

The Rural Tribune

Volume 2, Number 1

November, 1973.

Jailhouse Rocks, Complaints Filed

The County jail has suddenly become the cause of a rush of activity in the offices of Washington County government. For several weeks the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has been investigating the way the jail treats its prisoners, and it has set up formal meetings with County officials to present the male prisoners' complaints and try to resolve them. The complaints include inadequate medical care, overcrowding, and arbitrary punishment.

The ACLU has also complained of the way its own investigators have been treated in trying to get into the jail to see prisoners. The ACLU has listed fourteen different areas of "common complaints" about the jail. And as The Rural Tribune goes to press, meetings with the County are continuing. Also at issue is what rights County Commissioners and reporters have to access to the jail. This is a problem which the County Counsel's office is preparing a report on, as this is being written.

Meanwhile, jail matrons are showing signs of protesting what may prove to be a case of sex discrimination. With almost the same job descriptions as the male guards, the matrons have salaries that begin at a level almost \$150 a month less than the men's. Under the state and federal law, women and men must receive equal pay for equal work. The matrons could file suit through the State Civil Rights Division for a pay increase with back-pay. So far their union is handling the problem in negotiations with the County.

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Inside The Rural Tribune

- The story of a sick woman who asked Welfare for assistance and was refused. Full story on page three.
- The News-Times has dropped its Spanish Language column, La Voz del Valle, for what it said were "economic reasons." Full details on page six.

Two Districts: One Acts the Other Delays

Schools Grope, Deal With Minorities



Beaverton "Cop Out"?

Beaverton School District 48 covers an area of 57 square miles. Its population of 95,000 is mostly white, with a small number of Chicanos, Asians, Indians and blacks. Its economic level is generally middle to upper-middle class. Low-income families probably represent the largest minority group. The district encompasses a fast-growing, suburban area with the reputation for very good schools.

Because in one sense Beaverton is quite isolated, the opportunity for children to meet people of different cultural and racial backgrounds is limited. Our children often do not realize that the Indian is part of today USA, not just a part of our past. Contacts with the black community are few or non-existent. Many don't even realize there is a sizable Chicano community right here in Washington County.

For these reasons, a number of people are concerned that our children are not being prepared to take their places in the larger world outside of Beaverton, where they will meet and work with people of all races and cultures. These people see a serious need to provide our youngsters with the kinds of

learning experiences which will help them to know and understand and appreciate people who may be different from themselves. The school is in a unique position to help. Indeed, the role of the school may be vital.

In late 1969, the Beaverton School Board appointed a committee of citizens to study "the nature of minority group relations" within the district and to "recommend appropriate steps for the schools to take." Almost a year later this committee concluded its work, presenting the board with a report of its findings and recommendations. In the spring of 1971, the school board adopted its current policy on Minority Group Relations, which was drawn up by the present school administration and is based on the recommendations of the citizens' committee

(Continued on page four)

Forest Grove - Model?

(Espanol en pagina cinco)

The Forest Grove Schools are striving to become a model school district in dealing with its minority student body. After almost one year of dealing with the problems that Chicanos had in school, the district has taken some positive steps, and the Mexican-American community and the schools are working together.

At this writing, the district has developed a successful experimental bilingual class at a grade school, a cultural awareness class for staff members at Central Grade School and the schools have attempted to hire a bilingual counselor at the High School. In September there was a home-school consultant hired. The District will also have an in-service workshop starting in January that will teach ethnic cultural awareness to all administrators and teachers of District 15, and they have stocked the high school library with books on Chicano culture.

Last year District 15 organized a task force to study the learning problems of the Mexican-American students from kindergarten through twelfth grade. This task force was started because of pressures from the Mexican-American community, saying that their children weren't getting the best education. Parents were concerned about a 65% drop-out rate for students of Mexican descent. A majority of Chicano students were alienated from school functions and the Anglo student body, and on the average, their grades were lower than the rest of the students at each grade level.

(Continued on page four)



Gayle Denman, Oklahoma saddle-maker now teaches his craft in a unique school on Farmington Road. The story is on page seven.

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

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Details of Jail Complaints

(continued from page one)

At lengthy meetings with County officials, the ACLU gave specifics of fourteen areas of prisoner complaints. Here are some of the major concerns of jail prisoners, all of whom have been convicted of lesser crimes or who are waiting trial or sentencing for more serious offenses:

• Disciplinary Procedures — The ACLU is concerned that men may be thrown into isolation (“the hole”) without fixed procedures. It is asking for written rules to be given to prisoners when they first enter the jail. Assistant County Counsel Larson admits that this is a problem, but that written rules for this kind of punishment have been held up while waiting for new rules from the state. Meanwhile, Larson says, the average time in the hole is a few hours and “a long time in the hole” is five days. Prisoners have been put on a “bland diet” and left in a bare room until lights out, as punishment. And other prisoners have been kept locked in their cells for over forty days for offenses in the County jail.

Federal courts have upheld the right of a convicted felon to an impartial hearing before being put in isolation. Those in the County jail who were awaiting trial or sentencing did not have this right.

• Medical Services — Here the ACLU received the most complaints. Health Department Director, Harry Kemp told The Rural Tribune, “The services we give are more than adequate.” But prisoners have complained that sick calls by the health department clinic nurse are limited to once a week. The ACLU felt that the charges were serious enough to require a meeting on the subject of medical care alone.

• Overcrowding — The County admits this is a problem. Assistant County Counsel Lou Larson said that as many as twenty-four men may be forced to sleep on mattresses on the floor on crowded weekends and that on “an average weekend there are more men than bunks.” Weekends are a problem because driving offenders come in to serve their time and those arrested on the weekend often must wait until a weekday before they are released, because no weekend release procedure has been established.

One consequence is that minor offenders have been put in with prisoners accused of serious crimes. And because of a shortage of prison garb, prisoners have had to wait without clothes for several hours while their clothing was laundered.

• Recreation — While there is a recreational area on the roof, prisoners do not get to use the area more than once a week. The County complains of inadequate manpower. Five jail personnel are needed when a group of prisoners goes up, and there are only three guards on duty at any time. Two Sheriff’s Detectives or patrolmen must be called in to help. And the jail does not have protective clothing for the area on cold days. (And the jail, we were told, is heated to as high as 80 degrees in places, so that not as many blankets will be needed.)

• Mail Procedures — Prisoners are allowed to send out only one personal letter of two sheets each day, and all personal mail is read when coming in or going out of the jail. The jail calls this “inspection” and not “censorship,” giving security as the primary reason. In one case the jail xeroxed an incoming letter, sending a copy to the prisoner, because the letter said at the top of one page, “Lick! This is acid!” And in another case, an incoming letter was sent back because it was impossible for the jail staff to read.

• Telephone Procedures — The County has assured the ACLU that the phones prisoners use are not tapped and that prisoners have adequate opportunity to call lawyers. But the ACLU wants written rules and procedures for phone use. Prisoners have no phone privileges after 5 p.m. and must wait until a guard will phone a message out for them.

• Visitation — The ACLU people said they were forced to wait and that guards were unfriendly when they tried to see prisoners. The surprise visits of County Commissioner Virginia Dagg sent Undersheriff Chuck Sherratt to the County Counsel seeking a ruling on what “his responsibilities were” about admitting Commissioners to the jail. The Counsel’s office is now recommending rules that will admit Commissioners on “reasonable notice” — a five or ten minute wait will be allowed while the jail staff secures the jail for the safety of the Commissioners.

There will now be rules for reporters’ visits to see prisoners on federal standards that apply to jails for convicted felons. *Journal* reporter Lance Mushaw has visited the jail with Commissioner Dagg. Under the new rules his visits would be restricted and he would need to get signed releases from prisoners before he can speak with them.

• Books, magazines, newspapers — Officially prisoners must choose from paperbacks on a book cart. They can have no newspapers or magazines. The County worries about smuggling, fires, and the use of magazines in making weapons (an FBI report on prison security describes how prisoners have used magazines as guns and clubs). But one “weekender”

reports that just what is allowed depends on the guards — there’s no consistency.

• Other Complaints — Include prison food, threats and harassment by jail personnel and “alleged reprisals for complaints about conditions.”

As the meetings with the ACLU began, the County explains most of the complaints as growing out of its concern for security and its insufficient staff. In an interview, Assistant County Coun-

sel Larson reminded me, that the jail has never had a formal complaint in the two years since it was finished, although it has been inspected by Commissioners, the FBI, and the grand jury. But one observer at the first meeting with the ACLU noted that in some areas, the jail had no set procedures at all, leaving rules up to whatever staff was on duty. The ACLU seemed determined to get the County to put its rules in writing for prisoners and attorneys, and the general public to see.

Paul S. Jacobs

Jail Matrons -- Less Pay for the Same Job

Current civil service requirements for employment and the duties of jail matrons and correctional officer trainees at the Washington County Jail are remarkably similar.

