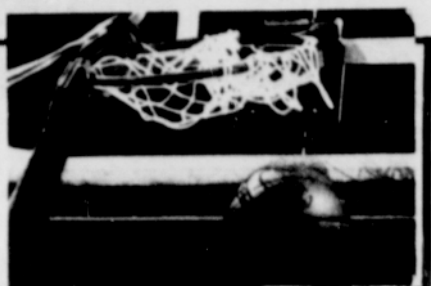


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REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
INCREASES FEES FOR LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES	
QUESTION: Shall the fees for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles be increased?	
YES	☐
NO	☒

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PORTLAND OBSERVER

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Boycott jeopardized

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W.—Dennis Brutus, Chairman of Africa Network, a clearing house for resources, information and action for liberating Southern Africa, alerted the Pacific Northwest this week that South Africa may be trying to slip through the backdoor to gain entrance into the 1984 Olympics.

Brutus has always been a thorn in the side of the racist regime and was exiled from South Africa in 1966 after being banned and imprisoned. A noted poet, he was granted political asylum in a long fought battle against deportation.

Brutus is a living example of the type of personal sacrifice a freedom fighter must go through to expose the brutality of South Africa. In 1973, Brutus provided the International Olympics Committee with evidence that South Africa was in violation of the Olympic charter which states that a country practicing racism must be expelled.

"Now, South Africa is trying to get back in and the United States is being very helpful. The important thing to remember is that South Africa has not changed or removed the racism. Just as America supports South Africa economically, politically and militarily, we expect the U.S. to support apartheid culturally," Brutus said.

The hollow gestures of change expressed in South Africa's new constitution and non-aggression pacts with Angola and its neighbors are deceiving the American public, Brutus believes.

"The new constitution is meaningless. Whites have twice the size and the veto power in the parliament. Also, coloreds and Asians can be conscripted to serve in the South African military defending the white minority. I'm glad to say most Coloreds and Asians are rejecting the new constitution."

He said the non-aggression pact with South African neighbors set



DENNIS BRUTUS
(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

the liberation struggle back. "They were beaten over the head by a bully who said 'Give me your lunch or I will beat you some more.' When other third world nations tried to get the United Nations to condemn South Africa, the U.S. prevented it."

The supportive action by the United States is done under the banner of preventing communism. "We are fighting for a just and democratic society. The South African government calls that communism. Eighty-seven percent of the people cannot vote, they live in ghettos and are being forced from their homes. The American people are supporting oppression and the people in South Africa will ask for help from other countries," Brutus retorted.

Brutus is sending out an S.O.S. of information throughout the country to prevent the Olympic torch from touching the bloody hands of South Africa. "There is much racism and injustice here and people have to fight. Everytime you have a victory, it is also our victory. Everytime we have a victory, it is also your victory."

May Is American Bike Month

For the past twenty-five years, May has been designated American Bike Month. And this year, more Americans than ever are expected to take to the road for this annual celebration of the joys of bicycling.

Jackson results

Without even making a campaign appearance here, Jesse Jackson received 13.4 percent of the vote in Multnomah County and the third congressional district and 9.6 percent statewide. Jackson also took ten percent of the statewide vote in Tuesday's Nebraska primary. He needed at least fifteen percent to earn a delegate in Oregon under the Democratic Party rules he and his campaign have attacked for months as being unfair.

Jackson's 9.6 percent showing statewide in Oregon, with its 1.4 percent Black population exploded

the media myth that Jackson's rainbow only has the color Black in it, said Jackson organizer, Ed Blackburn.

Gary Hart was the overwhelming victor in both Oregon and Nebraska with over fifty percent here and 58 percent in Nebraska. In Multnomah County, Hart received 54.6 percent of the vote.

Mondale, who had virtually no campaign here, received 28 percent in Multnomah County and roughly thirty percent statewide in Oregon and 27 percent in Nebraska.

More election results page 5



Margaret Carter (fourth from left) celebrates her stunning victory with members of her campaign committee, volunteers and family.
(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Carter unites District 18

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W.—With a resounding lead, Margaret L. Carter is on her way to becoming the first Afro-American woman in the State Legislature as Representative of District 18.

With the exception of the absentee ballots, the votes were: Margaret L. Carter, 4,404 (55.2%); Ed Leek, 2,100 (26.3%); Harold Williams, 1,443 (18.1%); and Republican Chad Debnam with 962.

Carter took the lead early in the race and the rainbow coalition of her candidacy glittered with pride at her victory party Tuesday night at the Royal Esquire Club.

Her campaign victory signaled a circle of change in Portland local politics. The residual benefits of increased voter registration by the Jesse Jackson and Margaret Carter campaigns provided Bud Clark with

additional votes needed to soundly defeat Frank Ivancie.

