

# Conflict of interest complaint hits Clay Myers

The People for Southern African Freedom has filed a complaint with the State Ethics Commission, charging that State Treasurer Clay Myers has violated state law by accepting an expense-paid trip to South Africa. Oregon law prohibits state officials from accepting gifts worth more than \$100 from any source having an economic interest in that official's actions.

Myers' recent two-week trip was funded by the Southern African Forum, a business group. Forum board members represent large financial, mining, industrial and retail corporations in South Africa.

As State Treasurer, Myers is the state's Chief Investment Officer, responsible for supervising the investment of state monies and trust funds. Myers has testified before the Legislature twice, in 1979 and in 1981, opposing divestment of state funds from corporations doing business in South Africa.

The People for Southern African

Freedom (PSAF) charged that the Forum sponsored Myers' trip because of his official actions against divestment and because of the expectation that his official opposition to divestment will continue.

The Southern African Forum, established in 1980, represents the white big-business community. Its members come chiefly from Afrikaner-dominated firms; Afrikaners constitute the majority of whites and the conservative backbone of the apartheid system of racial domination. The Forum also shares a number of trustees with older private foundations whose purpose, like the Forum's, is to spread propaganda favoring investment in South Africa.

The Forum's white trustees represent the largest Afrikaner industrial and gold-mining conglomerate (Federale Volksbeleggings/Federale Mynbou/General Mining Union), South Africa's third-largest chemical firm (Sentrachem), its second

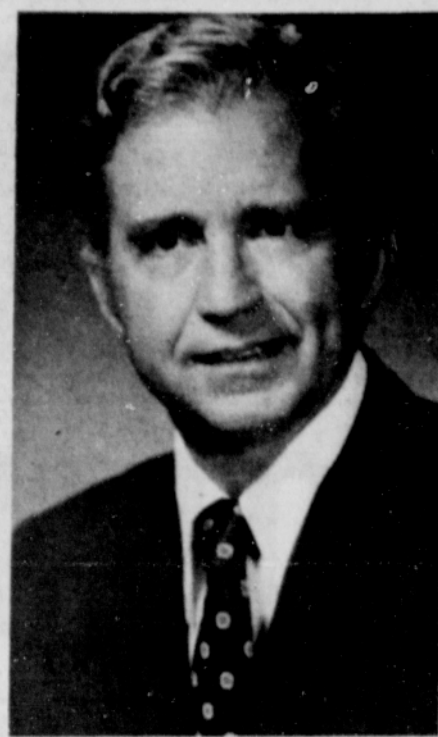
largest private, locally-controlled bank (Nedbank), a large insurance firm (S.A. Mutual), and two large retailing chains (Pick 'n' Pay and Beares). The trustees also represent the Afrikaners' national chamber of commerce, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, as well as South Africa's most important private propaganda and lobbying group, the South Africa Foundation, and another active propaganda outlet, the South Africa Freedom Foundation.

Black and progressive organizations have long encouraged divestment of U.S. funds from South Africa, a move that would destroy the economy and bring down the apartheid government. South African blacks also support divestment, which, although it would bring immediate economic hardship, would topple the current government and allow an opportunity for eliminating the apartheid system.

U.S. corporations supply 20 per

cent of direct foreign investment, and the South African Reserve Bank admits that the country "has to a large extent been dependent on foreign capital for developmental purposes [and] is still highly dependent on foreign capital..." U.S. banks supply one-third of the loans to South Africa. U.S. investors control 70 per cent of the computer market, supply one-third of the vehicles and 44 per cent of the oil products, and provide crucial technology and investment in energy, electronics, nuclear capability, rubber, heavy equipment and others.

PSAF states that the South Africa Forum board members have a direct stake in U.S. investment and therefore their financing Myers' trip is contrary to Oregon law. Among the U.S. corporations involved with the business interests of Forum board members are: Dun & Bradstreet, Union Carbide, U.S. Steel, Kennecott (owned by Standard Oil of Ohio), and Gulf and Western.



STATE TREASURER CLAY MYERS

## Mayor Ivancie discusses conference

Mayor Frank Ivancie, who attended the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Minneapolis, said Portland was praised for its excellence in international economic development efforts. Leslie Dennis of D.C. Associates, Inc. told one workshop that during the 1981 economic development exhibition in Zurich, Portland's display attracted more interest and accolades than any other.

Ivancie was impressed with a "Coping with Urban Crime" seminar where several mayors voiced support for strong, comprehensive city programs to fight crime. He was most impressed by Mayor Diane Feinstein of San Francisco, who cited the success of the crime program in her city, where crime rates have recently gone down.

"What's worked for San Francisco has a lot in common with what we're trying to do in Portland," he said. "San Francisco has added 350 officers. They've beefed up the street presence of police - added foot patrolmen and mounted officers. They've learned to concentrate police efforts where the worst problems are -- like Portland's Street Crimes Unit."

Ivancie said the San Francisco city government has met with neighborhood groups and listened to the problems of the people. They also constantly review their statistics so they can pin down problem areas. "I saw many mayors at the Conference reaching the conclusion San Francisco did - that a lot of crime requires a lot of support for a city's police."

Ivancie credited the Zurich mission's success with extensive preparation and follow-up, which he said is yielding a "strong level of response" from potential investors.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors, attended by 250 mayors, was held June 19th to 23rd in Minneapolis.

