

The Rural Tribune

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Citizens Probe Juvenile Systems

The juvenile system in Washington County was given a hard look by about twenty citizens who met November 18, 1974. The meeting took place in response to a letter mailed earlier in November by Leslie Lazar and Bud Schmidt. The letter drew attention to the Youth Advisory Council's lack of action on what many in the community consider serious problems within juvenile detention.

Most of those at the meeting work with social agencies in Washington County, such as the Valley Migrant League, Children's Services Division, Washington County Community Action Organization and the Public Defender's office.

The group listed the concerns they each, as individuals, felt needed attention. After these were discussed, a list of objectives was decided on by the group which include: functioning representation on the Youth Advisory Council, work for legislative action that would change the treatment of minors by law, elimination of status offences (a status offense is an offense because of the age of the individual, an example of this is the curfew law), immediate change in physical handling and the structures used, Chicano and youth representation on boards and in agencies.

There have been some minor changes recommended by the Youth Advisory Council, such as painting the isolation cells. Some of those who work with juveniles in Washington County feel this is a "band-aid" approach and completely misses the major changes that are needed. Many of those attending the November 18 meeting expressed the feeling that "band-aid" approaches do more harm than good because they give validity to programs and systems which are basically wrong and that this must be recognized by this group.

The group is preparing a petition and descriptive letter for mailing in December. The group scheduled another meeting for December 9, 5:30 p.m. at the Public Defender's office at 107 S.E. 2nd, Hillsboro. Everyone who shares the concerns of this group should plan to attend that meeting or contact Leslie Lazar, Metropolitan Public Defender's, 640-3413 or Bud Schmidt, Community Action, 648-6646.

Bud Schmidt



Por el futuro, por la raza

Jefe de UFW Visita Portland

"Siempre me gusto venir a Oregon," comento Phillip Veracruz el vicepresidente del United Farm Worker's Union, quien paso la semana pasada en Corvallis, Eugene, y Portland formando apoyo para el UFW boicott contra las uvas, la lechuga, y los vinos Gallo.

"Me gusto mucho el Colegio Cesar Chavez en Woodburn. Uno dia estaran los Chicanos intelectuales importantes. Jose Romero y Sonny Montes no ganan mucho dinero como profesores. No esta como las universidades. Pero entonces, yo me figura que el dinero no importa mucho hoy dia, para algunos. Y ellos forman un colegio. No tienen mandos a seguir. En una otra universidad, le mandan a acostarse a las ocho, y se acosta a las ocho. Entonces, estas personas a la universidad, olvidan de que modo pensar, y de que modo pensar en voz alta. Olvidan los pobres."

"Pero siempre yo me sorprendo. Yo pregunto a tantos jovenes que hacen sus padres o madres. Sus padres son medicos o abogados, o alguna vez, ambos son abogados, o tienen sus propios comercios, o ensenan en una universidad."

"Porque se importan los pobres?" pregunta Phillip. "Yo no he encontrado todavia una repuesta buena," comenta el, "si no el cambiar de los valores, del valor monetario al valor humano."

"Estamos formando un movimiento de todos clases. De verdad, un movimiento de la gente. Un movimiento de fuerza politica. Usted y yo, sabe, podemos hablar, pero no escuchan nadie. Pero si tenemos una organizacion, podemos apremiar donde lo necesita. Ahora bien, pero sabe, es lo que debe ser una uniona."

Teniendo 69 anos de edad, sabe Phillip Veracruz que es una uniona. Durante los 1920's tempranos, Phillip Veracruz empezaba a organizar una uniona para los trabajadores agricolas filipinos, el Agricultural Workers' Organizing Committee, o AWOC. En septiembre, 1965, 600-800 trabajadores de AWOC han hecho una huelga contra 34 ranchos de uvas cerca de Delano. Mandaron salarios mas altos, condiciones de trabajar mejoradas, y despues, un contrato con la uniona.

Sobre la marcha, estaba desarrollado una organizacion paralela entre los trabajadores agricolas Chicanos, el National Farm Workers' Association, o NFWA, guiado por Cesar Chavez. Ochos dias despues, han dejado las campanas 1,100 miembros del NFWA en solidaridad con los Huelgistas del AWOC. Fue la primera huelga contra las uvas del United Farm Workers (UFW).

Dos anos despues, en 1964, el UFWU empezo un boicott nacional de consumi-

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Phillip Veracruz, UFW Vice President

Photo by Doreen Labby

For the people, for the future UFW Leader Visits Portland

"I always enjoy coming to Oregon," commented Phillip Veracruz, the vice-president of the United Farmworkers Union who spent last week in Corvallis, Eugene and Portland building support for the Union's boycott of table grapes, lettuce, and Gallo wine. "So many different types of people work on the Boycott."

"I liked very much the Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel. Someday Chicanos will be important intellectuals. Jose Romero and Sonny Montez don't earn much money as teachers. Not like at other universities. But then, I guess money isn't so important anymore, to some people. And, they are building a college. They don't have any rules to follow. In another university they tell you to go to bed at eight o'clock, and you go to bed at eight o'clock. Then those people, at the universities, forget how to think and how to think out loud. They forget about poor people."

"But then, I'm surprised, always. I ask so many young people who support our Union what their parents do. Their fathers are doctors or lawyers, or they own their own business or teach in a university."

"Why are you concerned about poor people?" asks Phillip. "I haven't found a really good answer yet", he comments, "except the change in values from monetary worth to human worth."

"We're building a movement of all kinds of people. A real people's movement. A movement with political strength. You and me, you know, we can talk but nobody listens. But, if we have an organization, then we can put pressure where it's needed. Well, but you know, that's what a Union is."

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THE RURAL TRIBUNE
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El Caso de Juan X

Lo siguiente fue un caso actual que ocurrió en el Condado de Washington. El nombre de la persona permaneciera incognito para proteger al menor envuelto en el incidente. En este artículo nos referiremos hacia el como Juan X.

"Un caso bien llevado por todos que se vieron envueltos en el," dijo Stuart Cutler, un abogado con la oficina de defensa para el publico Metropolitano, despues de la decision de defensa propia en contra del cargo de asesinato hacia Juan X. Esta decision fue hecha por el juez Hollie Pihl despues de una audiencia en Octubre.

Juan X, de 17 anos de edad, es estudiante de Portland State University, su familia vive en un campo laboral en el Condado de Washington. Fue acusado en Septiembre de asesinato en coneccion con la muerte de un joven de 18 anos de edad, originario de Buxton.

Juan fue detenido por las autoridades sin tener derecho a fianza por una semana despues de su arresto. Despues del incidente, hubo rumores que amenazas fueron hechas contra la vida de Juan X, si se le dejaba ir libre. El juez Pihl indico que estos rumores fueron suficientes para detener a Juan X sin fianza.

"Juan y yo quedamos de acuerdo en dejar que se enfriaran las cosas por un par de dias," dijo Cutler. Al mismo tiempo indico que Juan X, estaba muy apenado y en conocimiento de haberle quitado la vida a otra persona.

El viernes, cinco dias despues del incidente, Cutler pidio una audiencia para tratar de dejar en libertad con fianza a Juan X, pero el juez Pihl se encontraba fuera del

poblado y la audiencia fue con el director del departamento juvenil Jerry Harkins que actuo como refere. Debido a la seriedad del caso, Harkins rehuso el cambiar la decision del juez Pihl. Juan X fue suelto en su propio reconocimiento el lunes siguiente.

Cutler describio la investigacion hecha por las autoridades del Condado de Washington del departamento del Sheriff's como "muy minuciosa."

En una audiencia llevada a cabo once dias despues del incidente, Engh reporto al juez Pihl que la investigacion del sherriff estaba esencialmente cerrada y que lo investigado hasta ese punto no comprobaba prueba para asesinato.

Despues de esta audiencia la oficina del abogado del distrito cambio el cargo de asesinato a homicidio sin premeditacion, pero no quito los cargos de haber sido en defensa propia. La oficina del abogado del distrito recibo critica de Cutler por esto. El caso hubiera terminado en la audiencia si no hubiera sido por el abogado de distrito el pedir una decision judicial, segun opino Cutler. El juez Pihl entonces ordeno otra audiencia. Esta audiencia por lo general se conduce por el departamento juvenil en casos que envuelven crímenes serios. Es una accion del juzgado que manda a un juvenil a un juzgado para adultos.

Durante los ultimos dias de Octubre, en esta audiencia, Scott Upham, asistente del abogado del distrito, trajo consigo la evidencia del caso. Conforme lo presentado, el juez Pihl hizo la decision; que las acciones de Juan X, fueron justificadas y que no hubo suficientes pruebas para ningun cargo criminal.

The Case of Juan X

The following is an actual case which occurred in Washington County. The name of the minor involved has been changed for his protection. We will call him Juan X.

