

The Rural Tribune

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HUD issues foreclosure The Agony of Our Colegio

Representatives of Chicano organizations from throughout the state of Oregon have begun the nonviolent occupation of the grounds of the Colegio Cesar Chavez in order to prevent a threatened foreclosure by the federal government.

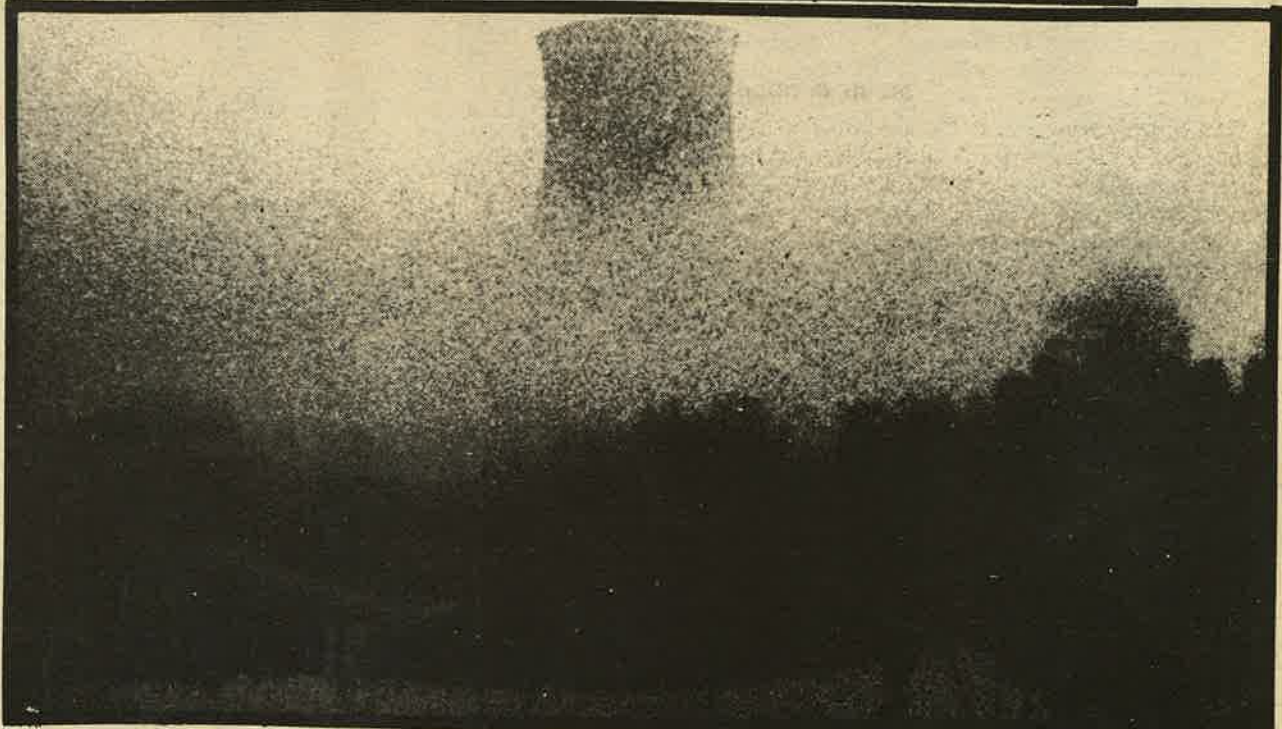
On March 26, 1975, a press conference was held at Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mount Angel, Oregon. The Colegio's officials, Northwest Chicano Concilio, Oregon State Chicano Concilio, and other organizations throughout the state of Oregon announced several important developments which have arisen and are, in fact, threatening the present existence and future of "COLEGIO CESAR CHAVEZ"

Colegio Cesar Chavez is a unique educational experience for the state, region and nation. The majority of its students, staff, administration and Board of Trustees are former farmworkers.

The Colegio came into being because it was needed. The Colegio is a response—a response to an educational system which has systematically excluded Chicanos and other culturally different minorities from the traditional educational institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

On December 12, 1973, what was formerly Mount Angel College became Colegio Cesar Chavez. During the past fifteen months, the Colegio became the center of numerous educational and cultural activities. The Colegio operated an adult basic education program, a G.E.D. component, a Child Care Center, three two-year upper division concentration programs, a College Without Walls Program, a migrant summer school, numerous community functions and several large regional conferences.

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Trojan cooling tower.

Photo by Clyde Keller.

Neighbors to the North

Pay with your Money and your lives

Did you know that the State of Oregon has an evacuation plan for Washington County just in case we someday find ourselves downwind from a cloud of poisonous, radioactive gas? And this nuclear disaster emergency plan is not made to cover an attack by the Russians, but, rather, to provide for the failure of a project put up by our own Portland General Electric Company.

The Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, now scheduled to open sometime next year, not only provides the citizens of this county with worries of nuclear disaster, but is also directly responsible for the skyrocketing utility rate increases which have hit all of us during the past two years. And the cause of all these troubles, the Trojan plant, promises to be, quite simply, the biggest nu-

clear lemon in an industry already famous for its inefficiency.

There have already been four rate increases in our electric bills since construction began on Trojan, and others will follow. These inflated rates have helped to float a project which is already almost a year past its original completion date and nearly twice as expensive as originally planned for.

Trojan construction costs have climbed from an original estimate of \$226 million to a current "final cost" of \$375 million. And, although recent rate increases are tied to PGE's higher operating cost due to work on Trojan; rate payers can expect their power bills really shoot up when the plant finally starts operating. At that time, PGE will be able to include Trojan in their total capital investment, and, therefore, ask for rate increases to continue their profit margin based on the higher debt. In other words, PGE plans to ask for rate increases of about 10% per year on into the indefinite future. And all this is caused by the monster which was sold to America as "the safe, inexpensive source of electrical power."

The more Trojan costs, the more PGE can charge for electricity. Therefore, PGE isn't especially worried about how much their big plant will cost. This has allowed the company to add little frills to the project, like spending \$2.4 million on a Visitor's Information Center at Trojan. The operating budget for the center is set at \$500,000 a year. You, the rate payer, will be footing the bill for selling the plant to the public.

Rate payers will also be paying for Trojan's inefficiency. According to the data of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), nuclear power plants of Trojan's size have averaged a power output which is 54% of predicted, ideal capacity. The ten largest nuclear power plants in the country (of which Trojan will be one) have averaged a miserable 43% of power production. These figures mean that the plant will not be giving out the energy which its builders thought we would need in the area. Scarce energy will be expensive energy, and we will all pay.

The reason that nuclear plants have run so badly is that they break down often. Production stoppages are usually connected with an unsafe situation which must be fixed, and when the power companies are playing around with nuclear power, they are dealing with a fuel which could very possibly poison large numbers of people. In fact, power companies like PGE simply may not have enough money to run safely

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Aguilar, Montez, Garcia, Romero responding to questions

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La Agonía De Nuestro Colegio

Representantes de organizaciones Chicanas de todas partes del estado de Oregon han ocupado sin violencia el Colegio Cesar Chavez para prevenir la amenaza de cerrar el colegio por el gobierno federal.

En Marzo 26, 1974, una conferencia de prensa fue en el Colegio Cesar Chavez en Mount Angel, Oregon. Los oficiales del Colegio, el Northwest Chicano Concilio, Oregon State Chicano Concilio, y otras organizaciones por todo el estado de Oregon anunciaron varios desarrollos que han levantado y en verdad, esta amenazando la existencia presente y futura del "COLEGIO CESAR CHAVEZ."

El Colegio Cesar Chavez es una institucion educativa para el estado. La mayoría de sus estudiantes, administradores y el Board of Trustees eran trabajadores de labor

El Colegio vino porque era necesario. El Colegio es una respuesta—a un sistema educativo que systemáticamente excluyo Chicanos y otras minorias con diferentes culturas de las instituciones educativas.

En Diciembre 12, 1973, el Mount Angel College se hizo el Colegio Cesar Chavez. Durante los quince meses pasados, el Colegio fue el centro de numerosas actividades educativas y culturales. El Colegio opero un programa de educacion basica para adultos, un componente de G.E.D., un guarderia infantil, tres programas compuestos de dos años, un concepto (College Without Walls Program), una escuela de verano para trabajadores de la agricultura, numerosas funciones de la comunidad y varias conferencias.

Al presente el personal del Colegio y estudiantes estan en proceso de acabar un programa de estudio individual para acreditacion; un catalogo, un libro de guia para los estudiantes, y procedimientos administrativos.

En Noviembre del 1974, el Colegio recibio una donacion del Campaign for Human Development para hacer un proyecto de telecomunicacion. Ha formado un "Save Colegio Cesar Chavez Trust Fund" y sumitio numeroso propositos para mejorar su programa educativo.

El Colegio ha puesto interes en los problemas que estan pasando hoy en los distritos de escuelas locales. Lo esencial de la mision del Colegio es educacion basada en la comunidad y la herencia cultural de los estudiantes.

El problema de hipoteca inminente ha sido porque durante el contrato que fue en Octubre del año pasado en Salem. El Colegio estaba de acuerdo en hacer tres pagos a HUD de \$10,000. Uno fue hecho en Octubre, otro se esperaba en Febrero y el tercero en Junio.

El Colegio estaba de acuerdo que tan luego recibieran los fondos que venian de la oficina de educacion—HEW, se darian dos pagos de Febrero y de Junio simultanea-

mente. Los dineros de USDE-HEW nunca llegaron. El Colegio fue a Washington D.C., para su elegibilidad. Los dineros presentemente han sido detenidos por el comisionado de educacion hasta que el Colegio acabe su programa de estudio individual que es requerido. Es aparente que el Colegio Cesar Chavez ha recibido presion por parte de HUD y HEW. Porque el Colegio no tiene los \$10,000 del segundo pago de Febrero, HUD esta demandando que los Chicanos consideren un "rendicion pacifica" del Colegio.

