

Cawthorne calls for debates

Herb Cawthorne, candidate for city council, urged his opponent, Dick Bogle, today to participate in a series of structured debates to assist voters in making an informed decision in the run-off election.

Cawthorne proposed that the de-

bates focus on the issues of leadership, neighborhoods, economic development and youth.

"Random debates and scattered joint appearances alone cannot serve the public good," said Cawthorne.



Smart athletes

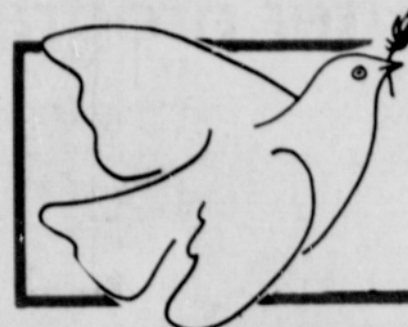
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Big spenders

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Mr. Fredrick Schmitt, President, 1988
University of Oregon Library
Eugene, Oregon 97403



Real Russians

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Two Sections

Former agent sees invasion

by Robert Lothian

The U.S. is looking for an excuse to invade Nicaragua, and the invasion could come before Thanksgiving, according to former CIA agent John Stockwell.

Stockwell spoke on "Covert Wars of the CIA" at the University of Portland last week. A CIA agent in Vietnam and chief of the Angola Task Force during the CIA covert war there in the mid-70s, Stockwell at one time sat on the National Security Council. His book, *In Search of Enemies*, was censored by the CIA over his objections after he quit the agency in protest of policies which he says include lying, murder and subversion of legitimate governments.

"The CIA's covert action in Nicaragua is very much like what we did in Angola," said Stockwell. "You can change the names and understand exactly what's been done in Nicaragua."

In Angola, the CIA supported right-wing guerrillas who attacked economic targets and assassinated leaders from bases across the border. They tried unsuccessfully to subvert the Angolan revolution

which had thrown off Portugal's colonial rule. Funds were eventually cut off by Congress.

In Nicaragua, a CIA-backed "contra" army attacks across the border from Honduras to try and destabilize the Sandinista revolution which overthrew the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. Stockwell described Somoza as "brutal and corrupt beyond comprehension." But nevertheless, he said, the Reagan administration is seeking to destabilize Nicaragua with the contras as preparation for an eventual invasion and overthrow of the Sandinistas, and reinstatement of a right-wing regime friendly to Reagan.

The destabilization has included attacks on granaries, lumber mills, clinics and local leaders, "creating the conditions where the social fabric come apart and the country can't function," said Stockwell.

Atrocities are well-documented, he said, and include "pulling an elections official out of bed, cutting his testicles off, torturing him and while his family watches, putting a grenade in his mouth and pulling the pin." Over 7,000 Nica-

raguans have died at the hands of the contras since December, 1981, according to Stockwell. "People are literally traumatized," he said.

Stockwell says the U.S. invasion apparatus is already in place, with U.S. warships off both coasts, a military infrastructure built up in Honduras and the "dress rehearsal" of the Grenada invasion. He referred to the announcement coincidental with Reagan's election of a Soviet freighter allegedly unloading MIGs at a Nicaraguan port as just the kind of pretext the U.S. needs for an invasion. He predicted the invasion could come as soon as Nov. 15, "after the hangovers" of the election and before Congressional opposition can consolidate itself.

Think tanks predict up to 20,000 lives lost in an invasion that would likely take one week to gain control of population centers, said Stockwell. But because the Sandinistas are adept at guerrilla war, he said, they would likely retreat to the jungle and conduct a protracted war which would cause many U.S. soldiers to be sent home in coffins.

An invasion of Nicaragua could

spill over into an attack on Cuba, said Stockwell, unleashing a Central American war in which an estimated 400,000 people could be killed. U.S. marines occupied Nicaragua for 28 years earlier in this century, but were eventually driven out by Augusto Sandino and his guerilla army.

