

The Rural Tribune

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Funds Needed For Cherry Grove Book

Did you know that the world's largest known yew tree is in Cherry Grove? That two of Cherry Grove's farms are more than 115 years old? Do you know the stories behind the names Lee, Patton, Bates, Roberts, Lovegren or Williams—all of whom participated in the founding and early history of the Cherry Grove area?

A group of women in the Cherry Grove area are hoping to publish a book detailing these and other interesting facts in a history of Patton Valley and Cherry Grove.

First settled in the 1850's, Cherry Grove has seen a railroad, a dam and a sawmill come and go. Windstorms, torrential rains, a mile-long log jam on the Tualatin and the Tillamook Burn have helped shape the valley as it is. Long before the white men, Indians inhabited the fertile plains where they hunted waterfowl and dug wild potatoes. One long-time resident reports stories of Indian writings on the hills north of Patton Valley.

Named after a township in the farmland of Goodhue County, Minnesota, Cherry Grove once had a busy hotel. The Cherry Grove Baptist Church was organized early in 1912, and has been in existence ever since.

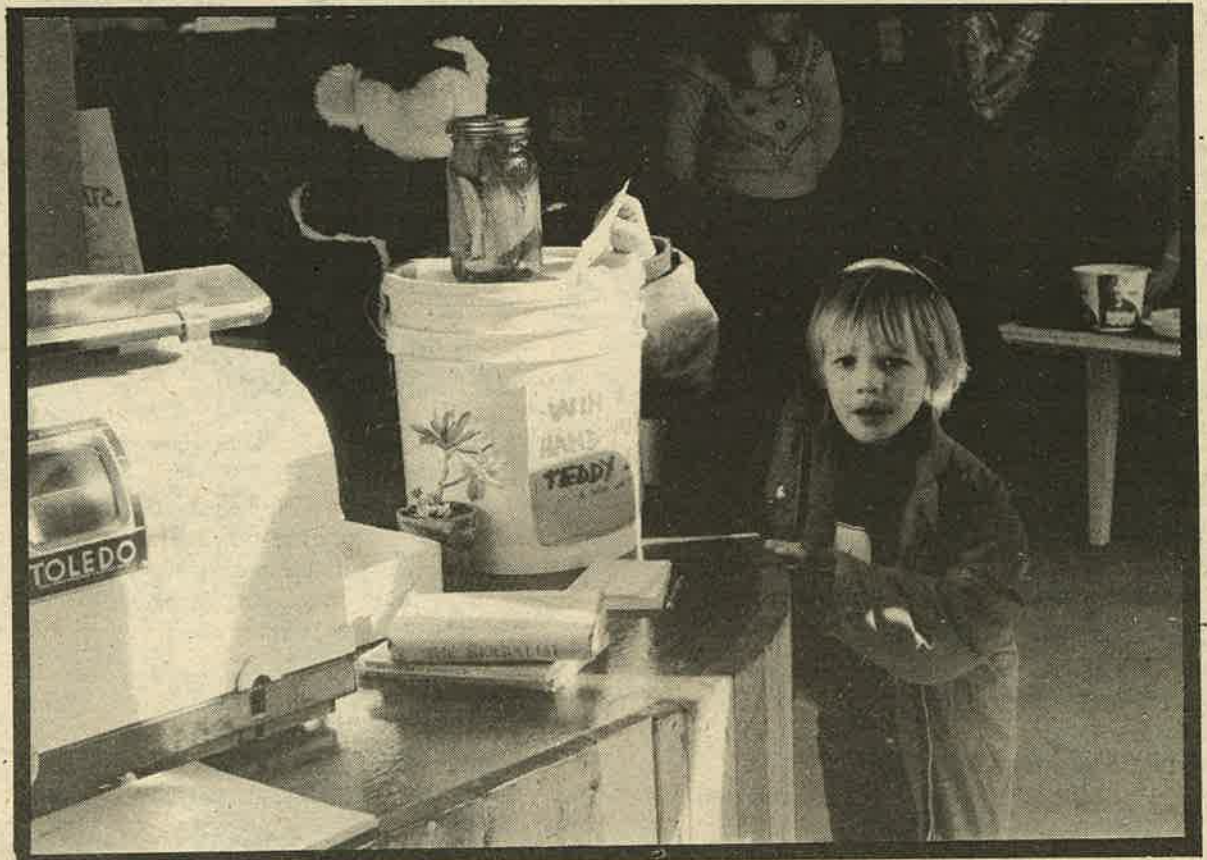
The history of Cherry Grove could fill a book, and is something to be preserved, feels Mrs. Birgetta Nixon, whose own home is itself a historical site. Mrs. Nixon has collected the history of the area over the years, and gives guided tours by appointment to individuals and groups wanting to see some of the mementos and antiques she has collected, which include the earliest road-building equipment ever made.

As part of the Bicentennial Celebration, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Oregon is giving grants to community groups for historical projects. Since Cherry Grove is now primarily a community of retired and low income people, with no real funds of its own, its story may never be preserved.

Whatever can be collected locally for the publication of the history of Cherry Grove can be matched with federal dollars. Deadline for the fund-raising is March 31. Anyone wishing to donate can contact Mrs. Nixon at 985-7033, Mrs. Harold Russell, Rt. 3, Box 268 C, Gaston, 97119, phone 985-7403, or send a contribution to the Cherry Grove Book Fund, Account No. 592-29839, Forest Grove National Bank, 1940 Pacific Avenue, Forest Grove, 97116.

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Food Co-op Opens

A clown, guitar players, lots of food and a steady stream of people highlighted the Grand Opening of Vital Vittles Food Co-op last Saturday. People of all ages enjoyed the good weather, exchanged recipes and shopped during the store's opening.

Store manager Julie Redding noted that 30 people signed up to work at the store as new members. Those working in the store will be shown what to do by Julie and by Annette Gates, a Youth Manpower client who also works at the co-op.

During the opening, The Rural Tribune videotaped various happenings, which will be shown as part of a videotape about Community Action's projects, at a public meeting Monday, April 5, 7:30 p.m. in the Hillsboro City Hall.

During the month of March everyone will be able to shop at membership prices (the marked prices). After April 1, non-members will be charged a 10 per cent mark-up. Store hours are: Tuesday - noon to 6 p.m.; Wednesday - noon to 6 p.m.; Thursday - noon to 8

p.m.; Friday - noon to 8 p.m.; and Saturday - 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The store will be closed Sundays and Mondays.

In addition to their selection of wholesome foods, Vital Vittles will take special orders for anything not offered in the store. They must be for items in bulk, and paid for in advance. Shoppers are also encouraged to bring their own bags and jars.

To become a member, just come to the store and sign up to work for 4 hours during the month. You can call the co-op at 640-1007. Address: 1635 SW Tualatin Valley Highway, Hillsboro (east of Hillsboro, behind Stassens Realty).

Next meeting of Vital Vittles, Inc. will be held Thursday, March 18, 7 p.m. in the Public Safety Building, Conference Room L 17. (Use the 2nd Street entrance) The agenda includes election of board members and passage of the by-laws. Nutritious refreshments will be served. Members and interested people urged to attend!



Reunion de Alojamiento

El alojamiento es algo que nos tiene preocupados a todos. Bajo la ley del estado, las ciudades y los condados tienen que preocuparse por las necesidades de alojamientos de todos sus residentes.

CRAG, Columbia Region Association of Governments, está preparando un plan completo para condados de Washington, Clackamas y Multnomah, el cual incluirá un plan de acción de alojamientos que efectuará planes locales.

El comité de alojamiento de CRAG, necesita conocer los problemas de alojamiento de los residentes de la región de CRAG. El comité está interesado en escuchar acerca de

estos problemas tales como, discriminación en alojamiento, alojamientos en malas condiciones, falta de alojamientos disponibles y otras preocupaciones.

El comité de alojamientos CRAG se reunirá para escuchar sus comentarios el miércoles 21 de abril a las 7 p.m. en el Centro Cultural, 110 Adair Street, Cornelius. Sus comentarios influirán en el desarrollo del plan de alojamiento CRAG. Usted está bienvenido a participar hablando en español o en inglés.

Para mas información llamar sin problemas a Elly Adelman del equipo CRAG, 221-1646.

THE RURAL TRIBUNE
Washington County Community
Action Organization
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Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

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Letters to the Editor

(Ed. Note:

In the last issue of *The Rural Tribune* we printed a letter from several of WCCAO's Advocates concerning the Bornson kidnapping at the Food Stamp Program office in southeast Portland. That letter contended that many of the frustrations felt by Bornson were directly related to inconsistencies and problems within the Welfare system itself. Rather than condemn Bornson as a criminal, that letter stated, we should examine the Welfare system more closely to see if it is really accomplishing what it was set up to do: house and feed the nation's poor.

Responses to that letter, which was also printed in *The Oregonian*, have been running about three to one in support of the Advocates' stand. Printed below are the replies received. We have withheld the names of the writers. We do not print unsigned letters.)

Dear Miss Chalmers:

I was pleased to read your informed opinions and observations about how the media treated the individual case, and your comments on the Welfare system in general, in your recently published Letter To The Editor concerning the Bornson episode.

You brought out some very important points which public officials and private citizens alike would serve best to examine and understand, while either debating or writing off the issue.

