

**Chops are tops**

A majority of children like pork-chops, and this article details this food's best preparation techniques.



See Family, page A5.

**Chavez**

This play based on the life's work of Cezar Chavez starts this weekend.



See Portland Observador, page C4.

**Light rails  
ressurrection**

Light rail like MAX can attribute its success to a minority inventor.



See Minority Enterprize Development, page D1.

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## THE WEEK IN REVIEW

**Nuclear test pact signed**

President Clinton signed the nuclear test ban treaty at the United Nations this week. He used the same pen that President Kennedy used to sign a limited test ban treaty. Clinton is the first world leader to sign the treaty, which would forbid all test blasts. Clinton exchanged a cordial handshake with the man he has vowed to oust — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

**Atlantis, Mir separate**

The space shuttle Atlantis has undocked from Russia's Mir space station after a five-day visit to pick up one astronaut and drop off another. The seven Americans and two Russians had earlier wrapped up five days of joint work in which U.S. astronauts Shannon Lucid and John Blaha swapped places and more than 6,000 pounds of cargo was transferred to and from Mir. Atlantis is due to head back to Earth Thursday.

**Fed meets on rate hike**

The Federal Reserve's policy-setting committee is meeting to decide whether to institute the first interest rate hike in about a year and a half. A slim majority of international economic experts said they expect the U.S. central bank's policy-making Federal Open Market Committee to decide to bump up short-term rates by a quarter of a percentage point. Arguing for a rate rise are tight labor markets, rising wages and an economy that is operating in an "inflationary danger zone."

**Dole finds silicon support**

A group of about 180 Silicon Valley executives, venture capitalists and attorneys are planning to endorse Bob Dole for president today. An organizer says the announcement will be made at the headquarters of Advanced Micro Devices Inc. in the heart of California's high-tech center.

**Report links Hillary, deal**

A report from federal banking regulators says first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's legal billing records suggest she helped draft a sham deal under which Madison Guaranty savings and loan in Arkansas evaded regulations and deceived bank examiners.

**S.Korean new war games**

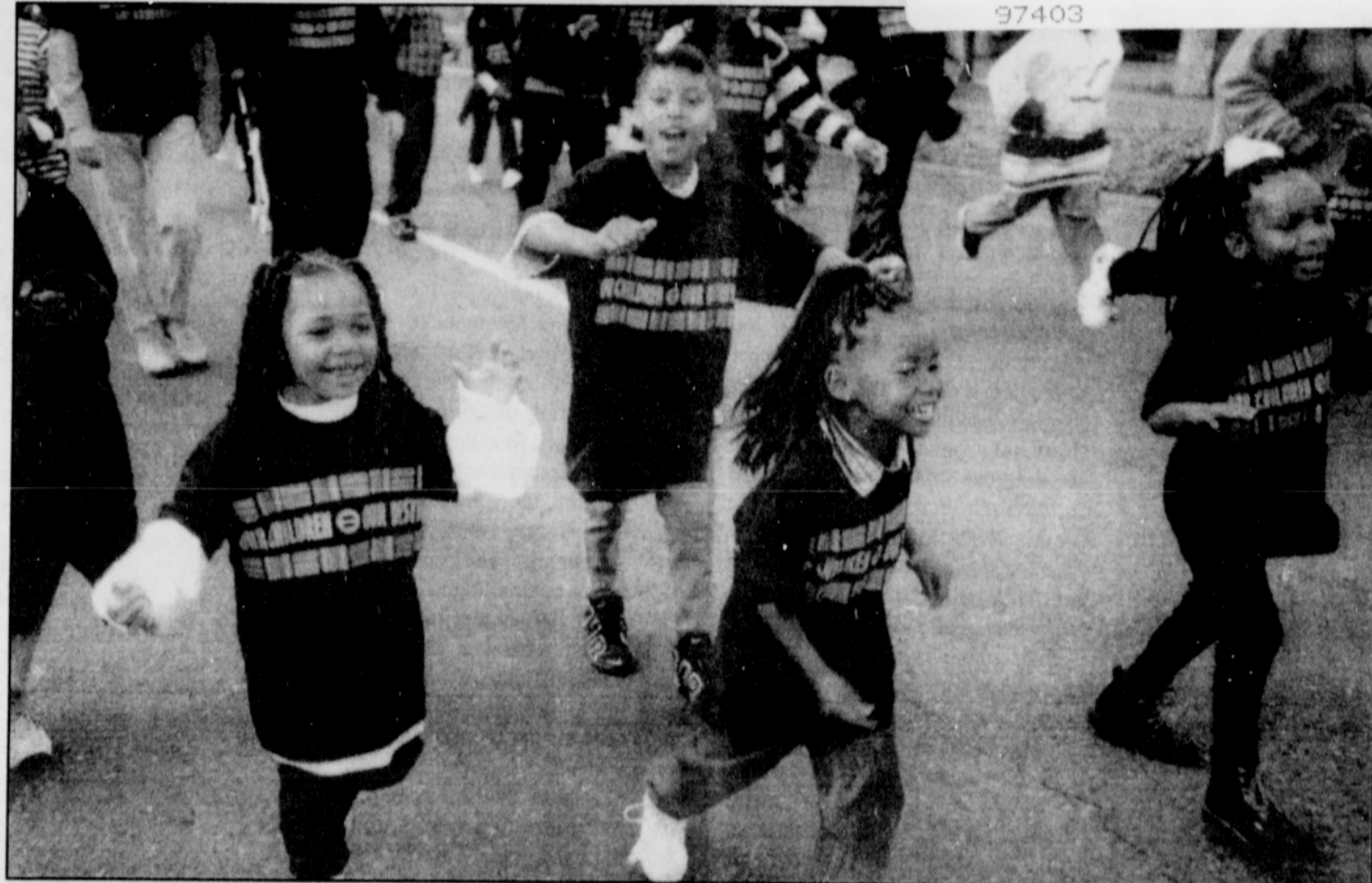
South Korea says it wants to re-start military maneuvers with American troops as soon as possible. The "Team Spirit" exercises were suspended last year as a peace gesture toward North Korea. But now South Korea is angry about last week's incursion by a submarine from the North.