The correctional officer trainee admits, guards and supervises the work assigned to male prisoners.

The jail matron does the same for women prisoners.

The correctional officer trainee must be qualified to conduct the Breathalyzer and sobriety tests.

So must the jail matron.

The correctional officer trainee assists and trains in processing mental petitions, transports mental patients to hospital, attends subject during mental hearings.

So does the jail matron.

For correctional officer trainees, it is necessary to have knowledge of care and treatment of prisoners and the physical strength to maintain order and conduct of unruly inmates.

This same knowledge and strength is necessary for the jail matron.

The educational, physical and age requirements are the same. The experience required to fulfill the position is the same. As a matter of fact, the only marked difference is the pay. The correctional officer trainee starts at a salary of \$668 per month and works his way through a series of four steps to reach his top salary of \$773 per month. The jail matron starts

at a salary of \$525 and after six possible raises reaches her top salary of \$668 per month — the starting salary for the male guards, or correctional officer trainees.

According to the guidelines set up by the Oregon Bureau of Labor in 1971, equal pay and equal job status must be given to men and women who perform work requiring similar skill, effort and responsibility. And wage schedules must not be related to or based on the sex of the employee.

We talked to Undersheriff Chuck Sherratt, who said, “The matrons were content with their lot at the time of the bargaining (for the last contract). Now, within the last month or so, they claim their job is the same as the men’s — however, when they run into a situation they can’t handle, they call a man for help.”

When asked specifically about possible sex discrimination, he said, “We do not discriminate, we are not allowed to. We have no control over policy — that is taken care of by the Civil Service Commission.”

Later we spoke to Rian Brown, Personnel Director for Washington County, who is responsible for all civil service positions in the county. He said the matter of matrons had come to his attention two weeks ago. He also said that steps had been taken at that time to rectify

the situation by giving the matrons a chance to re-evaluate their job duties. If, in fact, these duties are essentially the same as the men’s, he will be meeting with the union involved, and has promised that the pay will be equalized.

Two years ago there was one woman detective employed by the Washington County Sheriff’s Department.

Since she left, however, no women have been hired as patrolpersons.

When Nancy Jones (now a patrolperson for the Hillsboro Police Department) tried to apply for a patrolpersons’ position through the civil service commission, she was not given an application. Ms. Jones said she was told that the Sheriff’s Department had said, “When we want a woman, we’ll ask for one.”

Undersheriff Sherratt, who denied sexual discrimination practices, said that few women had applied for positions with them. The one woman who had applied and passed civil service examinations, he said, had failed to come for her interview, because she wanted to be a detective and the opening was for a deputy. Detectives, are recruited strictly from the ranks of deputies.

Former detective Jane Kinnaman had told the Rural Tribune that she had been hired as a detective directly.

Sharon Frahm

THE RURAL TRIBUNE GETS LETTERS

Does Day Care Really Care? — Yes, But Does Congress?

To the Editor:

Does the federally-funded Day Care Program serve the people of Washington County adequately? I don’t think so. My reasons are:

Tuesday August 7, I called the West Tuality Day Care Center in Forest Grove trying to find care for my three children ages 6, 5, and 3. One program in which the children would be placed in private homes has a two months waiting list. The program in which the children would go to the center does not open till 6:30 a.m. This would not work out.

During the course of con-

“Approve Your Focus”

To the Editor:

A copy of the Rural Tribune, addressed to “postal customer,” came to me and I’m pleased to have it. I approve your focus of reportage and comprehensive support of Chicanos and other exploited peoples in this locality. I am passing this copy (September 1973) around amongst friends.

I notice you charge no money for subscription to the paper, but add a name to your mailing list on request. I’d like my name added to your list for future issues, and am glad to pay should you charge in the future (let me know).

Richard Bolling
Forest Grove

versation I was told of families who had left their children at the center when no one was there. This seems to indicate others have the same problem. How then can a person help themselves if their children cannot be cared for at the time they need. A person cannot seek employment if the time they need someone to care for their children is an inconvenience to a Day Care Center.

I now feel all this talk of helping the low income people by providing care for the children is just that, talk!

I’m more fortunate than others. I can afford higher paid care for my children. Though I would have rather paid my share at the Center plus extra to help another child get the care he deserves.

Loretta Caylor
Forest Grove

“The First Newspaper Worth Reading!”

To the Editor:

I was given the opportunity to read your newspaper and was happy to find the first newspaper that I have ever read in my life that was worth reading. People need to know the areas in society which need work (a fantastically large understatement).

People also need some drive to work for betterment in these areas, but ... I am afraid what is needed there is

The Rural Tribune contacted West Tuality Day Care Center to find some answers to Mrs. Caylor’s questions. We found that West Tuality Day Care is open 11½ hours (6:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.) Monday through Friday. They can care for only fifty children at the Center.

According to Ruth Berger, Executive Director, to open at 6:00 a.m. would require another teacher, since federal regulations require one teacher for every five children. Their budget prohibits hiring another teacher. The budget cannot be expanded and a year ago this Center was forced to cut its budget fifteen percent.

Kathy Snyder

a miracle, alas!! I would like to know if there is anything I specifically can do (I will have lots of fine clothes to give away in about two months, etc.) which doesn’t cost money (I don’t have much either), and would gratefully appreciate you sending your paper to my humble abode. Strive on in your goals, as I will in mine, and may the powers be with you.

Monica Dunne
Forest Grove, Oregon

Vol. 2, No. 1 of The Rural Tribune. This newsletter is published monthly by the Washington County Community Action Organization and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. There is no charge for the paper and there will be no advertising. We will publish articles and announcements of particular interest to the low-income people of rural Washington County. For additional copies, or to be added to our mailing list, write The Rural Tribune, Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123.

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Opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and not the opinions of either Washington County Community Action or the Office of Economic Opportunity.

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

Welfare Rejects Woman; Story Ends in Her Death

(The following is taken from a conversation with Jerralynn Ness, who is the welfare advocate here at the Community Action office. To protect the privacy of the people involved and their families, the names are invented. But the case is a real one.)

Mary was forty-seven years old. She lived in Gaston and was referred to me by Mrs. Smith, who also lives in Gaston and was Mary's longtime friend. Mary's problem was that in late August she had applied for Welfare; she received a letter of refusal (giving three reasons). One, she was healthy. Two, she was under fifty and "employable." And, three, she signed up for Sunset Packing. She was able to work and was paid for two or three days in the month of August — not enough to pay for anything.

Mrs. Smith explained that Mary had been hemorrhaging off and on for about two months and her nerves were in an incredibly bad state. She also had cirrhosis of the liver. Her husband died only six months before.

I learned from Mrs. Smith that Mary was uncomfortable about getting welfare, that she really did want to work full-time, but she was frantic and in a nervous state. Her only work experience was in the fields, canneries, and a gas station and a laundry.

The most critical thing was to get her an emergency loan or emergency money so she could pay rent and utilities, so she could calm herself.

After finding out about her health, I called a nurse at the County Health Department, who responded by driving out to visit Mary. She realized Mary's health was or could have been critical. She had Mary come out to the Health Department where she was seen by a doctor. He realized her nerves were bad and gave her some medication.

The nurse phoned the Welfare Department and talked to Mary's assistance worker. The assistance worker told the nurse that Mary should quit hanging on to her husband's death. She should have stayed in Hillsboro and taken a job; she should never have moved to Gaston and that there was nothing Welfare could do. The nurse could not believe how moralizing and unhelpful the assistance worker was, and (at the same time) the nurse realized that Mary needed medical help.

The Health Department doctor was not able to give Mary a complete physical, and Welfare won't pay for a physical unless you are on welfare. And you have to have a note from a doctor to get welfare.

At this point, both the nurse and I realized that Welfare wouldn't budge. We got money for Mary's bills and she had two weeks of pay coming for work at the cannery. But the nurse at the Health Department agreed she should not have been working.

I left town for a week, and returning, I found that Mary was dead. She spent the week at her friend's house and had been taking medication. She had a couple of drinks and fell asleep on a couch. When her friend woke up the next morning, she found that Mary was dead.

The autopsy said that it was cirrhosis (liver damage). But there are a couple of things to indicate that it might have been suicide. Mary attempted suicide before with barbiturates and alcohol. And she knew she shouldn't use her medication and alcohol.

I went to the welfare office and talked to her caseworker who had a different feeling about Mary than her assistance worker had. This particular caseworker has offered help to all her clients and had been working on Mary's case, trying to get her disability. ("Caseworkers" handle services for welfare clients; "assistance workers" deal with the basic grant.)

The thing that continually comes up about assistance workers is that they, in a sense, determine whether or not a person is eligible (for a welfare grant). Mary might have been treated differently if she had a different assistance worker. I don't blame her death on the Welfare Department, but I feel that Mary wouldn't have died if she had gotten help from Welfare. She was crying for help.