I share your views as stated, and was compelled by the initial incident and concurring plight of the Bornsons and other victims of government's ineptitude and society's subservient inaction, to write letters to the *Oregonian*, Governor Straub, and Congressman AuCoin. The *Oregonian* did not publish my letter, but wrote me a personal reply commending its style and context, informing me they had sent it directly to the Governor in care of the paper.

I have had no reply from Straub (with two separate letters in his possession), nor from AuCoin. As you pointed out, the bureaucratic maze is unending, and coupled with self-serving, insensitive, aloof public officials working "for" an uninformed, anesthetized, and propagandized public, it continues to envelop and smother the people, stifling many of our basic rights and freedoms.

I am a college student of political science and journalism, unemployed, and I have a small family.
Portland, Oregon resident

To Emily Chalmers and four co-workers:

I want to thank you for your letter to the newspaper. I am a 54 year old unemployed public school teacher with almost 40 years of participation in the work-process of the United States (I began farm work when I was 13 and worked through two college degrees, then I taught for 22 years).

The second year I was out of work my wife came down with lymphoma, terminal. I'm sure we did what most do: spent all we had before going to PWD. They were kind and put us on (we had a 16 year old daughter) but then my wife's eyes began to go rather rapidly and PWD had no funds (they claimed to be broker than me) (It was during the time that citizens other than we applauded the new military budget).

So we wanted to supplement her diet with vitamins and fresh fruits, etc. PWD said there might be funds for such were we to get signatures of medical people stating value of such. Three men with medical degrees were unable to see worthwhile benefit. Two of these men made assertions as to solid nutritional value of "regular" American diet. This was a year before the announcement that supermarket bacon carried cancerous substances.

These are not complaints, only facts. The local folks I suppose do what they are able.

What I wanted to say as I began was that first I went to the Food Stamp Office and dealt with them many months before PWD. I will go ahead and say it: they can and do lie; they can and do pull tricks and the reason might be that they don't have a \$100 billion budget.

The real miracle is that we've had little bloodshed in this country. While the Food Stamp People (too too many of them) are impugning the dignity of the crushed imps, the news headlines are saying that higher-ups are busy in the game of "neat arrangements."

I am not of a violent disposition. I am changing my mind. And heart. I am no longer telling school children or anybody what a great country they have. My private self tells me the country is immoral and gross.

I will build a statue to Mr. Bornson in my own public square. If he ain't lily white he oughtta be.
Do be kind and continue.

Portland, Oregon resident

Re: Your editorial on Bronson.

Why is it in all the articles written about him, never a mention was made of the fact he was offered a job at some \$30 per day and his wife too, but he quit over an argument with the field boss or someone. Was in a nursery in Gresham.

Welfare is still a "rip off" and the system does need overhauling. Have you ever stood in a check-out line at the grocers while someone is paying in food stamps for items totally unnecessary?

He said he was not sorry for what he had done. Kidnapping is still a federal offense. Who paid the \$500 to release him on bail and who outfitted him in that natty suit? Looked like a prosperous doctor or lawyer. What about the feelings of those he kidnapped?

Why didn't he stay in Texas where at least the weather is warmer?

We certainly believe in helping out neighbor.

In this case it seems like it's easier to fight with welfare than getting your hands dirty at work.

Irate, Over-Taxed Taxpayer

Dear Ms. Chalmers,

Our office really liked your letter. It said clearly and beautifully many things that needed to be said.

I thought you might want to hear office "scuttle-but" not in the papers..

1) People in the food stamp store were hurt, a lady was kidnapped earlier, a gas station robbed. We really wish someone a little cleaner could have done this. The guy is going to look really bad when the trial breaks, and undue some good public education that came up.

2) Lots of other things went unreported - a holdup at food stamps with a gun the next day; Model Cities closed with a bomb threat the same day; Welfare, food stamps and Social Security are getting phone threats almost daily; a client busted out the windows of a Welfare office.

3) In Multnomah County, Welfare workers were assigned to food stamp eligibility to help out. Waiting periods for food stamp and welfare eligibility have been extremely long.

4) The State office sent down word to "humanize" fast. (No more money, but no more snotty rejection.)

Portland CSD worker

Dear Emily Chalmers:

May I express my gratitude to you and your four co-workers, for the timely letter which you sent to the newspaper.

Just a few weeks ago I had the privilege of taking a woman to Fred Meyer's store, to purchase \$20.00 worth of food for her, because she had been unable to subsist on the few stamps she could afford to buy. She said that this was the first time in months, that she had enough food in her apartment to last until the next monthly check arrived on the 2nd of the month.

I agree that we should feed our own citizens before we feed others. "Charity begins at home."
Portland resident

Dear Emily Chalmers and four co-workers,

Thank you for your informative article, "Misled on Bornson" in the February 24 *Oregonian*.

I am not well, I am not young, and I am not on Welfare. But, I feel better for having read your letter to the editor! Keep up your good work, too few people seem to bother nowadays.

Chehalis, Washington resident

Vol. 4, 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 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.

Project Director Don Patch
Editor Judy Schilling
Staff Bud Schmidt, Sue Watson
Contributors. Glenn Simmons, Emily Chalmers
Multnomah County Legal Aid ("Una Guia de Beneficios"), Lina Garcia Seabold
Translators. . . Sandy Sanderson, Herman Hobi
Elizabeth Linder
Photographers. . . Robb Sansum, Tribune Staff
Typesetting Tribune Staff

Oregon State Chicano Concilio-

Striving For Unity



*"Christians by the grace of God;
Gentlemen thanks to our Spanish descent;
Noble lords from our Indian ancestry;
And Americans by destiny thus,
We are the Chicanos"*

The Oregon State Chicano Concilio was established in the late 1960's as a coalition of the various Chicano-oriented organizations throughout the state.

Frustration, the feeling of powerlessness, and the inequities of existence gave birth to the Concilio and have continued to give them a reason to exist.

As Arturo Cortez, presiding Chairperson at the February 27th meeting put it, "The Concilio is the spearhead of the Chicano movement in Oregon." Though some choose to call the Concilio a pressure group and rabblers, David Aguilar, Chairperson of the Concilio, prefers to have the Concilio known as "motivators."

Sr. Aguilar points out that the Concilio is a grassroots organization and that all monies come from within the community. Meetings are held approximately once a month and are held at the locations of various member organizations.

Upon visiting a meeting of the Concilio, one is probably most impressed with the large number of personal conflicts which arise. David Aguilar explains this as "building from within so that when we deal with the outside we are strong and unified."

There are some dissenting views to this belief. Arturo Cortez remarked that chairing a meeting of the Concilio is not at all like chairing at the meeting of any other organization. Cortez feels that better than 50 per cent of each meeting is taken up with

emotional, personal issues. "Emotions don't solve problems. The Concilio should be more business-like, then perhaps issues such as alcohol and drug abuse programs, voter registration, election year platform, economic development and bilingual education could be addressed" he says.

The issue of the needs and problems of the migrant and seasonal farmworker have of course occupied a large portion of the Concilio's energy. Cortez points out that the Federal Migrant Policy of late has suffered a great deal. There are still, however, many members of the Concilio with other needs and interests. Cortez recommends that a committee be formed to deal with the Federal Migrant Policy issue so that more needs can be aired at the Concilio, especially since the Concilio has the ability to mobilize efforts and through this ability many needs could be met.

When asked about the importance of political ambitions, Sr. Aguilar responded that power lies in money and politics and someday the Concilio hoped to have this type of clout, but for now "we must build - help ourselves and our people".

The Concilio is a good organization that has dedicated itself to responding to the needs of the Chicano community. They, like all organizations, need to look at their structure and needs of the members and further develop the program to suit the numerous and diverse interests and concerns of the Chicano community in Oregon.

"One of the most important things we must all learn to do", as Sr. Aguilar so aptly puts it, "is to respect each other's differences, especially cultures and languages."

Sue Watson

«With liberty and justice for all?»

A Bicentennial Message

"The American Revolution - 200 Years of Political Reform" was the topic for an all-day conference at Hillsboro Senior High February 13.

Elected officials and community members spoke to students throughout the day on topics related to government and history, a play was presented, and a mock trial held.

Lina García Seabold, a Youth Counsellor for CETA's Youth Program, was invited to speak. Her topic: "I, too, Am An American". Her reaction: "I felt it should have read 'You, too, Are An American'."

Representing the viewpoint of a Chicana in our society, Lina had much to say about the relevance and the irrelevance of being in that role. "Why have just one hour on the subject? That's my main complaint" she told *The Rural Tribune*. "How effective can one person be in an hour? How much can really be accomplished?"

Instead of offering one hour every two hundred years, Lina feels that more Chicano Studies Programs should be offered in Washington County's schools. She also feels that 1976 should be a celebration of our country's ethnic heritages.

In the following article, Lina describes the attempt made to establish the Bicentennial as a celebration of ethnic heritages, and why she feels it is important to promote "cultural pluralism" as one of the resources of our nation.

Last summer, it became all too apparent to a group of minorities that the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) considered the celebration of the nation's 200th birthday as a white activity stressing only the activities of Anglo Americans in the revolutionary enterprise of 1776. But, of course, that is an anglocentric view of what 1976 represents.

