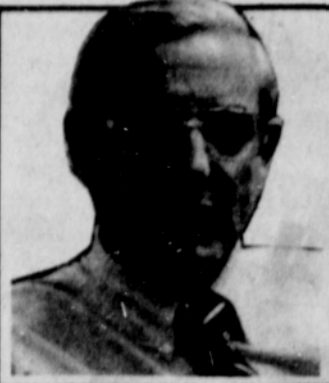


Equal Opportunity regresses



Atiyeh orders 20% cuts



Yesterday's hero, Today's goat

PORTLAND OBSERVER

USPS 959-680-855

December 10, 1981
Volume XII, Number 9
25¢ Per Copy

Middle East: The next world war???



M. BEGIN

by Catherine Siegner

Events in the Middle East have captured our collective attention for several years now as the U.S. attempts to stabilize its access to the area's oil supplies amid explosive political maneuverings.

Never a very calm region, the situation was dramatically shaken by the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a relatively staunch supporter of the U.S. and correspondingly seen more and more by other Arab countries as an enemy to Arab solidarity in disputes with Israel.

Sadat's support did not come cheap. The U.S. government spent millions in military arms and other aid to effectively buy his friendship. This did not go unnoticed by his neighbors, who viewed him as a sell-out for participating in the Camp David accords with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

There are ongoing debates about whether Sadat met his end because of his willingness to deal unilaterally with Israel and the U.S., or because there were factions within his own government who wanted a less diplomatic and a more violent encounter with the Israelis. Perhaps both reasons were at work, or perhaps others we know nothing about.

As this discussion goes on, the Jewish and Arab communities in Portland, as well as Palestinians, are taking part. This week we hear from Lanita Anderson, editor of the *Portland Jewish Review*, who has studied both the history of the region and the current situation.

"I think Sadat was a moderating influence," she says. "His overall interest was not to push Israel into the sea like other Arab states." Anderson believes Sadat's absence from the scene could encourage the more anti-Israeli attitudes exemplified by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and its leader, (Please turn to page 12 col. 4)

by A.M. Babu

With the ever-increasing possibility that the United States and some of its Western allies might undertake military action in Libya to overthrow the regime of Col. Muammar Khadafy, it is crucial for Americans to take stock of possible consequences.

For the simple truth is that Khadafy is not perceived in the Middle East and Africa as he is portrayed in the United States. Massive propaganda efforts to discredit him well could backfire in a region already beset by political, economic and social turmoil.

In addition, to ignore the view of Khadafy from Khadafy's own hemisphere is to ignore some of the more painful lessons in the history of U.S. foreign policy over the past three decades. The habit of American presidents to pinpoint special villains in the Third World has had the regularity of a law of nature.

Truman picked North Korea's

Kim Il Sung as his arch-villain; Eisenhower chose Nasser of Egypt; Kennedy's nemesis was Fidel Castro; Johnson's was Ho Chi Minh; Nixon settled on Allende of Chile, and Carter on Khomeini. Now Ronald Reagan has his Khadfy.

All of these villains in one way or another indeed have challenged U.S. policies in their regions. But none of them seriously posed a security threat to the United States. Nevertheless, they have been presented consistently to the American public as though their power was deeply dangerous to U.S. survival and to world peace—and that their removal was essential for the good of humankind.

The great paradox, however, is that invariably these villains also happened to be extremely popular in their own countries, and in their respective regions as well. In fact, it now has become axiomatic that if a leader is fanatically vilified by the (Please turn to page 5 column 1)



M. KHADAFY

Jordan discusses economy

Grassroot News, N.W.—Vernon Jordan, Executive Director of the Urban League, faced the nation on NBC's Meet the Press in one of his last public appearances on civil rights issues as a national civil rights leader. At the beginning of next year, Jordan will begin a private law practice in Washington, D.C.



VERNON JORDAN

Jordan was questioned about his support for larger doses of federal funds to entitlement programs. "We are living with the reality that the budget is going to be cut. We have taken the position, that to the extent that the budget-cutting process takes place, the burden should not be borne by those least able to bear it." He believes that there might have been programs not as effective as others, but that the concept of this administration that federal programs have not worked is a misconception. "Food Stamps have wiped out hunger in this country. Head Start and compensatory reading programs have made a fantastic difference. Part of the difficulties are that these programs have been underfunded and not in existence long enough to determine their worth."

