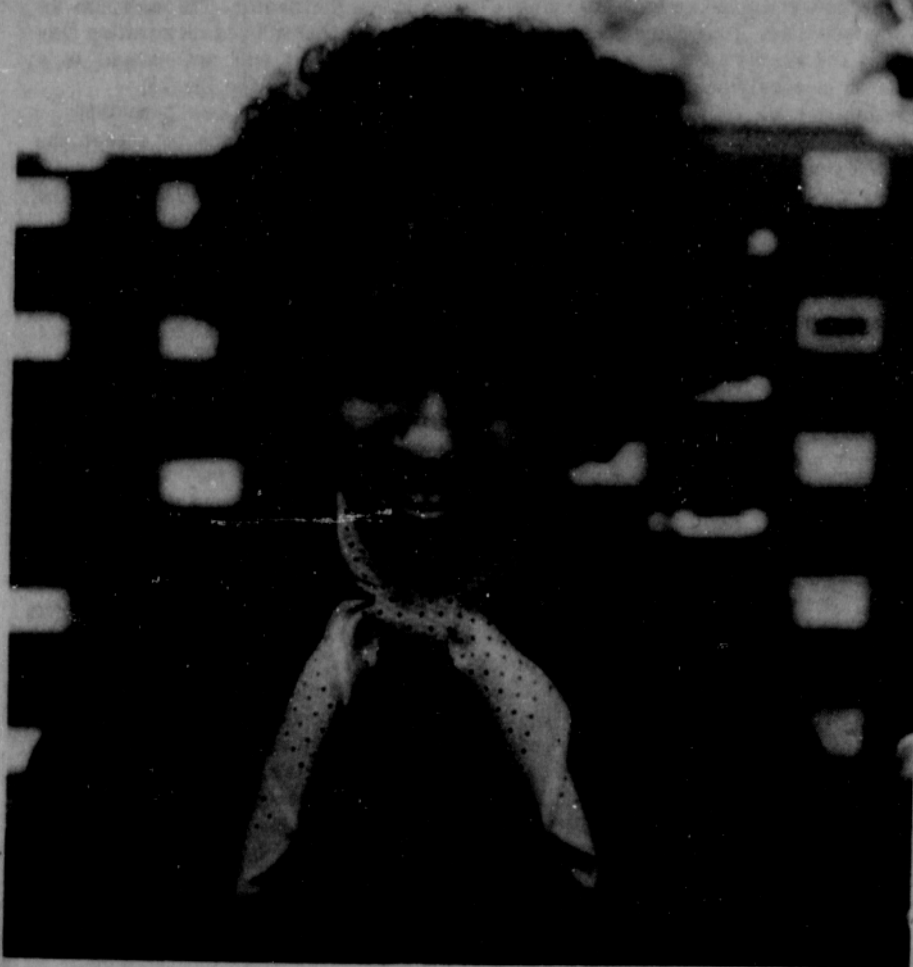


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Sykes plans third walkathon win



MARILYN SYKES

Marilyn Sykes, two-time winner of the March of Dimes Walk-a-thon, has announced that she will not be defeated this year. "I have been challenged by last year's third place winner, Lawrence Rosen, to raise \$5,000 this year - and I expect to raise even more than that!"

Winner of the Walkathon - a twenty mile walk - is the person who brings in the most money. Friends and neighbors pledge to contribute through the contestants.

Mrs. Sykes won a wrist watch the first time she participated. Then the next year she came in first and won the use of a Rabbit from Riviera Volkswagon. Having had a taste of success, she won again last year - bringing in more than \$2,000 and retaining use of the Rabbit.

When she wins again this year, Mrs. Sykes will win the use of any car on the Riviera lot.