Much has happened in this country in the last 200 years. That is, Chicanos, Blacks, Native Americans and European Americans far outnumber those Americans whose ancestors came from England.

Not even the Irish, Scots and Welsh are anxious to celebrate 1976 as an Anglo festival. For the truth of the matter is, that even by 1776, the U.S. was already a country of ethnics (and minorities) - English, Germans, Dutch, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, French, Spanish, Blacks and a host of other peoples from elsewhere in the world.

And it was to this fact that ethnic minority participants planning the Bicentennial celebration

addressed the issue of helping plan 1976 as a year of ethnic celebration - a year commemorating and memorializing the contributions of all ethnic groups to the development of the U.S., and by this participation make 1976 a year of "Ethnic Heritages".

Unfortunately, those participants advocating "1976 - A Year of Ethnic Heritages", were outvoted and the Bicentennial celebration remains as it is today.

For this reason I feel it is important to try and communicate a different point of view.

There is a philosophical statement that has been around for a long, long time:

"Cada Cabeza Un Mundo"

"Each Head A World In Itself"

I truly believe in this statement, for each person in the universe has had a variety of individual experiences that make him/her unique. It is this complexity of thought, or pluralism, that has bred a complex people - the Chicano People.

This seemingly endless multiplicity represents many people. Equally often it represents all people. Complexity forbids us to give one label to us all - for how can I possibly speak for all Chicanos and say all Chicanos are this way or that? I can only speak for my experiences as an individual.

Yet certain parts of the Chicano experience are unique to our culture. These experiences should be seen as positive. And this is what ethnic minorities are struggling for today, in the never-ending issue of "cultural pluralism".

Cultural pluralism is a recognition and acceptance of all cultures as valuable. This concept is on the opposite end of the scale as from "melting pot theory". The melting pot theory implies that the United States is made up of many different kinds of people, all fitting into one mold - the American Way. In other words, the melting pot theory directly correlates to the assimilation process, where a person



Lina Garcia Seabold

loses all his/her natural heritage and cultural identity and becomes absorbed into a mono-cultural society "just like everyone else."

Acculturation, on the other hand, occurs when a person takes the best of both worlds, both cultures, and doesn't sacrifice any of his/her natural heritage or culture.

If the day should ever come when all these peoples are willingly subsumed under one label, when we align ourselves with strictly one philosophy ... on that day, finally, we will have become totally, and sadly assimilated. On that day, our historical alternatives and freedom of personal choice of lifestyle and our beautiful diversity will have become a thing of the past.

Lina García Seabold

Leap Year Conference Explores Federation

The weekend of February 27 through 29 (Bicentennial Leap Year Day) about 200 people gathered at Camp Collins on the Sandy River near Portland, Oregon. Called the Leap Year Conference of the Northwest Federation, the conference was coordinated by a coalition of groups representing some of the cooperative, collective and alternative work being done in the Eugene area.

Invitations were sent to over 400 groups and organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Representatives from these areas came to establish ways of aiding each other in

their struggle toward self-sufficiency outside the dominant capitalist consumption-oriented society.

Workshops were held during the three days to share common experiences and information, and through that sharing to give support to each other. The information exchanged was both practical (food co-op bookkeeping) and idealistic (what are the hopes of the Federation?)

The most important result of these meetings, I felt, was the attempt to equalize the decision-making process. It was an extremely optimistic happening that 200 people could meet in a non-

competitive way. It gave encouragement to thinking that an egalitarian society could really be possible; that people can overcome what is commonly called "personality differences" that allows one person to dominate another; that decisions can be made with equal input from those involved. This was not an easy thing to do. For most of us, nothing in our backgrounds prepares us for real equality in relating to each other.

The meetings at this conference almost always opened with a discussion of "process". How were the meetings, discussions and decisions to be equalized? The equalization of the process was as important as the results of the discussions.

The many points of common ground within these 200 people worked to their advantage in attempting this equalization. Ninety per cent of those attending were under forty, white and well-educated. Because of the systematic advantages experienced, the group is an anglo elitist group. No one else has had the opportunity for almost unlimited economic position in the world economic system. No one else has had the opportunity to use all of modern technology for personal, familial and collective benefit. However, this is not an exclusive policy. It can be all inclusive. But the decision is personal. Each individual must choose to equalize their relationships. Each must choose to not have power and dominance over others, nor allow themselves to be dominated.

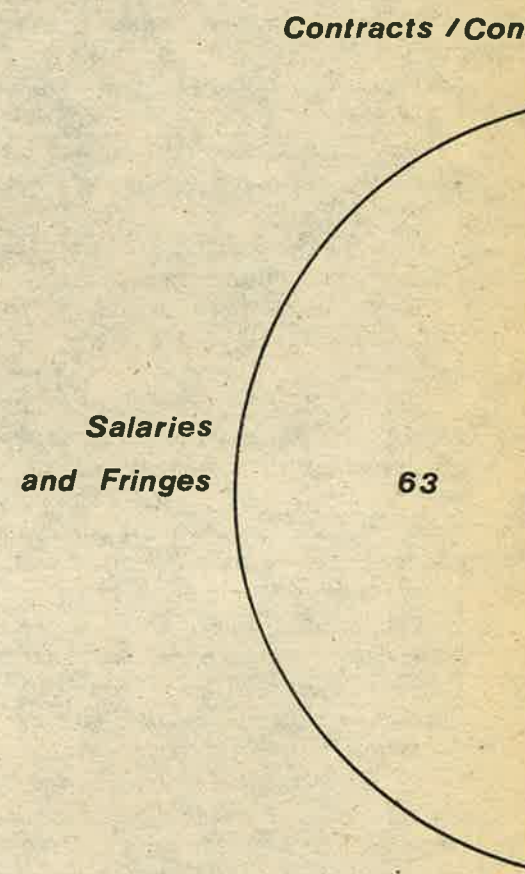
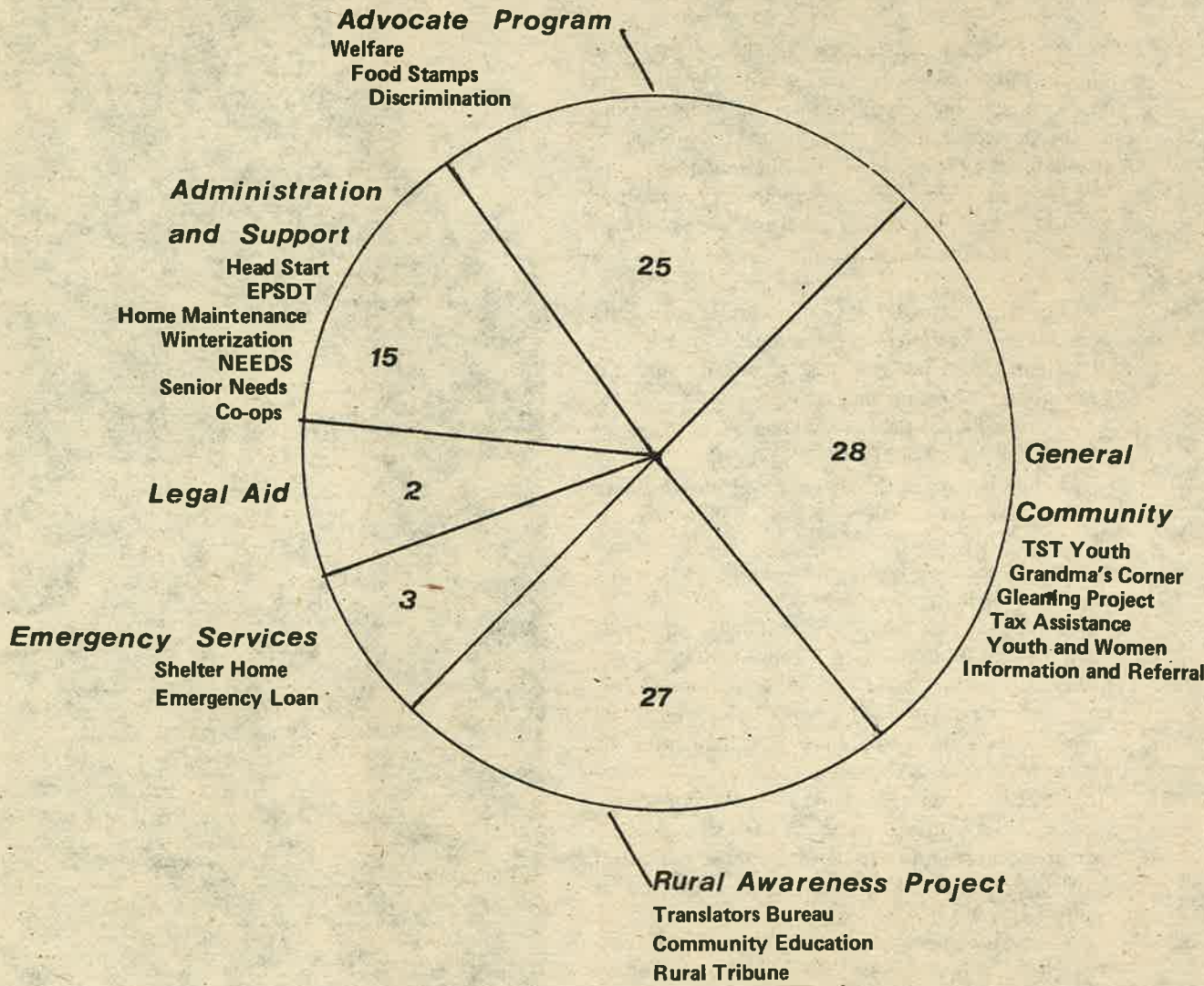
The contacts made at the Leap Year Conference are leading to formation of trade and communication networks in the Northwest Region. Future conferences and meetings for local areas were discussed. For northwestern Oregon a volunteer committee is coordinating a one day meeting in Portland on April 11.