"A case well handled by most of those involved," said Stuart Cutler, an attorney with the Metropolitan Public Defender's office, after the self-defense decision on the murder charge against Juan X. was made by Judge Hollie Pihl at a hearing held in October.

Juan X, 17, is a student at Portland State University. His family lives at a labor camp in Washington County. He was charged in September with murder in connection with the stabbing death of an eighteen year old Buxton man.

Juan was held without bail in Juvenile Detention for a full week following his arrest. After the incident, there were rumors of threats made toward Juan X. if he were released. Unofficially, Judge Pihl indicated that these rumors were a consideration in holding Juan X. without bail.

"Both Juan and I agreed to letting things cool off for a couple of days," Cutler said. He went on to say that Juan X. was very deeply aware of having taken another person's life.

On Friday, five days following the incident, Cutler asked for a detention hearing to try to get Juan X. released on bail. Because Judge Pihl was out of town, the hearing was held with Jerry Harkins, Juvenile Department director, sitting as referee. Because of

the serious nature of the charge, Harkins refused to change Pihl's earlier decision. Juan X. was released on his own recognizance the following Monday.

Cutler described the investigation by officers of the Washington County Sheriff's department as "very thorough."

At a hearing held eleven days after the incident, Engh reported to Pihl that the sheriff's department's investigation was essentially closed and that the investigation, to that point, had shown no grounds for a murder charge.

After that hearing, the District Attorney's office changed the petition from murder to manslaughter, but did not dismiss charges on the grounds of self-defense. The D.A.'s office drew criticism from Cutler for this. The case could have ended at this hearing if the District Attorney had not wanted a judicial decision, Cutler pointed out. Pihl then set a remand hearing date. Remanding is usually done by the Juvenile Department in cases involving charges of serious crimes. It is a court action which moves a case involving a juvenile into adult court.

At the remand hearing, held in late October, Scott Upham, Deputy District Attorney, brought forth the evidence in the case. Based on the evidence, Pihl made a judge's factual finding; that the actions of Juan X. were justified and there were no grounds for any criminal charges.

BJS



Illegals cross from Mexico

Cuatro Recibe Sentencias Por Traer Ilegales

Como una leccion para aquellos que se dedican al acarreo de seres humanos a este pais, el juez federal James M. Burns, impuso serias sentencias a cuatro individuos acusados de transportar a ilegales en este pais.

"Individuos que se encuentran ilegalmente en este pais, presentan un drama humano cuyos motivos son engano, codicia, peligro y explotacion," el Juez Burns mencionaba en las amplias cortes magistrales.

El juez menciono que las sentencias fueron impuestas principalmente para que sirvieran "de leccion para desalentar a otros a que continuaran estas practicas y les sirviera de escarmiento."

Roberto F. Gonzales, de 28 anos de edad, contratista de la labor, operaba una compania que abastecia material humano, principalmente ilegales para proyectos de reforestacion, incluyendo al servicio forestal federal. Antes de ser sentenciado Gonzales declaro que el mismo departamento forestal le ayudaba a esconder a los ilegales del departamento de Inmigracion y naturalizacion estadounidense.

Mas tarde Gonzales dijo ser culpable de dar refugio y esconder a ilegales en el estado, al mismo tiempo fue culpable de transportar una arma entre los estados. Fue sentenciado a un total de cuatro anos en la prision federal y penado con \$11,500 y el termino de cinco anos en buena conducta.

Reynaldo Landeros, de 25 anos de edad, empleado de Gonzales, fue sentenciado a 2 anos y medio en la prision federal, puesto en observacion bajo en buena conducta despues de su termino federal terminado y fue penado \$2,000 en dos cargos, causar que el ilegal fuera transportado en el estado de Oregon y el ayudarlo que permaneciera presente en los Estados Unidos.

Antonio Bejarano, de 26 anos de edad, otro empleado de Gonzales, fue sentenciado a 3 anos de prision y multado con \$5,000 por procurar identificacion falsa a ilegales.

Alejandro Batriz, de 33 anos de edad, quien esta sirviendo su termino en la

penitenciaria estatal, fue sentenciado a tres anos por transportar ilegales, y el juez Burns recomendo que los sirviera consecutivamente con otros cuatro anos por robo de ganado en el condado de Douglas y un año mas por robo en el estado de California. Haciendo un total de 8 anos en la sombra.

Para venir a trabajar a este pais miles de individuos se deslizan bajo las alambradas o son traídos a escondidas por buitres humanos que explotan el sudor de su trabajo, llegando en muchas ocasiones a cobrarles \$300.00 por venir al estado de Oregon. (un boleto de Los Angeles a Portland cuesta aproximadamente \$43.00.) El juez dijo que individuos como Gonzales, a quien llamo mendigo contrratista, son abastecidos con material humano al que se le proporciona transportacion, papeles falsos y asistencia invalida.

"A cambio de esto el contratista, a sido el que se beneficia pues puede tener contratos con agencias publicas como el departamento forestal y el Buro de Manejamiento de Tierras, o para la industria forestal privada. El puede tener contratos porque les puede pagar a los ilegales menos que lo que le pagaria a un empleado legal o nacido en este pais. Si el ilegal se queja, la inmigracion es notificada y el "estorbo" es prontamente deportado. Reemplazos son a la orden del dia, con la seguridad que les brinda el saber que se encuentran ilegalmente en el pais. La enormidad del drama humano es cada dia mas miserable y aparente." El juez menciono.

El juez menciono que el departamento de Inmigracion no se da a bast en poder desempeñar su trabajo ya que reciben avisos de personas ilegales a un promedio de 60 personas al mes. El departamento de Inmigracion reporta que hay aproximadamente 10,000 personas ilegales en el estado de Oregon y que la mayoria de ellos son mexicanos.

El Juez federal James M. Burns, menciono varios aspectos del explotamiento que reciben mexicanos por sus propios compatriotas y las condiciones inhumanas a las que los presentan.

EMF

Consumidores Resisten

Un grupo para proteger al consumidor se esta formando en el condado de Washington. El grupo consiste de personas de bajos recursos economicos que viven en este condado. Es un esfuerzo para que las personas de bajos recursos economicos se junten y combatan la inflacion, ya que para muchos es cuestion de extrema importancia.

Se empezara una serie de articulos en este periodico para intercambiar ideas en como estrechar su dinero, donde comprar articulos de bajo costo, que grupo de alimentos le ahorraran dinero, y varias ideas mas. Esta columna tambien servira para que si Ud. tiene quejas acerca de abusos sean publicados, haciendo posible que otros ciudadanos eviten estos problemas. Esperamos trabajar armoniosamente con el Servicio de Extension del Condado ya que la funcion principal es protegerlo.

Estaremos informados de eventos relevantes sobre legislatura pertinente a la funcion comercial, posiblemente cabildear en Salem. Nuestros esfuerzos en esta area seran coordinados con el Comité de Progreso mediante la Ley, otro cabildo de personas de bajos recursos economicos.

Tendremos juntas mensuales para planear nuestros articulos, pero mas importante el intercambiar ideas y hacer saber nuestros puntos de vista. Este es el objetivo principal de nuestro grupo. Las juntas seran informales y usualmente seran en la casa de alguno de los miembros, se serviran galletas, cafe o refrescos.

Si quiere estar informado de lo que estamos haciendo, llamemos al numero telefonico 648-6646 pregunte por James o venga a visitarnos a nuestras oficinas en la calle Baseline 546 en el este de la ciudad de Hillsboro.



Need A Job?

Manpower Works

If you are unemployed or making very low wages and want to find a job, and if you have tried the Oregon Employment Service without success, the people at the Manpower Program are probably the folks who you want to see.

Located at the Community Action office building at 546 E. Baseline in Hillsboro, Manpower is a federally funded program aimed at helping unemployed and low-income people overcome barriers to finding and holding a job. You might find yourself getting on-the-job training at a local shop or factory; working for experience and pay for a public, non-profit agency; going to school for a GED or technical skills; or moving directly into a full-time job.

Certain people are especially encouraged to contact Manpower for help in finding work: Citizens over the age of 45, both Anglos and Chicanos from migrant or settled migrant families, racial minority members who are heads of households, welfare recipients, and veterans.

Manpower does not simply place people into jobs. If you come to Manpower, they assume that you are there because you have an employment problem. They will work with you on solving that problem, finding you the training and social services that you need to overcome it. And the people in the Manpower Program expect that you will be willing to work hard at getting yourself job-ready.

