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# PORTLAND OBSERVER

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Two Sections



Queen Rita Dir from Central Catholic is flanked by her Rose Festival court (l-r) Lucille Ann Boyer, Ordella Reynolds, Denise Washington, Sandra Kay

Zimmerman, Stephanie Kalez, Anita Smisek, Cynthia Marie Brooks, Allison Bernards, Alexandra Harvey and Carmen Herman.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

## Nomination still open

Walter Mondale won big in Tuesdays primaries in New Jersey and West Virginia, Gary Hart took California, New Mexico, and South Dakota, and the Rainbow Coalition, behind Jesse Jackson's candidacy for the Democratic nomination, soared to new heights.

The early results indicated the margin of victory for Gary Hart in California combined with Jesse Jackson's astonishing 3.2 million votes there halted Walter Mondale's effort to lock up the nomination Tuesday.

Prior to Tuesday's balloting, Mondale had 1,721.05 delegates, according to a *New York Times* tabulation. Mr. Hart had 978.75 delegates and Mr. Jackson had 334.2. A total of 1,967 delegates are needed for the nomination.

Mondale appeared the winner of most of New Jersey's 107 delegates and West Virginia's delegates. The Mondale camp hoped for at least 100 of California's 306 delegates at stake in the primary to wrap up the

nomination.

With nearly all of the votes counted in California, Hart led with 38 percent or 5.8 million votes; enough to capture 189 delegates. Hart referred to "this great victory" in California. Mondale took a close second in the voting at 35 percent or 5.3 million votes, but earned only 72 delegates.

Jesse Jackson received the support of 3.2 million voters for 21.4 percent of the total and 30 delegates. California's population is seven percent Black. Early indications are that Jackson received major support from the state's large Hispanic and Asian populations.

A *New York Times*/CBS News survey, conducted among 1,001 California voters, showed Jackson with his strongest showing among white voters in a major primary, gaining about 10 percent of that vote.

Jackson's delegates in California came mostly from victories in three

Black congressional districts in Los Angeles and in Ron Dellum's congressional district covering Berkeley and surrounding solidly white suburbs.

In New Jersey, Jackson received 24 percent of the vote statewide.

Jackson and Hart both said Tuesday, they will carry their struggles right up to the nominating convention. Even those delegates who are nominally committed to a candidate are free, under Democratic party rules, to switch their allegiances.

"This whole campaign will not end in the regular season. Now the play offs will be in San Francisco. And then on to the Super Bowl," Jackson said.

"This ends one phase of a tremendous campaign, a campaign to bring you in, to bring you up, to wake you up, to shake you up, to shake the foundation of our nation and make room for the locked out," he added.

## Johnny Mathis concert boycott planned

by Bill Bigelow

It's not often that we're asked to boycott the appearance of a popular performer. But when Johnny Mathis comes to Portland, June 17th, picketers demanding an end to apartheid in South Africa will do just that.

South Africa ... Johnny Mathis—what's the connection?

In 1968, the United Nations began issuing regular appeals to countries and organizations to suspend all sporting and cultural ties with the apartheid government in South Africa. Their concern was that internally, South Africa drew comfort from the knowledge that the country wasn't isolated from the outside world. Internationally,

sporting and cultural events were propagandized worth their weight in gold, and masked the brutally exploitative policies of a system which denies basic rights to 75% of its people.

According to the U.N., Johnny Mathis was one of a number of celebrities, including Frank Sinatra, Linda Ronstadt and Ray Charles, lured to that country by offers of astronomical fees.

When POSAF—Portlanders Organized for Southern African Freedom—contacted Mathis' agent, Skip Heinecke, he insisted his client hadn't performed in South Africa since 1977. Pressed on whether Mathis appeared in 1982 at Sun City, a gambling resort in the South African homeland of Bophuthat-

swana, Heinecke admitted that, "Well, he played golf there."

And didn't he also perform there?

Heinecke pled ignorance, insisting that, in any event, Mathis didn't even recognize a U.N. boycott. But according to the U.N., Mathis did indeed perform in Sun City and as a result, POSAF is asking Portlanders to boycott his upcoming appearance at the Civic Auditorium.

Recently, South Africa has been engaged in an intensive public relations campaign to convince the world that it is reforming itself. Some government officials go so far as to assert that, "Apartheid is dead."

As Dr. Allan Boesak, founder of the United Democratic Front in

South Africa, remarked when he was in Portland last month, "If apartheid is dead, it's the liveliest corpse I've ever seen."

### Mathis Aids Apartheid

The South African government is especially eager to attract internationally known performers to Sun City, located in Bophuthatswana. Bophuthatswana is one of four homelands already proclaimed "independent" by South Africa.

As Elombe Brath, Harlem-based coordinator of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition observes, "To visit, perform or do business in any of the bantustans (homelands) is to participate in recognizing the final objective of apartheid: the permanent

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(l-r) Neil Kelly, Carl Simington, Mayor-elect Bud Clark and James Washington discuss politics at a gathering for Bud Clark, Friday, at the Viscount Hotel.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

## The Oregon primaries: Where the money went

by Chuck Goodmacher

The skyrocketing costs of running for public office in the United States forces office-seekers to accept contributions from nearly anybody. According to many critics, this trend means the wealthy few will have greater influence on elected officials than the voters themselves.

