

Invitation For Bids

Request For Proposals

Contract No. 83-9044

Notice is hereby given that the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (Tri-Met) will receive sealed proposals until 3:00 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, on March 2, 1983, at 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue, in the Contracts Section, Third Floor, Portland, Oregon 97202, Attention: John R. Post, Director of Engineering and Contracts.

Aerial Photography for Construction Documentation, Banfield Light Rail Transit Project, Contract No. 83-9044.

The proposal consists of aerial photography for the purpose of construction process documentation over a period of several years.

The successful proposer shall be required to comply with all applicable Equal Opportunity and MBE laws and regulations.

All proposers shall 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 does not discriminate with regard to race, color, creed, sex, or national origin.

The Proposal Documents may be obtained from Beth Collins, Contracts Section, Tri-Met, 4012 S.E. 17th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97202, on or after February 3, 1983. Phone: (503) 239-6466; Telex: TRI MET PTL 151 724.



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

Notice of the Annual Meeting of members of the United Way of the Columbia-Willamette

Notice is hereby given to inform members of United Way from Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties in Oregon and Clark County in Washington that the 63rd Annual Meeting will be held Wednesday February 9, 1983 at noon. The meeting will take place at the Portland Hilton Hotel Grand Ballroom, Portland, Oregon.

Make advance reservations by February 4 with June Allen at United Way, 718 W. Burnside, Portland, OR 97209, (503) 228-9131 ext. 57.

An election will be held for the purpose of installing new board members and officers.

Anyone who contributes to United Way is considered a member. Members who cannot attend the lunch at noon are urged to attend the business meeting at 12:30 p.m.

David Paradine
Secretary

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS, STATE OF OREGON (Including Domestic Subsidiaries) (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)									
LEGAL TYPE OF BANK									
AMERICAN STATE BANK									
STATE BANK NO. 344									
FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 12									
CITY PORTLAND COUNTY MULTNOMAH STATE OREGON									
SIF CODE 97212									
CLOSE OF BUSINESS DATE DECEMBER 31, 1982									
ASSETS									
1. Cash and due from depository institutions	5,413	1							
2. U.S. Treasury securities	1,000	2							
3. Obligations of other U.S. Government agencies and corporations	730	3							
4. Obligations of States and political subdivisions in the United States	1,369	4							
5. Other bonds, notes, and debentures	8,082	5							
6. Federal Reserve stock and corporate stock	2,816	6							
7. Trading account securities	8,082	7							
8. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	4,892	8							
a. Loans, Total (excluding unearned income)	61	9							
b. Loan allowance for possible loan losses	4,831	10							
10. Lease financing receivables	8,082	11							
11. Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	2,543	12							
12. Real estate owned other than bank premises	25	13							
13. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	8,082	14							
14. Customers' liability to this bank on acceptances outstanding	8,082	15							
15. Other assets	2,911	16							
16. TOTAL ASSETS (sum of items 1 thru 15)	15,063	17							
LIABILITIES									
17. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,138	17							
18. Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	2,912	18							
19. Deposits of United States Government	5,543	19							
20. Deposits of States and political subdivisions in the United States	1,275	20							
21. Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions	8,082	21							
22. Deposits of commercial banks	8,082	22							
23. Certified and officers' checks	1,000	23							
24. Total Deposits (sum of items 17 thru 23)	32,725	24							
a(1). Total demand deposits	5,594	24a(1)							
a(2). Total time and savings deposits	7,181	24a(2)							
25. Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	8,082	25							
a. Interest-bearing demand notes (note balances) issued to the U.S. Treasury	250	26							
b. Other liabilities for borrowed money	8,082	27							
27. Mortgage indebtedness and liability for capitalized leases	8,082	28							
28. Bank's liability on acceptances executed and outstanding	8,082	29							
29. Other liabilities	1,000	30							
30. TOTAL LIABILITIES (excluding subordinated notes and debentures) (sum of items 24 thru 29)	33,725	31							
31. Subordinated notes and debentures	1,338	32							
EQUITY CAPITAL									
32. Preferred stock a. No shares outstanding	80,000	33							
33. Common stock a. No shares authorized	80,000	34							
34. Surplus	666	35							
35. Undivided profits	2,543	36							
36. Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	25	37							
37. TOTAL EQUITY CAPITAL (sum of items 32 thru 36)	1,338	38							
38. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY CAPITAL (sum of items 30, 31 and 37)	35,063	39							
MEMORANDA									
1. Amounts outstanding as of report date: a(1). Standby letters of credit, total	8,082	1a(1)							
a(2). Amount of standby letters of credit in Memo item 1a(1) conveyed to others through participations	8,082	1a(2)							
b. Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more	1,500	1b							
c. Other time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more (corresponds to Memoranda item 1b above)	8,082	1c							
2. Average for 30 calendar days (or calendar month) ending with report date:									
a. Cash and due from depository institutions (corresponds to item 1 above)	2,270	2a							
b. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell (corresponds to item 8 above)	4,345	2b							
c. Total loans (corresponds to item 9 above)	4,770	2c							
d. Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more (corresponds to Memoranda item 1b above)	1,500	2d							
e. Total deposits (corresponds to item 24 above)	32,725	2e							
f. Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (corresponds to item 25 above)	8,082	2f							
g. Other liabilities for borrowed money (corresponds to item 26 above)	8,082	2g							
h. Total assets (corresponds to item 16 above)	15,063	2h							
NOTE: This report shall be signed by an authorized officer(s) and attested by not less than three directors other than the officer(s) signing the report.									
I, the undersigned officer(s), do hereby certify that this Report of Condition (including the supporting schedules) has been prepared in accordance with the law and to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the same is true and correct.									
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER(S) AUTHORIZED TO SIGN REPORT									
NAME AND TITLE OF OFFICER(S) AUTHORIZED TO SIGN REPORT									
ALAN L. BARTO, CASHIER									
DATE SIGNED: JANUARY 20, 1983									
ARX 0086/PDF/ARX INC. 503-282-2217									
We, the undersigned directors, attest the correctness of this Report of Condition (including the supporting schedules) and declare that it has been examined by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief the same is true and correct.									
SIGNATURE OF DIRECTOR(S) AUTHORIZED TO SIGN REPORT									
VERNEBABLE F. BOASE, CURTIS C. WILLIAMS, G. E. EASTABROOKS									
State of Oregon, County of Multnomah									
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1983.									
and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.									
My commission expires 11/24/83.									

