



SANDY L. HENDERSON

Port hires affirmative action officer

Sandy L. Henderson, formerly with the Civil Rights Division of the Oregon Bureau of Labor, has joined the Port of Portland in the position of Personnel Assistant and Affirmative Action Officer. She will be responsible for recruiting, interviewing and hiring at the Port in conjunction with her duties as a liaison between the Port and civil rights enforcement agencies.

Ms. Henderson came to the Port directly from the Bureau of Labor, where she had served during the past four years as conciliator, investigative supervisor

and investigator of discrimination complaints. She graduated from Lewis and Clark College in 1970 with a degree in journalism and sociology, and has also been a newspaper reporter and public relations assistant in the Portland area.

Drew Lippay, personnel manager for the Port said, "I look to Ms. Henderson to increase awareness of Port job openings throughout the Port District. She will maintain direct contact with the many organizations able to refer qualified applicants to the Port, and will help us be sure the Port's hiring practices comply

with the spirit and the letter of the law."

In addition to her other duties, Ms. Henderson will be updating the Port's Affirmative Action program and will serve as in-house consultant for the program. She will also conduct training seminars for managerial staff and will be actively involved in employee orientation.

The job of Affirmative Action Officer was made vacant when Ivory Nicholas resigned from the position in July to go into business for himself.

Have a safe Halloween

Face up to a safe Halloween this year. One way is to use makeup instead of wearing a mask. Not only is makeup more creative and more comfortable, but it keeps vision clearer during trick-or-treating.

Halloween accidents, particularly traffic hazards and deadly candy, face children who go out on the street trick-or-treating. One alternative is giving out candy to trick-or-treaters is McDonald's Halloween gift certificates. Available at McDonald's in books of 20 for \$1.00, each certificate is redeemable for a regular or sugar-free soft drink at any of the participating restaurants.

Another way to prevent Halloween accidents is to ask children to follow some simple safety rules. Like these:

1. Bring treats home for parents to examine.
 2. Don't eat treats that are not wrapped or sealed.
 3. Trick or treat early and be home by 9:00 p.m.
 4. Trick or treat in a familiar neighborhood. Plan a route with parents before going out.
 5. Stay out of strange homes and apartments.
 6. Skip houses that don't have outside lights on.
 7. Wear light colored clothing and reflector tape so children can be seen in the dark.
 8. Carry a flashlight - not a candle.
 9. Don't wear flammable clothes or costumes that are easy to trip on or that might catch on bushes or fences.
 10. Wear make-up rather than a mask to keep vision clearer.
 11. Avoid whiskers, beards, wigs or veils that are flammable or obstruct vision.
 12. Use sidewalks, cross streets only at intersections. Don't run between parked cars, across yards or through empty lots.
- Parents should also make sure that children's costumes are fire-resistant. Most store-bought paper costumes are treated for fire resistance. Cotton costumes can be treated at home by thoroughly wetting the garment in a solution of 9 ounces Borax, 4 ounces boric acid and one gallon of water. Wring costume by hand and hang to dry.
- Masks can also be a Halloween hazard because they obstruct vision. Make-up is safer, and more creative, too. Children can create their own Halloween character with easy-to-get make-up items.
- Start with lipstick, liquid base for face, face pancake make-up, eyeliner, face rouge, eyebrow pencil, eye shadow and face powder. You can use zinc oxide to make the face and features white and

corn starch to white the hair. Be sure to apply a layer of cold cream before applying make-up. It will make cleaning up easier.

A convincing painted face can add the finishing touch to any costume. Take a hobo for example. The costume is easy to do. Just dress up in old clothes you find around the house. Buy a derby in a dime store or use an old battered hat. To make-up, block out eyebrows by applying

a light layer of cold cream over real eyebrows. Then pat face powder into the cream. Use Black eyebrow pencil to paint on drooping eyebrows. Use black eyebrow pencil to draw wrinkles under the eyes. Paint the entire nose with lipstick.

With zinc oxide, paint a sad mouth over your own mouth. For ragged beard, use a coarse sponge to tap on gray or dark brown cream eye shadow.



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Vaccine expert questions swine flu shots

by David M. Rorvik

(PNS) - The recent deaths of elderly persons following vaccinations for A-New Jersey influenza, or "swine flu," have prompted strong new criticisms from the scientific community over President Ford's already controversial mass immunization program.

Government health officials maintain that among every 100,000 individuals over the age of 60, 10 or 11 can be expected to die in any given 24-hour period - enough to account for the reported deaths.

But Dr. J. Anthony Morris, who until recently was the government's principal investigator of long-term effects of vaccinations, asks: "If the government really believes that these people who are dying fall within the anticipated statistical grouping of 11 per 100,000, then why wasn't the public alerted to the fact that natural deaths would occur before the program began?"

"The truth is," says Dr. Miller, "that there has never been a program in which you line up people 60 years old and older, many of them with bad hearts, make them stand in line for 30 minutes or an hour, and then, on top of that stress, stick a needle in them," Morris adds.

"In the past, older people who wanted to be vaccinated went to their own physicians who could examine them, and then if they appeared pale, feverish or sick, tell them to come back at a later time for their vaccination."

Dr. Morris was fired from his post as chief vaccine control officer of the Division of Biologics - where he had worked since 1940 - and director of the government's Slow Latent and Temperate Virus Branch last July following his criticism of the vaccine program then.

