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Mystery disease speeds vaccine

Twenty-two deaths of Legionnaires who attended their national conference in Philadelphia has renewed interest in planned vaccination programs for swine flu which is being held up in the House Health Subcommittee.

Federal and State scientists attempting to diagnose the reason for the deaths and the illness of one-hundred others, will not be able to isolate the virus responsible until later today, August 5th. They neither deny nor admit that swine flu is responsible for the deaths. The *Philadelphia Daily News* will report in an exclusive story that the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta traced the soldier who brought swine flu to Fort Dix, the first known outbreak in the United States, to Franklin County, Pennsylvania and that swine flu virus was found in nine additional members of his family. The first Legionnaires to report sick were also from Franklin County and many of the over 100 persons reported ill are from Pennsylvania.

Dr. Michael A. W. Hattwich, Chief of the Respiratory and Special Pathogens Branch of the Center for Disease Control, told representatives of the Oregon Public Health Division and county health divisions meeting in Portland. "The Pennsylv-

ania experience clearly demonstrates the potential explosiveness of this kind of event, whatever the outcome, and shows the need for planned programs. It will have a clear impetus on the national level and will reduce the debate as to the need for the preventative program."

Dr. Hattwich expects vaccine to be available within thirty days from the date Congress approves the bill that will free drug producers from legal liability. The bill will free the producers from legal liability in mass vaccinations by allowing individuals to sue the government directly. The government will then seek redress against the company if negligence is found.

The National Influenza Immunization Program is the first attempt to establish a comprehensive immunization delivery system capable of vaccinating every American as rapidly as possible. The entire population will be vaccinated with swine flu vaccine, and those who are considered "high risk" will be given a combination of swine flu antigen and A/Victoria flu antigen.

Swine flu is a new variation of influenza that was first identified in early 1976 following an outbreak of flu at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Several hundred recruits were ill and one died. It is not yet known

whether the virus will spread to the general population, but if it does it could develop into a worldwide epidemic.

For most people, flu is a moderately severe disease but not a serious threat. For certain high risk groups, it is a serious problem and can be fatal. The 1918 epidemic was unusual in that many fatalities occurred among apparently healthy young people. The worldwide death total was over 20 million. The 1957 Asian flu epidemic -- the most severe since -- caused an estimated 70,000 deaths in this country, primarily among the elderly and chronically ill.

The swine flu vaccine contains a virus that has been killed, but which promotes the production of antibodies in the person, therefore preventing the person from catching the flu. Because the virus are not living, the vaccine cannot cause flu. Side effects are not yet known, but generally flu vaccine has little side effect. About one percent of the people inoculated run temperatures over 100 degrees. Swelling and tenderness of the arm occur in about 20 to 40 per cent.

Inoculations, which will be done by the county health departments, will be done with a "jet injector". Oregon's goal is to immunize 90 per cent of the population before December 1st, 1976.

Church of God in Christ names H. B. Daniels Bishop

At the recently held 32nd Annual Holy Convocation of the State of Oregon Church of God in Christ, Jurisdiction #1, to Right Reverend H. B. Daniels Sr., was appointed by a majority nominating ballot to fill the vacancy left by the late Bishop W. L. McKinney, as the Presiding Jurisdictional Bishop.

The late Bishop McKinney pioneered the Church of God in Christ in Oregon, served the church sixty-five years and held the post of Jurisdictional Bishop for thirty-three years. His efforts and accomplishments will long be remembered by those who served under him.

For more than twenty-seven years the Right Reverend Daniels has served his church and community in numerous capacities, that of assistant pastor to the late Bishop McKinney, District Superintendent, State Executive Secretary, Pastor and founder of the Greater Mt. Calvary Church of God in Christ, located at 1234 N.E. Killingsworth and administrative assistant. He will be officially consecrated and installed into one of the highest offices of the church, that of Bishop.

The Right Reverend Daniels is also well known by the people of the community for his commitment and involvement in civic affairs. He is one of the founders of the Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center, he has been an active member of the NAACP, he also works closely with the County and State of Oregon Probation Departments in the

capacity of counselor and advocate of the parolee. The Right Reverend Daniels as a liaison between the community and the late Mayor Shrum's administration.

The Right Reverend H. B. Daniels Sr. and Mrs. Jessie Daniels are the parents of four children, Rev. Harry Daniels Jr., Mrs. Georgia M. Williams, Mrs. J. Marie Williams, Mrs. Wendy Booker, and are the grandparents of eleven grandchildren, all of Portland.

