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School District wants less taxes than approved

Kirkpatrick admits U.S war in Nicaragua



UNITED STATES

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, admitted on the ABC program "Night Line" Tuesday night that the United States is involved in the fighting in Nicaragua.

Following the revelation a year ago that the CIA had received \$19 million to destabilize the government of Nicaragua and aid counter-revolutionaries based in Honduras, Congress passed a law specifically prohibiting "U.S. military support to any group or individual, not a part of the country's armed forces, for the purposes of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua or provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras."

"The United States government would like very much to persuade the government of Nicaragua to cease supporting guerrilla war against its neighbors," Ambassador Kirkpatrick said. It would like very much to persuade the government of Nicaragua to negotiate a settlement of peace in the area, to seek a political solution to the problems of the region and not to continue to foment guerrilla war against its neighbors.

"It would also like to see the government of Nicaragua cease repression against the people of Nicaragua."

"Now, various kinds of persuasion can be tried with a government and one of the kinds of persuasion that can be tried with a government to persuade a government to go into negotiations in principal is different kinds of pressure. . . . If you have economic pressure and it fails and you have moral pressure and it fails and you have political pressure and

it fails . . . then in fact the United States might conceivably decide that it would like to enhance the pressure on the government of Nicaragua, for the purpose of attempting to persuade the government of Nicaragua to negotiate . . ."

Ambassador Kirkpatrick conceded that one form of pressure that could be used would be military pressure. She stated that U.S. military pressure to force Nicaragua to do those things the U.S. government desires is not illegal, because the intended end is not overthrow of the government. "There is a significant difference in assisting persons who might be harassing a government to bring them to elections and negotiations . . . and an effort to overthrow the government. Those are different activities."

The people of Nicaragua suffered 50 years of the U.S.-imposed Somoza dictatorship and prior to that 14 years of occupation by the U.S. Marines, before they overthrew Somoza nearly four years ago and established a new government.

The U.S. has attempted to isolate Nicaragua economically, blame it for the civil war in El Salvador, and has armed, trained and supplied "contras" based in Honduras.

Since March of 1982 Nicaragua has been in a state of national emergency, expecting a U.S. supported invasion. The restrictions of martial law are used by the Reagan Administration as propaganda to rationalize increased military action against Nicaragua.

Hostility intensifies

by Nelson Valdes
Pacific News Service

At a moment when many Latin American and European governments are calling for a negotiated solution to the civil war in El Salvador, the level of military confrontation there—and in neighboring Nicaragua and Honduras—is rising sharply. Behind the escalation lies an apparent U.S. policy shift of enormous consequence to the entire region.

The stakes include the political future of several countries, and the menace of a general war which, in the worst scenario, could touch off a superpower confrontation.

(Please turn to page 2 column 1)

Dr. Matthew Prophet recommended in his budget message Wednesday that the Portland School District levy less taxes than was approved by the voters. He proposed that the final year of the eight-year serial levy for building maintenance and renovation not be levied for 1983-1984, so that the property tax payers will not be burdened by both that levy and the taxes raised by the new tax base approved last May.

This would bring the taxpayers a savings of \$3.5 million. The District also will fulfill its pledge to reduce budgeted expenditures by one percent in each of four years, a savings of \$3.3 million during the coming fiscal year.

"At this point it is of great importance to stress our recognition of the fact that many of our citizens are concerned about property taxes and what they perceive as a property tax burden necessary to support the

schools during these difficult economic times. We want to assure citizens that because of the many concerns expressed in this regard a special effort has been made to reduce the amount of taxes that the electorate has previously authorized for our schools for 1983-84."

The proposed \$220.3 million budget for 1983-1984 is a 12.3 percent increase over the adopted 1982-1983 budget. Programs that will receive increased funding are: vocational education; special education (due to the increase in children served); pre-kindergarten programs; high technology. Prophet plans high tech education in every school in the district.

Some increases in the budget address declining support from state agencies; collective bargaining agreements; retirement system requirements; physical plant maintenance; and program improvements.

Among the savings to be achieved

is continued decrease of administrative staff.

Prophet emphasized that using less funds than the voters have authorized will take place along with improvements in education. "Even though the pervasive thrust of the proposed budget is on prudent management, it does not ignore in any way the educational needs of Portland students. The District will fulfill its commitment to student achievement while attaining the maximum level of economy and efficiency in an overall operation."

The fiscal stability afforded by the new tax base has allowed long-range educational and fiscal planning for the first time since the 1970s, Prophet said. "The return of fiscal stability could not come at a more opportune time since the school system and society in general are facing an extended period of social, educational and economic tran-

sition from an industrial to an information-based society. The 1983-1984 budget reflects efforts to better serve the needs of the children and young adults in the community in that context and to respond to sweeping social and economic changes now taking place, with appropriate educational programs and services."

Budget hearings are as follows: April 7th, 4:30-10 p.m.: Early Childhood Education Centers; Elementary, Middle and Secondary Schools; Central Administration Departments.

April 9th, 1-5 p.m.: Includes personnel, curriculum, records, facilities, police, transportation, purchasing.

Friday, April 15th, 4:30-10 p.m. and Monday, April 18th, 4:30-10 p.m. are reserved for further hearings. All hearings are public and are held at the Educational Service Center, 501 N. Dixon.

