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Two Sections

Drumming into the Hall of Fame



DARWIN R. EAGLETON

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — Darwin R. Eagleton, a 16-year-old Jefferson High School student, has drummed his way into five national awards and may march his way in Macy's Thanksgiving Parade in New

York City, the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California, and the Fiesta Bowl Parade in Phoenix, Arizona.

Eagleton has been nominated for the McDonald All-American High School Band. Every year 104 musicians — two from each state, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories — are chosen. However, a little less than half are needed and Eagleton is among the finalists.

Eagleton has been invited to tour Europe as a member of the U.S. Collegiate Wind Band and as a recipient of the American Musical Foundation Band honors.

His honors do not stop there. He is also a winner of the United States Achievement Academy National Award, and the U.S. Band Award. His personal biography will be printed in the 1985 U.S. Achievement Yearbook. Eagleton also made the Junior All-American Hall of Fame Band. March on, Darwin, march on!



Pictured from left to right: Levi Harris, V.P.; John Brown, president; Samuel Pierce, HUD; Joyce Brown, secretary/treasurer; Greg Smith, formerly of the Portland Trailblazers, and A. Ruth Harris, director.

Brofam expands with public stock offering

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — Brofam Oil, Inc., is among the first Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) in Oregon to be sanctioned by the National Association of Security Dealers as they offer their stock in an initial public offering.

This goal of accessing resources, or in Brofam's case, investment banking, is a component of the Brown family philosophy. "Accessibility to the mainstream is our family creed," explained John Brown, president of Brofam Oil. "We are a vehicle to a resource base. And that base is petroleum," he added.

Brofam operates a service station on N.E. 15th and Fremont. They also bid on contracts associated with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act and operates a fleet of three dump trucks.

Brown said he believes the economic crisis experienced in the Black

community is a result of poor planning and participation. "Our community suffers because there is a shortage in our participation of ownership in resources," Brown noted.

Blackwell-Suchy Investments, Inc., are the underwriters for Brofam stock. Alan Holzapfel, a broker for the underwriter, predicted a profitable future for Brofam Oil, Inc. "It's different from other companies because they are already in business. Brofam is just gathering resources for expansion," he added.

Brown learned how to access the financial market while he was a broker at Merrill-Lynch, Inc. He wants Brofam to access and teach self-reliance, self-esteem and entrepreneurship to our community.

"It's our fault that we do not participate in the reallocation of resources. We must put forth an effort to learn how to participate," Brown added.

POSAF demonstrations

by Nathaniel Scott

Portlanders Organized for Southern African Freedom (POSAF) has scheduled two demonstrations within the next week.

POSAF, which recently became the umbrella group for a number of Portland's anti-apartheid groups, has called a cultural boycott against jazz organist Jimmy Smith, who is scheduled to perform at the Mt. Hood Jazz Festival at 2 p.m. Saturday, August 3.

Smith is on the United Nation's cultural boycott list for performing in racist South Africa.

Anyone on the United Nation's boycott list can have their names removed by requesting that it be removed and promising not to perform in South Africa as long as the country practices its apartheid system of government.

Mr. Smith has not done that, according to POSAF.

The Observer was unable to contact Mr. Smith for a response.

Initiating what they called "The Krugerrand Connection," POSAF has scheduled a demonstration at Columbia Coin, 514 S.W. 6th Avenue, Wednesday, August 7 at 4 p.m.

A representative for POSAF said, the reason Columbia Coin was selected as the first demonstration site was because "Columbia Coin has consistently advertised the sale of Krugerrand gold in the past."

John Locke, vice president of Columbia Coin, said the business does deal in the Krugerrand, "but we deal in all gold coins."

Locke added that "if all sanctions were to go unilaterally we [Columbia Coin] would discontinue selling [Krugerrand] gold."

Furthermore, he said, "If they [POSAF] are going to target Krugerrand and not diamonds we are going to continue to operate."

Locke's contends that South Africa's

diamond mining plays a major role in the stability of the country's economy.

Mony Keyantash from Active Manufacturing Jewelers, 534 S.W. 3rd Avenue, supported Locke's claim about South Africa's world-wide diamond involvement.

He said, "DeBeers [no mention whether it's a family or business] control approximately 95 percent of the diamonds coming out of South Africa [and] approximately 80 percent of the world's diamonds come from South Africa."

POSAF said they understood South Africa was heavily into the mining and importation of diamonds but at the same time they felt, "If he [Columbia Coin] doesn't want to be picketed he can stop selling [the Krugerrand]."

On February 8 of this year, POSAF mailed a letter to all the Krugerrand dealers in the Portland area, including Columbia Coin, which in part said, "We . . . ask that you permanently terminate your sales of the Krugerrand. It has become clear that the only nonviolent means of persuading the South African Government to alter its system of legalized racial segregation is through economic pressure."

POSAF maintains that as of this writing Columbia Coin has not responded to the letter.

Some of the organizations joining POSAF are: Portland State University's Students Against Apartheid, Lewis and Clark and Reed Colleges' anti-apartheid groups, Radical Women, and representatives from several local unions.

Columbia Coin, POSAF said, is one of numerous Krugerrand gold dealers they will be picketing.

POSAF also announced that Ray Charles, who is also on the United Nation's cultural boycott list, is scheduled to appear in Portland sometime within the next 60 days.

Administration rejection of IFAD funding may mean collapse of agricultural aid to Africa

A grassroots Christian campaign to save an international program aiding farmers in famine-stricken Africa is meeting stiff opposition from the Reagan Administration.

