payments.

Julian Samora, a professor at Notre Dame, did a study in which he found that most Mexican nationals were arrested in their first year here, usually close to the border, and by the time the immigration officials sent them back to Mexico, they were poorer than when they came to this country. It is clear that it is not the undocumented workers who are benefiting by coming to this country, but the corporations who pay them cheap wages and the U.S. government who keeps their excess income tax payments.

Why then do officials such as Governor Straub and L.B. Day of the Teamsters Union issue such blanket

Cinco de Mayo Celebration

Over 125 Mexican Americans and Chicanos gathered at the Hillsboro City Library to celebrate El Cinco de Mayo (the 5th of May). Presented by a local citizenship class, the celebration lasted two hours and included singing of Mexico's national anthem, three films, and refreshments.

Cinco de Mayo is an important date in Mexico's history. In 1862 General Ignacio Zaragoza defeated the French army, led by Maximilian at the battle of Puebla, saving Mexico's freedom. Maximilian, sent to Puebla by Napoleon III to colonize Mexico for France, met and fought with the Mexican army, led by General Ignacio Zaragoza. Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, sent General Zaragoza to defend Mexico and retain its freedom. The battle lasted several days, as time after time Maximilian's forces were driven back by the Mexican army.

Cinco de Mayo honors the memory of General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men for their bravery and valor in defending Mexico from colonization, and defeating the French army, which was one of the most powerful armies of its time.

According to Lupe Bustos, who teaches the citizenship class, such lessons of history are important for each class member to retain. He encourages anyone interested in attending his class



Mr. Lupe Bustos and his son Joselito Bustos

to come. They meet every Wednesday, from 7 to 9:30 p.m. at the Hillsboro City Hall or Hillsboro Library. You can reach Mr. Bustos at 648-8911.

Don Patch

We, at Community Action, feel that this market will provide a good opportunity for small farmers and producers of handmade items to sell their products directly to consumers at reasonable prices.

For further information about the Country Market booths, contact Dave Easton, Store Manager, at 357-3164.

Jim Long

vienen a U.S. por las mismas razones que causaron despues de 1910.

Como en Mexico, las corporaciones de comida y plantas de proceso han asegurado en una gran fuerza de gente sin trabajo para detener el pago barato asi es como le han hecho los rancheros en U.S. El razonamiento es que si gente tiene hambre trabaja por pago no le hace que tan bajo sea. Entendiendo el deseo de las corporaciones por trabajo barato puedan maximar sus ganancias, podra ser que las corporaciones mismas han animado la migracion de Mejicanos legal y ilegal.

Mucha información inexacta publisida hoy recente dice que los ilegales les estan quitando los trabajos los Americanos, y mandan el dinero para Mexico, que no pagan taxes, que colectan welfare y food stamps. En acuerdo con los statistics departamento de Labor, estas alegaciones no eran verdad. Trabajadores "illegales" hicieron como \$2.70 la hora y como 70

statements blaming the economic crisis on the undocumented workers?

L.B. Day is president of the Teamsters Cannery Workers Local 670, the union at the West Foods Mushroom Factory. The hundred plus workers deported in 1974 and the forty workers taken this year were all paying dues that pay his salary. L.B. Day and the Teamsters have done almost nothing in return for the workers at the West Food Mushroom factory. At another mushroom factory in California, owned by the same company, the workers struck against the Teamsters union, which they feel is corrupt.

In April, 1976, several people in the Willamette Valley became increasingly concerned with the racist and brutal treatment that the undocumented workers in this state were undergoing. We have formed a group called the Committee against Deportation and Repressive Legislation. We are going to hold public forums, organize and demonstrate in the interests of the undocumented workers in this country. We invite all people who are interested in working with us to contact us at the address or telephone number below so that we can increase our work and explain to people that the undocumented workers are not the reasons for the economic crisis, but that the real reasons for unemployment and inflation have not yet been dealt with.

Committee Against Deportation
and Repressive Legislation
Colegio Cesar Chavez
Mt. Angel, Oregon

Or call Juan, Cipriano, Tony, Rick or Charlene at 845-2234.

(This is the first article of a three-part series. The next article will discuss several bills pending in Congress that would legalize discriminatory treatment of the undocumented Mexican workers.)

por ciento de ellos hicieron menos de eso. El pago average en U.S. es \$4.30 la hora. En cualquier trabajo el Mejicano se le ha pagado lo minimo. 80 por ciento de ellos pagaron income taxes pero 30 por ciento hicieron file por sus income tax returns, asi es que recibieron muy poco dinero para en el refund. Monas 3 por ciento recibieron beneficios de unemployment, nomas 1 por ciento recibieron food stamps a cualquier tiempo, y nomas uno de 200 familias recibieron welfare.