J.N.

Grievances Filed Against Welfare

The Rural Tribune has learned that four employees of the Washington County, Public Welfare Department have filed formal grievances against the local office. All four are protesting their merit evaluations, the rating system used by Welfare to determine pay increases and job advancement.

As Karen Brentano re-

ported in these pages last May ("Local Welfare Office Scene of Strife"), the merit evaluations were a cause of great concern for many county welfare employees.

The four grievances have been filed with the Oregon State Employees Association, which represents welfare workers and other state employees.

P.S.J.

County Legal Aid for Poor People

Legal Aid will be coming to Washington County. On October 8, the Washington County Bar Association approved a legal aid program for the county by a unanimous vote. The program was planned by a committee, including the Washington County Community Action Program (CAP) and the Bar Association. Franklyn Brown, who chairs the Legal Aid Committee, hopes to have a legal aid office open by the early part of November.

Legal aid supplies help in defending low-income people, as does the Public Defenders, although legal aid handles only the civil cases while the Public Defenders handle the criminal cases. Legal aid can, for example, help with dis-

sumer problems and landlord disputes.

This program is being funded by CAP which will pay the salary for the director for six months. Other funds will come from United Good Neighbors and from the new law which provides legal aid with two dollars for each case filed with the county. After six months legal aid will need to find additional funds.

Bob Stalker, a VISTA attorney assigned to legal aid, is already at work setting up the Legal Aid Corporation, which will hire the director, who will also be an attorney. The corporation will have a majority of members from the County Bar and a minority will be low-income representatives.

Tressa Davis

CAP Advocates Solving Problems

Welfare. Housing. Discrimination. Have you had problems in these areas? Washington County Community Action has developed a program to help you — the Community Advocates.

Jerralynn Ness, the Welfare Advocate, is working to see that welfare clients are aware of their rights. She has helped people by providing information, helping them to get needed services, and arranging for fair hearings.

The Housing Advocate is Eric Cain. He will help people

who have problems with housing — eviction, harassment by landlords, disrepair, etc. He also has copies of an explanation of the new Oregon landlord tenant laws available to anyone who requests them.

Arturo Cortez, the Equal Opportunity Advocate, will provide aid to anyone who feels he has been discriminated against, by employer or prospective employers, police, teachers, business or whatever. He is also working to see that more minorities

are hired in county jobs.

All three of these advocates can be reached at Washington County Community Action, 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro. The phone number is 648-6646. If you have a problem with welfare, housing, or discrimination, call or stop in and ask for Jerralynn, Eric or Arturo. Or, if you have a problem in a different area and don't know how to get help, call one of the Advocates for information.

Barbara Barrett

Rights for Tenants, Landlords

Oregon's new Residential Landlord and Tenant Act took effect October 12, 1973. The law makes this state one of the few in the country with clear rules governing the rights and responsibilities of renters and landlords. We have reprinted a few of the new rules, but urge anyone interested, landlord or tenant, to contact the Community Action office (546 E. Baseline 648-6646), where we have a more complete list available free of charge.

Eric Cain

1. If a landlord fails to return a security or cleaning deposit and list damages for which the deposit is confiscated within thirty days after tenant has vacated, the tenant may sue for double the amount of the deposit if the rent was paid in full. There is no maximum limit on size of deposit.

2. The landlord must maintain a unit in a habitable condition. A unit is uninhabitable if it lacks waterproofing and weather protection, plumbing, hot and cold running water, and a sewage disposal system. Adequate heating, electrical lighting, garbage receptacles and clean premises are required. Floors, walls, ceilings, stairways, railings, ventilating, air conditioning, appliances and elevators must be in good repair.

3. The bill requires tenants to use the premises and appliances in an appropriate manner and to keep the premises clean, quiet and intact.

4. The bill allows landlords to adopt reasonable rules and regulations.

5. The bill defines clearly when the landlord may have access to the tenant's apartment, and provides appropriate remedies to the landlord and the tenant if the other party violates this section. A landlord must give tenant 24-hour notice to enter a dwelling; and it must be at a reasonable time of day, except in emergency.

6. The bill allows tenants to cancel a lease if the landlord fails to live up to his contract and make necessary repairs within thirty days, or within seven days if the repairs involve an essential service (water, heating, lighting, etc.)

7. If the landlord fails to provide heat, water or other essential services, a tenant may purchase these services and deduct the actual costs from the rent. A tenant may also collect the costs of substitute housing if the landlord refuses to provide essential services.

8. Landlords may still evict tenants, but the bill allows tenants to assert defenses to actions for eviction. The court is required to hear and dispose of such cases within fifteen days.

9. The bill allows tenant remedies for unlawful evictions.

10. The bill allows landlords to terminate a lease in the case of tenant breach and to terminate a month-to-month tenancy:

- (a) on 24 hour notice, if rent is eleven days overdue;
- (b) on 30 days notice, if rent is paid.

11. Tenants, in a month-to-month tenancy, can also terminate on thirty days written notice, if rent is paid.

12. The bill abolishes the landlord's lien and the right to confiscate a tenant's property to satisfy past due rent.

(Rules taken from a list provided by State Representative Al Densmore, Chairman of the House Local Government and Urban Affairs Committee.)



CAP Advocate Eric Cain

Discrimination In The County

There is no discrimination in Washington County. Or at least that's what people tell me. But in my work for CAP I have people come into my office who say otherwise. People who say they were kicked out of a tavern for speaking Spanish, their native language. People who can't get jobs because their skin is brown or because they have only a limited ability to speak English. People who are denied housing or jobs because of race, sex, age or national origin.

There are politicians who receive federal funds to hire veterans and minority people, but who have no idea how many veterans or minority people they have hired. And the County governments with over 800 employees has only four to six Chicanos on its payroll, and those that are hired hold the lowest level positions. No, I am not saying that our county government is capable of discrimination. But I feel it is a possibility. My job includes finding out whether there is discrimination.

If people feel they have been discriminated against, they generally end up talking to me. And if I can do anything for them I will. If not, I can help people make contact with agencies that can help.

Call me at Community Action 648-6646 or drop by 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro.

Arturo Cortez



CAP Advocate Arturo Cortez

Get Involved with CAP! Help Elect CAP Board

Community Action Board member vacancies will be filled by election at the board's annual meeting November 7, 1973. Any Washington County resident 18 years old or older may vote for new board members. The meeting will be held at the Congrega-

tional Church, 500 E. Main, Hillsboro, at 8:00 p.m.

There are five low-income positions open; two one-year positions, two two-year positions, and one three-year position. To be eligible for these positions, an organization must represent a minimum of ten low-income families. A written application stating the reason for wishing Community Action Board

representation must be submitted. This application should also show that persons representing the organization are selected democratically.

Three private sector positions are available; two three-year terms and one two-year term. Persons from private fields of work interested and aware of poor people's problems are eligible for Board membership.

P.M.

Forest Grove Teachers Take Own Initiative

(continued from first page)

Once the task force went to work they found that the Chicano students at the high school fell into three categories: 1) Chicanos who were "accepted" by the Anglos, who did not identify with the Chicano culture and who either did not know how to speak Spanish or never used the Spanish language. These Chicanos had the best grades compared to the other Mexican-Americans. 2) Chicanos who had fair grades but did not participate in school activities and had also abandoned their friendships with the Chicanos who were the worse students and who would eventually drop out. 3) Chicanos who spoke Spanish as their predominant language, did not attend regularly, and who expressed their discontent openly of the school. These had the greatest chance of dropping out.

One fact that pushed the task force, was that many Spanish-surname students dropped out last year in the first three months of school. There were approximately seven dropouts out of 40 students, who started the school year in the high school.

Within three months, the task force, which included Chicanos and Anglos, presented ten recommendations to the school board. The school board adopted only four recommendations which included an in-service workshop for teachers, hiring of a home-school consultant, sending school messages to Chicano families in both English and Spanish, and

making an effort to encourage Mexican-American parents to participate on local school committees.

But during this time, not only have the recommendations adopted been carried out, but teachers and principals have taken steps on their own initiative to solve the academic problems of the Chicano students.

The administrators of the district opened a position for a bilingual-bicultural counselor, but it was never filled. Jeanette Saucy, guidance counselor at the high school, said, "A Chicano that meets these requirements is a scarce commodity. And we could not find one who met our requirements." The job required a degree in guidance counseling (five years of schooling), and two or three years teaching. The counselor would also have to be experienced, bilingual and bicultural. The district claims that some advertising was done, but there was no mention of contacting organizations that deal with Chicanos or universities in the Southwestern states with a high percentage of Chicanos in their student bodies.

The district did hire a young counselor, who had many of the requirements as a counselor, but who was not bilingual and bicultural. Mrs. Saucy felt that because of his age, he could better identify with high school students. The new counselor, she added, is taking some Spanish courses though.

