

EDITORIAL/OPINION

U.S. Should Impose Total Sanction Against South Africa

The expulsion of South Africa's senior military attache from this country in response to South African raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana by the Reagan Administration is too little and much too late.

In fact, killings have been a way of life in South Africa. The government of South Africa has demonstrated to the entire world its lack of any moral principles. Black women, men and children are shot like dogs, beaten, and detained daily.

The Reagan Administration should show leadership in the world by imposing full economic sanctions against South Africa. The President should also order all American companies out of that country; this is what he did to Libya.

Only in response to full economic pressure will the South African government move away from oppression and toward negotiation of the serious differences that threaten to embroil that country in a racial holocaust.

Reagan's policy of constructive engagement towards Pretoria has been a complete failure. The South African government has responded to constructive engagement by agreeing purely to cosmetic concessions. At the same time, the government has refused to allow Black South Africans the right to share in that nation's power equation. Nor has constructive engagement stopped the killings and violence in that country.

POSAF ON SOUTH AFRICA

Microsoft Halts S. Africa Sales

by Elizabeth Pulliam
Times business reporter

Microsoft Corp., ending corporate ties to South Africa after four years, has called for other local companies to follow its lead.

Service Committee, a Quaker-founded action group that promotes non-violent social change, said Randy Carter, program director for the committee.

The committee accepted the donation 18 months ago without knowing where the money had come from, Carter said.

Carter said his group would have refused another such contribution, and asked Microsoft to consider severing business relations with South Africa.

"And in a great gesture, Microsoft considered our suggestion and decided to stop doing business there," Carter said.

Microsoft's \$100,000 in South African sales accounts for 0.1 percent of its total \$104 million revenue.

Seattle Times
4/24/86

The Redmond-based software company will stop direct sales to South Africa because of that country's apartheid policies, said Bob O'Rear, Microsoft's director of intercontinental operations, in a press release yesterday.

O'Rear did not say if indirect software sales would continue, but said Microsoft will cut off relations with its local distributor in South Africa.

Microsoft joins several other Northwest companies, including John Fluke Manufacturing, Seafirst and Portland's Tektronix, in severing business ties to the white-controlled nation.

O'Rear described the pullout as "the final option" available to the corporation.

Microsoft previously donated profits from its South African operations to the American Friends

EDITORIAL/COMMENTARY

"State of the State"

By Governor Vic Atiyeh

What covers nearly a third of an acre, is located in a foreign country, and will bring millions of dollars into Oregon not only this year but for years to come?

Answer: Oregon's history-to-high-tech pavilion at Expo 86, which opened May 2 in Vancouver, B.C., and will run to Oct. 13.

Consider: —An estimated 400,000 Californians will travel through Oregon — twice — to get to Expo 86 and to return home.

—Expo 86 is expected to bring Oregon \$30 million during its 23-week run, another \$15 million within a year, and \$11 million in new business investment.

—Oregon's pavilion will introduce as many as 2-million visitors to a cornucopia of 250 Oregon products ranging from blankets and books to pickles and popcorn.

—Visiting Oregon's 13,500-square-foot Expo 86 pavilion will make you even prouder to be an Oregonian.

Outside, wood represents our timber industry and a waterfall our beautiful lakes, rushing rivers, cascading waterfalls and breathtaking Pacific coastline.

Inside, attractions include a 21st Century Covered Wagon Time Tunnel that takes you through Oregon's fiery volcanic history, across the rugged Oregon Trail, into modern-day Oregon and beyond to future exploration of the Pacific coastline.

Among the other attractions are regional exhibits on Oregon's seven distinct geographic areas, a theater with a capacity of 190 for films, performers and lectures, a spectacular Oregon garden, and unique gift shop and deli. A lounge in the pavilion provides space for Oregonians to meet with business prospects visiting Expo.

As I write this, 71 Oregon communities — such as Brownsville, McMinnville, Toledo and Veneta — are signed up for their own special Community Days at our pavilion.

Vacationers wanting to visit Oregon enjoy access to two computers loaded with statewide travel tips ranging from

bed-and-breakfasts, riding stables and golf courses to wineries, hot springs and ghost towns.

Oregon's pavilion — signed with the "in Oregon you're more than welcome" logo — is larger than those of California and Washington, is located west of the USA pavilion, and is open daily 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

From the main gate to the fair, you can reach our pavilion by skytrain, by ferry or on foot.

