



Jimmy Carter with Calvin Baker, editor of the Washington Informer.

Carter speaks on Africa

What are the general objectives that should guide U.S. foreign policy: how do these objectives find expression in Africa?

The United States should pursue a foreign policy which encourages the process of needed change and orderly nonviolent progress for the peoples of the entire earth. As a nation which itself struggled for freedom we must be aligned with the legitimate aspirations for self-determination and liberty of peoples all over the world. This should be accomplished primarily through support and cooperation with multilateral international institutions.

The development potential of the world can best be encouraged through the World Bank, through the establishment of an economic partnership in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), and by the establishment (through the International Monetary Fund) of an international monetary system which is equitable to the developing nations as well as to ourselves.

The United States must also continue to enter into bilateral aid programs and respond to the emergency needs of those nations that are struggling to develop democratic institutions. When in our

national interest, we may also enter into military aid programs whenever the national sovereignty of friendly nations is threatened by external powers. However, I think that the United States should refrain from convert activities which interfere with the internal affairs of friendly nations and should develop the kind of economic interdependence which would assure our ability to relate in a variety of ways to the nations of the world.

The United States of America is a world power and cannot escape from that responsibility and all that it entails. Our economy needs the natural resources which Africa can offer, and we will not be able to solve our problems of unemployment and inflation until there is a worldwide market system in which the producers and the consumers share equitably in the earth's resources.

How should aid priorities be determined, as between friends and non-friends, between African and the rest of the developing world; between "democratic" and "non-democratic" regimes; between countries with interesting natural resources and those with none; between countries that have potential for

economic development and those who need long term humanitarian assistance?

As a nation, we must protect our own self-interest and give some priority to those nations who share the democratic principles and ideals which our nation tries to embody. However, we live in a world in which no nation can be completely written off as unfriendly; a nation's friends are sometimes determined by her interest in a particular situation, and such should be the case with Africa. While it is very difficult to export American concepts of democracy to another continent, we should always show preference for those democratic regimes that are based on majority rule and on the protection of minority rights. But we must not ignore political realities that may not conform to our ideals.

United States business interests will automatically move in the direction of those countries which are rich in natural resources such as Zambia, Zaire, Angola and Nigeria, but the foreign policy needs of the United States might well be further advanced by an association with Tanzania or Mozambique or the Sahel region which are in need of humanitarian assistance. Essentially, our two-fold approach of assistance through the International Development Agency of the World Bank and through improved AID programs will be in the long-term interests of this nation.

Do you think that situations such as that pertaining to Angola should be met by an active U.S. reaction, overt or covert?

I think that the United States' position in Angola should be one which admits what we missed opportunity to be a positive and creative force for good in Angola during the years that we supported Portuguese colonization. We should also realize that the Russian and Cuban presence in Angola, while regrettable and counterproductive of peace, need not constitute a threat to United States interests; nor does that presence mean the existence of a Communist satellite on the continent. The Communists have given military assistance in many African nations but have never been able to remain there once independence is achieved. The OAU policy of non-alignment is so strong in the African tradition that it is reasonable to assume that an independent Angola would continue in that tradition. Furthermore, since Angola's survival economically depends on the sale of oil and other natural resources to the West, there will be some economic ties with any government which emerges.

It is extremely unfortunate that a unified government did not emerge along the lines of the Alvor Agreement, and Americans and African alike should deplore the cynical racism and violence perpetuated by the Soviet Union and Cuba on the people of Angola. But it is not in the U.S. interest to perpetuate the killing by covert or overt military assistance which would only prolong the fighting. The need for stability and order will force any government to come to terms with tribal and ideological difference which might exist.

How do you perceive the present U.S. government's policy toward southern African issues in general? Toward Namibia, Rhodesia, South Africa? Should stronger sanctions, boycotts, or other measures be taken against South Africa because of its apartheid policies? How do you see the oppression of apartheid, compared with oppression in some Black-ruled states? Is it being partial to take measures against South Africa and none against, for example, Uganda, Central African Republic or Equatorial Guinea?

For almost a decade the United States has had no positive policy toward South Africa. The Angola situation is a result of this policy vacuum. The United States should move immediately toward using leverage on South Africa to encourage the independence of Namibia and the beginning of majority rule in Rhodesia. There is no question that independence will come in the near future. The only question is whether it comes through armed struggle sponsored by the Soviet Union or through an aggressive diplomacy of peace encouraged by the United States.

The economic dependence of South Africa on the United States is such that an aggressive diplomacy need not include economic sanctions. Our influence on

South Africa is even stronger than the influence of Vorster on Rhodesia's Ian Smith. The experience which we have had with race relations in this country could also help South Africa to develop a system of guaranteed majority rule, while protecting minority rights. It is in the United States' interest to avoid further bloodshed in southern Africa. It is also in the interest of Black Africa to settle the question of African liberation without violence. The oppression of apartheid is a systematic policy institutionalized under law by the South African government, while the oppression in certain Black-ruled states of Africa is the result of a particular dictator and the attempt to deal with historic tribal tension or the vestiges of colonialism-inspired division. However, the same policy of aggressive diplomacy toward freedom and justice for all should be the policy in our relationships with Black African states, and we must condemn injustice wherever it is and whatever the color of its originators.

Do you think that the U.S. can have a special relationship with Africa because of its own large Black population? Could this relationship be analogous to the U.S.-Israel relationship which exists because of this country's influential Jewish population?

