

Teen-age fathers  
Page 3



Demos ask resignations in District 18  
Page 5



Ducks vs. Huskies  
Page 10



# THE NEW PORTLAND OBSERVER

September 29, 1982  
Volume XII, Number 51  
25¢ Per Copy

Two Sections

USPS 959-680-855

## Israel in Lebanon: An Israeli opposition view



[The following article is from the Israeli journal, *New Outlook*, which for 25 years has spoken out within Israel for a peace based on mutual recognition of the national rights of Palestinians and Israelis. Arie Ya'ari, the author, is a member of *New Outlook's* editorial board. The article was written in August, prior to the massacre two weeks ago of Palestinian civilians by Israel's Lebanese Christian allies.]

by Arie Ya'ari

This war was fundamentally different from all the others. Not in the extent of its victory. We have known, in the past, exalting victories in far more difficult circumstances. What is unprecedented, however, is that this country [Israel] has been led into a war that was not inevitable; not a war of defense, but a war of conquest. A war that was planned and carried out by, and to-

wards, political ends, which were not endorsed by a national consensus. A few months ago, a vigilant opposition managed to prevent the launching of this attack—in fact, Begin and Sharon then constituted a minority in the government—for no incidents had troubled the Galilee region since the July 1981 cease-fire. This time, using as a pretext the assault in London, perpetrated by Abu Nidal (on Iraq's payroll), Sharon was able to carry out his plan, and Begin—once the attack had been launched—gained the support of the Labor Party, on the strength of his solemn pledge not to extend the operation, known as "Peace for Galilee," beyond 40 kms. . . .

We know the rest. The opposition has been flouted, the consensus mocked. The world has witnessed the unleashing of Israeli forces in Lebanon, leaving in their path thousands of dead, hundreds of thousands of refugees, and a devastated country. To what end? A bitter victory enshrouded by hundreds of our

dead and wounded sons; a victory which will grant us nothing but yet another short respite. Until when? Once again, it is the extent of our victory and the depth of Arab humiliation that are paving the way for the next war. Who can believe that the routing of the P.L.O. will "resolve" the Palestinian problem "once and for all"? The P.L.O. had already been wiped out by Hussein in 1970, by Assad in 1976. Certainly, the P.L.O. bears a heavy responsibility. Its obstinate and suicidal steadfastness has obstructed all political avenues and generated the Likud [Begin's ruling coalition—Ed.] ideology in Israel. But the failure of the P.L.O. does not imply the disappearance of 4 million Palestinians; nor will it put an end to their aspirations and their right to national independence.

The immediate result of the dismantlement of the P.L.O. can only be its dispersal into innumerable, isolated and desperate groups, which will have to resort to the only

means left to them in the pursuit of their struggle: blind, chaotic terrorism throughout the world, striking Israelis, Jews, and anything. Must this be Israel's ultimate objective?

What is, in fact, the toll of this war? On an international scale—albeit this war and the defeat of the Syrians have contented a great many people (the U.S., Iraq, Saudi Arabia, as well as some European countries)—Israel will not see its condemnation, by the international community, the Arab and Islamic world, mitigated. We have pulled somebody else's chestnuts from the fire, but it is our fingers that will get burnt. The precedents of Iran and Taiwan should have inspired Israel to adopt a more cautious and preventive policy: not to rely on a single, distant ally in the face of the world, and against its own neighbors. And whereas the morality of international institutions can be put in question, the same is not true of public opinion. The world has witnessed the scenes of this war with

horror and indignation. The suffering of the population and the desperate resistance of the P.L.O. have spurred pity and compassion which the Palestinians had never known. If, in the past, the world has applauded the courage of our small nation in the face of an Arab multitude out to destroy her, today, the roles are reversed, and so are the feelings.

### Analysis

Moreover, a people of which the great majority is dispersed into minorities throughout the world, cannot waive the sympathy and friendship of those in the midst of which it is living. Already, the various currents of anti-semitism are exploiting the advantages of the situation, and fueling the indignation. A revealing sign: the Jews are divided and terribly perplexed. Far from "jubilat-

(Please turn to page 2 col. 3)

## Blacks lose home ownership

Gentrification, the replacement of black residents of predominantly black neighborhoods by whites, is a relatively new phenomenon brought about both by lower housing costs in the inner city as compared to those in the suburbs and by the desire of many white families to live in racially diverse communities.

Gentrification has been a topic of serious concern to black organizations and spokesmen in eastern cities but little information has been available in Portland. A recent study by Scott W. Clement and Jerry Zanzalari of the Institute for Oregon Policy Studies of Portland State University, demonstrates a high rate of gentrification in Portland neighborhoods. The study also questions the role of federal HCD funds in the changing ownership statistics.

The study of 28 neighborhoods shows an overall decrease in the percentage of owner-occupied homes during the period from 1970 to 1980 with the greatest losses (10 per cent) in Portsmouth and Creston-Kenilworth. Additional areas of high loss

are St. Johns (8 per cent), Vernon (9 per cent), and in Southeast Portland, Lents (9 per cent), Brooklyn (8 per cent) and Sellwood-Moreland (8 per cent). The average loss was 4.3 per cent.

