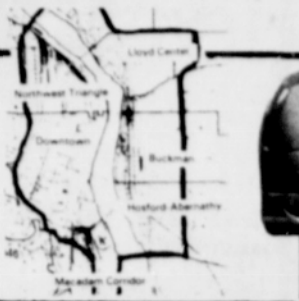


What's News?

Project Censored, at Sonoma State University, names the ten "Best Censored" stories of last year. These stories are among the top ten for 1983: 1) Israeli Arms Sales to Central America; 2) USSR Nuclear Freeze Proposal; 3) U.S. Agricultural Disaster; 4) Nuclear Navy Accidents; 5) KAL 007: Victim of Spy War?; and 6) DNA & Biological Warfare.

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TYKE'S DELIGHT: Youngster watches from backstage as Taj Mahal performs for World Music Festival audience at Catlin Gabel School on Sunday.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Young urges global cooperation

by Nathaniel Scott

Enroute home from the Democratic National Convention, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., Andrew J. Young, at the invitation of the World Affairs Council of Oregon, spoke in Portland last Saturday night on the critical topic: "A Critique of U.S. Foreign Policy."

Mayor Young, former Congressman from Georgia, former Ambassador to the United Nations, former "deputy to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," and an ordained minister, spoke for approximately 90 minutes.

His speech touched on economics, both at home and abroad.

"We have a series of economic accidents," Mayor Young said. "The next president will have to put the world in order economically." He added, the next president will inherit "a federal debt of \$200 billion." In addition, he said, "The kinds of problems that might accrue are the kinds I don't hear either party addressing."

The "economic crisis" of the world, he said, can best be solved

through "a global infrastructure" nations and governments and private industry contributing to the betterment of mankind.

An example of how governments can work for the betterment of mankind, Mayor Young said, "Is the pipeline the Europeans are developing with the Russians: it creates jobs for people in Europe."

Furthermore, he said, "A similar kind of pipeline could go through the Sahara Desert or through Panama. It's technically possible," he added.

Mayor Young said his vision of the "infrastructure" entails a banking system that will allow bonds to be sold and resources "put into a global infrastructure that would feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

He added, by way of emphasis, that "It's cheaper to build an airport...than to support an invasion."

In answer to a question about not seeking the presidency, he said, "I didn't think I could get elected president...and I also thought it was important that the Democrats come together to defeat (President) Ronald Reagan."

And such thinking, at least in part, caused him to be "in a very embarrassing position at the convention," he said. "The real problem (when he was booed at the convention) was a (kind of) tension

between confrontation politics and coalition politics. Coalition politics is much more needed at this time," he added, as he addressed Black America's "difficult problem... (of) being right morally."

He said, "Blacks, the same as



ANDREW YOUNG
(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

everybody else in America, should not be locked into single mindedness."

Mayor Young also told a story about how he, along with the late Dr. King, were booed by Blacks during the sixties because they were trying to "negotiate" their way into the Alabama Democratic Party. There is a message there, one young lady I spoke with after his speech said. He seems to be talking about

"political savvy" and keeping alive the memory of those who fought for the Civil Rights we as Black people enjoy. "Mayor Young was there," she added, "'locked into single mindedness' with Dr. King."

Mayor Young's speech and question and answer session touched upon many issues that are of paramount concern.

For instance, he said, "Apartheid's days (in South Africa) are numbered; the quality of leadership (in South Africa) assures me of that."

Poland, he said, "Is one of the countries that's going to develop a crack in the 'Iron Curtain.'" He added that, "Whenever you get your basic needs met, (food, clothing and shelter), the human soul cries out for freedom."

"You can wipe out 27 of the diseases that plague Africa if you provide fresh water," he said. "It can be done at the cost of the military aid we have provided South Africa with in recent years."

"If someone had said (some 30 years ago) I would go to Congress, help get a South 'Georgia cracker' elected president, be appointed Ambassador to the U.N. by him, and become Mayor of Atlanta, I would have recommended them to the insane asylum," Mayor Young said. "Peace is possible, prosperity is possible... (and) only thing we seem to be short of today is a vision that we can accomplish."

Central America:

Lindberg, AuCoin denounce bloodshed

Two local liberal politicians made strong statements in opposition to Reagan administration policies in Central America last week.

City Commissioner Mike Lindberg voiced, "strong opposition to U.S. military activity in El Salvador and Nicaragua" Thursday at a picnic sponsored by the Portland Central America Solidarity Committee in honor of the fifth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

"I feel very strongly that we ought to let the government of Nicaragua solve their own problems," he said.

Lindberg said he plans to visit Nicaragua in early August to try and establish a sister city relationship between Portland and a community there.

He said he will travel with mayors and city council members from other U.S. cities. Accompanying him from Portland will be Sherry Sylvester, a member of Commissioner Jordan's staff who acts as liaison between city hall and Portland's neighborhood associations. She will study neighborhood groups

in Nicaragua.

On Saturday, Congressman Les AuCoin made one of the strongest statements to date by a local politician against Reagan's Central American policies.

Speaking to an audience of 150 at the Northwest Service Center, AuCoin said that Reagan "totally misreads history" when he blames the revolutions in Central America on Marxism, Fidel Castro and "KGB agents crawling around in the bushes in all these third world countries."

"Neo-fascist dictators...who say, 'I'm anti-communist,' and then stick out their hands to uncle sugar" are responsible for "the most pernicious, inhuman brutality seen on the face of this earth since Adolph Hitler himself," said AuCoin.