Here are some of the Manpower people who you will meet if you look for their services:

Dick Lang is a job developer working for Manpower on a sub-contract with the State Employment Service. It's Dick's job to locate employers in the county who will hire or provide training for people who come to Manpower. He handles many of the job placements, and tries to align employee and employer in a way that will benefit both. Dick understands how finding a job means operating in an ever-tighter market-place. The "job market" means that a person looking for a job must sell their talents, skills, and personalities to the employer. Dick has a sense of what it takes to operate in this "selling" situation. In many ways, it's his job to sell the Manpower Program to the employers of Washington County.

Fernando Siller is training with Dick Lang as a job developer.

Marlene Plemel and Zeke Martinez are job counsellors. They work directly with clients to design a total program built around their education, work experience, and any other needs that they might have. These "other needs" cover a wide range of ways that Manpower can help solve such problems as housing, childcare, medical and dental needs, or counselling in fields such as how to budget money or how to dress and handle yourself in a job interview.

A program set up by the job counsellors might include placing a person in a work-experience job, learning certain skills such as mechanics while she or he goes to school

and finishes a GED. Then the person might move to an on-the-job training course, actually being trained while they work; and, finally, into a full-fledged mechanics job. Or, the counsellors might decide with the person that she or he could handle a placement directly into a full-time job.

But, whatever the job program that gets designed, people who come to Manpower can count on the fact that they will see and get advice from people who care about their success in the job market. Manpower could serve as a model agency in its hiring of women and Spanish-speaking personnel.

As Marlene Plemel says, "I see people when they come in and their problems could hardly be any worse. For me the excitement of the job is seeing them build up their confidence and become more relaxed and happy in their lives."

Zeke Martinez sees, along with others, many of the Spanish-speaking people who come to Manpower. He pinpoints the main barrier to employment as training. "Most of our programs are designed to get people the training they need to find a job. Even then they will have a hard time, but at least they have a chance." Zeke comes to Manpower from a tour with the Army. He spent two years at the U.S. Command Headquarters in Germany.

Besides their Adult Program offices at 546 E. Baseline, Manpower has a Youth Program for in-school and out of school people aged 14 to 21 located at 655 E. Baseline. The BEN (Become Employed Now) Program is part of Manpower aimed at people in receiving welfare.

All the parts of Manpower operate best if you call ahead for an appointment. Call 648-6646 and Dora Godinez will get you started down the yellow brick road to full employment.

Dell Martin

Save the Land

"Save our farm land to provide needed food" is the near-unanimous cry of residents, according to the survey just completed by the Laurel-Blooming Community Planning Organization.

Over 200 residents representing 7,400 acres responded to questions on zoning, present land use, and future needs in the survey which was carried door to door in an attempt to reach most of the 2,000 families in the area south of the Tualatin River and between the Chehalem Mountain crest on the west and the community of Scholls on the east. Estimated population is 8,000.

"The survey was conducted to gain a broader feeling of the total community so that the CPO can do a better job in making planning recommendations to the county," according to Bill Detwiler, Laurel-Blooming CPO Chairman.

Replies came from the Scholls, Farmington, Laurel, and Blooming areas with nearly unanimous agreement that future planning should be for maintaining a largely agricultural community as now exists. Only 8 percent favored residential tract development.



At the Annual Meeting

New Leaders For Community Action

The Community Action Annual meeting was held on Nov. 6 with Lupe Bustos presiding as Chairperson of the Nominating Committee.

Elections to the Board of Directors was the main item of business. The CAO Canning Project was elected to send a Board member from the low-income sector. And from the private sector Joe Garcia, Ann Donaca, and Arturo Cortez were elected to the Board.

To conclude the meeting, Enrique Mendez-Flores, the "first bilingual dancing journalist" introduced his dancing group, which provided spirited entertainment.

The November meeting of the Community Action Board saw the election of Emily Knupp as Chairperson and Lupe Bustos as Vice-chairperson of the Board. Ora Faye Thogerson was elected treasurer and Judy Jones, from the Hope Food Co-op finds herself the secretary. The Board voted an expression of gratitude, in which the Rural Tribune joins, to Joe Garcia for his fine work as Chairperson during the past year.

In other business, the Board decided to endorse the goals of the Valley Migrant League in solving the health needs of migrants in order to support the VML during their struggle to gain funds for a migrant health clinic.

A letter was read from Charles Chong, Chief of Operations for Region Ten of OEO, suggesting that Community Action reconsider their philosophy in what is emerging as a time of continuing and severe inflation. Mr. Chong suggested that Community Action would be seeing more and more people who are not merely stricken by poverty but are driven to desperation by the rising costs of such essentials as food and shelter.

The Board also passed a resolution urging passage of the Senate version of the Community Action Bill which would establish Community Action as a separate, independent government agency.

DHM



CPO Calendar

10 — Cedar Hills/Cedar Mill CPO No. 1 — Cedar Park Intermediate School.

11 — Laurel/Blooming CPO No. 10 — Farmington View School - 8 p.m.

12 — Gaston/Cherry Grove CPO No. 11 — Gaston High School.

12 — Raleigh Hills/Garden Home CPO No. 3 — Far West Federal Savings, Raleigh Hills.

16 — Hillsboro/Orencia CPO No. 9 — Hillsboro City Hall.

17 — Somerset/Rock Creek CPO No. 7 — McKinley School.

17 — North Plains CPO No. 8 — Riviera Motors Training Center.

18 — Banks/Timber CPO No. 14 — Banks High School — 8 p.m.

*All meetings are at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

Meetings scheduled as of November 22, 1974.



The Mendez-Flores Company

Big Brother / Big Sister

The Youth Services Center is sponsoring its Big Brother/Big Sister program. This program is a people to people project working with the community.

The Big Brother/Big Sister program offers the opportunity for your child, a minimum of one hour a week to take part in the various activities, outings, and places of interest with his or her Big Brother or Big Sister. This service is available at no cost to you or your child. The program was established for the community and will be a great learning and fun experience for Little/Big Brothers and Sisters.

The Youth Services Center needs Big Brothers and Big Sisters for this program to help in the following areas:

- 1) Children between the ages of 10-17.
- 2) Mentally retarded in the Good Shepherd Home.
- 3) And the elderly in nursing homes.

If you would like more information on being a Big Brother/Big Sister or would like to have your child take part in the fun of having a Big Brother/Big Sister please call the Youth Services Center at 357-KIDS or drop by the center located at: 1925 Pacific Avenue, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Puerto Rican Women Sterilized

Women in Puerto Rico have been subjected to the most intensive sterilization program of any nation in the world, the United Nations learned in early November.

Some 200,000 women, or thirty-five percent of the island's females of childbearing age, have been made permanently incapable of bearing children. These were the facts presented to the U.N. Decolonization Committee Oct. 30 and Nov. 1 by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party leader Juan Mari Bras and Puerto Rican Independence party leader Ruben Barrios.

"In no other country has this been done on such a scale," added Dr. Helen Rodriguez, a Puerto Rican doctor on the pediatric staff at Lincoln Hospital in New York. Dr. Rodriguez made her remarks in a recently published interview.

Puerto Rico's sterilization rate is about six times that achieved by U.S. trained public health service personnel in any other country, where the average rate is about six percent, according to Dr. Rodriguez.

The 24 member Decolonization Committee of the U.N., which is investigating the status of the island, was told that this "massive sterilization" program is to be further expanded in the next few years.

Coupled with forced migration to the U.S., it is part of an overall plan to reduce the island's projected population by 1 million by the year 1985, from 3.3 million to about 2.2 million.

These drastic measures are intended to hold down or at least maintain the present unemployment rate of 30 percent and enable the U.S. to change the island's light-industry and agricultural economy to mining and a refining center for oil-based products. These new industries, which use less labor than the present economy, make necessary a reduction to the island's population.

The latest version to the plan, which has been in existence for some time, was originally revealed in the newspaper *Claridad*.

The plan was titled "Opportunities for Employment, Education and Training." It was prepared for Governor Hernandez Colon by three cabinet members and the former president of the University of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Rodriguez said that women without money on the island have no real alter-

native to sterilization if they desire some method of birth control.

Pills and the like are expensive and not widely available, she said. Abortion while it has always been available to rich women, is still illegal and unavailable to the masses of women except under unsanitary and dangerous conditions. Dr. Rodriguez pointed out that while Puerto Rico must follow decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and "bow low to whatever comes from the U.S.," the one decision that the island has not implemented was the high court's Jan. 1973 ruling striking down nearly all restrictions on abortion.

"This is a fascinating state of affairs," she stated. Clearly, the U.S. which dominates all the island's affairs including its public health and family planning services, is not interested in aiding Puerto Rican women to voluntarily terminate unwanted pregnancies. If the U.S. is going to invest in the island's population control, it is going to terminate at one stroke a woman's ability to conceive at all.

"For the past 34 years," said Dr. Rodriguez, "the government of Puerto Rico has carried on a systematic campaign to push sterilization as the main part of their program for population control."