Los portavoces del Colegio han hecho las respuestas siguientes a la hipoteca inminente;

"En este tiempo, sí se puede decir que el Colegio no ha hecho esfuerzos para hacer todas las demandas puestas en el por las agencias estatales y federales. No hemos parado en tratar de satisfacer las incontables



demandas hacia nosotros. Nunca hemos perdido la fe. Sentimos que este es nuestro Colegio.

Nosotros hemos sufrido bastante y nos hemos sacrificado para este esfuerzo. Nuestros estudiantes no han recibido ningun centavo de los prestamos federales, donativos, y sueldos que todos los estudiantes merecen y todo el tiempo reciben. No hay ninguna duda que no nos ha ayudado el sistema. Vamos a continuar solicitando respaldo para nuestro Colegio de donde se pueda obtener.

Sentimos que hemos trabajado duro e invertido miles de horas en tratar de hacer el Colegio que funcione. Tenemos interes en ver el Colegio con gran éxito.

Por esta razon, nosotros estamos pidiendo al U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development que perdone la deuda en el contrato y dar al Colegio gratuitamente a la comunidad Chicana de Oregon. Nunca podriamos crecer y desarrollar con una deuda de un millon de dolares. Nosotros queremos que el departamento de HUD sea responsable a los ciudadanos de los estados unidos de ascendencia Mexicana al perdonar la deuda de una vez por todas.

Para acelerar esta situacion, estamos de acuerdo en comenzar a negociar y si se negaran, vamos a resistir.

Estamos preparados para resistir de una manera sin-violencia. No queremos lastimar a nadie ni tampoco queremos que nadie nos lastime.

Mediatamente despues de esta conferencia de prensa, las personas aqui presentes se quedaran indefinidamente en el Colegio. Las 24 horas del dia hasta que HUD este de acuerdo en negociar bajo nuestra demanda.

En conclusion, hemos salvado un Colegio de su fallecimiento por traer vida nueva entre sus abandonados salones de clases al tomar la responsabilidad de pagos pasados y cuentas indebidas. Hemos sostenido un Colegio para que pueda ayudar a las necesidades educativas del presente y el futuro del Chicano, y al mismo tiempo, a la sociedad. SIN MAS, SI SE PUEDE." Concluyo el jefe de las mesa directiva, Sr. Jose Garcia.

Lo siguiente es una serie de preguntas por reporteros:

Pregunta: Uds. creen que el gobierno federal en los ultimos quince meses los ha tracionado?

Respuesta: "Creo que nos han dado algunos problemas. En primer lugar, si ustedes recuerdan hubo esfuerzo de parte de la comunidad, de representantes politicos en el estado de Oregon, y senadores lo cual nos ayudo grandemente a llegar a una acuerdo con HEW, los cuales han dilatado la manerade darnos una condicion legal siempre y cuando les mandemos el reporte del programa de estudios. Se han depositado \$130,000 y aun haci HUD no nos ayuda, creo que HUD no esta consistiente de nuestras necesidades porque de estarlo, verian la diferencia existente entre HEW y HUD. A pesar de todo nos mandan una carta diciendonos que entregemos la propiedad." Expreso Sonny Montez administrador actual del Colegio.

Pregunta: A que estan dispuestos al garantizar la existencia del Colegio Cesar Chavez?

Sonny Montez nuevamente respondio: "Hemos estado aqui quince meses y creo que con el respaldo que estamos teniendo en este momento en Portland, Seattle, Washington, es indicacion del respaldo de organizaciones Chicanas hacia el Colegio. Contando con este respaldo y el Northwest Chicano Concilio, Oregon State Chicano Concilio vamos a quedarnos aqui mucho tiempo."

Otro reportero dijo; Que sucederia si el gobierno federal llamara a la guardia nacional y les indican que tienen que salir con la noticia de desalojar. Se quedaran o se iran?

A lo cual Sonny Montez respondio; "Tenemos un grupo de abogados que estan trabajando con nosotros, vamos a resistir sin violencia pueden suceder muchas cosas, pero nuevamente les indico, que estamos resistiendo sin-violencia. No queremos que nadie sea lastimado no queremos que se nos lastime. Es todo lo que puedo decir has ahora." Concluyo.

Alma Rosa Perez

The Burden is on the Federal Manager...

Mr. Irving Kator is the assistant executive director of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. He mentioned that 2.3 million individuals work for the government, of which the Spanish-speaking make up roughly 80,000 or about 3.2% of the total federal service. The following is an interview that Mr. Kator held with The Rural Tribune.

Q. Do you find any need for a conference of this nature?

A. Indeed, this will create a dialogue between the Spanish-speaking community leaders and the heads of federal agencies, this will lead to results in terms of opportunities for the Spanish-speaking people in the whole Northwest area.

Q. How do you see the role of the Chicano working for the federal government?

A. They will continue to play an increasingly important role in the government. Every year we have more and more Spanish-speaking Americans than we had a few years ago. They continue to hold responsible positions and to play a decisive role in the federal government, and this is an important factor in the decisions made for the government.

Q. In terms of culture, values, and needs, what do you see as the role of the federal government?

A. Well, in terms of employment we hire people who are able to speak Spanish to serve those who do not speak English. In terms of values I do not think the government should play a major role, except to make sure that the kind of organizations that are here are working to preserve the values and move in a direction of equal opportunity for the Spanish-speaking, these groups should have the full opportunity to interact with the federal managers, which is the purpose of this conference. In terms of needs, the government needs to be responsive to the special needs of the Spanish-speaking people. One of the difficulties is that because of the past discrimination and its effects, the government has not been responsive. I think the government should become more responsive. Conferences will help to clear the barriers in employment caused by the Spanish language, past disadvantages, and cultural differences. I see this as our responsibility.

Q. What programs do you have for the disadvantaged?

A. Several, our programs are designed to provide training and encouragement to them, so he or she can improve their present situation and move up the ladder to more responsible jobs.

Q. How many federal employees are in the government?



Irving Kator—a dialogue must continue. This is just one step to a longer journey.

A. 2.3 million federal civilian employees, of which the Spanish-speaking make up roughly 80,000 or about 3.2% of the total federal service.

Q. Do you feel the Spanish-speaking people are calling for preferential treatment?

A. No, I think the Spanish speaking people are calling for equal opportunity, equal chance. This often means that the government through its office managers need to do something extra in recruitment. The manager needs to move out into the Spanish-speaking community to reach the people, he may not need to move into an anglo community, because the majority of them know about the federal government, things that the Spanish speaking community may not know. In no way will I call this preferential treatment, this is giving the same opportunity as the government is giving everybody else.

I am opposed to preferential treatment, because once you do this you lose what is basic in our society,

and that is the opportunity for a person to achieve not on the basis of his ethnic origin but on the basis of his merits and ability.

Chicanos have to make sure that the system works for them as well as for other minority groups, such as the Blacks for whom it has worked rather well. There is no question in my mind that the Spanish speaking community has the ability to do the job.

Q. Who determines who has the ability to do the job?

A. It ought to be determined, as the supreme court has said, on the basis of tests; qualifications, standards that say, "To do this job it takes this kind of qualifications." The difficulty with this is that you need to make sure that if you are given an examination that is job related.

The supreme court has said that the test must measure the person for the job, and then everybody must have an equal opportunity. There is no question in my mind that the Spanish speaking community will do well on those kinds of tests.

Q. What is the racial composition of the commission?

A. Roughly we have 6,000 employees; about 2,500 in headquarters in Washington, D.C. the rest in various field offices. Approximate figures are 3.8% of our federal commission is Spanish-speaking and they hold very responsible jobs. For instance, our manager in Los Angeles, our largest area, is Spanish-speaking. We have Spanish-speaking people holding many other responsible jobs.

Q. Are you talking about Chicanos or just individuals of European descendency who happened to speak Spanish?

A. No, most are Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans and people from South America, who are citizens of this country.

Q. What will happen with the resolutions from this conference?

A. Well, I think we need to take these resolutions to heart, and I think that the dialogue which has started here has to continue. This is just one step on a longer journey. Now the Spanish speaking groups must continue to work with the federal managers.

As a result of this conference I hope the manager goes back with a much deeper understanding of what national policy is all about in terms of employment, and most important of all to assure himself of what he can do personally for this minority group.

Enrique Mendez Flores

Ford cuts WIC

The supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children has not been included in President Ford's proposed budget.

The program has been operating since April of 1974 and is administered by the Health Department. WIC is an aid to low-income pregnant and nursing women, infants and children. It provides coupons which may be used for cereals, high vitamin C juices, infant formulas, milk, cheese and eggs.

The program, funded through USDA, is currently aiding about 900 people in Washington County. Under Ford's proposal, women would no longer be eligible for the aid. Four-year-olds would also be dropped from the program. The eligibility of infants would be left up to individual state decision. According to the USDA, as many as 50% of those persons now participating would no longer be eligible.

Ford is proposing legislation which would establish block grants to states that could be spent on child nutrition programs, special milk programs or the WIC program. States would either have to discontinue the WIC program or fund it by taking money from other child nutrition programs.

Harry Kemp, Washington County Health officer, said the WIC program is an important step in decreasing the number of malnourished children, the number of birth defects due to malnutrition and the rate of mental retardation due to malnutrition. Kemp also said that WIC is the only program aimed specifically to ward aiding children who are the most harmed by nutritional lack. *BJS*

Camperships

Camperships are available again this year through the Tri-County Community Council. The purpose of the Campership Project is to give a camping experience to children who would otherwise not have this opportunity, and to introduce them to a youth serving organization in their town. Camps are located throughout the State. Parents are asked to pay what they can, and the Campership, if awarded, will pay the rest. Please call 648-6646 before April 10 and ask for Susan Storli if your child would like to apply.