Because of the district's failure to hire a Chicano

counselor, Assistant superintendent O. Verl White, along with counselor Vern Anderson, have written a proposal to the Vocational Act Fund for a grant to hire a vocational technical assistant at the high school, but they have not received official approval as of yet.

When asked about this proposal, Marvin Mellbye, assistant principal at the high school, said, "This opening is designed to help the disadvantaged in the vocational areas. These areas are agricultural, foods, industrial mechanics, secretarial and clerical work, health services, and construction. But the vocational technical assistant must be bilingual, work in career development education and have a vocational certification or at least be getting one."

When I talked to O. Verl White about getting a copy of the proposal, he said, "We haven't gotten the grant yet and we might not get the grant if you publicize this." The Rural Tribune was interested in announcing the position because there have already been some applicants interviewed by Mellbye. Mr. Mellbye said that the applicants had been walk-ins and he had made it clear that there was no money yet.

Much to most teachers' surprise, the district hired a bilingual home-school consultant who spends half her time visiting homes of Chicanos and the other half as a Spanish teacher. Becky Carter, who did some home consulting on her own time last year, received a full-time position this year. Mrs. Carter is not bicultural but she is fluent in Spanish.

The Forest Grove High School library has acquired almost fifty books on Mexican-American culture. A year ago they had only four. Mrs. Marguerite Clark, school librarian, explained the change.

"This year there was a much better selection of books on Chicanos, as, say, a year and a half ago. Now one can find good informative books on the Mexican-American culture and not books written to make money. That's what you get at the beginning of a movement such as the Mexican-American movement."

She also said that teachers are now checking these books out to be used for reading assignments.

One of the most basic changes in the district has happened at the Cornelius Grade School. This school has 70 Chicano students attending, nine of whom cannot speak English. To help these students the school has a full-time teacher's aid, Mrs. Vangie Sanchez and a part-time bilingual, bicultural teacher, Margarita Aguirre. Together they teach English to these students.

In observing the bilingual class, I saw that the relationship of teacher and student was unique. There are four students in the present class under Mrs. Sanchez, and she would speak to the students in both English and Spanish. She had them read a few sentences in English then she would ask them in Spanish what they had read. Then they would answer in Spanish. When the students had questions they would ask them in Spanish and she would answer in English. Bilingual instruction was the only way of teaching these students English.

To further help these kids, six Spanish-speaking high school students come for one hour daily and work on a one-to-one basis with these kids in simple exercises such as the alphabet. Jack Cadd, principal of Cornelius School, commented, "I'm very proud of what we've accomplished here this year with the Mexican-American students.

At first I was scared because all of a sudden we had 70 Mexican-American students attending, which tripled from last year, and some of them didn't know any English. Now we have some paired off in regular classes to help one another. We get one that doesn't know very good English and sit him near one that does. That way they can help each other.

"I'm especially grateful to the volunteers from the high school, and now I'm trying to get some Mexican-American mothers to come and help too."

The task force continues to work on minority academic problems. The district is working on an in-service workshop for teachers and administrators. Last August they had an orientation workshop by the State Department of Education. Jim Johnson, chairman of the task force for this year, commented about that first workshop. "The feelings and reactions were mixed. Some teachers said that the workshop, which showed a film by Corky Gonzalez (who heads the Crusade for Justice in Denver) I Am Joaquin, was much too radical, while others thought it was all right. The film and the lecture (by Francisco Loera) turned a lot of people off by its tone."

Now the task force is also contacting the Woodburn Trilingual Program, CISCO (Chicano Indian Study Center of Oregon), and Pacific University to have as many choices as possible for finding the program that best fits District 15, according to Johnson.

Johnson also mentioned at the last task force meeting, that they were pondering the idea of a newsletter that would bring all teachers up to date on further accomplishments and ideas of the task force.

Amador Aguirre

Beaverton Board Delays Deciding Minority Issues

(continued from first page)

This district-wide policy set out seven priorities, including the development of curriculum on minority groups for grades 1-12, in-service training for teachers, and the development of programs which would broaden the students' knowledge and understanding of minority groups.

Two years later this policy was brought up for review. In its report to the school board this September, the administration admitted that progress had been "slow and spotty." The report itself was brief and apparently quickly put together.

Board member Nancy Ryles pointed out that the two staff classes in race relations mentioned in the report had actually taken place before the policy was adopted; that the Taba Social Studies Guide, a curriculum guide for teachers, had been in use long before 1971. She noted the reference to minority relations programs conducted at Beaverton High by the late John Feichtinger and asked if there were not more current programs in existence. (Mr. Feichtinger died in the summer of 1972.) Finally, noting the statement that the district was in contact with the State Department of Education concerning the planning of a program in minority group relations, Ms. Ryles said she also had been in contact with the State Department and had been advised that the Beaverton

district had contacted them only one week earlier. Ms. Ryles concluded by saying she considered the report a "written apology" and "unacceptable."

The report showed that little had been done by district administration to put the minority program into effect.

Stating that additional work in this area would require more time and money, Boyd Applegarth, superintendent, asked for direction from the board. However, board members felt they needed more information about district activities before making any decision.

The Minority Group Relations Policy was again reviewed at an October school board meeting. The superintendent's Supplementary Report devoted four pages to a discussion of the Taba Social Studies Guide for Grades 1-6, already mentioned in its first report. Also listed were classes "directly involved"

intendent particularly mentioned the Taba Social Studies Guide as "having many references" to minority groups and as forming "the basis of the elementary social studies program." However, in discussing Taba with George Russell, assistant superintendent, I found that whether Taba was used and to what extent depended on

the individual teacher. Russell did not know how many teachers in the district actually used the Taba material. He also said there had been no district-wide in-service workshops in the Taba method for about three years.

The original Minority Group Relations Committee Report referred to a random sample of 10% of all district teachers and librarians (1969-70) in which a large majority "were unaware of any well-defined, in-service programs" on minority groups and felt the curriculum "did not present significant material about the environment of minority groups." Russell felt that nothing happened since the

listed. Beaverton offers ten. There were one or two related courses not on the list, but several listed courses dealt only incidentally with minority groups. The point has been made by district personnel that Beaverton schools have "traditionally" enjoyed a large degree of autonomy; that central administration does not dictate

Other Things Have Had Higher Priority.

to individual schools about content of courses. This apparently was not considered a problem when the current Minority Group Policy was drawn up by the present administration.

Following presentation of the supplementary report at the October meeting, board member Ryles commented that again the programs and activities discussed were generally either in existence prior to adoption of the policy or reflected initiative of individual teachers and individual schools. She said there had been "few activities on a district-wide basis or with central administrative leadership."

Chairman Rose felt there

itself. He suggested that a new policy be developed, setting out specific goals and objectives.

Board member Shirley Kalkoven felt the "policy needs a complete overhaul". Don Wicher said he did not wish to apologize for the Beaverton District; that Beaverton had made a move but "no doubt could do a lot

more." He also wished to review the policy. Board member Richard Zimmerman said he would be in favor of a more specific program.

Ryles said it was a step backward to throw out the present policy. She felt it offered flexibility and a timetable for implementing the policy could be worked out. Over the objections of Ryles and Rose, the board then moved to direct the chairman to appoint a committee to review the current policy and to report back to the board within 45 days.

A number of people left the meeting expressing amazement, disappointment and frustration. They had heard a majority of board members state at the very least that more could have been done to carry out the Minority Relations Policy. The school administration had agreed that progress had been slow; that priority had been given to other areas. Public testimony at three successive board meetings had all strongly supported the policy. No public opposition had been voiced. Many expressed the feeling that referring the policy to another committee for review was a "cop-out." Joan Johnson

'Amazement, Disappointment and Frustration'

with minorities at the high school level. No specific mention was made of intermediate school curriculum. Finally, a number of "miscellaneous" school activities relating to minority group relations were described. There was no indication of how many or what schools were involved nor the number of teachers and students participating.

Both reports of the super-

survey, which would change these responses. He said, "Other things have had higher priority."

According to the Supplementary Report, secondary schools offer nineteen specific units and courses which deal "directly with the issue of minority group relations." In checking with the three district high schools, I learned that Aloha and Sunset each offer eight of the courses

was a need for administrative guidance. Commenting that there are specialists working in math or career education, he asked, "Why not in this area?"

Following extensive public testimony urging greater implementation of the Minority Group Policy, board member Homer Speer said he did not like the current policy. He felt "failure to implement it" was due in part to the policy

Por Fin las Escuelas Ayudaran Forest Grove Está Aprendiendo

Las escuelas de Forest Grove están haciendo esfuerzos para poder presentar el distrito de escuelas con sus estudiantes de minorías. Después de un año de estar trabajando con las problemas que tienen los Chicanos, el distrito a tomado pasos positivos, y la comunidad Mexicana-Americana y las escuelas están trabajando juntos.

