



*We see the world  
through Black eyes*

## No panic in China

The reaction of the Chinese people in the wake of the disastrous earthquake that killed tens of thousands of people and destroyed some of the nation's most important cities can be compared to the reaction of Americans in times of crisis.

According to the reports of foreigners who were in China during the quake, the people responded without panic and aided each other. The people moved quickly and quietly to reach safety and to help others reach safety. Following the disaster, calm has reigned.

In the United States, we have not only witnessed panic, but every disaster seems to be followed by looting. It is every man for himself, even at the expense of others.

Some observers have explained that the Chinese are used to regimentation and submerge their own needs to those of the group, whereas Americans are taught to be individualists.

There must be a way to teach individualism and practice democracy without losing all concern for other individuals or for the common good.

Perhaps one factor in the Chinese response is planning. Their government has expected an earthquake and prepared for it. We have no plans in the event of disaster -- in fact, most families do not even take the time to formalize a plan with their children in case of a fire in their home.

But the overriding difference seems to be a difference in attitude -- the attitude we see practiced every day in business and in every aspect of our lives -- that of looking out for ourselves at the expense of the other guy.

Perhaps the Chinese have found that "community" Barbara Jordan was talking about.

## Denationalize games

Every four years there is renewed concern about the politicization of the Olympic games and talk about how the Olympics are supposed to be contests between individuals. Yet each time there is the inevitable counting of each country's medals.

This year there were the boycotts by African nations, the rejection of Taiwan, the threats of the United States and the Soviet Union to withdraw.

Perhaps the answer would be to eliminate nationality altogether -- let each athlete compete for himself and forget national designation, flag waving and the national anthems.

Then the Olympics could again be "for the athletes."

## Another Point of View

### With all deliberate speed

by Benjamin L. Hooks  
FCC Commissioner

Last month, CBS held a preview showing of a dramatic documentary, *With All Deliberate Speed*. The title was taken from the Supreme Court ruling a year after the historic school desegregation decision of 1954. The film stirred poignant memories and vividly underlined why the struggle for equal educational opportunity, through busing, or whatever means, must not be deterred by bigots who would turn back the clock or the "Sunshine soldiers" who duck for cover at the slightest hint of an opposing rain.

It was, indeed, a painful recounting of two men, one Black -- Rev. Albert J. DeLaine, played brilliantly

by Paul Winfield, and the other white -- Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring, staunchly portrayed by John Randolph -- who struggled and plotted to end segregation in Clarendon County (South Carolina) schools in the 1940's.

The case was lost, with Judge Waring issuing the lone dissent in a three-Judge court decision. Nevertheless, the case, *Briggs vs. Elliot*, became one of five consolidated in the famous landmark *Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, decision which ripped forever from the American fabric like a gangrenous sore, the separate but equal dictum that had been canon law since 1895.

To many of us it was a slice of real life racing across that silver screen. The story was told in the sensitive faces of those Black, saintly children as they stood forlornly while white kids boarding the familiar (now embattled) yellow school bus stuck out their tongues, cruelly as children will, and taunted, "You can't ride this bus." It was a blatant statement of fact.

Black children could ride no school buses. They had none. They trudged miles to school, past comfortable white well-equipped schools to ill-equipped one-room shacks that barely masqueraded as school rooms. There, huddled together in freezing ill-heated rooms, or sweltering torrid temperatures, they scratched for the dribs and drabs of a wretched and woefully inadequate education they managed during a shortened school term.

Is there any wonder that many see the truth in what the wry old Black observer once said, "White folks sho' know that us Black folks is superior. 'Cause it takes 10 times as much money to educate them as it do us."

We who lived in the south saw much of this. Not so much in the larger urban areas, but in the rural and the poorer backwoods areas of the south, where those of us who worked with Dr. King and Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP confronted it head on.

How many Clarendon County, South Carolinas were there? Too many. They stretched like an infinity of mirrors in a mad house of unending reflections. Although one would have been too many, they were everywhere in the south, the midwest, the far west indeed in many areas in the north.