Special Transportation Needs Aided

Special bus transportation for the elderly and the chronically handicapped is available in the Hillsboro and Forest Grove areas and is hoped for soon in Beaverton and Tigard.

In most cases, service is on a door-to-door basis. At present the Hillsboro, Forest Grove and Beaverton-Tigard systems are operating independently, all on a non-profit basis. A Washington County planning consortium is working to integrate the systems and also include other groups with vehicles to better serve the elderly and handicapped.

Transportation is provided in Hillsboro and the surrounding area by the Hillsboro Senior Bus system, a service of the Community Senior Center of Hillsboro.

Service is provided five days a week, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments are made by calling 688-1414 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. the day before desired service.

Two buses serve the Hillsboro system, one a 12-passenger van donated by the Hillsboro Rotary Foundation and the other, an 18-passenger bus equipped with a hydraulic lift which carries 12 passengers, a driver plus two persons in wheelchairs.

The Hillsboro system makes door-to-door pickups in Hillsboro and the surrounding area west to Cornelius and east to Orenco and Aloha. Round trips for pickup and return are made weekly to the North Plains area on Tuesdays and to the Scholls area on Mondays and Thursdays. Trips are made to St. Vincent's Hospital and to the University of Oregon Medical School facilities as they can be fitted into the schedule.

Transportation in the Forest Grove area is provided by the Forest Grove Senior Center. The Forest Grove system serves the west end of Washington County, with transportation available to persons of any age to Tri Met or Greyhound lines and door-to-door service to senior adults and handicapped persons anywhere in the west end for medical trips, marketing, business or pleasure.

Schedules in Forest Grove include daily trips five days a week on two vans and two cars to Gaston-Cherry Grove, Gales Creek, Glenwood, Cornelius, Banks-Manning-Buxton and Timber.

Service in Forest Grove also is available to shopping areas for six hours on Saturdays and for four hours Sundays for church services. For information call the Forest Grove Senior Center, 357-4115.

Transportation for the elderly and handicapped in Beaverton-Tigard is supplied by Special Mobilities Service, and at present is limited to supplying rides to Loaves & Fishes meals at the Beaverton and Tigard Senior Centers.

Colegio

(continued from page one)

At present the Colegio's staff and students are in the process of completing a self study for accreditation; catalogue, student handbook and administrative procedures. Last November the Colegio received a grant from the Campaign for Human Development to set up a telecommunication project. It has established a "Save Colegio Cesar Chavez Trust Fund" and submitted numerous proposals for improving its education program.

In the area of community involvement, the Colegio has a vested interest in involving itself with the problems now occurring at the local school districts. In essence the Colegio's mission is community based education which is integrated into the cultural heritage of the students.

The problem of the impending foreclosure has arisen because during the settlement, which was arrived at last October in Salem, the Colegio agreed to make three \$10,000 payments to HUD. One was made in October;



Entrance to the Colegio Cesar Chavez.

another was due in February and the third in June.

The Colegio also agreed that once it received the monies it had coming from the Office of Education—HEW, it would make both the February and June payments simultaneously. The monies from USDE-HEW never came. The Colegio went to Washington D.C., to fight for its eligibility. The monies are presently being held in escrow by the Commissioner of Education until the Colegio completes the required "self study." It is apparent that Colegio Cesar Chavez is being squeezed by HUD and HEW. Because the Colegio does not have the second \$10,000 for the February escrow payment, HUD is now demanding that the Chicanos conduct a "peaceful surrender" of the Colegio.

The Colegio's spokespeople have made the following response to the impending foreclosure:

At this time it cannot be said that the Colegio has not endeavored to meet all the demands placed upon it by the state and federal agencies. We have left no stones unturned in trying to satisfy the countless demands placed upon us. We have never lost the faith. We feel that this is our college.

We have suffered much and sacrificed ourselves to this endeavor. Our students have not received one cent of the federal loans, grants and stipends all low income college students deserve and usually receive. There is no doubt that we have worked with the system. We will continue to work this way by soliciting support for our Colegio from whatever source it can be generated.

We feel that we have worked hard and invested thousands of hours in trying to make the Colegio run. We have a vested interest in seeing the Colegio succeed.

For this reason, we are hereby petitioning the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to forgive the amount owed on the Indenture and award the Colegio freely to the Chicano community of Oregon. We can never really grow and develop with a one million dollar debt constantly hanging over our head. We want the Department of HUD to fulfill an obligation to the U.S. citizens of Mexican descent by eradicating the debt once and for all.

To expedite this matter let us now state that we are willing to begin negotiations immediately and come forth with a viable solution.

However, if the Department of Housing and Urban Development is unwilling to negotiate and instead press eviction upon us we will resist. We are prepared to resist in a nonviolent manner. We do not want to hurt anyone nor do we want anyone to hurt us.

Immediately after this press conference, the persons here today will remain indefinitely on campus on a 24 hour basis until HUD agrees to negotiate on our request for the forgiveness of the indenture.

In conclusion, we have saved a college from its own demise by bringing new life into its abandoned classrooms; by shouldering the burdens of past debts and poor management. We have given birth to a college by reorienting it to meet the present and future educational needs of Chicanos in particular, and society in general. SIN, MAS, SI SE PUEDE.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY MEDIA.

• Do you feel in any way that you've been betrayed by the federal government, in the past fifteen months?

Sonny Montez: I feel they've been giving us a few problems. One, because as you ladies and gentlemen probably remember, there was a lot of effort put forth by a lot of people in the community, a lot of the Oregon Delegation and Congress and so on that helped us tremendously to get this agreement with HEW, whereby they deferred any further action on our eligibility pending the submission on our self-study report. They placed aside \$130,000 in escrow. I think that they're not giving us a chance. I think that HUD at this point is being insensitive to our needs because if they were in the right mind, they'd see that the action that was made by HEW has a bearing on the decision that was now made by HUD. All of a sudden we get a letter of surrender.

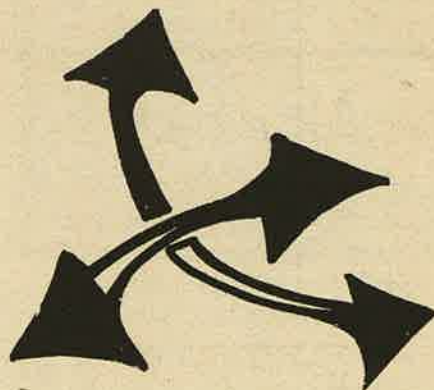
• How far are you willing to go to guaranteeing the survival of Colegio Cesar Chavez?

Sonny Montez: We've been here fifteen months. I feel at this point that with the support that we have, a good point in that I could mention to you at this time is that right now, at Region X in Seattle, Washington; state organizations are demonstrating in support of Colegio Cesar Chavez. There's also a demonstration ongoing in Portland at the office of HUD. With the support that we've gotten from Washington D.C., California, Idaho Northwest Chicano Concilio, Oregon State Chicano Concilio and numerous other Organizations, we can stay here for a long time.

• You said you can stay here for a long time, but what if the Federal Government calls out the National Guard and someone says, "you've been forced out." Eviction notice in on hand. Will you then stay or will you leave?

Sonny Montez: What I'm saying is that there is a group of lawyers that have been with us for a long time now, they're still with us, we've mentioned the fact that we are here, we're going to resist non-violently. There's a lot of things that can happen in the process, but again I stress—we are resisting non-violently, we do not want anybody to be hurt, we don't want to be hurt ourselves and that's all I can say to that.

Alma Rosa Perez



However, the system hopes soon to be running one or two buses in eastern Washington County and to integrate service with the Hillsboro Senior Bus system. A telephone for bus dispatching is to be installed soon in the Stuhr Adult Leisure Center in Beaverton.

The bus systems are financed in a variety of ways, including membership fees for some, passenger donations, funds from cities, Washington County, Title III of the Older Americans Act and private gifts. In February, Tri Met provided emergency funding to permit the three systems to continue operation through June. Funding for rural transportation is included in Tri Met's three-year program for transportation for the elderly and handicapped in Portland and Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties which they hope to put into effect in July.

Claire Amsden

IRS

Did you know:

A little-publicized privilege that can be granted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may be of assistance this year to taxpayers unable to pay the amount due April 15 on their Federal Income Tax return. The Government recognizes situations in which such payments would cause "undue hardships" (the definition of which is left up to the local IRS office).

Where such a hardship exists, taxes can be paid on an installment plan with interest rate of 6% until July 1, when the rate will rise to 9%. If you think you might qualify, take your tax return and a statement of your financial situation to your local IRS office and ask about the "part payment agreement."

A Conference for Spanish Speaking In English

The Northwest Spanish speaking conference of the U.S. Civil Service Commission was held in Portland on March 6-7. More than 400 delegates from Washington, Idaho and Oregon attended.

The theme of the conference was "Let us explore what problems unite us instead of laboring those problems which divide us." The conference was planned for last year and after many changes, finally Chicano leaders and U.S. Civil Servants representatives reached an agreement.

In attendance were several prominent figures of the Chicano movement including: Ex-ambassador to Columbia, Mr. Raymond Telles, presently the commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mr. Carlos Esparza, Director of the Spanish Speaking program. Ruben Fuentes, Director of SER, Ed Valenzuela, National President of IMAGE and sociologist Salvador Ramirez, who highlighted the series of speeches.

The conference was divided into four workshops designed to run concurrently and allowed delegates to participate in developing ideas for a better understanding on the part of the federal agencies and the Spanish speaking community. This reporter did not hear any new recommendations not already brought to the attention

of federal managers by Chicanos in the past. Washington County Chicano community members were: Lorenzo Rubio, Al Quezada, Alma Rosa Perez, Samuel Perez, and Maria Landeros.