Bud Schmidt



SPENDING BY PROGRAM

SPENDING



SPENDING BY COST CATEGORY: funds are spent. This includes all the things necessary to keep them operating within the satellite funds budget.

SPENDING BY PROGRAM: This graph divides WCCAO's versatile funds (\$142,000) into percentages, by program. Each part of the "pie" represents the percentage spent from versatile funds on each program. Listed under the program titles are some activities and projects the money pays for.

Next Year's Problems

Several questions face Community Action as we consider developing the program for the coming year (September 1, 1976 thru August 31, 1977). Inflation has hit the agency as much as it has hit each of your homes. Consequently our commitments to staff and program needs are in jeopardy. Scheduled salary increases, another building for the Shelter Home project, Self Help, the Emergency Loan Fund, and other WCCAO projects will be subject to budget cuts.

The current budget is labor intensive. This means that most of our money goes for salaries, fringe benefits and mileage. Most of the rest of the budget goes to support these individuals do their work: telephones, training, and office space costs to name a few.

Some money goes to the programs themselves, although minimal because resource mobilization has been a prime focus. When a budget of this type becomes over-spent, making cuts necessary, it usually means reduced service or the elimination of a staff position.

I sincerely hope those of you in the community interested in the programs this agency has been developing and supporting will take the time to come to the Monday evening meeting, April 5, to share in this very necessary dialogue.

At that time we will present a brief program to explain what we are doing now. Then we will ask you to tell us what you would like us to do, to continue doing and/or to stop doing.

CETA

CETA I and VI has been a source of people power for this agency. Placement of CETA I trainees has provided several persons training, in carpentry, through Home Maintenance and Winterization projects; reception and typing at the front desk; child development through Head Start; and occasional short term placements in other areas. The program has aided WCCAO as well as the individuals in it. Although CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) is not accepting additional enrollees at this time, the close association between CETA and WCCAO should continue.

CETA VI has been basically an employment program. IF it is extended with a "Grandfather Clause", all persons and current positions would be extended for that length of time. Such an extension would, of course, help WCCAO, Legal Services, and many other Washington County agencies, cities and the County Government.

The Daniels Bill (HR11453) currently in the news would provide the extension with the grandfather clause plus new money for funding labor intensive projects (rather than single job descriptions). The talk around is that President Ford would veto this bill as soon as , and if, the Senate passes it (it has already passed the House).

Another alternative being considered is increasing the funds in CETA II to pick up CETA VI people for a year for a phase out of current enrollees. If the funding is then again extended, eligible people would be the more economically disadvantaged (Locally we are considering this possibility anyway).

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid is scheduled to be picked up by the National Legal Services Corporation on April 1, 1976. By direction of our National CSA Director, Bert Gallegos, our funds (called section 221 local initiative) can be used for Legal Services until March 31. There is the implication that we cannot give Legal Aid money after that date.

The current projection, if CETA VI is continued, looks as if Legal Aid will be around for another year. What we will have to work towards is the \$50,000 minimum funding of local programs by the National Legal Services Corporation. The Oregon Legal Services Corporation will be the funding conduit for the Washington County office, at a projected initial level of \$8,000.

Claudia Johnston



Claudia Johnston, Executive Director, WCCAO

Refunding

PUBLIC MEETING

HILLSBORO CITY HALL
205 S. 2nd.
MONDAY, APRIL 5, 7:30 P.M.

Communication between WCCAO and the community is of utmost importance. The Public meeting scheduled April 5th is for all Washington County residents interested in talking with board members and staff about current and future programs. Any changes or additions to programming will be the topic of discussion at this meeting, so be sure and bring your ideas and friends with you.

BOARD MEETING

HILLSBORO CITY HALL
205 S. 2nd.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 5:30 P.M.

This meeting time is scheduled for board members and residents to look at and discuss the first draft of the annual program. You are invited to follow along with the board during staffs presentation.

Questions you might have concerning any of the programs presented that night will be welcomed.

WHAT W

Over the years WCCAO has had a commitment to be responsible to the Washington County low-income and minority communities needs. This has led to programs as Hope Co-op and Milk and Honey Food Co-op (formerly V.S.I.) which are now self-supporting.

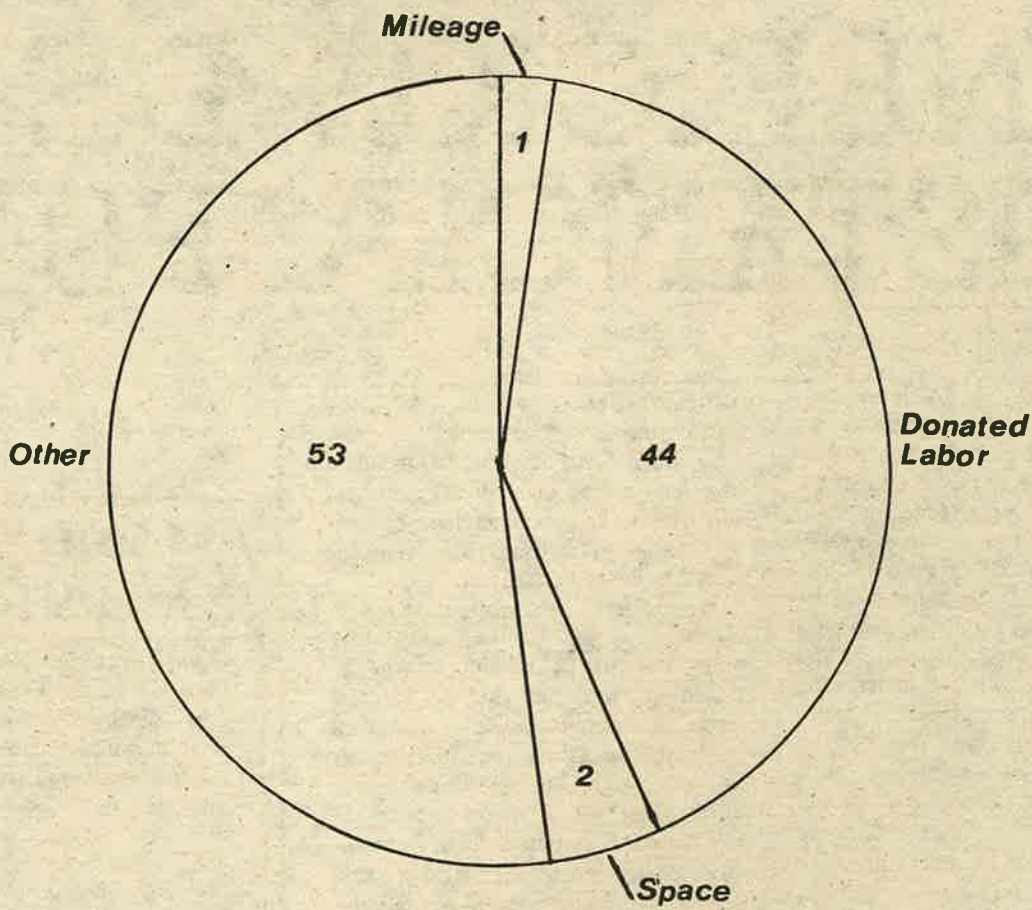
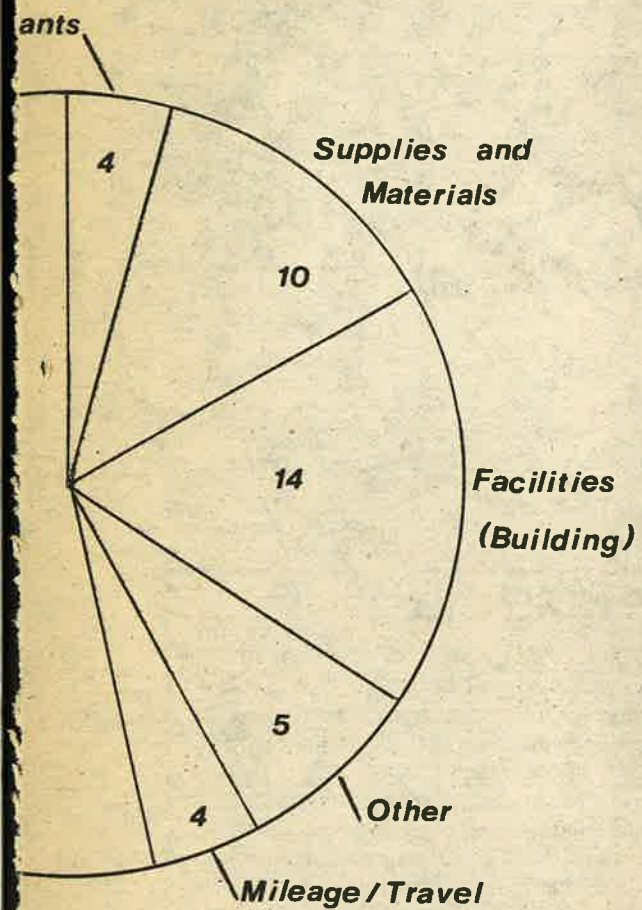
The Advocate Program provides low-income residents of Washington County with help in the areas of Welfare, Food Stamps and discrimination. Staff assigned to the Advocate Program provide services ranging from information and referral to interceding on behalf of the client and his or her need for assistance.