"They did more to create the conditions of revolution than Fidel Castro ever did."

"Hitler was anti-communist and we didn't shell out foreign aid to him in Europe in the 30's...I don't think we ought to be shelling out money to his imitators in Central

America or anywhere else in the world."

AuCoin said U.S. military installations in Honduras are designed to be permanent "direct military launching pads" for U.S. and U.S.-supported military adventures in adjoining countries. If Reagan is reelected, AuCoin predicted, he will come right back to Congress demanding more billions in aid to Honduras.

"I think that the policies that we are following are policies...that are designed to position us, as a country, to take direct military action in El Salvador and that region unless we stop those policies."

In Central America, said AuCoin, "There is real poverty, real hunger, real disease and real ignorance." Revolutions are happening there, he said, because, "There's a limit to how much repression and denial of freedom and liberty and human rights human beings will withstand before they finally say, 'Enough is enough, we are going to pick up the tools we need to change the order.'"

Macy's strike gains support

by Catherine Siegner

Members of Oregon's delegation to the Democratic National Convention took time out from hectic politicking at the Moscone Center last week to walk the picket line with striking employees of Macy's San Francisco department stores.

Two thousand Macy's workers went on strike, July 8th, after their contract expired in early June. Ferdinand White, from Local 1100 of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, and a 23-year Macy's employee, said at issue are major cutbacks in wages and benefits.

"For medical, they want us to pay \$50 and up. They want us to work on Sundays and holidays with no choice. They want to take the

double time away which they offered to us for holidays, and for the young people starting into the store, they want them to work straight time for the holidays."

White said Macy's in San Francisco made more than \$200 million last year, bought the Liberty House chain this year, and will open two new stores in Marin County (across the bay from San Francisco) in 1985.

"We are not looking for any wage increase. If we get it, it's fine, but we want our benefits kept the same way with no takebacks at all." He said the takebacks, if successful, could cost some workers up to \$3,500 per year.

White said negotiations had occurred only since the strike was called, and that since pickets ap-

peared, Macy's profits have been affected adversely.

"A couple of departments have lost about \$22,000 last week...it has hurt them in a lot of departments. My own department is losing about \$2,000 a day on the wine and liquor."

The Macy's strikers found sympathy from many Democratic convention-goers, White said. "The Democrats have been wonderful. I would say 99% of the Democratic convention didn't shop at Macy's."

"The New York caucus was on our picket line; Oregon was on our picket line; I think we had about 15 or 10. The Texas caucus came on our picket line too."

As White and his fellow strikers marched last week with picket signs (Please turn to page 9, column 5)

Unwritten laws of nature bind Indians and salmon together



Last in a series
by Robert Lothian

Salmon fishing on the Columbia River provides Indians an average per-capita income of \$2,000 a year, "way below poverty level," according to Yakima Indian David Sohappi.

Sohappi and 74 other Indians remain out on appeal on charges of selling salmon caught illegally. They face up to ten years in jail. In April, Sohappi and his family, of Cook's Landing, Washington, and other families living at traditional fishing sites along the Columbia, were served with eviction notices by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So far, they have refused to move, and their feelings that the government is out to destroy their way of life remain.

"More and more Indians would start fishing, and less would be on welfare like they are now," he said, if the rules restricting Indian fishing were lifted and more rules put on the white fishermen. "That's all (the Indians) want," he said, "is a chance to get back some of their living."

Sohappi, his immediate family of 19 and many additional relatives depend on what he takes as a fisherman during the short season. The Indians share their catch, their boats, equipment and fishing sites. "So many people depend on one boat," he said.

They trade for roots, venison and vegetables and engage in "interstate commerce," trading salmon to Indians from Oregon as their ancestors did. The Indian salmon fishermen are "still living the way we did before the white man came, living the natural way of life," said Sohappi. Their life is much better than if they lived on the reservation, he said, where unemployment, health problems and early death await.

"I've lived here 20 years," he said. "I've never been on welfare, Social Security or unemployment. I won't take anything from the government."

Sohappi is a religious elder of the seven-drum religion. Groups of 30-40 local Indians gather at his home at Cook's Landing for ceremonies.

"We've been holding feasts here for I don't know how long," he said. "This religion of ours has been dying out but it's coming back again."

The salmon is central to Indian religious life. "Wherever we go, we take fish along," to funerals, feasts and memorial services, he said.

The Indians and the salmon depend on each other, said Sohappi. The Indians must be able to fish

for the salmon, and use it religiously or they will both die out. "As long as we are catching that fish, it will return to us 1000 times," he said. The white man doesn't know how to use the salmon, and has no spiritual feeling for it, he said, and that's why the white man is destroying the salmon with dams, commercial and sports fishing.

He spoke of the unwritten laws of nature which the Indian learns to respect, religiously—weather, for instance. Where the Indian and the salmon are living in harmony and thriving, he said, the weather gets better. "The weather would do anything to protect us," he said, "until we get our rights." Sohappi believes that the floods, tornadoes and blizzards plaguing parts of the

country is nature's revenge on the white man.

"You keep denying the Indians their fishing rights, you are going to be spending billions on weather-related things," he said. "The white race is going to annihilate the world...it won't be long now. It's going to keep going until they stop."

Sohappi says that according to Indian religion, as the destruction of the world becomes imminent, the Indians will be transported to a place where they will learn to survive in a world destroyed by the white man. Then they will come back and nature will be in harmony once again. "We've been here since time began," said Sohappi, "and we'll be here after the rest of the race is wiped out."