

INSIDE: Child Care, School Lunches, VML Firing, Welfare, Revenue Sharing

(Un Periódico en Español y en Inglés)

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More Mothers on Welfare?

State Cuts Child Care Money

State-wide cuts in child care money have hurt programs for low-income people in Washington County. At a time when child care was expected to expand, two programs were not funded and the West Tuality Day Care Center has cut back its staff and the number of children it can serve. What will happen to the summer program for migrant children is still not certain, but West Tuality has no money for the program in its current budget.

Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C's) offers free child care to low-income families and low-cost care to families that can afford to pay. About three-fourths of the program comes out of federal funds and the rest from local contributions, from UGN and others.

Without child care centers and home care, many working mothers with young children will be forced to leave their jobs and turn to welfare for help. And others may quit work rather than watch their paychecks eaten up by baby-sitting expenses.

The first cuts in 4-C's funding came this summer when the State Emergency Board approved only \$7 million out of a \$9 million proposed budget. (The State Emergency Board is the state legislature when the full Oregon Legislature is not in session.) This meant that the North Plains Day Care Center and the Banks 3-R's Kindergarten got no money. Both programs operated last year, but were technically "new" because they had not directly received 4-C's money before.

The latest cuts result from the limitation on Oregon's share of federal social services money. The general revenue sharing bill cut social services in Oregon by \$4.6 million. On October 16, Jacob Tanzer, who heads the agency that administers state social services, an-

nounced a budget cut for child care that reduced spending by another \$2.37 million.

The Emergency Board, at its November 10 meeting, delayed at least part of this cut, but all the child-care centers in the state have already reduced their staff size and the number of children in their programs.

Most of the cuts are coming out of administrative budgets, but 13-16 per cent will come out of the operating budgets of individual centers.

West Tuality Day Care will probably survive these cuts, but only because it has cut back its program months ago. According to West Tuality director Ruth Berger, three staff people were terminated and the number of children was allowed to decline, taking new children only in emergency situations.

(continued on the next page)

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Migrant Education's Joe Garcia discussed the special problems of Chicano students at a meeting with Forest Grove teachers and administrators. For a progress report, the story is on page four.

..... More on County Child Care Cuts

The West Tuality Day Care Center itself now has only 50 children enrolled; last year it had 70. The home day care part of the program, has remained at about 65. (Day care at the center is for children three to five; home care is for younger children, for older children who need care before and after school, and for children whose parents choose to have them taken care of at home.)

The center has a waiting list of more than 90 children, most of them needing home care.

The latest round of budget cuts will shrink the West Tuality budget by another 14.5 per cent. Mrs. Berger hopes that the program will withstand these cuts by increasing the amount of money from families that can afford to pay. More families will have to pay for child care and those already paying will have to pay even more. But Mrs. Berger hopes that no family currently in the program will be turned away because of these costs.

The migrant day care program, which helped care for a few hundred migrant children last summer on funds from 4-C's and the Migrant-Indian Coalition, is no longer included in West Tuality's budget at all.

Mrs. Berger hopes that this program can be restored when the new fiscal year begins next July.

The cuts in County day care programs have hurt another program here as well. Wayne Potter, Head Start director, explained that the North Plains Head Start

Center has been seriously hurt by the 4-C's cut, even though Head Start has a separate source of funding. The North Plains Center would have housed both Head Start and child care. This would have saved Head Start a minimum of \$4,000 through sharing costs. Potter is not yet sure how his program will make up that amount, but he says that cuts are inevitable.

The need for child care in the County is considerable. According to 4-C's there are almost 1,700 children who are eligible for free child care. And a minimum of 250 children would use child care if there were space for them.

But child care is a low priority item for state budget-makers. The activity of parents may have changed that. Governor McCall has said that he will consider using state revenue sharing money to help relieve the crisis.

At a meeting with the state-wide 4-C's Parents Steering Committee on November 7, McCall's staff dampened hopes of getting any of the federal "no strings" money from the state. According to Al Lucas, one of the parents who went to Salem, the governor's staff said there would be state revenue sharing dollars for 4-C's, but only if city and local revenue sharing money could be found too.

In Washington County, local revenue sharing dollars are scarce. And local officials don't see any local money going for child care programs. (That's a state program now, one official told me.)

The pinch is on poor people again - especially for those working mothers who are fighting to keep their families off welfare. Many of them may lose that battle.

Paul S. Jacobs



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The Rural Tribune will publish letters to the editor. We ask letter writers to identify themselves by name and address.



PEP Fails to Recruit Minorities

The Public Employment Program (PEP) was designed so that the unemployed and underemployed could work in public service agencies (police department, schools, government agencies, and federally funded programs) using government funds to pay 90 per cent of their wages. Once a person got the job it would be up to the employer or the agency he is working with through PEP, to hire him as soon as possible as a regular, permanent employee.

First priority was for the unemployed, including those referred to work by the state welfare agency. Special consideration was supposed to be given to the underemployed people working part time or working full time but with an income below the poverty level.

People were supposed to be recruited and selected on an equal and fair basis. According to the federal regulation a special effort should have been made to recruit members from groups with a high proportion of unemployment. In fact, the regulations say that an agency like the County government, which is PEP program participant, should have made special effort to hire migrants, seasonal farm workers, and those with limited English-speaking ability and other groups with a history of unemployment and underemployment.

Out of 110 PEP employees hired in Washington County there was only one Chicano hired. The reason given for this by the State Employment Office and the County Administration was that hardly any Chicanos applied for the jobs. Not only that, but the Chicanos who applied did not pass the Civil Service test and other tests given in order to get the jobs.

But the PEP regulations point out that these tests hinder groups with a high underemployment history, keeping them off the public service job markets by a legal but unjust procedure.

The PEP handbook says; "The purpose of the act is to employ people as quickly as possible in positions providing needed public services. In developing job opportunities, the program agent (school districts, county court houses) should be guided by several principles stressed in the act, one of which is the elimination of restrictive practices and institutional barriers . . . which systematically exclude large segments of the population from realizing their employment potentials. Many of the rules . . . governing the hiring of employees in state and local governments have led to the establishment of job entrance requirements that do not accurately reflect the actual requirements necessary for performing the job. The sum

total has been discrimination against segments of the population."

But the PEP program in Washington County has not avoided this kind of discrimination. And it has not actively recruited migrants, seasonal workers or Chicanos as PEP rules require.

According to Rian Brown, administrator at the County Courthouse and George Stubblefield, at the Employment Office, the PEP program is not going to continue much longer. This is sad because agencies such as the Intermediate Education District (I.E.D.), which could have hired more bi-lingual teachers and aids for migrant education did not get word of the program until June, two days before the program ended. After June the program continued only on monthly extensions, which left no hope for hiring more people.

Rian Brown said the community should not worry about the PEP program anymore as a way of hiring poor people, but to look forward to revenue sharing. Our article on revenue sharing and what Washington County gets tears down the hope that poor people will get much from local revenue sharing money. Once again low-income people come out losing.

A.A.



Jay Hill, CAP worker, started a youth group last summer. He felt it was important for the young people to learn a trade.

Most trades are expensive because they require equipment. Hand pottery is one trade where equipment isn't very necessary.

The group meets in the same building that the Man-

ning co-op meets. All the students are fourteen years or older. Most of them are from the Banks Junior High and High School. They are working three days a week after school.

Students use red clay from the local area to make the pottery. They also make leather crafts, candles, and wood work. It takes them

from one hour to an hour and a half to make a big flower pot.

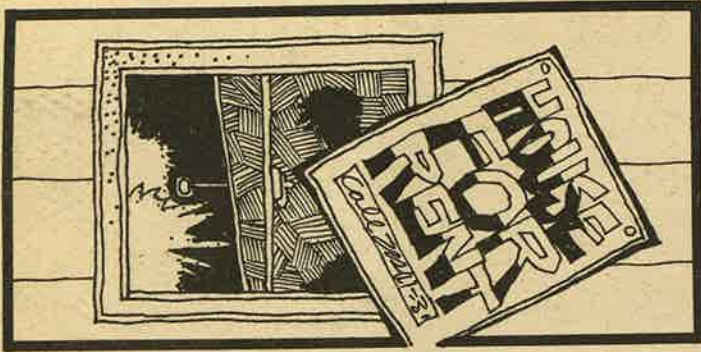
So far the pottery they have made is for their own use, but they are going to make some more to sell.