Once the budget cuts are made Jordan doesn't foresee the private sector taking up any of the slack. "I do not see the private sector employing people, in fact, white male unemployment is on the rise. If this is the case, we're surely in a recessionary period because if it's hard for white males, it's twice as hard on Black people."

Jordan stated that it's the responsibility of the private and public sec-

tor to address basic needs, that it was not in the national interest to have an increasingly high unemployment rate. "Public employment is just one way. I'm for any number of incentives to the private sector to hire and train the unemployed. What we're getting is the cutting of programs with no visible alternative for those directly affected."

It was asked if the subject of female-headed households was taboo among Black leaders and what could society and the leadership do to solve the problem. Jordan responded that Black leaders were very much aware of the problem. "But this problem transcends race. It's a problem involving the private and public sector. It's a problem for many white families similarly situated. It's exacerbated in the Black community."

Interviewers stated that affirmative action is viewed by this administration and the majority in this country as unfair and unworkable because it imposed official discrimination in favor of minorities to correct past official discrimination. "I never saw the outrage when Black people were being specially treated in a negative way and now that a corrective process has been put in (Please turn to page 11 col. 3)

OABA charges Demo racism

The Oregon Assembly for Black Affairs (OABA) has charged the Democratic Party of Oregon with racism in its decision to boycott OABA's Summit meeting last month. According to Calvin O.L. Henry, president of OABA, the Democratic Party officials joined the Multnomah County Labor Council in asking members not to participate in the conference.

The conference, which featured Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson as its banquet speaker, addressed "Economic Survival of Black People."

Problems began when the conference was scheduled at the Thunderbird Jantzen Beach in Portland, a motel currently on the AFL-CIO's

official Unfair List. Henry states that he was not aware of the listing and was not notified by the Multnomah County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, until it was too late to move the conference.

Henry states that Lon Imel, Executive Secretary of the Multnomah Labor Council, told him the organization would not participate in the conference.

Henry was told that Imel called Joe Smith, Chairperson of the Democratic Party of Oregon, and told him that Democrats should not attend the conference or the banquet. Also Smith was told by labor that the Democratic Party should not advertise the OABA event in its execu-

tive report.

The Executive Secretary of the state party called Henry to say that she had been directed by the Executive Director Wes Hare to inform him that the executive report would not continue to advertise the conference because labor unions were upset that it was to be held at the Thunderbird. This was confirmed by Hare, who said he had received calls about the advertising and that he and Smith had concluded that it would be best for the party not to publicize the conference.

Henry was also informed by other sources that some county chairmen were discouraging attendance and (Please turn to page 11 col. 3)

Dental clinic receives grant

Project Dental Health, a program of the federal Department of Health and Human Services funded through Multnomah County's Project Health Division, has awarded a three-year grant to the department of public health dentistry at The Oregon Health Sciences University School of Dentistry for the Cleve Allen (Russell Street) Clinic which provides dental care to low-income persons.

The total amount of the grant, which is expected to be \$2 million, is dependent on cutbacks made in federal funds. The first year's funding will be \$590,890.

The clinic, located at 214 N. Russell Street, has provided comprehen-

sive dental care to low-income persons since 1975. Between 75 and 100 patients are seen at the clinic daily, which translates to some 1,500 visits during an average month. Many have never visited a dentist before.

Dr. David Rosenstein, project director and professor and chairman of the department of public health dentistry at the School of Dentistry, believes that the quality of care provided to low-income patients at the Cleve Allen Clinic is just as good as private care. A full range of services is offered including endodontic (root canal) care, crowns, bridges and dentures.

Describing the clinic as "virtually one of a kind," Dr. Rosenstein said

that while most other clinics have a 35 per cent "no show" patient rate, the Cleve Allen Clinic's rate is only 15 per cent.

"The focus of the clinic is on prevention, stressing saving the teeth rather than extracting them," explained Dr. Rosenstein. "Before patients receive restorative care, they are first instructed on proper maintenance of the teeth. Initial instruction is followed by periodic check-ups."

The Cleve Allen Clinic's staff of 40 includes seven dentists, one pedodontist (children's dentist), two dental hygienists and five lab technicians, nearly all of whom are alumni (Please turn to page 5 column 4)



Balemar Velasquez, president of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, visited Oregon to explain boycott of Campell's Soups, Pietro's Pizza Parlors, and Libby in support of striking migrant farm workers. Above, Velasquez sings a song for An-

thonny Castillo Brown, 4, son of Gayle Castillo and Jerry Brown, and Veronica Digman-McNassar, 2, daughter of Jeanne McNassar and Joe Digman.

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)