The covert action in Nicaragua is nothing new, said Stockwell. Since its beginning after WWII, he said, the CIA has subverted the constitutionally elected governments of 36 countries, and conducted several hundred covert actions each year for a total of over 30,000. China, Chile, Guatemala, Iran, Congo, Angola, Indonesia and Peru are among the affected countries. "It's all illegal in terms of international law," he said.

CIA covert action in Indonesia in 1967 for example, he said, led to an anti-communist bloodbath which eliminated the Communist Party and the entire segment of the population that supported it, leaving a minimum of 800,000 dead. "And that, in simple English, is genocide," said Stockwell.

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Eric Stachon of the Citizens Utility Board campaign holds up financial report filed by the No on 3 Committee detailing massive contributions by five Oregon utilities.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Citizen victory lauded

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — The story of David and Goliath, where the small David toppled the mighty Goliath with one blow from his slingshot, is similar to the victory of utility customers over utility companies with the passage of Ballot Measure 3 — the Citizens Utility Board.

Eric Stachon, Energy and Utility Program Director for the Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, said he is proud of the campaign's victory over the boondoggle of disinformation that was spread by the utility-backed opponents of CUB.

"Although it passed by 53 to 47 percent there were enough voters who saw through the utility company lies."

The history of the Citizens Utility Board started with supporters trying to get the legislature to implement an advocacy arm for consumers. But Stachon said, "We found out the utilities dominate the legislature. By submitting it to the people the utilities found out it is a lot harder to buy voters who were tired of them walking all over us."

Thus, an initiative petition was formed creating an independent, non-profit public corporation.

In the first phase of CUB's implementation the Governor will appoint a temporary, interim Board. The Board will oversee the election of its first members. Stachon expects their first mailing, explaining CUB to consumers, to net them over 5,000 members. "The election mechanism kicks in and by spring we should have our first elected board. Only members can vote but there are provisions that establish a method for low-income people to become members without paying the five dollars membership fee."

Stachon was not surprised when two days after the election the utilities asked for a rate increase. "Now they say it is because of increasing costs because of a BPA decision, but that is only part of it. There are things we pay for in Oregon that our neighbors do not."

In 1978 Ballot Measure 9 prohibited costs from abandoned and cancelled nuclear power plants to be passed on to consumers. These costs were passed on to us through clever accounting procedures employed by the utilities. Now consumers have a chance to challenge these practices that superceded the law," he added.

Stachon hopes CUB's first task would be to monitor the break-up

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So. African women in forefront of struggle

by Lanita Duke

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — Women are the worst sufferers of apartheid and are in the front trenches in the struggle for democracy.

This was the theme echoed Nov. 10th by Portia Buites (pronounced Bates), a contemporary South African woman on a scholarship at Oregon State University. She gave the 90-person audience at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church a rare perspective: that of an Urban Black viewing her country from a woman's point of view.

Buites said African women are currently leading the fight against increases in rent, food and bus fare, but, historically, women have been the mainstay of the struggle.

In 1913 African women refused to carry passbooks. These passbooks are used by the criminal government in South Africa to register and control the coloured and Africans. In 1956 thousands of African



PORTIA BUITES
(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

women took to the streets protesting the extension of pass laws to include women. The police responded with force, killing many.

Buites said this defiance against

oppression reached its various peaks. One such peak led to the Soweto rebellion and massacre. On June 16, 1976, 20,000 students in Soweto, an African township, started a peace march to protest a government ruling that one-half of all high school subjects be taught in Afrikaans instead of English. Before the protest was over, between 700 and 1,000 students were killed by police.

Buites was a part of that protest and remembers the excitement of throwing stones. "We must bow our heads for the mothers of Soweto who did not tell their children to confess or beg for their lives. They declared that they were proud of their children and their struggle," she added.

To be an African woman in South Africa is to carry the burden of extreme poverty. Buites said a series of regulations, laws and customs confine many women to the homelands. Those women who work experi-

ence additional hardship. They are separated from the children and husbands as conditions for living and working in South Africa. Women who live in an urban township are subjected to removal if their husbands dies or divorces them.