They are moving now to a new place, right on Sunset highway, where they will have more room to work.

A.R.P.

Corndogs and Cokes

No Program for Hot Lunches In Two Area High Schools



HAWC Rents Existing Units, Expects Wait for New Ones ... As Waiting List Grows

The Housing Authority of Washington County has now rented out its full allotment of existing housing units. This means that the 600 families on the HAWC waiting list will have to wait several months more to have any chance at all of getting into the public housing program.

Under a special leasing program, HAWC leases houses and apartments from private owners and then rents them to low-income families. The families pay 25 per cent of their incomes for rent, and the Housing Authority grant from the federal government pays the rest.

The current grant allows HAWC to lease 101 units of existing housing and another 107 newly constructed units. All 101 existing houses and apartments are now occupied, but only two of the 107 new dwellings are now being rented.

HAWC now has a signed agreement for another sixteen new units, but according to HAWC director, Mrs. Lucy Cable, it will be about four months before these are ready to be rented — even longer if wet weather delays construction.

Although HAWC is now negotiating with other builders, it has had trouble making arrangements for new units. The current federal grant will end in June, and it seems unlikely that HAWC will have leased all of its new units by then.

Meanwhile, HAWC is beginning to prepare a new application for more leased units. According to Mrs. Cable, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development has indicated that there is a "good chance" that more units will be granted — but not until some time after the first of the year, when the application is expected to be submitted.

The waiting list of eligible low-income families continues to grow. Few of them will be placed until new houses are contracted and completed.

P.S.J.

CAP Proposes Health Van To Help Poor, Train Youth

A Youth Mobile Health Van Project is being planned to help up-grade the medical care of migrant workers and low-income people in the Washington County rural area. Another purpose of this program is to train low-income young people for careers in the medical profession.

This proposal was made possible through the Community Action Program of Hillsboro. The mobile health van needed for this project will cost about \$45,000. It will be staffed by professional people: one doctor, two nurses, one laboratory technician, and the young on-the-job trainees.

During the height of the migrant season, an estimated 6,800 farm workers come to Washington County. Out of this number, 5,400 could receive proper medical attention through the mobile health van. Statistics show that many of the workers have a high rate of communicable diseases and acute conditions because of poor nutrition, crowded living conditions, and a lack of information on preventative health measures.

There are also migrant workers who come to Oregon by bus; and it is the only transportation they have while working in Washington County. This makes it much harder for them to receive medical care, because most hospitals or other medical facilities are located in the more populated areas of the county.

The language barrier pre-

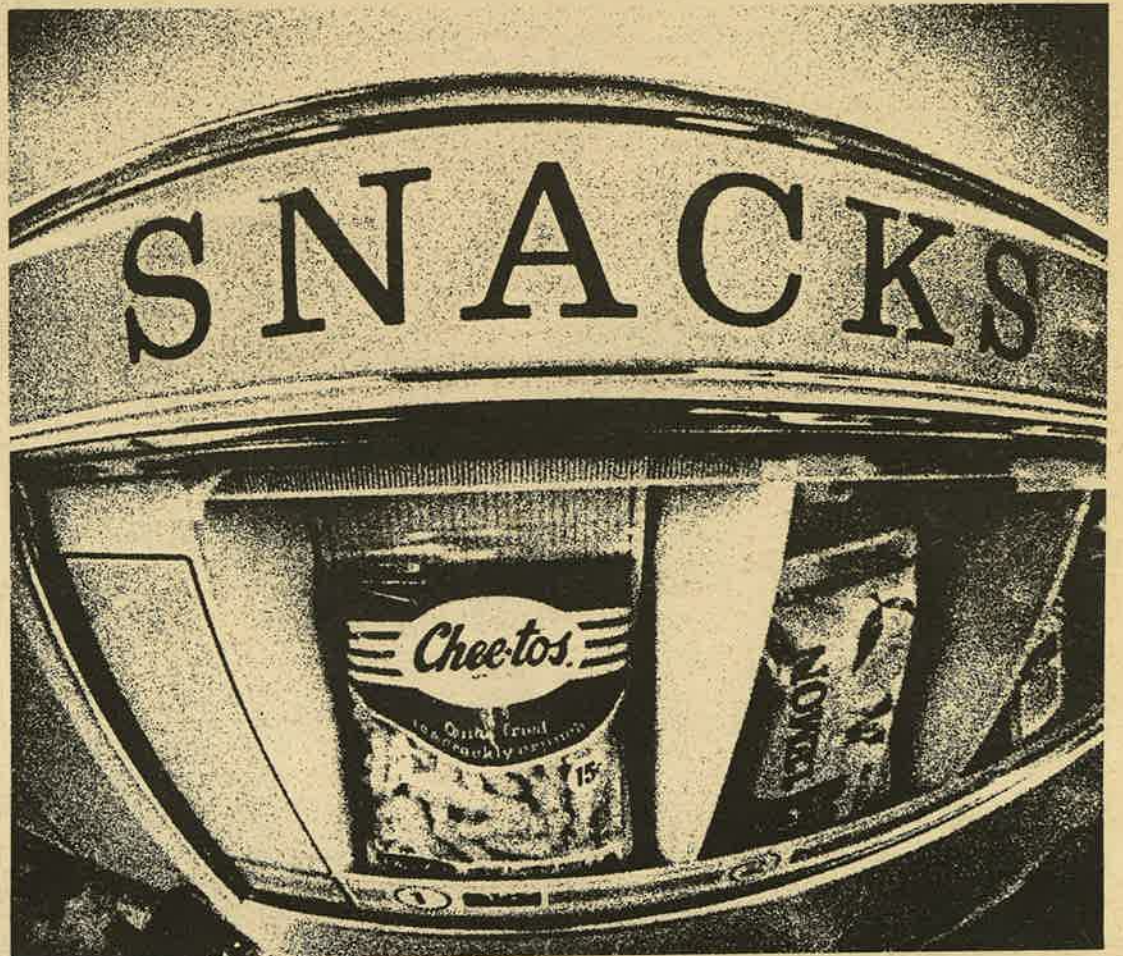
sents another problem, because many of the workers speak only Spanish, but this could be solved by utilizing the bi-lingual talents of Chicano youth trainees who could do the interpreting.

There are 2,500 settled migrant, Spanish-speaking families who live in the County. Delinquency and unemployment among their young are twice as high as compared to other young people in the County. Those who do get work are employed at low-paying jobs with little chance of advancement. The mobile van would be a classroom to help train some of these young people for careers in medicine, as well as providing health care for the area.

Arturo Cortez, a youth aid for CAP, is one of the people directly responsible for writing this proposal. The plan was completed with the help and cooperation of the Migrant Health Advisory Board, the Washington County Department of Public Health, the Chicano youth groups of Hillsboro and Forest Grove, and Bob Heller of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Now the supporters of this proposal are waiting for a non-profit organization from Washington County to act as grantee.

If you are interested in the Youth Development Mobile Health Van Project Proposal and would like it to become a reality, send your letters of response to **The Rural Tribune**, 330 N.E. Lincoln, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

Mel Longie



Low-income students in the Gaston School District are denied the right to reduced-rate or free lunches. Sherwood High School students unable to pay for a vending machine lunch would have to work in the cafeteria there in order to receive "free" lunches. Gaston has no hot lunch program and Sherwood offers only vending machine food to its high school students.

Any school that has the Department of Agriculture hot lunch program is reimbursed for every free or reduced-rate lunch served. The federal government pays what the child cannot.