There was an even greater decrease in the percentage of black-owned, owner-occupied, homes, reaching as high as a 34 per cent loss in Boise neighborhood. The percentage of black households that own their homes also decreased, with the high of 70 per cent loss in the Richmond neighborhood.

In neighborhoods that have 10 per cent or more black households, there is a strong relationship between gain by whites and loss by blacks. Large increases in white ownership are associated with large decreases in black ownership.

The Boise neighborhood has had a 34 per cent loss in homes owned by black residents between 1970 and 1980, and a 59 per cent gain in white resident-owned houses in Boise, there was a 34 per cent loss by blacks and a 30 per cent gain by whites.

In King neighborhood black

households that own their own homes decreased by 20 per cent while white households who own their homes increased by 27 per cent. The percentage of owner-occupied homes owned by blacks decreased by ten per cent while those owned by whites increased by 20 per cent.

Eliot had a loss in black households who own their homes of 2 per cent and a gain by white households of 7 per cent. Of the owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood, blacks had a 13 per cent loss and whites a 13 per cent gain. Eliot is one of the few neighborhoods where total home ownership increased.

Humboldt had an 11 per cent loss in black households who own their homes and a 1 per cent loss of white households. Of the owner-occupied homes, blacks lost 1 per cent and whites gained 1 per cent.

Irvington had a 22 per cent loss in black households who own their homes and a 12 per cent gain in white owners. Of the owner-occupied homes in Irvington, blacks (Please turn to page 8 column 1)



Charles Kane discusses the problems of penmanship with volunteer tutor Paul Knauls. Volunteers are needed for King Elementary School's HOST program. (Please see story on page 5.)

## Ed Leek explains District 18 candidacy

by C. Eddie Edmondson

Last week the Portland Observer published a story on the three African-American candidates hoping to upset Ed Leek in the 18th District State Representative race. They shared one overriding concern: Leek, the Democratic candidate, they said, was unacceptable. In last May's primary race, Leek received about 5 per cent of the votes in precincts which are predominantly black. In areas which are predominantly white, he had majorities as high as 36 per cent. Leek lives in and is active in community and political affairs in inner Northeast's predominantly black community.

By his own admission, Ed Leek is an ambitious, politically-minded person. Besides politics, his only other interests seem to be his job, his family and perhaps some neighbors.

Ed and Mindy Leek met in Chicago in 1972 while both were involved

in George McGovern's presidential campaign. Before coming to Portland in 1976, the couple, who had married in 1973, moved to the District of Columbia where Leek says he remained inactive in politics, instead concentrating on his job as a federal bureaucrat, as he described it.

Leek said he had liked Portland's inner Northeast neighborhoods in 1968 while he was in Portland helping to organize the late Senator Bobby Kennedy's presidential campaign. The neighborhood to which they returned was predominantly black when they moved into their large, handsome house two blocks off N.E. Union. Whatever political plans or intentions the Leeks shared in coming to inner Northeast Portland would necessarily involve active participation and relationships with those who were his neighbors.

Following are excerpts from a lengthy interview with Leek.

Leek: I've been involved in 16 or 17 political campaigns. Why? I don't know. It's a sickness. Politics is my hobby, avocation, whatever.

Observer: What has been your involvement in this community since you all came here from D.C.?

Leek: I got involved in the King Neighborhood Association first off. If you just know how to exert just a little bit of pressure at just the right time, it can be done, this shepherding the things [you want] through the machinery of government.

[Leek described his work in the Association which began with him and former chairman Otto Rutherford working against PDC's Nordstrom project, which the Association felt would displace more homes and families while providing fewer jobs. He described his work with helping Bruce Broussard in obtaining funds to build a senior citizen center back of the Fred Meyer Walnut store on land donated to the city

by Fred Meyer.]

[Leek was asked about his effort to attend the Black United Front political convention last year when he was turned away. Ron Herndon, whom Leek insisted on talking with, made it clear that the convention was only for black folks. Leek said he was offered the opportunity to join and work with the BUF support committee, which is predominantly white.]

Leek: I said I didn't belong to any group like that and never would. About a month later Amy Godine, a *Willamette Week* reporter, contacted me to confirm the incident. Out of the story developed the belief I had filed a complaint against the BUF. It had kind of hurt [being rejected from participation]. I was a little bit upset I couldn't get recognized as a member of this community. And that is a problem that persists even today. That is, that because I'm not black, I'm not a full fledged member of this community

in the eyes of some people.

Observer: Had you heard charges by blacks of this nature before?

Leek: Not in the primary. They would ask me, "Why should you as a liberal run in a seat they would think was established for a black person?" I'd answer, "The seat was established for the purpose of reflecting the interests of the people in District 18, and, I thought I could do that."

[Leek was asked about the legislative hearings preceding the formation of District 18 to determine if the community should be one district or part of several districts.]

Leek: I was sitting in the back of the room keeping my mouth shut. I was considering running for state representative and I didn't want any particular position I might have to be misconstrued in the district. . . . The substantial argument in those hearings was whether to have a large piece of one legislative district or (Please turn to page 5 column 1)



ED LEEK