The Rural Awareness Project programs include Translator's Bureau, Community Education and Rural Tribune. RAP is designed to collect and disseminate information of interest to low-income and Spanish speaking persons. The program also serves as a source for members of the community who would

COST CATEGORY

LOCAL MATCHING

RESOURCES



This graph defines, in percentages, how versatile programs in the Spending by Program graph, and those... It is a general, overall view of the total CSA ver-

LOCAL MATCHING RESOURCES: As a condition to receiving CSA funds, WCCAO must match 25 percent (\$47,333) of its total versatile budget, in the form of in-kind. The above graph describes, in percentages, the amounts of donated services, money, space, labor, etc. (called in-kind), that WCCAO uses to full-fill this CSA requirement.

Process

INFORMAL REVIEW

28505 N.W. Evergreen
HILLSBORO
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 7:30 P.M.

At this meeting board and staff will informally review the progress of program development for the coming year. This is to insure that all comments and other input from interested persons has been considered, and that the program development is proceeding properly. No decisions will be made at this meeting.

FINAL REVIEW AND VOTE

HILLSBORO CITY HALL
205 S. 2nd.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 5:30 P.M.

The WCCAO Board of Directors will make their finale decisions at this meeting. They will take into account staff recommendations and any other testimony presented.

However please remember by this time the annual work program will have been reviewed at least twice with community, staff, and board input. If you wish to have an affect upon the planning process your best bet would be to attend each and every one of the above meetings with your ideas and supporters for those ideas.

WCCAO Board Members

LOW-INCOME SECTOR

Gleaning Project
Betty David
65 N.W. Henry Dr.
Beaverton, Or. 97005

Centro Cultural
Lionel Lucero
1101 Adair St.
Cornelius, Or. 97113

EFNEP
Harriet Clingman
105 N. First St.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Head Start
Carl Higgins
205 E. Main- Suite 5
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

ORO
Louis Ramirez
529 S.W. 10th.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

T-S-T Youth Group
Lee Bones
8015 S.W. Wilsonville Rd.
Wilsonville, Or. 97070

West Tuality Day Care
Ruth Berger
2221 19th. Av.
Forest Grove, Or. 97116

PUBLIC SECTOR

Mayor Miller Duris
205 S. Second Av.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Commissioner Allan Patterson
150 N. First St.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Jack Nelson
12810 S.W. 20th. St.
Beaverton, Or. 97005

Ora Faye Thogerson
2617 13th. Av.
Forest Grove, Or. 97116

State Representative Pat Whiting
8122 S.W. Spruce Street
Tigard, Or. 97223

Mayor Wilbur Bishop
10590 S.W. Cook Lane
Tigard, Or. 97225

Mayor Ralph Brown
686 S. 12th
Cornelius, Or. 97113

PRIVATE SECTOR

Lupe Bustos
P.O. Box 61
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Arturo Cortez
33580 S.W. TV Hwy.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Ann Donaca
950 N.W. Jackson
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Joe Garcia
172 S. First St.
Hillsboro, Or. 97123

Thaxter Goodell
11080 S.W. Lynnvale Drive
Portland, Or. 97225

Emily Knupp
21225 S.W. TV Hwy.
Aloha, Or. 97005

Jack Wills
1008 S.W. 6th Av. Suite 350
Portland, Or. 97205

ARE DOING

to learn how media works and facilitating accessibility to the media.

WCCAO also serves as administrator and fiscal agent for Head Start, EPSDT, Home Maintenance, Winterization, NEEDS, Senior Needs, and CPL. Support includes bookeeping, space, consultation, office supplies, and phones.

As part of its ongoing commitment to the community, WCCAO continues to give support and assistance to TST Youth, Gramma's Corner, Youth and Women, Information and Referral, the Tax Assistance Program, Legal Aid and the Gleaning Project.

Emergency Services include providing and staffing a Shelter House, administering the Emergency Loan Fund, and helping people to connect with available Community resources.



Emily Lynn Knupp, Chairperson, WCCAO Board

Pasando por el laberinto: UNA GUIA A LOS BENEFICIOS DE ASISTENCIA PUBLICA



MEDICARE

¿Quién es elegible? 1) Cualquier persona que tiene 65 años o más es elegible. Si usted tiene 65 años y pide beneficios del Seguro Social se registra su aplicación para Medicare automáticamente. 2) Las personas incapacitadas con menos de 65 años son elegibles si han recibido beneficios del Seguro Social para incapacidad para dos años consecutivos o más. 3) Las personas aseguradas por el sistema del Seguro Social que necesitan el tratamiento de una máquina que hace el trabajo de los riñones defectivos o que necesitan el transplante de un riñón son elegibles. También la esposa o los niños de una persona asegurada pueden ser elegibles.

¿Dónde puede pedir estos beneficios? Usted puede registrarse para Medicare en cualquier oficina del Seguro Social. Hay una lista en la sección de SSI.

¿Qué debe traer a la oficina? Usted debe traer su tarjeta del Seguro Social, pruebas de su edad y una copia de la póliza de cualquier otro seguro médico que tenga.

¿Qué puede recibir? Medicare es un programa de seguro médico que le costará \$7.50 por mes. Medicare paga parte pero no todo de sus gastos médicos y para hospitalización. Paga 80

per cent, es decir \$4 de cada \$5 de los gastos médicos "razonables", menos los primeros \$50 de cada año calendario. Los "gastos razonables" se determinan por una compañía de seguros que tiene un contrato con Medicare para administrar el programa.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión de Medicare? Si usted no está de acuerdo con la decisión de una compañía de seguros, tiene el derecho de pedir que otra compañía reexamine su situación. Es necesario pedir una revista de su situación dentro de seis meses después de la fecha de la noticia de la decisión original. Debe enviar su petición a la oficina del Seguro Social o a la compañía de seguros. La petición debe explicar por qué usted no está satisfecho con la decisión e incluir cualquier información adicional tocante a la situación. Si usted sigue insatisfecho con la nueva decisión y es una cuestión de \$100 o más, tiene el derecho de pedir una audiencia, una conferencia informal. Es necesario presentar una petición para una conferencia en forma escrita a la oficina del Seguro Social o a su compañía de seguros dentro de seis meses después de la noticia de la segunda decisión.

MEDICAID

¿Quién es elegible? Son elegibles los residentes de Oregon que: 1) reciben OSIP, Welfare (asistencia pública) o SSI; 2) son elegibles para recibir la asistencia pública pero no quieren aceptarla; 3) son los esposos de los que reciben SSI o asistencia pública o que contribuyen al ingreso de esas personas; o 4) son los hijos menores de cualquier persona elegible.

¿Dónde puede pedir la asistencia de Medicaid? Váyase a la oficina de Welfare según la lista en la sección de la ADC.

¿Qué debe traer a la oficina? Usted debe traer su número del Seguro Social y cualquier información tocante a sus ingresos o a los beneficios que recibe, tocante a su cuenta de ahorro, al seguro de vida o seguro médico y a

cualquier propiedad que usted haya vendido en los últimos tres años.

¿Qué puede recibir? Usted recibe una tarjeta médica que le permite recibir servicios y tratamiento de ciertos médicos y hospitales en la comunidad. Los servicios que ofrecen el programa incluyen exámenes y diagnosis de niños que tienen menos de 21 años (Medicheck), planeamiento familiar, hospitalización, pruebas en un laboratorio y servicios de médicos y ópticos (los que fabrican o venden lentes). A veces se incluyen también los servicios de dentistas, psiquiatras o quiroprácticos.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión? Tiene los mismos derechos discutidos en la sección de la ADC.

EL SEGURO SOCIAL

¿Quién es elegible? El Seguro Social es un programa de beneficios mensuales que se determinan por el tiempo que una persona ha trabajado. Las personas elegibles incluyen: los trabajadores retirados que tienen 62 años o más y sus dependientes, los trabajadores incapacitados que tienen menos de 65 años y sus dependientes, los dependientes sobrevivientes que tienen menos de 18 años o los que tienen menos de 21 y son estudiantes (y el padre o la madre sobreviviente de estos dependientes mientras que existan dichas condiciones), o una viuda(o) de cualquier edad que cuida a un niño que tiene menos de 18 años.

¿Adónde puede ir para pedir estos beneficios? Váyase a las oficinas del Seguro Social según la lista en la sección de SSI.

¿Qué debe traer a la oficina? Traiga su certificado de nacimiento y su tarjeta del Seguro Social. También traiga la certificación de sumatrimonio si quiere pedir beneficios para su es-

posa(o) y los certificados de nacimiento de sus niños si ellos pueden recibir beneficios.

