

PORTLAND OBSERVER

Vol. 6 No. 25 Portland, Oregon Thursday, May 6, 1976 10c per copy



'Huddle for Good Health.' Kids "Huddle" around Rufus "Roadrunner" Ferguson in promoting no-charge health clinic sponsored by the Portland Jaycees for children and youth of

the Model Cities/North Portland Area. The clinic will be at the Albina Human Resources Center on May 15th. Call the Jaycees for appointment, 227-5656.

Jaycees sponsor health clinic for Albina children

Mrs. Hazel Hays, Manager, Albina Human Resources Center announces that the Portland Jaycees are sponsoring a no-charge multiphasic health clinic for children and youth on Saturday, May 15th at the Albina Human Resources Center, 5022 North Vancouver. Joining in the 'Huddle for Good Health' are several local sports personalities including Greg Smith, Rufus "Roadrunner" Ferguson, and Marv Kendricks.

The Jaycees will assist staff of the Multnomah County Division of Health Services, State of Oregon Health Division, Portland Center for Hearing and Speech, and Emanuel Hospital. The health screening is for children and youth, birth through eleven years of age and involves health history, immunizations, dental check, hearing testing, vision testing, speech testing, blood pres-

sure and blood tests including a test for Sickle Cell Anemia.

One of the purposes of the 'Huddle for Good Health' is to promote the Children and Youth Project which is a Federally funded health program for children and youth in the Model Cities and North Portland communities. Coordinator of the Children and Youth Project is Floreid Ambers who has been very active in planning 'Huddle for Good Health' along with Jaycees Dave Brandes, Gary Goff and Doug Pfeiffer.

Active support and participation have been provided by many individuals including Dr. Warren Johnson, Director, and Dr. McKenzie Buck, Head Speech Pathology Services, Portland Center for Hearing and Speech, who will provide the speech testing phase of the Clinic. Dr. Duane Anderson of the State of

Oregon Health Division which monitors the efforts of the Children and Youth Project at the State level is providing the hearing screening component for the multiphasic Clinic. Emanuel Hospital (as provided laboratory services for the Sickledex testing and Thelma Golden is helping to coordinate the effort at Emanuel. Dr. Robert Isman, Dental Health Officer for Multnomah County is providing for the Dental Screening.

The sponsors of the program ask that every parent or guardian in the Model Cities/North Portland Area invest a little time in the health and well being of their child. You be the quarterback - join with Greg, Marv, Rufus and thirty to forty teammates in the 'Huddle for Good Health.' Call the Jaycee Office for an appointment at 227-5656 any time between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Seattle minority firm earns SBA acclaim

A minority owned firm, Urban Construction Company, Incorporated, 715 13th Avenue, Seattle, has been designated Small Business Administration Prime Contractor of the Year for the Northwest Region of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Alaska. The firm was nominated for the award by the Base Procurement Office, Mountain Home AFB, Mountain Home, Idaho, and the General Services Administration, Construction Management Division, Auburn, Washington. The firm is engaged in general building construction.

According to Daniel B. Ward, Regional Director, SBA, Seattle, Urban Construction Company, Incorporated, was selected for the award by a

committee of high level procurement officials who screened nominations from 35 military and civilian procurement agencies.

Urban Construction Company's President, Johnny Allen, received the coveted award during special ceremonies honoring his firm's accomplishments. "Urban Construction Company is a good example of the overall performance demonstrated by our Nation's small business community. This firm is indicative of the ability of small business to compete in a highly competitive market," Ward said.

Noting that final inspections performed upon completion of work in over twenty buildings have resulted in "no

deficiencies" even though in every case the work was completed ahead of schedule, Peggy Thomas, Contracting Officer, Mountain Home AFB, said, "Urban Construction Company's quality of work, and reliability of operations are overall far in excess of that which is normally expected even of a much more experienced and larger contracting firm. Of the hundreds of contractors who have worked on the base in recent years, Urban Construction Company is one of the very best. This excellence is all the more outstanding by virtue of the fact that it is a relatively new, minority-owned small business. For a beginning concern they have come a very long way."

Mao and New China Lobby

by David Milton

(PNS) - Mao's persistent and calculated courtship of the American political rightwing over the past few years has brought the U.S. to the brink of a major foreign policy transformation - underscored by James Schlesinger's recent statements concerning possible U.S. arms aid to China.

China's relations with the U.S. and Russia - not the pace of China's own internal revolution - may in fact have been the key issue behind the current turmoil in Chinese politics.

Foreign policy is never publicly debated in China. Political struggles between Chinese leaders are always handled in the Peking press as disputes over internal policies. Yet foreign policy has been a central issue in every Chinese power struggle since 1959, when Defense Minister Peng Teh-Huai was purged for being too close to the Soviets.