Judge Waring died in the '60's in New York, an exile from his home where he was born to privilege and comfort. The Reverend DeLaine died in the 1970's in North Carolina, also an exile, driven like Waring, by the cretinous white bigots of that day.

After desegregation, Clarendon County schools, today have become all Black. Nevertheless, these schools are a far greater improvement over those wretched wrecks Black children earlier attended.

And, it seems to me, there are three hopeful lessons to be learned from the devastating experience: (1) that there are whites who are ready even now to lay their all on the line for decency, justice, equality, humanity, and indeed, are doing it; (2) young Blacks, so impatient for change, who see the revolution as having begun sometime in the early 1970's, must see from this film how much enduring time, effort, and suffering went into just this wee vignette of human struggle for school desegregation, the denouement of which is still out there somewhere in a distant time warp; and (3) the long, historic leadership role of the Black minister and the Black church in the struggle for human dignity, freedom, and the keeping alive of a sense of community, personhood, and spirituality among our people.

A curious twist to this, also, is the fact that hundreds of thousands of Black victims of this shamefully inadequate education system made their way north to the auto plants of Detroit, the tractor works of Moline, Illinois, etc., and with their third-grade learning, worked to make a better life for their children.

These are the present-day generation, many of whom look with disdain at historic Black sacrifice and scorn all past civil rights struggles as "irrelevant." What will life be like for their children?

## Democratic National Convention

by Yvonne Brathwaite Burke  
Copley News Service

Who would have believed that the Democratic National Convention would end with Martin Luther King Sr. giving the benediction to a cheering audience, clasped in harmony with the Democratic nominee who accepted pledges of support from California Governor Jerry Brown and former Alabama Governor George Wallace?

The Unity Party, as the Democratic Party has now become known, appears to have accomplished a nearly incomprehensible feat. It has coalesced behind Jimmy Carter, a stranger from Georgia.

What exactly is the Carter mystique? I've heard some say it is his ability to be all things to all people, largely by saying nothing.

Though this fallacy grew during the campaign, it is not based upon fact. As a member of the Democratic Platform Committee, I can verify that there are 45 position papers in the Carter campaign covering each issue in detail. These positions cover everything from the level of defense spending, nuclear proliferation, welfare reform to agriculture. During his acceptance speech, Carter reviewed these positions in detail.

But this year the positions on issues are not the paramount consideration. The American people are looking for leadership.

At the last two Democratic conventions, issues were paramount. Significant social change was in progress.

The turmoil and acrimony, though frightening, is an extension of free and open expression of opinion, so cherished

in our democracy. Those with divergent views must never be excluded from the processes of the Democratic Party. But the price of division on issues is high.

The political reality is that the great body of Americans who vote the middle of the road, who retain a healthy skepticism of politics and politicians, aren't going to vote for a party embroiled in controversy. These mainstream Americans back off from politicians who haven't resolved their differences. Since these are the voters who determine elections, the nation has smarted under eight years of united, but tragic, Republican leadership.

This year, 1976, is the year for Democrats to unite and assume leadership. Jimmy Carter is the right man at the right time.

He went to the people. Democrats finally noticed a man who won in the primaries, following a truly democratic process. They saw a man who gains his extraordinary strength from a fundamentalist adherence to basic values and who is surrounded by supporters who are devoted, not to an ideology or economic theory or goal, but to a person in whom they have tremendous confidence.

I have been asked again and again, how can Blacks accept a Southern white candidate?

The answer has been very clear. Blacks that worked with Carter in a difficult political environment knew him to be uncompromising on the very basic qualities such as justice and equality. He is known for giving people a fair break.

Jimmy Carter is a man who, on the basis of past performance, can be expected to offer equity, justice and equal opportunity to Blacks. Given the treatment they have received in the past, this is a

rare man indeed. I, for one, will support Jimmy Carter without reserve.

In 1972 I had the distinct honor of presiding at the longest, and probably the most tumultuous, session of any Democratic convention in history. This year it was a real pleasure to watch my congressional colleagues. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan made the historic keynote speech and Lindy Boggs became the first woman to chair the Democratic convention.