The purpose of the conference was to assist federal officials, personnel officers, Spanish speaking coordinators and agencies to put the Spanish speaking program into action in their communities; to assess the accomplishments of the program and to make recommendations from the Spanish speaking community to the Civil Service Commission and federal organizations.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Carlos Esparza explains the role of the Spanish speaking coordinator.

Enrique Méndez Flores.

Conference Resolutions

Current federal agency recruitment practices are not reaching the Spanish-speaking community. So as to remedy this problem, federal agencies should implement the following practices:

1. Each agency shall conduct workshops for the Spanish-speaking community covering federal hiring procedures, how to get on the civil service register, and filing of 171 forms. Such workshops should be coordinated by the Civil Service Commission to avoid duplication and encourage effectiveness.
2. Each agency shall conduct awareness workshops for its agency directors, managers and supervisors using Spanish-speaking community persons as consultants.
3. Agencies should expand 700 hour and temporary appointments of Spanish-speaking persons so as to pave the way for permanent placement.
4. Agencies should work with local colleges to increase Cooperative Education programs.
5. Each agency shall revise its recruitment methods so as to:
 - provide adequate recruitment resources;
 - communicate recruitment efforts to community organizations;
 - publish brochures educating community persons about the agency;
 - train Spanish-speaking groups on exam techniques using civil service sample tests;
 - fund a full-time recruitment center to be housed in community-based organizations and to be coordinated with federal, state and local government.
6. Each agency shall re-examine education-experience requirements, restructuring positions to emphasize skill attainment.
7. The Civil Service Commission shall eliminate examination items unrelated to job requirements, and rate PACE and JFA exams at equal levels.

Resolution

That the role of the SPANISH speaking coordinator be clarified and strengthened in the following ways:

1. That the position should be full time with no collateral duties, and should be filled by a bilingual, bicultural person at a grade commensurate with the level of responsibility and the need to effect change at a policy level;
2. That internal and external roles be clarified in the job description:
 - (a) The coordinator shall be a team member of the entire EEO process, including recruitment and complaints;
 - (b) The coordinator should be an integral part of the personnel/Merit promotion system;
 - (c) The coordinator, in his role of ensuring hiring and upward mobility, should have accessibility to data, and knowledge of future manpower plans and needs of the agency;
 - (d) The coordinator must have support in formulating and coordinating affirmative action plans, including the ability to monitor recruitment efforts (where, how many, when, and follow through); commensurate grade and budget flexibility; an adequate support staff; and latitude for disseminating information, including funds for travel, printing and mailing.
 - (e) The coordinator should be the liaison with the top managers, supervisors and policy makers and the affirmative action implementation.
3. That the community should be afforded the opportunity to present its perspective in the formulation and implementation of the agency's affirmative action plan, and should have accessibility to information enabling it to evaluate the program and the performance of the coordinator.
4. That FEB sponsored training sessions should be encouraged and provided to personnel and the community used as resources for training managers and supervisory persons on an honorarium basis.
5. Agency managers should be held accountable for their SSP programs and progress; and coordinators should be accountable for the quantity and quality of their time devoted to Spanish speaking program,

such accountability to be result oriented.

6. There should be an interagency committee of coordinators. The roster of Spanish speaking coordinators shall be disseminated to the community and among themselves.
7. That the coordinator should report directly to the head of the agency and should not be responsible to any intermediate official of the agency.



An individual with different culture and language has a bright future in working for the government. Such has been the hope of Chicanos for decades.

Resolution

That Affirmative Action Plans be used to build a more effective Spanish-Speaking Program in the following ways:

1. Agency heads and the Civil Service Commission should open their training courses to members of the Community, especially where there has been evidence of a strong interest in Agency EEO plans. Training programs should be implemented to develop usable skills in the Community.
2. The Personnel Management Evaluation Division of the US Civil Service Commission should place greater emphasis in their evaluation on EEO plan content and especially on actual agency performance. More in-depth follow-up is needed on what the agency views as its problems and on what they do to solve those problems.
3. Federal managers should insure that the advance impact studies made before the application of reduction-in-force procedures give attention to the effects upon Spanish-Speaking minorities.
4. The US Civil Service Commission should modify its regulations regarding contacts with, and input from, the Spanish-Speaking Community:
 - a. The modified regulations should stress contact with the Community prior to the development and submittal of EEO plans to the Civil Service Commission.
 - b. Greater stress should also be given to the alternatives available to the Community when Community members are unhappy with agency EEO programs or plans:
 - (1) Direct contact with agency heads.
 - (2) Contacts with the US Civil Service Commission i.e. EEO Representatives, Area Managers, Chief of Evaluation.
 - (3) Third-Party Complaint Procedures

Recommendation No. 1:

Chicanos should be appointed to high level positions in the Personnel Management Offices.

There must be appointments of Chicano EEO Officers at high enough levels (GS-13-15) to influence the direction of EEO Programs.

The Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators Should be Chicanos.

It is extremely important that Federal agencies work with the Concilio in the recruitment of Chicanos for the aforementioned paragraphs, above.

Recommendation No. 2

A Chicano should be appointed to the administrative staff of the Portland U.S. Civil Service Commission at the Senior level.

Recommendation No. 3

Federal agencies should assist the Concilio in obtaining Federal funding for the financing of Federal employment assistance positions within each major geographic Chicano community focal point throughout the Northwest and supporting services, including technical assistance.

Recommendation No. 4

An Advisory Board of equal numbers of representatives of the Spanish speaking, designated by the Concilio, and a representative from each Federal agency shall be established as a means of providing effective and permanent communications and follow-through on affirmative action plans.

Recommendation No. 5

This Board shall review agency affirmative action plans and results at the end of each program year to assess the effectiveness of the Spanish Speaking program and monitor the progress of Chicano job applications and hirings at the various career levels within each agency.

Recommendation No. 6

Agency and Division heads and supervisors should be evaluated by the U.S. Civil Service Commission regional office as to their effectiveness in implementing the program for the Spanish speaking in EEO.

Recommendation No. 7

A full-time overall Federal coordinator shall be appointed to monitor and implement the Advisory Board's recommendations.

Recommendation No. 8

Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator positions and other positions which should be filled by bicultural, bilingual persons should be vacated and made available for Chicanos at the earliest possible moment. Job descriptions for Spanish Speaking program coordinator position shall weight in heavily the bilingual, bi-cultural components with extra points as to ensure that Spanish speaking will be hired.

Recommendation No. 9

Solid goals and specific goals should be set for getting Chicanos on Federal registers; and progress should be reported at regular periods to the Advisory Board.

Recommendation No. 10

Solid and specific goals should be set for hiring Chicanos in professional, technical, managerial, clerical, and blue collar positions at all levels; and progress should be reported at regular periods to the Advisory Board.

Recommendation No. 11

Overall affirmative action plan should be developed which will contain recommendations of the report, with monitoring techniques which will be implemented by the Advisory Board and responsible Federal officials.

Recommendation No. 12

Vacancy announcements should be sent to a focal point designated by the Concilio for dissemination of vacancy information to the communities.

Recommendation No. 13

Federal recruiting teams including Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators, should be sent to Chicano organizations throughout the Northwest.

Recommendation No. 14

Federal recruiting teams which include the Spanish speaking program coordinators should be sent to the colleges and universities in the Southwest to recruit Chicanos.

Recommendation No. 15

The position descriptions for the Spanish Speaking

continued on page 5



Civil rights of Chicano women will be the challenge of the 70's. Tots in picture seem to agree.

Chicano Women and their future

Mr. Carlos Esparza is the National Director of the Spanish Speaking program. The federal government SPP was established on November 5, 1970 to promote attention to the needs of the Spanish-speaking in the federal government. The program is an integral part of the government's total EEO effort under executive order 11478 Public Law 92-261, The Equal Employment Act of 1972. It has the responsibility for providing leadership, guidance, and assistance to federal agencies in carrying out the program's objectives. Federal departments and agency heads, Directors of EEO, personnel officers, managers, supervisors and Spanish-speaking coordinators, all have their specific duties and responsibilities for the ultimate success of eliminating institutional discrimination.

The most crucial question from this reporter was on the subject of Chicano women and Latin American federal employees. Mr. Esparza expressed concern about the low input from Chicano women, his main reason is that most of the Spanish-speaking coordinators are male. He sees in the future the tremendous impact in the areas of civil rights for them.

It is my recommendation that his views be examined and that we take a look at ourselves, primarily because of our cultural roots. We are a male dominated culture. The Latin-American woman has her place in this society. Providing women full participation in the employment market at all levels will be the challenge of the 70's for the Casanovas.

Chicano women need our moral uplift and equal treatment, otherwise we will be perpetuating and contributing to the erroneous thinking that women are only good to bear children, take care of our clothes, and cook our frijoles. Many women of Mexican descendency are only servants to Anglo marriages. No wonder it is beautiful to marry a senorita!

Employment of Chicano women in Washington County explains rather well the Anglo concept of where we belong. The County employs less than five Chicano women, this employment is in menial jobs. Some of the biggest employers of Washington County employ Chicano women as factory workers or laborers, but very few at the professional level.

Following is a series of questions asked of Mr. Esparza:

Q. What do you see as the significance of this conference for the Spanish speaking people?

A. To bring federal leaders together with the Chicanos to speak about the problems. I feel that both groups need to work on the existing problems. We've seen where in other areas, progress has come a lot faster. Federal managers have the power to make changes, to do hiring, change policies and many times they do this without knowing its effects. I feel that when they meet with Chicano leaders they will become more sensitive to this universe of people.

Q. As the National Director of the Spanish speaking program of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, what are your functions?

A. My basic function is to provide leadership, direction and guidance to federal agencies so they will carry out their responsibilities under this program. This will be the overall function. I accomplish this through use of federal personnel manual letters, which are instructions telling them things they must do to be in compliance with executive orders from the president calling for affirmative action for groups that are being discriminated against; for example, Spanish speaking women and responsibilities under the equal opportunity act of 1972.

