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Reagan: \$270 million for Central American war



All of the people of Nicaragua will "defend our territory of our ancestors, the dignity of the nation, and the undeniable right to be masters of the destiny of our fatherland."

—Rene Nunez, FSLN

Wednesday evening President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for \$250 million in military aid for El Salvador and Honduras and \$20 million to support Honduran troops raiding into Nicaragua.

On April 8th the government of Nicaragua again declared its desire to open bilateral discussions with the U.S. and with Honduras to find a peaceful solution. Talks have one irrevocable requisite: "the unconditional removal of genocidal forces introduced into Nicaragua by the United States and the cessation of border attacks from Honduran territory, attacks that are aided by the Honduran army," according to Nicaragua's government.

Nicaragua formally took its case to the United Nations on April 4th with a communication warning that large-scale military action with Honduras can result from the increasing incursion inside Nicaraguan territory by Honduran-based counter-revolutionaries.

The government of Nicaragua expressed concern that the United States is directing, financing and aiding the operations in violation of international and U.S. law.

They reiterated their desire for bilateral dialogue with the U.S. and with Honduras and contacted Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colom-

bia, asking their assistance to begin such dialogue. They also notified the U.N. that they are willing to accept a Security Council mandate to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar so he can work with those four nations to initiate the dialogue.

Following five days of U.N. Security Council debate in early April, 50 of the 55 members reaffirmed that the dispute should be settled through diplomacy. Vice-Minister of the Exterior Victor Hugo Tinoco had requested an emergency session to analyze the military escalation and to inform the world community about the infiltration of U.S.-financed "contras." "The U.S. intended to present the aggression we suffer as if it were a civil war, an insurrection against a despotic regime," Tinoco said later, "but it failed."

Mercenary forces that have invaded Nicaragua, the Sandanista government said, do so with the full support of the Honduran army which is "under the orders of the CIA." Although the war the US is waging against Nicaragua is undeclared "it is no less bloody and destructive" and the US is "making broad use of military, political, ideological and economic resources."

President Reagan, speaking to a joint session of Congress Wednesday evening, asked for \$270 million in military aid to continue the war in El Salvador, bolster Honduras' military capacity and aid Honduran troops invading Nicaragua.

Reagan announced that the government of El Salvador is "delivering on its promises of democratic reforms and new elections" and denounced the guerrillas "portrayed as freedom fighters."

Nicaragua, he said, is a self-imposed new dictatorship that is helping Cuba and the Soviet Union to destabilize "our hemisphere."

His statement, "It is hypocrisy to say we seek their overthrow while they seek to bring down the elected government of El Salvador," brought an extended standing ovation.

Reagan announced that he will support negotiations in the area and will endorse any agreement nations that will remove all foreign troops from the area, will endorse renunciation of insurgency against neighbors, and will endorse non-importation of offensive weapons.

"The safety of our homeland is in jeopardy," he said.

The tone of the address was strident with the threat of invasion

thinly veiled. He pledged not to send U.S. troops to Central America because they are not needed.

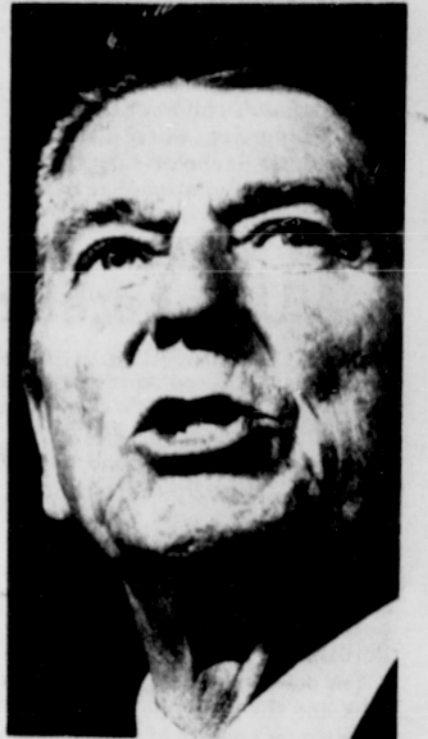
If Reagan receives the additional funds he seeks from Congress, it will bring to \$1 billion the money he has spent on the El Salvador war since his election.