Large contributions are often either inducements or rewards for specific voting behavior, say the critics. They are also made to insure victory for preferred candidates: 15 of the 16 candidates winning statewide and federal races and 8 of 13 winners in Portland area legislative contests were those who spent the most.

Defenders of the current campaign financing system claim it is a social duty for citizens to contribute, in any legal manner, to candidates they feel will serve the public interest. Those with spare time can volunteer and those with money can contribute, they say. Accompanying a large contribution by Robert Janes, Executive Vice-President of

Willamette Savings to candidate for Secretary of State, Jim Gardner, were these comments:

"The enclosed campaign contribution should not be interpreted as a personal endorsement. This is a business management sponsorship of good government in Oregon ... This contribution is meant to be in support of truth, integrity, and courage in government."

Janes gave Gardner \$2,000, had 50 to 60 employees purchase \$10 benefit tickets, and sent an endorsement letter to all 160,000 Willamette Savings customers.

Contributions by individuals and Political Action Committees (PAC's) are often made to opposing candidates. C. Norman Winningstad, chairman of Floating Point Systems and a member of Gardner's Finance Committee, for instance, gave \$2,000 to Gardner and \$1,000 to opponent Barbara Roberts. The Associated General Contractor's Committee for Action gave \$1,000 to Gardner, \$500 to Roberts and \$500 to Republican

candidate for the same office, Donna Zajonc.

Even the most severe critics of our "free-enterprise" campaign financing system say public officials in Oregon are seldom "bought" outright. A close look at the types of

### Analysis

contributors to all candidates does show, however, that the economic interests directly benefitting from public land use, tax and economic development decisions are those who give the most to candidates.

Real estate and development interests and people describing themselves as "investors", accounted for roughly 55 percent of donations over \$100 to campaigns of the seven major candidates for city and county offices: Frank Ivancie and Bud Clark, Mayor; Mike Lindberg and Carl Piacentini, City Council; and Pauline Anderson, Caroline Miller and Frank Shields, County Com-

mission. Construction and timber interests accounted for about 23 percent of donations to the above candidates, and other major contributing groups were: hotels, attorneys, labor unions, banks and insurance firms and architects and consultants.

Just as contributors often give to both opponents, many also donate to candidates with generally different political perspectives. Frank Ivancie's largest single contribution, \$14,000, came from the Walnut Park Company which also gave Mike Lindberg \$2,000. Walnut Park Co. is a real estate firm.

Executives of Tom Moyer Luxury Theaters gave Ivancie's campaign \$5,500 and is now seeking city-issued low-interest industrial development bonds to finance a \$7.5 million underground four-theater movie complex, a 10-story parking garage, and later, a 10-story office tower atop the garage. Moyer claims the parking garage and theaters would be a public service

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### POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES

Political Action Committees (PAC's) doled out enormous sums of money throughout the state for the May 15th primary, but many retained large reserves for the November 5th general election.

Amongst the most active PAC's in Oregon are: the People for Improvement in Education, Oregon Education Association's political arm, the Committee to Build a Better Oregon, the homebuilder's PAC; the Oregon Medical PAC; Citizens Action by Public Employees, the Oregon Public Employee's Union political arm; Right to Life-Oregon PAC; various banking and utility industry PAC's; the Associated General Contractor's Committee for Action; and the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and other union PAC's.

PGE employees spent at least \$16,000 on the primary election through their political action committee: the Bi-Partisan Committee for Effective Government. Like most of the PAC's, PGE contributed to candidates in more than half of the races for state office as well as in many local races. Their largest single contribution was \$1,000 to Mike Lindberg for Portland City Council with most in the \$100 to \$200 range.

The Bi-Partisan Committee gave hundreds to both Democrat and Republican party coffers. Here in Northeast Portland, Chad Debnam and Margaret Carter both received money from the PAC.

Pacific Northwest Bell's employees also contributed to both sides of the aisle through their own PAC, the Public Interest Committee. Although this PAC gave more money to Republican party than Democratic party coffers, seven of the ten candidates for partisan office they contributed to are Democrats.

U.S. Bancorp PAC and other PAC's also show the same pattern of giving money to both Democrat and Republican coffers while most of the candidates they backed are Democrats (in this case, 12 of 14). Except for two candidates, all of U.S. Bancorp PAC's contributions were in the Portland area.

Most of the PAC's represent the same groups which spend the most to lobby legislators during the legislative session. The combined impact of major contributions with the constant exchange of "pleasantries" effectively gives special interests a great deal of influence over most legislators, say critics.

One source with experience in both campaigns and at the legislature says, "When somebody gives your campaign several hundred dollars and regularly buys your drinks, etc., you're going to listen to what they have to say. They have more weight than letters, or even personal visits by constituents. It's as simple as that."