

# emerald

## European activists ask for nuclear arms freeze

By Ron Hunt  
Of the Emerald

Two Europeans, distressed with American and Soviet stockpiling of nuclear arms, stopped Thursday in Eugene on the "U.S.-Europe Tour 1982."

Anne Grinyer of Great Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and Enrico Chiavacci, leader of Pax Christi Italia, are two of ten European peace movement leaders speaking in 50 U.S. cities through the end of this week.

Grinyer and Chiavacci, speaking at a morning press conference, rejected the concept of limited nuclear war and encouraged Americans to join the nuclear freeze campaign.

"Any nuclear war would not remain limited," Grinyer said. Only in the last three or four years has this point hit "close to home" with question of British-based U.S. missiles, she said.

A majority of Britons oppose them because the missiles are designed to fight — not deter — nuclear war, Grinyer said. The United States and the Soviet Union both desire to negotiate from a position of strength, she added.

The nuclear freeze campaign in the United States is "a very important start," she said, because a freeze could be followed by bilateral negotiations to reduce and, finally, terminate nuclear weapons.

"We have to learn to trust the Russians," she said, adding that there is a question on whether the West is any more trustworthy than the Soviets.

"Oppression is something you can fight... but there is no way you can fight against the aftermath of a nuclear war," Grinyer said about a possible eventual Soviet domination of Europe. The options are non-violence or non-existence, she said.

European peace leaders are attempting to influence Soviet policy as well, Grinyer and Chiavacci said. For example, 18 pacifists visited the U.S.S.R. in January to participate in interviews at the Kremlin and with future pastors.

It's had to be said over and over that the European peace movement is not

anti-American and pro-Soviet, Grinyer said.

Chiavacci — priest, social ethics professor, and president of the Italian Society for Catholic Moral Theology — outlined four "truths" which, he said, form the rationale behind the European peace movement:

- "We reject flatly any kind of nuclear war," he said, adding that self-defense is not an unlimited right.
- The arms race is "a machine gone mad," and is unjust, stealing from the poor of the world.



Photo by Erich Boekelheide

Rev. Enrico Chiaracci

• Europeans, unlike many Americans, view the world as one family rather than a collection of sovereign states, he said. The "They're Russians" or "They're Chinese" mindset is pointless because people of all nationalities are fellow human beings.

• The East/West problem is connected with "North/South gap." Nuclear disarmament between East and West could leave the southern hemisphere, where many die of starvation every day, no better off, he added. This point is largely ignored in the U.S. peace movement.

The "U.S.-Europe Tour 1982" is sponsored nationally by the American Friends Service Committee and by Clergy and Laity Concerned.



Photo by Bob Baker

## Too Tall Trio

This not-so-obvious trio performed in the University music school faculty's 13th annual Aprille Foole's Concert Thursday night at Beall Concert Hall. This threesome included Les Breidenthal, Dorothy Bergquist and a hidden Paul Weslund.

## County dumps Glenwood garbage facility

By Harry Esteve  
Of the Emerald

University and Lane County officials are happy with the recent decision to sell the county resource-recovery facility, a project that so far has cost county taxpayers more than \$2 million and hasn't worked since it was scheduled to open in 1977.

The Glenwood facility, which is supposed to shred garbage and separate it into recyclable metals and burnable fuel, has been under consideration by the University as a source for alternative fuel to produce electricity. Prospects for eventually buying "refuse derived fuel" from the facility "are enhanced by opening it up to private industry," says Ray Hawk, University vice president for administration and finance.

Hawk says he hopes a private firm can get the plant into working condition and

then sell the garbage-based fuel to the University — something Lane County has been unable to accomplish. The University would use the fuel to bolster the dwindling supply of wood waste products, or "hog fuel" now used to fire generators in the physical plant.

The University has the capacity to burn all the refuse-derived fuel the Glenwood plant could produce, according to Hawk. The alternative fuel could replace as much as 50 percent of the hog fuel it needs to heat and light the campus, he says.

"Our initial concern was that the county would raze the plant," Hawk says.

That concern came from statements made by Lane County Commissioner Jerry Rust, who introduced the motion to terminate Lane County's involvement with the resource-recovery plant. Rust shares his views with several Lane County environmentalists who would like

to see the facility dismantled entirely.

In the only test burn of fuel generated by the facility, which took place at the University Physical Plant last year, air pollution was measured to be higher than legally allowed.

At least three firms have already expressed an interest in the plant, says County Commissioner Vance Freeman. Freeman named Ratheon, Teledyne and Amco as potential buyers.

Whoever buys the facility would contract the county for a steady supply of garbage to feed it, Freeman says. The county could eventually break even on its initial investment, he says.

Hawk says he is confident that whoever buys the facility would eventually sell the refuse-derived fuel to the University at a price comparable to that of hog fuel.

"We really at this time are their only customers," he says.



Photo by David Corey

The County plans to sell the Glenwood garbage facility — and three companies have expressed interest.