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Dennis Banks during his stay in Oregon prior to seeking asylum in California.

Case tests sovereignty

(Continued from page 1 column 3)

may never be tested. What is likely to be tested, however, is the larger issue of Indian tribal sovereignty.

Banks could not have chosen a more symbolic place of refuge than the Onondaga Nation. Among all American Indian tribes the Onondagas have pressed their claims to legal sovereignty most effectively. "We are an independent nation," says Chief Powless.

The Onondagas are the "Keepers of the Fire" of the Six Nation Confederacy in New York State. The Confederacy (originally composed of five nations) is perhaps the oldest democratic union of nations in the Western world, dating back roughly to the time of the Magna Carta. It is governed under an ancient set of principles known as the "Gayaneshakgowa," or Great Law of Peace, which in written form is the Constitution of the Six Nation Confederacy. This remarkable document contains what well may have been the first detailed pronouncements on democratic, popular elections, the consent of the governed, the need to monitor and approve the behavior of governmental leaders, the importance of public opinion, the rights of women, guarantees of free speech and religion, and the equitable distribution of wealth.

Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson acknowledged in the mid-18th century that their own ideas for a democratic confederacy were based largely on what they had learned from the Six Nations. A century later Fredrick Engels paid a similar tribute to the Great Law of Peace while making his contribution to the theory of Marxism.

Throughout the colonial era, the Six Nations executed treaties guaranteeing their sovereignty with the French, the Dutch, the British and, finally, the United States. The 1794 Canandaigua Treaty specifically recognizes the independence of the Confederacy and provides procedures for the handling of international legal disputes. The Onondagas, as guardians of the Six Nations' laws, still cite the 1794 treaty as the basis for U.S.-Confederacy relations.

Of course the United States and the State of New York see things differently. The U.S. Congress has unilaterally assumed legal jurisdiction over all American Indian reservations, and, in 1924, unilaterally declared all Indians citizens of the United States, an act the Onondagas still oppose. (When Onondagas travel abroad to international conferences, as they frequently do, they travel on Onondaga passports which are duly recognized throughout the world.) In 1948, Congress unilaterally shifted jurisdiction over the Six Nations to the State of New York, which has been attempting, with little success, to impose its authority ever since.

A few incidents from recent years gressional committee that the agency illustrate the tension:

• In 1968 U.S. border patrol authorities attempted to halt the free flow of Mohawks (members of the

Confederacy) between New York and Ontario. The clan mothers, who elect the tribal leadership, formed a blockade across the international bridge at Cornwall Island. After 48 arrests were made, the government finally backed down and granted members of the Confederacy unrestricted rights of border-crossing.

• Three years later, the Onondagas, led by their tribal elders, blockaded the expansion of a state highway through the reservation. State troopers surrounded the reservation and prepared for an all out assault. The stand-off lasted until the Attica Prison riot distracted the police. The highway was never completed.

