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Williams, Wheeler named outstanding women

Mrs. Cal Jean Williams has been selected one of Oregon's two "Young Women of America" candidates. Candidates from the states will be judged for the national title on the basis of community service.

Mrs. Williams, who has not yet been officially notified of the honor, told the Observer she is excited and surprised to be an Oregon winner.

Mrs. Williams was born in Ruleville, Mississippi, the third of fourteen children. Her grandfather, Dewitt Joiner and her mother, Mrs. Louise Rash still live in Mississippi. She attended school in Ruleville, then went to Alcorn University, graduating with a B.S. in Home Economics. She was the recipient of Sears and Roebuck and Rockefeller scholarships.

Mrs. Williams came to Oregon in 1973, after graduating from Alcorn, and worked in the Salem area for six months before coming to Portland.

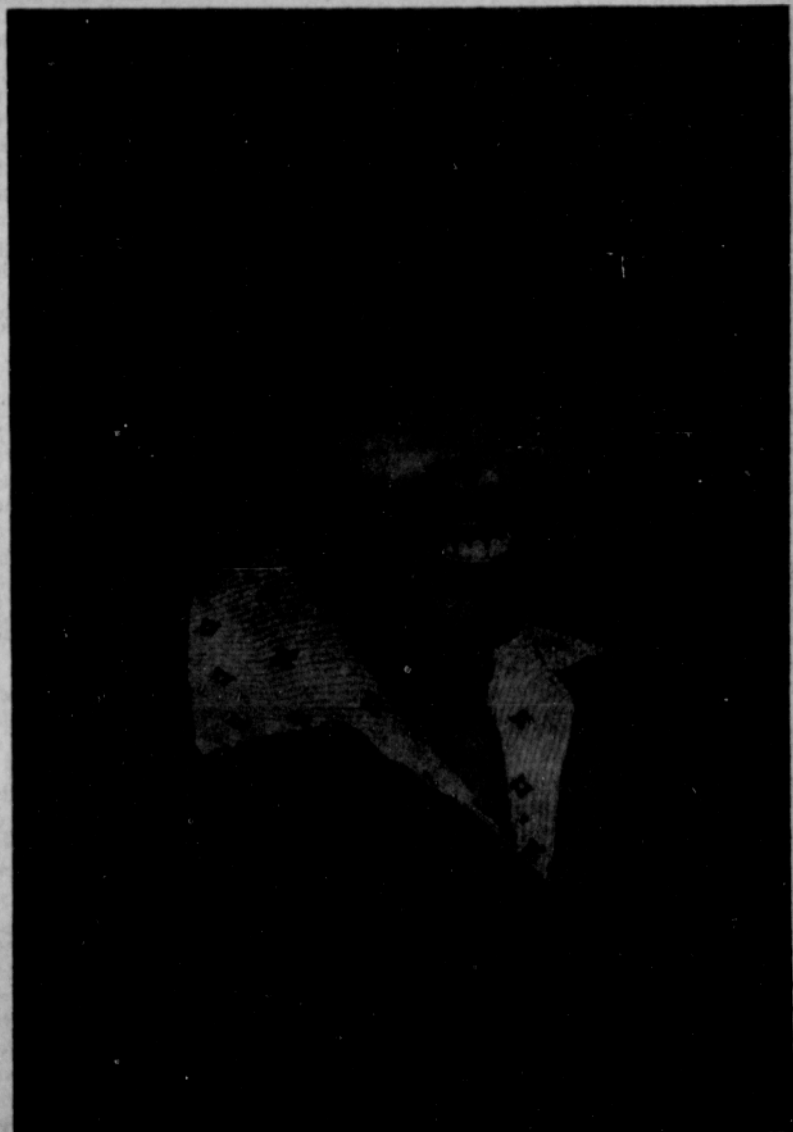
She is a County Home Economist for the Oregon State University Extension Service, attached to the Multnomah County Extension Service. She works in Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties, teaching clothing to young homemakers, young singles, and giving consumer and food information. She has instructor status at Oregon State University.

Mrs. Williams is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the American Home Economist Association, the Oregon Home Extension Association, the National Association of Extension Home Economists, the Elbetts of the Salem Elks Club, and the Portland Branch, NAACP.

One of her recent activities was co-sponsoring the Governor's Fashion Show benefit for Albina Youth Opportunity School.

Mrs. Williams is working on her Masters' in Social Science at Portland State University and plans to pursue a doctorate later.

Mrs. Williams said that although she is a "career woman" the high point of her life was her marriage to Harold Williams in June of 1975.



CAL J. WILLIAMS

Pat Wheeler, formerly of Portland and now in Baltimore, was also selected to represent Oregon as a "Young woman of

America" Miss Wheeler was employed by KOAP-TV for two years as a producer-director.