In effect, then, sterilization has been used on women from economic backgrounds which made expensive methods of birth control impossible to use. Since sterilization has been carried out almost exclusively by the public health service, women who cannot afford private doctors have been trapped into submitting to the practice. Dr. Rodriguez claimed that more than one quarter of the women who were questioned about having been sterilized said that they "really wanted more children."

In addition to sterilization, the island has been depopulated by migrations to the mainland of America. Two million Puerto Ricans have been forced northward already, and the plan of Gov. Colon calls for the emigration of at least one million more people in the next ten years.

If the plan succeeds, more than three million Puerto Ricans would be in the mainland U.S. while only 2.2 million would be on their island homeland.

Mujeres de Puerto Rico Son Esterilizadas

Las mujeres de Puerto Rico han sido sujetado a la programa de esterilización la mas intensiva del mundo, aprendieron las Naciones Unidas en noviembre temprano.

Cerca de 200,000 de mujeres, o 35 por ciento de las que pueden producir a niños han sido hecho permanente incapaz de producir. Esos son los hechos presentados Oct. 30 y Nov. 1 al Comision de Decolonización de los N.U. por Juan Mari Bras, el jefe del Partido Socialista de Puerto Rico, y por Ruben Barrios, el jefe del Partido de Independencia de Puerto Rico.

"No hay otro país donde se ha realizado esto en tan escala," dijo Dr. Helen Rodriguez, una media boricueña del personal pediátrico al Lincoln Hospital de Nueva York. Dr. Rodriguez hizo estas observaciones en una entrevista recientemente publicada.

La razón de esterilización en Puerto Rico esta seis veces mas grande que lo que ha sido realizado por personal del servicio de la salud publica, enseñado en los Estados Unidos, en cualquier otro país, donde la razón media esta cerca de 6 por ciento, según Dr. Rodriguez.

Se ha explicado a los veinticuatro miembros del Comision de Decolonización, quienes estan investigando el posición de la isla, que esa programa de "esterilización maciza" sera más desarrollado en los proximos pocos años.

Juntado con migración forzada a los E.U., la programa es una parte de un plan extenso para reducir la población proyectado de la isla por un millón hasta el año 1985 — de 3.3 millones a cerca de 2.2 millones.

Se intentan esos medios drásticos para tener bajo la razón presente de los sin trabajo de 30 por ciento y que los E.U. pueden cambiar la industria leve y la economía agrícola en un centro de minero y de refinadura para los productos de petróleo-bruto. Necesitan esas nuevas industrias que usan menos de trabajadores que la economía presente una reducción de la población de la isla.

Se reveló la versión la más tarde del plan, ya que existía alguno tiempo, originalmente en el diario *Claridad*.

Se intituló el plan, "Oportunidades para Empleo, Educación, y Entrenamiento". Tres miembros del ministerio y el presidente pasado de la Universidad de Puerto Rico lo prepararon para el gober-

nador Hernandez Colon.

Dr. Rodriguez dijo que las boricueñas sin dinero no tienen una alternativa real a la esterilización si ellas quieren algun método de contracepción.

Las píldoras y sus equivalentes estan caras y no muy disponibles, ella dijo. El aborto, bien que estaba siempre disponible a las ricas, no esta legal o disponible a la multitud de mujeres, sino en condiciones nonsanitarias y peligrosas. Dr. Rodriguez puso de relieve que aun que Puerto Rico tiene que seguir las decisiones del Corte Supremo de los E.U. y que "doblarase bajo a cualquier viene de los E.U.," la única decisión que la isla no ha seguido fué lo que dio el corte alto en enero, 1973, derribando casi todas de las restricciones contra el aborto.

"Esta una situación fascinanda," dijo ella. Esta claro que los E.U., que dominan todas las acciones de las isla incluso sus servicios de salud publica y el proyectando de la familia, no se interesan a ayudar las boricueñas a terminar voluntariamente los embarazos no deseados. Si los E.U. van a invertir en el manejo de la población de las isla, van a terminar de la noche a la mañana el mismo poder de engendrar.

"Desde hace 34 años," dijo Dr. Rodriguez, "el gobierno de Puerto Rico continuaba una campaña sistemática para obligar la esterilización como principio el más importante del manejo de la población."

En efecto, se ha sido engañado la esterilización a las mujeres pobres, para quienes los métodos caros de la contracepción son imposible a ganar. Se hace la esterilización así solo por el servicio de la salud publica, y siendo así, necesitan las mujeres que no tienen medios para los medicos personales sujetarse a esa practica.

Además de la esterilización, la isla ha sido despojado por migraciones al continente de America. Ya han sido forzado dos millones de boricueños al norte, y el plan del gobernador Colon manda la emigración de al menos un millón mas de personas durante los diez años proximos. Si el plan sale bien, estaran mas de tres millones de boricueños en los E.U., mientras que solo 2.2 millones estaran en su patria.

DHM

Clean River Handbook

Stressing the need for public participation in controlling water pollution in Oregon, the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG), today released its "Clean Water Handbook," designed to inform concerned citizens about water pollution problems and what they can do about them.

The handbook outlines and discusses the new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which requires major water polluters to obtain pollutant discharge permits.

The program is being administered at the national level by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In Oregon the EPA has delegated responsibility for reviewing and issuing permits to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

"The handbook," said OSPIRG staff scientist, John Ullman, "will help the concerned citizen become informed enough about the permit system to effectively criticize the applications during the 30 day review period."

In addition to explaining the laws and government agencies involved in the NPDES system, the handbook discusses the important qualities of clean water and the major pollutants found in Oregon rivers.

The following steps are outlined in the handbook for public participation in the program:

- Form a group of concerned citizens — local residents, fishermen, environmentalists, students and others.

- Call the local office of the DEQ and have the organization's, or individuals' names placed on the mailing list for public notices and fact sheets about impending NPDES water pollution permits.

- When public notice of a permit review is issued, you will have 30 days to evaluate the permit and request a public hearing be scheduled by the DEQ. (Unless a hearing is requested by the citizens, the DEQ does not have to hold one.)

- At the public hearing, experts and laypersons may present testimony and opinions.

"The handbook also contains a case history involving Weyerhaeuser Co.'s Springfield plant, which demonstrates how the public can effectively challenge a permit," said Ullman.

He added that already about half of the industrial water polluters in Oregon have obtained the NPDES permits. Others will have their applications reviewed within the next few months.

All permit holders will be required to have them renewed every five years.

"Public participation is absolutely necessary to assure that the goals of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act — cleaning up our waterways are — attained," added Ullman.

The OSPIRG Clean River Handbook is available at the OSPIRG State Office, 411 Governor Building, 408 S.W. Second Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204.

DHM



Photo by Jim Quarles

Unanswered questions

One Less Chicano

In the early morning of Sunday the 17th, roughly around 3 or 4 a.m., a tragedy took place ending in the death of a brother of the Chicano Community named Ramon Garza.

Both the Oregon State Chicano Concilio and the Centro Cultural called a meeting with Washington County District Attorney Ray Robinett and Sheriff Bud Barnes to clear up some questions from the community. Such as why was Garza struck unconscious before being shot 3 times? Why all the shooting when the deceased never fired? Why not, instead, shoot him in the arm or hand which held the gun?

November 20th, the O.S.C.C. met at the Centro Cultural of Washington County along with many Chicanos from the Willamette valley to discuss a very important issue that took place at the Beef & Brew in Beaverton.

According to Ray Robinett, he received a call shortly within ten minutes of the incident. He went to the scene roughly around forty minutes afterwards. He made sure the investigation was done thoroughly. The Rescue Unit had already been summoned and Garza had already been pronounced dead. According to the medical personnel, death occurred due to an involuntary movement of the heart.

The Oregon State Medical Examiner took all the personal effects of the deceased and was put in charge of notifying his next of kin, a sister in Carlton, Oregon.

According to the Medical Examiner the deceased was shot three times, along with receiving a blow to the back of his head. The blow was caused by a weapon that one of the deputies used. There were two deputies inside the restaurant and another was on the roof. The deceased had a gun in his possession and was told to throw down his gun and to stop right there.

The State Crime Lab picked up the gun, smelled it, and checked it for bullets, the chamber was full and the gun appeared to have never been fired.

The deputies that shot Garza have been relieved of active duty and are still on the County payroll until the Grand jury meets. The Grand jury will be composed of seven Washington County residents, and will consider any evidence surrounding both the burglary and the killing of Garza.