While a number of internal factors are clearly involved in the recent leadership changes - such as friction between deposed Teng Hsiao-ping and Mao's wife Chiang Ching, and long-standing disputes over economic and educational policies - a series of events prior to Chou En-lai's death point to the build-up of a major confrontation over foreign policy.

Teng Hsiao-ping's greatest crime may have been to advocate a Chinese ac-

comodation with the Soviet Union - Chairman Mao's greatest enemy - at the expense of Sino-American relations.

As early as September 1975, Teng and some of his associates were the targets of an attack in the Peking press - by young leaders close to Mao - against "capitulationists," a Chinese code word for those who want to settle differences with the Russians.

At the same time, however, Sino-American relations were reaching a crisis stage, virtually frozen for three years since former President Nixon and then Premier Chou En-lai signed the Shanghai Communiqué.

When Secretary of State Kissinger arrived in Peking in the fall to arrange a summit meeting between Ford and the Chinese, he found a less than usually cordial reception. And Ford's December meeting in Peking was noticeably frigid - revealing growing doubt among Chinese leaders, including Mao, that the U.S. would break off relations with Taiwan, establish full relations with the People's Republic - and, above all, stand up to the Russians.

A few weeks after Ford's "no progress" negotiations in Peking, China astounded the diplomatic world by releasing the Soviet helicopter crew held there almost two years as "spies," saying they now believed the crew's denials. It was a clear signal for a political and military rapprochement with the Russians - possibly the same

sort of opening as the 1971 "ping pong diplomacy" was to the U.S.

As Chou's colleague Teng continued to consolidate his own national power, Washington began to fear that the Chinese leader whom Kissinger once called "that ugly little man" might be about to enact the recurrent American nightmare: Chinese reconciliation with the Soviets.

MAO'S COUNTER MOVES

But Mao had his own plan. One of this century's leading military strategists, Mao has throughout his career shown both great caution and the inclination to take bold risks at decisive historical turning points.

Bypassing Kissinger, Mao began dealing directly with American rightwing or anti-Soviet politicians out of power like Nixon, Senator Henry Jackson (D., Wash.) and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. (Mao has followed a similar strategy in other countries by dealing with then out-of-power rightists like Britain's Dennis Healey - now the chancellor of the exchequer - and West Germany's Christian Social Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss.)

While Mao is the advocate of radical and egalitarian policies at home, on the international front he is more interested in military power balances than in revolutionary movements. Internationally, he courts the right at the expense of the left.

Blacks support Carter campaign

The support of Black voters has added impetus to the campaign of Jimmy Carter for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

In his home state of Georgia, Carter swept to victory with an 84 percent majority - with the aid of a Black vote of 90 percent. Among the prominent Black supporters in his home state are Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., Congressman Andrew Young, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson and SCLC President Dr. Ralph Abernathy.

Carter has had Black support since the outset of his campaign, based on the record he set as governor of Georgia.

During his term as governor Carter appointed Blacks to the state's boards and commission, raising the total from three to fifty-three. He implemented an affirmative action plan which provided state jobs for nearly 2,000 Black men and women. The Department of Judicial Process, which he initiated, not only worked to provide equal justice to all persons, regardless of race or economic status, but provided a vehicle for citizens to bring complaints against judges who did not apply justice equally.

Carter is also remembered by Black Georgians for placing a picture of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the state capital building, the first Black to be so honored.

In the Florida primary Blacks gave Carter 70 percent of their vote; in Illinois, 50 percent and in North Carolina, 90 percent.

This week's victories in Georgia, Indiana and Washington, D.C. bring Carter's total of delegates to 556 of the 1,530 needed to win the nomination.

Following his win in the District of Columbia, Carter met with Black leaders to request that they submit to him positions that they believe should be filled by Blacks. Among the first to be named were positions in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Carter had earlier stated that he will appoint Blacks to his Cabinet if elected in November.



JIMMY CARTER

Dr. Milton Davis: Church legal counsel

Dr. Milton H. Davis, Legal Counsel, Western Jurisdiction, to the United Methodist Church who were in Portland attending the United Methodist General Conference, is the only Black lawyer of the Legal Staff for the Judicial Council - the body which works in the same capacity for the Methodist Church as the U.S. Supreme Court. Dr. Davis' jurisdiction covers the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Hawaii and Alaska.