Yes. The involvement of Black Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans and other ethnic and religious groups in our political system should be viewed as a national strength. We are blessed with the fact that we are the world in microcosm. This should make us sensitive to the affairs of the entire world and should also be the basis of very positive

and creative relationships with the rest of the world. This is particularly true of this nation's Black minority and Africa, as well as our Spanish-speaking minority and Latin America.

Are you aware in your public and political life, of a significant Black constituency for Africa?

I have received a growing number of questions in my political campaigning from Black Americans on the question of Africa. But, for the most part, Black Americans are as domestically oriented as most white Americans, and they predominantly ask about race relations in this country and my approach to the problems of education, unemployment and economic justice in America. It would be a great help to this nation if people in public life were to be made aware of the problems of Africa through a significant Black interest in Africa. Americans might not have made the mistakes we made in Vietnam had there been an articulate Vietnamese minority in our midst. Such

an articulate minority could have saved this nation 50,000 of her most promising young men, as well as more than \$150 billion from our nation's treasury.

If there were such a pressure group on African issues, would you pay attention to it? How might such a pressure group influence you to give a different emphasis to your policies?

Any politician who survives in public office learns to be sensitive to the active and legitimate concerns of the voters.

And while I would resist being dictated to by any particular constituency, there is no question that such a group would be

influential. A President, however, must consider the total national need and develop foreign and domestic policies which do most for the common good and the national interest. There should be strong input from all constituencies into such a policy, but ultimately that policy must be greater than the sum of its parts and become a coherent national policy protective of the interests of the United States and not just responding to the political pressures of any particular constituency.

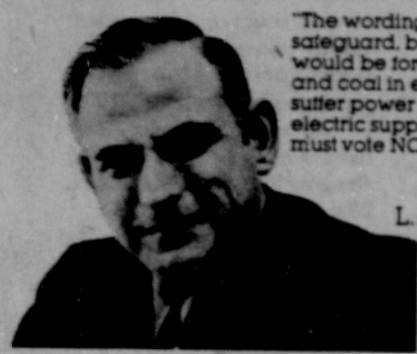
Do you think that African questions, as a whole, receive less than their warranted consideration by the U.S. government?

There is no question that Africa has been ignored since the days of John F. Kennedy. Africa should become, and will become, one of the major foreign policy issues of the coming decade. Many of our domestic and international problems will be determined by the direction of our policies in Africa.

What would you like to see as the basis of relations between the U.S. and Africa?

The only basis of relationships between the United States and any part of the world must be that of mutual self-interest. There is an amazing congruity between the interests and needs of the United States and Africa. Africa needs development assistance and technological advances which only the United States can supply, and the United States needs both the resources and markets of an emerging Africa. This relationship should be built on mutual responsibility, mutual need, and a kind of partnership that is best expressed in the concepts of equality, justice and brotherhood.

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I just sat down and figured out how many of the items I use everyday come here by ship. And then I thought how much people in other countries must depend on the things grown and manufactured here. I don't think any of us would want to suffer the consequences of an unhealthy maritime industry.

Mrs. Bill McDonald housewife

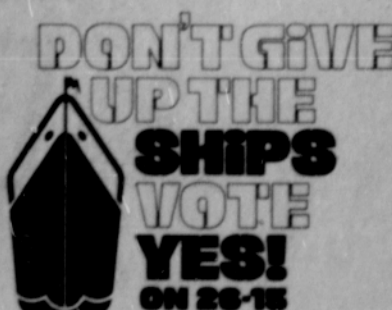
Many of the people who bank with us work in the shipyard. The more money they make, the more they save. And that money is reinvested in new homes and businesses throughout the community. The shipyard must be expanded if these jobs are to be available in the future and if more jobs are to be created.

Venerable Booker banker



I work in the shipyard so I know how much work has been turned away in just the last few months, either because the drydocks were too small, or because they were full. Those jobs could have provided work for a lot of people. I'd like to encourage my kids to work down there too someday. Pay and benefits are good, the work is steady and you can make a good living. They also offer excellent training programs, so you don't have to spend years and years going to school. But unless the facilities are expanded soon, many of today's jobs might not be around tomorrow.

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Citizen of the Week



Dave McCrea is presently serving his seventh year as principal of Boise Elementary School, where he has been instrumental in keeping the school as a K-8 school, in response to the expressed desire of the parents and community.

Before coming to Boise Mr. McCrea had been principal for five years at Harvey Scott, and teaching principal at Wilson Park. Under his leadership Boise is becoming a "Fundamental School," emphasizing basic skills. The restructured school year which will provide additional time for skill improvement and enrichment, was McCrea's design.

Mr. McCrea is a longtime Portland resident. He attended Laurelhurst grade school, Grant High School, and graduated from Lewis and Clark College. During World War II he saw action in the Allied landing at Omaha Beach. He and his wife, Ruth, have five children: two boys and three girls, one of whom is still at home.

Mr. McCrea is appreciated by his staff and school constituency for his genuine concern for the needs of the children and sensitivity to the suggestions of the Citizen's Advisory Committee. He deploys personnel and resources with the goal of improving student self-image and achievement. He is concerned to know the history, culture, and concerns of the community. His talent as a photographer has not only built pride in individual children, but has also been shared with student photographers anxious to improve their skills. He has supported the student newspaper, and listens to the student council.

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