Many low-income students are malnourished, for they often come to school without breakfast. According to Gaston School District Superintendent, Richard W. Altig, many Gaston students have coke and potato chips for lunch and often go home to a nutritionally imbalanced meal, if any. Only milk is offered at Gaston except for candy and snacks from two vending machines.

"There is a definite lag in learning in malnourished children," says Mary Beth

Gaston does not have the hot lunch program because there are no facilities in which the lunches can be prepared, Altig says. However, it would be possible for the Gaston district to contract with another school district to have lunches brought in. Up to 75 per cent of the cost of necessary equipment to keep the food warm would be paid for by the federal government. Altig says it is not possible for Gaston to have lunches brought in because the budget does not allow for such a program.

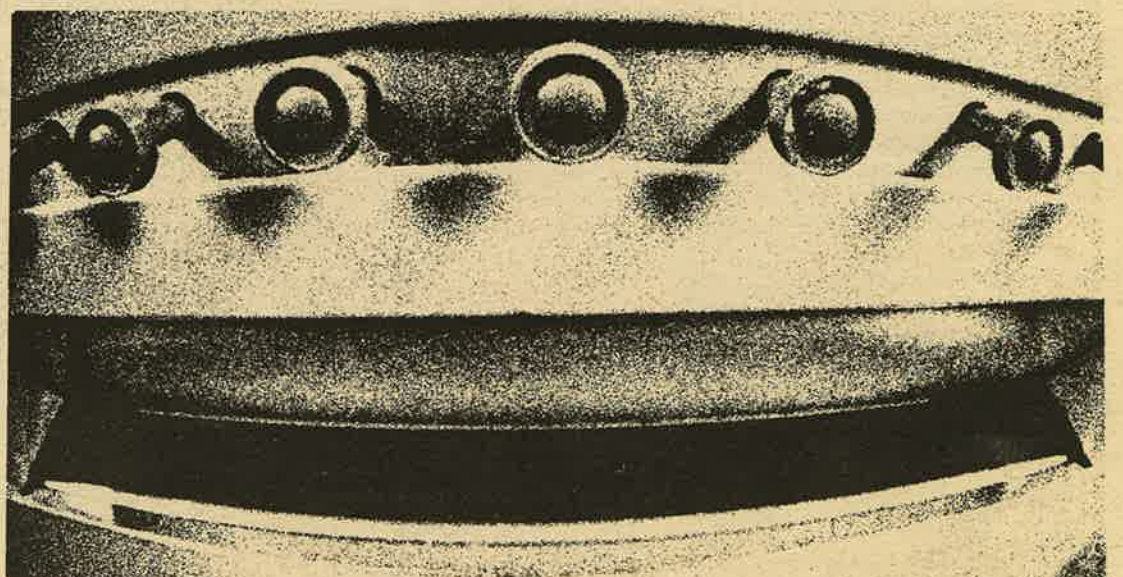
According to Janet Butterworth, specialist for the State School Food and Nutrition Services, there is one district in the state that provides hot lunches to another. She says Gaston could also share central facilities for food preparation with another district.

There is no record of the number of low-income students among the 527 students in the Gaston District, according to superintendent Altig and grade school principal, Farland Johnson. However, the 1970 census shows 27 low-income students in the district at that time,

cook prepares the food in the school kitchen and places it in the vending machines. Students then purchase the food from these machines.

Mr. Fiorante, Sherwood High School Principal, says if a student is unable to pay for food from the machines, he may assist in the cafeteria and receive meals in return. If no job is available, then the district would provide meals free of charge to the needy student.

None of the eleven students now working in the cafeteria are classified as low-income, he said. No student has applied for free or reduced-rate lunches. But under the federal rules for hot lunch programs, all district schools must provide free school lunches if some district schools do. Instead, Sherwood requires that high school students work for meals. Requiring a needy student to work in order to receive a meal also violates the federal rules, which state, "Free lunch" means a lunch for which neither the child nor any member of his family pays or required to work in the school or in the school's lunch program."



Jacobson, Washington County Public Health nutritionist. When well nourished, the total body functions better. Under the federally-funded hot lunch program, students would be assured at least one nutritionally balanced meal a day.

according to Mr. Johnson.

In Sherwood, the federally funded hot lunch program is made available to elementary students, but Sherwood High School does not have the program. Instead, a district-funded program provides food from vending machines. One

Mr. Fiorante says there are no students presently receiving free or reduced-rate lunches in Sherwood High School. Needy students are not getting lunches that they would be entitled to under the law.

Peggy Marostic

Hernandez Fired

VML Supervisor Protests Dismissal

Gilberto Hernandez, Valley Migrant League (VML) area supervisor for Washington County, was fired by VML executive director, Francisco Martinez last month.

Reasons for dismissal were: failure to comply with VML regulations (if a member of the General Board misses more than two meetings, he is dismissed) and lack of cooperation between the Forest Grove center and headquarters.

Although representatives of the Washington County VML board were not consulted, the dismissal was legitimate. According to the VML by-laws, every new worker has a 90 day probation and within that period the executive director has the power to fire him. Hernandez was dismissed on the 89th day of his probation period.

The local VML advisory board with Ricardo Perez, chairman, was upset because they weren't contacted or asked to advise on the dismissal of Hernandez.

Hernandez commented, "I was fired because I did not keep my mouth shut about how Frank Martinez runs VML."

He further stated, "Martinez is power mad. Whenever anybody starts asking questions about fundings, budgets, and priorities, he is fired

through legal procedures of the VML by-laws."

According to Hernandez, two days prior to dismissal, Pat Buckley of Centro Cultural sent letters to Washington, D.C., asking the Office

this month.

Rural Tribune tried to contact Frank Martinez to comment on the firing. The Rural Tribune has not received a reply from VML headquarters.

cutive board chairman, Ramon Gonzales, "If a member misses more than two meeting, then he is asked to resign. They (the four members) walked out of the last meeting without being

general board members ask questions a lot, they sooner or later get dismissed."

Ramon Gonzales stated at that board meeting that if board members want to change something then they should not stir trouble while at the meeting. They should do it outside. They ought to keep their differences out of the meetings, he said.

But director Martinez seems to think that there should be no disagreement outside either. At the Mt. Angel College Chicano Convention November 11, Frank Martinez stated, "The Valley Migrant League is the voice of La Raza and all compasinos of Oregon. When Salem (the capital, state department, governor) relates to La Raza it identifies them with the Valley Migrant League. We mustn't let jealousies and petty gripes interfere with this beautiful program. Forget those jealousies and all work together to keep the program as the mother of all other raza organizations in Oregon."

The Valley Migrant League is a beautiful program, but it could use more openness in handling different opinions. A "shut up" attitude is felt by the people, when they find no place to air their complaints.

A.A.



Juan Martinez is now area supervisor for VML's Forest Grove office.

of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to investigate into VML headquarters because there was not enough communication between Washington County and headquarters. This resulted in telegrams between Buckley and Washington, D.C., to explain what Buckley meant in the letter.

Buckley says that an investigation will begin later

There was a general board meeting of VML at the Salem Headquarters on November 8. The agenda for that meeting included the recommended removal of four executive board members, Tito Aguirre, Lupe Strousbough, Miles Hutchins and Antonio Nunez.

Reasons for the dismissal of the four from the general board were given by the exe-

excused and showed lack of responsibility and respect for the rest of the board." They were also charged with "negative attitudes" and "starting trouble" at board meetings.

Rural Tribune asked Lupe Strousbough to comment on the reasons given for her dismissal. Lupe stated, "Those reasons are just a front. Frant (Martinez) is paranoid of something. Whenever any

Chicano Education

Forest Grove Schools Ready for Change

Administrators, teachers and counselors from Forest Grove met with Joe Garcia of the Intermediate Education District (IED) and talked about the problems of Chicano students. There was a great deal of talk but NO action.

