

# Measures

## BALLOT MEASURE NO. 9 - "Regulates Nuclear Power Plant Construction Approval"

THE PROPOSAL: That construction of additional nuclear power plants will be regulated by prohibiting further construction unless certain requirements are met. These requirements are:

1. The power company's assumption of full responsibility for any personal injury, property damage or economic loss caused by the plant.
2. The demonstrated effectiveness of all plant safety systems to the satisfaction of the state legislature (procedures outlined)
3. The safe storage or disposal of radioactive and other toxic wastes.

The legislature must approve by a 2-3 vote after hearings. The Trojan plant is not affected by this measure.

THE CHANGE: Currently the Energy Facility Siting Council has the authority to "advise and cooperate" with the Director of the Department of Energy to close a nuclear plant if it is unsafe. Measure No. 9 would move this authority to the legislature and would spell out procedures for approving construction rather than closing plants after construction.

FOR: Proponents of Measure No. 9 maintain that it is not a ban, but a regulatory measure ensuring proper safeguards in future nuclear power plant construction. If conditions of safety and waste storage are met, the legislature would approve construction. The Trojan Plant would not be affected.

Other energy alternatives should be considered and tried before we move ahead with nuclear energy.

There are very real dangers not only to workers in nuclear power plants but also to the general public if nuclear plants aren't safeguarded.

AGAINST: Opponents say that Measure No. 9 is an effective ban against future nuclear power. They point to the importance of nuclear energy as an option and the need for jobs created by nuclear power

plants. They maintain that Oregon already has a strong nuclear regulatory law that is more effective than uninformed decision-making by the legislature. They also question the constitutionality of such a measure.

A YES VOTE would mean you favor the halting of future construction of nuclear power plants unless certain safety requirements set by the legislature are met.

A NO VOTE means you feel nuclear companies should be free to build without legislative limitations.

## BALLOT MEASURE NO. 10 - "Repeals Land Use Planning Coordination Statutes"

THE PROPOSAL: That the 1969 act creating the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) be repealed. Also repealed would be statutes requiring cities, counties and other agencies to follow the legislature's goals and guidelines in conservation and land use and to coordinate plans with other state, city and county plans.

THE CHANGE: Above aspects of the 1969 laws would be repealed. However, Measure No. 10 would not repeal any land use plan already adopted by a city or county, or prevent them from adopting new plans. It would repeal the requirement that cities adopt land use plans but would not repeal counties' requirement.

The Voters' Pamphlet points out potential problems with Measure No. 10: it does not provide for the spending of grant money not already paid out by LCDC to cities and counties. It also jeopardizes the Willamette River Greenway plan which by law requires LCDC approval.

FOR: Proponents of Measure No. 10 want to see land use planning returned to local control, rather than determined by a seven-member commission.

AGAINST: Opponents of the measure point to the need for wise and cooperative planning for the use of Oregon's greatest wealth - its land. They

say that the LCDC provides the sound planning and community involvement that are needed. If the LCDC is not as responsive to local and changing needs as it could be then the law can be amended.

A YES VOTE would abolish the LCDC and repeal related statutes.

A NO VOTE would retain the LCDC and other land use laws passed in 1969.

## BALLOT MEASURE NO. 11 - "Prohibits Adding Fluorides to Water Systems"

THE PROPOSAL: To prohibit the adding of fluoride or fluorine-containing compounds to any community water supply system by any person or governmental unit.

Note: A community water supply does not include a municipal water supply system, a public water supply system or a public utility water supply. What does it include? "... a domestic water supply source or distribution system which serves more than three single residences or other users for the purpose of supplying water for household uses."

Warm Springs has a community water supply.

The League of Women Voters say that this language was a mistake and that if the measure is defeated it will be re-written and re-submitted so that it would include a broader category of water supplies.

FOR: Proponents of this measure point to the dangers of fluoridation including a cancer link. They also claim that fluoridation represents governmental interference and high water bills.

AGAINST: Opponents say that not only would citizens be denied the freedom to provide natural protection against dental disease but also that communities would lose their control on a local basis.

## Hunting mishaps

Last issue's hunting article ("The Joy of Hunting," p. 5) made reference to "tag sales" on the reservation. That was misleading, because of course tags are free and not sold to tribal members.

A typo also obscured the meaning of the statement "Greene looks forward to intensifying the reservation's wildlife management effort by the use of a plane in patrolling, . . ." It's a plane, not a plan. They already have the plan!

A YES VOTE would ban fluoridation in community water supplies.

A NO VOTE would allow fluoridation in water supplies.

## BALLOT MEASURE NO. 12 - "Repeals Intergovernmental Cooperation, Planning District Statutes"

THE PROPOSAL: To repeal laws which authorize local governments, and the state, to enter into agreements with each other or otherwise to cooperate in performances of any of their functions and activities; and to repeal a series of other statutes which provide for creation of a regional planning agency for the Clackamas-Washington-Multnomah County metropolitan area.

FOR: Proponents speak of eliminating expensive bureaucracy and returning control to local elected people.

