

Guns

cont'd from pg 1

said David Dobransky, 67, who owns Dobransky Firearms, a small gun shop in North Canton, Ohio. Since then, sales there have been cut in half, and nothing the president or Congress has done or said following the Florida shooting has improved business. Gun owners apparently have faith that Trump

elected. Demand dropped in December and January, before the Florida shooting and the debates on gun laws that followed, he said. The company doesn't expect sales to improve much over the next year. Sturm Ruger and American Outdoor Brands have both seen

“The day after the election, it's just like somebody turned a faucet off

won't impose more restrictions, gun show owners say. That's even with the confusing messages Trump has sent in the past week.

He has cast himself as a strong supporter of the National Rifle Association but on Wednesday criticized lawmakers for being too fearful of the NRA to take action. He also reaffirmed positions opposed by the NRA, such as banning gun sales to those under 21.

Then the next day, Trump met with NRA officials and tweeted they'd had a "Good (Great) meeting." The NRA's executive director, tweeting about the same meeting, said Trump and Vice President Mike Pence "don't want gun control."

At Rapid-Fire Firearms in Rapid City, South Dakota, business is "just like normal," owner Robert Akers said Thursday, contrasting business with the panic buying under President Barack Obama.

In an earnings conference call last week, American Outdoor Brands, which owns Smith & Wesson, said revenue fell by one-third over the past three months, consistent with a drop since Trump was

their stocks plunge since Trump was elected, as they have mostly reported disappointing sales in recent months. American Outdoor Brands has plunged 67 percent since the presidential election and Sturm Ruger is down 28 percent.

Potentially dampening sales further, four major retailers last week — Kroger, Dick's Sporting Goods, L.L. Bean and Walmart — announced they will no longer sell guns to anyone under 21.

In addition, outdoor retailer REI says it's halting future orders of some popular brands — including CamelBak water carriers, Giro helmets and Camp Chef stoves — whose parent company also makes ammunition and assault-style rifles.

Over the past 30 years, U.S. gun production has tripled. Nine million were produced in 2015, compared with 3 million in 1986, according to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Those figures don't reflect sales since Trump took office, bringing with him the perception he was friendlier to gun owners.

Read the rest of this story at [TheSkanner.com](#)

Portland Parks & Recreation Celebrates Refugees & Immigrants March 16

Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) presents the Portlanders Stand with Refugees and Immigrants celebration from 6 to 9 p.m. March 16 at PP&R's East Portland Community Center, 740 SE 106th Ave. All are welcome to the free, multicultural community gathering to celebrate people new to Portland — and to the United States — and to help them feel welcomed. For more information visit [www.facebook.com/events/538289163221516](#).



PHOTO COURTESY OF PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Activist

cont'd from pg 3

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement official wrote in a newly released document.

But the official, Timothy Black, also noted her "extensive involvement with anti-ICE protests and Latino advocacy programs" — something her supporters said proves she was targeted for political reasons.

"I'm being put in deportation proceedings because of my political stance, because of my media presence, because I've utilized my freedom of speech," the activist, Maru Mora-Villalpando, told reporters during a conference call last week. "This is a pattern of behavior which ICE is developing now under this administration."

Maru Mora-Villalpando, a 47-year-old Mexico City native and activist supporting immigrants who are detained at the privately run Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma, has no criminal record. She has been in the U.S. continuously since 1996 after overstaying a visa.

She first came out publicly as person in the U.S. illegally in 2014, when she expected to be arrested — and subsequently deported — for joining others in blocking a road at the detention center. She

was not arrested, however, and did not receive a notice to appear in immigration court until last December.

She remains out of custody and continues to advocate for the detainees, such as by promoting those engaging in hunger strikes to protest conditions at the facility.

Pro-immigration advocates around the country have accused ICE of retaliation by deportation, pointing to cases like that of Eliseo Jurado, the husband of an immigrant activist in Boulder, Colorado, who sought sanctuary from deportation in a church. Ravi Ragbir, a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago who leads the New Sanctuary Coalition of New York City, is facing deportation after being arrested Jan. 11 during a routine check-in with immigration officials.