¿Qué puede recibir? La cantidad exacta de beneficios que usted puede recibir depende de la cantidad de crédito para trabajo que tiene. El crédito se determina por su edad y el tiempo que usted ha trabajado. Para cada tres meses consecutivos (llamado un cuarto calendario) durante el cual usted ganaba más de \$50 puede recibir tres meses (un cuarto) de beneficios. Si usted trabaja por cuenta propia, recibe cuatro cuartos (un año calendario) de crédito por cada año durante el cual su ganancia neta fue \$400 o más. La cantidad de su cheque mensual depende de sus ganancias promedio anuales. Mientras que usted trabaja, un porcentaje de sus ganancias se reservan por El Seguro Social.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión? Tiene los mismos derechos discutidos en la sección de SSI.

ASISTENCIA

A LOS NIÑOS DEPENDIENTES

¿Quién es elegible? Se provee la ADC a los niños que son pobres y que no reciben bastante apoyo financiero de sus padres porque uno o ambos de sus padres están muertos, incapacitados, ausentes de la casa o porque el padre no tiene trabajo o trabaja menos de 100 horas por mes. Hay máximos de ingresos mensuales permitidos que dependen del número de personas en la familia. La señora de la casa puede trabajar y todavía recibir dinero de la ADC si gana menos del máximo permitido.

Para estar elegible para la ADC, la persona que pide la asistencia tiene que cooperar con los oficiales en identificar y localizar al padre (o la madre) ausente. Si niega cooperar se terminarán los beneficios. El niño todavía puede recibir la asistencia pero se mandan los pagos no a los padres sino a otra persona.

¿Dónde puede pedir la asistencia para niños? Llame a la oficina de asistencia pública (Welfare) -560 S. Third, Hillsboro, 648-0711.

¿Qué tiene que traer a la cita? Debe traer pruebas de la edad de cada niño (certificados de nacimiento) y cualquier otra cosa que tiene algo de ver con su situación financiera como recibos de la renta; cuentas para la electricidad, el teléfono y la calefacción; libros de su cuenta de ahorro o de cheques y cualquier otra verificación de sus ingresos y recursos.

¿Qué puede recibir? Usted recibirá una cantidad especificada de dinero que paga por la casa, la comida y otras necesidades diarias. Además recibirá una tarjeta para servicios médicos para cada persona de la familia incluida en el beneficio mensual. (Véase la sección tocante a la asistencia médica.) También será automáticamente elegible para las estampillas para comida y puede comprarlas con el dinero que recibe de la ADC. En algunos casos especiales se provee más dinero para dietas específicas autorizadas por un médico, ropa para la escuela y varias otras necesidades especiales.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión de los oficiales de la ADC? Si la oficina decide que usted no es elegible para la ADC y usted cree que sí lo es o si usted no está de acuerdo con cualquier otra acción de la oficina, tiene el derecho de pedir una audiencia ("hearing"). Una audiencia es una conferencia informal en que se examina su situación de nuevo. Usted debe recibir una noticia escrita 10 días antes de cualquier cambio en la cantidad de dinero que recibe.

Usted tiene que mandar una petición escrita para una conferencia a la oficina de Welfare dentro de 30 días después de recibir la noticia de la oficina. Si usted pide una audiencia dentro de 10 días después de la fecha de la noticia, sigue recibiendo sus beneficios hasta la fecha de la conferencia.

INGRESO PARA SEGURIDAD ADICIONAL

¿Quién es elegible? Usted tiene que tener 65 años o más o estar ciego o incapacitado e incapaz de trabajar. Tiene que tener prueba médica que sí está incapacitado y demostrar que se cree que la incapacidad durará a lo menos 12 meses o que resultará en la muerte.

¿Dónde puede pedir SSI? 10700 S.W. Beaverton Hillsdale Highway, Beaverton. Teléfono 643-9617.

¿Qué debe traer a la cita? Traiga pruebas de: ciudadanía o residencia, su edad, ingresos y recursos, su estado civil, alojamiento, ceguedad o incapacidad. Si usted no tiene esta información la oficina tiene la responsabilidad de ayudarle en obtenerla, incluso la responsabilidad de pagar para un examen médico si sea necesario. Cuando usted va al médico tráigale la "Lista de incapacidades" que se provee por la oficina del Seguro Social. Explique al médico que él debe describir su condición según el vocabulario de la lista.

¿Qué puede recibir? Si usted es una persona soltera recibirá \$157.70 por mes. Un matrimonio elegible recibirá \$236.00 por mes. Si usted recibe algún ingreso no ganado (es decir por lo cual usted no trabaja), se reducen los \$157.70 por la cantidad del ingreso menos los primeros \$20. (Por ejemplo, si usted recibe un ingreso no ganado de \$50, se reduce la cantidad de su bene-

ficio por \$30.) Si usted trabaja, se permiten algunas deducciones para los gastos del trabajo. También se permiten deducciones de los ingresos ganados o no ganados para el sostenimiento de niños, los impuestos y algunos otros gastos.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión? Si usted no está de acuerdo con una decisión tocante a su petición para SSI, la primera acción a que tiene derecho es una "consideración de nuevo." Es necesario pedir una consideración de nuevo dentro de 30 días después de la fecha de la noticia de la decisión con la cual no está de acuerdo. Este procedimiento le permite presentar una defensa y justificación de su posición en forma escrita. En los casos de incapacidad se hace la decisión tocante a la consideración de nuevo en Baltimore, Maryland. Si usted no está satisfecho con la decisión que resulta, puede pedir una audiencia (una conferencia informal) con una persona imparcial que reexaminará su caso. Es necesario pedir esta conferencia dentro de 30 días después de la fecha de la decisión de la consideración de nuevo. Se tiene que hacer la decisión dentro de 90 días después de la conferencia pero a veces es necesario esperar varios meses para la conferencia.

LAS ESTAMPILLAS PARA COMIDA

¿Quién es elegible? Las familias que tienen ingresos bastante bajos pueden obtener estampillas para comida. "Una familia" quiere decir un grupo de personas que compran y cocinan su comida juntas. Un individuo solo se considera una familia si compra y guarda su comida separadamente aunque vive con otros.

Se determina el ingreso mensual por calcular el total de los ingresos de la familia y sustraer varios gastos específicos - pagos para la educación, gastos médicos, pagos para mantener a un hijo fuera de la casa, gastos para el cuidado de los niños y un porcentaje de los gastos para la renta, la electricidad y la calefacción de la casa y el teléfono. Se le permite a usted varios recursos específicos, es decir varias cosas que usted posee o una cantidad de dinero que tiene en el banco. Una familia puede tener hasta \$1500 en recursos (\$3000 si hay dos personas o más en la familia y uno de estos individuos tiene más de 60 años). Un coche, su casa, el seguro de vida y varios otros recursos no se incluyen en el límite de \$1500.

¿Adónde puede ir para pedir estampillas para comida? Llame a la oficina para hacer una cita. Es posible que usted tendrá que esperar más que una semana para la cita. Si usted necesita estampillas inmediatamente puede ir a la oficina muy temprano por la mañana. Probablemente puede obtener una cita ese mismo día, pero tendrá que esperar mucho tiempo. Si usted puede verificar toda la información necesaria, probablemente puede recibir sus estampillas ese mismo día. Si no, la oficina tiene que determinar si usted sea elegible o no dentro de 30 días después de la fecha de su cita. Llame o visite la oficina de estampillas, 560 S. Third, Hillsboro, 648-0711, lunes - viernes.

¿Qué tiene que traer a la cita para verificación? Usted debe traer su identificación personal; su número del Seguro Social; la parte de su cheque de salario que explica lo que gana; el libro de su cuenta de ahorros o de cheques en el banco; pruebas de sus gastos médicos, de sus gastos para la educación o para el cuidado de sus niños mientras que usted trabaja. También, usted debe pensar en el nombre de una persona que la oficina de estampillas puede llamar por teléfono para verificar la dirección de su casa.

¿Qué puede recibir? Las estampillas para comida son tarjetas que usted puede usar para comprar comida. Cada mes una persona puede recibir \$50 en estampillas, dos personas pueden recibir \$92. Lo que usted tiene que pagar para las estampillas depende de su ingreso mensual. Por ejemplo, una persona pueda pagar entre \$0 y \$40 para estampillas que valen \$50. Cuando ya las tiene, puede comprar cualquier comida que quiere con las estampillas.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con la decisión tocante a su elegibilidad? Si la oficina decide que usted no es elegible para recibir estampillas y usted cree que sí lo es o si usted no está de acuerdo con cualquier otra acción de la oficina, tiene el derecho de pedir una audiencia ("hearing"). Una audiencia es una conferencia informal en que se examina su situación de nuevo. Mande su petición para una audiencia a la oficina de estampillas dentro de 30 días después de la fecha de la noticia escrita de la acción o decisión. Sin embargo, si la oficina ha decidido que usted no es elegible para estampillas, no puede recibirlas hasta que se determine por la conferencia que sí es elegible. Si se establece su elegibilidad en la conferencia usted recibirá pagos de estampillas retroactivos.

COMPENSACION PARA TRABAJADORES

¿Quién es elegible? Con muy pocas excepciones, todos los empleadores dentro del Estado de Oregon tienen que asegurar a sus empleados contra accidentes en el trabajo con el Fondo del Estado de Seguros Para Accidentes (State Accident Insurance Fund o S.A.I.F.) o con una compañía de seguros privada. Si usted sufre heridas a causa de un accidente en el trabajo es elegible para beneficios. La familia de un trabajador que se murió a causa de un accidente en el trabajo también es elegible.