Q. What is the mandate in your program for the appointment in an agency for a Spanish speaking, Spanish surnamed coordinator?

A. The mandate is for Spanish speaking coordinators not Spanish surnamed. Jobs in the federal government under the law can be given on any basis other than merit. You can not give a job on the basis of their last name. Skills are a big factor in determining who is going to get the job, a last name is not one of those factors. A coordinator

must be bilingual, aware of the culture and able to do the job assignment well.

Q. Are we talking about full-time coordinators?
A. Our instructions call for full time coordinators at the headquarter level in departments and major agencies and field installations, where there is a great concentration of Spanish Speaking persons, or where there are problems relating to the Spanish-speaking people within that installation, or where there seems to be a disparity in the number of people who are Spanish speaking employed in that agency. Only under those circumstances are there to be full time coordinators, in other instances our instructions are that they should be part time.

Q. Do you feel the Spanish speaking people are calling for preferential treatment?

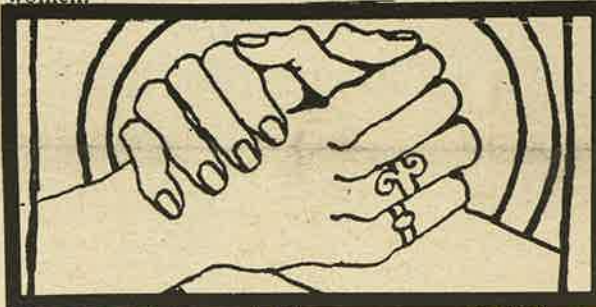
A. I don't think the Spanish-speaking people are calling for handouts, they are saying, look we have the people, the skills, we are available and we want a chance. The same chance that other people have. Our program, under federal law, can not give jobs because in the past there was discrimination.

Q. Do you feel that Chicano women have been given a chance to enter the federal system?

A. I have a lot of concern about not only on the Chicano women, but also the Puerto Rican, Cuban and South American accepting this. The reason for my concern is because the majority of the coordinators are men and I can see that some of them, conscious or subconsciously, might be closing the doors on women. I think that Spanish-speaking women are not given the same chances as other women. The Spanish-speaking woman only represents 21% of the total Spanish-speaking work force and this compares to 34% of the overall percent for other women. We need to do a lot. This summer our first workshops will be on the Spanish-speaking women, and in the next year one of the great forces on civil rights will come from them, because they have had to become strong to survive under those kinds of situations. And those who are able to survive under such circumstances are very capable of dealing with the future. We need to get ready, and as men we need to change our thinking and treat them as equals.

Q. Would you consider this issue the challenge for the 70's?

A. Definitely, I predict it. I can feel the movement and our Spanish speaking program also applies to women.



Q. Do you have words of encouragement to the low income Mexican-American?

A. Yes, for those who are only familiar with working the land, our system of lengthy and worthy applications will be frustrating. But they must know also that the federal government has not made any positive effort to let these people know that they have a right to compete along with others. For this purpose we launched a publicity campaign to let people know how to compete in the Federal job market.



Resolution continued from page four

Program Coordinators should be lucid, complete, and provide the necessary latitude to enable them to accomplish their difficult and challenging task effectively.

They must be on a full-time basis, even in the smaller agencies until population parity and a fair grade level spread is reflected in the agencies employment and promotion patterns as they apply to Chicanos.

Recommendation No. 16

There is no Chicano representation on the policy making bodies within the Federal Executive Board. It is imperative that Chicano executives be sought out and invited to participate in the direction and policy formulation of the Federal Executive Board.

Enrique Mendez Flores

Las Chicanas y Su Futuro

El Director Nacional del Programa para las personas de habla hispana, Sr. Manuel Esparza, asistio recientemente a la junta anual regional entre Chicanos y los gerentes de oficinas federales.

Este programa fue establecido en Noviembre 5, 1970 para solucionar en parte el problema de empleo con el gobierno federal y las personas de habla hispana. El programa forma parte de ordenes ejecutivas, Ley Publica 92-261 y la Acta de Igualdad en el Empleo. Dicho programa tiene la responsabilidad de asistir a agencias federales, guiarlas y aconsejarlas a llevar un programa de acuerdo con lo descrito. Individuos de llevar a cabo tales funciones son los Departamentos regionales, agencias, jefes de personal, coordinadores de habla hispana, los cuales bajo mutuo acuerdo eliminaran la discriminacion existente en el sistema federal.

El Sr. Esparza explica las funciones desarrolladas por su oficina en el contenido de esta entrevista, crei una buena oportunidad el cerciorarme de la situacion actual de la mujer de habla hispana. El Sr. Esparza indico su preocupacion, especialmente por las bajas cifras de mujeres Chicanas, cree que esto se debe a que la mayoria de los individuos que emplean a mujeres son hombres. Muy especialmente los coordinadores de habla hispana.

En mi opinion sus puntos de vista deben ser tomados en cuenta, o al menos debemos pensar y examinar nuestra forma de pensar, especialmente por nuestras raices culturales. No hay duda alguna que los de ascendencia mexicana dominamos a las mujeres. La mujer Latino Americana busca su lugar en esta sociedad, ella como nosotros tienen derecho a participar con igualdad en empleos no unicamente federal sino en todos los aspectos. Este tema lo veo como un desafio a nuestro caracter moral. Un desafio para los anos venideros. No hay duda alguna que la mujer norteamericana a grandes rasgos a logrado una posicion respetable en puestos publicos, es desde luego justo que la mujer de ascendencia mexicana ocupe un lugar apropiado para que mejore su situacion economica. Un reto a los Casanovas de nuestra cultura.

El continuar tratando a las mujeres como se ha hecho anteriormente, seria contribuir al perpetuamiento de unicamente ser buenas para tener hijos, cuidar el hogar, limpiar nuestra ropa y cocinar nuestros frijoles. Sabemos de antemano que el americano prefiere casarse con una "senorita" ya que recibiria el mismo tratamiento. Con razon!

Para ilustrar el dominio masculino en este Condado de Washington notemos el lugar de la mujer de ascendencia mexicana en el empleo con el Condado. En primer lugar menos de cinco mujeres trabajan ahi, los empleos en realidad ni tienen nada que desear y dan categoria, sin embargo observemos las fabricas que emplean a personas del sexo femenino, estan repletas de mujeres, varias son de ascendencia mexicana.

El respaldar e implementar a conciencia un plan a estas alturas favorable a las mujeres, les ayudaria grandemente y a la larga los beneficiados seriamos nosotros. Lo indicado por el Sr. Manuel Esparza merece ser tomado en consideracion.

Lo siguiente es el contenido de nuestra entrevista:

Pregunta: Cual es el significado de esta Conferencia para la gente de habla hispana?

Contestacion: Obtener representantes federales que se reunan con el Director de la mesa directiva chicana para discutir los problemas que se presenten. Es una necesidad que se reunan y trabajen juntos. Creo que esta vez, al reunirse los dos grupos, van a enterarse de las necesidades del pueblo.

Pregunta: Ud. es el Director del Programa Nacional para las personas de habla hispana de la Comision del Servicio Civil de los USA. Cuales son sus funciones?

continued on page 7



Food for Profit

With food costs last year up by 20% to 40% (depending on whose figures you use), the question keeps coming up: who is making all of that additional profit? Ask any small or medium-sized farmer and she or he will tell you that their profits are down if they've changed at all.

Much of the answer to the question of where the food dollar goes lies in the concentration of power in the food industry in America. Giant corporations now own or control much of the land used to grow crops. Eight percent of all farms sell 50% of our food. Tenneco Corporation owns properties twice the size of Rhode Island.

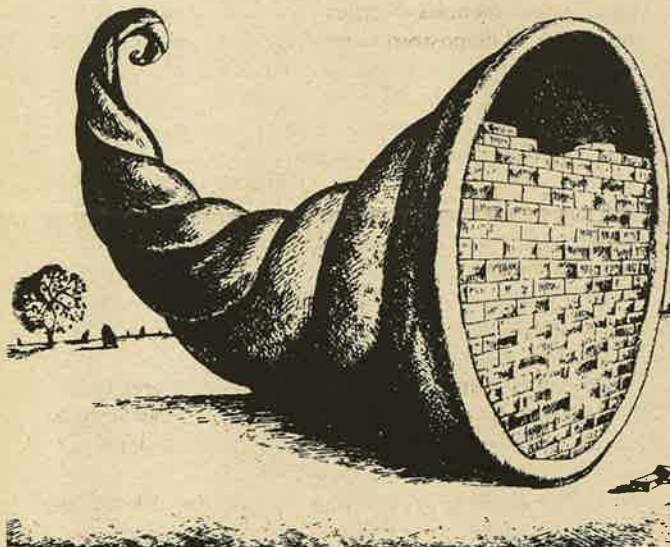
And many of these giant food-producers also control their own transportation and retail outlets. As Tenneco's president says, "Our goal in agriculture is integration, from the seedling to the super-market." Using fertilizers from their own plants, gasoline from their oil wells, trucks from their trucking companies, and distributing through the world's largest produce marketers, under their own brand names, they eliminate all competition and set their own prices. Other giants like United Brands, formerly United Fruit, are so big they undersell everyone else until they control the market. Then they charge all the consumer can bear.

The giant corporations engage in price-fixing both as landowners and as food processors. For instance, a small cattle rancher in Idaho has no choice but to sell at the price offered to him/her by one of the meat processors such as Swift, Armor, or Cudahy. Meanwhile, the rancher is getting the lowest beef price in several years and the consumer is paying the highest meat prices of all time.

As a matter of fact, fifty companies, of the more than 13,000, control 61% of the profits in the food processing business. In retail stores four giant supermarkets control 20% of the sales.

In the cereal industry four companies control 95% of the cereals produced. The industry nets around \$700,000,000 per year.

