

INSIDE: Migrant Camps, Seniors Lunches, Youth Programs, Welfare, CSD, Food Co-ops

(Un Periodico en Espanol y en Ingles)

# The Rural Tribune

Volume 1, Number 7

July, 1973

*Lost Commission Not Replaced*

## No County Welfare Advisory Board

Oregon law seems to require that every county have its own public advisory board. Some welfare officials dispute this, and say that the law leaves the matter up to the individual counties. Washington County does not now have such a public board.

Oregon law states, "The county public welfare board of not fewer than five nor more than seven members is created within each county. The members shall be appointed by the governing body of the county, on the basis of recognized interest in and knowledge of the field of public assistance. Members of the governing body may be appointed to the board."

While welfare officials interpret the law to mean that County Advisory Boards are a local option, the state legislative counsel feels that the law requires each county to have an advisory board. According to Mrs. Bonnie Caton, Welfare Branch Manager, Washington County has never had an advisory board to Welfare. When county money was involved in Welfare, there was a County Welfare Commission, she recalled.

Mrs. Becky Mansfield, who represents this county on the state Welfare Advisory Board, was also a part of the old Washington County Welfare Commission. She recalled that the last time the welfare commission met was about one and a half years ago when Mr. Fred Stock was the welfare branch manager. Mrs. Mansfield is unclear as to whether it became officially defunct or just stopped meeting.

Mrs. Caton thought that the welfare commission discussed whether or not to have a county advisory board, but that the idea was abandoned. This was before Mrs. Caton became branch manager.

*Jerralynn Ness*

Funding for Washington County Community Action has been extended for six months. This will allow the local community action program to continue operating until February 28, 1974. The grant includes this newsletter, The Rural Tribune. (For more on CAP funding, see page 4.)

Carla Johnson has been named acting director of Community Action. Ms. Johnson was the unanimous choice of the agency's board of directors to succeed Mel Chrisman, who recently resigned as executive director.



The V.S.I. and Hope Food Cooperatives both have reason to celebrate. V.S.I. is one year old and Hope has moved to a new building in Buxton. Both now have crafts stores, too. For help with your food bill, join a co-op. (Photos on page 15.)



## Migrant Problems Continue Unsolved

# Poverty Blights Summer Crops

With the ripening of the strawberries in early summer come the migrant laborers to Washington County. Mostly from Texas, New Mexico, and Washington, they arrive in cars, pick-ups, and grower-owned buses. Many of these families move on after the strawberries are picked, returning later in the summer for the cucumbers. Others stay longer, working the peas, pole beans, and raspberries, then moving on.

Joe Garcia, director of the Migrant Education Program for the Intermediate Education District, estimates that as many as 6,000 migrants, many of them Chicanos, work in Washington County each year. The larger farmers rely on these families, who stay in the individual farmer's camps, for the picking. The smaller farmers will use more local families and vacationing students.

There are at this writing 29 migrant camps open throughout the western part of the county, ranging from 10 to 50 or 60 cabins each. A typical cabin is eight feet by ten, but there usually are a few double-sized units for the largest families, having eight or more children. A single man will often have a cabin to himself, while a family with several children will sleep them two or three to a bunk. There is a bare bulb hanging from the ceiling, two windows, a two-burner gas hotplate, no electrical outlets, and no running

water. The cabins get very cold some nights and quite hot on warmer days. In a central area are two facilities, one for each sex, containing a row of toilets with dividers but no doors, a few mirrorless sinks, and a shower room. One or two people showering can ordinarily use all the hot water. Nearby there will be a couple of washing machines and basins for laundry. Cold water faucets are also located outside.

(continued on page 7)



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THE RURAL TRIBUNE GETS LETTERS

Editor's Note: The Rural Tribune has its supporters. It also has its critics. Some, I'm sure, have criticisms of particular articles. Some may have arguments why we should not exist at all. It is important, we think, that readers of all persuasions bring their opinions to us.

Reader responses have already had their effects on these pages. Two readers complained that we listed Abortion Information and Referral Service in our call for help list, but not Right to Life. Right to Life has been listed ever since. Other readers have suggested adding other kinds of items to the newsletter. Because of reader suggestions, we are adding a column of good-tasting, low-cost recipes.

We want more direct responses to the Rural Tribune. Send us your views, whether you agree with an article or disagree. More than most publications, this is your paper — make use of it.

Up From Poverty

To the Editor:

First let me please tell you that I have never written a letter of this type. Now, having just tonight received my May issue of The Rural Tribune, and having read through it, I feel moved to make a comment if I may. The issue contains four articles which deal mainly with the grief, hardship, and unhappiness of people, poor people, receiving welfare benefits. These articles struck a chord in me that I hope you will understand.

In my youth I elected to drop out of the present system in a spirit which was, and still is, fairly prevalent. In my twentieth year I became involved with the San Francisco welfare group, and was maintained through them for the next eight months, by a program called "emergency relief." To make a long story

short, as it entails grievous years, and I do wish to get to the point, I arrived at a time in my life where I had to make a decision. This is that which I would like to relate.

Having arrived at the point where, I well understood the meaning of a life of extreme poverty, paranoia, and alienation, and disliked my situation extremely. I discovered a source within myself, a heretofore unused strength founded in anger and frustration. I arrived at the decision that to take my life into my own hands was the only solution for me at this time. Call it pride if you will. I just simply could not bear any longer to have my essence cubecaled, assessed, and categorized by underpaid, well-meaning, and in the long run ineffective strangers. In short, I rallied my intense feelings of self worth around my basic need, which was a life with dignity. With the help of MTDA I went to school, and then to work, and on to an independent strong life, that was my own. I don't really mean to sound like whatever it is I must sound like. I am well aware of illness, alienation via culture, personal tragedies, and just down-right bad luck. However, for myself, I have found that a certain amount of pride and self-determination has helped my mind ten times more than any group or laws could have helped. This is my point, strength is found within the heart and fiber of a person. Only within. It is not something which may be sold, traded or talked into a person. It is a will as it were.

A strength within oneself is impossibly imparted by another.

I am currently attempting to advance myself as a person and as a woman with a humanistic spirit. The difficulties I now encounter are: with so much to be done, it is difficult for me to know where to start. As they say, water creates its own level.

Get it on people!  
Victoria Vasquez  
Portland

Foster Care Payment 'Unfair'

To the Editor:

After reading my first copy of The Rural Tribune, I am really impressed that some one at last can tell it like it (seems to me that way) is about the Welfare.

This is a true fact. We used to live in Columbia County in a rent free house (free for work on same) and we had a friend in the Forest View Convalescent Center. Well, this man was really in too good a condition to be left there so the Welfare was thinking of putting him in an old folks home (his own relations could not take him for some reason).

Well, we took him out of the Care Center so a monthly payment for us taking care of him was decided in the Washington County welfare office \$150. So we continued getting that amount until March, 1973. Because we were so far from work, we moved to Banks back up in the mountains in February. Well, in March the Welfare worker came out and told me I was getting too much money and she was the one to decide how much I got. So I got cut to \$138 and now I

am paying rent. She even demanded that we have a phone put in, another \$40. This is a necessary part of taking care of him, she said. The house we have now is next to nothing but we were lucky I guess; we only pay \$55 rent.

I still don't think it's fair. The money from Columbia County Welfare comes from the same place as it does in Washington County, so I wonder why when I have to pay no rent I get more money than I do when I pay rent. There is only one thing I wish and that is all the Welfare officials and big wigs had to turn their jobs over to people on Welfare and then they have to be their clients. Then listen to them rant and roar.

There is three in my family beside the Sr. Citizen and sometimes when the weather is bad my husband can't work. This money sure goes a long ways. Ha. Big deal.

The Convalescent Center was getting \$13.50 a day for taking care of him just think what I get a day at \$138 per month.

Mrs. Irene Hillsbery  
Banks

(Editors Note: According to Welfare Branch Manager Bonnie Caton, payments to families in such "alternate care" cases are based on the level of care required by the elderly person. As Mrs. Hillsbery indicates, the amount of money does NOT take into account the family's own expenses — such as rent or phone costs.

Welfare adult unit supervisor, Vyvyan Gardner, adds that in adult foster care programs a phone is usually required. Mrs. Gardner felt that this was a matter of "basic common sense", and that a phone was even "more important in a rural area . . ."

We asked about the difference in payment from one county to the next and again were told that this depended on the amount of care provided. Mrs. Gardner explained that the level of payment and the condition and needs of the elderly persons were constantly being reassessed. Probably the drop

in payment was recommended because fewer services were now required.

We asked about the level of payment in nursing homes and rest homes. In the majority of cases, Mrs. Gardner said, foster family care does cost less than a nursing or old age home facility, but again, it depends on the level of services.

We asked if there was any way our letter-writer could appeal the payment level. Mrs. Gardner said that Mrs. Hillsbery could call the welfare office in Hillsboro and ask that the payment level be reviewed. The welfare department would then send out a service worker and an assistance worker to reevaluate the case.

And if the family still wasn't satisfied? They could write the State Public Welfare Office in Salem, or the elderly person being cared for could request a fair hearing to raise the level of support.)

Readers Respond to Questions:

Some Like The Tribune

What do you like about the Rural Tribune?

You give a side of the news that one would never get from the other papers, and I think that is very valuable. I thought your page last month on where to go for various problems was very useful and should be reprinted from time to time. What don't you like?

Perhaps you put too much editorial comment in your news stories. For example, the Clary story in this issue where the facts really speak for themselves and don't need any underlining. What stories and features do you think are needed?

I wish you covered Yamhill County, too.  
Jane Kristof  
Gaston

. . . Others Don't Care For Us Much

(Editor's Note: It is not our usual policy to publish unsigned letters and articles. But included in the questionnaires returned from our last edition, were two unsigned responses. We believe that these reflect the feelings of only a small number of Washington County residents. But they suggest that hate and suspicion still exist here among us. We feel that that message cannot be ignored.)

What do you like about the Rural Tribune?

Really nothing. There is very little that is not covered by other news. What don't you like?

It's just another tax supported gimmik, with little or no value. What stories and features do you think are needed?

How to disbandon this and what is the total monthly cost to produce this unwanted paper. Things like this grow like cancer; just like any government sponsored agency.

What don't you like about the Rural Tribune?

I think you people should all go back to Mexico, if you don't like our country. All your paper does is complain. It seems like nothing is good enough for you. You are getting more than most of us are now, and we have to work like hell to keep welfare going to pay you people with our taxes.

Reader Offers Suggestions

To the Editor:

First of all, I wish to thank you for sending me a copy of the Rural Tribune, May, 1973 issue.

After reading this issue, I have found that the articles have been very informative and educational on the various movements and events in the Washington County area.

However, I would like to contribute my comments and ideas for future stories and

articles. Perhaps articles on: safety in home, work, recreation; health education; cooking corner, recipes and helpful kitchen hints; poems or quotations from an educational standpoint on life; history, or literature, culture.

Keep up the good work and congratulations to you and your staff.

Estella Lerma Haynes  
Portland

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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.

Community Action Will Be Moving Call 648-6646

Our New Address: 546 E. Baseline, Hillsboro, Ore.



## Tribune's Survey Finds Youth Programs Needed

The Rural Tribune did a survey of summer youth programs in Washington County, and discovered that there aren't as many as there might be. For example, of all the school districts in Washington County, the Banks School District is the only one which has its gymnasium open for the summer, with facilities offered to the public during certain hours. This recreation program is sponsored by the Sunset Chamber of Commerce.

Another problem uncovered by the survey, is that there aren't very many youth employment programs in Washington County. The Community Youth Projects has the Kids For Hire Program. This youth employment program is the only program which assists kids in finding jobs. The in-school program for summer under Neighborhood Youth Corps in Washington County was not funded. Last summer NYC employed two hundred and twenty kids in various jobs around the county. There is no other program to take its place during the summer.

Deke Olmsted, the director for the Community Youth Projects, feels that Washington County doesn't have enough youth programs. He is concerned that many people in Washington County don't worry about young people until the young people get in trouble. Afterwards, people say that the young generation is just trouble, but they don't stop to think that if there were more youth programs or more hangouts for young kids, that would keep them out of trouble.

Olmsted says that Multnomah County has many more youth programs because they're getting money from the federal government. He feels that a coalition of agencies and people interested in the problems of young people, could work toward bringing more programs into Washington County.

Alma Rosa Perez

## Summer Programs for Kids

### Banks Schools, 324-2772

Has a baseball team. Swimming program, on Monday through Thursdays at 6:45 p.m. and goes on through 8:30 p.m. A bus leaves the Banks High School at 6:45 p.m.

The gymnasium is open from six to eight p.m. All their facilities are offered to the public. There aren't any instructors, there aren't any fees either. These summer youth programs are sponsored by the Sunset Chamber of Commerce.

### Rogers Park in Forest Grove

The summer program at Rogers Park will offer playground activities under supervision of Dianne Ginsberg. They are also offering games along with arts and crafts. The hours are from one to four p.m. Besides arts and crafts there will also be tentative special events including scavenger hunts, a trading post, a barbecue, and some contests.

### Intermediate Education District Migrant Education, 648-7191

School program in North Plains, swimming every day in the Forest Grove pool, transportation is provided, field trips to the zoo, beach, Mount Hood. For those who are in school programs, three hot meals a day will be served.