There are some cases where families remain together illegally. A highly publicized case is that of Crossroads, a squatter community outside Capetown, where women and children illegally join their fathers and husbands in the area.

Buites said we have an international obligation to be active in the struggle to defeat the counter-offensive of imperialism led by the Reagan Administration. She called the policy of "constructive engagement" destructive.

Buites said the governmental policy in South Africa kills, but concluded her vocal essay with an upbeat thought: "The future belongs to the majority of people — both Blacks and whites."

FOCUS ON ENERGY: Saving money by saving home heat

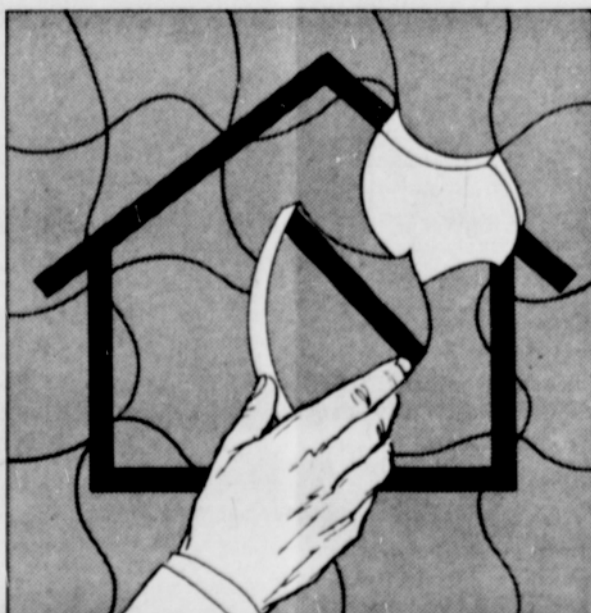
The Portland Chapter of the American Association of Blacks in Energy wants you to know that you control your cost of energy. What you know or don't know can cost you money, comfort and peace of mind.

Regardless of popular beliefs, energy conservation does not mean being cold in the winter and hot in the summer. Conservation is being warm enough in the winter and cool enough in the summer to meet your needs. When you conserve, you do not want to cut back on what is necessary, rather you want to cut the waste in your energy use. Remember energy saved is money saved.

Fortunately, the first steps in conservation are free and many are

low-cost and easy to do. The first and easiest thing to do is to wear extra clothing. Dressing in layers of clothing is the warmest because the air trapped between the layers acts as an insulator.

If you dress for winter there is no need to heat your house at a summer temperature. The single most effective way to reduce your heating energy bill is to use less heat. For every degree below 70 you lower your thermostat, you will save 3% on your energy bill. try lowering your thermostat down to 65 degrees during the day and 55 degrees at night. If you use extra bedding at night this temperature will be comfortable. Also, if you are going to leave the house unoccupied for three hours or longer, turn down the



thermostat to 55 degrees.

Many people have rooms they do not use all of the time. If you do not use the room, do not heat it. Close off unused rooms' doors and heating ducts.

In rooms you are heating, make sure that the heat registered are unobstructed by furniture and drapes. Also move the furniture away from cold windows and outside walls and move it into the warmer part of the room.

At the same time that you want to keep the heat in your home, you also want to keep the cold outside. The idea is to plug holes and gaps that allow cold air to infiltrate your home. You can stop this infiltration by caulking and weatherstripping around doors and windows. Cover

cracks and holes in windows with tape or cardboard.

To keep the warm in and the cold out you can construct and install low-cost, plastic windows. Another option is just tape plastic over the windows.

These no and low-cost energy conservation ideas are easy to do and can save you up to \$150 a year. Free information on this topic is available from the Community Energy Project and your local utilities. Also, the Community Energy Project has free weatherization workshops and distributes free materials to income-eligible participants. For more information you can call the CEP at the Eliot Energy House, 284-7868.