Some of the "problems" with Chicano students that kept coming up during the November 9th meeting were: the Chicano students separate themselves once they get to junior high school; they do not come to their Anglo counselors because they like to identify with their own kind; they speak Spanish most of the time; they have English language and reading handicaps; and they have adjustment, identity and self-confidence problems.

The November meeting followed the October 26th school board meeting, which was crowded with parents and community people concerned about school in District 15. Gripes and hope of change were discussed for the first time in an organized way.

Recommendations from Garcia and the Chicano community that came out of that meeting are:

- Counselors in High School and Junior High School that are Mexican-American ethnic and cultural background that can better identify with students of this background.

- Special classes in Mexican Cultural and Historical Studies.

- Clubs and other organizations that Mexican-American youngsters can belong to and identify with.

- Classes taught in the Mexican-Spanish language in the lower grades.

- Admission to more demanding and challenging classes in the Senior High

School.

The meeting of November 9th with Joe Garcia and counselors, teachers, and administrators was to talk over the special problems of Chicano students. It lasted for 45 minutes. People seemed unprepared and little was accomplished in the time but to talk again about the problems already discussed at the school board meeting.

At least some of the Forest Grove teachers and administrators still seem confused about the difference between "segregation" and "cultural identity".

One teacher said, "To us segregation is a bad word, and just look at the Southern states with the Negroes, so why do Chicanos want bilingual classes, Chicano culture classes, and separate clubs that make things look worse and segregate Chicanos and Anglos?"

Superintendent D. Herbert Armstrong, who called the November meeting has continued to ask, "Why is it that other ethnic groups in the United States have been eager to learn the English language and adopt American customs and not the Mexicans?"

Mr. Garcia has continued to explain that as long as Mexico is our southern neighbor, the Mexican-American or Chicano will never forget his Mexican heritage completely. He will, though, lose some of it in order to live in the U.S. but not enough to lose his pride and change his name from Martínez to Martin or from Ríos to Rivers. There is an unwritten law that if he does, he will be an outcast among other Mexican-Americans. He may try to do everything possible to become Anglo, even by changing his last

name, but his color and features will give him away. He will still be discriminated against.

From the discussion at the meeting, it is clear that Chicano students are already "segregated" by peer groups, language and identify barriers. At this time, some Mexican-American students in Forest Grove Junior and Senior Highs do not communicate with their counselors. They separate themselves from Anglos and could care less about classes proven by their records of tardiness and absences. Many end up dropping out before the 12th grade.

Bilingual and bicultural classes from kindergarten to second grade are essential to help Mexican-American children over the communication gap. This method would help the student learn English to cope with school and also keep the cultural influence his parents had on him at home. It would also teach him to read and write Spanish so he won't use it only as slang.

Bilingual and bicultural classes don't segregate Chicano students. By giving them a sense of cultural identity and the language tools they need, the classes help make them an active part of the school.

It is time for Forest Grove's schools to stop talking about what the problems are and begin listening to the suggestions already made by the community. Forest Grove turns away thousands of dollars every year offered by I.E.D. that could be used at least as a basis for the program.

It is time for Forest Grove to stop talking about the problem and start acting.

Amador Aguirre



Veto Hurts WIN Program

The Work Incentive Program (WIN), part of the plan to get people off welfare and onto "workfare," has been changed by the President's veto of this year's Health, Education and Welfare and Labor bill. The WIN operating budget for Oregon was cut from \$18 million to \$12 million, continuing it only on a month to month basis.

According to James Pleasant at the local State Employment Office, the cut means that at least ten people will be "suspended" from the WIN program. These are people who are studying for their high school equivalencies as part of WIN's job preparation program. WIN has provided courses where necessary "to improve employability for individuals who lack job readiness..."

Now there will be no educational training through WIN except under special circumstances — where the training is needed to hold a job and when the education can be completed within 90 days.

Instead, WIN will help place people in jobs or job training in industry and

business. Those now in educational classes will have to decide between job placement and continuation of their education through the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR). Changing from WIN to DVR will cost each program participant \$30 a month — the amount that WIN paid as an incentive to supplement welfare grants during training.

The WIN staff assured me that many good jobs are available, regular jobs as well as on-job-training, for those who choose to find jobs immediately.

But the educational part of WIN has always been based on the idea that education is necessary before some people are ready for employment. That idea has apparently vanished from current thinking about the WIN program.

Instead, many people with little education or problems with English will not be receiving educational job preparation they need through WIN — at least not until new funding comes from Washington.

P.S.J.

Hernández está corrido

VML Área Director Protesta Decisión

Gilberto Hernandez, supervisor de VML para el Condado de Washington, fue desocupado el mes pasado por Francisco Martinez, director ejecutivo de VML.

Las razones fueron: falta de abedecer las reglas (si un miembro de la junta general falta a mas de dos juntas, es desocupado) y falta de cooperación entre la oficina de Forest Grove y el Centro.

Aunque los representantes de la junta del VML del Condado de Washington no fueron consultados, el acto de desocupar a Hernandez fue legal. Segun las leyes del VML cada empleado nuevo tiene un período de prueba de 90 días, y durante ese período el director ejecutivo tiene el derecho a desocuparlo. Hernandez fue desocupado en el día 89 del período de prueba.

La junta local de VML de la cual es presidente Ricardo Pérez, estaban perturbados porque no contaron con ellos ni se les pidio su opinión en éste caso.

Hernandez dijo, "Me desocuparon porque no me quedé callado de la manera que Frank Martínez maneja el VML."

Tambien dijo, "Martínez está loco de poder, cuando alquen comienza a preguntar de los fondos, los presupuestos, y las precedencias, se desocupa por el proci-

miento legal de las leyes de VML."

Segun Hernandez, dos días antes que lo desocuparan, Pat Buckley del Centro Chicano Cultural mando cartas a Washington, D.C. aconsejando a la oficina de Oportunidad Económica (OEO) que investigara al Centro de VML porque no habia suficiente comunicación entre el Condado de Washington y el Centro.

Esto resulto en cambio de telegramas entre Buckley y Washington, D.C. para que explicara Buckley el significado de las cartas. Buckley dice que una investigación principiara este mes.

El Rural Tribune trato de comunicarse con Frank Martínez por teléfono y carta para que explicara sobre el desocupo de Hernandez. El centro de VML no ha respondido al Rural Tribune.

Hubo una reunion de la junta general de VML en el centro de Salem en Noviembre 8. El horario para la junta incluí despedir a 4 miembros de la junta ejecutiva, Tito Aguirre, Lupe Strousbough, Miles Hutchins y Antonio Nuñez.

Las razones por la despedida de los 4 miembros de la junta dada por el presidente, Roman Gonzales, "Si un miembro falta a mas de 2 reuniones entonces se le de-

spide."

En la ultima junta, estos 4 miembros se fueron sin ex-

tudes negativas" y "princi- piando problemas" en los juntas.



Gilberto Hernández was recently fired as area supervisor for Washington County VML.

Spide" antes que se terminara y en este acto enseñaron falta de responsabilidad y respeto al resto de los miembros. Tambien se les acuso de "acti-

El Rural Tribune pido a Lupe Strousbough que diera una explicación sobre las razones de su despedida. Lupe dijo, "Esas razones son nada

mas un frente, Frank esta paranoico de algo. Cuando miembros de la junta comienzan hacer preguntas se les despiden tarde o temprano."

Ramon Gonzales dijo en esa reunion que si miembros deseaban hacer cambios no debian hacer problemas dentro de las juntas, que las hicieran afuera. El dijo que debían mantener sus diferencias fuera de las juntas.

Pero parece ser que el director, Frank Martínez piensa que no debe haber desacuerdo afuera tampoco. En la Conferencia del Colegio de Mt. Angel en Noviembre 11, Frank Martínez dijo, El Valley Migrant League es la voz de la raza de todos los campesinos de Oregon. Cuando Salem (la capital, departamento del estado, Gobernador) relata con La Raza los identifica con el Valley Migrant League. No debemos dejar envidias y celos intervenir con este programa hermoso. Olviden los celos y trabajen todos juntos para mantener el programa como madre de todas la organizaciones de la raza en Oregon."