The body is presently in Indio, California where Garza's family resides. A family doctor will conduct another autopsy, besides the one already conducted by the Oregon State Medical Examiner, to find out which bullet killed Garza, or if there is any difference between the two autopsies. According to Mr. Robinett, the California doctor should call or write him about the autopsy. If Mr. Robinett thinks that there is additional evidence, Washington County will be charged for expenses in sending for the doctor to testify before the Grand jury. ARP



Preguntas sin contestar

Un Chicano Menos

Era temprano en la mañana del domingo, mas a menos como las tres o las cuatro de la mañana cuando una tragedia paso acabando con una muerte de un hermano de la comunidad chicana que lleva por nombre Ramon Garza. Aparentemente el joven andaba robando y se metio por fuerza al Beef and Brew restaurante.

Los dos, el Oregon State Chicano Concilio y el Centro Cultural llamaron una junta con el abogado del distrito Ray Robinett y el sherife Barnes para clarificar unas preguntas de la comunidad como; porque fue que lo golpiaron inconciente antes de ser valasiado tres veces? Porque todo el valasello cuando el muerto nunca desparo su pistola? Porque no le tiraron al brazo que tenia la pistola?

En Noviembre 20 el Chicano Concilio del estado de Oregon se junto en el Centro Cultural con muchos Chicanos del valle Willamette para discutir este importante asunto.

Segun a Ray Robinett, el recivio una llamada telefonica dentro de diez minutos del incidente. El se fue para las escena mas o menos como

cuarenta minutos despues de que paso el incidente. El se hizo seguro que toda la investigación fuera bien hecha.

El mueble de salvamento lla habia llegado y lla habian llamado a Garza muerto. A segun al personaje de medicos, era un movimiento involuntario del corazon del difunto.

El examinador medico del estado de Oregon se llevo todo lo que tria el difunto y fue encargado de avisarle a los sercados de la familia que era una hermana en Carlton, Oregon.

Segun el examinador medico, el difunto fue valasiado tres veces junto con un golpe atras de la cabeza. El golpe fue cuasado por ver sido golpiado con un arma que uno de los sheriffes tria. Habian dos deputy sherifes adentro del restaurante y otro estaba en el techo afuera.

El difunto traia una pistola en su posesion y la dijieron que tirara la pistola y se quedara quieto.

Un hombre del State Crime Lab levanto la pistola con un dedo, la olio y luego fue posible que voltiara las recamaras de la revolver y cada recamara tenia tiro, pero aparecio que la pistola nunca

Bryant of KOIN objects . . .

Media Honchos Fire Blasts

Dear Mr. Martin:

I wish to protest the article "Spanish Speaking Still Neglected by Media" in your November edition. It is a textbook example of one-sided writing which can hardly be classified as journalism. As a member of the profession, I am embarrassed by the one-sided approach and personally outraged at your unsubstantiated charges.

If there had been any commitment to providing information rather than false propaganda, the writer could easily have checked for a reply to Gil's accusations. Instead, you published Gil's self-serving claims without the most basic attention to fairness of reply.

The cartoon published in the same article was an editorial comment and was totally out of place adjacent to a purported news article.

Gil Beanes was hired as an intern or trainee in the News Department because I believed it important to have the views and needs of the state's largest minority represented.

The reason he was released was not because he was weak in writing but because he had no aptitude for this profession. Your article failed to mention the times he didn't show up for an assignment and failed to call in, the occasion when he fell asleep in the park during lunch and didn't return until late in the afternoon, the time he ended up in Seattle on a part-time job and called when he should have been at work to say he wouldn't be in, the occasion when he was sent on a story and went to the wrong location, the time when he was assigned to produce three short stories and failed to tell anyone he hadn't done it and the producer found out he was short that story only minutes before the program.

He didn't mention the repeated incidents on the weekend when he was assigned to re-write material and instead turned to watching television. He didn't say anything about the occasion during the weekend when he vanished during the hour before the news leaving the producer of the program short-handed and explained when he came back that he "needed a break, so I took it."

He didn't mention the times he frustrated the cameramen by not paying attention and walking directly in front of them while they were filming.

Frank Kinkaid agreed to work with Gil weekly in an effort to correct his speech patterns and improve his verbal communication. Yet, there were occasions when Gil failed to show up or was late for these sessions. He was aware Frank was donating his time and coming to work early to try to help him.

Frank was among those I consulted before deciding to release Gil. His conclusion was that there would be scant improvement even over a long period of time and that he had explained that to Gil and suggested he should look into some other field more suitable to his abilities.

One reason I hired Gil was because he declared his determination to succeed and because of his age which I believed would spur that determination. I felt these ingredients would be influential if he were to succeed. And I wanted him to succeed. Unfortunately, Gil had neither the aptitude nor inclination to succeed.

The previous person to hold the trainee position (a Japanese-American) proved himself and moved into full journeyman status in about nine months.

If I were a Chicano, I would be disappointed that Gil, the first of his race to occupy such a position in Portland, failed to take advantage of the opportunity.

Anytime you wish to send a reporter to the News Department to discuss Gil's situation with any of the staff members, you are welcome to do so as long as it doesn't interfere with the late afternoon preparation of the news program.

If your original article is any criterion, I don't expect you to have the journalistic ethics to do that or to talk with me about Gil's allegations which you parroted without the courtesy of rebuttal.

Sincerely,
Ted Bryant
News Director, KOIN Television

Editor Answers

Dear Mr. Bryant:
I was, of course, fascinated by your letter of November 4. Your vitriolic attack on Gil Beanes' work habits contrasted strikingly with his own calm, and, to my mind, balanced assessment of his position with KOIN. Mr. Beanes, after all, never denied his major weakness as a writer of the English language.

But, beyond your semi-hysterical tone, the response to our article seemed to lack a kind of fundamental depth. You fail even to mention how you sought to deal with the problems of a trainee who came from a different cultural and linguistic tradition from your own. Surely you knew that unless an environ-

fue disparada.

Los dos policas que valasieron al difunto han sido quitados de obligacion activa y toda via estan recibiendo pago y lo continuaran de recibir hasta que el jurado se junte.

El gran jurado va estar hecho de siete cuidadanos del condado de Washington y considaran cualquier evidencia alrededor del robo y la muerte de Garza.

El cuerpo, presentemente esta en Indio, California, donde la familia del difunto vive. Un doctor sercano a la familia va a conducir otra autopsia, ademas de la que fue hecha aqui por el examinador medico del estado de Oregon para saber cual valaso fue el que mato a Garza, o si hai diferencias en las dos autopsias. Si el señor Robinett cre que es evidencia, entonces el condado de Washington estara encargado de los costos para mandarlo traer para testificar en el gran jurado.

Alma Rosa Perez

ment congenial to that cultural background was created, and unless the trainee was allowed to work in and with his own community, failure was built into the situation.

This seems to me to be the essence of the interview with Gil Beanes. He entered a situation where he felt almost immediate hostility from many members of your staff because he was a trainee and unable to "hold up his end" of production. He was asked to Anglicize not only his speech and appearance, but also his entire approach to news reporting. He was generally excluded from covering areas of community reporting in which he could have functioned at ease and with a background of experience. No one took seriously the scope of the problems encountered by a person of a minority culture in dealing with your world.

These comments are not intended as any sort of apology for Mr. Beanes' performance at KOIN. In fact, he denies outright many of your complaints against him, which, he says, were never detailed to him at the time of his firing. Rather, I am trying to explain to you why your letter reads like a set piece of cultural elitism.

There are two ways for an Anglo to approach members of a minority culture that has been exploited and oppressed for centuries. You can work from the knowledge that the main thrust of the dominant race toward the minority has been that of cultural genocide — a forced conformance to Anglo standards that obliterates culture and language — and that the minority person should have the space to express the aspirations, tor-

ments, and rates of her or his people. Or, you can send the trainee on assignments that leave her or him unmotivated, estranged, and disoriented. The difference is between a person feeling like a contributing member of their community or feeling like a piece of tokenism.

I do regret that you were not contacted before the article appeared in our newsletter. However, your letter was such a classic that I feel somewhat justified in having evoked it.

Further, your attack on the "journalistic ethics" of my staff and myself reveals a point of misunderstanding on your part. The Rural Tribune is not a newspaper. It is the newsletter of the Washington County Community Action Organization. As stated in our masthead, all articles express the opinions of their authors and are, therefore, signed. Every article is a form of editorial comment, subject to my direction as a member of Community Action's supervisory staff.

The Rural Tribune attempts to provide a forum for poverty-level and minority people to speak out about the problems of their lives. You, Mr. Bryant, have all the power of a high level of verbal skills and access to a variety of media outlets. This power is shared at least in part by most middle class, white people. The people with whom we work share in that power only through the medium of the Rural Tribune. If our reporting seems "one sided," it is purposefully so.

Dell Martin
Editor

Desde mi esquina cultural del sotano.

Sueño Se Convierte En Realidad



Aquí ponemos el edificio . . . No, mejor en este otro lugar. Parecen decir Los señores Armando Garza y Lionel Lucero. Alfonso Rivera sirve de arbitro.