A native of the U.S. Virgin Islands, he attended the Virgin Island Public Schools. His educational and professional achievements spanning the following 38 years, quickly reveal a man of strong commitment, faith and perseverance. His Degrees include: BA in Sociology, St. John's University, New York; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York; MA, Harvard Divinity School; Doctor of Philosophy, Mansfield College, Oxford, England; Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of Southern California. He is admitted to the Bar to practice law in California, U.S. Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. As an educator, he taught Ancient History and Sociology at Houghton College, New Jersey; Church History at Harvard Divinity School, Drew University and Andover-Newton School of Theology; and was in the Head Department of

Religion at Whittier College. In addition, he served as Assistant Director of Research and Survey for the National Council of Churches and Executive Secretary of the World Methodist Council. While in England, he served as Minister to the Methodist Churches (circuit).

Extreme modesty overshadows Dr. Davis' dynamic personality when asked "to what he attributes his many and continued achievements?" He simply states: "I learned early and saw the need for education if I were to do the things I wanted to do. I was licensed to preach at seventeen....I had been exposed to church all my life, which meant I had some preparation so that in schooling, what was new to some was not new to me. My greatest desire was to finish seminary and have a small church in my home town (Virgin Islands). Being Black, I never really considered a factor; however, in retrospect, I know now that color was a factor!" To understand the importance of that statement, his dreams, goals and determination, Dr. Davis reflects back to his beginnings which he says clearly explain why he persevered!

The Virgin Islands were a part of the United States, but the island church was the British Methodist Church and all the ministers were white Englishmen. It was very difficult for a native

who was Black to get into the ministry at all. This racially motivated prejudice mainly colonialism in the church meant you couldn't get into the church. So brainwashed were the natives that Dr. Davis was considered crazy for wanting to be a minister.

He cites the late Judge William Hastie, whom he knew well, as a very influencing force. He noted that during Judge Hastie's tenure, the government still had all white ministers and persons in power, with the exception of Judge Hastie! After the result of much struggle, however, leadership in the Caribbean, especially in the last fifteen years, he noted, is mostly native Black.

Upon finishing public school in the Virgin Islands, Dr. Davis had the choice of going to Kingston, Jamaica to a Bible School, obtaining no degree but only a promise of an assignment to a rural Caribbean island, or leaving for the U.S. mainland. Dr. Davis said he wanted to go to school in England, but was told: "Those schools were reserved for Englishmen - not natives of the Caribbean!" Hence, his drive and determination which led to the major decision that he had to leave the Virgin Islands to become a minister. At the same time he faced his first major problem - money, of which he had none!

power in a world dominated by the emerging Soviet empire. Schlesinger and Reagan vocally reject this notion and argue for a foreign policy of regaining U.S. supremacy. Both sides agree on one thing: the key element of any U.S. world strategy lies in the U.S.-China connection.

Kissinger is the architect of a deliberate and cautious use of the Chinese connection. Schlesinger, now a Reagan advisor and leading spokesman for the American rightwing on military matters, has upped the ante - advocating U.S. arms aid to the Chinese to counter the 45 Russian divisions stationed on the Sino-Soviet frontier. And Schlesinger has announced he will visit China this summer, as if to say he will begin negotiations himself for a new U.S.-China military alliance.

Thus simply by sitting in his book-lined study, Mao, the old revolutionary, may have pulled off one last political sleight of hand - engineering the transformation of the old U.S. China lobby into the new U.S. China lobby.

The old U.S. China lobby, which so long resisted any U.S. opening to the People's Republic (especially over the issue of Taiwan), was composed of many of the same persons who now represent the new China lobby - favoring re-approachment with China as a lever against the Soviets.

Nixon was the first defector from the old lobby. Now the rest are rushing in,

armed with a new vision: military alliance with Communist China. Taiwan hardly seems to matter to them any more.

Reagan, Schlesinger and Barry Goldwater (who has claimed that an American-Chinese alliance would be unbeatable) now constitute the new China lobby's executive board. Schlesinger is a particular favorite of some senior Chinese officials, who have echoed Mao's belief to foreign visitors that Schlesinger has an extremely accurate global view of Soviet power.

Schlesinger's views appear now to be gaining strong adherents in Congress, producing dramatic support for an increased defense budget.

QUESTION REMAINS

The question still remains whether the Chinese would accept a military alliance with the U.S. Now that Mao has chosen a new successor more amenable to his views - Hua Kuo-feng - the answer is quite likely yes.

China would probably be willing, perhaps eager, to accept the kind of military aid suggested by Schlesinger. Precedents already exist. In October 1975, the Chinese reportedly made a direct bid to buy an advanced American-made computer that could be used both for oil exploration and to strengthen China's defense capacities. (The request is currently under consideration by NATO.)

(Please turn to p. 5 col. 3)