The Walkathon is not until May 7th, so in the meantime Mrs. Sykes is participating in the March of Dimes second major fund raising event - the Mothers' March. She is chairman for the Adams High School elementary school area - Woodlawn, Vernon, Faubian, and King. She recruits leaders and supplies information. The leaders contact mothers who will go to their neighbors to solicit funds. The Mothers' March takes place between January 27th and February 3rd.

"We are trying to work up some interest in this area. This is the first time in recent years that Adams has had a chairman. Very little money was raised; the only active participation was from Concordia College. Jefferson still does not have a chairman this year."

Besides getting pledges and getting in shape for the Walkathon, Mrs. Sykes leads a busy life. She is a Claims and (Please turn to p.2 col.3)

OCL supports coffee boycott

The Oregon Consumer League has announced its support for a boycott of coffee by all Oregon Consumers.

The current inflated retail price of coffee, plus increases soon to be passed down from wholesalers, make the organized consumer protest necessary.

A pound of coffee has increased in price \$1.05 within the last year and in coming weeks the price will go to more than \$3.00 a pound due to recent wholesale cost increases by coffee processors.

General Foods, the largest US coffee roaster, raised its wholesale price to \$2.91 per pound on January 3rd. Last month the Folger Coffee Company, the nation's number two roaster, increased its wholesale price to \$3.08 per pound.

The Oregon Consumer League believes a consumer boycott is an effective tool to halt an increase in retail costs. A recent

example of a successful boycott is the one against sugar, which brought a decline in the price.

OCL suggests the following actions:
1) Full exploration of coffee substitutes
2) Cooperation of retailers in the boycott by having them place signs near coffee displays saying the current prices are excessive.

3) Menu change by restaurants that would offer price reductions or coffee substitutes for customers declining coffee when it is included in the cost of the meal.

OCL, with students enrolled in a consumer class at Portland State University, will study the production, supply and price structure of coffee in order to pinpoint the rise in coffee prices.

OCL predicts that a two month national boycott will bring a decrease in the price of coffee.

AFSC asks Port guarantee workers' rights

Michael Wells, spokesperson for the American Friends Service Committee offered proposals to the Portland of Portland for their consideration in qualifying foreign companies to bid on the construction of Portland's new drydock.

Lloyd Anderson, executive director of the Port of Portland, has indicated that the drydock will be built abroad. He told the South Riverside Kiwanis Club, "you are looking at wage rates in Korea, that are twenty-five per cent of what they are here."

In its research on South Korea, the American Friends Service Committee has found that the economy of South Korea is structurally dependent on the United States and Japanese economies. In order to stay alive economically, the South Korean government has repressed any effective unionizing effort in the country, thus providing the US and Japanese corporations with an inexpensive labor force. While this inexpensive labor force has been an inducement for increased foreign investment, it has

meant continued hardship for the people of South Korea.

The AFSC believes that the Port of Portland should do everything possible to avoid capitalizing on the economic hardship of the people of South Korea or any other labor force that is in a similar economic and political position. It is for that reason that Wells proposed the following standards to the Port of Portland:

1) The wages paid to workers building the drydock be above the level defined by their countries' government or national

bank as adequate for the living expenses of an average family.

2) Workers on the project should have the opportunity to form or join labor unions.

3) The project operate in such a way that it would meet standards comparable to those of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

4) The project operate in such a way that it would meet standards comparable to those of the United States National Environmental Protection Act of 1970.

China advisers ignored

Carter advisers split on Soviet, China relations

by Banning Garrett

(PNS) On the eve of Jimmy Carter's inauguration, key Carter advisers are saying privately that the President-elect and his national security appointees have already mishandled the critical triangular diplomacy with the Soviet Union and China.

These advisers fear that the early policy emphasis on U.S.-Soviet relations has been formulated without consultation with Carter's China advisers - and may undermine U.S.-China ties.

They point to the lopsided attention given U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, including Carter's expressed hopes for early U.S.-Soviet agreements on nuclear arms and a summit with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev this year.