En el futuro esto será un taller mecánico. Será edificado atrás del Centro Cultural, en la esquina de las calles Adair y 11 en Cornelius.



Miembros de la mesa directiva, Osvaldo Hinojosa y Emilio Hernandez cambian impresiones con voluntarios del Centro Cultural.

Alfonso Rivera

"Mi papá ha enseñado a trabajar, desde que hera niño, yo hago lo que considero es bueno para nosotros. "Agui me tiene Ud. trabajando, porque él me lo ha pedido. Yo como él también soy mexicano, no entiendo mucho de lo que es el movimiento, mis necesidades, posiblemente son diferentes a las de ellos."

Alfonso Rivera, joven de constitución física saludable, trabajaba con ahínco, dándole tabiques de cemento a su papá, tuvimos la conversación entre palada y palada, sentía que estaba intruyendo en sus labores, pero me seguía contestando con cortesía y respeto. Le pregunté si hera justo que nada más unas cuantas personas ayudaran en la obra de construcción. Se

encogió de hombros y me contesto; "Mire joven, yo no sé si aquí hay un gran número de personas que ayudarían a levantar este lugar, lo que sí sé es que necesitamos ayuda, aun cuando me ve joven, también me canso y desde luego que una "manita" no me caería mal, pero eso es aparte." Porque es aparte pregunte? "Bueno, mire, yo no soy de aquí, vivo en un campo, no voto, no voy a la escuela, en otras palabras no me considero como miembro de la comunidad." Entonses por que esta ayudando? le volví a preguntar. "Ya le dije que, si mi papa quería que le ayudara yo lo obedezco. Despues de todo él ya esta mas entrado en años que yó.



Ay chihuahua! ya mero no alcanzo . . . Armando Garza, sube la mezcla a duras penas. La estatura no interviene en la voluntad de terminar el proyecto.

Armando Garza

Residente de la ciudad de Hillsboro, desde 1965, el señor Garza se ha establecido como hombre de negocios. Actualmente es propietario de la firma, "PASO DEL NORTE" dedicada a hacer toda clase de trabajos para la construcción.

Un señor sumamente serio, me saludó con una sonrisa y un fuerte apretón de manos, sus manos raspozas me indicaron que es un hombre formal y de responsabilidad, el tono de nuestra conversación fué serio ya que no podía determinar si estaba enojado de mi presencia o contento.

"Hé mas a menos oído algo de las conversaciones que a Ud. tenido con las gentes que trabajan aquí, así es que mas o menos tengo una idea de lo que quiere Ud. saber, "Me dijo prontamente," en primer lugar está Ud. equivocado en el poco involucramiento de la comunidad en el proyecto éste, por ejemplo yo le mencioné a Ud. los nombres de personas que nos han estado ayudando en el proyecto; Enrique Gómez y yó, a pico y pala escarbamos la fundación de éste lugar, me

entiende a pico y pala?" Dije que sí entendía. "Luego nos han venido a ayudar Samuel Pérez, Arturo Cortéz, José García, Joel Martínez, Alfonso Aranda, Roberto Lucero y las señoras nos han traído alimentos." Las señoras? , le dije que señoras? . "Como que señoras, que no se acuerda que Ud. comió con nosotros, cuando andaba tomando fotos? Ah le dije, ahora recuerdo. "La Señora Alicia Martínez, Gonzala Lira, Josefina Lucero, Diana Solis y mi señora Josefina Garza. Que no es Ud. periodista?" me pregunto, le dije que apenas le estaba haciendo la lucha y me dijo. "Pues no se que sera Ud. entonces, pero tome bien los datos, para que así no halla malas interpretaciones aclarado?" Le dije que mis conclusiones y preguntas habian sido durante mis visitas a ese lugar, que había visto muy poca colaboración de la comunidad, por esa razón insistía en saber si la comunidad estaba ayudando en algo que sería de beneficio para ellos mas tarde. Me dijo, "Que no estaba Ud. también ayudandonos?"



NUESTRO CENTRO

Con tristeza y con dolor,
Siempre había sentido,
El ver a mi pobre raza,
Que nunca se había unido.

El padre Arnoldo, señores,
Hombre que no es dejado,
Para Cornelius dejó,
Un recuerdo muy sagrado.

El Centro es éste recuerdo,
Que para siempre dejó,
En Cornelius, Gaston, Hillsboro,
También en Forest Grove.

Rogando siempre vivió,
A estos pueblos mentados,
Para llegar a alcanzar,
Lo que él había anhelado.

Antes de partis dejó,
A los cuatro pueblos unidos,
En el Centro Cultural,
Que es el lugar preferido.

No olvidamos voluntarios,
Que por el Centro lucharon,
Dedicando sus esfuerzos,
Para todos los mexicanos.

Siempre conservo el recuerdo,
De estos hermanos queridos,
Que por el Centro lucharon,
Siempre a brazo partido.

Hoy pedimos a la gente,
Nos ayude por favor,
A seguir adelante,
Esta noble misión.

Este grupo que quedamos
Afanados siempre estamos,
Para levantar el Centro
Con la ayuda de nuestros hermanos.

Contribución del matrimonio compuesto de Josefina Y Osvaldo Hinojosa. Residentes de la ciudad de Hillsboro. Una muestra de agradecimiento para su raza querida.

Los planos para el diseño del Centro Cultural fueron dibujados por el joven Armando Garza III, estudiante de Arquitectura, Universidad de Washington.

Guido Rivera

"Durante mis experiencias en la vida he aprendido varios oficios, la albañilería es uno de ellos. En mi México querido, yo hacía varias cosas, veo que este lugar, puede beneficiarse de mis conocimientos y si es para una obra de preservar la cultura, con mas razon, ayudo."

Palabras expresadas por el señor Guido Rivera, un hombre de rostro tostado por el sol, pero con una sonrisa, sincera y franca. Su estancia en el estado de Oregon, se ha prolongado debido a la naturaleza del beneficio para la comunidad. No importándole el poco involucramiento de la gente en el proyecto el señor Rivera, atendía misa, se cambiaba de ropa y se iba a trabajar en la construcción del taller mecánico. Le pre-

guntaba acerca del beneficio que mas tarde traería para la juventud el termino del proyecto, "Bueno", decía. "La Juventud, siempre es juventud, ellos no pueden estar interesados en algo que no comprenden, yo le digo a mi hijo que me ayude y el decide por si mismo si lo hace o no. Ahí lo ve Ud. trabajando, lo que quiere decir que le he podido enseñar algo de mis experiencias. Nosotros somos mexicanos, venimos de México, soy hombre de recursos limitados y mi conocimiento me gusta compartirlo con mi gente. Yo ya estoy viejo para esperar beneficios de un lugar como éste. Simplemente quiero colaborar como buen mexicano con mis hermanos de sangre."



Algun día este lugar sera para ti . . . Lionel Lucero ensena a su nieta el metodo mas facil de alinear una barda.

Lionel Lucero

"Aquí me tienes al pie del cañon como siempre, continuando un sueño que va hacer realidad para nuestros hijos, te imaginas como va la cuestión?, fijate empezamos no hace mucho y ya donde vamos." Decía alegremente, el señor Lucero que no paraba de trabajar, pues observaba el cielo y me imaginó que quería ganarle a las nubes que mas tarde pagarían su visita con sus chubascos.

Mi asombro el ver la obra levantarse sin la ayuda de la comunidad me asombraba conforme pasaban los días, debido a ello insistía en saber las interpretaciones de las personas que trabajaban ahí. Al respectó el Señor Lucero dijo sonriendo, "Yo cumplo con mi parte, aquí me ves, tu deduce tus mismas conclusiones, si el público no viene, ve a preguntarles a ellos, no crees?" Con ello afirmé que tenía mucha razón, entonces le pregunté cual hera su motivo de estar fincando ese lugar y dijo, "Esta movida (la albañilería) la conozco al revés y al derecho, si necesitaban mi ayuda aquí estoy, ya no sirvo tan bien como antes, pero aún jalo, aunque sea

poco a poco." Con estas palabras se expresaba el Señor Lucero quien no paraba de trabajar y sentar tabique tras tabique, hasta taparme la estatura.

Le pregunte que quién creía él que se beneficiaría de tal obra y muy indignado me vió y dijo; "Como que quién, ves esta chamaquita? esta chavalita es mi nieta, aquí la ves que me acompaña, pues así se da cuenta que estamos fincando algo para ella, si mas niños vinieran tambien ellos se darían cuenta." Luego me dijo, porque heres tan menso Méndez? le dije, "Nomás preguntaba."