### Forest Grove Cadet Program, 357-3184

This police program is for kids from the ages of fourteen through eighteen and they are shown how it is to be a policeman, and at the same time to let them understand how it is to be a policeman so that the kids can get a chance to see a policeman from their own point of view. This program is for both girls and boys. There is no fee at all and all you have to do is go to register at the Forest Grove Police Department in Forest Grove.

### Hillsboro's Swimming Pool, 648-2823

The Hillsboro Swimming Pool is open to the public from two to five p.m. and from seven to nine p.m. on Mondays through Fridays. Saturdays and Sundays it's open from one to five p.m.

### Reedville School District, 649-2622

Has summer baseball at all three schools. The fee is five dollars per child.

### Tigard School District, 639-3158

Summer school, softball, baseball practice, day camp, swimming programs, jazz, tennis, modern dance, creative drama, basketball for girls and boys, gymnastics, badminton for kids from the grades one through five. From High School adults there is badminton, ping pong, bowling, wrestling, drama, ceramics and art.

### Portland Community College, 644-6111

Gymnastics classes for youngsters, sessions for boys, ages five and on through High School. Girls ages are six through fourteen. There is also ballet for children.

### Columbia River Girl Scout Council, 224-6560

Now have an "odyssey program" which is an awareness and discovery workshop in an area of interest. Also have "a creative magical moving theater." The cost is ten dollars for insurance, food, lodging, and transportation.

### Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation, 297-1858

Instructional baseball, girls softball, gymnastics, open gym, volleyball, golf, judo, co-ed bowling, guitar lessons, track, swimming, diving, library, nature outings, playground activities, recreation parade, regular bowling. The ages depend upon the classes. The only fee is for the swimming lessons.

### Kids For Hire, 244-0141 or 357-7012

The Kids For Hire is a program offered by the Community Youth Projects and is a youth employment program for youths from the ages fourteen through High School. This program places the kids on jobs.

### Community Youth Projects, 644-0141 or 357-7012

They are having some back pack trips this summer. These trips will take the kids to Mount Adams, Columbia River Gorge, Mount St. Helens, and also to the Rogue River. The only things required are a sleeping bag, a poncho and seven dollars. If you don't have these things and can't borrow them, they will be provided. Transportation will be provided also. Two trips are left for the summer, one on July 13-17; the second from August 8-13.

"We're Not Hiring Mexicans"

## Strawberry Farmer Investigated

The Jack and Mary Delplanche farm is under investigation by the State Civil Rights Division for allegedly discriminating against Chicano farm workers. According to Janie Aguirre, Valley Migrant League secretary, she got complaints from several Chicano families about the Delplanche farm. There was a classified ad in the Hillsboro Argus on Thursday May 17, 1973 stating, "Strawberry pickers wanted" and a number to call.

When M. S. Aguirre called the number listed, she reported that Jack Delplanche answered and immediately asked, "Are you Mexican?" When she said she was, Delplanche replied, "We're not hiring Mexicans. We have a Mexican drive-in family waiting. We'll hire them only if we can't get enough white people. It's not that we're prejudiced but we saw how they picked years ago and we don't like how they pick." Others who called were re-

portedly given the same explanation or were told, "We're just about filled."

Those who called from the VML office included M. S. Aguirre and Senor Luis Ramirez, VML Housing Coordinator. According to VML when a civil rights investigator approached Jack Delplanche he was quoted as saying, "I will hire anyone I want."

A.A.

ent 9

urday, May 19

ington Grange Hall  
Pumpkin Ridge

15

10

VEIGHT safely and  
ith X-11 Diet Plan  
DUCE Excess Fluids  
el \$3.00. Money Back  
at Northwest Econ-  
10-33

50 pushbutton chem-  
Protects you and  
ones from assault.  
ers instantly.  
ent injury.—  
or 50 shots  
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### STRAWBERRY PICKERS WANTED

35 Acres Berries

NO NORTHWEST

Close in, clean berries; 6 respectable drive-in families needed; transportation furnished.

Jack and Mary DELPLANCHE

5 miles northwest of Hillsboro  
648-5400

14c

### WANTED!

Strawberry Pickers

Pick for Don Jesse

cepting applications  
mer employment. Ap-  
day thru Friday, 10 a.m.  
p.m.—2329 Yew St., Fo.  
Grove. 12.

STRAWBERRY pickers wa-  
ed. First and second y-  
fields, bus service to For-  
Grove area.—Ed Porter, 2 mil.  
NE of Forest Grove on Or-  
St., 357-3234 or 357-8164. 1.

### Berry Pickers WANTED

Strawberry and Can-  
Berries.

Transportation Furni-

Eugene Vandeh

357-390

Platoon 1

Donna Perh

"No Ocupamos Mexicanos"

## Ranchero de Freza Investigado

El rancho de Jack y Mary Delplanche está abajo de investigación por el Civil Rights Division por discriminando contra los Chicanos que querian trabajar en su labor. A segun Janie Aguirre, secretaria del Valley Migrant League, ella recibió varias quejas de familias Chicanas, quejandose del rancho Delplanche. Hubo un articulo en el periodico Argus el jueves 17, 1973, diciendo "Piscadores de freza son necesitados" y un numero de tele-

fono para llamar.

Cuando la señora Aguirre llamó al numero que decía, ella reporto que Jack Delplanche contesto y inmediatamente pregunto, "Eres Mexicano?" cuando ella dijo que si, Delplanche le contesto con, "no estamos ocupando Mexicanos, tenemos una familia Mexicana esperando. Si no tenemos suficiente jente blanca, entonces la ocuparemos. No es que somos prejudiced, pero nosotros vimos como piscan varios años atras

y no nos gusta como piscan. Otros que llamaron, les dijeron la misma cosa o "que ya tenian suficiente."

Esos que llamaron de la oficina de VML incluye la Señora Aguirre, y el Señor Luis Ramirez, el coordinador de Housing de VML. Segun el VML dice que cuando el investigador de los derechos civiles se aserco a Jack Delplanche fue citado, "Yo voy a ocupar a quien yo quiera."

A.A.

## Roland Dismissed by F.G.P.D.

Officer Delbert Roland of the Forest Grove Police Department has resigned from the force and has accepted a job at Jackson County Sheriff's Department. When asked what led to his resignation, Chief Albert Bomberger stated, "Let's make this clear, I didn't dismiss him because of the Chicano complaints about Roland but because he didn't meet the requirements I set on my officers when I came on the force."

Bomberger continued, "We don't have the habit of dismissing officers simply because of complaints we receive about their conduct."

To replace Roland's position is Joseph Budai, formerly with the Yamhill County Sheriff's Department where he was a police officer for seven years. Bomberger concluded, "I have one more position to be filled and I'm looking at a couple of Chicanos for that position." A.A.

In an earlier article the Rural Tribune reported, that Officer Roland stopped this reporter and three other Chicanos in a rude and possibly illegal manner.

A.A.

## \$\$\$ Goes to Health Van

### More \$\$\$ Still Needed

The Washington County Migrant Health Board has received almost \$11,750 toward the purchase of a mobile health van. The van would be used to bring County Health Department services to the migrant camps and would tour western county rural areas during the rest of the year.

Contributors to the mobile van fund include the Campaign for Human Development (\$1000), Tektronix (\$6000), the Jackson Foundation (\$3500), St. Bartholomew's Parish of Beaverton (\$250) and U.S. National Bank (\$1000).

A total of \$29,000 is needed to purchase the van, which will be used to deliver the health services. The County Health Department will provide the personnel, including a physician, to travel with the van.

P.S.J.

## Clary Sentenced--\$300 Fine

In the last issue of the Rural Tribune we reported the trial of Forest Grove resident Albert Clary. He was convicted of striking Enrique Gonzales with a fire extinguisher in front of the Taffrail Tavern. Clary has been sentenced by Judge Pihl to a \$300 fine.

In sentencing, Judge Pihl treated the crime, second degree assault, as a class A misdemeanor, though it was regarded throughout the trial as a class C felony. Pihl felt that Clary did not deserve the police record of a convicted felon, which would have a serious effect on his future

employment and dealings with the law. Clary had no previous record whatsoever.

Reducing a felony to a misdemeanor is apparently a fairly common procedure for a judge to follow in cases such as this. Regarding the amount of the fine, Pihl said that \$300 was probably \$100 more than Clary would have been fined in the lower district court.

Eugene Dunn, accused of threatening to strike Joe Vasquez during the same incident will go to trial September 19.

E.C.



# Welfare Cases: Job Refused, Money Due, 'Gift' from Dad

Some months ago, the Rural Tribune reported on three families who were protesting action taken by the Washington County welfare branch office. In two of the cases, the families requested fair hearings. At one fair hearing, the family was able to show that it was entitled to welfare benefits denied by local action. In the second hearing, the family lost its challenge to the recovery of an overpayment. The other case involved an ADC (Aid to Dependent Children) mother who felt that she was not properly advised of her rights.

## Bad Odors Ruled Good Reason to Refuse Job

The first of the cases involved a family man, who was denied welfare because he refused to accept a job cleaning septic tanks in Portland. Under welfare regulations, able-bodied men are required to register for work and can only refuse a job under certain circumstances. In this case, the man claimed he could not take the job because he could not tolerate the bad odors associated with septic tanks. His assistance worker insisted that he bring a note from a doctor confirming the condition. The man refused, saying that there was nothing he could show to his doctor that he could not show to his assistance worker.

It later became clear that the welfare recipient could have refused the job because of its distance from his home. Under old regulations, a job more than twenty miles from the recipient's home could be refused (the latest rules extend the distance to fifty miles). But the distance was not an issue in the case. The recipient told the Rural Tribune and the welfare office that he would gladly travel any distance for a job

that he felt he could do.

At a fair hearing, the hearings officer agreed with the claimant and granted the family's welfare application — including checks for the period between the fair hearing and when the family first requested assistance.

*I spoke with welfare branch manager Bonnie Caton and assistance supervisor Val Spencer about this case. Mrs. Spencer felt that there had been "a break in communications" between the assistance worker and the welfare client. At the fair hearing, the man brought supporting statements from relatives to confirm his queasiness, and the hearings officer ruled that there was sufficient reason to refuse the job.*

*I asked Mrs. Spencer if a fair hearing had really been necessary in this case. Couldn't it have been settled by the assistance worker? Mrs. Spencer told me that in disputes of this sort a client could call her as the assistance supervisor and that a prehearing conference might have settled the matter much more quickly. She pointed out that it is the State Employment Office that makes the job referral and that the intake worker does not necessarily know the kind of work involved or the distance to the job. The assistance worker in this case was no longer on the assistance staff, Mrs. Spencer said, so it would be difficult to reconstruct the circumstances. It is clear that the nature of the job was discussed in the meeting between client and intake worker.*

## Overpayment 'Confessed' and Recovered

The second case involved an overpayment of \$170. The family had been receiving \$170 a month from an ADC

grant and \$51 per month in veteran's benefits. In September, the family began receiving the father's unemployment compensation checks of \$62 a week and then nine back payments, all paid on October 6. The new income made the family ineligible for public assistance.

The family was slow to report its new income and the welfare checks continued to arrive before the case was closed out. Welfare wanted to recover the October payments totalling \$170. The family felt that it could not afford to pay the money back and protested. They were asked to go into Portland to discuss their case, but instead the family chose to drive to Salem, where they spoke with state assistance people. According to the family, they were frightened into signing a confession of judgement and a promise to repay the \$170. A week later, after they agreed to repay the money, they requested a fair hearing. The fair hearing report simply affirmed that a \$170 overpayment had been made. The signed note already committed the family to pay back the money.

*Mrs. Caton said that it was not uncommon for people with very little money to be upset when outside payments reduce or eliminate their welfare grant. There are, she said, people who feel that they should be able to keep their social security check in addition to their welfare grant. But, she pointed out, her office had to carry out federal and state welfare policy.*

*I asked Mrs. Caton if it made sense for a family to sign a confession of guilt even before its case was heard in fair hearing. Mrs. Caton said that it was sometimes "easier to sign a confession" than to wait for a fair hearing or*

*possible court procedure. Mrs. Spencer added that it sometimes happened that families signing confessions, later changed their minds and asked for a fair hearing.*

*I said that the family was still upset that the agreement they signed required payments of \$10 a month — a lot of money for a family with small income. Mrs. Caton agreed that if the family regularly showed its intent to pay by sending what they could, there would be no problem. "We know (that small payments can often satisfy creditors), but I don't think a lot of people on welfare know that... it's an educational thing."*

*I asked if this family would be forced to repay the money if they had continued on ADC. Mrs. Spencer indicated that welfare cannot reduce ADC grants without the recipient's permission, even in a case where there is a clear overpayment. This family was no longer on ADC payments once its unemployment compensation began, so welfare could seek to recover the overpayment.*

## Child Support No 'Gift'

The third case was incorrectly described in an earlier issue of The Rural Tribune. A woman on ADC received \$100 from her estranged husband to meet a car payment. (The Rural Tribune erroneously reported the money as "a gift from a friend.") Welfare policy considers such a cash payment as child support, which can be deducted from the welfare grant.

The woman reported to her assistance worker that she had received the money, as the law requires. But she was surprised when \$50 was taken from her next two checks without notice and without informing her of the right to a fair hearing.