# Economic, social injustice root of El Salvadore war

by Norma de la Cruz

Concerns over the effects of "last minute" U.S. foreign policy was one of the key issues addressed in a conference on "Central America in Revolution," held last Saturday at Lewis and Clark College.

Speakers presented in two panels were Sister Antone Schedlo, Franciscan Sister of Perpetual Adoration, who worked in El Salvador from 1971 to 1981; Roy Prosterman, law professor at the University of Washington and a specialist in land reform movements in El Salvador and other Central American countries; and Richard Clinton, political science professor at the Oregon State University and a consultant for UNESCO in El Salvador in 1977.

Felix Kury, the West Coast spokesperson for the Revolutionary Front, the El Salvador political organization and David Pierce, U.S. Foreign Service Officer for the State Department, spoke in the second panel.

"There is a constant tension, a clash between initial and recent reports regarding plans and agendas set up for Central America," said Pierce, who discussed the problems associated with each U.S. administration. "There are variations on the central theme. The fundamental question that should be raised here is, 'Is incremental change possible? Can the U.S. encourage that kind of change short of violent destruction of the people in Central America, particularly when forces are blocked to make the change?'"

Pierce said he thought the U.S. reacted too slow and too late when it comes to serious and critical events involving social, economic and political interests for both Central Am-

erica and the U.S.

Kury, who was born in El Salvador and active in the Young Christian movement in his parish (same as Archbishop Oscar Romero) agreed with Pierce. Compounding the problems with U.S. foreign policy in Central America is that "those who sign for foreign and international programs don't really know our nation. They live and work in Washington, D.C.," he said.

"It's important for the U.S. to stop economic and military aid to our nation and try to negotiate between our countries," he said. "We want to bring an end to this war. There are no conditions that will provide support for this goal, but the willingness is there," said Kury.

Given the social injustice and political and economic warfare that have continued in the nation, Clinton expressed the inevitability of revolution in the area and stated that revolution was the viable form of self-defense among the people.

"In trying to create a just society, any kind of revolution that tries to change the basic structure in government will be opposed by middle-class elites who see their opposers as trying to eradicate the concentration of power," said Clinton.

"It's necessary and imperative that the countries in Central America are in a revolution. People who have more (the fourteen families who own most of El Salvador, for example) won't give up their privileges; thus the emergence of right-wing death squads."

He said the government of El Salvador refuses to acknowledge its most important resource—the people. "Any government that cannot provide at least employment first to its people is not to be tolerated. If

violence is the only way to respond to the government, then the people must respond by violence."

Prosterman, on the other hand, felt revolution was not that simple a solution to the nation's woes. Issues regarding land reform, for example, must be dealt with in order to search for a viable alternative to democracy.

As a result of portions of a U.S.-aided land reform program suspended in May, hundreds of subsistence farmers from tiny plots have been ousted by landowners, some backed by military forces.

Prosterman said the only remaining opportunity for the U.S. is to suspend all military and economic aid until "land reformation sustains its function." Traditionally, land was earned by a communal tenure until 1980. "Afterward it was 'land-grabbing,' with a view to growing

export crops." He said overpopulation is one of the roots of violence in Central America.

Sister Schedlo, who did pastoral work, teaching and working with women prisoners and youths in refugee camps for 9 years, said programs for land reforms were good until the takeover by powerful families. Urged on by such families, the military responded by using massive fraud to deny moderate and left-wing organizations any fair play in elections.

The government has encouraged the rise of right-wing groups, terrorizing peasant and labor organizations, destroying the Christian Democratic Party's infrastructure and murdering socially active priests.

"The military sees no value in life," she said. "Everyone is sus-

pected of being subversive." In Central America there are two main groups; the government and the people. "The Church is with the people, thus, we too suffer."

In the words of Archbishop Romero, a heroic spokesperson for justice for most Salvadorians, Schedlo described the view that the Church took after four American churchwomen were raped and murdered. "One who is committed to the poor must meet the fate of the poor. One is to be captured, tortured, to be found dead."

According to refugees Schedlo worked with before leaving the nation, the general feeling towards U.S. aid was summed up as follows:

"Tell them [the U.S. government] to leave us alone. Then when the war is over, you can come and help us reconstruct."



## Vivian Whitley has a dream. It's Anheuser-Busch's dream, too.

Vivian Whitley has always done good work in her community. Giving people encouragement, helping them to fight for the things they want. But Vivian wanted to do more. She had dreams of being a social worker. She also had four children to raise. And that had to take priority.

But Vivian never forgot her dream. And when three of her four children were in college, Vivian went to college, too. On an Anheuser-Busch/Urban League Community Scholarship. These scholarships are for people like Vivian who had to miss going to college for one reason or another. But they don't have to miss out now. They have a second chance for an education and a career.

Vivian got her degree. She made straight A's, while working at two to three jobs and raising a family. Yet she still found time to use her hard-earned skills to help the people in her community, as president of her PTA, as a teacher in her local church, and as the first woman chairman of the board of the Human Development Corp. Today, Vivian is still going to school, getting her master's degree and the credentials she needs to feel qualified to do the work she always wanted to do.

Vivian's taking her dream and making a future. One we can all share in. And that's our dream. A future we can all live with.

**Building a future. Dream by dream.**



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How much energy, hot water and money is going down the drain?

Change a habit. Conserve your current and your currency.

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