**Clinton signs defense bill**

President Clinton has signed into law a measure that provides money for a 3 percent pay raise for U.S. military personnel. Clinton put his signature on the \$265 billion blueprint for U.S. military spending in the fiscal year that begins on Oct. 1.

**Turkey, US agree on N.Iraq**

The United States and Turkey have agreed to work together to try to contain Baghdad's role in northern Iraq. U.S. officials said the strategy now being developed by Washington and Ankara is to have the Kurds and the Turkmen minority take control of security in the Western-protected area, filling the void left by Iraq's intervention there.



Do The Right Thing Day was held on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1996, with children marching down Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd (above). The march was held to celebrate inner-city youth in Portland.

Urban League volunteer Helloise Hill (left) and others welcomed marchers at Jefferson High School's football field.

## Portland law goes national

A seven-year drive to take vehicles used by drunken drivers off the streets of Portland, Oregon is the model for a new national crackdown on alcohol-related accidents launched by Oregon Congressman Earl Blumenauer.

Blumenauer, who as a Portland City Councilman wrote the Portland seizure and forfeiture law, today introduced national legislation based on Portland's experience.

"Portland pioneered this approach," said Blumenauer. "It was the first city in America to seize the cars of repeat drunk drivers. The Portland law works, and the bill I am introducing will put the same tool in the hands of cities across the country."

The bill is Blumenauer's first since winning a special election in May and reflects his goal of using Oregon success stories as a foundation for changing attitudes nationally about a broad range of issues inherent in making cities more livable.

Blumenauer's legislation has wide support in Oregon from police officials, anti-drunk driving organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), beer and alcohol distributors, and others.

Bernie Guisto, Chief of Police in Gresham, Oregon's fourth largest city, said, "Drunk drivers have a devastating effect on families and communities across the nation. Repeat drunk drivers often ignore fines and keep driving even after their licenses are suspended. Seizing their cars gives law enforcement an important tool and leaves a lasting imprint on the life of the offender."

"Forfeiture laws are real deterrents for repeat drunk drivers," agreed Jeanne Canfield of the Oregon Chapter of MADD. "Taking away the car gets their attention and gets them off the road."

This legislation is being introduced in the face of an increase in national drunk driving deaths. From 1994 to 1995, drunk driving deaths in America went up 4%, with the death toll totalling 17,274. Portland, however, experienced a 42% decrease in drunk driving deaths during the same period. This decrease can be attributed, in part to the vehicle seizure and forfeiture program.