*Mrs. Caton explained that*

*there are "women who feel we should not deduct for child support payments..." The law does require such deductions, just as it does in the case of income tax refunds, she said. People were especially upset to have their tax refunds deducted from their welfare grants and Mrs. Caton was sympathetic. "I feel they have a point," she said. But her office was bound by state and federal policy.*

*Both Mrs. Caton and Mrs. Spencer said that assistance workers make it clear that the money reported in such cases will be deducted and that written notice is not required. It was possible that the worker had not made this clear, Mrs. Caton stated.*

*I asked if the woman could have asked for a fair hearing in this kind of case. Mrs. Spencer confirmed that a recipient can ask for a fair hearing and that regular support checks would continue until the fair hearing.*

*During the interview with Mrs. Caton and Mrs. Spencer, I asked if they ever found themselves having to refuse help to someone who they felt might deserve it, but who was not eligible under state policies.*

*Mrs. Caton pointed out, "We are able to ask for exceptions to policy." A written request must be sent to Salem, where it must be approved. "I can't remember one time when we've been turned down," Mrs. Caton added.*

*Mrs. Spencer thought of one instance where the local office had been refused and mentioned that to be effective the local branch could not flood Salem with requests for exceptions. The local office had to be sure that it asked for an exception only when the case was a good one, she said.*

Paul S. Jacobs

## Proposed Welfare Rules Awaited/Debated

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has issued a new set of welfare rules. In the opinion of some, the new rules would damage the rights of welfare recipients. New federal regulations generally are published before going into effect to give people a chance to respond. In the case of the new welfare rules, the time for public comment has passed, and yet the new regulations have not been put into effect — possibly because the response was so strong.

According to Portland Legal Aid attorney Stan Sitnick, there are several serious implications of the regulations as first proposed.

- New regulations may make it difficult for people to apply for welfare, and the rules insist on written applications, filled out under penalty of perjury.

- Decision times have been drawn out, so that it can take as long as 135 days for the final decision to be reached in contested applications.

- The new regulations no longer specifically ban investigators from entering a home by force, without permission or under false pretenses, or

outside of normal working hours.

Sitnick says that by not prohibiting these practices specifically, the new rules "seem to allow them by implication."

- The new rules will allow states to recover any overpayments from current grants. Current Oregon rules prohibit this, recognizing that grants are barely adequate at present levels. The new rules do state that this may be impossible when a grant reduction would cause "undue hardships," but attorney Sitnick feels that this is too vague to protect recipients.

- The announced rules cut down advance notice of changes in grants from fifteen to ten days.

- The rules allow the states to set up a new kind of local level hearing — state level fair hearings will be required, but this will add to the time before a case is settled, if there is a dispute. And if the local level hearing goes against the recipient, his benefits can be stopped or reduced until his fair hearing. Under current rules, benefits must continue unchanged until a fair hearing.

Even if the rules are

adopted, the state would have to alter its own regulations in order to implement them. The Rural Tribune called on Keith Putnam, assistant to the director of the state Public Welfare Division. Putnam says that most of the rules will have little effect on state welfare recipients. Stressing that no one has seen the final regulations, he made several observations.

- The state would use the new rules to aid in recovery of client-caused overpayments. (The state system could recover up to 10% of a current grant until court decisions made this impossible.)

- The new rules would allow the state to "recover client-caused overpayments without permission..."

- According to Putnam, state welfare officials are undecided on the question of local level "evidentiary hearings." They see advantages in what could be a quick settlement of complaints at a local level. The disadvantage, Putnam says, is that it extends the time until a final decision is reached.

P.S.J.

## Six More Months for CAP

The Office of Economic Opportunity has announced the continued funding of the county's Community Action Program (CAP). The funding will extend CAP's grant until February 28, 1974.

The new grant will allow CAP to continue its traditional role of offering help to low-income people. This includes information and referral services. Where needed services do not exist, CAP will work with community people to find ways of starting those services. CAP will also work

in social services planning and related community organization. This will include finding new funding sources for needed programs.

The new grant will also allow CAP to continue its Rural Awareness Project. In addition to training people for jobs in the media, the project works to involve low-income people in making use of television, radio and newspapers. As part of that program, CAP produces this newsletter, The Rural Tribune.

P.S.J.

## If You Are A Welfare Recipient, You Should Know...

If you are a Welfare recipient, did you know that ... ?

- You must be given a fifteen day notice before your grant can be lowered, cut off or held?

- You have a right to a fair hearing any time you disagree with any action that has been taken or refusal to take action by the Welfare Department?

- You have a right to privacy and at no time do you have to let anyone employed by Welfare into your home without your permission or without making an appointment to visit you?

- You may be eligible for mileage reimbursement at five cents per mile for medical-related travel?

If you have any questions about your Welfare grant, call Jerralynn Ness at Community Action, 648-6646. J.N.



Does Child Care Policy Discourage Rewarding Careers?

## A Welfare Recipient's Dilemma

I am a welfare mother. More than that, I am an ambitious welfare mother. I would like to go off of welfare — happily, and permanently. But apparently the Department of Human Resources does not feel the same way.

I went on ADC assistance on January 11, 1973. At that time I spoke with Mrs. Keyes, a caseworker, about the possibility of my returning to school at Portland State. My projected graduation date is December 1975, and I wondered whether welfare would pay for childcare costs (I have one child) until that time. Mrs. Keyes assured me that they would. She told me to contact Children's Services Division shortly before I entered school spring term, and that they would even assist me in locating a babysitter if necessary.

Acting on this information, I took out a student bank loan in the amount of \$666 to cover tuition and fees for spring and summer terms 1973. Then on March 20, I contacted Mrs. Brown, who makes childcare arrangements at Children's Services in Hillsboro. She told me that I was not eligible for childcare because the remainder of

my educational program exceeded the 24 month limit imposed by the State of Oregon. She said she was sorry Mrs. Keyes had misinformed me, but that nothing could be done about it.

I immediately requested a fair hearing, which I never received. Instead I was mailed a letter informing me that persons from Children's Services Division in Salem would be happy to meet with me and explain all of their rules and regulations. This kind of meeting was not what I originally asked for.

There is certainly a lack of communication within the welfare system. Mrs. Keyes works for Children's Services Division, and should have been aware of what their rules were. If she was not familiar with them (which she evidently wasn't), she ought to have taken the time to look them up, rather than give out false information.

Aside from that, the two year limitation on education and training appears to be not only arbitrary, but discriminatory. In effect, what it is saying is that it is acceptable for people on welfare to become secretaries and cooks, but it is not acceptable for them to become teachers and

business executives. It certainly seems that if individuals such as myself are willing to take out loans and go into debt (\$4,000 in my case) in order to obtain an education, welfare should be willing to aid them in any way possible.

The two year limitation is not even reasonable from an economic standpoint. In my case for example, it would cost welfare a total of \$7,678 to pay for my grant and childcare until I graduate from college. Compare this with the \$11,016 it would cost to maintain my child and I on my grant alone until she reaches school age. This is not even to mention the amount I would eventually be contributing to the economy in taxes as a college educated woman.

Right now, my child is very young. I feel she needs me at home as much as possible. However, I also feel that it is worthwhile and necessary for me to spend a few hours a day away from home so that we may both benefit in the future. I see no reason why the circumstances which forced us to go on welfare should also force me to abandon any hope of pursuing a well paying, challenging career.

P.S.J.

## Woman Wins Childcare in Another County

(Editor's Note: Between the time when the author talked to her caseworker and when she spoke with Mrs. Brown at Children's Services, the state adopted new rules that made her ineligible for child care. The new rule made fewer people eligible to receive state-supported child care in order to relieve a growing financial crisis.

Under the new regulations, students could receive child care for their children — but only if they were within 24 months of finishing a vocational program. Students already enrolled with Children's Services could continue with child care for up to 24 months, whether they were in a vocational or academic course of study. But for new enrollees, such as Paula Grimes, who wanted to take academic programs, there would be no child care at all.

An official from the Met-

ropolitan 4-C's program, which sponsors the only state-supported day care in Washington County, agreed with Paula Grimes' basic complaint. The Children's Services Division was discriminating against those who wanted to pursue academic study programs. In effect, the official said, the rule "channeled" low-income people who need child care into programs that would allow them to become secretaries or teacher's aides, but not business executives or teachers.

According to the local Children's Services office, Paula Grimes was entitled to a fair hearing — just as in a Public Welfare case. Why she was not granted one is a bit mysterious. But according to the Children's Services people we talked to, few fair hearings are held or requested.

We talked about the case to an administrator in the Children's Services Division's

district office in Portland. She talked about the way a local office could "push" the rules in some cases.

When Paula Grimes moved to Portland after completing another term at Portland State, she reapplied for child care through one of the Portland Children's Services' offices. By this time, she was well within twenty-four months of her degree and was eligible for child care, if the office was willing to "push" the rules a bit.

Happily for Paula Grimes, her case was then settled in her favor. Her child is now in a day care program. The district administrator we talked to wishes that Paula had insisted on her fair hearing when her case was still being considered in Washington County — it might have helped others in the same situation.)

P.S.J.

## Welfare Police Bill Killed Twice

A plan for giving police officer standing to state welfare fraud investigators was killed in the state House of Representatives in two separate votes. The plan was introduced to the Legislature at the request of chief welfare investigator Robert Harris, but soon ran into difficulties.

Even before the bill was read in the Legislature, the State Welfare Advisory Board rejected Harris' plan but that did not stop the measure.

After two hearings the House Judiciary Committee passed the plan, now HB

3126, amending it to prohibit investigators from carrying guns. (When Harris discussed his plan with the Rural Tribune, he said that investigators would not carry guns — but the original version of HB 3126 did not prevent them from doing so.)

Washington County's Representatives Hampton and Cole supported the measure in committee — Representative Magruder was not present for the vote.

The bill came to two votes in the House before its final rejection. With 31 votes

needed for passage, the bill received 30 ayes to 29 nays. The House voted to reconsider the measure on June 18, and the bill was defeated for a second time 29-31.

As reported earlier, supporters of the plan looked to increased protection for fraud investigators as well as improved retirement and training benefits. Critics felt that the change of status would not improve recovery in fraud cases and would only intimidate welfare recipients.

P.S.J.

## Empleo en Dragas de Costa

El U.S. Army Corps of Engineers esta recrutando trabajadores para trabajar en limpiar con draga (Dredges). Estos barcos de dragas trabajan por toda las costas del Pacifico. El Corps of Engineer dice de el requisito mas grande es que sus empleados tengan personalismo estable y que hay oportunidades excelente en educacion y adelantamiento.

Comidas y cuartos para dormir en el "dredge" son gratis. Todos los empleados tienen diez dias de trabajo derechos y luego cuatro dias de descanso. Cuando trabajando los hombres estan en el barco 24 horas por dia. Los cuatro dias de descanso se los pueden pasar en San Francisco, Eureka, California, o en Newport o en Astoria, Oregon o en Grays Harbor en Washington.

Trabajando muchos dias sin ver las familias tiene sus efectos. Esto debe de saberlo cualquiera que aplice. Preferencia se va dar a los veteranos

y mas a los veteranos golpeados por vida.

Hay tres diferentes trabajos en el hopper dredge, de ayudante de cosina (\$3.38 per hora), la segunda es de marinero de cubierta (\$4.03 por hora) y tres es de ayudante del cuarto de motor (\$3.87 por hora). Cada posición ofrece mucho oportunidad de adelantamiento y entrenamiento pagado por el Corps of Engineers.

Si usted esta interesado en sabiendo mas de Corps of Engineers hopper dredge fleet, contacte a Mr. Kev Collins, Equal Employment Opportunity Officer de el Corps of Engineers. O hable a Mr. Mel Hansen recruiter para las operaciones de draga. Los dos los pueden contactar en el numero de telefono 777-4441. Tambien escriban Corps of Engineers, Portland District, 2850 S.E. 82nd Ave., P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon.

P.S.J.

## Jobs on Coast Dredges

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is now recruiting employees to work on its dredges, which operate all along the Pacific coast. The Corps of Engineers stresses that its chief requirement is a stable personality and that there are excellent opportunities for education and advancement.

Meals and living quarters aboard the dredges are provided free of charge. Employees have 10 days on duty and then 4 days off. While on duty, crews are confined aboard the dredge for 24 hours a day. The 4 days off duty might come in San Francisco Bay or Eureka, California, or Newport or Astoria, Oregon, or Grays Harbor, Washington.

The sea duty means that applicants should consider the effects of absence on their families. Preference is given to veterans, with a

special preference for disabled veterans.

There are three different entry level positions on a hopper dredge: 1) mess attendant (\$3.38 per hour); deckhand (\$4.03 per hour); and engine room wiper (\$3.87 per hour). Each position offers considerable advancement opportunity, with training paid for by the Corps of Engineers.

If you are interested in learning more about the Corps of Engineers hopper dredge fleet, contact Mr. Kev Collins, Equal Employment Opportunity Officer at the Corps of Engineers. Or call Mr. Mel Hansen, recruiter for dredging operations. Both can be reached at 777-4441. Or write Corps of Engineers, Portland District, 2850 S.E. 82nd Avenue, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, Oregon 97208.

