

# Why U.S.S.R. rejected "interim option"

This is "Jobs with Peace Week" in Oregon and across the country, with events scheduled to inform citizens and lobby Congress on the need for a nuclear freeze.

In the meantime, the Reagan Administration's standoff with the Soviet Union over nuclear arms reduction continues, with the USSR refusing Reagan's more recent proposal.

## NATO MISSILES

In 1979, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, pressured by the United States, decided to deploy 572 medium range U.S. missiles in five nations of Western Europe starting in 1983: Great Britain, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), the Netherlands, and Belgium. These would include the Cruise and Pershing missiles.

This plan was accompanied by a program to deploy MX intercontinental missiles in the Southwestern U.S. This plan has been slowed by refusal of Congress to fund it and several European nations are having second thoughts regarding the NATO plan.

## Zero option

Reagan's "Zero Option" calls for doing away with all medium-range missiles in the USSR—those targeted at Europe and at Asia—in return for nondeployment of 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. This would leave the current NATO nuclear missile arsenal intact. Currently, NATO has one and one-half times the number maintained by the U.S.S.R.

## Interim option

Reagan's latest proposal was for the U.S. to reduce the number of missiles it plans to deploy in NATO countries in exchange for the U.S.S.R. reducing the number of its existing missiles.

## Soviet proposal

The U.S.S.R.'s latest proposal is a 25 percent reduction of Soviet and U.S. strategic (intercontinental) weapons and for the U.S.S.R. and NATO to reduce their medium-range weapons to less than one-third of their present levels.

## U.S.S.R.'s reply

On April 2nd First Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Gromyko rejected the "interim proposal" for these reasons:

1) It does not take into account the British and French medium-range nuclear systems, including 162 missiles.

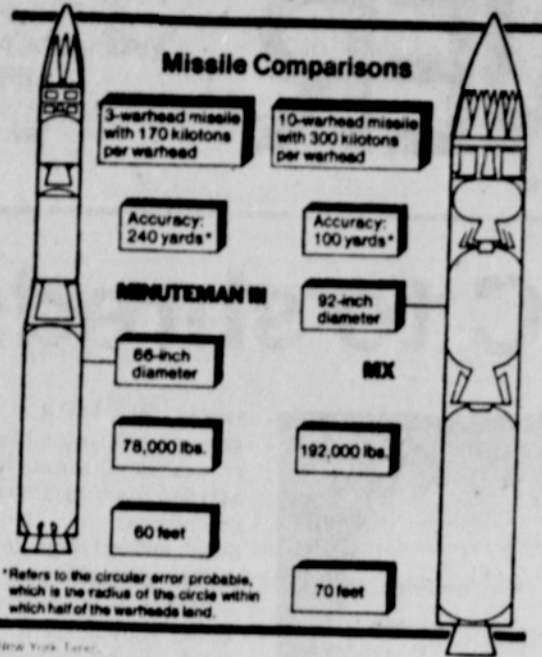
2) It does not include the hundreds of U.S. missiles on airplanes based in Western Europe and on aircraft carriers. At least six U.S. aircraft carriers, each with about 40 planes, are stationed in European waters and U.S. bombers are stationed in Europe.

3) The Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia would be liquidated although they do not have any relation to Europe. A circle of U.S. bases surrounds the U.S.S.R.: Japan and the waters around South Korea; the Indian Ocean, especially Diego Garcia bases; the Persian Gulf, all have nuclear weapons directed at the U.S.S.R.

## Soviet missiles

The U.S.S.R.'s medium-range missiles, directed at Europe and Asia, cannot reach the United States. The U.S. weapons now in Europe and planned for deployment in Europe can reach Soviet territory.

Further, it would take six or seven times as long for an inter-continental missile from the U.S.S.R. to reach the United States, as it would for U.S. missiles based in Western Europe to reach the U.S.S.R.



# Task force opposes Civil Defense

The Task Force on Nuclear Civil Preparedness Planning has recommended that the City of Portland not participate in President Reagan's proposed civil defense planning for nuclear war. The 11-member Task Force was appointed by the City Council.

Dr. Charles P. Shade, Chairman, said the Task Force members opposed participation. Some opposed any preparation for nuclear war on a moral and ethical basis and others felt the mass evacuation proposal was impractical.

The Reagan proposal—now before Congress—would provide \$4.2 billion in matching funds for local governments participating in the program. The scenario depicts a nuclear attack with five days warning. Housing, food, medical care and

protection from nuclear radiation would be required at the relocation centers for the 1.2 million people who would have to be relocated from the Portland area.

A nuclear attack would have the estimated effect, in Oregon: 135,000 casualties; destruction of buildings within eight miles of ground zero; people in the open would suffer significant burn injuries for about nine miles; in high intensity areas, shelters would be largely ineffective; people would have to remain in shelters for at least two weeks; destruction of infrastructures that provide food and services is almost certain; it is unlikely production and transportation services could recover fast enough to avoid starvation and hardship; the medical system could not handle the casualties; devastat-

ing psychological affects would result in a high incidence of aberrational behavior.