Julian Samora, professor en Notre Dame, conducto un estudio en donde se describio que casi todos los Mexican Nationals o gente de Mexico fueron arrestados el primero año aqui, siempre cercas de la frontera, y para cuando los mandan para Mexico, se encuentran mas pobres que cuando llegaron alli. Es claro que gente sin papeles que le sacan beneficio en venir a U.S., pero las corporaciones que les pagan bajo y el U.S. Government se queda con sus income tax. Por que sera que oficiales como el Gobernador Straub y L.B. Day de la union de teamsters hacen declaraciones en general hechándole la culpa a los crisis economicos sobre gente sin papeles?

L.B. Day es el presidente de Teamsters Cannery Worker Local 670, que es la union de West Foods Mushroom Factory. En 1970 hubieron mas de 100 deportados y 40 que se llevaron hoy pronto estaban todos pagando sus dues para poder trabajar. L.B. Day y los teamsters no han hecho nada en favor a los trabajadores. En otra fabrica de hongos en Califas, que tambien es de la misma compania, los trabajadores hicieron huelga por que sentian que la union estaba corrupta.

En Abril, 1976, varias gentes en el valle de Willamette tomaron inferes con el tratamiento racisto y brutal que los trabajadores estaban pasando. Nosotros formamos un comité contra Legislación sobre Deportación Represiva. Vamos a tener forums, o juntas publicas para organizar y demostrar en el interes de trabajadores sin papeles en U.S. Invitamos a toda la gente que tenga interes de contactarnos al telefono y address abajo para que puedan tener mas trabajo y explicarle a la gente que gente sin papeles no es la razon por el crisis economico, pero que la mera razon es por unemployment y inflation no se les ha dado atención.

Comité Contra Deportación
y Legislación Represiva
Colegio Cesar Chavez
Mt. Angel, Oregon

O llamele a Juan, Cipriano, Tony, Rick o Charlene al numero 845-2234.

(Este es el primer articulo de 3. El sigiente articulo se va discutir varios bills pendientes en Congress que van ser legal el tratamiento discriminatorio a los Mejicanos sin papeles.)

Washington County Community Action Organization 648-6646
546 SE Baseline
Hillsboro
8:30am-5pm

Consumer advocacy for Welfare, Food Stamp, Social Security, and other problems.

- Discrimination services
- Emergency Shelter House
- Gleaning Project (seasonal)
- Home Maintenance
- Winterization of Homes
- Juvenile rights
- Translators Bureau
- Rural Awareness Project

Centro Cultural 357-8231
648-4815

110 Adair Street
Cornelius
9am - 6 pm/Monday-Saturday
Loaves & Fishes meal program for elderly (pay-as-you-can). Gives food and clothes which have been donated. GED classes at night, Theology class, and library of Spanish and English books for adults and children.



Washington County Legal Services 648-7163

205 E. Main Street
Hillsboro
8:30am-5pm
Provides Legal assistance to low income persons having consumer, housing, insurance, or other non-criminal legal problems. Call for appointment.

Metropolitan Public Defenders 640-3413

107 SE Second Ave.
Hillsboro
8:30am-5pm
Provides legal assistance and related services to low income clients involved in criminal cases.

Counseling

Mental Health Care Staff
451 S. First, Suite 200 & 300
Hillsboro
Alcohol, drug, mental and emotional health, commitments and diversion program 648-8636
Administration and developmental disabilities 648-8775
Alcohol and drug 648-8636
Mental & emotional health 648-8636

Metropolitan Family Service
107 SE 2nd, Room 6
Hillsboro 648-0753
8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. weekdays
24-hour answering service
Provides individual and family marriage counseling, family life education and crisis intervention. Also provides homemaker and outreach services for seniors.

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic
645-3581
14600 NW Cornell Road
Portland
8am-5:30pm/Mon,Wed,Fri.
8am-9pm/Tues, Thurs.
Gives counseling for marriage and mental health related problems. Coordinates services for developmental disabilities and alcohol problems. Individual and group therapy, parent training, and educational services available in evening. Charge is according to income.

Youth Services Center and Youth Volunteer Coordination
1925 Pacific Ave.
Forest Grove 357-5437
8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Big brother and big sister program available to low-income families in western Washington County. For junior high ages, rap groups and recreational activities. Free preventative counseling. Parent education classes.