El distrito ha hecho una clase bilingual en una escuela primaria y ha tenido buen éxito, una clase de sabeduría cultural para todo el personal de la escuela Central y las escuelas han tratado de ocupar a un consejero bilingual en la escuela secundaria. Una consejera bilingual que va a trabajar con las escuelas y padres de estudiantes. Ellos también van a tener un In-Service Workshop para todos los administradores y maestros del distrito 15 que va a comensar en enero. Este workshop es para enseñarles a los administradores y maestros cultura étnica, ellos también han puesto bastantes libros en la biblioteca de la escuela secundaria de la cultura Mexicana-Americana.

El año pasado el distrito 15 organizó una agrupación para estudiar y aprender las problemas de los estudiantes Mexicano-Americanos del grado kindergarten hasta el doce. Esta agrupación fue formada porque la comunidad Chicana se estuvo quejando de que sus niños no estaban recibiendo la mejor educación. Los padres estaban interesados de que 65 por ciento de estudiantes que vienen de la cultura Mexicana se estaban saliendo de la escuela. La mayoría de estudiantes Chicanos han sido alejados de la escuela comparado con los estudiantes Anglo's y regularmente sus grados son mas bajos que los de mas estudiantes.

Nomas comenzó esta agrupación a trabajar ellos se dieron cuenta que los estudiantes Chicanos en la escuela secundaria cayían en tres categorías: 1) Chicanos que eran "acepatdos" por los Anglos, que no se identificaban con la cultura Mexicana y que no sabían hablar el español o que nunca han usado el idioma español. Estos chicanos tenían los mejores grados comparados con los otros Mexicanos. 2) Chicanos que tenían grados regulares pero que no participaban en las actividades de la escuela y que también habían abandonado las conosciencias con los otros Chicanos que eran los piores estudiantes y

que tal vez se salieran de las escuelas. 3) Chicanos que hablaban mas español que el inglés y que faltaban mucho en la escuela y esos que se expresaban muy mal de la escuela hayí mismo, estos tenían la mejor posibilidad de salirse de la escuela.

Una cosa que apuró a esta agrupación es que muchos estudiantes con el apeido Mexicano se salieron el año pasado en los primeros tres meses de escuela. Fueron aproximadamente siete que se salieron de cuarenta estudiantes que comenzaron juntos en la escuela secundaria.

Entre tres meses, la agrupación que incluye Chicanos y Anglos, presentaron diez recomendaciones en la meza directiva de la escuela nomas aprovo cuatro recomendaciones que incluyo el In-Service Workshop de la cultura étnica Mexicana a los maestros, ocupando un consultante de las casas y escuelas, mandando recados en español y inglés a los padres y haciendo esfuerzo que los padres participen en los comités de las escuelas locales.

Pero durante este tiempo, no nomas están aproviendo y haciendo estas cuatro recomendaciones, pero los maestros y principales han tomado pasos para solucionar las problemas de los estudiantes Chicanos.

Los administradores del distrito habrieron una posición para un consejero que habló el español y inglés y que tenga cultura Chicana, pero nunca fue llenada. Jeanette Saucy, gía de consejera en la escuela secundaria, dijo, "Un chicano que encuentre con estas requerimientos es una cosa muy rara y nosotros no pudimos hallar uno que se encuentrara con estos requerimientos." La posición requería que tuviera entrenamiento de consejero (cinco años de escuela) y dos o tres años de estar enseñado. El consejero también tenía que estar experimentado en hablar español y inglés y que sepa la cultura Mexicana y Americana. El distrito dijo que anunció pero no menciono que no se comunico con organizaciones que trabajan que Chicanos o universidades en los estados suestes (southwestern) que tienen un porcentaje muy alto de Chicanos.

El distrito si ocupó un consejero joven, quien tenía muchos de los requerimientos como un consejero, pero que no sabía ni conocía el idioma español y la cultura Mexi-

cana. La señora Saucy siente que por su edad, él puede identificarse mas bien con los estudiantes de escuelas. El consejero nuevo, ella dice, está tomando unas clases en español como quiera. Por el fracaso de que el distrito no pudo ocupar un cosejero Chicano, assistant superintendant O. Verl White, con el consejero Vern Anderson, escribieron una propuesta al Vocational Act Fund por una donación para ocupara un vocational technical assistant en la escuela secundaria, pero toda vía no han recibido aproviamiento oficial.

Cuando fue preguntado de esta propuesta, Marvin Mellbye, assistant principal en la escuela secundaria, dijo, "Esta abiertura es para ayudar a los desventajados en áreas vocacionales. Estas áreas son agricultura, comida, mecanico de industria, secretaria, y oficinista, servicios de salud, y construcción. Pero el vocational technical assistant tiene que ser bilingual, y trabajar en progreso de carera educational (Career Development Education) y tener una certificación vocacional y por lo menos agarrando una."

Cuando hablé con O. Verl White en agarrando una copia de la propuesta, él dijo, "No hemos recibido la donación toda vía y chansa que no recibamos una si lo publican ustedes esto." El Rural Tribune estaba interesado en esto porque unos aplicantes ya han sido entrevisados por Mellbye. El señor Mellbye dijo que los aplicantes ya han ido con él pero él los hace que vean claro que toda vía no había dinero para la posición.

El distrito ocupó una profesora bilingual que trabaja consulando familias chicanas de sus niños. La profesora trabaja la mitad de su tiempo de maestra de español y la otra mitad de consultera. Ella es bilingual pero no es chicana.

La biblioteca de la escuela secundaria de Forest Grove ya tiene cincuenta libros de la cultura Mexicana-Americana. El año pasado, nomas tenían cuatro. La Señora Marguerite Clarke, bibliotecaria de la escuela explico el cambio. "Este año los Chicanos tienen una selección mejor que como un año y medio pasado.

Ahora uno puede encontrar libros informativos en la cultura Mexicana-Americana y no libros escritos para hacer dinero. Eso es lo que uno recibe en el comienzo de un movimiento como el Movimiento Mexicano-Americano."

Ella también dijo que ahora maestros están sacando estos libros para asignaciones de leer (reading assignments).

Uno de los cambios mas basicos en el distrito ha pasado en la escuela primaria de Cornelius. Esta escuela tiene 70 estudiantes Chicanos

que se truplico del año pasado, y unos de ellos no sabían el inglés. Ahora tenemos unos de ellos en clases regulares para que se ayuden uno al otro. Nosotros sentamos a uno que no sabe el inglés con uno que si sabe. Haci se ayuda uno al otro."

"Yo estoy muy agradecido con los voluntarios de la escuela secundaria, y ahora yo estoy tratando de agarrar madres que sean Mexicana-Americanas para que vengan ayudar también."

El agrupamiento sigue tra-



Jim Johnson, Forest Grove teacher, heads task force

atendiendo, nueve que no saben hablar inglés. Para ayudar estos estudiantes la escuela ha ocupado una teacher's aid para todo el día, Señora Vangie Sanchez y una maestra que habla los idiomas inglés y español y que sabe de la cultura Mexicana y Americana. Esta señorita es Margarita Aguirre, ella nomas es part time. Juntas ellas les enseñan el inglés a estos estudiantes.

En observando esta clase bilingual yo vi que la relación de el estudiante y de la maestra es unico. Hay cuatro estudiantes en la clase presente de la Señora Sanchez y ella les hablaba en inglés y español. Cuando los estudiantes tenían preguntas, ellos le preguntaban en español y ella les contestaba en inglés. Instrucción bilingual era el unico modo en enseñarles el inglés a estos estudiantes.

Para ayudar mas a estos niños, seis estudiantes de la escuela secundaria que hablan el español vienen por una hora todos los días y trabajan uno con uno con estos niños como en las cosas simples como el alfabeto. Jack Cadd, el principal de la escuela de Cornelius, comento "yo estoy bien orgulloso de los que hemos hecho este año con los estudiantes Mexicano-Americanos. De primero estaba asustado porque de repente 70 estudiantes Mexicano-Americanos estaban atendiendo,

bajando con los problemas academicas de minorías. El distrito está trabajando en un In-Service Workshop para administradores. El agosto pasado ellos tuvieron un In-Service Workshop orientation por el departamento de educación del estado. Jim Johnson, presidente del agrupación de este año, comento del primer workshop. "Los sentimientos y las reacciones fueron revuelas. Unos maestros dijeron que el workshop, que enseñe una película de Corky Gonzales (Que manda el Crusade for Justice en Denver, Colorado) Yo Soy Joaquin, fue mucho muy radical cuando otros pensaron que estaba bien. La película y clase (por Francisco Loera) hizo que se sintiera mucha jente mal por su tono."