P.S.J.

## Programas En Espanol Radio

KWRC (940), Woodburn

Thursday 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. — Telefonen-Lo  
Friday 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. — Valle Alegre  
Saturday 6-7 p.m. — Mananitas Alegres  
12:15-1:00 p.m. — Digalo Telefonando  
1:00-2:00 p.m. — Jornada Musical  
2:00-3:00 p.m. — La Voz Del Campesino  
3:00-8:30 p.m. — Valle Alegre  
Sunday 6:00-8:00 a.m. — La Hora Mexicana  
8:00-8:30 a.m. — Vida Y Luz  
8:30-9:00 a.m. — La Voz Apostolica  
9:30-10:30 a.m. — El Lazote Del Valle  
3:00-3:15 p.m. — La Hora Nazarena  
3:15-3:30 p.m. — La Voz Del Bautista  
4:00-8:30 p.m. — Valle Alegre

KUIK (1360), Hillsboro

Sunday 9:00-11:00 a.m. — Margarito Trevino  
Sunday 8:30-9:00 a.m. — Alma Latina

KBPS (1450), Portland

Wednesday 7:00-7:30 p.m. — La Voz Educativa

KMCM (1260), McMinnville

Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday from 6-7 p.m.

KOAP (91.5 FM/550 AM), Portland

Saturday 6:30-7:30 p.m. — La Raza '73 by Gil Beanes  
Sunday 12:30-1:00 p.m. — La Raza '73 also by Gil Beanes

## Television

KOIN (Channel 6)

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:30-7:00 a.m.  
"Practical English for Hispano Americans"

KPTV (Channel 12)

Saturday 10:00-10:30 a.m. — "The Modesto Rios Show"

KOAP (Channel 10)

Friday 9:00-11:00 p.m. — "Cine Mexicano," Spanish Movies





## VML Still Sponsoring Self-help Housing Plan

The Valley Migrant Housing Project is going strong in Washington County once more. There are presently five houses in construction, three in Forest Grove and two in Cornelius.

I asked how the houses are built and Luis Ramirez, Housing Coordinator, stated, "The families who are going to own the houses are essentially building their own homes. First all the foundations are built, then they go back to the first one and start the roof and siding, etc."

The electric wiring and plumbing are done by subcontractors because of special skills required according to Ramirez. There is also Mr. Jake Schmidt the construction supervisor, who instructs

the men on how to do the basic construction.

Ramirez continued, "This program is for all low-income people. They must have good credit and be the head of a household with a job or capable of working in order to assure the payments."

Ramirez stated that the Farmers Home Administration will evaluate the needs of the family and approve the loans to fit their income. If a family qualifies the interest rate would be close to 1% and the Federal government pays the rest. This program has built ten houses in the last two years and has six more in the planning apart from the five being built now. A.A.

## Cinco Casas en Construcion Por Programa de V.M.L.

El Valley Migrant League Housing Project está fuerte en Washington County otra vez. Ahorita en el presente están construyendo cinco casas mas. Tres son en Forest Grove y dos mas en Cornelius.

Yo le pregunte que como son hechas las casas y Luiz Ramirez, el housing coordinador, dijo, "Las familias que van a vivir en las casas, las estan haciendo ellos mismos." Primero todas las fundaciones son hechas y luego se van para la primera casa otra vez y comienzan con el techo y los lados, y luego con todo lo de mas.

Todo el alambrado y la plomeria son hechos por contratadores porque tienen la habilidad especial, segun lo que dice el señor Ramirez. Tambien hay un señor Jake Schmidt, el supervisor de la

construcción, quien les dice a los hombres como hagan construcción basica.

Ramirez sigue didiendo, "Este programa es para toda la jente pobre. Ellos tienen que tener buen credito y ser el encabezado de la familia con un buen trabajo para que sea asegurado en pagar los pagos de la casa."

Ramirez dice que el Farmers Home Administration calculan las necesidades de la familia y aprovan los prestamos a segun con el dinero que la familia saca. Si la familia esta qualificada, la propoción del interes es 1% y el gobierno federal paga lo de mas. Este programa ha hecho diez casas en los pasados dos años, y tienen seis mas que planean hacer aparte de las que ya están construyendo ahorita. A.A.

## Aguila Fighting for Chicanos, Latinos

Aguila, ("eagle in English") started last December as a non-profit organization when Mr. Enrique Flores Mendez was fired from Portland Residential Manpower. The Regional Manpower Office eliminated Mr. Mendez' position as audio-visual coordinator. Mr. Mendez was offered a job at the warehouse. Meanwhile, there were two job openings as a counselor and as a recruiter. Mr. Mendez was not notified about the two openings and apparently, they were taken by two other persons.

Mr. Mendez asked Irma Flores Fishman, David Gonzalez, Alfredo Aragon and some other persons for support. These citizens felt that Residential Manpower ought to have kept Mendez on their staff because of the large number of Spanish-speaking students the

program serves. This led these citizens into forming a permanent group to help the Spanish-speaking people around the Portland area. They did and it has been a success.

Some things this organization does is to advise Chicanos of their rights and of procedures for filing suits. They also look into the educational and housing problems that Chicanos have. Aguila has helped both residents and people who have just moved to Portland, who have trouble in finding houses. With the help of Aguila a suit is on the way against Residential Manpower concerning Mendez' dismissal.

Aguila is looking into the hiring system at Bonneville Power. The board members of Aguila say that there are some people who have had and are having discrimination

problems in employment there. Under those circumstances Aguila is getting ready to file a suit against the Bonneville Power.

Aguila also went in front of the City Council meeting in May for the Fiesta de Mexico that took place in May.

According to one of Aguila's members, Mrs. Irma Flores Fishman, who works for the U.S. Civil Service Commission in Portland, "Aguila has gotten a lot of things done and still has many more things that have to be done and I think that we've gotten a pretty good start."

People who are interested in attending Aguila's weekly meetings, can go to the Loyola Retreat House located at 3220 S.E. 43rd in Portland at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesdays.



**VALLEY  
MIGRANT  
LEAGUE**

**Phone: 357-6169**

**Adult Education - Notary Public  
Vocational Training Job Placements  
Self-help Housing**

## Aguila Peliando por Chicanos, Latinos

Aguila, empezó este pasado Diciembre como una organización que no es comercial, cuando el Señor Enrique Flores Mendez fue despedido del Portland Residential Manpower. La oficina Regional de Manpower eliminó la posición de el Señor Mendez como coordinador del audio-visual. Un trabajo fue ofrecido al Señor Mendez en la almacen. Mientras de esto, había otras dos posiciones abiertas, una era de consejero y otra era de reclutador, y no le avisaron al Señor Mendez de estas posiciones. Apparently, fueron tomadas por otras dos personas.

El Señor Mendez les pidió soporte a la Señora Irma Flores Fishman y a los Señores David Gonzalez, Alfredo Aragon y otras mas personas. Estos ciudadanos sintieron que Residential Manpower devian de ver dejado al Señor Mendez en su

personaje por las muchas personas de habla Español, que el programa sirve. Esto, hizo a estos ciudadanos que comenzaran un grupo permanente para ayudar a la jente de habla Español en los alrededores de Portland. Esta organización ha tenido un gran éxito.

Unas cosas que esta organización hace es aconsejar chicanos de sus derechos y los procedimientos en legagar demandas. Ellos tambien ven los problemas de educación y de casas. Aguila les ha ayudado a varias familias que viven y que son recién cambiados a Portland con casas. Con la ayuda de Aguila una demanda va a ser legagada contra Residential Manpower porque eliminaron al Señor Mendez de su posición que el obtenia allí.

Aguila esta investigando el sistema de empleo en el Bonneville Power. Los miembros de la mesa directiva de

Aguila dicen que hay varias jentes que han tenido y estan teniendo problemas de discriminación de empleo allí. Abajo de estas circunstancias Aguila se esta preparando para legagar una demanda contra Bonneville Power.

Aguila tambien se dió frente contra el city counsel en una junta en Mayo. Esta junta era para discutir la Fiesta De Mexico que se dió en Mayo.

Segun una miembra de Aguila, Irma Flores Fishman, que trabaja con el U.S. Civil Service Commission in Portland, dice, "Yo creo que Aguila ha hecho muchas cosas y todavia tiene muchas mas que hacer, y creo que hemos tenido un buen comienzo."

Para la jente que este interesada en Aguila y que quiera participar en las juntas, vayan a La Loyola Retreat House, 3220 S.E. 43rd, en Portland en los Martes a las 7:30 p.m. A.R.P.



Aguila board members



# Migrant Health, Education Suffer, No Public Support



(Story begins on page one.)

The growers do not charge rent for the use of the cabins. But Juan Martinez, area supervisor for the Valley Migrant League (VML), points out that they are receiving rent indirectly by generally paying somewhat less per crate than the smaller farmers with no camps.

Ron Tankersley, a prominent local grower, stresses the temporary function of the accommodations. He portrays his migrant workers as having other types of jobs most of the year, their own homes, and good cars. These families are "camping out for three or four weeks", he says, to earn supplementary income to make ends meet. VML's Martinez, on the other hand, insists that most migrant families follow the crops eight or nine months of the year. Many of these families do own houses, but "camping out" in one or another labor camp for most of every year means that temporary housing becomes for them a real permanent lifestyle. If any of them are making the "damn good money" so often

attributed to them, they are very rarely buying their way out of poverty with it.

The camps are inspected before the season by county health inspector Eugene Jacobus and brought up to the state sanitation and safety standards that apply to local camps. Jacobus is the only inspector in the county. Until this year, he was able to continue inspecting camps throughout the summer season. Financed with federal money, he could spend three-quarters of his time on migrant duties. Now, Federal funds are withdrawn and Jacobus handles inspection only on a complaint basis. Jacobus says he is spending considerably less time on the camps this summer and deals only with serious health problems "instead of using preventive measures." When a violation is reported, Jacobus inspects the situation, informing owners of violations and requiring the necessary corrective measures.

The farmer, too, usually has an employee to oversee the condition of the camp.

But however true it may be that, as Tankersley says, it is the use and misuse of the facilities by the inhabitants that brings about any particular problem, it is not unusual for such conditions to remain for several days.

Photographer Clyde Keller and I visited a large camp where one of the two washing machines was heavily caked inside with dried mud, and a toilet in the men's latrine had been clogged and overflowing since the day before. Jacobus cited another camp in which the toilet area was so filthy that a single family, almost overnight, infected several others with dysentery, which has since spread to other camps. He has already closed one camp this summer as being unfit for habitation.

The County Health Department works to control communicable illnesses in the camps, but still colds, viruses, and intestinal disorders spread quickly through them. Although the cabins are fumigated at the beginning of the season and perhaps more often, head lice are common among the migrants.

Mosquitoes become prolific in these rural areas early in the summer, and since few cabins have screen doors, there is no retreat from these and other flying insects. Jacobus says that state health rules requiring screens "apply only where the state has found them necessary" — which apparently is not the case in Washington County.

There are three sets of health and safety regulations which could be applied to Washington County migrant labor camps. Jacobus inspects according to the state codes. There have recently been revisions made in these state regulations which would raise the housing standards by, among other things, creating usable-floor-space-per-person requirements, and specifying adequate heating, running water, and electrical outlets in the cabins. These revisions only apply, however, to units built after May, 1971.

There is a set of Federal Employment Service regulations which feature additional specifications similar to the above and that apply to any farmer recruiting out-of-state labor through federal programs. No Washington County farmers recruit through federal programs, though, apparently because the stricter housing standards would be enforced.

A third set of labor camp codes, again with improvements over existing Washington County standards, is found with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) a division of the U.S. Department of Labor. These specifications, according to Ray Jorgensen of the state Occupational Health Section, are currently in effect and officially applicable to Washington County camps. Ron Tankersley admits that OSHA inspectors could probably shut down every camp tomorrow. But Neal Franklin of the OSHA office told me that their inspectors would not respond to requests to inspect a camp — barring the occurrence of a

fatality or comparable crisis — because there are new OSHA regulations being drawn up in Washington, D.C., and the current specifications are "in limbo." An attempt to clarify this collage of migrant housing standards is now pending in the substance of State Senate Bill 44, which could conceivably consolidate enforcement of regulations under one state policy. The outcome of this, of course, remains to be seen.

The county health inspector then is the only person with any real power to alter conditions in camps. And he is limited to dealing with "distinct health hazards." Jacobus was asked about a rule requiring that toilet compartments be made private by a door or curtain. The rule does apply to Washington County, but Jacobus says that the state has to be lenient on such matters.

Ron Tankersley sees federal subsidies as the most realistic solution to the migrant housing problems. Lionel Lucero, of Centro Cultural in Cornelius, takes this one step further, suggesting centralized migrant housing, high-quality and low-cost, for each agricultural area. This would also leave the families to work the fields of their choice, rather than being obligated to a particular grower.

In fiscal year 1973, there was a national \$12 million fund, available in the form of grants and loans specifically for farm labor housing. A surplus remained at the end of the year, and only one area of Oregon, Milton-Freewater, had taken advantage of the subsidy. While the fund still exists, according to Stan Schmidt of the Farmers Home Administration, there is no money allocated for it this year, and it sits empty. While improvements in housing and sanitation hang "in limbo," however, migrant education and health programs in Washington County have taken a turn for



Farmer Ron Tankersley, in front of his house.