CALL FOR HELP

Education

Washington County Head Start 648-6646
Office: 546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro
Sunset Center:
17625 NW Cornell Road
Beaverton
9am-12:30pm/Mon-Thursday
Field Trips - Fridays
Educational program for preschool children(3-5 years) with special needs or from low-income families. Developmental medical, dental, hearing, and vision screening, and supportive services also provided.



West Tuality Day Care 357-7121
2221 19th Ave 648-4200
Forest Grove
6:30am-6pm/weekdays(W.T. Center)
24 hours/every day(Family Day Care)
Child-care services provided for children 0-13 years old. Preference is for single-parent low-income working families, and the charge depends upon the family's ability-to-pay.

A Child's Place
951 SE 13th Street
Hillsboro, Or.
648-8413
640-2165
7AM - 6PM Weekdays
Bilingual day care and pre-school program for children 3-5 years. Special education, language development, reading readiness for children with special needs. Day care services available on ability to pay basis.

Washington County Cooperative Library Service 645-5112
mailing address: P.O. Box 5129
Aloha, Or. 97005
Neighborhood Library(at Town Center)
185th Ave. + Sunset Hwy.
9:30am-4:30pm/weekdays
Many books(mostly paperbacks) are available by mail to elderly, handicapped, and shut-in persons, as well as all rural boxholders. Catalog available. No mailing costs!

Portland Community College
Main Campus
12000 SW 49th Ave.
Portland 244-6111
Forest Grove Center
1925 Elm Street 357-6111
PCC Southwest Center
13137 SW Pacific Hwy.
Tigard 639-6110
Beaverton Area 297-4531
3670 SW 78th Ave.
Adult Basic Education(catalog available), GED preparation and testing, English,Spanish, Group or individual learning, counseling, occupational program, courses for seniors



Medical Services

Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center 648-1455
142 N.11th Ave.
Cornelius
2-6pm/Monday-Friday
Provides primary medical services to anybody who needs medical care, regardless of their ability to pay.
Outside-In Free Clinic 223-4121
1236 SW Salmon
Portland
24-hour answering service
Times vary for these services: pregnancy testing, abortion counseling, medical clinics, psychological counseling, mobile crisis intervention, and general referrals. You should call first.

St. Vincent Family Medical Care Unit 297-4411
9205 SW Barnes Road
Portland
10am-10pm/ every day
Services are available to anybody who needs medical care, regardless of their ability-to-pay.

Washington County Dept. of Public Health 648-8881
Administration Bldg.(lower level)
150 N. First Ave.
Hillsboro
8am-noon,1-5pm/weekdays
Health Education, Nutrition Consultation, Home Health Care, Home Nursing Visits, Hearing Tests, Chest X-Rays, Immunizations, Laboratory testing, Rehabilitation Equipment Center
Family Planning Clinics
Pre-Natal + Post-Natal Classes
Tuberculosis Clinics
Venereal Disease Clinics
Child Development Clinics
Dental Clinics
0-21 years(welfare clients only)
Medicheck Clinics
0-21 years(welfare clients only)



Jobs

Multnomah-Washington County Manpower Consortium
Adult Program (22 years and up)
451 S. First Ave. Suite 500
Hillsboro CITA 640-1781
Youth Program (14-22 years)
655 E. Baseline
Hillsboro 648-0623
Provides listings of job openings and places low-income,low-skilled, underemployed, and unemployed people in jobs. Provides any training, educational, or medical services necessary to prepare clients for employability; as well as any needed supportive social services. Appointment required.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
232 NE Lincoln St. 648-7114
Hillsboro
8am-5pm/weekdays
Helps rehabilitate any individual with a disability which constitutes a vocational handicap. DVR will purchase any medical services or treatments necessary to prepare for employability.

Employment Division 648-8911
229 S. First Avenue
Hillsboro
7am-5pm/weekdays
Employment and educational counseling, information on job opportunities, job placement, Job Corps(16-21 years), and unemployment compensation

KIDS FOR HIRE
12850 SW 3rd(3rd + Main)
Beaverton 644-5437
1925 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove 357-5437
9am-5pm/weekdays
Provides referral service between kids(14-21 years) and employers

Recycling Switchboard 229-5555
Tri-Met 233-3511
C.A.R.P.O.O.L. 227-7665
Crime Watch 648-8697

Dental Aid for Children
233 E. Baseline
Hillsboro 648-7595
9 a.m. - noon, 1-5 p.m./Mon-Fri
In the summer, only emergency services are provided. Information, examinations, dentistry, extractions, oral surgery, fluoride, financial assistance and referrals available to children (3-18 years) of low-income families for a token fee. Application required, emergencies receive immediate attention.