James S. Turner, chief counsel for a Washington, D.C.-based National Committee for Responsible Science, which is seeking to review national vaccination policy, adds to the criticism, asserting: "A substantial number of people who died after receiving those shots would be alive had it not been for the vaccination program."

Turner, author of *The Chemical Feast*, a book based on Nader's Raiders investigations of the Food and Drug Administration, agrees that the stresses associated with the immunization program, if not the vaccine itself, are responsible for many of the deaths.

Government health officials declare that the benefits of protection against the "swine flu" outweigh the risks of stress. Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health in the Department of

Health, Education and Welfare, insists, however, that "all the test results so far and the evidence in hand do not indicate any connection between the vaccine and the reported deaths."

Dr. Morris disagrees. It is his belief that a swine flu outbreak is highly unlikely, that the immunization program is in itself dangerous, and that the vaccine in use is ineffective in any event.

Dr. Morris believes it was just such criticism, expressed in a letter to Food and Drug Commissioner Alexander Schmidt in July, that resulted in his firing two days later.

The government's initial plan to use a live virus to make the vaccine was halted after Dr. Morris discovered that the live virus, when injected into mice, accelerated the formation of mammary cancer.

Scientists then attempted to make an effective vaccine out of killed influenza virus - something Dr. Morris doubts can be done.

He explained that because the A-New Jersey strain of flu - which some say resembles the swine flu virus that resulted in the 1918 epidemic - did not grow fast enough to prepare the vaccine in sufficient quantity, an unusual technique was adopted.

The A-New Jersey virus was genetically combined with the nucleic acid of a fast-growing influenza virus. The resulting mutation was then able to replicate rapidly when incubated in eggs, from which the vaccine now being used is derived.

After billions of doses of the genetically engineered vaccine had been manufactured, Dr. Morris says, it was shown that one of the essential factors necessary for protection against influenza of his strain - an "antigen" - was missing from the vaccine.

"This," he says, "is just one of its documentable defects."

Other scientists have asserted that there is no hard evidence that the A-New Jersey virus - which killed one person at Ft. Dix, N.J., last winter - is even related to the swine flu strain.

And even if it is, says Dr. Martin Goldfield, one of the doctors who discovered the new virus, "swine flu was unable to compete with A-Victoria at Ft. Dix. Swine flu is certainly no more virulent and possibly is less virulent than A-Victoria."

"If it were up to me," said Dr. Morris last summer just before he was fired, "I wouldn't even start making the vaccine."

Dr. Morris claims that immediately following his letter to Schmidt in which he warned of the possible dangers and ineffectiveness of the vaccine, he was

ordered to "be out of the building by July 16th."

He says FDA officials then seized his papers and killed some 500 test animals he had been experimenting with for three years in an effort to determine long-term effects of the flu vaccine.

According to FDA officials, Dr. Morris was fired for "insubordination." The live animals, they say, were destroyed because animals used in one experiment cannot be used in another.

Researchers who had been working with Dr. Morris - comprising the only team in government working on long-term vaccination effects - were assigned to other duties.

Dr. Morris says many of his lab animals were subjects in "hypersensitivity" experiments, and that his evidence was indicating that many, and perhaps all flu vaccines can induce hypersensitivity in significant numbers of persons.

Hypersensitivity means that an individual who gets a flu shot and is later exposed to the flu may actually get a more severe case of the disease than if he had never taken the vaccine.

Dr. Morris contended in an article in *Science* magazine that the deaths resulting from Hong Kong flu in the U.S. in the late 1960s were the heaviest in the world, despite the fact that the U.S. population was the most heavily immunized against it.

He also cites a 1970 World Health Organization survey that showed light incidence of flu in areas where few people were immunized and very heavy incidence in areas where many were immunized.

A similar 1966 study conducted in the Caroline Islands - where there had never been a flu epidemic reported - found that five months after an intensive vaccination program was launched the islanders experienced their first flu epidemic.

Dr. Morris says the issue of hypersensitivity should be thoroughly investigated and that until the vaccine can be shown to be safe and effective the immunization program should be halted.

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VOTE

The only way to get over is to vote.

Black America has paid a high price for the vote. From the un-kept promises of reconstruction, to the violence that threatened voter registration of the 60's, Blacks have filled history pages with pleas, confrontation, and finally struggle to win their franchise as American citizens.



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Now, as a result of voting power, Blacks have become a viable political force in America. The 1970's have witnessed the election of numerous officials on every level of government. Blacks have won mayorships in many cities. And, perhaps the most significant of all achievements, the creation of one of the most important congressional powers in history. The Black Caucus.

It's a fact of American life that real change

in terms of politics only comes through voting. Whether it's getting a bill through Congress, or having the sanitation department do a better job at collecting the garbage. It's the people you put into office that make these things happen because they represent you and your willingness to shape your environment.



Willa Bengé

People like Willa Bengé, Community Relations Specialist for the Gulf Oil Corporation; Ossie Davis, Actor/Director; Willie Stargell, one of Baseball's greats; and Nikki Giovanni, Author and Poet, urge you to vote. They are all influential in their own right, and their knowledge of the American system has helped them get over. But when it's time to make a personal political statement, they vote. Do you?



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