County Health Inspector Eugene Jacobus.



the worse.

Children are the most visible victims of the migrants' poverty. Martinez describes the migrant child as spending disjointed terms at different schools, falling behind almost from the beginning, being held back a grade or two, and finally dropping out when he or she is old enough. The Migrant Education Office of the Washington County Intermediate Education District works year round to counteract some of the special problems faced by these children. Funded by HEW and the Oregon Board of Education, the Migrant Education Office has had, though, to cut this summer's budget to 39 percent below last summer's, according to director Joe Garcia. The two summer school and day care programs of last year have now been reduced to one, located in North Plains School and Community Hall. Keller and I were impressed

by the quality of the programs and the enthusiasm of the children, but even this enterprise faces genuine difficulties.

Many migrant families are in the county for very short periods of time, and volunteers at the school express frustration at trying to develop ongoing skills and interests in children who may be gone in a matter of days. Many parents also keep their children out of the program so that they can help in the fields.

The day care center, not meeting state specifications for supervising children under age two, must exclude them from the program. A small child is consequently left at the camp all day in the care of another, older child or is taken along to the fields, where it is not unusual to find mothers who must work, leaving their infants in closed cars.

Funds for migrant health care have also been severely

cut from last year's level. Harry Kemp, Washington County Health Administrator, says that the State Health Division has reduced migrant health funding to the county by 50%. The Valley Migrant League, an OEO-funded organization, has taken up some of the slack by contracting with the county health department to provide certain services. It is VML money, according to Kemp, that pays for the camp inspection services of Mr. Jacobus, which would otherwise go unfunded by the state.

Clinics for migrants are held in the Public Health offices in Hillsboro only three days a week this summer, as opposed to five days a week last. Judy Tuerck, nurse at North Plains School, notes that there are no doctors in the county volunteering their services to the clinic, and all doctors now working in the program are paid. The mobile eye testing van of last

summer, staffed by the Pacific University optometry school, is gone this year, and dental services have been cut completely, too. Tuerck says that someone from the State Health Department will come July 9th to test the hearing of whatever children are in school that day, and that will be the extent of the hearing tests for the summer.

While some counties have limited health care programs for migrants, others have none at all. Even in cases of health problems being spotted and diagnosed, the migrant family will often move on before receiving the proper medical attention. Efforts are being made on a national scale to compile comprehensive health and educational files for each migrant child to follow him throughout the season, but these plans are far from fully-realized.

The problems of migrant families certainly cover a

much broader base than Washington County, but it is perhaps only at the county level that any realized improvements will soon come about. The migrant health programs need volunteer help from doctors, dentists, and technicians, as well as more easily-come-by commodities like old eye glasses. Money is being sought from foundations and organizations to finance a county-sponsored Mobile Health Van for next summer. And the Intermediate Education District has begun operating a mobile recreation bus to visit the camps with books, games, and sports equipment. Community Action provided some of the funds for the equipment, but donations are still needed. In these areas, individual citizens can still do something to help the migrant without waiting for new regulations and new programs, which clearly are needed.

*Eric Cain*





Sancudos, Piojos y Agua Fria para Banarte

## La Vida Pobre de los Migrantes

Cuando se maduran las strawberries en la primavera del verano comienzan a llegar los trabajadores migrantes a Washington County. Casi todos de ellos son de Texas, Nuevo Mexico, y Washington y llegan por carro, pick-ups o autobuses del cosechero. Muchas de las familias se van despues de las strawberries y luego vuelven para los pepinos. Otros se quedan y trabajan con el quisante, el frijol, y rasberries y luego se van.

José Garcia, direttore del Migrant Education Program para el Intermediate Education District, le calcula que como 6,000 migrantes, muchos de ellos chicanos, trabajan en Washington County cada año. Los laboreros grandes dependen mucho en estas familias, los que se quedan en

los campos, para la cosecha. Los laboreros chicos usan las familias locales y chamacos de las escuelas.

Orita hay 29 campos en este condado, unos de ellos con diez, 50 o 60 cabinas. Una cabina típica es ocho por diez pies, pero hay unas pocas mas grandes para familias con ocho o mas chamacos. Un hombre puede vivir en una cabina solo al mismo tiempo que una familia con varios chicos estan durmiendo en otra cabina con dos o tres en cada cama. Hay nomas un foco en el cuarto, dos ventanas, una estufa de dos mechas, ningun plog de electricidad, y ni una llave para la agua. Las cabinas se ponen muy frías unas de las noches y bastante caliente durante el día.

En una área central hay los

escusados, uno para los hombres y los otros para las mujeres con filas de retretes con dividores sin puertas. Hay fuegaderos sin espejos y un cuarto de baño. Una a dos personas bañándose pueden usar toda la agua. Cerca estan las máquinas de lavar y basines de enjuagar. Las llaves de agua fria estan localizadas afuera.

Los rancheros no cobran renta por el uso de sus cabinas pero Juan Martinez, área supervisor para el Valley Migrant League (VML) dice que los rancheros reciben renta indirectamente porque pagan menos por "flat" que rancheros chicos sin campos.

Ron Tankersley, un agricultor demaciado grande, nos dijo de la funcion temporada de los campos. El dice que casi todos los migrantes tien-

en trabajos permanentes durante los nueve meses que no están piscando, sus propias casas y buenos carros. Estas familias están "campando por tres o cuatro semanas", dice él, para ganar dinero extra. Pero Martinez insiste que casi todos los migrantes persigen las cosechas ocho o nueve meses del año. Muchas de estas familias si tienen casas pero viviendo en campos ocho o nueve meses se hacen estas "casa temporadas" muy permanente. Si unas de los migrantes estan haciendo "damn good money" como muchos de los rancheros dicen, porque hay tantos que todavia viven muy pobres.

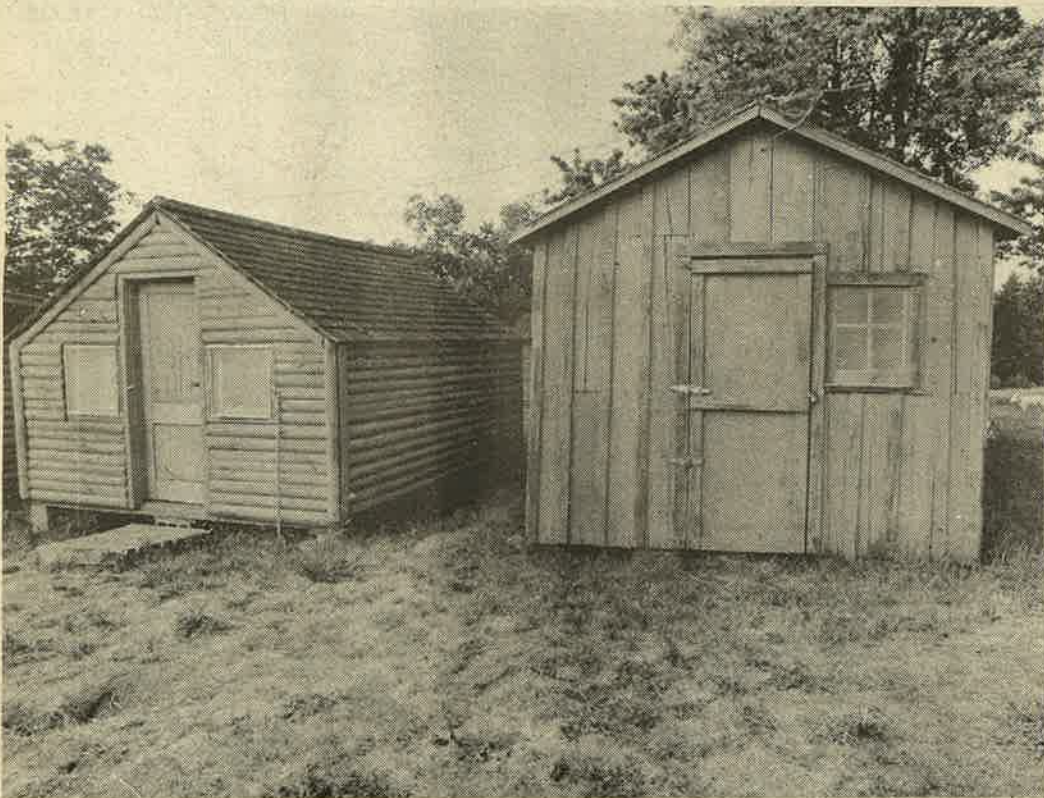
El County Health inspector Eugene Jacobus inspecta los campos antes del verano y tienen que estar buenos. Jacobus es el unico inspector del condado. Antes de este año, el podia inspectar campos todo el verano. Financiado con dinero federal el podia gastar 3/4 de su tiempo en obligaciones para los migrantes. Ahora les quitaron los fondos federales y Jacobus nomas ve los campos

cuando hay quejas. Jacobus dice que está gastando mucho menos tiempo con los campos este verano y trata nomas con problemas serías de la sanidad y nada de "precaución." Cuando una violación está reportada, Jacobus inspecta la situación y luego les informa a los duenos de la violaciones y les exige que lo correctan.

El agricultero tambien tiene empleados que también inspectan los campos todos los días. Si sera verdad o no, Tankersley dice que es como la jente tratan las facilidades es como van a estar. Pero hay veces que las violaciones se quedan por varios días.

Fotógrafo Clyde Keller y yo visitamos un campo grande donde dos maquinas de lavar tenían lodo seco y un escusado tapado que estaba tirando agua desde el día pasado. Jacobus vio un campo tan mugroso que una familia en un día infecto mucho otros con disentería y luego casi toda la gente del campo. El ya sero un campo porque no estaba bastante limpio para que viviera gente.

El County Health Depart-



For most migrants,

it's not camping out, but a permanent life style . . .





ment trabaja para controlar enfermedades comunicativas en los campos pero resfrios, virus, y enfermedades del intestino cominan pronto. Las cabinas están fumigadas del principio pero la gente como quiera contacta piojos. Sancudos (mosquitos) también es una de las problemas porque ninguna de las ventanas tienen tela.

Jacobus dice que las reglas del state health requiere ventanas con tela "nomas donde se necesita." y aparentemente este no es el caso en el Condado de Washington.

Hay tres clases de "health and safety regulations" que pueden aplicar a los campos de Washington County. Jacobus inspecta usando las reglas del estado. Hace poco que uvieron revisiones de las reglas del estado que van a subir las "housing standards." Por ejemplo, va ver revisiones en el numero de pies por personas viviendo en una casa, buen calentador, agua corriendo, y ploges electricos en las cabinas. Pero estas revisiones aplican a campos hechos despues de Mayo, 1971.

Hay unas reglas del Federal Employment Service que tienen mas reglas como las del estado y aplican a los agricultores que reclutan migrantes afuera del estado usando Federal Programs. Pero ningún ranchero del condado de Washington recluta usando federal programs aparentemente porque las reglas son mas estrictas que del estado.

La tercer organización que tiene reglas de los campos y tambien con el mejoramiento de las del condado de Washington es el Occupational Safety and Health Administration que es parte del U.S. Department of Labor. Estas especificaciones como dice Ray Jorgenson del state Occupational Health Section,

efectan oficialmente todos los campos de Washington County. Ron Tankersley admite que los inspectores de OSHA probablemente puedan cerrar todos los campos mañana. Pero Neil Franklin de la oficina de OSHA me dijo que los inspectores de OSHA no respondieron a las quejas de necesidad para inspeccionar los campos, porque en este momento estan escribiendo reglas nuevas de OSHA en Washington D.C. y las reglas de años pasados están en el aire ("in limbo"). El atempto de acer un concilio de todas las reglas devajo del estado con el State Senate Bill 44 está en progreso pero el fin no está cerca.

Ahorita el County Health Inspector es la unica persona que tiene poder de cambiar condiciones en los campos. Pero el esta limitado a trabajar nomas con "distinct health hazards." Yo le pregunte a Jacobus de la regla requiriendo puertas en los compartamentos del escusado para mas privado. Esta regla le pertense al condado de Washington pero Jacobus dijo que el estado tiene que ser indulgente en esa clase de reglas.

Ron Tankersley ve la solución de los campos para migrantes con subvencion federal (Federal Subsidy). Leonel Lucero del Centro Cultural en Cornelius piensa mas arriba y dice que los campos deben de ser centralizados, bien hechos y baratos para cada area de agricultura. Esto deja las familias trabajar con cualquier ranchero que ellos desean.

En el fiscal year 1973, hubo un fondo nacional de \$12 million, y estaba aprovechable en la forma de préstamos y dado bajo del federal farm labor housing programs y especialmente casas para los

que trabajan en labores. Quedo mucho exedente al terminar al año, y nomas un area de Oregon, Milton-Freewater, se aventajo de la subvencion. Mientras que el fondo todavia existe, segun Stan Schmidt del Farmers' Home Administration, no hay nada de dinero para repartir para eso este año, y se queda vacillo. Mientras el mejormiento en casas y sanidad se quedan "in limbo", como quiera, migrant education y programas de salud en el condado de Washington se han dado guelta para la peor.