The official consecration and installation service will be held at the Greater Mt. Calvary Church, 1234 N.E. Killingsworth, Portland, Oregon on August 9th, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. The Inaugural Banquet will be held and announced in the near future.



Graduation Day Debra Nowlen helps Anthony Robertson prepare for his pre-school graduation.

Child development center graduates class

Forty-two proud youngsters and their parents attended their first graduation Friday night -- from the PMSC Child Development Division, an all-day head-start, child development program.

Ron Herndon, director of the center, congratulated the students and implored their parents to take an active part in their children's public school education.

The center serves children three to six years of age whose parents are employed or in training.

Graduates were: Inas Al-Azzaby,

Twauna Allen, Jiekbia Armstrachan, Katrina Bea, Rose Blondell, Torro Boyd, Irving Brown, Tiffany Cantue, Shawn Carter, Lynetta Charity, Adair Clark, Terrence Connors, Sondra Davis, DeShavian Dean, Jeffery Dunlap,

Andrea Duran, David Fitten, Frank Gaston, Shawna Gibbs, Alex Geisert, LaTonya Green, Tamiko Hagger, Terry Haynes, Angela Henderson, Sheila Kimmons, Francine Lee, Dana Lockridge, Myra McKinney, Chana Neyland,

Swan Nowlen, LeaShell Preston, Donte Roberson, Anthony Robertson, David Sherman, Dana Spears, Jeffery Summers, Tunicia Thomas, Steven Urban, Abelardo VanBlaricom, Derek Warren, DeWayne Watterson, and Shlonda Williams.

Almost as proud as the parents, were the children's teachers: Zudora Byrd, Carolyn Carter, Charles Comfort, Ornia Dabner, Madeline Ingram, Mariette Loiseau, Shirley Proctor, and Yvonne Webster.

Edgefield, reorganization petition drive success

Petitions that would require Multnomah County to operate Edgefield Manor nursing home and attempting to restructure Multnomah County government were submitted to the elections division Wednesday.

The petition providing for county operation of Edgefield Manor for five years has 23,400 signatures. The county first attempted to close Edgefield and transfer the residents to private nursing homes

but halted the plan due to public pressure. Later a task force studied the question and recommended that the home be closed.

The reorganization measure would reduce the Commissioner's terms of office to two years and name the candidate with over 50 per cent of the vote as chairman. If no candidate received over 50 per cent, the commission would elect its own chairman.

The reorganization petition has 26,000 signatures. The reorganization plan would provide geographic districts for commissioners and change the procedure for electing the chairman.

A minimum of 16,472 valid signatures is needed to put each petition on the November ballot.

State Senator Vern Cook of Gresham and State Representative Glenn Otto of Troutdale spearheaded the petition drive.

Pullman porters win historic discrimination suit

DENVER, COLORADO - Phase II in the historic class-action suit that found the Pullman Company had discriminated against Black Pullman porters by not making them conductors was completed here July 21st when a federal judge awarded back pay of over \$4 million in damages.

The award, granted by Chief U.S. District Judge Alfred A. Arraj, stems from a six-year-old class-action discrimination suit filed against the Pullman Company of Chicago, Illinois, by a former Pullman porter, Earl A. Love of Denver and others. Judge Arraj's latest ruling means that an estimated 1,500 former Pullman porters will receive a maximum of \$2,889.22 plus eight per cent interest that started the day he granted his original decision on February 9th. This amounts to more than \$4.2 million.

"The case represented some retribution of all the years of mistreatment of Black Pullman porters," said Willie L. Leftwich, of the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport which represented the former porters now living in the Washington area and the metropolitan New York area. Mr. Leftwich was the "main catalyst" in the lawyers representing the porters.

Other lawyers in the case included Ronald Jessamy, of Mr. Leftwich's firm; Hugh J. McClearn, of Conover, McClearn, Burkhardt & Heppenstall of Denver; Ms. Irene Goldbarg of Goldbarg & Bennett of Boston, Mass., and Lawrence M. Lawson, of Neptune, New Jersey.

"We put a lot of time in this case," said Mr. Leftwich who has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Howard University and a law degree from the George Washington University School of Law where

he also received his LL.M. degree. He is also a Director of the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency and a former Commissioner of the D.C. Human Relations Commission and owner-founder of Contract Management Services. He was previously owner-general counsel for Urbanetics, Inc.