¿Dónde puede pedir estos beneficios? Avise a su empleador dentro de 30 días después de la fecha del accidente. El empleador tiene que notificar al S.A.I.F. o a la compañía de seguros dentro de cinco días después de la fecha en que recibió su noticia. Usted y su empleador tienen que presentar la demanda para beneficios en una forma preparada. Probablemente se necesita verificación médica. En caso de la muerte de un trabajador, un miembro de la familia debe presentar la demanda para beneficios.

¿Qué puede recibir? En el caso de la muerte del trabajador: la esposa(o) recibe un beneficio mensual de 4.35 por 50 percent del sueldo semanal promedio del trabajador hasta que se case otra vez, más \$100 cada mes para los

primeros dos niños y \$50 cada mes para cada otro niño de la familia hasta que los niños tengan 18 años.

En el caso de la incapacidad total del trabajador (como la pérdida de ambas piernas o la vista o en el caso del parálisis), el trabajador recibe 66-2/3 per cent del sueldo que ganaba con un mínimo de \$50 cada semana. En el caso de una incapacidad parcial y temporal (como una pierna herida) el trabajador recibe 66-2/3 per cent del sueldo que ganaba hasta un máximo de dos años. Si la incapacidad parcial es permanente (por ejemplo, si se quitó un dedo), el trabajador recibe un solo pago cuya cantidad depende del daño sufrido.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión tocante a sus beneficios? El S.A.I.F. tiene que hacer una decisión tocante a su caso dentro de 60 días después de la fecha en que se presentó su demanda para beneficios. Usted puede disputar esta determinación dentro de 60 días después de la fecha de la decisión. Hay provisiones en la ley para el pago de los gastos de un abogado y por eso usted debe buscar la asistencia de un abogado. Usted puede llamar al Legal Aid si no tiene otros recursos. El número de teléfono es 648-7163.

LOS VETERANOS PARA BENEFICIOS

¿Quién es elegible? Los que reciben SSI son elegibles automáticamente. También las personas que están incapacitadas, ciegas o tiene más de 65 años de edad y que tiene un ingreso un poco más que los máximos permitidos por el programa de SSI puedan ser elegibles.

¿Dónde puede pedir esta asistencia? Puede pedir este tipo de asistencia en cualquier oficina de Welfare. Véase la lista en la sección de la ADC para la oficina más cerca a su casa.

¿Qué debe traer a la cita? Usted debe traer pruebas de su elegibilidad para SSI como un cheque o una carta de SSI o pruebas de sus recursos e ingresos como el libro de una cuenta bancaria.

¿Qué puede recibir? OSIP es un pago que provee el estado además del ingreso proveído por el programa SSI del gobierno federal para darle un poco más dinero. Además, usted recibirá una tarjeta para la asistencia médica (véase abajo) y pueda recibir asistencia para necesidades especiales, como dietas específicas, una criada para la casa, reparaciones mayores de la casa, comida para un perro entrenado para guiar a los ciegos o su comida y alojamiento en una casa que ofrece cuidado constante.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión? Tiene los mismos derechos discutidos en la sección de la ADC.

EL PROGRAMA DE INGRESO ADICIONAL DEL ESTADO DE OREGON

¿Quién es elegible? Los veteranos de las fuerzas armadas de los Estados Unidos y algunos sobrevivientes y dependientes pueden ser elegibles para beneficios financieros y médicos. El veterano casi siempre necesita un "descargo general" o un "descargo honorable." Algunas personas con "descargos menos que honorables" pueden recibir beneficios para educación y tal vez otros beneficios también. Algunos programas son designados especialmente para veteranos de guerras especificadas o dependen de la duración de servicio militar.

¿Dónde puede pedir estos beneficios? Póngase en contacto con la oficina de la Administración de Servicios para Veteranos localizada en Hillsboro, 150 N. 1st, número de teléfono 648-8691.

¿Qué debe traer a la oficina? Traiga una copia de sus papeles de separación del servicio militar (su descargo). Si usted pide beneficios para su esposa(o) o niños, traiga también su certificación de matrimonio o divorcio y los certificados de nacimiento de sus niños.

¿Qué puede recibir? Hay muchas clases de beneficios: los beneficios

para veteranos incapacitados y sus dependientes y esposas(os); los beneficios para la educación de veteranos y sus esposas, viudas y niños; préstamos para comprar casas, fincas o negocios; y servicios médicos en un hospital para veteranos.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión tocante a su servicio o sus beneficios militares? Los descargos o separaciones "menos que honorables" pueden ser mejorados por medio de un reexamen de su caso por el Tribunal de Revista de Descargos (Discharge Review Board) o el Tribunal de Corrección de Registros Militares (Board of Correction of Military Records). Si todavía no está de acuerdo con la decisión tiene el derecho de pedir un reexamen por la Corte Federal del Distrito (Federal District Court). Para más información y asistencia, póngase en contacto con el Centro de Consejo para Problemas Militares de Portland (Portland Military and Veterans Counseling Center), Koinonia House, 633 S.W. Montgomery, Portland, número de teléfono 224-9307.

ASISTENCIA GENERAL

¿Quién es elegible? La Asistencia General es asistencia temporal proveída para las personas que no pueden trabajar. La incapacidad para el trabajo tiene que resultar de problemas físicos o mentales y durar 30 días o más. Las mujeres que tiene más de 50 años que pueden trabajar pero no pueden conseguir trabajo y las familias que necesitan ayuda a causa de una huelga también son elegibles. Por lo regular las personas que piden SSI (véase abajo) son elegibles para la asistencia general mientras que se determinen sus beneficios de SSI. Los que piden la AG no pueden tener recursos líquidos, es decir recursos que se pueden cambiar a dinero contante fácilmente como ahorros en el banco, valores o bonos. **¿Adónde puede ir para pedir la A.G.?** Váyase a la oficina de Welfare en la

lista en la sección de la ADC.

¿Qué debe traer a su cita? Usted debe traer pruebas de sus ingresos y gastos mensuales como se describen en la sección de la ADC, su identificación personal y una carta de su médico que describe su condición. Si no tiene una carta, la oficina de Welfare tiene que pagar para una consultación médica.

¿Qué puede recibir? Usted recibe una pequeña cantidad de dinero que sirve para pagar los gastos básicos como la renta y la comida. Además, recibe una tarjeta para servicios médicos y será elegible para estampillas para comida que puede comprar con el dinero que recibe.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión de Welfare? Tiene los mismos derechos discutidos en la sección de la ADC.

LOS BENEFICIOS DEL SEGURO PARA EL DESEMPLEO

¿Quién es elegible? Usted tiene que estar desempleado o semi-empleado (es decir que trabaja sólo parte del tiempo). Si usted trabaja parte del tiempo y gana menos cada semana que su beneficio usted es elegible. Para ser elegible usted tiene que estar físicamente capaz y tener ganas de trabajar.

También tiene que haber ganado \$700 o más de uno o más empleadores que pagaban las primas para su seguro de desempleo durante un año especificado que sirve como el período básico (base period). (Se determina su beneficio según la cantidad de dinero ganado durante este período básico). Durante el período básico usted tenía que haber ganado un promedio de \$20

cada semana para 18 semanas. Casi todos los empleadores que pagan más de \$225 en sueldos durante un período de tres meses tienen que pagar las primas para el seguro contra el desempleo para sus empleados.

¿Adónde puede ir para pedir beneficios? En el condado de Washington: 229 S. 1st, Hillsboro, número de teléfono 648-8911.

¿Qué debe traer a la oficina? La oficina necesita la siguiente información: la fecha de su último día de trabajo, el nombre y la dirección de su último empleador, una explicación de por qué usted no sigue trabajando y una lista de todos los lugares en que usted ha trabajado durante el año

pasado.

¿Qué puede recibir? Usted puede recibir beneficios entre \$24 y \$95 cada semana para un máximo de 65 semanas. Su beneficio semanal es 1.25 per cent de lo que usted ganaba durante el período básico. Una máquina en Salem automáticamente registra y guarda la información tocante a sus ganancias y las primas para el seguro contra el desempleo pagadas por sus empleadores durante el período básico. Probablemente tendrá que esperar tres o cuatro semanas antes de recibir su primer cheque.

Si el Departamento de Empleo decide que usted dejó su trabajo sin justificación o que fue despedido a

causa de su mal comportamiento en el trabajo, usted tendrá que esperar más tiempo, generalmente ocho semanas adicionales, antes del comienzo de sus beneficios.

¿Qué puede hacer si no está de acuerdo con una decisión tocante a sus beneficios? El Departamento de Empleo tiene que informarle de una decisión de reducir o no pagar sus beneficios en forma escrita. Usted tiene el derecho de disputar una decisión. Puede pedir una conferencia, un reexamen de su situación, en forma escrita dentro de 10 días después de la fecha de la noticia de la decisión. Envíe su petición a la oficina local del Departamento de Empleo.

SWAPS

I have baby boy Nubian goats that are wonderful pets or brush goats. Will trade for hay, grain or ?? Write Janet Halvorson, Rt. 3 Box 102, Hillsboro, 97123.