Los niños son los victimas mas visible de la probresa de los migrantes. Martinez dice que el niño migrante va a muchas diferentes escuelas, quedandose atras desde que comienza y algunas veces los retienen uno o dos años y al fin saliéndose de la escuela. El Migrant Education Office de el Washington County Intermediate Education District trabaja to do el año para contrarrestar las problemas especial de estos niños. Fondos del Migrant Education Office vienen de HEW (Health Education and Welfare) y el Oregon Board of Education pero este verano el presupuesto esta cortado 39% comparado al verano pasado dice Director Joe Garcia. Las dos escuelas del verano y los day care programs del año pasado las redujeron a nomas uno, localizado en North Plains. A Keller y yo nos gusto la cualidad de los programas y el entusiasmo de los niños pero estos programas tambien tienen sus dificultades.

Muchas de las familias migrantes estan en el condado por muy poco tiempo y los voluntarios a que la escuela expresan frustracion entratando de esarrollar los intereses y habilidad de los niños que no

van estar en la escuela por mucho tiempo. Muchos de los padras tambien usan los niños para que ayuden en la labor.

El Day Care Center, no asercada con las especificaciones del estado para cuidar los niños abajo de dos años, tienen que excluirlos del programa. Unos niños chiquitos son dejado muy seguido en el campo todo el dia en cuidado con los de mas, donde es muy comun en hayar madre que tienen que trabajar, dejando sus niños en los automobiles cerados.

Fondos para la salud de los migrantes han sido cortados tambien de los niveles del año pasado. Harry Kemp, administrador del Washington County Health Department, dice que la division de salud del estado ha reducido los fondos de salud de los migrantes al condado por 50%. El Valley Migrant League, una organizacion con fondos de capisidad productiva por contractando con el departamento de salud del condado para tener unos ciertos servicios. Ese es dinero del VML segun lo que dice Kemp, que paga por los servicios de inspecciones de los campos de Mr. Jacobus, que tal vez no vaya a recibir fondos del estado.

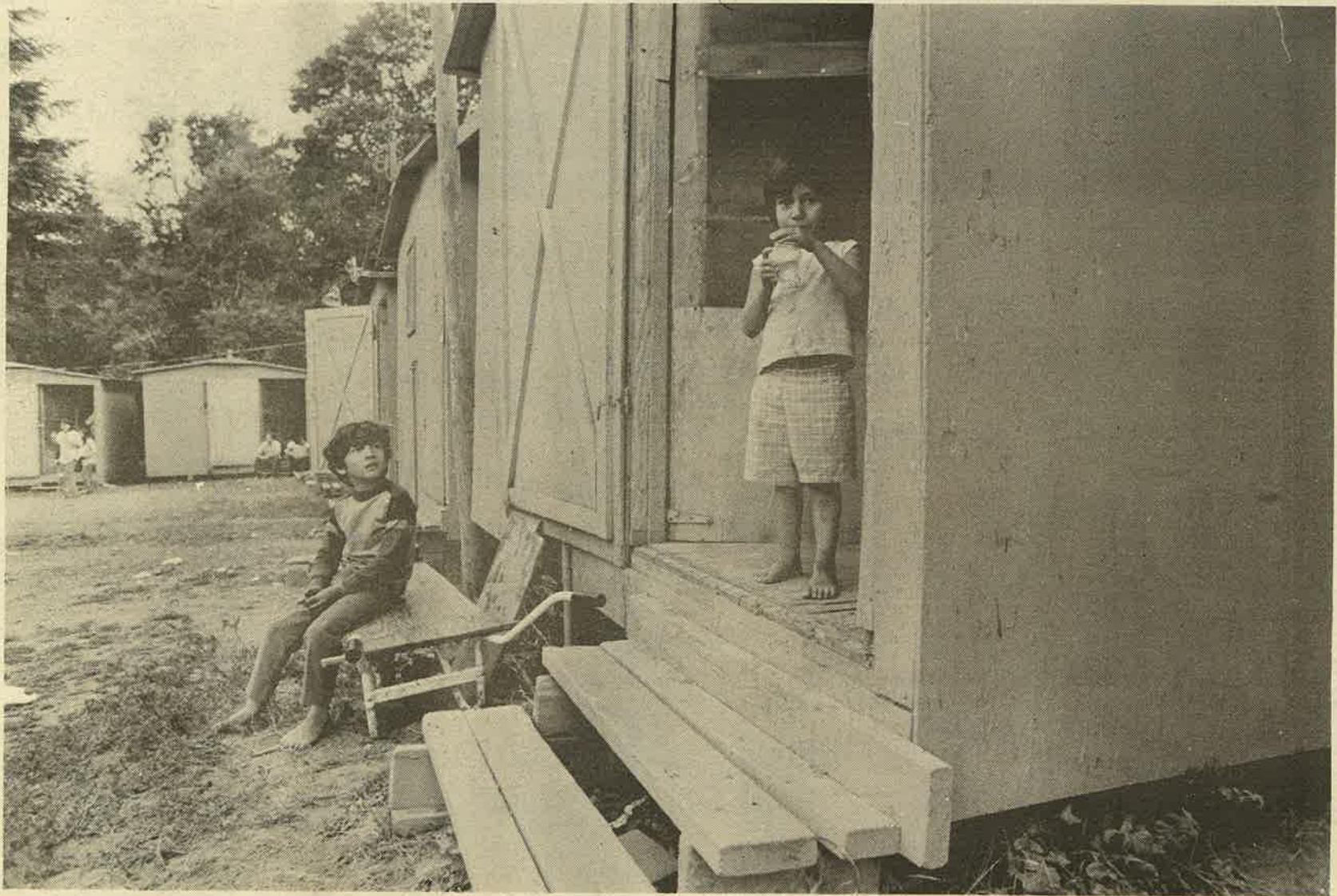
Clinicas para migrantes son tenidas en las oficinas de el Public Health en Hillsboro nomas tres días a la semana este verano, como oponerse cinco días de la ultima semana. Judy Tuerck, enfermera en la escuela de North Plains, dice que no hay doctores voluntarios ofreciendo sus servicios en la clinica, y todo los dictores en el programa han sido pagados. El Mobile Eye Testing Van del verano pasado ofrecida por el Pacific University optometry school, ya no este año, y los servicios de dentis-

tas han sido completamente cortados tambien. Tuerck dice que alguien del State Health Department va a venir en Julio 9 para examinar los oidos de todos los niños que esten en la escuela ese dia.

Cuando unos condados han limitado las programas de salud para los migrantes, otros no tienen nada. Y tambien en unos casos cuando alguien tiene problemas de salud y que han sido diagnosticado, la familia migrantes muchas veces se van antes de recibir la atencion medica. Esfuerzos se estan haciendo en una lista nacional para compilar salud riesgada y carpetas educacionales para cada niño migrante para persigirlo por la temporada, pero estos planos son mucho mas realizados.

Las problemas de las Migrant Families de siguro cúbren mucho mas base que Washington County, pero tal vez nomas en el nivel del condado los progresos se pueden hacer. Las programas de salud de los migrantes necesitan doctores voluntarios, dentistas, technicians, y mas comodidades como antiojos para la jente. Dinero ha sido buscado de foundations, y organizaciones para financiar una Mobile Health Van que está patronizada por el condado. Y la Intermediate Education District ha comenzado a operar un mobile recreation bus (Un autobus de recteacion) para visitar los campos con libros, juegos, y equipo para diferentes juegos. El Community Action contribio varios fondos para el equipo, pero mas donaciones son necesitadas. En estas areas, cuidadanos individuales toda via pueden hacer algo para ayudar a los migrantes sin tener que esperar reglas nuevas y programas nuevos, que son claramente necesitados.

E.C.





## Despite Funding Cutbacks Summer School Programs Offer Quality Education

Migrant Child care services are being offered by the Washington County Intermediate Education District, West Tuality Day Care, and the Washington County Health Department. These services are for the children of Migrant Families.

Children from the age two to five will be taken care of at the Community Hall in North Plains. There will be bilingual teachers, breakfast, lunch, and dinner, field trips and special instruction for the children.

For older children, ages six to fourteen, there will be school education, as well as breakfast, lunch, and dinner. There will also be field trips, swimming lessons, and individual attention by bilingual teachers, and many other things.

These services started June 11th, and will go on through August 3rd.

The Washington County Health Department is also offering medical services for anyone in a migrant family. For information on the hours when the clinics are open, go to the Washington County Health Department at 150 N. 1st, downstairs in the Courthouse in Hillsboro, or call 648-8881.

If you have any questions or want to know more about the child care for children, two to five, go to the Community Hall in North Plains. The telephone number is 647-2291. For more information on child care from the ages six to fourteen call 647-2291 or go to the North Plains school.

A.R.P.



## Menos Dinero pero Cualidad Alto en Programas de Educacion Este Verano

Unos servicios de cuidar niños de las familias migrantes van a ser ofrecidos por el Washington County Intermediate Education District, West Tuality Day Care, Inc. y el Washington County Health Department.

Los niños de edades dos a cinco serán cuidados en el Community Hall de North Plains. Habrán maestras bilingües desayunos, comida y cena, paseos y instrucción especial para sus niños.

Para los niños de edades

cinco a catorce, habrá escuela, desayuno, comida, y cena también. Irán en paseos, tendrán clases para aprender a nadar, atención individual de parte de maestras de habla hispana, y muchos otros beneficios.

Estos servicios serán desde Junio 11 hasta Agosto 3.

El Washington County Health Department también va a ofrecer servicios médicos para toda la familia. Para más información, llame o vaya a la clínica sobre las horas que están abiertas. La dirección es

150 N. 1st. en el sótano de la casa de corte en Hillsboro, Oregon. El número del teléfono es 648-8881.

Si usted quiere más información en el servicio de cuidar niños de las edades dos a cinco llame o vaya al Community Hall en North Plains, Oregon el número del teléfono es 647-2291, o si tiene niños de edades seis a catorce llame o vaya a la Escuela de North Plains, el número del teléfono es 647-2291.

A.R.P.





Former Migrant Tells Hardships of Moving, Reasons for Settling

## Leaving the Migrant Stream

Emilio Hernandez is a former migrant worker who has been living and working in Washington County for ten years. In some ways his life is little different from other Americans living in a small American town. Yet he still speaks Spanish at home, participates in Mexican religious and holiday customs as Posadas, Cinco de Mayo, and Dias de los Santos (saints days). He has kept strong ties with his Mexican heritage, even as he has become a part of the life of the larger Anglo community.

Emilio decided to leave the migrant life and home after only three hours in Oregon. "I saw Oregon for the first time on June the 18th, 1963," Emilio said, "and I liked the country and its people." To understand how the few kind acts and words this man received from the first Oregonians he came in contact with affected him enough to leave the migrant stream, one must first understand his past.

He was born in McAllen, Texas, in 1919, and at the age of thirteen left Texas to live with his grandparents in Reynosa, Mexico. Of this time Emilio speaks with a vagueness. He went to Mexican schools and married a Mexican woman and may have had every intent of abandoning his American past completely, but the draft changed his life.

Emilio's father sent word to him about his draft notice and Emilio decided to report. As he was crossing the border headed to Hidalgo, Texas (across the Rio Grande from Reynosa) an Immigration officer grabbed him by the arm and took him to the nearest Selective Service Office when they found out he was twenty-one and an American citizen. Emilio told me that they probably thought he was a deserter.

Emilio had been away from the States long enough that he had forgotten almost all of his English. But within two weeks of crossing the border, he was in basic training. Within three months, he was landing with the Allied forces on Omaha Beach.

I asked him if he was ever given English classes while he was in the army. "No, I didn't get any. I couldn't even order my food at a

restaurant, but I made it. I found out later that when a soldier can't speak English he is supposed to be discharged, but I never got mine. The first time they tried to give me my discharge, I was in the hospital . . . The second time there was a general inspection and I was an assistant to the assistant gunner at the mortar field. When the general asked our captain why there were three instead of two gunners, the captain told him that I did not know how to speak English, so I couldn't take orders. But the captain told the general that I was one of the best men he had and could learn anything they showed me, even though they couldn't tell me.

"I met an Italian-American who was raised with Puerto Ricans so he knew how to speak Spanish and he got to know me pretty well. While on one of our three-day passes to Jacksonville, Florida, we entered a restaurant to have a meal and he ordered his but didn't order mine too. He looked at me and told me to repeat what he had said. I did and ordered my own food. From then on he constantly taught me English and in three months I got my English back."

Because of his language handicap he was the sort of soldier nobody gave orders to. When he was supposed to pull guard duty, he would go but was allowed to sleep at the guard house because he couldn't ask for the pass word. Emilio differed from other Mexican-Americans in the service by not knowing any English at all. Once he learned English, Emilio was made squad leader.

During the war Emilio was holed up in a pill box on the banks of the Rhine River when he received word from the Chaplain that his wife was dead. He asked to be sent home but the general orders from General Patton were that nobody could be sent home. It was two years before Emilio was able to go home and he never learned what his wife died of.