The trial started on May 27th, 1975 before Judge Arraj and ended on December 17th, 1975. On February 9th, 1976 he found that the Pullman Company limited promotional opportunities for Black employees and maintained racially segregated job classifications in that Pullman porters could not become conductors until 1967, although as Pullman porter-in-charge they performed duties similar to white conductors. The suit was filed under violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

The company, which has since gone out

of business, a victim of increasing commercial air travel, was accused of the maintenance of segregated job classification for two years after the effective date of Title VII and also failed to promote Blacks.

Even after Pullman went out of business it had assets of \$18 million and attorney Leftwich had asked the court to freeze the assets of the company during the litigation. The judge at first demurred, but then it was discovered that before the judge's decision that the company had dispersed of \$10 million of its assets last September.

"The company ripped off the court," observed Leftwich.

U.S. Magistrate Royce D. Sickler has now been appointed by Judge Arraj as a special master to compile a list of former porters entitled to awards and to compile (please turn to p. 2 col. 4)

How Carter would change U.S. foreign policy

by Banning Garrett

(PNS) While political analysts from *Pravda* to the *Wall Street Journal* predict Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter, if elected, will follow in the foreign policy footsteps of his Republican predecessor, Carter himself has indicated in recent statements that he would significantly alter current U.S. defense policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Carter has given indications that, as President, he would reject former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's key policy of "counterforce", or limited nuclear war. That policy, first enunciated in 1974, involves a defense strategy of aiming missiles at a potential enemy's missile launching sites, rather than cities. Because it replaced the former MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction) strategy of urban destruction, proponents -- including the Joint Chiefs and the defense industry -- have touted it as "more humane."

Carter, on the other hand, says he does not think a limited nuclear war (counterforce) could be kept limited, but would be likely to escalate into an all-out exchange of strategic nuclear weapons. However, in an apparent contradiction, Carter also says he would consider a pre-emptive nuclear strike "if I was convinced that the existence or the security of our nation was threatened." He has not answered the question of whether he would use such a strike against the Soviet Union, or only against other nations such as North Korea.

Bargaining chips

In rejecting counterforce, Carter suggests he might also abandon the Schlesinger policy of "bargaining chips" -- the practice of developing sophisticated new weapons systems partly in order to force concessions from the other side. Carter says construction of the \$6 billion antiballistic missile system (ABM), built under the Johnson Administration and then eventually bargained into extinction, was "foolish".

While Carter has not taken a position on the new strategic cruise missiles, advocated by Henry Kissinger as a bargaining chip for SALT II, he has come out against the construction of the B-1 bomber, though he says he would keep research and development of the project alive. He also has said he would not feel bound to go through with development of a new land-based missile to replace the Minuteman.

Carter's lack of enthusiasm for either new land-based missile systems or the B-1 bomber should win approval among some liberal defense experts who advocate the "moving the missiles to sea" -- specifically, nuclear-powered submarines.

And indeed, given Carter's nuclear submarine background in the Navy and his admiration for Admiral Hyman Rickover, it is not surprising to hear him pronounce "a deep belief that our most important strategic element in the entire defense mechanism of our country is nuclear powered submarines."

"They are almost completely invulnerable to missile attack," says Carter, "and their deterrent value is superb."

Nuclear submarine advocates argue a move to sea would decrease the likelihood of a nuclear first strike against the U.S. because submarines, unlike land missiles or bombers, are invulnerable to a disarming first strike.

Though some defense experts predict the eventual extinction of the land-based missile, the defense establishment still jealously guards its sacred "Triad" deterrence strategy -- bombers, ICBMs and nuclear submarines.

A tilt by Carter to the Navy's submarines would almost certainly unleash interservice feuds and stiff opposition in the Pentagon.

Adjusting detente

Beside abandoning the Schlesinger strategy of counterforce and bargaining chip tactics, Carter has indicated that he would like to readjust the priorities of foreign policy from Kissinger's emphasis (Please turn to p. 2 col. 4)



Clifford and Ruth Jackson, 2718 N.E. Hancock, Portland, were the guests of honor at a birthday party given for Jackson by the Emanuel Hospital Auxiliary. Jackson, who turned 76 on Sunday, July 4th, 1976, was given a celebration complete with cake, ice cream, balloons, and the music of Monte Ballou's Famous Castle Jazz Band. Jackson recently retired from Pinkerton's, Inc., as a security guard who was assigned to Emanuel Hospital for a number of years. As a special tribute to him, the auxiliary felt that the hospital's bicentennial celebration should be in his honor.