We would like to swap some tire chains, push lawn mowers, faucets or an old adding machine (works good) for some 6 inch stove pipe. Jeri or Sharon, 985-7202.

Regular size mattress and box springs, like new. Will trade for a cord and 1/2 of wood. Betty Grant, 647-2860.

Would like a woman to teach me guitar lessons in trade for a hand-crocheted afghan. Contact me, Alice Contreras, 622 S.E. Oak, Hillsboro. Stop by or drop a card.

Swap - electric range, needs cleaning, for old or unusual clock/watch or 12 gauge shotgun. Wm. S. Hundley, Rt. 2 Box 239-61, Cornelius, 97113, phone 648-7960.

Exchange seamstress services for piano lessons. Call Alita, 985-7271.

Swap my 1948 Ford 2 1/2 ton flatbed for a car of similar value. Write Max Stemple, Rt. 3, Box 320, Hillsboro.

I have 2 E78x14 tires on Chevy rims in good shape and a portable floor fan and want to trade for your children's coats and clothes. Clothes should be suitable for 9,11, and 13 year olds. Chester Lehman, 1240 SE Maple, Apt. 3, Hillsboro.

Will trade my tree pruning or pruning instruction for locker meat, VW engine, or ? Contact Bud Schmidt, Rt. 2, Box 351 A, Gaston.

What will you trade to finish my bathroom? Call Julie at 648-8386, evenings.

My rooster for your rabbit. Dee Elia, Rt. 2, Box 351 A, Gaston.

Will swap my exercise bicycle for your bookcase. Call Mary Lou 761-1468 evenings.

I will oil and clean your treadle sewing machine, and show you how, in exchange for old (pre-1960) fabrics, curtains, tableclothes, etc. that can be used for making clothes. Call Judy, 985-7229, evenings.

Mail or bring your SWAP to The Rural Tribune, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Ore. 97123.

PRINT YOUR SWAP AS YOU WISH IT TO APPEAR

SWAPS are a free service to the community. No item or service may be offered for sale, only for trade. We reserve the right to edit for style or content. Please fill out the information below for our files, and so that we may contact you if your SWAP needs to be clarified. This information will not be published. Sorry, we cannot accept unsigned SWAPS.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Phone _____

HOUSING MEETING

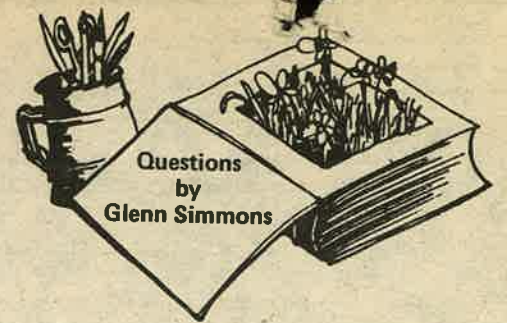
Housing is an issue which concerns all of us. Under state law, local cities and counties are required to provide for the housing needs of all their residents.

CRAG, the Columbia Region Association of Governments, is preparing a comprehensive plan for Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, which will include housing policies which will affect local plans.

CRAG's Housing Committee needs to know the housing problems and concerns of the residents of the CRAG region. The Committee is interested in hearing about problems, such as housing discrimination, run-down housing, lack of available housing, problems with government programs and other concerns.

The CRAG Housing Committee will be holding a meeting to hear your comments on Wednesday, April 21, at 7 p.m. at Centro Cultural, 110 Adair Street in Cornelius. Your statements will influence the development of CRAG's Housing Plan. You are welcome to speak in either Spanish or English.

For more information, feel free to contact Elly Adelman of the CRAG staff at 221-1646.



Now that spring has sprung, the primaries are appearing and disappearing, and planting time is near, the question is always before us. What will we plant, who will we vote for, what will the year bring us - in the way of weather, a lessening of inflation or increase, or just plain whatever - should make no difference. For in the long run, we will bet we will survive, won't you?

This year, one of the greatest inflation fighters of all time will be that of planting a good large garden. Large enough to feed your family, help some of your friends and relatives, and just plain give some of it away, for in the giving it makes you feel better that you have helped some of your fellow people. For in the long run, the idea of giving brings back tenfold in peace of mind. Satisfaction of having helped someone makes you healthier and happier, and a much better person.

If your space is small, don't worry. It is surprising what you can grow in a small area.

Start a compost pile, early. Use all those large maple leaves that are left over, grass clippings, soil at hand, a small sprinkling of manure, bone meal or blood meal, ashes, break up some of that old fertilizer left over from last year in the garage or barn, sprinkle it in as you build your pile of wonderful plant food for the coming year. After the pile is built, take a fork and turn it over every 5 or 6 days, for in turning you are mixing it and hastening the action of the bacteria at work making plant food for you.

The next move is to get on the ground as soon as the ground can be worked and work, work, and work it. Make the soil loose and friable. In other words, work it into tiny small pieces, so your tilth is good. Work in the compost.

Select good seed of the varieties you prefer for flavor and hardiness. Plan your garden, keeping in mind those long months ahead during the winter when these things grown this summer will be much more appreciated. Spuds for winter, squash for baking and pies, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas, turnips, all kinds of greens, fall and winter radishes, green onions the year around, and the many jars of canned fruit, vegetables and meat for the winter table. In doing this you are fighting inflation, the exercise is making you healthier, you are a credit to the area where you live.

If you are not knowledgeable in doing this, sign up for a class with Portland Community College, Homesteading for Survival and I'll teach you the way.

We only wish we could write a column every day, on what to do, the varieties to plant, how to care for them, harvest them, dry, process, can and freeze them for future use.

Who knows, perhaps some day we will do this.

Then when you have this bountiful supply of food in the larder, you will have peace of mind, you will be able to think more clearly and perhaps have only one regret. That of not being able to get the proper kind of seed, so we could grow our leadership in the way of presidents, congressmen, representatives, governors, mayors and others that were of that certain variety that grew close to the people, represented the people, were of the people, and grew as the saying is, From the Ground Up.

We have much to be thankful for this year, living in the greatest nation on this planet. A multitude of wonderful friends. Opportunities numbering in the millions for those interested.

We sincerely wish all this for all you-readers and to those of you who have not read. May the most you wish for, be the least you get.

Glenn Simmons

Directorio de Artistas Chicanas

Pedro Rodriguez, del programa de estudios Chicanos de Washington State University, esta haciendo un directorio de las artistas Chicanas y los historiadores del arte Chicano.

Dijo Rodriguez, "Que remos incluir todas las artistas Chicanas que se identifican como Chicanos y quienes trabajan en algo relatado en ser Chicano."

Para más información o para obtener copias de su cuestionario del directorio, contacte con Rodriguez en WSU Chicano Studies, Pullman, Washington, 99163. Su número de teléfono es (509) 335-8656.

Pedro Rodriguez, Washington State University Chicano Studies, is compiling a directory of Chicano artists and art historians. Said Rodriguez, "All Mexican American artists who identify themselves as Chicanos and whose work is in some way related to being Chicano will be included," in the non-profit directory.

For more information, or to obtain copies of his directory questionnaire, contact Rodriguez, WSU Chicano Studies, Pullman, Washington, 99163. His phone is (509) 335-8656.

Concurso De Poecia

Atención! Enrique Mendez Flores y Maria de Jesus, del programa radial matutino dominical, "La Voz de la Comunidad" que se trasmite a travez del 1360 de su radio en la K.U.I.K. de Hillsboro, Oregon.

Hacen la atenta invitacion a todos los jovenes de 6 a 22 años que quieran participar en el concurso - "Una Poecia a mi Madre". Para este concurso habra cuatro fabulosos premios para los cuatro primeros lugares como licuadoras, vatidoras, radios, juego de cuviertos, y cobijas y un sin fin de premios para los triunfadores.

Tambien pensando en las madrecitas tendremos otro fabuloso concursos para ellas. Habra cuatro primeros lugares para las triunfadores. I er lugar - "La Madre Mas Anciana"; IIdo lugar - "La Madre Mas Prolifera (que tenga mas hijos); IIIer lugar - "La Madre Mas Joven"; IVto lugar - "La Madre 9 de Mayo".

Las madrecitas deven de presentar actas de nacimiento de ellas. Para el segundo lugar deven de presentar actas de nacimiento de todos sus hijos. Y la madre nueve de mayo deve de llamar o presentarse a la programacion que se estara llevando acabo ese dia.

Esperamos la cooperacion de todos los jovenes como de las madrecitas para que se inscriban en estos fabulosos concursos. Los jovenes pueden mandar sus poecias a: Enrique y Maria de Jesus, K.U.I.K., Rt.2, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

Y las madrecitas pueden venir a inscribirse a esta radio difusora o bien llamar a la programacion que se trasmite todos los domingos por la mañana de 8:30 a.m. a 9:15 a.m.



RURAL HEALTH CARE

Rural Health Resources Development, Inc. is a coalition of people who are concerned with improving access to, and the development of, better health care resources for people in Washington County. They encourage people to get involved in health care issues, and especially want to talk with people who have had trouble getting health care, and trouble locating and getting to health care facilities. Anyone who could offer information in this area should call Jim Zaleski, 648-7191, extension 46.