The national Christian citizens' lobby, Bread for the World, has been joined by over a thousand churches and community groups across the country in a campaign calling for long-term development aid to Africa through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). IFAD has established a special fund to aid small farmers and landless laborers in African nations where drought and famine have halted food production.

"Across the country we've seen an incredible increase in awareness among church people of the need for long-term agricultural assistance in Africa," said Kimble Forrester, a Bread for the World regional organizer. "We're thrilled at the way people have responded to the campaign. They're telling the Administration what church relief workers have known for years — food only goes so far. We should be helping African farmers to raise crops in the face of drought and famine."

While churches nationwide lobby to extend U.S. support of IFAD, the Reagan Administration is contributing to the collapse of the multilateral agency. The United States is the only donor among the 32 Western and OPEC countries which fund IFAD to reject the latest funding proposal. IFAD officially ran out of funds to begin new projects in April and will run out of funds for current projects in September.

"Every indication we have is that the Reagan Administration would like to end any future support for IFAD," said John Tucker, a Bread for the World policy analyst on foreign aid. "If the Administration successfully undermines new funding for IFAD by continuing to reject the funding arrangement, it must be held

agricultural projects in Africa when its people are crying out for help."

Bread for the World's "Offering of Letters" campaign to generate support for IFAD and long-term agricultural assistance to Africa will continue at least through September when the Senate is expected to vote on foreign aid legislation. More than a quarter of a million letters have already been written by concerned Christians who are lobbying for legislation which would extend U.S. support of IFAD (The Food Assistance and Africa Agriculture Act, H.R. 2080).

Members of Congress have responded favorably to the campaign. A bipartisan letter written by Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) and Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) to Secretary of State Shultz urging continued U.S. funding of IFAD was signed by more than 125 members of Congress.

The most recent sign of support came July 16 when an amendment by Rep. Conte asking for a 1986 U.S. contribution to IFAD of \$50 million was passed by a House Foreign Operations subcommittee.

"Congressional support for IFAD is clearly building," said Tucker. "The Conte amendment shows that Congress is not willing to sit back and watch IFAD fall through the cracks. Now there is a mood that the United States should take a lead in the role of agricultural assistance in Africa."

Tucker said that while support for IFAD is growing in Congress, the future of IFAD may now rest in the hands of a few key Administration policymakers. Bread for the World is urging churches and individuals to write Undersecretary of State John Whitehead to urge continued U.S. support of IFAD. The address is 2201 C St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20520.

For more information about IFAD and how you can join in the campaign, call Bread for the World, at (202)269-0200.

Nike opens new market in Mainland China

by Robert Lothian

Nike vice-president David Chang was born in Shanghai. His Chinese ancestry came in handy for Nike in the company's historic effort to open a market in China.

Nike is one of the few western firms that have actually invested in production facilities inside China. The company is doing better than expected, said Chang, who led Nike's pioneering effort.

After four years, he said, Nike's Chinese factories are turning out two million shoes a month and they are selling like hotcakes.

Chinese consumers are eager for the shoes, blue jeans and other western clothes, said Chang. Even the Chinese high jump record holder and the national track and field team now sport Nike shoes and uniforms, he said.

Chang has visited China many times and dealt with Chinese leaders. He outlined the story of Nike's entry into China during a class on Far East trade sponsored by Marylhurst College.

Both Chang and the company have learned a lot, he said. "Before I came I really didn't know what Nike was. . . I thought it was a missile."

Nike did everything wrong that western companies have done in the past, according to Chang. Top company officials wanted to blaze the trail and descended on the country in droves, for instance, not realizing that the Chinese send in the assistants

first and reserve the final negotiations for the leaders, he said.

Nike wanted things done fast, said Chang, but negotiations with the Chinese take about 10 times longer than normal. He received a communication in 1981 that began, "Answering your Telex of 1978," for example, he said.

Communication inevitably posed problems. One of the big ones, said Chang, was that American slang used by Nike executives was virtually untranslatable. When a Nike official said, "Run it by me again," and it was translated, his Chinese counterpart, eager to please, attempted to literally run by the Nike man in the conference room, said Chang.

The Chinese at first made available to the company only the most backward and run-down factories, hoping they would be improved, said Chang. The factories didn't work out, and through some fast dealing in areas away from the capital, the company obtained better facilities.

At first, "China was seen as a production source and not a market," in other words, a source of cheap labor. But the shoes are selling so well that the phase two marketing plan was moved up, he said.

The Chinese opened up to the west in the 70s to attract dollars for foreign exchange, said Chang. Most western goods are turning over rapidly. "Stuff just jumps off the shelves," he said. "You can almost make a watch with one hand and it'll sell." Coca Cola,

even though it was considered the height of corruption just a few years ago and costs \$1.50 a bottle, has met with huge success. "They savor it like fine wine," he said.

"The Chinese are very faddish," said Chang, who described wrap-around sun glasses and vinyl boots as hot items in the relatively sophisticated cities. But in the interior, Chang said he visited places that hadn't seemed to have changed in a thousand years. "China is a million contradictions," he said.

Nike had early problems with the socialist work ethic, said Chang. Chinese workers didn't understand incentives and competition and weren't putting out the way Nike wanted. So the company offered bonuses for production over the quota. They had to get the "good housekeeping seal" first from Chinese officials. "We realized we were treading on very dangerous ground by tearing at the heart of the socialist ethic." But the strategy caught on with the workers and proved successful, he said.

Farmers Market opens



Farmers Market Advisory Council members sample produce at Market opening. (Photo: Kris Altucher)