Senator Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) responded for the Democratic Party. Where will the hostility the President is dragging the nation into lead, he asked, but to greater violence, bloodshed and hostility and eventually to a regional conflict.

Reagan misunderstands the reasons for the conflict, he said.

Dodd called for: 1) an immediate cessation of hostilities—"It is time for the killing to stop"; 2) a negotiated political settlement (the guerrillas of El Salvador have called for talks, as have the Pope and U.S. allies in the region); 3) negotiations with Nicaragua (Nicaragua has offered to negotiate and in supporting followers of the former dictator in a "not so secret war," the U.S. is "backing sure losers.")

Dodd called on the U.S. to restore its role as a source of hope. Let us "make a peaceful revolution and move with the tide of history, not against it."



PRESIDENT R. REAGAN

"We can no longer ignore a fire that is burning in our front yard."

—Ronald Reagan

Officials explain fair housing options

by Charles Goodmacher

As one of the highly touted achievements of the Great Society, Congress passed a law 15 years ago known as Title VIII — The Fair Housing Act of 1968. Title VIII declared, "It is the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the United States." Yet the overwhelming message repeated last Friday at the First Annual Oregon Fair Housing Conference was that rather than being a fact of life, fair housing remains a goal in the United States.

The Fair Housing Conference brought together nearly 200 concerned people to discuss the depth of the problem; to learn about government agencies empowered to respond to complaints; and to broaden the base of discussion among various sectors of society.

Participants in the conference ranged from government and industry representatives, civil rights and low-income advocates to individual citizens. Among the list of speakers were: Administrative Law Judge Hamilton; Richard Brinck, Portland area director of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); Max Chap-

man, Oregon Association of Realtors; Lou Savage, Legal Aid Services; Scott Jones, Metropolitan Human Relations Commission; and Johnnie Bell, Director of the Oregon Civil Rights Division (CRD).

Bringing together a diversity of interests was itself one of the major goals of the conference. Douglas Felderman, Portland Community Housing Resource Board (CHRB) program director, said the conference goals were to foster greater understanding of and participation in voluntary affirmative action in housing.

The several workshops included one explaining fair housing law enforcement by representatives of responsible government agencies. Wylie Thompson, Regional Director of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity for HUD noted that "it really doesn't make a difference" whether a complaint is brought first to HUD or Oregon CRD. If a complaint is brought to Oregon CRD, they will investigate the matter. HUD is likely to refer complaints to Oregon CRD but may investigate those matters "which have systemic potential" said Thompson. Thompson noted that there "is an increase now" in systemic discrimination yet did not

have any figures available. Lou Osborne, of the HUD Portland office spoke briefly of a case of redlining by a financial leader in Portland.

Salem CHRB noted that while more people are making initial contacts with the agency many do not make a formal complaint for fear of retaliation by a landlord. Charles Leech of Oregon CRD responded that, unfortunately, "there's nothing we can do until the act has occurred."

About 40 people in a workshop on Community Advocacy in Fair Housing heard Scott Jones note that "in confronting the system they (advocates) realize that they have to work together." The housing issue, according to Jones, "needs to be politically elevated — it needs to be recognized that housing is a basic right." There is great need for "a serious change of consciousness" among both professionals and the general public, noted Jones who applauded the granting of credits to real estate professionals for conference participation as a very positive step forward. Jones also noted that the real estate industry itself often gets pressured by neighborhood associations to practice discrimination. (Please turn to page 4 column 3)

Jesse Jackson speaks in Portland

The Reverend Jesse Jackson will deliver the keynote address at the closing session of the 1983 Seventeenth Annual National Migrant Education Conference in Portland, Oregon, May 3-6. The theme of this year's conference, which is co-hosted by Oregon and Idaho to be held at the Portland Hilton, is, "Migrant Education: A Rainbow of Excellence for Children."