Oregon is fortunate to be so visible at so popular a world's fair.

By January, Expo 86 already had sold more visits than New Orleans' Expo 84 sold during its entire run. Expo 86 visitors have bought tickets in all 50 states, in all 10 provinces, and in 22 foreign countries.

To greet our visitors, your state Highway and Parks divisions have adopted the "Company's Coming" theme for an ambitious anti-litter campaign. I encourage you to remember that theme, and to be especially friendly to out-of-state guests — even when someone just stops you to ask for directions.

The budget to build and staff Oregon's pavilion came in at \$2.9 million, of which \$2.1 million came from Oregon Lottery proceeds. Donations ranged from Pacific Northwest Bell's \$75,000 check to that of a Bend girl who cracked open her piggybank and gave \$5.

Our pavilion is being operated by our Expo 86 staff plus 83 trained "Oregon Ambassadors," who are living in Vancouver for six-week shifts and being paid \$5 (Canadian) a day.

Staff and volunteers will be on hand at all times to greet visitors and to answer questions.

They expect to serve free strawberry shortcake to 10,000 visitors on Expo's Oregon Day — Saturday, May 24.

Every day of Expo 86, Oregon's presence will bring Oregon even greater worldwide visibility and Oregonians a larger share of investment, trade and tourism dollars.

Maybe I'll see you at the Fair.

Opinion

If lottery is to change, let it be for schools only

One would not be particularly challenged to find a hundred people who don't like the Oregon lottery, not its concept nor its application. They are simply against gambling, or are at least against gambling as a governmental function.

It would be equally easy to find another hundred people who don't think there is anything wrong with the way the current two-stage lottery is run, with its instant winner tickets and its on-line game too.

But probably the largest single group of citizens, if asked, would say that they are to some degree supportive of the idea of the lottery, but not particularly happy with its current structure.

That's the group that should be addressed when one thinks of doing anything to or about the lottery.

This major group may be slightly against the idea of government gambling, but tend to find the idea acceptable as a substitute for another tax. A lottery, at least, is optional, while a tax to raise the same amount of money would be mandatory. If we cannot get a tax to support public functions, let it be done by those who wish to spend their money for it.

The lottery came to Oregon at a time when lots of states either had one or were considering it. The people who set it in motion surveyed it the way it should be assembled to achieve their desires, and concluded that if it read that the money would go for "economic development and jobs," it would get enough public support. They were absolutely on the mark, because it did pass with that designation.

The problem is, however, that they didn't ask if the lottery would be approved if the money had been designated for something else. They didn't ask if the lottery would be OK if the money went into the state's general fund, or if it was simply parsed out to the counties to put into their coffers.

They didn't ask if the populace would have preferred its gambling to be for the sole benefit of schools. This is, after all, what several other states do with their lottery income — designate it solely for education.

And once the money did start coming in, the Legislature was unable to make a sensible division of it. What it finally did left just about everyone dissatisfied.

The dissatisfaction, in fact, has spurred at

least two local area versions of petitions that would alter the way Oregon's lottery money is divided. The first is that promoted by Rogue River politician Royal DeLand, who would change the lottery so that its operations costs would drop from 16 percent to 12, its payoff would remain at 50 percent and its remaining 38 percent would be designated to counties, with half of that earmarked solely for vocational education in high schools.

Why DeLand thinks vocational education is of greater value than general education is subject to discussion, but it is immaterial. His approach is hardly the best one.

We would look far more favorably on the proposal now being offered in petitions being circulated by three Glendale residents. Those petitions would leave the lottery's operation and prize money alone, but would simply shift the allocation of all the rest to primary and secondary education — to the state's schools. Dividing that pie could be simply accomplished by using the same formula that state basic school support is determined by.

The idea of moving this voluntary "tax" over to the state's greatest single taxation need is terrific. It is the education tax that makes most property owners hurt when it comes to paying, since in almost all jurisdictions it is the biggest single bite.

It is the educational system that is, in fact, the greatest benefit to the taxpaying public, inasmuch as it provides for the future of our state and our society.

The lottery may be debated in all sorts of ways, good or bad, fun or a bore, adequate or inadequate, paying enough or too little or too much. These things can be left to some other contest. Right now the proposal is whether the state should continue to pile up this money for "economic development and jobs," a definition that is defying application; whether it should go to the counties and vocational education, as DeLand would have it, or whether it should go to schools in general. Strictly from a "give the money to the greatest need" aspect, we have to favor the third, schools, as the most useful and sensible application.