The cereal industry is a good example of another hard fact of life in a world where food production is controlled



by a few giant companies. The cereal producers (Kellogg's, General Foods, General Mills and Quaker Oats) actually spend more on the package that their product comes in than they do on the content of the package. The packaging and advertising cost more than the making of the cereal.

The nature of American agribusiness is the production of food for profit and not for need or nutrition. And this is an attitude which is encouraged by our federal government. Big farmers (who make more than \$20,000 per year) now receive 70% of all government benefits and incentives.

All farmers should certainly be guaranteed an adequate profit on their investment and labor. And the public should expect good quality inexpensive food as a right.

The facts of the matter are that small farmers are being forced out of business by the price setting of giant food processors. Land is being priced out of reach of aspiring farmers by the speculations of banks and land developers. Banks take effective control of farms by exerting power through the loans to small farmers and dictating what will be grown and how. The giant agribusiness uses dangerous insecticides, poisonous fertilizers and unorganized labor. The food processors are enjoying one of the higher rates of profit in American business. And the consumer is faced with skyrocketing prices for increasingly inferior foods.

Some attempts have been made to change this situation. Recently, in Washington State and in some mid-west states, attempts have been made to pass legislation which would prohibit companies from farming which have greater than \$3,000,000 invested in other areas of food production. The National Farmers Union in Washington State has been spearheading these attempts.

Meanwhile, agribusiness, subsidized by the government and by the other enterprises controlled by the parent corporation, is well on its way to wiping out the small farmer in America.

DHM

EMERGENCY MONEY NEEDED

Welfare Advisory Board

At its March meeting, the County Welfare Advisory Board took the opportunity to press the State Welfare Office on the matter of providing emergency grants to help welfare recipients meet fuel and utility costs.

The Advisory Board issued a letter to Nick Peet, State Public Welfare Administrator, requesting that funds from the Special Needs section of the welfare budget be set aside to help meet the expense of paying utility deposits or heating and utility bills. These charges often amount to more than the amount allowed for in the recipient's grant.

The problem of paying soaring fuel costs and high deposits for utilities is hitting welfare families, who live on severely limited budgets, especially hard. The Advisory Board said that they were personally aware of six families who had been evicted from their homes because they used rent money from their welfare grants to pay for their utilities.

This problem, which is brutal enough in human terms, has also had a disastrous effect on recent efforts of local helping agencies to coordinate their efforts through an Emergency Fuel Program. The Fuel Program, begun by Community Action with funds from its winterization grant, was designed to draw on and aid the clients of groups throughout the County who are engaged in helping the poor. Theoretically, people who are on welfare receive all of their necessary services through the welfare office. Other helping groups deal with the problems of people who are, by and large, not on welfare. For instance, senior citizens receive money from Social Security, not welfare. The Fuel Program was an attempt to help non-welfare poor people who needed an emergency grant to meet expanded fuel costs. The actual results were that all the program's money was spent within

Gallo forced toward Teamster-UFW vote UFW Modesto March

Between 10 and 15,000 people marched through the streets of Modesto, Calif., on March 1, culminating a week-long "March on Gallo" organized by the United Farm Workers union (UFW) in support of members striking against the E.&J. Gallo Winery.

The massive demonstration here brought together farmworkers from around California and Arizona as well as UFW supporters from Los Angeles, the Bay Area and other urban centers and focused attention on the union's demand that Gallo allow elections among its field workers to determine whether they wish the UFW or the Teamsters to represent them.

At a rally following the march, UFW president Cesar Chavez challenged Gallo to hold such elections, saying the UFW would call off its strike and boycott if it lost. In the past Gallo has said it would only accept elections if they were conducted under the National Labor Relations Act, but recently, company spokesmen have said that Gallo would agree to elections if the UFW and the Teamsters could agree on procedures.

The Modesto demonstration followed a week-long march on Gallo by two columns of farmworkers and their supporters, one marching 110 miles from San Francisco, and the other 99 miles up the San Joaquin Valley from Fresno. The San Francisco group numbered 250 for most of the route, swelling to 500 in the last two days as it neared Modesto. This march was composed mostly of urban supporters led by a delegation of striking Gallo workers and farmworkers from the Salinas Valley. The Fresno march began with about 130 farmworkers but also grew to about 500 as it neared Modesto.

Solidarity Rallies

Each night along the route the groups of marchers were housed and fed by local residents sympathetic to the UFW struggle. Each evening these community people joined the marchers in rallies featuring music, theater and speeches of solidarity.

The Fresno march traveled through many of the same towns where in 1966 a group of farmworkers marched 300 miles from Delano to Sacramento and brought national attention for the first time to the new union of farmworkers being built in the San Joaquin Valley. Many of the people who marched up the valley in support of the strikers last week were on that first march and have been on strike themselves for nearly two years against the grape and tree-fruit growers of the region.

The success of the two marches and the overwhelming turnout at the Modesto rally prompted one Gallo striker to remark, "Quien dijo que Chavez no tiene la gente? Aqui estamos, con Cesar Chavez!" ("Who says Chavez doesn't have the people? Here we are, with Cesar Chavez!")

DHM

three weeks, with 79% of it going to help welfare families. The effort to coordinate the local agencies never had the time to get off the ground.

As Jerralynn Ness, Vice-Chairperson of the Advisory Board, pointed out in the letter to Mr. Peet, "After all, it doesn't do much good to buy a welfare family a stove or refrigerator if they are unable to cover the electrical bill. Our Public Welfare Volunteer Co-Ordinator has been very successful in obtaining needed appliances, which must be a great savings. Unfortunately utility companies are not as apt to donate a month's worth of service or the cost of a deposit."

Garden Yield

VEGETABLE	QUANTITY	SPACE NEEDED	YIELD
Beans	2 oz.	15'	7#
Beets	¼ oz.	25'	25#
Broccoli	12 plants	25'	10#
Cabbage	6 plants	12'	6 heads
Carrots	½ package	15'	15#
Cauliflower	5 plants	10'	5 heads
Collards	½ package	25'	20#
Cucumbers	½ package	10'	6#
Eggplant	3 plants	6'	12 fruits
Lettuce (leaf)	1 package	5'	2½#
Muskmelon	½ package	16'	18 fruits
Onion Sets	½#	10'	5#
Peppers	6 plants	10'	6#
Potatoes	5#	50'	50#
Radishes	1 package	12'	8#
Rutabaga	½ package	15'	15#
Spinach	½ package	10'	5#
Summer Squash	½ package	2 hills	24 each
Winter Squash	1 package	4 hills	10 each
Tomatoes	10 plants	40'	3 bushels
Turnips	1/8 package	20'	20#



Planting time is *now* for hardy vegetables like peas, radishes, turnips, potatoes, celery, onions, spinach, carrots, beets, lettuce, parsley, and cabbage and broccoli plants. The above chart may be helpful if this is your first garden.

A few pointers for first time gardeners: Choose a *sunny*, well-drained spot for your garden. Soil preparation is important! Most soil in the Northwest tends to be too acid and would benefit from the addition of wood ashes or lime. Beets and lettuce, to name a few, are vegetables that need a less acid soil. The earth needs to be loosened up so that roots can grow—a depth of about one foot is good. Unless the soil is very rich, fertilizer may be needed. Dry manure, fish meal, bone meal, cottonseed meal or an organic fertilizer containing these materials or the traditional nitrogen mixture fertilizers may be used.

Tomatoes, Eggplant, peppers, broccoli, brussels sprouts, and cabbages may be grown directly from seed, but beginning gardeners will have greater insurance of success starting these vegetables from plants, either purchased or home grown.

The County Extension Service has four OSU bulletins for gardeners, available free of charge by calling 648-8771: #614, *Farm and Home Vegetable Gardens*; #671, *Vegetable Varieties*; #824, *Soil and Water Management for Home Gardens*; and #747, *Vegetable Garden Insect Pests* (please specify which booklet you want).

Happy Gardening and Good Nutrition from the Washington County Nutrition Council!

Susan Storli

Furniture Exchange

Some families in Washington County need tables, beds, and stoves, while other families have these articles to dispose of. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Washington County, in cooperation with Community Action, will pick up useable furniture and appliances in *working order* and give them to needy families. Please call Community Action at 648-6646 if you need furniture or have good items to donate. (Donations are tax deductible.)

VML-ORO Statewide

After two years of consideration, the Valley Migrant League, now ORO—Oregon Rural Opportunities, is going state-wide.

The move was forced by a requirement of the Department of Labor (DOL) that their prime sponsors should provide statewide services as of 1974.

The purpose of the name change to Oregon Rural Opportunities is that ORO can now receive both migratory and low-income monies coming into the state, as long as there is no duplication of services with other anti-poverty agencies.

ORO plans to meet the needs and provide services for migrant families and low-income people throughout the state. Such communities as Nyssa, Vale, Ontario, Pendleton, Hermiston, Hood River, Ashland and Medford desired services similar to those ORO is providing in the Willamette Valley.

Hopefully ORO will have five more satellite offices throughout the state by the end of this year. They will be located in five individual areas of migrant concentration.

ARP



La Raza Estates

New Homes Being Built

Casas Nuevas... Completas

Oregon Rural Opportunities, until recently recognized as the Valley Migrant League, has another success in Washington County under its Self-Help Housing. Six families who applied for the Self-Help Program last spring are now completing their houses. Three families have already moved in and the other three will be moving shortly, as soon as little odds and ends are done. The Self-Help Program was started in 1969 through a grant received from the Farmer's Home Administration.

The way the Self-Help Program works is that a group of five or six families is formed, and all the families apply together, to ORO as well as for a loan. When the paperwork is done the families start building their homes, together. The emphasis of the program is for all the families to work together. The families do all the building with the help of a supervisor. The supervisor works under the guidance of two inspectors, one from the Farmer's Home Administration, the other from Washington County Public Health Department.