Earlier this month, United Nations human rights experts called on the U.S. to protect Mora-Villalpando and other activists from deportation, saying advocates for migrants' rights must not be silenced.

ICE has repeatedly denied any political motives and called such allegations "irresponsible,

speculative and inaccurate." In an emailed statement, spokeswoman Lori Haley said Monday that "target information is based on intelligence-driven leads," which may include publicly available information.

"U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement does not target unlawfully present aliens for arrest based on advocacy positions they hold or in retaliation for critical comments they make," the statement said.

Mora-Villalpando and her lawyer tried to obtain a standard ICE form explaining the reasons she was being placed in removal proceedings, but the agency ignored her public records request, she said. Mora-Villalpando said she finally received a copy with the help of Washington Democratic Sen. Maria Cantwell.

In the form, Black, a deportation officer with ICE in Seattle, wrote that she came to the attention of his office after a monthly newspaper in Whatcom County, Washington, published an interview with her last June "wherein she stated that she is 'undocumented.'" The officer wrote that her anti-ICE activism and Latino advocacy "should also be noted."

Pioneer

cont'd from pg 1

with Coleman about researching Saules' life and the ongoing legacy of Oregon's exclusion laws. This interview has been edited for space and clarity.

The Skanner News: How did you first hear about James Saules?

Kenneth Coleman: I first encountered him not in an Oregon history class, but a methodology class. It was actually before I started studying Oregon history. The instructor gave us a section of the book "A Peculiar Paradise," which is one of the few books written about the history of Black people in Oregon. She just wanted us to look at the book with the critical eye of a historian. One of the stories in it was about James Saules, and talked about his involvement in the Cock-

stock incident, so already, I just got interested in this sort of pre-statehood Oregon that I really knew nothing about.

“I really wanted to know why Oregon was the way it was, why it was so segregated

TSN: What led you to decide to write about him?

KC: I'm from Oregon. It took me a long time to start looking into the history of where I was from, but I knew somewhere in the back of my mind that we were living in a colonized

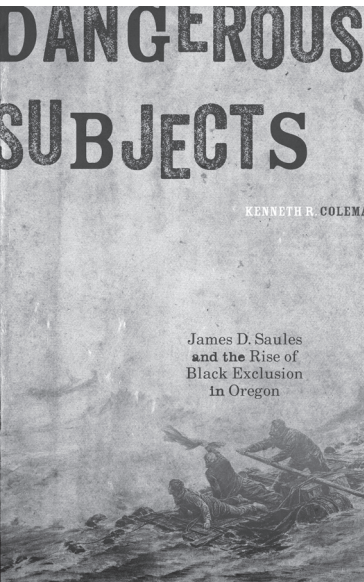
space, that we're living on indigenous land.

And not only is it a colonized space but also, growing up, I saw White supremacy up close. I came of age during the era of skinheads, police brutality, segregation — these were all things that I saw, kind of, growing up. And then, once I started studying history, I really wanted to know why Oregon was the way it was, why it was so segregated, why there was such a lack of diversity in many spaces. I really thought these two things were related: that the reason why there were so few Black people living in Oregon was actually related to Indian removal. These kind of came from the same historical period and a similar ideology.

Saules came in when I went back and looked at when the Or-

gon Trail immigrants arrived and wanted to create their own homeland, you know, an Anglo-American homeland in Oregon; they passed legislation banning the immigration of Black people. The rhetoric that they often used was they wanted to prevent Black people and Native people from collaborating, from intermingling and forming a bloc that would then destroy the sort of nascent White settlement. Saules was actually arrested for inciting Indians to violence against a White settler. Soon after that, they passed the first, the provisional government passed the first Black exclusion law — the so-called lash law in 1844. All these things started to connect in my mind.

Read more at [TheSkanner.com](#)



'Dangerous Subjects,' a 2017 book about the life of Portland pioneer James D. Saules, examines the relationship between Saules' story and the rise of Black exclusion laws in Oregon.