The Blumenauer Bill creates an incentive for states to adopt a forfeiture program. Nationally, almost \$25 million is awarded annually to states in federal anti-drunk driving grants. Currently, states must meet five of seven eligibility criteria to receive such grants.

Examples of the seven criteria include expedited driver's license suspensions for people convicted of DUII and statewide checkpoints for determining if drivers are intoxicated. This bill would make forfeiture programs the eighth optional criteria.

## Lobbyists paid 400 million

Corporations, trade groups, unions and other special interests spent at least \$400 million trying to influence the federal government in the first half of 1996, according to an analysis of the first disclosures under a new lobbying law.

Expenditures ranged from the millions spent by AT&T and the nation's largest doctors' lobby to less than \$10,000 by the San Francisco-based Family Violence Prevention Fund, which can afford only a part-time lobbyist.

The figure is the most comprehensive estimate yet of amounts special interests spend on lobbying official Washington, but experts say it is probably conservative.

"I don't think you're at all out of bounds with the thought of a billion-dollar-a-year industry," said Ron Shaiko, an American University professor who teaches lobbying.

The Associated Press derived the \$400 million spending total by randomly sampling one of every 50 of the more than 9,000 lobbying reports on file at Capitol Hill and using their reported lobbying expenses to project an industry-wide total.

Among the largest spenders in the first half of 1996:

- Philip Morris, \$11.3 million. The tobacco giant spent its money primarily in a fight to keep tobacco products from coming under regulation of the Food and Drug Administration.

- The American Medical Association, \$8.5 million. The nation's largest professional group for doctors lobbied on Medicare and Medicaid, tobacco regulation, health care and legislation to change liability reform.

- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, \$7.5 million. The chamber lobbied heavily on

behalf of the Republican "Contract with America," which included many business-friendly provisions.

Under a law that took effect Jan. 1, groups that lobby on federal legislation or regulations must file reports estimating their expenditures twice a year. The first were due beginning Aug. 15.

For two reasons, the first six-month figure probably is low.

First, 1996 so far has been a quieter-than-usual season for lobbyists, said Wright Andrews, president of the American League of Lobbyists, the profession's main trade group.

Second, the new reports ignore money spent on grass-roots lobbying, the rapidly growing practice of using advertising, fax machines, mail and telephone banks to stir up public support or opposition to policies.

## Oldest complete U.S. movie found in Oregon

Researchers at the American Film Institute said Tuesday they uncovered the oldest surviving American feature film, preserved in near-mint condition for over 30 years in a cool Oregon basement.

The 1912 adaptation of "Richard III" was only the second feature length film ever produced in the U.S., and it was the first of a Shakespearean play. Moreover, it was colored with a rare process that shades some of the film's scenes in red.

"So few of the earliest feature films exist today that each new discovery is like finding

the rarest treasure," said Martin Scorsese, the director, and a co-chair of the institute's preservation committee.

"The fact that the print is in nearly mint condition is nothing short of a miracle," Scorsese added in a statement.

In recent years movies produced before 1951, which were made on strips of nitrate, have been disintegrating at a rapid rate, sending researchers and historians scrambling to find and preserve them.

The Los Angeles-based American Film Institute, known as AFI, defines a feature film as running at least 40 minutes, or about

four reels of 35 millimeter film. The first feature, "Oliver Twist", still exists, but it is missing a reel.

In 1912, the first year of American feature films, eight of the long reeled movies were made. Only three exist in complete form, and two others are incomplete.

"Richard III" was thought to have vanished completely until 77-year-old Portland, Oregon resident William Buffum donated it to the institute.

Buffum, a former \$50-a-month film projectionist at Portland's old Bluebird Theater in the 1940's, swapped his entire collection

of silent films for "Richard III" and 1919's rare "When Bearcat Went Dry" over 30 years ago.

He stored the movies in his basement, carefully rewinding them once a year to keep them from sticking. He said he did not know of the film's importance and only recently decided to donate it in order to preserve the quality.

"Richard III" starred English actor Frederick Warde, who was described in playbills of the time as an "eminent tragedian." The movie was made for \$30,000 and featured 70 scenes and hundreds of actors and extras.