I was honored to second the nomination of Governor Jerry Brown for president, but many have asked me whether his decision to remain in consideration as a candidate was divisive.

I am sure Governor Brown carefully reviewed the implication of his strategy in light of his own political future as well as its impact on the Democratic Party. There were many questions to be considered and weighed. I think his decision to be nominated was justified based upon the magnitude of his following. It emerged in the few short weeks of his candidacy in spite of a prevailing political apathy.

Governor Brown inspired tremendous enthusiasm in young people and people of diverse status. These people expected some conclusion to their efforts. I know Jerry Brown has a great political future, and I also know he will work hard to support the Democratic nominee, Carter.

If there was any fear in my mind that Carter subscribed to that biblical phrase, "Vengeance is Mine, sayeth the Lord," they were dispelled when I was asked to second the nomination for vice president for Senator Walter Mondale, a person I greatly admire and respect.

My hope is that the unity theme can spread from the Madison Square Garden out over the whole United States.

## Pullman porters win

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awarded. Basically, the court found that had there not been discrimination on the part of Pullman against its porters, those porters would have been promoted to conductor jobs and received higher pay.

In February, six years after the suit was originally filed and after appeals to both the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver and the U.S. Supreme Court, Judge Arraj ruled that Pullman had discriminated against the former employes.

Twelve Blacks were promoted to the

position of conductor in 1967, but the suit claimed that they had to give up all the seniority they had accumulated as porters and were placed on the bottom line of the conductor's list, behind junior conductors.

Although railroad retirement benefits were included in the suit, the court stated that the Railroad Retirement Board is the appropriate body to consider and resolve this question.

While the special master now compiles his list of the eligible porters, the court ordered him to request the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to

draft a form of notice to all members of the class action. His report is due back to the court as Phase III in the case by February 9th, 1977.

Only Pullman porters who actually worked as porter-in-charge on or at any time after October 25th, 1965 are eligible for the back pay awards as ruled by the circuit court. This eliminates Pullman attendants. For further information contact Willie L. Leftwich, Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport, 1101 Fifteenth Street Northwest, Suite 806, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 452-1555.

## Carter foreign policy

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pute the amount of back pay relief to be on detente with the Soviet Union to a strengthening of ties with our allies and with NATO.

Having rejected both the Schlesinger and Kissinger strategies, Carter may be more willing to compromise in the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation) talks than President Ford. He says he is committed "to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on definitive and substantial reductions, carefully balanced if possible, in actual total nuclear capability."

Carter says his ultimate goal is "nuclear disarmament" -- reduction of world nuclear arms to zero. He also rejects the need for exact equality with the Soviets in the numbers and size of every weapons system. He says calculations of slight advantages for either side are not a "major consideration."

Carter's expectations of SALT easily exceed those of the present administration, who has sought only to limit the number of nuclear weapons deployed by each side.

On the question of nuclear non-proliferation, Carter has also gone beyond the administration's position by linking the issue with nuclear arms reductions by the U.S. and Soviet Union.

"The longer effective arms reduction is postponed," says Carter, "the more likely it is that other nations will be encouraged to develop their own nuclear capability."

He added, "We have little right to ask others to deny themselves such weapons for the indefinite future unless we demonstrate meaningful progress toward the goal of control, then reduction, and ultimately elimination of nuclear arsenals."

In other areas of defense policy, Carter's positions are closer to Ford's. He says he would reduce sales of conventional arms to the Third World, and pledged to "work with our allies, some of whom are also selling arms, and also seek to work with the Soviets, to increase the

emphasis on peace and to reduce the commerce in weapons of war."

Defense spending would probably continue to rise under Carter, though at a lower rate than under a Republican president. Carter calls for a modest \$5 - 7 billion cut from this year's record \$113 billion defense request, which would still provide for growth over last year's budget.

In the end, Carter's statements on the maintenance of a strong conventional defense while limiting U.S. incursions into internal foreign wars are positions virtually any of the candidates could abide by. But his apparent disavowal of the Schlesinger counterforce strategy makes inevitable a lively debate over the question of what rival strategy he will substitute for bargaining with the U.S.'s chief rival, the Soviet Union.



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