The Task Force's rejection of the mass relocation proposal will have no effect on the City's current planning for natural disasters and accidents.

Commissioner Mike Lindgerg called Reagan's plan a "ludicrous" one that would not work in a crisis situation. Commissioner Strachan said the money should be spent on producing peace and jobs.

A minority report was filed by Richard Nokes, former publisher of *The Oregonian*, and Joe Andrus, director of the City's Office of Emergency Management, who recommended that the City plan for all emergencies and not exclude planning for a nuclear war.

# Churches fight for land

by Linda Thompson

For many blacks who were born in the South in the late 1800s and until the middle 1890s, education was received in the local church. Although black people's education has advanced beyond that stage, the church still plays a major role in education of many blacks. Many colleges were founded for blacks because they were not allowed admission to the white colleges. Although this too has changed to some extent, the black colleges still play a major role in education of black youth both intellectually and spiritually.

The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church has been involved in this process since the very beginning and has been responsible for finding and financing many colleges.

In 1905 Bishop Elias Cottrell founded the Mississippi Industrial

College at Holly Spring, Mississippi. The objective of the college was/is to establish an institution of learning for the literary and industrial training of the Negro young men and women in Christian ideals, to furnish a practical education and to make of them better citizens.

The college is situated on a 110-acre tract of land and was purchased, in cash, for \$5,300.

Since that time, thousands of blacks have been educated there, who otherwise would not have had an opportunity for a college education.

The college doors are now closed and M.I.C. faces the possibility of losing the school and the land because of financial reasons. Mississippi Industrial College needs the help of the entire National Conference of the Methodist Church and black community to "Save the

Land."

Throughout the U.S. the Christian Methodist Churches are banding together to "Save the Land." For to lose this college is to lose a part of black culture.

Allen Temple is responding to this plea by sponsoring a "Save The Land Rally" Saturday, April 16, 1983 at 4 p.m. The church is located at 4236 N.E. 8th. Many local leaders, including Herb Cawthorne, Harold Williams, Gladys McCoy, Ernest Hertzog, Rev. John Jackson and Mrs. Flora Parrish will be the speakers.

The Save The Land Committee along with the pastor Rev. Elonza J. Edwards invites the entire Portland Community out to help save the college and by saving the college preserve a part of our cultural heritage. Remember, "A mind is a terrible thing to waste."

# Indian fishing fight continues

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

buyers and who asked SoHappy to sell them fish and to entice his friends to sell.

Another issue is U.S. District Court Judge Jack Tanner, who is trying the case.

## The Judge

All requests by defendants' attorneys for delay of the trial were denied. Public Defender Tom Hillier, attorney for SoHappy, said, "In more than ten years of trial experience I've never been involved in a more complex case, or one more difficult from the standpoint of its complexities." He asked for more time to learn federal treaty law, fishing rights, and what is happening on the Columbia. Another attorney complained that the wiretaps and body recordings alone produced 3,000 pages of transcripts and 64 hours of tapes. One attorney said he would need 300 hours just to review the evidence. Tanner denied these motions for delay even when the government attorney indicated his willingness for a 60-90 day delay.

"I don't see what the problem is here," Tanner said. "It's very simple. Either these people were fish-

ing, or they were not. It's as simple as that."

When Attorney William Thayer, court appointed, like several other court appointed attorneys, attempted to withdraw from the case because he could not prepare for it adequately, Tanner cited him and his employer Darrell Lee for criminal contempt for "obstructing justice." When Tanner refused to remove Thayer, Lee asked that he be appointed in Thayer's place so he could challenge to a higher court. Tanner obliged, then sent Lee to jail for 24 hours.

Jack Swartz, Portland attorney, also was charged with contempt. Swartz was charged with telling Indian defendants that he believed they had a right to some level of competence in their defense. Swartz now faces new charges that he criticized the prosecution of the Indians as anti-Indian and racially biased. Tanner denied Swartz's request for a jury trial on the charges.

The ACLU, the National Lawyers Guild, the National Association of Defense Lawyers, and the Criminal Law Section of the King County Bar Association asked to argue in defense of Swartz. They charged

that the contempt action is "a serious threat to the First Amendment," and "overreaching by the government." Swartz faces a \$1,000 fine or 6 months in jail.

Finally, Tanner agreed to move the trials to Los Angeles, because a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Tacoma. Tanner is trying the cases in Los Angeles himself.

## Impeachment advocated

Indian activist Hank Adams of Olympia, representing the Survival of American Indians Association, is calling for the impeachment of Judge Tanner based on perjury and other alleged misconduct to protect his former client, Robert Satiacum. The charges stem from Tanner's alleged misconduct in a recent case against Jacqueline Stiltner, a Puyallup Indian, and in Satiacum's racketeering trial last year. "In both proceedings Judge Tanner, in perjury and by other means, resorted to deliberate concealment, misconstructions, and denials of facts, for the discernible and underlying purpose of shielding his former client, Robert Satiacum, from criminal liability for charged racketeering offenses."

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