AGAINST: Opponents of Measure No. 12 want to keep those laws in effect so that government personnel and equipment can be shared and local governments in major population centers can coordinate planning with other governments. They say this measure would mean loss of services and increased taxes.

A YES VOTE would repeal laws authorizing intergovernmental cooperation and a planning district.

A NO VOTE would retain those laws.



## Quileutes expand fish plant

Approval of a \$280,800 grant to help expand a fish plant and create jobs on the Quileute Indian Reservation in Washington was announced today by John W. Eden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of Economic Development.

The Quileute Indian Tribe applied for the grant from the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The grant will be used to help construct a two-story building at La Push. The first floor will be used for fish handling and processing and the second floor will serve as an office facility.

Quileute officials said the building will enable the tribe to extend the operation of the tribal industry to a 12-month basis and create additional jobs with increased processing. Currently, the plant operates as a seasonal receiving and shipping center for fresh caught salmon.

The Quileute Tribe is expanding its fish-processing industry in connection with the Overall Economic Development Program for the reservation. The aim of the program is to create jobs for tribal members through the development of the reservation's resources.

Other aspects of the program include construction of a community center and sewer system.

The Quileute Indian Tribe will provide \$70,200 to complete the \$351,000 total cost of the project.

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## ... a recent Indian right

irony in the fact that many Indians had volunteered for military service during World War I and had impressive records to show. Enfranchisement was long overdue.

In 1924 the Indian Citizenship Act was passed granting citizenship to all Indians who had not previously obtained it.

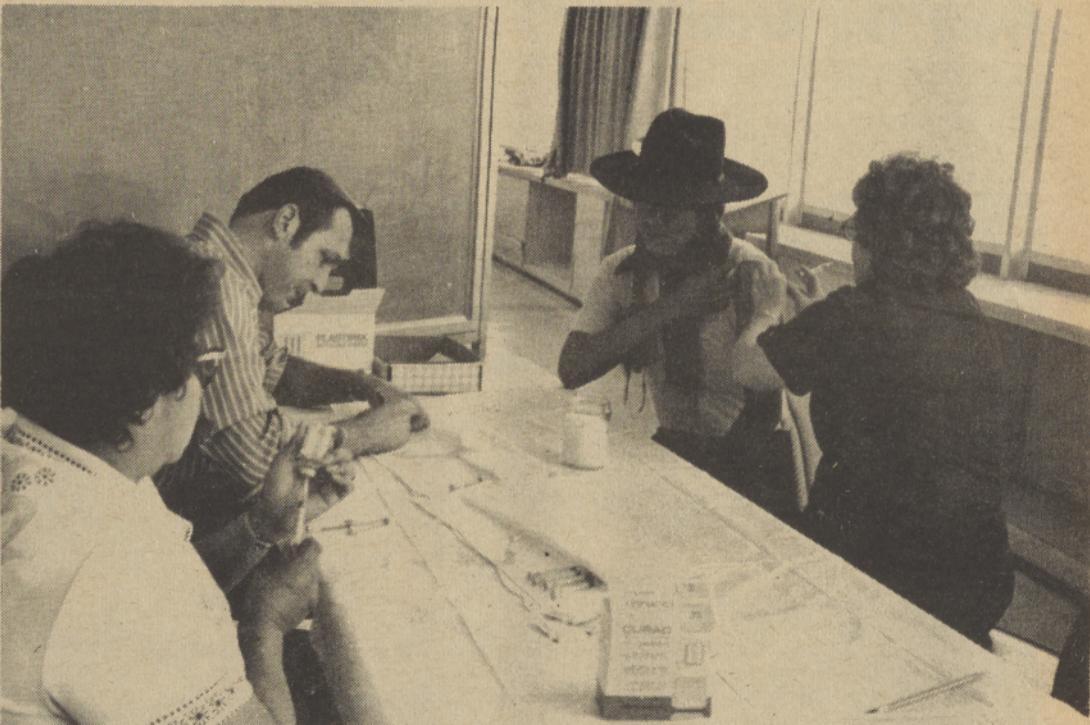
This was not the end of voting discrimination however. In 1948 the Arizona Constitution had to be amended to allow Indians to vote in that state. In 1953 Utah declared that persons living on reservations were not residents of the state and therefore could not vote; that law was repealed several

years later. Maine Indians, who do not have federal status, received the right to vote in 1954. And as late as 1962, New Mexico had to update its constitution as Arizona had done.

Hopefully civil rights legislation today will protect Indians' constitutional rights so that full citizenship can continue to be enjoyed.

Citizenship was not easy to come by. And once granted, it was an effort to hold onto the rights associated with it.

The right to vote is a precious one. It can be a voice for the Indian community.



WILSON WEWA "GETS HIS" at the recent swine flu vaccination clinic. Administering the shots was Public Health Nurse Virginia Forseth. Community Health Rep Kathleen Moses filled syringes and Health Educator Lee Loomis gave

out receipts. The IHS reports that 154 inoculations were made at the October 20 clinic and 2 or 3 a day since then. No reactions have been reported.

Photo by Cynthia Stowell