Back in Texas Emilio went to work at a produce packing company in McAllen, and met his second wife. He worked there for a few years until he decided to go to Mississippi to sharecrop with his family. His migrant

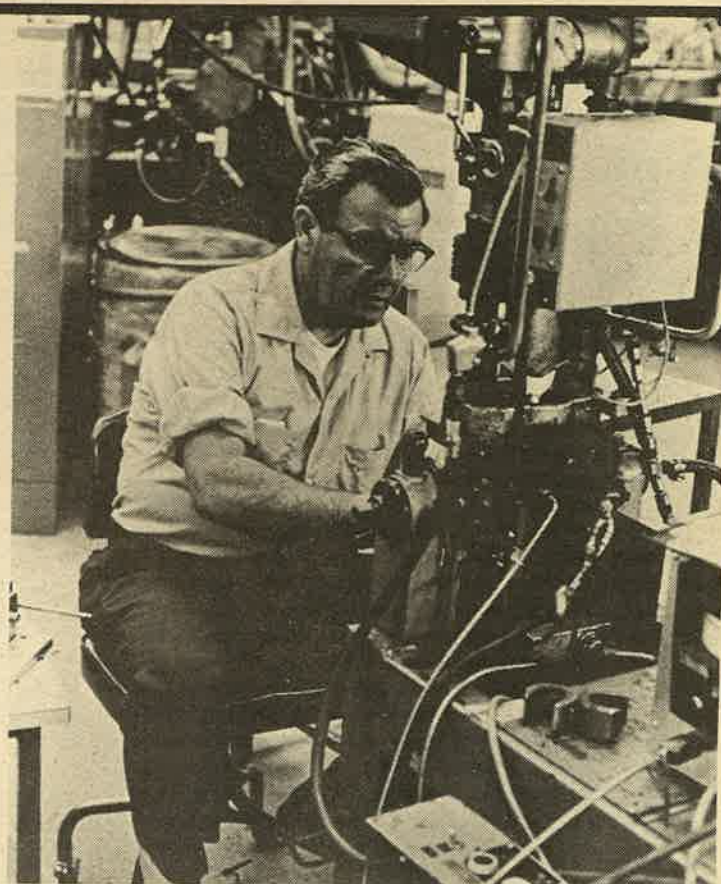
working years had begun.

"My father, and my younger brother and my family got to Mississippi in the wintertime. Our house wasn't even a house but a shack with no insulation at all. Before bed my wife would go out and bring some water from the well in buckets and when we got up in the morning there would be ice in the water — just to tell you how cold it was. There was no heater in the house, just a two-burner kerosene stove to make our meals. We had to have plenty of blankets in order to sleep.

"Summer came and we planted cotton at fifty-fifty with the owner. When we finished we had about 125 bails of cotton harvested and when the owner showed us the expenses we were \$2,000 in the hole. That's how little I knew about the laws. His pencil was so sharp we didn't make any money at all. The next year we harvested 150 bails of cotton and we came out even. We left that farmer and traveled 25 miles north to Marks, Mississippi, and another farmer with the same fifty-fifty sharecropping. I decided to work by the hour and my wife planted nine acres of cotton herself at fifty-fifty. By the end of the season she made \$500 dollars which was more than we had made in two years planting ten times as much."

Emilio saw little reason to continue sharecropping. "After the season was over in Mississippi we decided to go back to southern Texas since it was already getting too cold. We bought a '36 Chevy, started traveling, but decided to head to west Texas instead. On our way the engine blew up. It was on a Sunday and no mechanic on duty anywhere. Where we stopped, there was a man who had a car for sale. A '36 Ford for \$75 and my old car, but the car didn't have any windows. In a short while my uncle made some windows out of cardboard and we took off. The car didn't have a heater and it was mid-winter. The only heater it had was a hole in the floorboard and a busted muffler pipe. That's what we used as a heater. We used it for three months."

Emilio and his family finally decided to settle in warm southern Texas and didn't travel for several years.



He got a job delivering gas for Gulf Oil for \$30 a week.

In 1954 Emilio and his family headed "up north" again. This time with the help of a contractor in Alamo, Texas, they went to Montana. Driving tractor, harvesting broccoli, then hitting the road again. "We would get in our car after the season was over and just go. We had a destination but never any form of budgeting of our money. We just hoped the money we earned before would last until we started working where we were headed. I remember Watoma, Wisconsin, because of the long hours. My family and I would get up at 5:30 a.m. and pick cucumbers by the pound. By 11:30 a.m. we would finish and go home to have lunch and rest. At 1:00 p.m. I would start to work at the cucumber receiving station and not get off until two in the morning. Back on our feet at 5:30 in the morning. It was hard with only three or four hours of sleep a day."

In the Fall it was the potato fields and then back to "El Valle" — the Rio Grande Valley of Southern Texas. The reason we stayed (traveling) that long was because none of my children were in school yet. It was just my wife and myself and our three small children during that time. My father wasn't with us this time."

I wanted to find out what type of house he had in southern Texas. "During some of my traveling I was just renting, but one day a friend came over to my house and asked me when I was going to buy a house. I said, how can I when I only have \$75? He took me to this man and I made a deal on this house. The house was a one-room box ten feet by twenty or thirty feet. No insulation. Seventy-five dollars down and \$60 a month. But a few days later my wife's grandfather died and I had to help with the funeral which cost me \$20. I went to break the deal, but the man said he would accept \$60 down.

"The bad part of the story was when I sold the house ten years later my balance was still \$2,000. Ten years at \$60 a month is about \$7,200 (a total of \$9,200) for a one-room box house. The laws in Texas don't really help the poor man."

During the following years Emilio became a "cat skinner" (bulldozer driver) and stayed in Texas. But the pay for driving bulldozers was \$1.25 an hour so it was back to the crops. Emilio talked of

living in migrant camps in Florida, Michigan, Washington and California. His migrant working took him to Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. "Field work is hard and you never know if there is going to be work for sure at your next stop but one sure gets to know many places and many towns."

Finally the question of Oregon came up and how he decided to come here. "We were in Fresno, California," Emilio says, "when Ike Kiwasaki came by our house recruiting strawberry workers. That was on June 16, 1963. I told him that if I came to Oregon to work I would like to have a house to live in. He said that I could live at one of his houses as long as I wanted. So we arrived in Oregon, June 18th to Ike's farm. Three hours later I had talked it over with my family and we decided to stay in Oregon. I lived in that house for 2 years until I got a job at Tektronix." The quick decision to settle says a great deal about Emilio's dissatisfaction with the migrant life.

Emilio worked with other farmers while living in one of Kiwasaki's houses. He speaks of dealing with honest people who kept their word. That was a change from his earlier experiences with farmers, especially in the South.

"When I applied at Tektronix the personnel man hired me," Emilio said, "but I had a verbal agreement with Dr. Robert Nixon that I would work on his farm until the season was over. The personnel man told me to keep my word and come back as soon as I'm done. I did and went to work at Tek soon after I was done with Dr. Nixon.

Emilio Hernandez had now settled permanently in Oregon and began to help the Chicano Community and migrants probably because he saw himself in them. He understood how lost one is in a new community, and he understood the uncertainties of migrant life that made men want to settle down.

He talks of the early days of the Valley Migrant League and the organization called VIVA which he was very active in and helped to found. He readily became a leader among the settled migrants. He had come far from being the sharecropper in rural Mississippi.

He now owns a home and is still active with helping people settle here. He talks of the change that industrial work versus farm labor did for his life.

Emilio has stopped a lot of



(Photographs by Tom Salyer)



his political activity. After early success with VIVA, he saw the Mexican-American community dividing against itself. (Emilio himself prefers not to use the word "chicano" for Mexican-Americans, until the time, "when you can tell me what the word means." Even on such a small issue, there is still a great deal of heated debate.)

But language and custom still bind the Mexican-Americans together — and Emilio has been active in his church, helping to preserve the old religious practices. He sees the problem of maintaining the tradition of his people without alienating the rest of the community. He was one of the founders of the Centro Cultural of Washington County.

"We had just got out of church," Emilio said, "and there were four or five families talking together with Father Beezer. We wanted to make a center, where a bridge between the Anglo community and the Mexican-American could come in existence. And the Centro was the way we were going to accomplish it."

Emilio talks proudly of the accomplishments of the Centro in its first year of existence. It has raised enough money to purchase four acres of land in Gaston, and a professional architect and an architecture student are now drawing up plans for a permanent building. The Centro received \$15,000 from Washington County's revenue sharing, and this has allowed the Centro to purchase an older house and lot in Cornelius, which they hope to rebuild as a permanent branch of the Centro.

Already the Centro has had classes in sewing, and Mexican art, and it has a job training program called Ormetex, which prepares people for technical assembly-line jobs.

The Centro is beyond the dream stage, but when Emilio speaks of it, one can still feel that sense of hope and wonder of plans just beginning to be realized — plans that have their roots in Mexico and Texas and in the years of poverty and wandering that marked Emilio's life before he settled in Oregon.

*Amador Aguirre*

## Recreation Bus Well Received



A mobile recreation bus, supported by a \$1000 self-help grant from the Washington County CAP office, is now in operation. Staffed by volunteers from the North Plains summer school, the bus takes recreation equipment daily to several of the Pumpkin Ridge migrant camps and will soon begin to serve camps in other areas.



### Consumer Protection Here

If you purchase something which turns out to have been falsely advertised or misrepresented to you, or if you are billed for something you did not buy, the following agencies will investigate your complaints:

Consumer Complaint Dept. of Washington County  
District Attorney's Office  
150 N. First  
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123  
Mr. Ken Mistler, 648-8671

Consumer Services Division  
State of Oregon  
1400 S.W. 5th  
Portland, Oregon 97201  
229-5522

Dept. of Consumer Affairs  
State of Oregon  
P.O. Box 444  
Salem, Oregon 97310  
Ms. Wanda Merrill, 378-4320

### County Commission Meetings

The Washington County Commissioners' office is located on the fourth floor of the County administrative building. The Board meets:

1st Tuesday — 1:30 p.m.  
2nd Tuesday — 7:30 p.m.  
3rd Tuesday — 8:00 p.m.  
4th Tuesday — 7:30 p.m.

These meetings are open to the public.

### Ningun Fondo de Emergencia para Migrantes

## Fondos de Emergencia Fueron Cortados

El Valley Migrant League no tienen fondos de emergencia para los migrantes según Juan Martínez, Supervisor del área de VML. (Economic Opportunity). El verano pasado tuvieron mil dólares para los migrantes que se quedaban en el condado de Washington. Todo de esto fue gastado dentro de tres meses. Dijo Martínez "La Razón de 'VML' era para tener dinero para los migrantes que lo necesitaban sin problemas en obtenerlo. La mayor parte del dinero fue distribuido en cantidades de quince dólares para comida, gastos medicales y gastos de viajar."

El Welfare Department tiene fondos de emergencia también, pero son únicamente para casos de desesperación, si los otros programas fracasan, hablen con la señora Val Spencer del departamento de Welfare.

Dijo la señora Spencer que cuando una familia desea fondos de emergencia por el Welfare se considera el caso como problema individual de la familia. Dijo, "Si se necesita comida entonces se calcula cuanto dinero es necesario para comprar Food Stamps."

En contestar la cuestión del número de gente que son asistidos cada mes, Mrs. Spen-

cer dijo que no traía una lista de la gente ayudada por los fondos. Sin embargo estaba segura que serían menos que los dos años pasados.

El Community Action Program de Hillsboro está preocupado por la situación de fondos de emergencia para los migrantes del verano de 1973. El verano que viene quizá tendrá CAP dinero para emergencias, si reciva dinero para otro año.

Así es que las necesidades de muchas de las familias migrantes no serán realizadas este año y quizá tampoco en el próximo año. A.A.

## Crisis Cash Program Is Scratched

The Valley Migrant League will not have Migrant Emergency Funds this summer according to Juan Martínez, Area Supervisor of VML, because of the doubtful future funding of VML through the Office of Economic Opportunity. Last summer they had \$1,000 for the migrants that stayed in Washington County, all of which was used up in less than three months. Martínez said, "The policy of VML concerning the emergency funds was to have money available for migrants who needed it without having to go through lots of red tape. Most of the money was given out in \$15 amounts for

groceries, doctor bills, expenses of traveling."

The Welfare Department also has emergency funds but these are given out only as a last resort, if other programs fail, according to Mrs. Val Spencer of the Welfare Department.

Mrs. Spencer stated that when a family applies for emergency funds through welfare, the situation is looked at as an individual problem of a family. Mrs. Spencer said, "If it's food that's needed then it is figured out how much the family needs in cash to get food stamps."

When asked how many people are helped monthly,

Mrs. Spencer said that there was no file on the number of people assisted by the emergency funds but she was certain that the number had steadily decreased for the last two years.

Community Action Program of Hillsboro is concerned about the situation of emergency migrant funds for the summer of 1973 but there is none at CAP either. Next summer (1974) CAP might have some money for emergency needs — if CAP is funded for another year.

As it stands now the needs of many migrant families will not be met this year and possibly not even next year.

A.A.



Forest Grove Seniors

## Center Offers Meals, Recreation



The Forest Grove Seniors Center has been operating its own food program through the summer. The center, located in the basement of the Congregational Church in Forest Grove, continues during the summer months to prepare home delivered lunches which go out to area Seniors. The hot lunch program served at the center will resume in the fall. Until then, the Center uses its lunch lounge for a potluck lunch every Friday.

The Congregational Church is located at 2032 College Way, Forest Grove.