Ahora la agrupación también se está contactando con el Woodburn Trilingual Program, CISCO (Chicano Indian Study Center of Oregon), y la Universidad de Pacific para tener las mas selecciones de lo que sea posible para hallar el programa que le quede mas bien al distrito 15, según Johnson.

Johnson también mencionó en la última junta de la agrupación, que ellos estaban considerando la idea de una carta informativa que va a traer todos los maestros en lo que está pasando hoy en otras cosas que la agrupación está tratando en hacer. A.A.

Centro Cultural

Casa Vieja Con Vida Nueva

El Centro Cultural de Washington County ha haca-bado su centro en Cornelius con la ayuda de voluntarios y jente de la comunidad. El nuevo Centro es nomas un centro temporal hasta que el permanente sea construido en Gaston, donde el centro ha comprado cuatro y medio acres.

Lionel Lucero dijo, "Nos llevamos incluyendo los miembros de la comunidad, seis semanas, 18 horas al día, para renovar esta casa vieja entre el centro. El Centro Cultural

le pertenece a toda la jente, y está intencionado para habrir las relaciones entre los Chicanos y la comunidad Anglo."

Miembros tienen la esperanza de construir el Centro permanente en dos años mas. Está estimado que va a cuestar entre medio de \$150,000 o \$200,000. El Centro que está en Cornelius va a ser vendido tan pronto que el Centro permanente este construido.

En el momento el Centro Cultural tiene clases para

estudiar la GED, ceramicas, arte, educación de manejar caro, y una clase de Inglés. Planes del futuro es comenzar un programa de radio, y registrar jente para votar. El Centro tiene esperanzas de correr candidatos para oficinas del pueblo y del condado.

El Centro está buscando voluntarios como para teacher aids y tutors. Si están interesados llamen al numero 357-8231, o visite el centro en el domicilio 110 N. 11 y Adair en Cornelius, Oregon.

Old House Given New Life

The Centro Cultural of Washington County has completed its center in Cornelius with the help of volunteers and community people. The new center is only a temporary center until the permanent one is built in Gaston, where the Centro has purchased four and a half acres.

Lionel Lucero said, "It took all of us, including members of the community, six weeks working eighteen hours a day to completely

remodel this old house into the Centro. The Centro Cultural belongs to all people, and it's designed to bridge the gap between Chicanos and the Anglo community."

Members hope to have the permanent Centro built in the next two years. It is estimated to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The center in Cornelius will be sold as soon as the permanent one is built.

At the moment Centro

Cultural has GED classes, ceramics, art, driver's education, and an English class. Future plans are to start a radio program, and to register people to vote. The Centro hopes to run candidates for city and county offices.

The Centro is looking for volunteers as teacher aids and tutors. If interested, call 357-8231, or visit the Centro at 11th and Adair in Cornelius, Oregon. A.A.



Pictured above are staff members of the Centro Cultural of Washington County. Bottom row from left; Patty Houts, Jesuit Volunteer and Communications. Joan Triplett, Educational Coordinator; Top row: Patricio Buckley, Volunteer Music Teacher; John McEachen, Jesuit Volunteer and Director of staff; Father Beezer, Treasurer; and Lionel Lucero, Chairman.

Well, You've Got The Rural Tribune

"La Voz del Valle" Dropped

Forest Grove's News-Times has dropped its Spanish language column "La Voz del Valle" ("The Voice of the Valley"). Written by Joe Garcia and David Hunt, the column has appeared twice a month since February, carrying social and cultural news of the local Spanish-speaking community.

According to News-Times editor Margaret Spang, the decision to stop the column was made by general manager Paul McGilvra. McGilvra gave economic reasons for his decision. Because of a newsprint shortage, he told The Rural Tribune, and a reduction in advertising from a year ago, the News-Times decided to cut back on content and to "eliminate those things with no mass readership." A second factor given by McGilvra was that it took two to three and a half times as long to set and correct the Spanish.

The Rural Tribune checked with a local typesetter, who disagreed with McGilvra's estimate of the difficulty of setting type for a Spanish article. She said that

it took her at most 50% more time to set and correct Spanish than an English article, although she herself does not know the Spanish language. In modern, computer operated typesetting, much of the work is automatic. The typesetter said that she would be surprised if a column the length of "La Voz del Valle" would take longer than a half hour to set.

The News-Times continues to run other limited-interest columns, such as "Chamber Chat" — news of the Forest Grove Chamber of Commerce. Paul McGilvra, the column recently noted, is a director of that organization.

We talked with Joe Garcia and David Hunt (who wrote under the pen name of David Campos). Garcia directs the Migrant Education Program for the County Intermediate Education District; Hunt works for Children Services. They wrote the column on their own time, but their jobs bring them in contact with the local Chicano community.

Garcia felt that the reasons given for discontinuing the

column were contradictory — especially since he was encouraged to continue sending in material in English. And he reported that Editor Spang pointed out that the needs of Spanish-speaking readers could still be served by The Rural Tribune. Hunt said this his reaction was one of "disappointment." The column he said, was meeting a real need and there seemed to be a following. "When you ask people, there was some response that they were reading it..."

"La Voz" began when Garcia and Hunt approached News-Times publisher Hugh McGilvra with the idea for the column. Through the months the column included items about Centro Cultural, Spanish radio programs, the Valley Migrant League and the Migrant Health Advisory Board, as well as social news.

The News-Times has referred to the column as one of its efforts on behalf of the Spanish-speaking community.

P.S.J.

Quitaron "La Voz Del Valle"

El News Times de Forest Grove ha eliminado la sección en español "La Voz del Valle." Escrita por Jose Garcia y David Hunt, la sección ha estado apareciendo dos veces por mes en El News Times desde Febrero, informando las nuevas culturales y sociales de la comunidad local de habla-español.

Segun la editora del News-Times, Margaret Spang, dice que General Manager Paul McGilvra hizo la decisión de que la sección fuera cortada. McGilvra dio razones de economía de su decisión por la falta de prensa (paper shortage) y una reducción de anuncio de un año pasado, el le dijo al Rural Tribune. El News Times decidió en no tener mucho contenido (contents) y "eliminar esas cosas que no tienen mucha comunicación con las multitudes." Una segunda razón que dió McGilvra es que se lleva dos o tres mas veces de tiempo para corregir el español.

El Rural Tribune hablo con una tipografica, que no comparto con McGilvra de la dificultad de poner la letra para un artículo en español. Ella dijo que se lleva 50 percent mas tiempo para poner la letra y corregir español que un artículo en ingles, aunque ella misma no sabe el español. Una computadora (computer) moderna que pone la letra, mucho del trabajo es hecho automáticamente. La tipografica dice que ella estuviera sorprendida si una sección de lo largo de

"La Voz del Valle" se llevara mas que una media hora para ponerse.

El News-Times sigue poniendo otras secciones de limitado interes, como el "Chamber Chat" — nuevas del Chamber of Commerce de Forest Grove. Paul McGilvra, la sección notada ahora pronto, es un director de esa organización.

Nosotros hablamos con Joe Garcia y David Hunt (que se llamo David Campos). Garcia manda el Migrant

Education Program para el County Intermediate Education District; Hunt trabaja para el Children Services. Ellos escribieron la sección en su propio tiempo, pero sus trabajos los train en contacto con la comunidad Chicana local.

Garcia sentió que las razones dadas para discontinuar la sección eran contradictorias — especialmente que el era reforzado de seguir mandando material en ingles. Y el reportó que el director



David Hunt (left) and Joe Garcia

Spang dijo que la necesidad de jente de habla español que lean como quiera pueden ser servidos por El Rural Tribune. Hunt dijo que su reacción fue una "decepción." La sección el dijo, estaba llenando una necesidad y parece que tiene que ser seguido..."

"La Voz" comenzo cuando Garcia y Hunt fueron con Hugh McGilvra publicador de

News-Times con la idea de esa sección. Con los meces, la sección incluíó cosas del Centro Cultural, programas en español en el radio, el Valley Migrant League y el Migrant Health Advisory Board, como tambien nuevas sociales.

El News-Times se ha referido ha esta sección como uno de sus esfuerzos de la comunidad de habla-español. P.S.J.

The Government Giveth And Then... Taketh Away

This summer, the Oregon Legislature gave welfare recipients a six per cent cost of living raise, the first such increase in two years and less than Oregon's ten percent rise in the cost of living for the same period. In addition, the Legislature increased the percentage of need to be covered by the welfare grant. But because of both these increases, people on welfare will have to pay more for food stamps and for public housing than they have in the past. One hand of government is finally giving a long-needed increase, only to have it taken away by two other governmental hands.

In both food stamp and federally-subsidized housing programs, people pay according to their income. Part of the welfare increase will be lost to the increased cost of food stamps and housing. The increased cost of food stamps alone can take from 10 to 50% of the increase in welfare payments. And even with the latest increases, welfare checks still fall short of the state-determined minimal standard.