A lot of signatures are needed to put that option onto a ballot, and then a lot of politicking would have to follow. That's what the initiative process is all about, and win, lose or draw.

H.L.E.

Articles are from Grants Pass, Oregon Courier.

Letters to the Editor

The Observer welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed or neatly printed and signed with the author's name and address (addresses are not usually published). We reserve the right to edit for length. Mail to: Portland Observer, P.O. Box 3137, Portland, OR 97208.

Can We Afford More Concentration Camps?

To The Editor:

The problem we face will not be solved by building more prisons. What we need to do is prevent multiple offenders from continuing to walk the streets. I suggest that public officials — judges, parole-board members, the governor — be held liable for malpractice in the release or escape of violent inmates who continue to prey on the Community. There is one sensible alternative to long prison sentences. It's exile. Exile to remote corners of the earth, where convicted rapists and murderers would be too busy devoting their hostilities toward survival with little enough time for mayhem.

Australia began as a penal colony, as was the plan for our state of Georgia. What's wrong with the Amazon jungle, the outback of Australia, deserted South Sea Islands, Antarctic and the far northern tundra of Alaska and Canada? This method seems far more humane to me than being penned in a cell or fried in a chair. Will this idea ever be implemented? I doubt it. This society has a tendency to ignore straightforward approaches to problems in favor of complicated abstract concepts. All the social sciences — criminology, sociology, psychology, economics — point out that if you subject people to deprivation and inhuman living conditions, you can predict that they will rebel against those conditions.

The historical focus on the prison system has transmuted from practical punishment to theoretical rehabilitation. At present, rehabilitation is a myth and to make it a reality entails an amount of funds, staff members, and a complete overhaul of the prison system, which the state refuses to provide. More psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists and relevant programs re-

lating to existing occupations in society are needed; not more prisons, tear gas, nightsticks, strip-cells, guns, restricted diets and the like. The prison system to effectuate rehabilitation, must be operated on a basis conducive to the modes of existing cultures, based upon the theory that a man will be back unless properly trained.

We don't need individualistic politicians but only political representatives of the people who realize that their strengths can only come from the continuing activities, struggle and organization of the people. What are many of the inmates guilty of, economic crimes or surviving? What would one expect from a system that produces so much, but provides no legal way for so many to obtain the rightful fruits of their labor? The world knows Black people have never been equally represented in the political process of this country, that we suffer from acute "taxation without representation," so although we have been told government derives its power from the consent of the governed, apparently this does not apply to Black people, for we certainly do not consent to the laws and order that for the past 450 years have deprived us of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The essential facts are that regardless of methodology employed, if successful, the by-product will be the same; a broken man/woman, physically and mentally sent back to the Community. Hope and the concept of institutionalization are not compatible elements. One is institutionalized when all sense of self is gone. The "model" inmate is the institutionalized inmate. The institutionalized inmate has no sense of self. He is programmed and his actions show this. I'm inclined to be-

lieve, in order to institutionalize a person, his/her basic sense of self must be eradicated. The inmate is constantly reminded that he/she is part of a community whose needs transcend their own, and in a sense this is true.

Many of us have no knowledge of the sub-human conditions of existence which characterize Prison life. We can only hold Politicians and government officials accountable for a new era of uncurbed terror and official barbarism. The overwhelming majority of the poor prisoners arrive at their position because of the socio-economic situation into which they find they have been born. Granted, there are those who infringe upon the rights of the Community; they should be placed in a therapeutic situation. That misplaced aggression is an effect of the economic situation in which the lumpenproletarians must fight for their survival. This system, the same which has billions of dollars to spend on space suits and rockets, cannot provide jobs for the people. The U.S. has reached a point of desperate ruthlessness that has given rise to a social, political, and economic depravity unparalleled in the history of the world.

To deprive a person of work is to negate a portion of his or her humanity. There will be poor people involved in prostitution, dope pushing and mugging. It's not because they want to do this, but damnit, there is little left for them to look forward to. Without decent remunerative jobs, the generational cycle of poverty is given another spin and society picks up the tab in increased crime, welfare and urban decay.

Dr. Jamil Cherovec

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