Judge upholds federal jurisdiction over fishing

Judge Robert C. Belloni extended the non-Indian fishing season for 48 hours after threatening federal intervention if the states of Washington and Oregon do not enforce his orders.

At an unusual Sunday court session, he told the concerned parties orders signed by state courts on Friday and Saturday, ordering the states not to enforce Belloni's earlier injunction against non-Indian fishing, were invalid. After soundly chastizing former Congressman Wendell Wyatt for going into a "secret, unrecorded" court session in Astoria to get a state order contrary to the federal order, while all of the involved parties were in Portland attempting to reach a mutual agreement.

Belloni had earlier interpreted the Indian Treaties to allow the Indian fishermen fifty per cent of the salmon catch. He also had ordered the states of Oregon and Washington to make a plan that would insure the fifty per cent and also to allow escapement of enough salmon up river to insure preservation of the fishery.

The states ignored the recommendation of the staffs for a five day non-Indian commercial season and set a ten day season. Belloni then issued an injunction ordering the fishing closed after five days and asked the government, the states, the Indian Tribes and the commercial fishermen to meet and try to work out a

solution. The non-Indian fishermen have claimed that the reduction of the fishing season would bring too great a financial loss.

In the Sunday court session held to determine whether Belloni should set aside state court decisions, federal attorney Sidney Lezak said this was a straight test of whether the federal government has the power to meet its obligations to the Indian people and whether the state court can enter an issue which is clearly in the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Belloni did not set aside the state orders, but stating that they were invalid, advised the attorneys responsible that they had better ask the state judges to rescind them that day.

"I think that the attorneys who violated this court, who obtained this order, should go back today and ask that judge to set them aside." He said he would wait to see what happened that night -- that if his orders were not enforced by the states he would consider intervention by federal law enforcement agencies.

"There is an injunction from the federal court in effect. Anybody who violates it takes the risk. Any gillnetter who fishes in violation. If the states allow it, they are in violation. No longer will I allow the fish to be taken downstream and say to the Indians, 'I'm sorry, all the fish are

taken and the escapement must come from your share?' I can't understand why the commercial fishermen insist on the destruction of future fishing."

Belloni repeatedly admonished Wyatt for his action, saying he could not understand that type of behavior from one who had served in the United States Congress.

"What do you think of an attorney asserting his views before one judge -- being heard in federal court and being denied -- then going to another judge. At the time attorneys were bargaining -- your co-counsels were there -- you were in a private, unrecorded court hearing, without notice to the other parties, getting an order."

Later the Indian tribes agreed to allow the gillnetters 48 hours additional fishing time, although it will decrease the Indian take. They said they were sorry about the predicament of the commercial fishermen, since the states had allowed too many fish to the ocean trollers and the sports fishermen and Belloni had to cut the gillnetters to protect the Indian's share.

The compromise is considered an important breakthrough in Indian, non-Indian relations. Belloni said he expects the states to devise a proper management plan before next year so that his intervention will not be necessary.

article in Military Review by Army intelligence strategist Major Wesley Groesbeck. Published by the Army Staff and General Command College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, the Review is known to defense experts as a frequent outlet for the military's trial balloons.

Administration sources say the Groesbeck proposal closely parallels a classified Pentagon report recently sent to the White House.

And according to Groesbeck, the only serious argument being raised against the plan is possible opposition by members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU voted in June to withhold recognition from the Transkei after it is declared independent this October, calling it "a mere creation of racist South Africa."

The plan is part of a new U.S. effort to

counter what is seen as growing Soviet superiority in and around Africa. But it also stems from a recent shift in defense planning that gives high priority to securing the world's sea lanes and preserving Western access to raw materials.

As Admiral James Holloway III, chief of naval operations, explained the idea to the House Armed Services Committee last year, "In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States and her allies are greatly dependent on the seas for commercial transactions, raw materials and security arrangements."

In Groesbeck's words, the Transkei proposal offers "vital surveillance and protection of the Cape Sea Route" without the open involvement of South Africa, and "strengthens the U.S. strategic position in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic."

Republicans adopt conservatism

President Gerald Ford narrowly achieved the Republican Party's nomination for the Presidency over a strong bid by former Governor of California, Ronald Reagan.

The party platform is in keeping with the conservative shift in the Republican Party, emphasizing limited government and encouraging the private sector.

The platform relies on discontinuation of deficit spending to aid the economy and rejects federal aid in lowering unemployment. Creation of jobs is left to private business.

The platform opposes national health insurance and guaranteed annual income, it opposes mandatory retirement and addresses some changes in the Social Security system.

The party supports a constitutional amendment to allow states to make abortions illegal.

A constitutional amendment to forbid assignment of school children on basis of race to promote desegregation. It favors a constitutional amendment to allow prayer in the public schools and seeks to find a way to provide funds for private schools.

In the field of energy, the Republican platform calls for an end to price control on oil and newly discovered national gas and opposes the breakup of the large oil companies.