Last month, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's top national security adviser, reaffirmed the new administration's commitment to pursue U.S.-Soviet detente in a manner that is "more reciprocal and... progressively becomes more comprehensive."

On the other hand, sources note that

the few comments by Carter and his inner circle of foreign advisers concerning China have been limited to cautious statements on eventual normalization of relations with Peking. At the same time, spokesmen for the new administration have reaffirmed the U.S. defense commitments to Taiwan, a sore point in U.S.-China relations.

Many observers attribute this emphasis on relations with the Soviet Union to the heavy influence of members of the Trilateral Commission in the Carter

policy based on a functioning alliance between the U.S., Western Europe and Japan (hence, "Trilateral"). At the same time, it has emphasized detente with the Soviet Union to defuse the threat of Russian military power.

Commission members have traditionally been wary of the Nixon-Ford policy of emphasizing triangular diplomacy in which the opening to China has been used to pressure Moscow.

National security analysts are now concerned that such a shift toward the Trilateral position could damage the new U.S.-China relationship.

Chinese leaders, they fear, may decide the U.S. is an unreliable friend and either withdraw into isolation from both superpowers or move to ease relations with Moscow. In either case, the global balance of power could be seriously altered in ways Washington considers unfavorable.

Among the possible repercussions:
*Chinese leaders could step up pressure for U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan and even South Korea, weakening the U.S. strategic position in northeast Asia.

If Sino-Soviet tensions eased, Chinese troops could be re-deployed to Fukien Province opposite Taiwan to increase pressure for reunification.

*Sino-Soviet detente could also mean a decline in Chinese support for NATO as a counter to Soviet forces in Eastern Europe. Some analysts believe it could also free Soviet divisions now stationed along the Sino-Soviet border for redeployment in Eastern Europe.

*Such a shift could end the common U.S.-Chinese goal of limiting the Soviet initiative in southern Africa, where all three powers are jockeying for influence.
*And while U.S. strategists do not now consider China a nuclear threat to the U.S., a rebuffed China could put more pressure on the U.S. by developing and deploying the 7000-mile range ICBM that has already been tested as a satellite launching rocket.

Despite these possibilities, most analysts agree the Chinese channel to the West will remain open, at least for commercial trade and technology, much of which only the West can supply.

CAUTIOUS TOWARD CHINA
But Chinese leaders can take little encouragement from the new administration's policy statements on U.S.-China relations.

Carter recently told *Time* magazine he felt no "urgency about resolving the differences that exist between the Mainland (China) and Taiwan. I would go into that very cautiously," he said.

In December, Secretary Vance told *Newsweek* he plans to normalize relations with Peking - but slowly. He added that he thinks it is essential for the U.S. to ensure the security of Taiwan, and that he favors another high-level round of negotiations with Chinese leaders "to feel each other out."

To counter these negative impressions, Carter's China advisers are expected to urge him to find ways to signal Peking that the U.S. does want to improve relations, even if not to the extent of speedy normalization. One of these ways, publicly advocated by Carter's China advisers, Michael Oksenberg and Jerome Cohen, and also supported by the new energy czar, James Schlesinger, would be

to continue the policy of approving sales of military-related technology to China.

They argue that an even-handed policy between Moscow and Peking will not be upset by a quiet effort to help China improve its military posture vis-a-vis the Soviets. Such a policy, they argue, could also pay off Chinese leaders for their opening to the West, and prevent a limited Sino-Soviet detente that could be worked out through the recently renewed border talks in Peking.

Schlesinger will be in a position to press his views by virtue of his anticipated role as head of a new energy department that would combine the Federal Energy Agency and the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA).

ERDA's responsibility for nuclear war-head development and production will give Schlesinger at least a peripheral involvement in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which are expected to dominate U.S.-Soviet relations early in 1977. Yet the same responsibility could silence Schlesinger as a public critic of (Please turn to p.3 col.2)

Black organizations oppose Bell

The nomination by Jimmy Carter of Griffin Bell to be U.S. Attorney General has been challenged by the NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Organization for Women.