Nuestra amistad a llegado al grado que nos podemos comunicar con toda confianza y admiro la sinceridad del señor Lucero, varias ocasiones he estado visitando el Centro Cultural y he visto como se desarrolla la obra, es de admirarse que unas cuantas manos han echo tanto para lo que un tiempo será de beneficio para la comunidad. Quizás con las últimas palabras que me dijo el señor Lucero pueda entender mejor el proyecto. "Haz el bien y no te fijas a quién."

Enrique Mendez Flores



Phillip Veracruz

(continued from page one)

At 69 years of age, Phillip Veracruz knows what a Union is. In the early fifties, Phillip began organizing a union for Filipino farm-workers, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee or AWOC. In September, 1965, 600-800 AWOC workers struck 34 grape ranches in the Delano area. They demanded higher wages, improved working conditions and, later, a Union contract. At the same time, a parallel organization had been developing among Mexican-American farmworkers, the National Farm Workers Association or NFWA, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez. Eight days later, 1,100 members of the NFWA walked out of the fields in solidarity with the AWOC strikers. This was the first grape strike of the United Farm Workers Union.

Two years later, in 1967, the UFWW started a nationwide consumer boycott of table grapes, and in 1970 the Union won major contracts with California grape growers.

That fall, Phillip Veracruz made his first trip to the Northwest, to thank Oregonians who had boycotted grapes and to relate information about the lettuce strike in Salinas.

This fall, 1974, Phillip returned to the Northwest to boost the morale of sympathizers. Right now, there are 7 million boxes of grapes in cold storage (box = 22 pounds) as compared to 5 million in 1969, the year of the strongest boycott. The shipment of grapes to Portland has increased 32%, while in other cities with a strong boycott, the shipments have been radically reduced. Phillip warned that Oregon may be used as a "dumping ground" for grapes and urged everyone to continue boycotting table grapes.

"The Boycott exists now," explained Phillip, "to convert contracts that really belong to us. Union goals are simple — we want self-determination for ourselves, for farmworkers. It's unfair — illegal — for growers to interfere with the unionization of workers."

In 1973, when contracts expired, the growers signed contracts with the Teamsters, instead of renegotiating with the UFW.

"When we wrote the first contracts in 1969 and 1970, it was like a dream, a living dream. We wrote in a medical plan, contracted for better wages, set up a hiring hall and ranch committees to handle grievances. After years of

working under a contractor, we now could handle all of our hiring through a seniority system. The Teamsters, they kept the contractor."

Under the contractor system, the grower pays the contractor a flat sum of money to cover the wages, transportation and maintenance of all workers and the labor of the contractor. This system is extremely corrupted since the contractor can make additional money by cutting wages, providing cheap food and using substandard buses for transportation. Since the worker does not deal directly with the grower, or a representative of the grower, there can be no effective grievance procedures for hiring, firing, or working conditions. The United Farm Workers Union contract, like longshoremen and other unions, provides for a hiring hall through which the Union provides employment, based on a seniority system.

United Farm Workers Union contracts and Teamster Union contracts differ in initiation fees and health and safety benefits. The UFWU has no initiation fees while the Teamsters have high fees which sometimes average a quarter of the total paycheck. The Teamster contracts set no standards for safety or provide for regulation of safety features. The United Farm Workers Union establishes a Health and Safety Committee composed of both representatives of the growers and the Union. It limits the use of pesticides and provides for toilets and drinking water in the fields.

"Why won't growers allow elections in the field? Our contracts are trying to eliminate conditions in the fields that we've lived with, lived under and that we really want to change. They won't allow elections because they know we'll win."

The Portland Boycott Support Committee invites interested people to picket with them every Saturday. They meet at 11:00 a.m. at Centenary Wilbur Church. For more information, please call 288-7839 or write 3236 N.E. Portland Blvd., Portland, Oregon 97211, or contact Lenore Glaser at 648-6646 or 546 S.E. Baseline, Hillsboro 97123.

Lenore Glaser

Sobre la marcha, estaba desarrollado una organizacion paralela entre los trabajadores agricolas Chicanos, el National Farm Workers' Association, o NFWA, guiado por Cesar Chavez. Ocho dias despues, han dejado las campanas 1,100 miembros del NFWA en solidaridad con los Huelgistas del AWOC. Fue la primera huelga contra las uvas del United Farm Workers (UFW).

Dos anos despues, en 1964, el UFWU empezo un boicott nacional de consumidores contra las uvas, y en 1970 gano la union contratos mayores con los rancheros de uvas en California.

En este otono, hizo Phillip Veracruz su primera vuelta al Noroeste, para agradecer a los de Oregon que han hecho el boicott contra las uvas y dar informacion tocante a la huelga contra la lechuga en Salinas.

En ese otono, 1974, regreso Phillip al Noroeste para alzar la moral de los partidarios. Ahora hay 7 millones de cajas de uvas en almacenaje frito (1 caja ñ 22 libras) en comparacion con 5 millones en 1969, el ano el mas fuerte del boicott. Se ha aumentado el envio de uvas al Portland por 32 porciento, mientras que en otras ciudades que tienen los boicotts fuertes, se han reducido radicalmente los envios. Phillip ha advertido que se puede ser usando Oregon como un "luego de descargar" para las uvas, y el recomendo con urgencia que todos continuan el boicott contra las uvas.

Teamster Local in "Chaos"

The Teamster Union's first farm workers local has fallen into "chaos!" according to one of its first organizers who was fired by the union two weeks ago. This is the union local which is competing directly with the United Farm Workers in Central California.

Cono Macias, who was in charge of administering the local's grape contracts accused the Teamsters of having a "plan to disband the local." Macias, 46, a founder of the local, also charged that some of the Teamster contracts were not being "serviced," and said that independent investigation showed that the local was having difficulty collecting dues from its members. The United Farmworkers Union has been urging members of the local to withhold their dues from the Teamsters to show support for the UFW.

Last June, Frank Fitzsimons, president of the international union, came to California to preside over chartering ceremonies for the new 50,000 member local, which the Teamsters and agricultural growers planned to replace the UFW.

Macias has said that 26 of the 75 employees of the Teamsters local were dismissed recently without being told why.

He said that he felt the Western Conference of Teamsters was "afraid of the power of the local" which had become led by Chicanos.

Last week the Teamsters announced that they had formed an agricultural trade division to join other groups such as warehousing and food processing.

Ralph Cotner, who was accused of being "anti-Mexican-American" by Macias and others, was named to head the unit, which will supervise the farm workers local.

Macias has also charged that new organizers hired for the local "did not understand the context of the agricultural contracts," and "do not have the patience to administer them."

The issue of Chicano power in the farm worker movement, the issue raised by Macias, has been an important one for some time. The leadership of the UFW has been Chicano from its beginning in 1965, while the Teamsters have been led by whites. By far the majority of agricultural workers are Chicanos.

Last year, Einar Mohn, then director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, said, "I'm not sure how effective a union can be when it is composed of Mexican-American and Mexican nationals with temporary visas."

Cesar Chavez and the UFW have charged that the Teamsters do not enforce wage and safety conditions in their contracts and that the contracts do not represent the wishes of workers in the fields.

DHM

Reader Toasts Tribune

To the Editor, Rural Tribune:

I was never so appalled in my life to see that a minority Chicano group can secure money to fund such a paper as yours. The Office of Economic Opportunity is mighty generous with my hard earned money to fund this thing.

The only thing this paper told me is there are too many minority Mexicans here. Why can't these people stay in their own native country instead of coming to our land and demanding luxuries of which I can't even possess any longer due to so many free loading groups.

We true citizens of Washington County are getting mighty tired of carrying these people. If you don't believe this, "take a letter writing in to the Editor" and I think your eyes will bulge with unbelieving truth which you people think doesn't exist.

