Most The Dead Are Us

NEW YORK - (NPI)--Violence and rioting, moving like a plague from city to city last week, spread "black death" among Negroes across the nation. Negroes suffered almost all the casualties, as riots erupted in Negro slum areas and were confined there.

Both white and Negro leaders saw the riots as the Negro's way of retaliating against white oppression. But few realized that Negroes were victimized by rioting much more than whites.

In Chicago, South Bend, Ind., Brooklyn, San Francisco, and Cleveland, white policemen were shot, some whites were beaten, and some white-owned businesses were burnt out. But many more Negroes were shot and beaten by police. Negro-owned businesses suffered from looting and arson, as did white-owned stores. Negroes suffered from shootings-accidental or not-by fellow Negroes. And as in past riots, almost all the fatalities were Negroes.

The anniversary of the first Watts riot was being recalled in the violence-torn area with a "festival." Planners of the "festival," which seeks positive community action in Watts, noted that the first Watts riot, said to be the worst racial outbreak in this century, resulted in 34 deaths--32 of them Negroes.

While white leaders were deploring the riots, there was another side to the tragedy of the outbreaks: Almost always, the riot scenes were slum Negro areas—and Negroes, not whites, would have to live with the destruction and havoc brought on by the rioting.

IN CHICAGO, rioting ended as city officials made minor concessions to Negro leaders, such as sprinklers on fire hydrants and promises of more swimming pools. A dispute between area youths and policemen over use of a fire hydrant as a sprinkler is said to have sparked the Westside riot. Three Negro Westsiders were left dead—the only fatalities in the rioting. Two of those fatalities were a 14-year—old teenager, Roseland Howard, who would have been a mother in August, and her stillborn son. The mother—to—be was shot down in the streets by an unknown sniper.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS EARLIER, an even bigger riot had broken out in Chicago, when a Negro youth went swimming in a "white beach" along Lake Michigan. As in other riots, almost all the scores of fatalities and injuries were suffered by Negroes.

It was the same story in Brroklyn, N.Y., where a Negro youth was shot dead during racial violence in the East New York slum area of Brooklyn. Eric Dean, 11, was shot in the chest by a bullet apparently fired by a sniper as hundreds of Negroes milled about the area. The shooting was the outcome of racial violence, in which a Negro woman was shot and wounded. Hundreds of Negroes, many armed with rocks, sticks, and bottles, roamed the area.

IN CLEVELAND, two persons—both Negroes—were slain in rioting. A Negro mother, Mrs. Diana Townes, 16, was in critical condition after being shot in the head. Three children with her were also injured. Police opened fire when Mrs. Townes' husband, Henry Townes, 22, tried to drive through a police roadblock. Townes was not hit. The rioting, in the Hough area (pronounced Huff), resulted in widespread looting and arson.

IN SOUTH BEND, seven persons—six of them Negroes—were injured in a racial disturbance. A fight between Negro and white youths was reported to have started the trouble.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, an armed robbery, in which a Negro policeman wounded a Negro suspect, was followed by an arsonous near-riot four blocks away. A crowd estimated at 200 to 250 gathered at the scene and threatened off-duty Negro officer Herman George, who had interrupted the robbery and felled Frank Lee Jackson, 21, with a bullet in the chest.

The riotings have produced a canned dialogue between Negroes and whites. White leaders blamed "outsiders," "revolutionaries," and "troublemakers" for the riots. They charged that warnings of a "long hot summer" by rights leaders produced what the leaders predicted. Negro leaders have countered that conditions in poverty areas, combined with police brutality, produced the riots.

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O' Callaghan A Candidate For Lt. Goyernor

A late entry candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket was popular Donal "Mike" O'Callaghan, now a resident of Carson City.

ANNOUNCING HIS candidacy last Wednesday, O'Callaghan issued the following statement.

"I have completed my work as Director of Project Management for Job Corps Conservation Centers. It was impossible for me to file at an earlier date because of my work in this very important program. Furthermore, my lack of large sums of money makes a short, tough campaign a necessity.

"My decision to file for this office was reached early this morning as I thought about the necessity for a democratic victory in Nevada this fall, if we are to continue to progress as we have in recent years.

"Government is not a one-man show, particularly in the legislative and executive branches; therefore, a partial victory is not the answer for the economic and social problems which must be met during the coming months and years.

"The office of Lieutenant Governor should demand the best governmental and personal qualifications available. Sincerely, I hope my record in county, state, and federal positions of leadership meets the demands of my fellow Nevadans."

MR. O'CALLAGHAN has served as Director, Project Management Division Job Corps Conservation Centers, Washington, D.C., since October 1964. He held the position of Director, Nevada Department of Health and Welfare from July 1963 to October 1964, and was Chief Probation Officer and Director of Court Services for Clark County from August 1961 to July 1963.

One of the 10 top students in his college graduating class and a General Electric Fellowship winner in Economics, O'Callaghan, with a Bachelor of Science Degree; Masters Degree in Education and two years study completed toward a doctorate in Government, began his career as a teacher and taught at Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada from 1956 to 1961.

O'Callaghan served in the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Air Force before entering the U.S. Army in 1952. As a platoon sergeant, he earned the Purple Heart, Bronze Star with "V" Device for Valor, and the Silver Star in Korea in 1953.

He was the Nevada Handicapped Man of the Year Award winner in 1959 and voted the Las Vegas Young Man of the Year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1963. In 1959, he earned the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Award for best teaching the American Way of Life.

Donal "Mike" O'Callaghan was born September 10, 1929. He was married to the former Carolyn Randall in 1954. He and Mrs. O'Callaghan and their five children, Michael 11; Colleen 9; Terri 8; Brian 7; and Timothy 4, reside at 1636 Molly Drive, Carson City, Nevada.

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

Aug. 1, 1834 Aug. 1, 1874

Aug. 2, 1865

Aug. 2, 1850

Aug. 2, 1906

Aug. 2, 1924

Aug. 4, 1800

Slavery abolished in British dependencies.

Charles C. Spaulding, co-founder and president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, born in Clarkton, N.C. He died in 1952.

Booker T. Washington moved with his mother from Hale's Ford, Va.

William Still started Underground Railroad passenger file. The late Roi Ottley, Chicago newspaperman and author, was born in New York City. He was the author of "New World A-Coming," "Black Odessey," "No Green Pastures," and

"The Lonely Warrior."

James Baldwin, author, was born. One of his best known works is "Another Country."

Gabriel Prosser slave revolt took place at Richmond, Va.

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