

CITY OF PORTLAND INVITATION TO BID

Sealed proposals will be received in Room 412, City Hall, Portland, Oregon 97204 for items detailed herein until 2:00 P.M. on the dates indicated.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the above address. For additional information telephone buyer at number listed.

When Bid Surety is required, proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check, cashier's check or a bid bond, payable to the City of Portland for an amount not less than ten percent (10%) of the aggregate amount of the bid as guaranty that the bid shall be irrevocable for the period specified in the proposal. Said bond to be forfeited as fixed and liquidated damages should the bidder seek to revoke his offer for any reason not authorized by law and not consented to by City within the irrevocable period, or neglect or refuse to enter into contract and provide a suitable bond for the faithful performance of the contract, in the event the said contract is awarded to him.

NON-DISCRIMINATION: No proposal or bid will be considered unless the bidder is certified as an EEO Affirmative Action Employer as prescribed by Chapter 3.100 of the Code of the City of Portland. All bidders not currently certified should file the required documentation with the Contract Compliance Division, Room 209, City Hall, 1220 SW Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, 248-4696, at least five (5) days prior to the Bid Opening. Failure to achieve certification by the Bid Opening Date and Time shall result in the return of your Bid Unopened.

BID NO.	DESCRIPTION	BID OPENING DATE
35	Furnishing Parking Meter Coinage Collection. For more information call Maxine Albright, Buyer, 248-4003. 10% Bid Surety Required.	11/03/81
36	Labor, Material & Equipment for Portland Civic Stadium Renovation. For more information call Carlton Chayer, Ass't Purchasing Mgr., 248-5374. 10% Bid Surety Required. Special Prequalification Required.	11/19/81
37	Furnishing An Estimated (44) 1982 Mid Size Police Patrol Sedans. For more information call Duane Gullixson, Buyer 248-4004. 10% Bid Surety Required.	11/03/81
39	Furnish Estimated 10 Sub-Compact Sedan;	
40	Furnish Estimated 30 Compact Sedan. For information call Duane Gullixson, Buyer, 248-4004. 10% Bid Surety Required.	11/10/81

Advertisement For Bid

Notice is hereby given that the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) will receive sealed bid proposals until 2:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on November 25, 1981, at 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue, in the Planning and Development Division, Third Floor, Conference Room "D," Portland, Oregon, 97202, Attention: Contract Specialist. Bids will be opened at that time for:

Procurement of air-assisted rear door actuators for Tri-Met buses manufactured by Vapor Corporation.

Successful contractor will be required to comply with all the applicable Equal Opportunity laws and regulations.

All bidders will be required to certify that they are not on the Comptroller General's list of ineligible contractors.

The Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon will not discriminate with regard to race, color, creed, sex or national origin, in consideration for contract award.

The bid documents, including specifications, conditions, and rules for bidding, may be obtained from Ann McFarlane, Contracts Section, Phone: 238-4802.



TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT OF OREGON
John R. Post
Director, Engineering and Contracts

Date: October 29, 1981

Advertisement For Bids

Notice is hereby given that the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) will receive sealed bid proposals until 3:00 p.m., Pacific Standard Time on November 25, 1981, at 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue in the Planning and Development Division, Third Floor, Conference Room "D," Portland, Oregon 97202, Attention: Contract Specialist. Bids will be opened at that time for:

Renovation of Room 132 into a Dispatch Center. Project includes removal of flooring, construction of partitions and raised flooring, plus other finishing.

Successful contractor will be required to comply with all the applicable Equal Opportunity laws and regulations.

All bidders will be required to certify that they are not on the Comptroller General's list of ineligible contractors.

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DISTRICT OF OREGON
John R. Post
Director, Engineering and Contracts

Date: October 29, 1981

Advertisement For Bids

Notice is hereby given that the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) will receive sealed bid proposals until 2:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on November 24, 1981, at 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue in the Planning and Development Division, Third Floor, Conference Room "D," Portland, Oregon 97202, Attention: Contract Specialist. Bids will be opened at that time for:

Janitorial maintenance service of the kiosks, shelters and bus stop signs on the Portland Mall.

Successful contractor will be required to comply with all the applicable Equal Opportunity laws and regulations.

All bidders will be required to certify that they are not on the Comptroller General's list of ineligible contractors.

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DISTRICT OF OREGON
John R. Post
Director, Engineering and Contracts

Date: October 29, 1981

Advertisement for Bids

Notice is hereby given that the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) will receive sealed bid proposals until 1:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on November 25, 1981, at 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue in the Planning and Development Division, Third Floor, Conference Room "D," Portland, Oregon 97202, Attention: Contract Specialist. Bids will be opened at that time for:

Repair and maintenance of the overhead bus doors at Tri-Met's Powell Blvd. facility. Work will comprise complete repair of all bus doors and an annual contract to keep the doors in a well maintained operable condition on a time and materials basis.

Successful contractor will be required to comply with all the applicable Equal Opportunity laws and regulations.

All bidders will be required to certify that they are not on the Comptroller General's list of ineligible contractors.