The Republican Party calls for a reform of welfare, leaving it on the state level, and a restriction on eligibility for food stamps.

The platform calls for preservation of the Panama Canal as an international waterway and says the U.S. must insure that all agreements with the U.S.S.R. benefit national security. A Reagan-backed amendment calls for morality in foreign relations.

It also calls for the development of new missile launching submarine forces, the B1 bomber, and increase in naval power, and restoration of the intelligence system.

The convention ended with Governor Reagan calling for unity, but an uneasy truce was in effect, with some Reagan delegates still refusing to support the Ford ticket.

Democrats reject county reorganization scheme

The offices of Precinct Committeeman and Committee-woman will no longer exist if a measure passed by the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee is adopted by the Oregon Legislature. The Central Committee asked that sex-based requirements for election of precinct committee people be abolished and that one precinct person be elected for each 150 party members in the precinct. Currently, one man and one woman are elected by each precinct.

The Central Committee voted to deny support to two initiative petitions sponsored by Senator Vern Cook and Representative Glenn Otto.

The Edgefield proposal would require the continued operation of Edgefield Manor Nursing Home by the county until 1982 and impose a five year tax levy of \$1 million per year.

A substitute motion, which was accepted by the Central Committee, reports that the County Board of Commissioners ask the county to put a tax levy before the people to provide care for all of Multnomah County's 75,000 elderly. His motion called for a county supported geriatric center, nursing home care, and aid

Commissioner Charles Jordan tests trail built by young people in summer work project. [Please see page 6]

City seeks citizens for Task Force assignment

Participation on a Budget Advisory Committee is an excellent opportunity for citizens to become informed about their city government and to share in the decision-making process. However, this entails a time commitment with concerted effort on the part of the citizen. Committees meet twice a month during the season for the review process: November through March. Some budget committees meet on a year-round basis, usually once a month.

The responsibilities of the Budget Advisory Committees include: (1) Gather information about bureau policies and objectives; (2) Review neighborhood needs;

in construction of retirement homes.

Support of the initiative petition calling for reorganization of county government was also denied. This bill, which will be on the November ballot, calls for single-member districts and two year terms for commissioners. Opponents of the bill charge that assignment of Chairman Don Clark to the East County district, where he has strong opposition, is an effort to defeat Clark. One speaker pointed out that although Clark was assigned to that district, two of the current commissioners, Mel Gordan and Dan Mosee, live there.

Pentagon eyes South African Black 'Homeland' for base

by Tami Hultman and Reed Kramer

(PNS) Washington, D.C. -- Even as race riots sweep South Africa, Pentagon planners appear to have seized on the white minority government's widely criticized plan to avert Black rule as a golden chance to realize one of their oldest dreams: a naval base on the strategic southern tip of Africa.

The South African government's strategy is to grant independence to 10 native areas, rather than breaking down the rigid apartheid policy within South Africa proper. And U.S. military planners, long held back by a UN arms embargo against South Africa, are floating the idea of building a base in the first Black area to be declared independent, The Transkei.

The proposal -- sure to be controversial if pursued -- surfaced this June in an

New Global Strategy

The new Indian Ocean/Africa strategy is already well under way, as has been demonstrated by:

*the construction of a new U.S. naval facility on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia;

*a dramatically increased U.S. naval presence in the region, typified by a recent show of the flag in Kenya -- an American ally -- at the height of tensions between Uganda and Kenya;

*Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's June visit to Kenya and Zaire, the first trip to Africa by a Pentagon chief;

*a jump in military aid programs in Africa from \$40 million in 1974 to nearly \$200 million this year, along with a similar escalation of arms sales from \$20 million to \$250 million;

*a recent Pentagon revelation that long-range B-52 bombers are now being

used to track Soviet ship movements off Africa's Atlantic coast;

*and the disclosure last February that ships from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -- in which the U.S. plays perhaps the key role -- have expanded their operations to the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

NATO also has been accused of planning secretly for the defense of southern Africa and its sea lanes. Two years ago a UN task force discovered the contingency plans, but because of strenuous objections by NATO countries their report was never published.

Resistance in Africa

African objections to South Africa's independence plan for the Transkei center on the fact that it is the first step in South Africa's "separate development" plan, designed to resolve the country's racial problem without majority rule.

Critics of South Africa's apartheid system point out that altogether the ten Black states -- now called "homelands" -- will encompass less than 13 per cent of the country's land area, although Africans make up four-fifths of the population.

And because the economies of the Transkei and the other homelands are heavily dependent on South Africa, most Africans will continue to live in segregated townships like Soweto, outside the white cities where they work.

Groesbeck hopes African objections can be overcome by the argument that U.S. aid would give the Transkei a measure of independence from South Africa. Transkei Chief Kaiser Matanzima has already asked for U.S. development assistance, including help in turning Port St. Johns into a modern facility.