Pacific University Optometry Clinic
Jefferson Hall - Pacific University
Forest Grove 357-6151
8a.m. - 5 p.m. / weekdays
Some eye care services offered at reduced rates. \$16.00 for examination. Call for appointment.

Food

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program 648-8656
27280 SW Tualatin Valley Hwy.
Hillsboro
8am-5pm
Provides nutrition education to low-income families for meal planning, food buying, and food storing. Will make home visits. Call first.

Food Stamps 648-0711
Washington Public Welfare Branch
560 S. Third Ave.
Hillsboro
8am-noon, 1-5pm
Apply in person(call for appointment first). An applicant needs proof of income, rent cost, permanent address, paid medical expenses, and utility bills.

W.I.C. Food Program 640-3555
Dept. of Public Health
County Admin. Bldg.(lower level)
150 N. First Ave.
Hillsboro
9am-4pm/weekdays
For low-income women who are pregnant, nursing, or have children under five. Women receive W.I.C. food coupons that buy milk, eggs, cheese, fruit juices, iron-fortified cereals, and instant formula. Call for appointment.



Vital Vittles Food Co-op
1635 SW Tualatin Valley Hwy
Hillsboro 640-1007
10 a.m. - 6 p.m./ Monday - Saturday
Members receive 10 percent discount.

North Plains Food Buying Club
Commercial Street(next to Post O.)
North Plains 647-5666
Mon.-Sat./9am-6pm
Must order food ahead.
Open to anyone.

Milk & Honey Non-Profit Food Store 638-6227
18930 SW Lower Boones Ferry Rd.
Tualatin
Store hours: M, W, F./11am-6pm
Tu,Th,Sat./11am-5pm

Hope Food Co-op 324-3803
Buxton
Store hours: Thursdays/5-9pm
Fridays/1-9pm
Saturdays/10am-6pm
Sundays/1-5pm

*Take Sunset Hwy. to Rocket Station near Vernonia Jct. Turn right and go 1/2 mile up Fisher Road.
Freezer lockers also available.

Washington County Agency on Aging 640-3489
Council on Aging
Room 406 Admin. Bldg.
150 N. First Ave.
Hillsboro
9am-5pm/weekdays
Supervision of Aging programs
Tri-Met Discount Passes for seniors
Referrals for all services available for older persons (648-8720)

Aloha Senior Citizens
18380 SW Kinnaman Road
Aloha 649-5677 (or 649-2217)

Elsie J. Stuhr Adult Leisure Center
5550 SW Hall Blvd.
Beaverton 643-9434
Meals-on-Wheels - Anne Schmidt (644-7321)

Forest Grove Senior Center
2032 College Way
Forest Grove 357-2031
9am-4pm/weekdays
Activities, lunches, meals-on-wheels
Forest Grove Senior Transportation serves all of Western Washington Co.

Grandma's Corner
110 Front Street
Gaston 985-7570
10am-5pm/Mon-Saturday

Community Senior Center of Hillsboro 648-3823
372 NE Lincoln Street
Hillsboro
10am-2pm
Hillsboro Senior Bus 648-1414
serves Hillsboro, Laurel, Mountindale, North Plains, Orenco, Reedville, and Scholls

Retired Senior Volunteer Program R.S.V.P. 648-9828
357-6111
1925 Elm Street
Forest Grove
8:30am-5pm

Tigard Loaves and Fishes Senior Center 639-3273
10445 SW Canterbury Lane
Tigard
10am-2pm/Mon,Tu, Wed, Fri.
Tigard Mobility Transportation Services

Social Security Administration 643-9617
10700 Beaverton-Hillsdale Hwy.
Beaverton
9am 4:30pm
Retirement Benefits(62+ years old)
Disability Benefits
Supplementary Security Income
Survivor's Benefits

Washington County Government 648-8611
County Courthouse, Hillsboro

Public Welfare Division 648-0711
560 S.Third Ave.
Hillsboro
8am-5pm/weekdays
Financial assistance, medical assistance, and supportive services for persons who are incapacitated,disabled,blind, or with dependent children.

Children's Services Division 648-8951
326 NE Lincoln Street
Hillsboro
8am-5pm/weekdays
Some Social Services are available only if the families of children are receiving Public Welfare. Other services are available even if families are not getting any money from Welfare. The services are related to: Adoption,Education, Child Care, Employment and training,Housing,Paternity support, homemaker,health, money management, and emergency assistance problems.



We depend on our readers to help us keep this information up-to-date. If you have any corrections or additions for this page, call The Rural Tribune at 648-6646. Thanks.