El Valley Migrant League es un programa hermoso pero puede usar mas franqueza en manejar diferentes opiniones. La actitude de "callate" se le da a la gente cuando no hallan lugar para expresar sus quejas. A.A.



Un Veto Estorba WIN

El programa de el trabajo incentivo (WIN), es parte del plan para quitar gente de el Welfare y ponerlos en el "Workfare," ha sido cambiado por el veto del Presidente, este año de la Declaración de Health, Education, Welfare, y Labor. El presupuesto de WIN para Oregon fue cortado de \$18 millones a \$12 millones continuándolo de mez a mez.

De acuerdo con James Pleasant de la oficina de empleo, la rebaja quiere decir que a lo menos diez personas serán suspendidas del programa WIN. Estos personas están estudiando para sus diplomas de la escuela secundaria, que es una parte del programa de WIN para prepararlos en algun trabajo. El WIN ha hecho provision de unos cursos que son necesarios "para mejorar empleo para individuales que les hace falta la buena disposición de algun trabajo."

Ya no va haber ningun entrenamiento de educación a través de WIN, a menos que haiga una circunstancia especial donde el entrenamiento es necesario para mantener un trabajo cuando

la educación puede ser terminada dentro de noventa días.

En vez de tener un entrenamiento de educación el WIN ayudara a la gente en ponerlos en trabajos o entrenamiento de trabajos de industria o de negocio. Esos que están en las clases de educación van a tener que decidir entre, a un trabajo o continuar sus estudios a través de el departamento de Rehabilitación Vocacional (DVR). El cambiar de WIN a DVR les a costar a cada participante de el programa 30 dólares por mes, que es la cantidad que el WIN paga como un incentivo para suplementar las concesiones de el Welfare dentro el entrenamiento.

El personaje de WIN me aseguro que hay muchos trabajos muy buenos, trabajos regulares a sí como entrenamiento de trabajo, para esos que decidan hallar trabajos inmediatamente.

Pero la parte educacional de WIN siempre ha estado basado en la idea que la educación es necesaria antes que alguna persona esté lista para empleo. Esa idea aparentemente a desvanecido de el

Chicano Educacion

Escuelas de Forest Grove Listas Para Cambiar

Administradores, maestros y consejeros de Forest Grove hablaron con José Garcia del distrito intermedio de educación sobre las problemas de los estudiantes chicanos. Habia mucha discusion, pero ninguna acción.

Algunas de las problemas de los estudiantes Chicanos recurrente durante la discusion del 9 de Noviembre son: Los estudiantes no van a sus consejeros Anglos por razones de identificación, hablan español la mayoría del tiempo, tienen problemas de modificación, identificación, y de confidencia en si mismo.

Había muchos parientes y personas de la comunidad en la discusion de Noviembre en el distrito 15. Por primera vez, quejas y esperanza de cambio fueron discutidas en una manera organizada. La sesion duro 45 minutos.

Recommendaciones de Garcia y la comunidad chicana son:

Consejeros en "High School" y "Junior High School" de cultura mejicana - americana puedan identificar mejor con los estudiantes de la misma cultura.

Clases especiales en cultura y historia mejicana.

Clubs y otras organizaciones a las cuales chicanos pueden pertenecer.

Clases en español en los grados primeros.

Admisión a clases con más desafío en High School.

pensamiento corriente de el programa de WIN.

Mucha gente con muy poca educación o con problemas de hablar el inglés no recibirá la preparación de educación de el trabajo que necesitan a través de WIN, hasta que vengan más fondos de Washington.

P.S.J.

La junta del nueve de Noviembre con Jose Garcia, consejeros, maestros, y administradores fue para discutir las problemas especiales de los estudiantes Chicanos. Duro nomas 45 minutos. La jente parecia que no estaban preparados y nada se iso en el tiempo nomas discutir las mismas problemas que salieron en la junta del District 15.

Algunos de los maestros y administradores de Forest Grove todavía estan confusos sobre la diferencia de "segregación" y "indentidad cultural".

Un maestro dijo, "para nosotros segregación es una palabra mala, mira a los estados en el sur u los negros. ¿Porque los chicanos quieren clases bilingues, clases de cultura chicanoa, y clubs separados, por que separar los chicanos u los anglos?"

El superintendente D. Herbert Armstrong, el que organiso la junta de Noviembre, sigue preguntando, "Porque es que los otros grupos de minoridad en los Estados Unidos se enseñaron inglés y adoptaron costumbres Americanos muy pronto y los Mexicanos-Americanos no?"

El sr. Garcia explicó que méxico es nuestro vecino al sur, y por eso el mejicano-americano, nunca va a olvidar su herencia para poder vivir en los Estados Unidos, pero no es suficiente para perder su orgullo y cambiar su apellido de Martinez a Martin, o de Ríos a Rivers. Es una ley no escrita que si lo hace, sera desterado de

otros chicanos. Quizás tratara de hacer todo lo possible para ser anglo, hasta cambiando su apellido, pero su color y facciones le identifica todavía va a sentir discriminación.

Es claro que los estudiantes chicanos ya son segregados por razones de lenguaje e identificación. Algunos chicanos no comunican con sus consejeros. Se separan de los anglos, y no les importa si llegan tarde o estan ausente de clases. Muchos se salen antes del grado doce.

Clases bi-lingues y bi-culturals de "kindergarten" hasta el segundo grado son necesarias para ayudar a los niños mejicanos-americanos a comunicar. Este metodo ayudará a los estudiantes a aprender ingles y tambien la enseñara a leer y escribir español.

Clases bi-lingual y bi-cultural no separan a los chicanos. Les dan un sentido de identificación cultural y el lenguaje que necesita para ser una parte activa de la escuela.

Es tiempo para las escuelas de Forest Grove de dejar de hablar sobre las recomendaciones de la comunidad. Son rechazados está ofrecido por el Distrito.

Forest Grove rechaza miles de dólares cada año ofrecido por el distrito de educacion intermedio para que puedan utilizar para el base de este programa.

Es tiempo que Forest Grove para de hablar y comienze a actuar.

A. A.





Welfare

Knowing Your Rights

The welfare agency is set up to give financial aid to economically distressed families and individuals. To use this government help effectively, people have to know what they are entitled to under the welfare program. This article is intended to point out some of the problems of dealing with the welfare department.

One of the most common complaints, according to the Multnomah County Legal Aid Office, is the failure of welfare offices to give fifteen days notice before changing the amount in a recipient's check. One Washington County welfare mother had her check changed, but was not notified about it, as the law requires. When she complained, she asked for a fair hearing and was told that a fair hearing would be of no help to her.

In fact, she had a right to a fair hearing, whether or not it would help her. After several months, she did get a fair hearing, which found that she was entitled to more money than she was receiving after the change in her check.

Occasionally the welfare workers on their computer will make an error in a welfare check. It is important to report any change immediately. If the family has been overpaid, it is illegal for the agency to take money from the family's Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) check without permission. If the family can't afford to pay the money back, it does not have to (at least not until someone in the family is working).

Contrary to what some people believe, welfare is not a free hand-out to anyone who happens to run out of cash. Most of the welfare payments go to children (over 50%) and another large amount goes toward the aged (24% goes to people on Old Age Assistance). Of mothers who are on welfare, at least a fifth are working or being trained for work. Less than 1% of those on welfare are able-bodied men. (These statistics are from the booklet, "Facts and Myths of Welfare.")

A father on ADC must register for work at the employment office. There it may be possible for him to receive job training or find a job that will get him off welfare. But it is also possible to be sent out for jobs that are not reasonable for the individual.

A person on welfare can refuse jobs for a number of reasons:

- if the wage is below what should be paid for the work done (picking crops, for example);
- if the work is physically hazardous or impossible for the individual;
- if the work is further than twenty miles from the home;
- if the person has to walk more than two miles to work or the nearest public transportation.