Each state determines a standard of living for its welfare recipients — the lowest amount that a person or family can live on. But state welfare departments give welfare recipients only a percentage of that poverty standard. Until this summer, general

assistance recipients in Oregon received 70% of the minimal standard and those on ADC (Aid to Dependent Children) received 80%. This year, there was an effort to bring all welfare recipients up to 100% of the poverty standard. The effort failed, but grants in both categories were raised to 92½% of the standard, still less than the minimal amount set by the state.

Meanwhile, the Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee in Portland and others are urging a change in federal food stamp rules — a move supported by the head of the State Welfare Division, Andrew Juras. Current federal law, requires welfare recipients to pay more for food stamps whenever there is an increase in welfare benefits. It will take an act of Congress to change this.

Already, welfare recipients are treated differently from others on food stamps. For example, they may not deduct ten percent of their income in computing the cost of stamps. Changing the federal law would make it possible to increase welfare grants without increasing the cost of food stamps.

Concerned people should write their Congressmen, so that increases in welfare grants will not be eaten up by increases in the cost of food stamps.

Jerralynn Ness

Where to Write Your Congressman

Senators:

MARK O. HATFIELD, or
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20510

Congressman:

WENDALL WYATT
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20515

Although Oregon Congresswoman Edith Green does not represent this district, she does have influence on welfare-related legislation.

EDITH GREEN
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20515

Ralph Nader on Writing Congress

Ralph Nader recently gave a speech at Pacific University. He stressed the importance of writing letters to Congress. Most people, he said, think that Congress and the President are flooded with mail on every subject. Not so. A handful of letters may be enough to bring about important change. Here are a few tips from Nader on how to write to Congress and an example of fifteen letters which brought about a change that has affected the lives of all Americans.

There's a technique to writing a letter to a member of Congress or to the White House. If you want to write a letter to the President, write a letter to the President, and send a copy to the Senator and Representative — get triple or quadruple duty out of it.

But don't just write a letter saying, "You rascal, I can't wait to see you out of office!" No, what you do is write a letter with your opinions and some facts and then ask some questions. And then they've got to answer your letters, because members of Congress have a fetish about answering letters of constituents.

Well you ask a Senator a question and he doesn't know the answer, then he's got to go to an agency of government. So the government's going to get a letter forwarded and they answer in a week or two because they like to reply rapidly to Senators.

You can make your letter really travel in many directions. There's a really simple art to writing these letters. But you've got to write them. That's the least that can be done.

... Senator Magnuson (of Washington) got something like fifteen letters on flammable fabrics for children and that woke up his staff to that problem and led to a strong bill and higher enforcement of standards.

Ralph Nader at Pacific University



The North Plains Food Buying Club and Senior Center are two programs that began as Community Action Projects and have continued to succeed on their own. Together in one building, the programs offer cut-rates on food and a place for people to socialize.

Free Defense for the Poor Now in Hillsboro Public Defense opens here

Earlier this month, the Metropolitan Public Defense Office opened a branch office at 107 S.E. 2nd in Hillsboro. The public defense lawyers handle only criminal cases when they are appointed by the court to defend someone who can't afford his own lawyer.

Under the old system the court hired a private attorney to handle the case. With the new system the attorney is already appointed and is well-prepared to defend the case, because he has no private practice and can put all of his time into criminal cases.

The county program director, Ladd A. Baumann, and his staff were transferred from the Portland Office of the Metropolitan Public Defenders. The staff consists of three lawyers, two investigators, an "alternatives" worker and a secretary.

When we talked to Mr. Baumann, we asked how poor people contact the Public Defenders Office. Baumann said that they were contacted through the courts and added

that the Public Defenders don't handle civil cases such as divorce or traffic violations.

The Public Defenders do help clients while in jail. They try to help the family raise the money for bail, although the Public Defenders don't have the funds to furnish the money themselves. They offer general advice and help straighten or change old records. The Public Defenders help to find jobs as alternatives to staying in jail under their "alternatives" program.

Seventy-five percent of this program is being paid for by the Federal Government under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The other twenty-five percent is being paid by the County. The system is only on an experimental basis. If the program works well, next year the county will pay the whole amount.

This program has already been used extensively in Portland and proved very successful. For more information call, 648-0651. - T.D.



Saddle Shop lures Students to Country To Learn Artistic Yet Practical Craft

Photographs and story by Karen Brentano

"It's a completely different thing from anything I've ever done before," says a former truck driver about the saddlemaking craft he's learning. He and seven other students are enrolled in an unusual course taught by an unusual man, Gayle Denman, Oklahoma saddlemaker and horseman.

Students meet in renovated migrant cabins near acres of potato fields on Farmington Road. The school lasts for a year and is not always funded by private sources. In some cases tuition is paid by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation. Classes are credited through Portland Community College, and will eventually be held at the new Rock Creek Campus when facilities are completed. The course offers so much promise that one prospective student was willing to travel 100 miles a day to attend. Another student, who dropped out of regular college because it was monotonous, has found just what he wants at Gayle's shop.

Students like the shop because it gives them what other educational programs have failed to provide: a meaningful course with practical use, a comparatively short time of study at a fair price, a teacher who has lived in the real world, and a pace that is tailored to their own capabilities and interests.

Other students view their work as a chance to further experiment with an already blossoming artistic sense in themselves. Peter, for example, is well on his way to becoming a skilled leather craftsman. He has made eight western saddles, all custom designed, and often sold before completion. He is now familiar with all types and cuts of leather, has learned to stretch and shrink a hide, and knows of the infinite possibilities of tooling. He can make intricate original patterns, and knows how to

rivet, thread, machine and hand stitch. Before he goes out on his own this winter, he will also have learned about price evaluations based on a fair amount for his work time and cost of materials.

The atmosphere of the shop is relaxed, and the visitors are often as varied in nature as the students. Floyd Rains, a local horseshoer and trainer, frequently drops in for a cup of coffee and some trading with Gayle. Friends arrive at the door to watch the leatherworkers and perhaps to show off a new dog. Someone appeared at the shop during the peak of the

other consumer requests, as when Gayle fashioned a custom shoe for a five year-old boy who had polio.

One of the biggest enemies to the saddle shop is the waste of leather. Hides without warble holes or brands cost \$40, so Gayle asks students to consider whether their ideas are practical and financially sound. Will one more piece of hardware really add something, or just create an unmarketable disaster. Ninety per cent of the work in the saddle shop is done by hand which takes 2½ to 3 hours compared to 7 minutes by machine. The result is a



Tom Rocks, Planning Coordinator for Agency on Aging

Agency on Aging - Planning!

The Washington County Agency on Aging is a citizens organization funded for planning ways of helping senior citizens. In January the group separated from the Council on Aging, which began five years ago and was later funded as a planning program. The planning part of the Council on Aging changed its name to the Agency on Aging and hired a coordinator and a secretary. Much of the work of the agency is done by volunteers, including senior citizens and different agency representatives, according to Tom Rocks, planning coordinator for the agency.

What the Agency on Aging does is find out the problems of senior citizens and try to

find a way to help them.

The difference between the Council on Aging and the Agency on Aging is that the Council sets up centers for Senior Citizens, like the Hillsboro Senior Citizens Center. According to Tom Rocks, this was good, but actually wasn't what the federal planning money was for. The money was for determining what is most needed to help the senior citizens, which is what the Agency on Aging is doing right now.

Judy Patee, who was the executive director for the Washington County Council on Aging, resigned because she was more interested in the service aspect of the aging rather than planning. A.R.P.

Parents Start Nursery School

A cooperative nursery-kindergarten was started in North Plains in September. The nursery-kindergarten is a part of the Head Start innovation and improvement program.

The nursery-kindergarten is for the children of people who are just a few dollars over the guideline to qualify for Head Start. The fee is \$23 for the first month, which includes insurance. After the first month it is \$15 per month.

This nursery-kindergarten is mostly for five-year-olds, but can accept four year-olds. It is located at the North Plains Community Hall, which it shares with Head Start.

The nursery-kindergarten has only one teacher, Rose Folkert, who is a VISTA volunteer. They have only sixteen children right now and need four more to hire a teacher and pay a full salary. The full-time teacher will be

hired in January, 1974, if enough students are found.

The nursery-kindergarten was begun by interested parents wanting a kindergarten around North Plains some time ago. It was organized during this summer to serve low-income people not covered by Head Start.

If you have a child who is four or five years old and if you don't meet the Head Start guidelines, call Rose Folkert at the nursery-kindergarten in North Plains at 647-2297. A.R.P.

CAP Board Meeting Moves to North Plains

There will be a Community Action board meeting at the North Plains Head Start Center, at 225 S.W. Hillcrest on November 28, at 8:00 p.m. The board makes policy decisions for the CAP program. Anyone interested is welcome to attend.