• In 1979, when state authorities attempted to serve a warrant on a Mohawk chief, a virtual army of Confederacy Indians made camp around his home. The Council of Chief wrote in a letter to then-Governor Hugh Carey: "We will defend our chiefs and our territories against an armed incursion by the forces of New York State. Any such incursion will be treated as an act of war and will be responded to as such."

After months of tension, the dispute was resolved through negotiation.

These and many similar incidents have left New York local and state authorities with a healthy respect for—if not recognition of—the independence of the Confederacy nations, especially the Onondaga. Says John Mohawk, a writer for the local *Akwesasne Notes* newspaper: "It's not so much a question of our rights to sovereignty. We have those rights; but it's a question of our ability to enforce them. So far, the authorities seem to respect that ability."

Indeed, two years ago a written agreement was worked out between the Onondaga leaders and the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department. The sheriff agreed not to enter the Onondaga Nation unless the tribe gave him permission and provided an escort. In effect, the sheriff conceded that he had only limited, if any, authority.

Now, the presence—or non-presence—of Dennis Banks on the Onondaga Nation raises the issue to the fore once again. So far, the sheriff and the F.B.I. have agreed to stay off the reservation at least until religious ceremonies conclude at the end of the month. Then, unless Banks successfully negotiates a sanctuary deal with New York's Governor Cuomo, the test will come.

At the moment, says Onondaga chief Powless, any effort to enter the nation and take Banks by force, without the express permission of the tribe, "will be regarded as an invasion of our nation."

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You Will Remember Trina

The responsibility is all of ours
For the girl child contemptuously discarded
A responsibility that cannot end with flowers
To the Family of the child departed

I refuse to let you forget Trina

Hers was still an undeveloped mind
And we were supposed to look out for her until she knew better
Can't we see what's happening to our children, are we blind?
Well I'm not going to help you forget her

You will remember Trina

She could have been my daughter, my sister, my mother
Because in fact we're all kin to one another
And not only Trina's death should cause us some shame
But the many before her who we've forgotten their names

Trina I will not let us forget

In my grief I wanted to bloody my sword
and cause some heads to roll
But we must be civilized towards the pimp and their customer
Murder is the act of a savage, so I'm told

But rest assured Trina, we won't forget

I know this was not a pleasant poem
And it was not meant to entertain
It was my intention and I want it known
These words were meant to force you to share my pain

We will remember Trina, she was just a baby

—N. Mustafa

Someone once asked, How Long?
How long Black man, How long Black Women
Before we stand up and be the men and women that we must be
To survive in this world, How Long?
Before we accept our God-given responsibility as a people,
A special people—we have it in us to be great
A people tempered in a fire that no other people have seen
But the harm we are now doing to ourselves is just as bad,
Or worse, than that done to us by others
We must begin treating ourselves better
Has the pressure been too great?
Has slavery and racism destroyed us?
Are we now in the process of committing mass suicide
By selling, doping, and killing each other
Allowing anything and everything to go on in our neighborhoods?
I refuse to believe that slavery and racism have destroyed me, us!

If we cannot immediately wean ourselves from drugs
Can't we at least exercise discretion
In selling and permitting it to be sold openly and in public places
If some of us are so weak we must pimp our sister,
And sisters so weak minded they must be whores,
Can't we at least be discreet, respectful enough
To take it off the streets and leave babies out of it?
Can't we quit glamorizing that life and making it appear
Something worthy of our sons and daughters to aspire to?
We must stop disrespecting each other and when faced with it
Not be so quick to go get our gun or knife, let the petty stuff go!
If we must fight and feud, can't we leave the guns and knives out
And agree to leave our brothers or sisters with their lives?
We can and must do these things for our futures' sake
In time maybe we can entirely rid ourselves of the plagues
That are threatening the very lifeblood of the Portland Black community
And Black communities like ours all over this nation
I want my children and grandchildren, should I have any
To have a chance in this world
And I'm putting all of my little pride down and begging,
Yes, begging my Black brothers and sisters to wake up
To take action to curtail some of those destructive things
That you know are destroying us and that lead to the death of Trina
We have come too far to treat ourselves like garbage
Or to let others treat us and our children like garbage
Trina Hunter deserved a better chance at life
Than to be used like a piece of toilet paper
and then tossed on a rubbish heap
In The Name of God, How Long, Black man, Black woman, How Long???

N. Mustafa

"Chapters In Black American History" will be presented on KPTV four times each day during February, National Black History Month. The "Chapters" are concise, 60-second biographies of black men and women whose contributions—in such diverse areas as the arts, education, politics, and science—have added immeasurably to all of U.S. society and culture. Figures such as Phillis Wheatley, John Mercer Langston, Dr. Charles Drew, Louis Armstrong will be featured. Twenty-one guest celebrities, from Lou Gossett to Donna Summer, provide the narration. Look for "Chapters" on Channel 12.

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