For any of these reasons, a person can refuse to accept a job. In most such cases, the welfare department accepts the refusal without changing the grant. Sometimes, the agency does threaten to cut off funds for refusing a job. A lot of that decision has to do with the welfare worker's judgment.

But if the judgment goes against the welfare recipient, he can still make use of his right to a fair hearing.

Another important point is that taking a job and making money does not necessarily take a family off welfare. It is possible to make up to \$30 a month and not have the check reduced at all. After the first \$30, the welfare client can keep one-third of what he makes. If he makes ninety dollars, only \$40 would be taken from his grant, and the family would have \$50 more than if the person had not worked at all.

In disputes with the welfare department, County residents are at a disadvantage. In Multnomah County, a welfare recipient can get help from legal aid. He can bring a lawyer or advocate with him to his fair hearing and get advice on whether or not his rights have been violated. In Washington County, there is no legal aid program for low-income people to turn to.

Their best hope is to be well-informed about their rights.

David Apple

If you have questions about your welfare rights, contact David Apple at the CAP office, 648-6646.

County Legal Aid Stops -- Hope for a Law Clinic

The second-floor office at Main and Second in Hillsboro is empty now. A few months ago, operating on a grant from the United Good Neighbors, it was a Legal Aid office. A place where low-income people could go for help with legal problems. UGN tried to keep the program going until some federal money could be found to support it. The federal money didn't come.

Unlike Multnomah County and four other counties, there is no legal aid service here. And calling into Portland will not help. Portland's Legal Aid attorneys cannot help Washington County residents no matter how poor they are or how difficult their problems.

For over a year now, a plan has existed to bring full Legal Aid to low-income people everywhere in the state. The \$1.5 million plan was supported by the governor, the state welfare department and most of Oregon's Congressional delegation. It would have expanded the number of Legal Aid offices to fourteen, including one in Hillsboro.

Former Multnomah County Legal Aid director Jay Folberg went to Washington with Oregon State Bar chairman Ron Bailey to lobby for the program. But the plan still is not funded.

Folberg said that the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), which funds the other Legal Aid offices, seemed interested. But the OEO budget has been tight and prospects are uncertain.

Another possibility for federal money seemed alive until just a few months ago. With funding from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), two offices could have been opened in Hillsboro and Medford to offer limited legal aid to welfare recipients only. With the promise of support from the United Good Neighbors for the local share, no state money would have been needed.

Nonetheless, the State Emergency Board, which acts as legislature when the full Legislature is not in session, voted the money down. One of the plan's leading opponents, Senator L. W. Newbry (from Talent) chaired the committee that first voted on the bill. According to Folberg, Newbry did what he could to kill the bill. When calling for the vote, Newbry reportedly said, "All those in favor of socialized law, raise your hands."

The committee voted 4-1 in favor of HEW funding; but then the full Emergency Board reversed that decision,

6-3, with Portland's Representative Phil Lang, changing his original committee vote. The Emergency Board seemed to be concerned about the continued assurance of federal funding. That vote stopped Legal Aid in Washington County, at least for a while.

Meanwhile, there is nowhere for low-income families to turn with their legal problems. A volunteer legal services program, sponsored by the County Bar Association closed its doors in April.

But Folberg, who is also a professor at Lewis and Clark's Northwest School of Law, does offer some hope. Law students and faculty are trying to organize a legal clinic for Hillsboro. A similar clinic already exists in Portland, where it works closely with the Legal Aid offices there.

Students, law professors and volunteers would handle cases from low-income people. But even if the program can begin here, Folberg stressed that it would not be a substitute for full legal services — the students involved will not be able to work during exams and vacations. But the clinic could be a start — until a full, statewide legal aid service comes along.

P.S.J.



Pacific Hosts Culture Display

There is now a Mexican cultural display sponsored by the Chicano Student Union, in the library at Pacific University in Forest Grove.

The students contributed out of their own pockets to buy the articles, which are on display along with Mexican-American literature. The purpose of the display is to increase community awareness of Mexican-American culture.

The students wish to invite the public to attend the exhibition which will last through the month of November.

Some of the most outstanding articles at the Mexican cultural exhibition are pottery, sombreros, sarapes, posters, Mexican sculpture, books of Mexican cultural background as well as literature about the Chicano struggle for recognition.

Even though almost all the

students are under scholarships, they all contributed from five to ten dollars to buy the displays.

The members of the Chicano Student Union who worked hard to make this display possible are: Erasmo Perez, David Reyna, Jose Enciso, Ricardo Perez, Arturo Enciso, Abel Garcia, Silvia Morales, Maria Villiareal, and Rosa Lopez.

Alma Rosa Perez

La Cultura Mexicana en Pacific

Hay una exhibición de la Cultura Mexicana en la biblioteca de Pacific University en Forest Grove, bajo el auspicio de la Union de Estudiantes Chicanos.

Los estudiantes contribuyeron el dinero para comprar los artículos junto con la literatura Méjico-Americana. El propósito de la exhibición es para aumentar el interés de la comunidad en la cultura Méjico-Americana.

Los estudiantes desean ex-

tender una cordial invitación al público para que atiendan la exhibición que durara todo el mes de Noviembre.

Algunos de los artículos sobresalientes son sombreros, sarapes, alfarería, carteles, escultura Méjicana y libros de cultura Méjicana como literatura de la lucha del Chicano para ganar reconocimiento.

Aunque la mayoría de los estudiantes están baja becas,

contribuyeron de \$5 — \$10 para comprar los artículos para la exhibición.

Los miembros de la Union de Estudiantes Chicanos que trabajaron bastante duro para hacer posible la exhibición son: Erasmo Perez, David Reyna, José Enciso, Arturo Enciso, Abel Garcia, Silvia Morales, Ricardo Perez, María Villiarreal and Rosa Lopez.

A.R.P.

Revenue Sharing: County Misses 'Revolution'

General revenue sharing is the plan for returning federal tax dollars to local governments with no strings attached. Washington County will be receiving its first checks from the Treasury Department in early December — the first half of its small share of \$5.3 billion being given out to state and local governments all over the country. The second round of checks should follow just after the first of the year.

But compared to most places, Washington County will be seeing few revenue sharing dollars. And what has been called a "new American revolution" and the beginning of a "new federalism" will probably have little effect here at all.

The idea behind the general revenue sharing bill is to give relief to local and state governments already hard-pressed to find money to meet their needs. The bill is designed to help most those places where needs are greatest and taxes highest.

The formula for distributing the money is based on three factors: population, local tax effort and median income. The higher the population and local tax effort and the lower the median income, the more money a local government will get. Because Washington County has a high median income (the highest in the state) and a low local tax base, it will get very little money from revenue sharing.

How the Final Plan Cost Oregon \$14 Million

For the first year of revenue sharing, the State of Oregon will collect \$56.2 million in the next two months. Of this total, one-third goes directly to the state government in Salem. Two-thirds goes to county and local governments following a complicated distribution formula.

As the revenue sharing bill moved slowly through Congress, the bill was changed in a way that cut into Oregon's share. The final compromise gave Oregon less money than any of the bills proposed. One formula being considered would have raised Oregon's share to \$70 million.

Overall, Oregon does somewhat poorly. Twenty-seven states and the district of Columbia will get more money per capita than Oregon.

The Local Government Share Is a Disaster

The formula for distributing the money to local governments was a disaster for Washington County. The combined total for county and municipal governments is less than \$800,000.

The County will get less money per person than any county in the state.

And even though only three counties have a larger population and only six have more poor families, ten Oregon counties will each get more total revenue sharing dollars than Washington County.

The County's largest cities, Beaverton, Hillsboro, and Forest Grove do as badly. Only two cities will get as few dollars per person as these three. This is true even though only twelve cities have more poor families than Forest Grove, and only 24 cities have more poor than either Hillsboro or Beaverton.

Where the Money Will Go

The final version of the revenue sharing bill suggests certain areas as "high priority expenditures" including social services for the poor or aged. But no local government officials offer much hope of getting the money into social service programs, such as child care or aid to the elderly.