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TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT OF OREGON
John R. Post
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Date: October 29, 1981

Resolution

AUTHORIZING THE TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT OF OREGON (TRI-MET) TO INCREASE THE MBE/FBE GOALS FOR ALL SUPPLIER/VENDOR CONTRACTS AS A PART OF THE MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE POLICY

WHEREAS, the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) has established an MBE policy as of August 13, 1979; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Transportation has promulgated rules requiring grantee agencies to establish Minority Business Enterprise goals as a part of their Minority Business Enterprise programs (49 CFR Part 23, 45 Federal Register 21171, March 31, 1980); and

WHEREAS, Tri-Met is committed to a continuing effort to contribute to the development of minority businesses in this community, and will extend its MBE efforts to insure the maximum opportunity of minority entrepreneurs and female-owned firms to participate in Tri-Met projects and procurement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- That Tri-Met establishes an overall goal of 8% MBE participation and 1% FBE participation for all supplier/vendor contracts; and
- That Tri-Met will continue to review its MBE program annually to determine if MBE/FBE goals and dollar amounts are necessary and advisable given the experience of the preceding year, the availability and capability of MBEs/FBEs, and given the anticipated volume and nature of business anticipated by Tri-Met in the coming year; and
- That increase of the MBE/FBE goal in the supplier/vendor area adds to the existing MBE policy adopted by the Tri-Met Board of Directors, the policy guidelines of which govern its implementation and administration.



Gerard K. Drummond
President

North against South

(Continued from page 1 column 6) will lack the amount of food required for normal body development. The forecast for food consumption in the Central African nations is of 20 per cent under the minimum levels. One fourth of the people in Third World countries will go hungry.

The widening gap

Never before has the gap between the developed and the underdeveloped nations been so great. The developed countries, with 25 per cent of the world's population, have 83 per cent of the world's Gross National Product; they consume 75 per cent of the energy and 70 per cent of the grains; they own 92 per cent of the world's industries and 95 per cent of technological resources; they use 89 per cent of the world's educational resources.

The world's population is 4400

million, 75 per cent of which lives in underdeveloped countries. By the year 2000 the population will be 6400 million. More than 90 per cent of that growth will take place in the underdeveloped world. By 2000 the average Gross National Product will have risen 53 per cent above the 1975 level. In the developed countries it will rise to \$8500, while in the underdeveloped nations it will remain at less than \$590. That is to say that in the next 20 years the wide gap between the developed and underdeveloped nations will have doubled.

The deteriorating state of the economy in the U.S. and other developed countries has a devastating effect on the Third World. The U.S. government has aggravated the crisis by raising interest rates. This raises the cost of money in the U.S. domestic economy, with the idea of

limiting inflation. The favorable interest rates attract money from abroad, drawing off the monetary resources of the nations of Western Europe and undermining their economies.

This has weakened the competitors, caused a devaluation of their currencies, and made imported U.S. technology and oil more expensive, while lowering the prices U.S. buyers must pay for European goods. Third World countries also feel the drain of their convertible foreign currency attracted to U.S. banks, while those banks in turn raise to untenable limits the amounts to be paid for servicing the growing debt of the underdeveloped countries.

The debt grows

The foreign debt of the Third World is over \$500 billion and increasing. Between 1970 and 1980 the debt grew at an average of 21 per cent per year. In 1979 interest alone came to \$44.2 billion.

The growing dependence of the Third World countries' economies on the industrialized countries exacerbates the negative effects the present trade terms have on them. Private banking and international financial institutions play a major role in the process of deterioration and then, together with a greater opening of those countries to economic, financial and technological

penetration by transnational corporations, has led them to financial paralysis with no way out. The relations of trade prices coupled with the freezing or depression of the prices of raw materials and products from underdeveloped nations, the increasing prices of manufactured goods and services from developed countries, the high interest rates, limited foreign financing sources and inflation have led the underdeveloped world into an unprecedented abyss of indebtedness, impoverishment, dependence and economic asphyxia.

U.S. offers "bootstraps"

The U.S. response to the demand of the Third World for a "New Economic Order" is incentives for private investment—investment insurance, loan breaks and co-financing deals with multi-lateral development banks. Negotiations will be channeled through the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The U.S. will offer aid based on political and strategic alliances, not on need.

Realistically, private enterprise has not been the answer to development in the Third World. From 1970-1978 the multinational corporations invested \$42.2 billion in the Third World, with U.S. investments totaling \$8.7 billion. In contrast, the profits obtained by the multinational-

als in underdeveloped countries during that period amounted to \$100 billion, or \$2.40 for every \$1 invested. U.S. profits were even higher, \$4.50 for every dollar invested.

Conference called

It was these vast differences in the distribution of the world's resources and the resulting human suffering that led to the Cancun Conference last week in Mexico. The conference was called last year by a group of world leaders led by Willie Brandt, former West German Chancellor. His report endorsed most of the Third World's call for a large increase in aid, a rise in the prices of raw materials exported by poor nations, and a larger Third World voice in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

What the future holds

There is sharp disagreement over the results of the conference. There was agreement to continue discussions through the United Nations, but there was no agreement on what the next step will be.

The U.S. stuck to its "bootstrap" approach, offering to help underdeveloped nations help themselves through investment by the multinational corporations. The U.S., Britain and West Germany insisted that no U.N. action undermine the

IMF, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The developing nations have the majority in the U.N. General Assembly.

The Third World and its supporters like Canada, Austria and France continue to hope that talks will be set up under the U.N. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said, "There is a consensus to launch global negotiations," and that is movement. He added, "I would not say this is a solid step forward."

President Mitterand of France said, "The developing countries want the General Assembly to have full control while certain industrial countries want to safeguard their strength through the IMF, World Bank and GATT."

Muhammed Bedjaoui, Algeria's delegate to the U.N., called Reagan's position "unfortunate."

Third World leaders had hoped that at a minimum the conference would agree to set up a new world bank to finance energy exploration—a move opposed by the U.S., which fears private oil companies could be pushed out. Mitterand said flatly, "The energy sector will be set up." Alexander Haig said, "We pointed out we don't think this is the time for such a thing."

The present situation in the underdeveloped world is:

Undernourished (hungry)	570 million
Illiterate adults	800 million
Totally lacking medical care	1500 million
Annual income under \$90	1300 million
Life expectancy under 60	1700 million
Living in unfit housing	1030 million
Children not in school	250 million
Unemployed	1103 million