## Hillsboro Seniors Center To Open with Ceremony

The Community Senior Center of Hillsboro celebrates its official grand opening on Friday, July 13. A morning of festivities, including a ribbon cutting by Hillsboro Mayor Miller Duris and County Commission Chairman Eldon Hout, will be climaxed when seniors sit down for their first Center meal.

The Center is affiliated with the non-profit Loaves and Fishes program. It will be open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of each week from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the All Saints Episcopal Church at N.E. 4th and Lincoln. The Center will provide lunches in its Episcopal Church building and will also deliver Meals-on-Wheels to home-bound people. Meals are paid for by donations from participants.

The Center relies on volunteers for most of the work — for transporting people to the Center; for delivering meals; and for helping to serve meals at the Center. Volunteer support finances the Center, which is also helped by the proceeds of the Cedar Chest, a resale clothes store which has been donated to the Center. Volunteers are also needed to staff the store. All contributions are tax-deductible.

Center director is Cora Cox. Meals-on-Wheels chairman is Lynn Lewellen. Volunteer coordinator is Ruth Weiber. The officers of the Hillsboro Center steering committee are Marilyn Turnbull, president; Margaret Sievers, secretary; and Tom Morton, treasurer.

Volunteers and people interested in participating in Center programs should contact the Council on Aging, 150 N. 1st, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123. They may call 640-3489. P.S.J.

### Social Security News

"Future Social Security benefit increases will be automatically tied to the rising cost of living," according to Carl George, Social Security branch manager in Beaverton. Thus, if the Consumer Price Index goes up at least 3% next year from the cost of living for a similar period last year, an increase in benefits will go into effect January of the following year. The earliest possible increase under this provision of the law would be no earlier than January 1975.

"There is universal agreement that the purchasing power of Social Security benefits ought to be maintained and that benefit amounts should be adjusted as prices rise," George said. In the past, benefit increases have often lagged behind increases in prices. With automatic adjustments in benefits, purchasing power for those on limited incomes will be kept on a more nearly current basis.

If Congress should pass a benefit increase before the automatic raise becomes effective, then the Congressional increase would take the place of the automatic increase. Such an increase, if enacted, would be well-publicized and would be automatically added to benefit checks at the time it would go into effect. Beneficiaries on social security in Washington County will not have to take any action themselves to get future increases in social security benefits.

### Social Security Release

Karen Brentano has asked that we make clear that her article on problems inside the local welfare office was based exclusively on interviews with past and present assistance workers in ADC. She did not include opinions of clerical workers or those in the adult unit.

Editor

## Some Recipes for the Summer Season

(Editor's note: Several of our readers have suggested that the Rural Tribune provide space for recipes. We like the idea and here present the first of what we hope will be a continuing series. We

need reader help for this. Please send us your best recipes. We will select those that are fairly simple to prepare and nutritious as well as inexpensive.)

### Turkey Rosemary

SET OVEN AT 325

2½ pounds turkey parts  
shake & bake seasoning  
1 tablespoon crushed rosemary  
juice of 1 lemon

1. Place turkey parts in bag to cover with shake and bake (use half a pkg. of seasoning)
2. Cover all turkey parts with rosemary & lemon and close tightly with tinfoil
3. Put tinfoil package in pan in oven
4. Bake at 325° for 3 hours.  
(Cost: about \$1.50/serves four)

### Basil Liver

2 large pieces of liver (about 98 cents a lb. or about 50 cents for this amount)  
flour, olive oil  
1 clove garlic  
½ medium onion chopped fine  
juice of lemon with ¼ cup water OR  
¼ cup Realemon with ¼ cup water  
1 tsp. basil (crushed finely)

1. Plunge liver into boiling water — remove and dry with paper towels
2. Pat with flour, brown in hot olive oil
3. Remove from pan and set aside
4. Fry onion & garlic in remaining oil in pan (put garlic on end of toothpick)
5. Return liver to pan — spoon over onion, remove garlic
6. Add lemon & water mixture, salt, pepper and basil
7. Cover pan; simmer slowly for 30 minutes.  
(Cost: about 75 cents/serves 2-4)

### Strogaburg

1 pkg. Lipton instant mushroom cup-a-soup  
1 lb. hamburger  
8 ounce sour cream  
half an onion  
salt, summer savoury, pepper  
(or other favorite herbs)  
spaghetti, noodles, or rice

1. Start noodles or rice in boiling water
2. In pan fry onion in 1 tablespoon olive oil — add salt, pepper & herbs
3. When onion is yellow & limp, set aside
4. Fry hamburger in pan in remaining olive oil
5. Drain hamburger in colander and return to pan; add onions
6. Add the following sauce to hamburger:  
1 pkg. Lipton mushroom soup  
mixed with ½ cup boiling water,  
add all of sour cream
7. Heat mixture through and serve over rice or pasta.  
(Cost: about \$1.70/serves 4-6)

### Stew Americana

1. Boil together in a pot of water:  
4 or 5 stalks of celery with leaves  
1 onion  
1 potato chopped  
any other vegetables you might have around  
such as peas, carrots or brussel sprouts  
add 1 tablespoon salt, some garlic salt & pepper  
add some fresh parsley if you can get it  
2 herbs such as rosemary & summer savoury or  
thyme and sage.  
(1 tsp. of each herb crushed)
2. When vegetables are nearly tender, but still not squishy add 1 large can of Dinty Moore or Nalleys stew.
3. For added flavor, add a few teaspoons of beef bouillon if needed. (Taste before adding)  
(Cost: about \$1.30/serves 4-6)

Recipes contributed by Karen Brentano

### Tri-Met Has Discounts For Senior Citizens

Discounts on bus fares are available to people 65 years of age and older, when they travel between 9:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, and all day on Saturdays and Sundays.

Tri-Met offers a 10 cent reduction on fares for those hours to anyone holding an Honored Citizen Card.

These cards can be obtained at the Community Action office in Hillsboro — 330 N.E. Lincoln. Interested senior citizens should bring some reliable identification as proof of their age. The cards are free.



Jars waiting to be filled with final pickings of local crops. The Canning Project will fill them — for the benefit of people who work on the project and for needy families. The Project has been receiving help from local farmers. You can be part of it all. Call Stephanie Harris, Community Action, 648-6646. for more information.



# Co-ops Give Consumer Cause to Celebrate. . .Low Prices!



## V.S.I. Co-op Now One Year Old, Opening 'The Mustard Seed'

The Volunteers for Self-Improvement (V.S.I.) food cooperative celebrated its first anniversary last month. V.S.I. is a non-profit organization. It buys goods wholesale and from local farmers. Any money beyond costs goes back into the store, so that V.S.I. users save money on their food bill.

The anniversary party, marked the opening of a crafts store, "The Mustard Seed." The store carries pressed, dried flower arrangements, hand-made blankets, quilts and shawls; and other hand-crafted goods. The Mustard Seed takes consignments only — taking 20% of the price to cover expenses (a small percentage compared to most craft stores). The store is looking for hand-made goods.

V.S.I. also provides space for a teen center (Jerralynn Ness of Community Action is the group's advisor).

It is hoping to begin a farmers market, where farmers can bring their own produce to be sold directly.

The cooperative depends on volunteers to help run the two stores. If they are able, most members contribute four hours a month in volunteer time. Both the stores are open to the public.

V.S.I. is located at 18930 S.W. Boones Ferry Road in Tualatin. For more information call 638-6227.

*Kathy Snyder (with P.S.J.)*



V.S.I. crafts store, The Mustard Seed

## Hope Co-op Moves to Buxton Mercantile, Adds Crafts

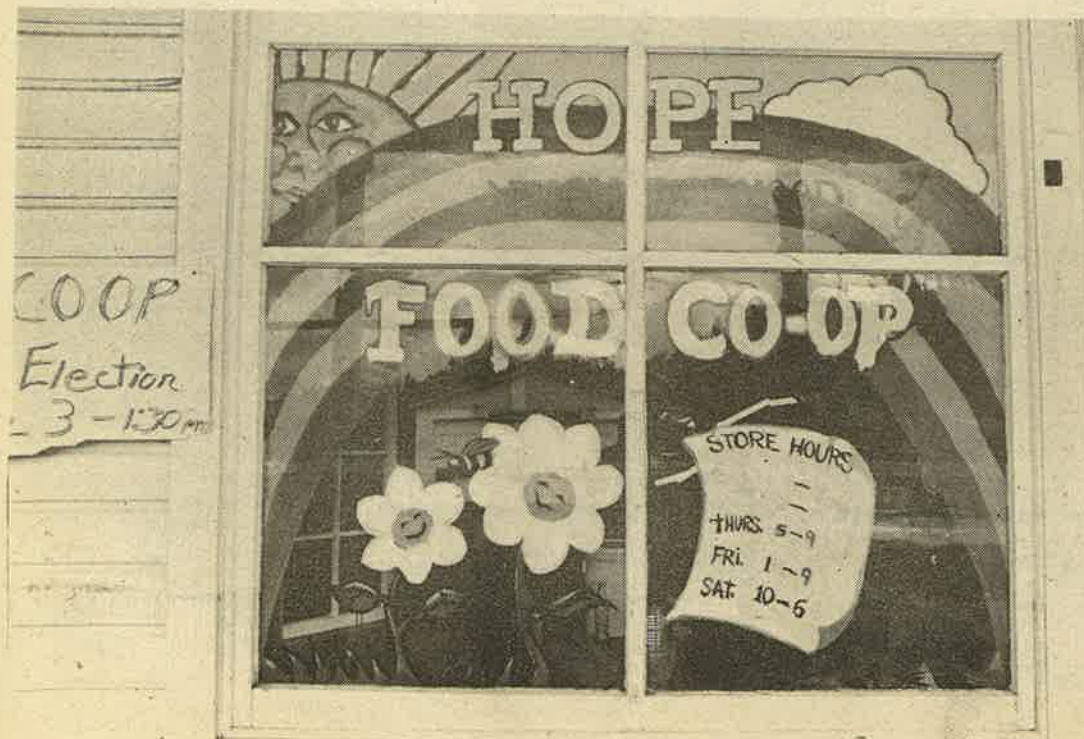
The Hope Food Cooperative celebrated the grand opening of its new Buxton store this month. The opening included live music and a potluck dinner.

The Cooperative buys food at wholesale prices and sells it to members while adding only a small mark-up to meet expenses. The result is a savings to co-op customers.

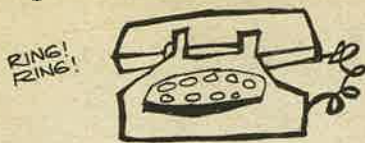
Hope is now adding a crafts store, as well. Both stores are located in Buxton, opposite the post office. Call 324-3803 for more information.



Teen Center, space donated by V.S.I.







## CALL FOR HELP



## • Medical Services

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

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

**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.

**Welfare 648-0711****Health Start 640-3429**

Free check-ups for pre-school children who are in a low-income family.

Medical follow-up for children in Washington County who are in low-income families. Call for an appointment.

**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 228-9181**

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

**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 222-9781**

Fees are set at 1/2 to 2/3 less than private dentists.  
**Portland Community College 244-6111**

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

**Welfare 648-0711**

Limited service for people on public assistance.

**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 &amp; Clothing

**Food Stamps 648-8846**

1012 S.E. Maple  
Hillsboro

**Fish**

Hillsboro **648-4128**

Beaverton **646-1141**

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

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

**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 647-2860**

Next to post office in North Plains.

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

**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 language difficulties as well as those with physical handicaps. 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, 644-0141 or 357-7012**

Kids For Hire is a youth employment program for youths from the ages of fourteen through High School. For more information call Deke Olmsted at these two numbers.

## • Education

**Washington County Literacy Council (Laubach Method) 648-6040, 644-3758, 357-3073 or 639-7113**

912 E. Main

Hillsboro, Oregon

Learn to read. Individual tutoring, no charge.

**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 or 648-6646**

330 N.E. Lincoln, CAP office  
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 9-2:30, Monday through Friday.

**Apprenticeship Information Center 229-6080**

1030 N.E. Couch Street  
Portland

**Centro Cultural**

**357-8836**

Now has free classes in art, sewing and provides some job training in assemblyline work.

## • Housing

**Housing Authority of Washington County 648-8511**

245 S.E. 2nd  
Hillsboro

**Valley Migrant League 357-6169**

2604 Pacific Avenue  
Forest Grove

Aid in finding housing.

## • Home &amp; 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

**Tri-County Community Council 228-9131**

718 W. Burnside  
Portland

Refers people who need help to services and organizations.

**American Association of Retired Persons 648-4230**

S.E. 5th, Hillsboro

Refers people to other organizations or programs.

**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.

**Hillsboro Senior Citizens Center 640-3489**

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.

**Council on Aging, 640-3489**

150 N. 1st.

Hillsboro, Oregon 97123

**Friendly Neighbors 644-4240**

14205 S.W. Jenkins Rd.

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

**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.

## • 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.

**Migrant Child Care**

**647-2291 (School Age)**

**647-2297 (Pre-school)**

Community Hall/Grade School

North Plains 97133

Provides child care for Migrant Families from ages two to fourteen. Three meals a day, recreation, and education.

## • 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.**

330 N.E. Lincoln

Hillsboro

Senior Citizens . . . Gerry Nutt

General Problems Arturo Cortez

Welfare Aid . . . Jerralynn Ness