None of the local governments have decided where the money will go — at least not officially — and each must decide how to use that money at public budget meetings. But most officials feel that the money involved is small and easily spent on salary increases and cut-back programs.

The County government itself ought to be receiving about \$583,000 for the first year according to the County finance director, Fred Leutwyler. But this figure (like the others used here) is just a guess. No one will know the exact amounts until the checks arrive from the Treasury.

This estimated amount will just about exactly match budget cuts forced on the County when the voters rejected the utility tax last May. Leutwyler suggests that restoring salary cuts will probably be a high priority item for revenue sharing money.

I asked if the County might be considering any applications from social service programs like the financially ailing West Tuality Day Care Center. Leutwyler doubted that this would be possible. This, he said, is a state function anyway. (Meanwhile, parents looking for child-care money from the state are being told to look to local revenue sharing.)

Leutwyler pointed out that

Yamhill County would receive a total share \$100,000 higher than Washington County's, even though it has less than 30% of Washington County's population.

Beaverton city manager Larry Sprecher said that his city's share might help pay for its postage stamps. The amount, \$68,000, is so small, he said, that Beaverton is "not sweating spending it."

Probably the money will go to planning, environmental protection and street improvements.

Sprecher complained that Beaverton residents were hurt because the money they paid into their Regional Park and Recreational District was not included in figuring the local tax effort. This was an example, he said, of how revenue sharing penalized communities for attempting regional solutions to problems.

He complained that Lake Oswego, with a smaller population (and fewer low-income families) is getting more than twice as many revenue sharing dollars as Beaverton.

Hillsboro city manager Eldon Mills said he was disappointed in the \$80,000 scheduled for the city. Hillsboro was originally expecting \$335,000.

While Mills stressed that the council had not decided on priorities yet, he said that it has had a "general discussion" about how to use the money. Some assistance for police and street repairs seems likely.

Mills pointed out that Pendleton, with a smaller population, would probably get over three times as many revenue sharing dollars as Hillsboro.

In Forest Grove, city manager Harry Sherman said that \$500,000 came closer to meeting the city's needs than its \$51,000 share. The city, he

said, could spend \$250,000 on a new library alone and "our police and fire department can use more money."

"We frankly had several programs in mind," he said. "We're just not going to do them." He warned that if the federally supported Public Employment Program (PEP) falls through, the city will have to pick up several salaries and "we move a step backwards as far as federal dollars."

For Washington County, the Revolution Passes By

In theory, local revenue sharing money is intended to bring some changes to local government. In fact, no exciting changes are likely to take place.

In theory, the debate on how to use those dollars ought to bring new vigor into local decision-making. In fact, there is little money and most of it is marked for existing programs.

But the governments will have to revise their budgets at public meetings and they will have to publish their spending plans before they can use the money. Even if the money seems to be already spent.

Meanwhile, low-income families find themselves in an increasing squeeze in this County. Tacked on to the final general revenue sharing bill is a \$2.5 billion limitation on social services spending. For Oregon, this may mean that no more than \$26.2 million in federal dollars will come into the state to support child care, welfare and other programs aimed at low-income families. This is considerably less than the \$30.8 million that the state agencies requested from Washington for the same

period. The difference has meant cuts in Oregon's social services programs — most notably for child care. But none of the local officials I talked to feels that local money will be used to help.

The revenue sharing bill was intended to help local people help themselves. The trouble is that in those wealthier places (like Washington County) where low-income people are numerous but make up just a small percent of the total, there promises to be very little help for the poor.

P.S.J.

Medicare Deadline Near

Most residents of Washington County, age 65 and over are enrolled in the medical insurance program of Medicare. Medical insurance helps pay for physicians' bills and many other medical services.

Many beneficiaries complete requests for reimbursement by themselves and James Pizza, Social Security district manager warns that a deadline for submitting requests is approaching. He states, "If you received medical services between October 1, 1970 and September 30, 1971 and have not yet requested payment you must do so by December 31, 1972." It is not necessary for the bills to have been paid to request reimbursement.

The Beaverton Social Security office will assist people in completing their requests for payment. The office is located at 10700 S. W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway. The telephone number is 643-6633.

Social Security Release

CAP Board Gains Five

The annual meeting of the Community Action Program (CAP) was held early this month at the Hillsboro Congregational Church. The purpose of the meeting was to elect the non-appointed members of the CAP board of directors and review the progress of the program this year.

The board of directors, which sets policy for CAP is made up of twenty-one members. One-third are low-income, one-third public officials; and one-third from the private sector.

This year's election involved the low-income sector which had one seat to be filled.

Las Razas Unidas Para Accion won this election and nominated Pete Gonzales to represent them.

The second election involved the private sector which had four seats to be filled.

These seats were won by Judy Wilmer, Deke Olmsted, Emily Knupp and Joe Garcia. In addition to the four winners, Wallace McPherson and Joan Hook were appointed as alternates.

All voting was done by eligible people of Washington County who were present at the meeting.

M.L.

How the Money Was Distributed to the Counties

County	Per Capita Share	Total Share	Population	Families Below Poverty Level
Multnomah	\$25.90	\$14,415,002	556,667	10,773
Marion	20.74	3,138,366	151,309	3,708
Lane	14.24	3,038,435	213,358	4,350
Clackamas	9.30	1,542,196	166,088	2,841
Linn	17.65	1,269,028	71,914	1,880
Jackson	13.27	1,254,095	94,533	2,528
Umatilla	24.68	1,108,824	44,923	1,196
Yamhill	22.45	902,905	40,213	1,038
Douglas	12.50	896,548	71,743	2,169
Coos	14.97	846,120	56,515	1,222
Washington	4.99	788,400	157,920	1,909
Lincoln	24.81	639,005	25,755	729
Clatsop	22.44	638,968	28,473	646
Polk	17.26	610,030	35,349	942

The total share figures are those released last month and are based on 1967 statistics. These will be changed when new figures, based on new data, are released in December. The other statistics are from the 1970 census.

The total for each county includes the amount for county and municipal governments.

Local Cities Lose Out on Revenue Sharing

City	Per Capita Share	Total Share	Population	Families Below Poverty Level
Ontario	\$28.13	\$183,500	6,523	210
Klamath Falls	25.99	409,969	15,775	471
Oregon City	25.99	238,471	9,176	242
Nyssa	25.99	68,098	2,620	105
Roseburg	25.99	375,820	14,461	360
Sweet Home	25.99	98,730	3,799	104
Toledo	25.99	73,236	2,818	80
Newport	22.93	118,971	5,188	173
Portland	22.42	8,579,738	382,619	7,867
Pendleton	19.85	261,918	13,197	244
Hood River	20.38	81,346	3,991	99
Forest Grove	6.20	51,310	8,275	174
Gresham	5.56	54,939	9,875	173
Hillsboro	5.44	79,875	14,675	251
Monmouth	4.18	21,892	5,237	105
Beaverton	3.66	67,910	18,577	175

The total share figures are those released last month and are based on 1967 statistics. These will be changed when new figures, based on new data are released in December. The other figures are from the 1970 census.

RING!
RING!

CALL FOR HELP



● Housing

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

● Child Day Care

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

● Jobs

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division 648-7114
232 N. E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Helps people with language difficulties as well as those with physical handicaps. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Job training services for poor families offered.
Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080
1030 N. E. Couch Street
Portland
Washington County Office 648-8911

Earn as you learn a skilled trade. Should be at least 18 years of age, and should be a high school graduate or equivalent. Portland center will assist you in selection of a trade in which you are interested, and will help you enter your chosen trade.
Washington County Employment Office 648-8911
229 S. First Avenue
Hillsboro

Offer assistance in finding a job. Don't have to be on welfare. Fill out an application. Testing to determine work you are best suited for. Training is available.

● Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3758, 357-3073 or 639-7113
912 E. Main
Hillsboro, Oregon

Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

● Food & Clothing

Food Stamps 648-8846
1012 S.E. Maple
Hillsboro
Fish
Hillsboro 648-4128
Beaverton 646-1141

Offers transportation in the Hillsboro area, but not into Portland.

Offers food, clothes, and furniture as available. Helps whenever able.

Community Care Association, Inc. 288-8321
2022 N. E. Alberta
Portland

Monday-Friday, 8:00 - 3:00
No charge. Food boxes prepared, and some baby goods available. Hot meals also prepared; however, no delivery service.

St. Vincent de Paul Society 235-8431
2740 S. E. Powell Blvd.

Free food, clothing, used furniture, and appliances available. Needed items are delivered free of charge.

Valley Migrant League 357-6169

Food vouchers given when available. Also aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Interpreters offered and aid in filling out forms. Classes in Spanish and English given twice a week. Transportation and clothing also offered.

Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8656

Teaches families about good nutrition. A nutrition aide will visit the home. No cost involved.

V.S.I. Co-op 638-6227

18930 S. W. Boones Ferry Road Tualatin

Sells food at reduced prices. To join, you have to volunteer four hours a month.

Manning Co-op 324-9653 or 357-8132

Sunset Hwy., across from Sunset Tavern, Manning

Membership fee is \$10, which can be paid out over a year.

North Plains Food Buying Club 647-2860

Next to post office in North Plains

Sells food at reduced prices. Membership fee is \$1.00 per month

Resale Shop 644-6364

Corner of 1st and Watson
Beaverton, Oregon 97005

Tues. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sat. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Closed Mon.)

Sells clothes and other things for lower prices.

Economy Center 648-5800
Corner of 11th and Adair
Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

Dorcus Society 648-3922
367 N. E. Grant
Hillsboro

Tues. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Give clothes and other items for free.

● Medical Services

Abortion Information and Referral Service 227-5404
2315 N. W. Irving Street
Portland

Offers information and referral to appropriate places. Also some financial resources. Counseling service offered. Usually transportation to doctors available.

Health Department 648-8881
150 N. E. Third
Hillsboro

Family Planning Clinic
Free service. Check-ups and birth control offered by appointment.

Medical Clinic
Hours: 8:30-5:00. By appointment.

VD Clinic
Monday and Thursday mornings, by appointment.

Immunization
Monday - Friday, 1:30 - 4:00, \$1.00 fee, if you can afford it.

Hearing tests
By appointment.

Home nursing
Available in the home.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951

Family planning, including some medical services offered.
University of Oregon Medical Outpatient Clinic 228-9181

Fee charged according to income. Pay only what you can afford. Any medical or surgical service offered to all Oregon residents. No transportation available.

Welfare 648-0711

Health Start 640-3429

Free check-ups for preschool children who are in a low-income family. Call for an appointment.

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581

14600 N. W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229

Gives mental health care; charges people according to their income.

American Legion Loan Center 648-3397

256 N. Bailey
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Lends hospital equipment. No deposit. Emergency use only. Time limited to six months.

● Eye Care

Pacific University Optometry Department 357-6151 or 648-5630
Forest Grove

Reduced rates offered for eye care. \$11.20 for examination. Glasses offered at cost price.

● Counseling

Family Counseling Service 648-5715 or 228-7238
168 N. 3rd
Hillsboro

Offers family, marital, and personal counseling. In Hillsboro, Wed. & Thurs., 9:00 - 4:30. Charge according to income.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N. E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Family counseling and personal problems.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951

560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Family, marriage, and pregnancy counseling offered.
Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581

14600 N. W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229

Gives marriage counseling, and charges people according to their income.

● Elderly

Tri-County Community Council 228-9131
718 W. Burnside
Portland

Refers people who need help to services and organizations.

American Association of Retired Persons 648-4230
S. E. 5th, Hillsboro

Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Friendly Neighbors 644-4240
14205 S. W. Jenkins Rd.

They are a social group and have meetings for senior citizens.

Aloha Over 50 Club, 648-4682
15 S.E. 12th.
Hillsboro

They are a social group and meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. They gather Christmas toys and food for the Fire Dept. to help needy families.

Social Security Office 643-6633
S. W. B. H Hwy.
Beaverton

Help on medical expenses. Sign up for Medicare here. Must be 65 or older to qualify.

Council On Aging 645-2096

United Church of Christ
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Meets on second Monday of each month. Membership fee is \$2.00 per person or \$5.00 for an organization. Helps elderly and others. Helps organize centers.

● Home & Family

Washington County Extension Service 648-8755
Court house
Hillsboro

Homemaker services and anything relating to home and family living. Home study groups meet once a month.

American Red Cross 648-2622
168 N. E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Home nursing and first aid classes given.

● Discrimination

Civil Rights Division, Bureau of Labor 229-5741
State Office Building,
Room 466

1400 S. W. 5th
Portland

If you have been discriminated against, call for help, and file your complaint.

● Dental Services

Washington County Children's Dental Clinic 648-7595

233 East Baseline
Hillsboro

Dental service available to children through high school age. For families receiving no other public assistance other than food stamps. Optional \$1.00 per visit fee.

University of Oregon Dental School 222-9781

Fees are set at 1/2 to 2/3 less than private dentists.

Portland Community College 244-6111

All dental work done at \$1.00 per visit charge. X-ray charge \$2.00 extra. Ask for Carol Schrock.

Welfare 648-0711
Limited service for people on public assistance.

● General

Community Action 648-6646
330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

This is a list of Community Action workers in your area. Call them for information on programs, help with a special problem, or to volunteer for projects you are especially interested in.

Arturo Cortez, Community Worker Aide, 648-6646.

Colleen Benedict, Community Worker for Sherwood-Metzger-Tigard area, 638-5718.

Jay Hills, Youth Projects Community Worker, 324-7181.

Gerry Nutt, Senior Citizens Projects, 648-6646.

Naomi Nichols, Community Worker for Banks-Buxton-Timber area, 648-6646.

Programas en Espanol

José Bustos - "La Voz Del Campesino" KWRC 940
Sat. 2:00-3:00 p.m.

José Bustos - "Alma Latina" KKEY 1150
Sun. 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. (opiniones, habe 283-5111, dedaciones, escribe P.O. Box 61, Hillsboro, 97123)

José Enciso - "Pidalo Cantando" KWRC 940
Sat. 12:15-1:00 p.m.

José Enciso - "Atardeser Musical" KSLM 1390
Thurs. 7:30-9:30 p.m.

The V.S.I. Food Co-op needs a stove, donated if possible. It must be large enough to heat four room area, call Colleen at 638-6227 or leave a message at the CAP office, 648-6646.



There will be a mobile van from Portland Community College parked in front of Forest Grove High School, every Monday starting this month.

This mobile van is for anyone who is sixteen or over and is interested in preparing for the G.E.D. certificate or who wants to learn Basic English. There is no tuition, and books are furnished.

Hours are from 9:00 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. The teacher there will be Mel Lucas, who speaks Spanish as well as English.

For further information call Mrs. Kate Wyckoff at 648-6646.

A.R.P.

Habrà una camioneta móvil del Colegio de Portland Community estacionada en frente del High School de Forest Grove, cada lunes empezando este mes.

Esta camioneta móvil es para aquellos de diez y seis o mayor que estén interesados en prepararse para el certificado de G.E.D. o para los que quieran aprender el Inglés. La enseñanza no cuesta nada y los libros son provistos por el PCC.

Las horas son de 9:00 A.M. - 2:30 P.M. El maestro sefa el Sr. Mel Lucas quien habla Inglés y Español.

Para más información llame a la Sra. Kate Wyckoff al 648-6646.

Some people in Tigard are starting an exchange service for helping each other in different ways.

For example, a man fixes a lady's car and in return, the lady does some sewing or cooking for him.

People who are interested in this should not only be willing to get but to give also. This is for all the people, but especially for low-income people, who are the ones who need it the most.

For further information call Mrs. Marge Shireman at 639-9892.

A. R. P.