Mike Gomez, recipient of the 1979 Golden Eagle Award for Most Promising Young Actor, and co-

star with Jack Nicholson in "The Border" and with Ed Olmos in "Zoot Suit," will deliver the opening address on the evening of May 3. Dr. Lawrence Davenport, Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, will speak on the morning of May 4. Dr. Leonard Olguin, Associate Professor in the Department of Teacher Education, California State University, Long Beach, will address the participants on Thursday morning, May 5. A

special address will be delivered by Sharon Schonhaut, Special Assistant to Secretary of Education Terrell Bell, previous to Jackson's address on the morning of May 6. Public seating will begin at 9:45 a.m. on May 6.

The Migrant Education Program is a national one, a component of the Chapter I, ECIA Program, first funded by Congress as Title I in 1965. The Migrant Education Program was a 1967 amendment to the (Please turn to page 9 column 7)

South Africa role in Mozambique bared

Charges by Mozambique's President Samora Machel, that South African troops have crossed his nation's borders and that South Africa is supporting an armed rebellion by the National Resistance Movement (MNR) have received added credibility with the death of a top MNR commander in South Africa.

Orlando Cristina was found dead in Pretoria, the victim of a shooting. He was secretary-general of the MNR. What his mission in South Africa was is not known.

The MNR has been active since Mozambique achieved independence from Portugal in 1975,

spreading violence to at least a third of the nation's territory. The MNR is reported to receive the bulk of its support from South Africa.

Mozambique, which has close ties to the socialist world, supports the African National Congress (ANC), the main resistance movement to white rule in South Africa.

Because it provides a seaport for landlocked nations such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique is a vital contributor to those nations' economic independence. MNR attacks have included the transportation system including a successful attack on oil

storage tanks at Beira, which seriously disrupted fuel deliveries to Zimbabwe.

Machel told the recent 7th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Nations that most of the western press has remained silent about Pretoria's crimes and acts of aggression. South Africa is carrying out an undeclared war against Mozambique, for which it recruits mercenaries who are presented as "internal opposition" in order to conceal the killings, sabotage, and other attacks on a sovereign state, he said.



Daughtry: Critical times ahead

We're fired up and we won't take no more!
Yell it until Portland Bottling Company can hear us.
We're fired up, won't take no more!
Let's say it until Portland Police can hear us.
We're fired up, won't take no more!
Say it until Portland's political structure can hear us.
We're fired up, won't take no more!
Let's say it until Ronald Reagan can hear it.
We're fired up, won't take no more!
Let's say it until every KKK can hear us.
We're fired up, won't take no more!

Grassroot News, N.W. — So started the address of the National Black United Front's founder and chair-

person, Rev. Herbert Daughtry. Daughtry is laying the foundation for the national convention to be held in Portland in July. "As we move on into the years and as we see an intensification of reactionary and racist forces the idea of a NBUF type of organization that is mass based will grow and become more effective."

In his address, Daughtry reviewed the pitiful status of black children. "A black child in America has a one in two chance of being born in poverty. He is twice as likely as a white baby to die during the first year of life. If a black child survives his first year, the odds are against him growing up healthy, wealthy or wise. Black children are more likely to be sick and without regular health

care. They are three times more likely to be unemployed. We could go on and on, but you know the record of a nation with boastful affluence."

The Black United Front's Third Annual March Against Racist Violence will be held on Saturday, April 30th. The march begins at Alberta Park, 19th and N.E. Killingsworth at noon and proceeds to King Park, N.E. 7th and Wiggan, where a rally will be held at 2:30 p.m.

Daughtry stated there are three factors which make these racist manifestations critical. "One, we have a movie star for a president. And we should have known that a movie star would become president (Please turn to page 5 column 1)