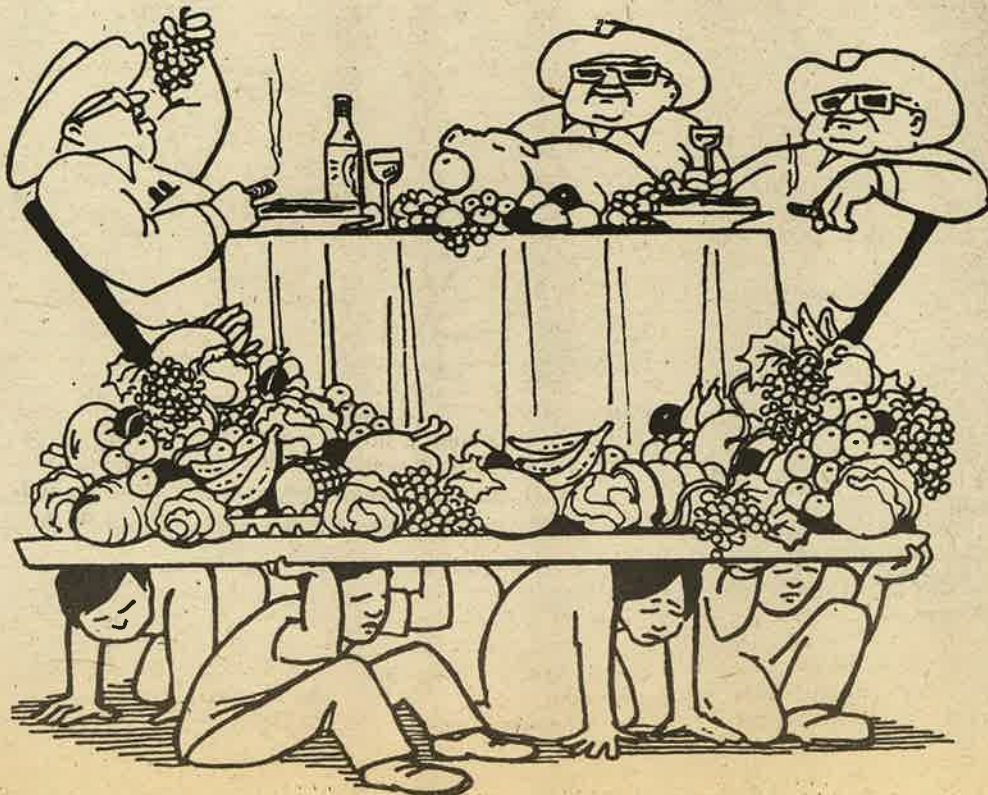
Salute to us tax payers, and salute it with Gallo wine.

L.E. Miller

N.W. Walnut Dr., Portland

The policy of the Rural Tribune is to print all letters to the editor, even when displaying gross bigotry. Letters such as the one printed above show in the most vivid possible way why many minority persons feel threatened by the majority white culture.

But it is also worth remembering that individual attitudes such as that expressed above are only a minor irritation compared to the pervasive and often subtle discrimination met by minorities in such fields as employment, services, education and law enforcement.





LEYENDO UN COMERCIAL — Otra de las áreas en la cual Viola ha sido de bastante ayuda a la estación radiodifusora KUIK en la ciudad de Hillsboro.

READING A COMMERCIAL — Another area where Viola has become extremely valuable to KUIK radio station in Hillsboro.

VIOLA TREVINO — Desde hace tres años, con su programa trae cada domingo de las 9:00-11:00 a.m. Musica Chicana a los hogares de los radio escuchas.

VIOLA TREVINO — Since three years ago, every Sunday from 9:00-11:00 a.m. brings Chicano music to the homes of the listening audience.

Han pedido esta seleccion una persona de nuestra comunidad! Vicki Treviño ayuda a Viola con los nombres de las selecciones y las personas que solicitan sus melodías.

We have a request from a member of our community! Vicki Trevino provides Viola with the names of musical selections and people's requests.

Programa Dominical Se Transmite Estacion KUIK

Desde 1965, la familia Trevino ha traído a los hogares de las personas de habla hispana programas en el idioma Español. "En aquellos tiempos yo tenía 5 horas de programas los sábados y los domingos," mencionaba el Señor Margarito Trevino, "Pero al haber cambio de gerencia en la estación nuestras programaciones se han acortado a 2 horas únicamente los domingos." Aclaro con tristeza. Posiblemente porque no ha podido convencer a la estación que la información de importancia para las personas mexicanas no existe.

Recientemente el Señor Trevino, se ha visto envuelto en una serie de operaciones que lo han imposibilitado para continuar difundiendo el programa, pero como su interés ha sido el proporcionar

su música al público, ha sido que con la ayuda de sus hijas y otros miembros de la comunidad el programa sigue en el aire. Le pregunté al señor Trevino que cual es el objetivo principal del programa y menciono: "Bueno, nosotros queremos tocar la música que mucha gente que viene del valle esta acostumbrada." Que música es esta?, le pregunté. "Bueno," continuaba el "Mucha gente no esta familiarizada con la música del "terre" (me imagino que quiso decir con ello Mexico.) A la mayoría de la gente que vive aquí, le gustan las polcas, las cumbias y música que grupos del sur de los Estados Unidos, han iniciado." Concluyo.

"Con nuestro programa, nosotros jugamos un importante papel en el desenvolvimiento de la comunidad,

porque así perpetuamos, la cultura de nuestro público. A mucha gente le gusta dedicar canciones para su familia, varios de los discos, son para cumpleaños, bautizmos, casamientos, arriros de bebés, etc. etc. Este programa es como un periódico social, porque así la comunidad esta informada de sus actividades." El señor Trevino decía, "recibimos llamadas de todos los rincones del condado de Washington, pero también de otros condados, así sabemos que nuestra gente anda por todos lados. Muchas veces nuestro programa sirve para localizar a alguna persona extraviada. Pero la mayoría es para traerle felicidad al hogar mexicano al cual todos pertenecemos." Estuve de acuerdo y afirmé que tenía razón.

Por los últimos tres años, las señoritas, Vicky y Viola

Trevino han trabajado arduamente y voluntariamente en el continuamiento de la programación. Es un placer verlas trabajar ya que conocen a la perfección el control y funcionamiento de los aparatos en la estación radiodifusora. "No he pensado aun si seguire una carrera en este oficio," mencionaba Viola, "me gusta el hacer esto porque me da satisfacción el saber que soy de utilidad a la comunidad." Me imagino que por ser joven ha de recibir la mayoría de llamadas de jóvenes no? ella contesto. "No precisamente, al contrario, los padres son los que dedican varias melodías a sus hijos. Mi hermana recibe las llamadas y yo llevo control de la consola."

Le observe algunos instantes y con sus ojos vivarachos me dijo, "deveras."

Durante nuestra plática, el

telefono sonaba constantemente y no podíamos sostener una conversación mas concretas, me quede con la impresión que las señoritas Trevino estan haciendo un servicio muy importante para la comunidad. El señor Trevino, menciono que un tiempo el Joven Lorenzo Rubio tenía el programa.

"Lupita Coca, nos ha ayudado bastante, me da gusto ver a la juventud envuelta en las comunicaciones, porque considero que es una area de mucha importancia." Decia el señor Trevino, "Mi hija Viola ha aprendido bastante el idioma español al tener que practicarlo, claro que estoy orgulloso de ella porque no quisiera que mi familia perdiera lo mas precioso, que es el idioma Español.

EMF

Nutrition Education

You have had the bad news about food — high cost, prediction of shortage, dangers of chemical additives — now how about some good news?

The Extension Service in Washington County has several things going on that we hope can mean good news for your concerns about food and nutrition.

One concentrated effort to help families with children find some answers is The Expanded Food & Nutrition Education Program. The number of Aides working twenty hours per week in the EFNEP in Washington County has just been restored to seven. Interested low-income families in the Cedar Mills and Beaverton areas, as well as the western half of the County have an opportunity to be visited by one of the seven aides. Two of the seven are bi-lingual and have growing acceptance from homemakers who speak mostly Spanish. The Aides learn about basic nutrition, and then develop and share practical methods of helping families achieve better nutrition even when resources are very limited.

Did you know your family has a resource someone can use? It's called stability. Please share it.
Have you been wondering how your family could be involved in the community — as a unit?
Would you share your family's time and Sunday supper with a 22-year old man who is trying to make it after being convicted of passing a bad check?
We need you as a volunteer probation counselor at the Washington County Misdemeanor Program. Call us at 640-3411.

Centro Inicia ...



Hacia el cielo me dirijo ... Sin escalera para bajar, Lionel Lucero aplica tabique tras tabique sin importarle la altura.

Help For Consumers

A Consumer Protection Group is currently being formed in Washington County. The group consists mainly of low-income people who reside in the county.

It seems obvious to us that low and fixed-income people should join together to combat inflation — for many this is a matter of survival.

We plan to do a monthly article in the Rural Tribune which will be an exchange of ideas concerning how to stretch your money, where to purchase bargains, what food groups are good buys, etc. Also we intend to use the article as a place to air grievances that group members have experienced, thereby making it possible for other concerned citizens to avoid these particular problem areas. We hope to be able to work closely with the County Extension Service since this is one of their primary functions.

We also plan on keeping in touch with relevant consumer legislation, possibly do some lobbying in Salem. Our efforts in this area will be coordinated with those of the Committee for Progress through Law, a low-income lobby group.

We will have monthly meetings to plan the article, but more important, to exchange ideas and to air our viewpoints. This is going to be the main thrust of the group. The meetings will be informal usually held at a member's house with refreshments.

If you are interested in joining or want to be kept informed of what we are doing, call 648-6646 and ask for James or drop us a line at 546 East Baseline, Hillsboro.

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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.