Any low-income family with a monthly income sufficient to assure payments and good credit may apply

El Oregon Rural Opportunities recientemente reconocido como el Valley Migrant League ha tenido otro buen exito en el condado de Washington bajo el programa Self-Help Housing. Seis familias que aplicaron para este programa de Self-Help en la primavera anterior, casi estan acabando de hacer sus casas. Tres familias lla estan viviendo en sus casas nuevas y las otras tres esperan en moverse tan pronto que acaben unas cosas pequenas que les faltan.

El programa Self-Help comenzo durante al ano 1969-70 por una donacion recibida por parte del Farmer's Home Administration.

Este programa es para cualquier familia de entrada de dinero baja y que tenga buenos creditos tanto como entrada de dinero fijil para asegurar los pagos. El proceso para entrar al programa es que la familia llene una aplicacion y ORO hace todo el trabajo de papeles que sean requeridos. Este proceso de llenar aplicaciones y papeles dura dentro de dos a tres meces antes de comenzar a construir su casa.

Presentemente el Farmer's Home Administration esta



to the program. After a family has filled out the application, ORO does the required paperwork. This processing of the application takes from two to three months and must be completed before any building can begin. FHA makes the loans for the building. This money is placed in a bank account for the families. Interest on the loans ranges from 1% to 8-1/8%, depending on monthly income and family size.

The Rural Tribune interviewed most of the six families. The are all very happy and proud of themselves because they build their homes with their own hands and sweat. All said, that without ORO's Self-Help Housing Program they wouldn't have had the opportunity to build and own a home. The families said they would encourage all eligible families to apply for Self-Help Housing.

The six houses are located in North Plains and is called THE RAZA ESTATES.

Anyone interested in applying for Self-Help Housing should contact Jose Mata, Housing Coordinator, at the Forest Grove ORO office, call 357-6169.



haciendo los prestamos para construir las casas. Ellos ponen el dinero en el banco para las familias. El interes de los prestamos serie de tan bajo como 1% y tan alto como 8-1/8. Todo esto depende en el tamano de la familia tanto como la entrada de dinero mensual.

La manera que el programa Self-Help trabaja es que un grupo de cinco a seis familias es formado y todas las familias aplican juntas, tanto como cuando en el estar pidiendo los prestamos. El enfasis del programa es que todas las familias trabajen juntas. Las familias construyen todas sus casas con la ayuda de un supervisor. El supervisor es supervisado por dos inspectores. Uno es del Farmer's Home Administration y el otro del condado de Washington.

El Rural Tribune entrevisto a casi todas las familias y todas estan bien contentas y orgullosas porque hicieron su casa con sus propias manos y sudor. Todas dijeron que si no fuera sido por el programa Self-Help de ORO, no creen que fuera sido dada la oportunidad para construir su casa. Casi todas las familias dijeron que ellos animarian a cualquier familia para que aplicen para el programa de Self-Help.

Las seis casas estan localizadas en North Plains y llevan por nombre THE RAZA ESTATES.

Si alguien esta interesado en aplicar para el Self-Help Housing, por favor llamele al senor Jose Mata (coordinador de habitaciones) en su oficina local, 357-6169.

ARP

CHICANO WOMEN AND THEIR FUTURE continued from page 5.

Resp.: Mi funcion basica es orientar y guiar a las agencias federales para que puedan llevar a cabo sus funciones bajo este programa. Logro esto principalmente utilizando el manual del personal y cartas que son parte del sistema federal, es decir son los reglamentos que unen a las agencias con el Gobierno. Asi, publicamos el contenido de este material y ordenamos que deben de seguir ciertos lineamientos para que esten de acuerdo con las ordenes ejecutivas dadas por el Presidente de esta nacion, en las cuales se incluye un plan efectivo de igualdad en el empleo de personas de habla hispana, asi como a las mujeres. Acta implementada en 1972 bajo la norma de igualdad, evitando la discriminacion.

Pregunta: Hay alguna orden en su programa para que en alguna agencia sea nombrado un coordinador de nombre hispano?

Resp.: Existe esa orden en el manual de personal federal, es el Nol 711318 y otra mas que fue enviada posteriormente la No. 71323 en las cuales se indica se acepte a una persona que hable espanol, no a una persona que tenga nombre hispano, debido a que ningun empleo en el sistema Federal se da por el solo hecho de tener nombre hispano, sino que nos atenemos al asenso meritorio del personal, con lo cual le reconocemos su preparacion y capacidad dentro del trabajo.

Pregunta: Cual es la definicion del programa de los 16 puntos y el programa para las personas de habla hispana?

Resp.: El programa dellos 16 puntos es uno de los programas para las personas de habla hispana, contiene 16 puntos y por eso se le llama asi. Ese era el nombre oficial aplicado al programa para la gente de habla hispana. Muchas agencias tomaron este titulo o nombre en forma literal, dando a entender que solamente algunos puntos deberian de llevarse a cabo. Por ejemplo: alguna agencia, de los 16 puntos que se pedian ya habian realizado 8 y solo les faltaban 8 para cumplir y completar los 16, pero en realidad este no es el objetivo a realizar.

Pregunta: Ud. cree que las personas de habla hispana estan solicitando que se les trate en forma especial?

Resp.: No creo que estas personas esten pidiendo limosnas, sino que, dicen ellos, que por el hecho de estar capacitados merecen tener la oportunidad de trabajar en dependencias oficiales y no se les ha dado esa oportunidad demostrarlo, pero en minqun sentido ellos solicitan el trabajo por el hecho de haber existido discriminacion en el pasado.

Pregunta: En este programa se recomienda alguna forma que debe seguir el coordinador?

Resp.: Si, tiene reglas que seguir, pero lo mas importante es un libro que le indica cual es su trabajo; en el se incluyen recomendaciones a los gerentes para que puedan respaldar al coordinador, y secciones en las cuales les indican lo que deben de hacer cuando tienen quejas por discriminacion, asi como procedimientos efectivos a realizar.

Pregunta: Estan preparados los coordinadores para atender los problemas en el aspecto cultural, en relacion a la vida social del chicano? Ud. cree que el chicano va a permitir que su esposa trabaje?

Resp.: Estoy preocupado en este aspecto, no solo por el chicano, si no tambien por el portorrieuqno, el cubano y el sudamericano, que acepten esto. La razon de mi preocupacion es por que la mayoria de los coordinadores son hombres y puedo comprender que algunos, conciente o inconcientemente, pueden estar cerrando las puertas a las oportunidades para las mujeres, y una de las razones que me sugieren esta idea son las estadisticas en que el 3.2% de la fuerza trabajadora feminil es de habla hispana, representando el 21% total de la gente de habla hispana. En cambio la poblacion total para otras mujeres representa el 34%, dando un promedio bajo para las primeras. En este verano, una de nuestras primeras conferencias sera para tratar los problemas de las mujeres de habla hispana y en los proximos 5 anos una de las grandes fuerzas en los derechos civiles vendra de las mujeres de habla hispana porque ella ha tenido que sobrevivir ante situaciones dificiles y aquellas que han podido sobrevivir bajo estos problemas estan competentes para luchar en el futuro.

Pregunta: Esto quiere decir que es el desafio de los anos 70?

Resp.: Si, y los predigo poruqe puedo ver el sentimiento en el movimiento, y nuestro programa a la gente de habla hispana, tambien incluye a las mujeres, como lo he mencionado anteriormente.

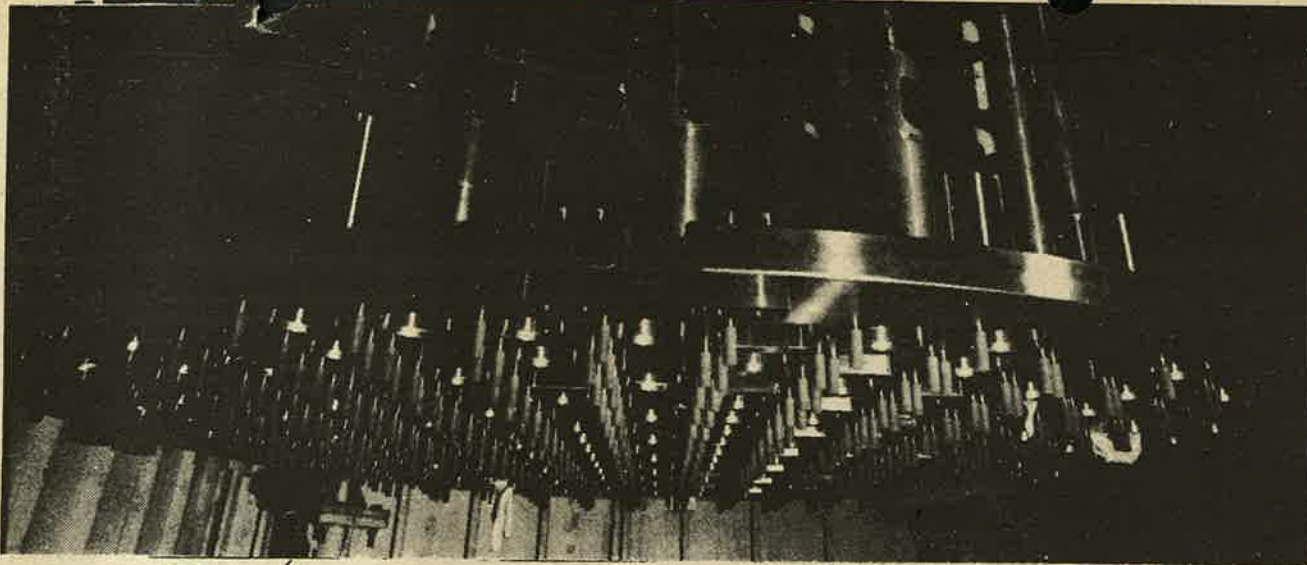
Pregunta: Que es lo que puede hacer Carlos Esparza en caso de que un coordinador no cumpla con su trabajo?