Washington fundraiser scheduled

Senator Bill McCoy, Commissioner Gladys McCoy, Commissioner Arnold Biskar and Mrs. Biskar will host a reception to raise funds for Cong. Harold Washington, candidate for Mayor of Chicago, on April 8th at 7 p.m. The reception will be held at the Portland Plaza Party Room 1500 S.W. Fifth Ave.

Contributions can be sent to Oregon Democrats for Washington, 3419 N.E. 19th Avenue, Portland OR 97212.



Representatives of Oregon Chapter, National Business League, meet with Governor Victor Atiyeh; Floyd Booker, Courtesy Janitorial; NBA President Charles Crews, C&C Sandblasting and

Painting; Key Toran, State Affirmative Action Officer; Governor Atiyeh; O.B. Hill, Northwest Tradewinds; James Berry, Northwest Business Center. (Photo: Ricky Booker)

Millions available to minorities

Members of the Oregon Chapter National Business League met recently with Governor Vic Atiyeh to discuss several economic development programs related to minority contractors, suppliers and vendors in the state.

Among items discussed was the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. The Mitchell Amendment, which it is called in many circles, was signed into law on January 6, 1983, by President Reagan. Out of the multi-billion dollar gas tax/highway repair bill, the Mitchell Amendment allows minority businesses to be eligible for a minimum of 10 percent of the money authorized to be appropriated under the new public law. Specifically each fiscal year would provide the following in approximate amounts

for minority businessmen nationally: Fiscal year 1983, \$1.5 billion; FY 1984, \$1.3 billion; FY 1985, \$1.7 billion; FY 1986, \$1.9 billion. The Surface Transportation Assistance Act will be implemented by the states, through the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Other topics discussed were the October 22nd inter-agency agreement between the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), involving an investment of \$5 billion into small businesses in 21 states, of which Oregon is one. As many as 300,000 new permanent private sector jobs will be created.

The program is in keeping with the President's Private Sector Initia-

tive Federalism program, combining existing federal programs in order to bring about a quicker revitalization of inner cities.

NBL members ask the governor to consider an Executive Order implementing a state Minority Business Enterprise program fashioned after the national program and the State of Washington's MBE programs.

The NBL delegation attended the Economic Development Conference in Oakland sponsored by HUD to increase the awareness of Minority Businesses and organizations of potential opportunities available from the Urban Development Action Agents (UDAG) and Section 202 programs. They will report their findings to the Governor and the black community.



HAROLD WASHINGTON

U.S. fans consider selves equal to athletes, better than coaches

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Seven of ten (69 percent) Americans watch, read or talk about sports every day, while about half (44 percent) actually participate in sports activities daily or almost daily, according to the Miller Lite Report on American Attitudes Toward Sports.

This new, landmark study also reports that husbands and wives who share similar interests in sports express greater satisfaction in their marital relationships. Eight of 10 Americans (82 percent) believe participation in sports would reduce crime, according to the findings, and three of four people believe star athletes are good role models for

children.

The study was commissioned by Lite beer from Miller and was conducted by Research & Forecasts, Inc., an independent research firm.

The report identifies the widespread influence of sports in American life. This influence extends to many of the key issues and concerns of contemporary society, including health and leisure, marital harmony, parent-child relationships, crime, drugs, emphasis on sports in schools and colleges, equal opportunity, high salaries of superstars, athletes as leaders, and others.

Charles B. "Bud" Wilkinson, former football coach and athletic

director for the University of Oklahoma, said, "It has been widely believed that a hard-core group of sports enthusiasts in America are the only ones really interested or involved in sports activities. However, this study shows that the impact of sports can reach into virtually every household, school and business organization, and affects the outlook and the relationships of a major portion of the population."

The Lite Sports Report employs a unique Sportsfan Index and Athlete Index to determine the degrees of fan intensity and athletic participation among Americans. The Sportsfan Index reveals that almost

35 million people are ardent sports fans who watch sports events on television at least once a week (99 percent of sports fans) or every day (57 percent). Of the sports fans, 93 percent watch or listen to sports news almost daily, and 46 percent attend 20 or more sports events a year.

Among ardent sports fans, men outnumber women about four to one. People with eighth-grade educations or below are less likely to be fans than are those who are better-educated (7 percent versus 21 percent). People in large cities tend to be more sports-oriented than those in small towns.

Football is favorite

When asked to cite their favorite spectator sports, Americans chose football first, followed by baseball, basketball, gymnastics, boxing, swimming and tennis. Favorite championship sporting events are the Super Bowl and the World Series.

Almost half (44 percent) of Americans engage in at least one activity every day or almost every day. The teenage group is most active. Also, women are closer to men when it comes to active participation (14 percent to 22 percent) than in spectator interest (8 percent to 30 percent).

Swimming is the most popular participatory sport in America, with one of three (33 percent) persons swimming at least once a week. Other favorites include calisthenics, jogging, bicycling, baseball and bowling. Primary reasons for participation include: enjoyment, health, release of tension, and mental alertness. An estimated 19 million Americans—particularly those with higher incomes and educations—participate in sports at their places of employment.

Sports and families

The Lite Sports Report strongly suggests that couples who share (Please turn to page 9 column 1)