Oregon drought with a succulent watermelon. Counselors love a field day that takes them literally to the fields, where they can talk with students who may be in a rehabilitation program for drug abuse or other disability.

While there may be a limit to cattle slaughter and thus to available hides, Gayle claims there is no limit to the use of leather skills. The horse population has exploded in Oregon and there are not enough qualified craftsmen to meet saddlery needs. There are

fabulous piece of work that will long outlast assembly line imports.

Born on December 12, Gayle has a Sagittarian's love of the outdoors, but hasn't taken a vacation in over two years. His two roping horses are tethered or pastured near the shop, and it is said that Gayle is the only man in the world who can ride one of them. In addition, he has a fine stock of folk remedies for both humans and horses. "I had a young student who couldn't get her hair to grow," he said. "Now human hair is hollow, you know, and should never be cut as it causes the protein to drain out as from a straw. If you seal off the ends, then you keep the oils in. So I singed the young lady's hair with a candle and it grew three inches in the next three months."

Gayle is one of those rare kinds of people who are not only exceptionally gifted, but who somehow can translate that gift into a working skill for someone else. While there is no question about the integrity of his leatherwork, as he said "the real product here is people."



CALL FOR HELP

RING!
RING!



• Medical Services

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

Recorded information offers assistance and referral to appropriate places.

Birthright 221-0598

Mayor Building, 11th and Morrison
Portland

Services are offered to unmarried girls who need assistance with pregnancy. Free counseling, medical services, legal services, home service, foster care, indirect financial aid and moral support.

Health Department 648-8881
Courthouse
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 Branch Public Welfare Division, 648-0711
560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Has medical services for people on Welfare or who have low income.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951
Family planning, including some medical services offered.

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.

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

Reduced rates offered for eye care. \$11.20 for examination, slightly more for special test. Glasses offered at cost price.

University of Oregon Medical Outpatient Clinic, 225-8311

Fee charged according to income. Any medical or surgical service offered to all Oregon residents. No transportation available.

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581
14600 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97229

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

Drug Treatment Training, 229-5129
309 S.W. 4th
Portland, Oregon 97204

This is a program for people who are having problems with drugs.

• Dental Services

University of Oregon Dental School, 225-8867

Offers dental services, in many cases, for less than private dentists. Acceptance into the program depends on the needs of dental students. Income is not a factor. October and November are good months to sign up, before the school fills its appointments for the year.

Portland Community College, 244-6111 extension 413

\$1.00 for X-ray, \$2.00 for hygiene and \$1.00 for fillings.

Dental Aid For Children, 648-7595
233 E. Baseline
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Helps children from low-income people who aren't receiving any kind of public assistance other than food stamps.

• Food & Clothing

Food Stamps, 648-8611

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. Would appreciate more agents for transportation and telephone.

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. Transportation in emergencies only.

Expanded Food & Nutrition Program 648-8656

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

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.

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.

North Plains Food Buying Club, 647-5666

Next to Post Office in North Plains. Sells food at reduced prices. Membership fee is \$1.00 per month. Everyone welcome.

Economy Center 648-5800

Corner of 11th and Adair, Cornelius, Oregon 97113

Sells everything that people donate. Low prices.

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.

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.

Hope Co-op

Buxton Mercantile Store

Buxton

Take Sunset Highway to Rocket Station at Vernonia Junction. Turn right and go down 1/2 mile.

Membership fee of \$10 payable over a year's time. Requirement of membership is putting in four hours of work every month. Non-members welcome. Members pay 10% above wholesale costs and non-members pay 20%.

Store hours are Thursday, 4-8 p.m.; Friday, noon to 8 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Dorcus Society 648-3922

367 N.E. Grant
Hillsboro

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

Give clothes and other items for free.

• 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.

• Jobs

Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division, 648-7114

232 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Helps people with any kind of disability except blindness. Provides whatever services necessary to make a person employable.

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.

Washington County Children's Services Division 648-8951

560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Job training services for poor families offered.

Neighborhood Youth Corps, 246-3366

6526 S.W. Capitol Hill Road

Employs young people who are school drop-outs from the ages sixteen through seventeen. They will be in a skill training, work experience, remedial education and they will have supportive services. The people are non-residents, unlike other programs.

Kids for Hire, 644-KIDS from 1 to 5 Access Program 644-0141
Community Youth Projects from 9 to 6 646-7017.

• Education

Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3785 or 357-3073.

912 E. Main
Hillsboro, Oregon

Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

Adult Tutoring Service 224-2135 or 648-6646

Individual tutoring in student's or tutor's home or in public building. One-to-one. Basic education, GED, or English as a second language. No tuition. Day or evening meetings.

Portland Community College Adult Basic Education-GED Class 224-2135, 648-2175

330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro

Learn to read, write and do math; English as a second language; GED preparation. Individualized or group learning. Materials furnished. No tuition. Classes are 9:00-3:00, Monday through Friday.

Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080

1030 N.E. Couch Street
Portland

Centro Cultural, 357-8231

10th and Adair
Cornelius

Now has free classes in art, sewing and provides some job training in assemblyline work. Bilingual instruction for GED and brush-up on Wednesdays, 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

• Housing

Housing Authority of Washington County 648-8511

245 S.E. 2nd
Hillsboro

Valley Migrant League, 357-6169

Aid in finding housing and in finding a job. Interpreters offered, also aid in filling out forms. Transportation in emergencies only. One-a-day school starts November. G.E.D. classes offered, basic one and two English as a 2nd language.

• Home & Family

Washington County Extension Service 648-8755

Courthouse
Hillsboro

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

Oregon Divorce Council 235-2511 or 222-9478

3823 S.E. Belmont
Portland

Help in filling out divorce documents and papers without the help of an attorney. Persons who want to get a divorce must be in the no-fault category, meaning that problems concerning children and property are settled.

There is a \$40 fee for the help with the documents and a \$13.50 fee for a court reporter. Also there is a divorce filing fee which is different in each county. In Washington County, the filing fee is \$58.80.

American Red Cross 648-2622

168 N.E. 3rd Street
Hillsboro

Home nursing and first aid classes given.

• Elderly

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.

American Association of Retired Persons 648-6892

S.E. 5th, Hillsboro

Refers people to other organizations or programs.

Council on Aging, 640-3489

150 N. 1st.
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Forest Grove Seniors Center 357-4115

Friendly Neighbors 644-4240

14205 S.W. Jenkins Rd.

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

Hillsboro Senior Citizens Center 648-3823

N.E. 4th and Lincoln

All Saints Episcopal Church

A Senior Citizens Center is a place to meet friends, enjoy nutritious food, ask questions that may be of concern to you, share hobbies and interests, and discover hidden talents. The Hillsboro Center will serve a hot noon meal three days a week and offer a meals on wheels service to the home-bound person unable to participate at the Center.

North Plains Seniors Center 647-5666

R.S.V.P., 648-2175

330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro Oregon 97123

Helps to bring retired seniors back into the community. Interested volunteers 60 or over should call Gerry Nutt, R.S.V.P. director.

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. But people are also eligible for Medicare if they are drawing disability benefits or undergoing renal dialysis or kidney transplant.

• 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 Service Division 648-8951

560 S. 3rd
Hillsboro

Day care centers provided.

• Counseling

Tualatin Valley Guidance Clinic 645-3581

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

Gives marriage counseling, and charges people according to their 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.

Family Counseling Service 648-5717 or 228-7238

168 N. 3rd
Hillsboro

Offers family, marital and personal counseling. In Hillsboro, Wednesday and Thursday, 9-4:30. Charge according to income.

Veterans Assistance, 648-6646

Washington County Community Action

330 N.E. Lincoln
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

Help Spanish-speaking and low-income Vietnam-era veterans in counseling and helping them with expenses that are necessary to enter a higher educational institution.

• Voter Information

Voter Registration, 648-8856

Washington County Courthouse in Hillsboro

They will tell you how and where to register and what district you're in.

League of Women Voters, 645-1407 or 639-4029

The League of Women Voters is a national, non-partisan organization devoted to promoting informed citizen participation in government.

• Government Numbers

Beaverton City Hall, 644-2191
4950 S.W. Hall Blvd.

Cornelius City Hall, 357-8024
120 N. 13th Ave.

Forest Grove City Hall, 357-7151
1924 Council

Hillsboro City Hall, 648-3522
205 S. 2nd

Tigard City Hall, 639-4171
12420 S.W. Main Street

Washington County Government, 648-8611
County Courthouse in Hillsboro

• Crisis

Access, 644-0141 or 357-7012

Access is a hotline crisis service for use in an emergency.

• General

Consumer Complaints, 648-8671

District Attorney's Office in the Courthouse, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Number where people can call when they have consumer problems.

Washington County Community Action, 648-6646

546 E. Baseline
Hillsboro

Discrimination . . . Arturo Cortez
Welfare Aid . . . Jerralynn Ness
Housing Project . . . Eric Cain