Resp.: No estoy autorizado para tomar ninguna determinacion contra algun coordinador que no cumpla con su trabajo, sin embargo, puedo hacerle saber a su supervisor, en caso de que . . . sea informado. Mi funcion es la de proveer direccion, guia y entrenamiento.

Pregunta: Ud. tiene palabras de estimulo para el mexico-americano de bajos recursos economicos?

Resp.: Si, para aquellos que estan familiarizados con el trabajo del campo, sera muy dificil enfrentarse a una situacion de aplicaciones con muchas preguntas para obtener empleo, pero tambien ellos deben de saber que el Gobierno Federal no ha hecho nada positivo para hacerles saber que ellos tambien tienen el derecho de competir con los demas, por lo tanto, hemos emprendido una campana radial para informarles como pueden competir en estos trabajos del Gobierno Federal . . .

Enrique Mendez Flores



Trojan

The reactor core, an untested design.

from page one

the nuclear plants. Consolidated Edison of New York has gotten into financial trouble through ownership of two unreliable plants, Indian Point I & II. Con Ed's trouble has led the government to begin an investigation into the company's finances to find out if Con Ed has the money to run the plants without letting unsafe conditions go untended.

Another little known fact is that these huge operations actually have a very short life span. A nuclear plant can be expected to run efficiently for three or four years at which time production declines because of corrosion problems, leaking fuel, and parts breaking down simply due to wear and tear.

Nuclear plants are immensely difficult to repair. Workpeople quickly absorb a maximum dosage of radiation (perhaps in a ten-minute stint on the job), and have to be paid full wages while waiting up to six months to return to the job. Meanwhile, more workers are being exposed, replaced, and so on. Standard repairs can cost millions of dollars.

If repairs for Trojan do become a factor in the plant's early operating, no one should be too surprised. Bechtel Corporation, hired by PGE as architect-engineer on the project, is presently being sued by Consumer Power Co. of Michigan for \$300 million for damages resulting from alleged faulty work at its Palisades Nuclear Power Plant. This plant, designed by Bechtel, has operated at 35% capacity since its opening in 1971.

And don't forget, if Trojan does have to close for repairs, you, the consumer, will get stuck with the bill for the extra cost of replacement power purchased from regular, fossil-fuel power plants.

The major health and safety hazard at Trojan seems to be the use of completely untested designs for fuel core rods in the plant's nuclear guts. Without going into details about how a nuclear plant works, it can be said that the fuel rods are the heart of the operation. These

rods actually surround the radioactive fuel and must be able to handle the tremendous pressure and heat at the core of the atomic reactor. Fuel rods have had a history of warping, a problem which, at the very worst, could result in the blockage of the core's emergency cooling system and in end in an atomic explosion. At the least, this problem, which is very common in plants using the conventional, tested rods, can cause lengthy, costly shut-downs.

A more long-term safety and health hazard of all nuclear reactors is the disposal of atomic wastes. All such plants produce waste materials which are extremely poisonous, hard to handle, and long-lasting.

The nuclear power industry's plans to recycle most of its used nuclear fuel are at a standstill. Industry officials say that there will be no fuel recycling facilities available to them until 1977 at the earliest.

Meanwhile, spent nuclear fuel rods (filled with used radioactive material) are accumulating in cooling ponds outside of power plants, and the plants are running out of storage room. Several power plants have already filled up their emergency storage pools, which are supposed to be held in reserve in case a runaway fuel core has to be dumped in a hurry. And the AEC is still hunting for a place to dump the used fuel which cannot be recycled and which remains a danger for tens of thousands of years. After all, who wants this kind of poison buried in their neighborhood, with the ever-present chance that an earthquake will cause it to spill. As soon as Trojan begins to operate, it will begin to produce this toxic waste.

Two questions arise: How have we come to find ourselves in this expensive, dangerous situation? And is nuclear power really necessary to meet national energy goals?

The answer to the first question is that, quite simply, there is a huge profit to be made by giant corporations such as Bechtel, Westinghouse, and General Electric out of building these plants. This profit comes from the pockets of rate paying consumers. And scientists may not possess enough skill to solve the problems which are arising out of this construction. Also, the Atomic Energy

Commission, which is the federal regulatory agency overseeing the nuclear industry, has, at best, been a booster for more nuclear construction, and, at worst, has closed its eyes to safety problems.

As to whether we really need nuclear power, the question divides itself in two. Is nuclear power cheaper than conventional power? And is the demand for energy increasing to the point that we need new power sources? With all the repair and construction costs that are listed above, and with nuclear generators running at 60% capacity, a 1973 congressional study showed that nuclear-powered electricity is still more expensive to produce per kilowatt than either coal-, geothermal-, or hydropower-generated electricity.

And, indeed, we may not even need all the power that these plants are supposed to produce. PGE's energy sales have actually declined since 1972. Nationally, demand for electricity has been just about flat in 1974. The Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project has come out with a relatively cautious energy "scenario" that would require no new technology, and which could supply all of the country's energy needs without nuclear power. Another recent study by two University of California scientists argues that energy consumption in this country could be cut to 62% of 1968 levels without reductions in the availability of material goods and services.

One of the worst by-products of the rapid expansion of the nuclear industry is that most government research funds have gone into atomic energy. Solar, wind, and geothermal power has gone relatively uninvestigated. However these so-called "alternative" energy sources could probably be expanded faster than nuclear power, since elaborate safety precautions would not need to be taken at every turn.

In Portland, however, PGE is quietly committing the public to further nuclear development. The company has already spent \$10 million on Pebble Springs I near Boardman, and has budgeted \$2.8 million for Pebble Springs II in 1974. When a company spends sums like these, it becomes very difficult to refuse permits for building the actual plants. In Wisconsin, the Public Service Commission handed down a permanent ruling last October that any financial loss incurred by a utility which begins building without a nuclear construction permit is the responsibility of the utility, not the rate-payers. If Oregon's Nuclear and Thermal Energy Council handed down a similar ruling, our private utilities might not be so eager with their cash.

Dell Martin

State Aid for Translators?

House Bill 3071, sponsored by Representative Wally Priestly (D-District 16), is an important legislative measure for non-English speaking persons who have difficulty because of their language obtaining licenses, permits or services from State Agencies.

It is important because HB 3071 requires State Agencies to provide translators and translated materials to persons who would otherwise be unable to get the service or license due to a language problem.

HB 3071 would be an obvious benefit to the many Spanish speaking persons who make their home and living in Oregon. Often times State Agencies such as the Motor Vehicle Department, State Employment Services, and Welfare offices end up spending extra time and more money delivering fewer services because of their inability to communicate to non-English speaking persons.

Traditionally the consumer has been responsible for providing someone who can interpret for him. More often than not this means that the advantages offered to the English speaking person by the State Agency are not the same offered to the non-English speaking consumer.

HB 3071 is now in the House Ways and Means committee. Unfortunately this committee has over 150 other bills to consider and may not get to act on HB 3071 this year. If you are interested in seeing HB 3071 acted upon by this legislature, you should write to its chairpersons and suggest its approval. They are: Jack Ripper (Senator) and Harvey Akerson (Representative).

Don Patch

Saving Watts

This is the first of a two part story on your electric meter. Do you know how much power you use each month? If you knew perhaps you could realize that you're going to overspend your budget and you can begin to cut down. Electric power should be like all other consumer items, as consumers you should know what you're paying for and how much you bought.

There just may be a need to check what your meter reader reads. There may be more to saving money than turning off lights as "Colonel Watts" has urged us.

The Office of Consumer Affairs of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has provided a guide to how to read your electric meter, check your utility bill and total up the cost. Individual meters and bills may vary slightly, but the basic information applies throughout the country.

Remember: Electricity is measured in kilowatt hours kwh. You will use one kilowatt hour of electricity if you leave a 100-watt light bulb burning for 10 hours.

Meter Reading

Begin your electric education by reading your meter, checking the different dials. There usually will be four dials, each divided into 10 sections.

Start with the dial farthest to the right. It measures a total of 10 kilowatt-hours—each time the needle moves from one number to the next, you have used one kilowatt-hour of electricity.

The next dial measures 100 kilowatt-hours, with each division representing 10 kwhs; the third dial measures 1,000 kilowatt-hours; and the fourth dial represents 10,000 kilowatt-hours.

NOTE: some of the dials run clockwise; others run counterclockwise.

Now, suppose the needle on the dial all the way to the right points to nine; the needles on the next two dials point to seven; and the needle on the dial on the left points to nine.

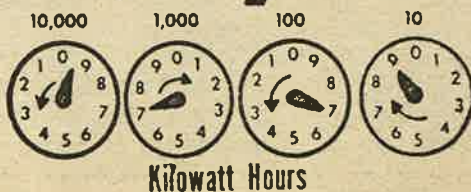
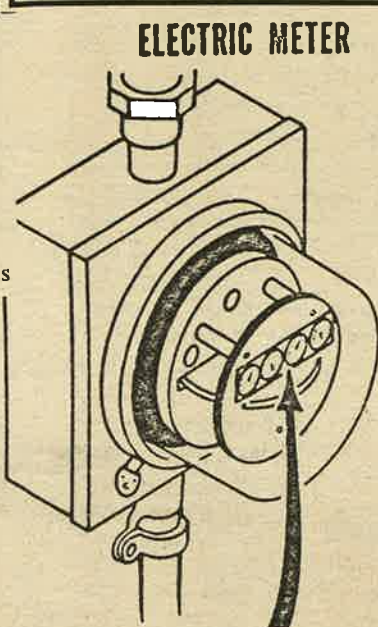
That means that since the dial was set at zero you have used 9,779 kilowatt-hours of electricity. It is a cumulative total. To determine usage in one month, you'll have to subtract last month's reading from the current figure.

Next month: "How to read your bill."

James Hynson



Goodbye to the Tiger



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