Ronnie Herndon, committee member for the District 18 Leadership Forum said, "Jesse Jackson inspired a grassroots turnout that was felt at the local level. The Jackson campaign committee told residents in District 18 to vote for Carter. We did not have to tell them to vote against Frank Ivancie."

He also stated Carter's victory was the, "best example of unity in the community." In November of '84, Herndon was part of a movement which placed three Democratic candidates in an open forum for residents to hear, question and throw their support behind one candidate. Carter was the winner of the forum.

"The forum gave Carter the initial support necessary to get her campaign off and running. She did the rest. She ran an excellent cam-

paign. She was aggressive on fund-raising and spoke to the community and Portland whenever she could," added Herb Cawthorne, who was also involved in developing and implementing the leadership forum.

Early in the race, Carter's winning potential was recognized by the Black Oregonians for Business Political Action Committee. BOB-PAC was among the first to contribute to her campaign.

Carl Talton said, "We thought Carter could best represent the community. She had the best understanding of the social and political issues and how they related to each other. Carter has the ability to communicate with people and rally them to her cause. She is energetic and dynamic. That is why she won."

With sparks of victory from within and without, Carter said, (Please turn to page 4, column 4)

St. Andrews shields Salvadoran refugee

by Robert Lothian

St. Andrew Catholic Church welcomed a 23-year old Salvadoran man into Portland's first church sanctuary for Central American refugees Wednesday night, May 9th.

Fernando Flores, using a pseudonym and wearing a green handkerchief to hide his identity, expressed his gratitude to the audience of 300 "in the name of all refugees and all the people of El Salvador." He was presented with a portrait of Salvadoran Archbishop Arnulfo Romero, who was murdered in 1980, a Bible, a crucifix and a bouquet of roses.

The congregation of St. Andrew, together with the congregations of St. Mark's Presbyterian and Centenary Wilbur Methodist, have formed the Portland Sanctuary Coalition.

"We seek to protect these brothers and sisters," read a statement by the coalition, "to raise public awareness of the oppression and suffering they face within their own countries as well as in the United States, and to mobilize op-

position to U.S. immigration policies and to the U.S. military response to social and economic crises in Central America."

St. Andrew pastor Rev. James Coleman said the three congregations were acting in a centuries-old tradition of offering safe haven to the persecuted. "We are compelled to this course of action by our faith in God and those fundamental principles of justice and compassion which are the basis for human dignity and community," he said.

Flores, a former student from San Salvador, was present at the funeral of Romero when soldiers opened fire on the crowd and many died. He laid on the street as bullets whizzed overhead. A soldier put a gun to his head and he was taken to a secret prison. Eventually, he managed to escape the country and enter the United States.

"There are thousands of people who would like to be in this place right now, talking to you about the reality of our country," he said through an interpreter. "The death and disappearances are due to the fact that the U.S. is sending arms

and, if it weren't for that fact, I would not be here now."

"Every one of you can be a voice for the people of El Salvador who don't have a voice," he told those present. "In the end, it is only you who can put an end to what is happening in El Salvador."

Jim Corbett, Arizona rancher and national leader of the sanctuary movement, said the principle of providing safe haven for refugees was affirmed by this country after World War II, and is expressed in law. "By law, anyone who is a refugee is not an illegal alien," he said, referring to the Refugee Act of 1980 and the United Nations Protocol and Records on Refugees. "Providing sanctuary for refugees is not an act of civil disobedience," said Corbett.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service under the Reagan administration considers the Central Americans fugitives from poverty, not politics. They are classified as illegal aliens by the INS, which often deports them after they are picked up. Harboring illegal aliens, as those in the sanctuary movement are doing, is

punishable by up to five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine. However, the local INS office has indicated that it is not aggressively pursuing either the refugees or those harboring them.

According to material provided by the sanctuary coalition, at least 40,000 civilians have died in El Salvador since 1980, and 500,000 Guatemalans have been displaced by the violence there. In the last four years, at least 250,000 Guatemalans and Salvadorans have entered the U.S. Of 22,000 political asylum applications by Salvadorans, according to the material, only 1,000 have been decided, and as of September, 1983, only 74 Salvadoran refugees had been granted asylum.

Hundreds of Guatemalans and Salvadorans are deported each month, according to the coalition, and up to 30% face torture and death upon their return, according to figures from Amnesty International.

It is the INS that is acting illegally, not the refugees, said Coleman. "We hold that by its (Please turn to page 5, column 3)



Fernando Flores (not his real name) takes sanctuary in St. Andrew's Catholic Church.
(Photo: Richard J. Brown)