Bell is currently appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, where he was questioned sharply about his position on civil rights.

As part of his effort to prove his honorable intentions toward minorities, Bell has promised to give an unspecified number of key Justice Department positions to Blacks. Among them is Wade H. McCree, a US Court of Appeals Judge,

whom he will name solicitor general, the Justice Department's third ranking position. He also has confirmed that he will replace FBI Director, Clarence Kelly.

Bell was closely questioned about his position as advisor to Governor Ernest Vandiver of Georgia during the 1950's. He has been accused of masterminding Georgia's efforts to avoid school desegregation. Bell said he served as Vandiver's "chief of staff" from 1959 until 1961 when he was appointed to the federal appeals court by President John F. Kennedy. He said this was an honorary title and that he gave legal advice to Vandiver. He said

his main interest was in Georgia's schools remaining open and that he told the Governor that the schools would have to be desegregated.

He also said he now believes one of his more controversial opinions - to deny Julian Bond his legislative seat because of his opposition to the Vietnam war was a mistake. The US Supreme Court overruled this decision.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, demanded that Bell not be confirmed, accusing the committee of handling Bell with "kid gloves".

Hagens offers business aid, consultation

by Ulysses Marshall

Need advice on how to get a business started or to keep it going? Then the man to see is Chuck Hagens. Chuck Hagens is the Director of RAMCO: (Resource Administration and Management Company). Hagens is also Manager of Port City Bookkeeping & Tax Service. Both businesses are located at 2843 N.E. Union Avenue, Portland, Oregon. RAMCO is basically a management con-

sultation company. RAMCO specializes in small company development for minorities. RAMCO tries to offer minorities first class service at low cost. Although their speciality is consultation, they offer full service to the business community.

In 1968 Hagens opened the Port City Bookkeeping & Tax Service. It is presently a full service income and tax accountant agency.

Hagens prepared himself for RAMCO, and his bookkeeping and tax service by

attending various colleges. He attended Los Angeles City College, majoring in Aeronautics engineering. He also attended Los Angeles Metro, which was a business oriented college.

But in 1973 he got a real taste of the action when he was employed with Media, Incorporated. Media was a federally funded program providing technical assistance to Model Cities and potential Model Cities business people. "I (Please turn to p.2 col.1)

McCoy heads

Human Resources

Senator Bill McCoy has been appointed Chairman of the Senate Committee on Human Resources. McCoy, who represents North and Northeast Portland, was a member of the interim committee on Human Resources.

The committee considers issues and legislation pertaining to the Human Resource Department, which covers seven areas: Children's Services, Employment, Mental Health, Health, Public Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Corrections.

McCoy announced that meetings of the committee, which the public is invited to attend, will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays at 8:00 a.m. and at 1:00 p.m. on Thursdays.



ASZEMAR GLENN

Young pianist plans concert

Aszemar Glenn will present a piano concert on February 25th as a benefit for the King Neighborhood Facility.

Glenn studied at Pacific University where he received a Bachelor's degree in Fine Arts in 1973. He was the recipient of the 1973 state award for composition from the Oregon Music Teacher's Association.

Glenn began taking piano lessons eight years ago, when he was eighteen. Although this is considered old to begin, he was told by his teachers that he was one of the few who was able to begin that late

and become an accomplished musician. Glenn currently is assistant director of the nationally known Portland Boy's Choir, which is composed of boys eight through twelve years of age.

The concert will be held at the King Neighborhood Facility Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. and the program will consist of: Rachmaninoff's C# Minor Prelude; Chopin's Etude, Opus 3, Number 2; Fantasie Impromptu; G Minor Ballad; Bartok's Dance and Bear Dance; Debussy - Arabesque and Reverie; Brahms - First and Second Preludes; Brahms - G Minor Rhapsody; Intermezzo in A Major.