

CANDIDATE LEFT LEG IN KOREA - AND HEART IN VEGAS

"Mike O'Callaghan, a potential champion of the squared circle, had his dreams of becoming Heavyweight Champion of the World shattered when mortar shell fragments blew off his left leg in the Korean conflict.

Irish Mike was an Idaho state AAU boxer in the early fifties. He had all the natural talents, physical equipment, and inspired motivation to develop his boxing skills to the point of championship calibre, but, like thousands of American young men, his personal ambitions were put in storage when he was called into military service.

WHEN A Communist shell shattered his leg, the young fighter suffered an irreversible handicap that also shattered his most passionate dream. What Mike O'Callaghan experienced during that night of terror on T-Bone Hill would have destroyed the innards of any ordinary man. Iron Mike took his most devastating defeat with the indomitable courage that would have made him King of the squared circle.

It took a year of plastic surgery, convalescence, more surgery, and more healing, plus grit and determination to put Mike O'Callaghan back in circulation.

The handicap of a wooden leg was no big obstacle in Big Mike's path to success. He built around his personal handicap a new dream--a dream which spawned a tireless determination to help others who were handicapped. Strongly motivated by his love for the manly art of self-defense, he helped to organize an amateur boxing club in Henderson, Nevada. All youngsters interested in learning the skills of the boxing ring were enthusiastically accepted by the stout-hearted Irishman.

BIG MIKE attracted a number of boxing hopefuls from Las Vegas. Most of the boys came from West Las Vegas. They were handicapped Americans whose families had been denied equal opportunities because of their unfortunate birthright of African ancestry.

Mike's stout heart developed a soft spot for these Westside youngsters, and he quickly de-



DONAL "MIKE"
O'CALLAGHAN

FOR

LT. GOVERNOR

decided to exert his full energies toward helping kids who were handicapped even worse than himself.

Mike dedicated himself to the task of helping, not only his Negro boxers, but all Negroes. He has for the past 21 months been involved in the Youth phase of the Poverty Program. More than half of the youngsters with whom he has been involved in the Program have been Negro Americans.

O'Callaghan asserts that he has been convinced that his convictions were well founded. He told the VOICE "When given the chance, plus a little sincere encouragement, the young Negro will extend himself to attempt to be the

very best at whatever he does". "OUR NATION", he said, "has impaired its strength as well as its economy immeasurably by holding such great potential dormant for more than a century. When all Americans are given equal opportunities, our nation will be invulnerable to outside attack, and enjoy perpetual tranquility within its borders.

"Until that time, when all Americans are treated alike, our country is likely to remain a powder keg with many fuses ignitable from within as well as without", forthrightly observed Donal "Mike" O'Callaghan, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

(RIOTS, from page 1)

say that the riots were part of a "national conspiracy."

Meanwhile, Whitney Young, National Urban League executive director, declared that the riots "clearly have nothing to do with the civil rights movement. The actions of a few people should not be taken as representing all Negroes any more than white violence is taken to represent all whites."

Almost every major city was the victim of disorder. In Perth Amboy, N.J., Puerto Rican residents rose up for three nights against the city's "apathy" toward them.

IN PROVIDENCE, R.I., police had to carry wooden shields to protect themselves from a rock-throwing mob, which rioted after a civil rights rally.

IN BALTIMORE, a circuit court injunction was needed to halt a white supremacist rally after National States Rights Party members stormed into a Negro area of town and threatened to set off a race war. The party's top three leaders were arrested and indicted on charges of incitement to riot, disturbing the peace, and disorderly conduct.

IN CHICAGO, gang warfare continued to take its toll of injury and death in the city's Southside ghettos, despite a "truce" between the city's two major gangs. Violence became such a problem on the Southside that police officials cracked down on curfew enforcement and threatened to lock up the parents of gang members.

Meanwhile, civil rights marchers were greeted by rocks, bottles, and taunts as they walked through lily-white areas of the city in a protest against the city's housing segregation.

The city's Negroes were not the only persons involved in violence. Police beefed up patrols in Chicago's Puerto Rican community after area residents started throwing bottles and rocks in the second outbreak within two months. The disturbance was said to have been set off by the slaying of a man by a policeman. The man had shot at policemen through a door.

NEW YORK, too, was the victim of racial and ethnic unrest. Mayor Lindsay said he was "concerned and worried about the situation in East New York and of other areas of the city" where racial tension is high. The mayor spoke after a 17-year-old white man was shot by an unident-

ified sniper while he walked through a predominantly Negro area of Brownsville, near East New York.

IN GARY, IND., Mayor A. Martin Katz sought to keep "the pot from boiling over" in the city, which has been termed a "racial tinderbox." About 40 per cent of the city's residents are Negroes. Many work at nearby steel mills. The city is expected to become the Midwest's first major city with a Negro majority within a few years.

Mayor Katz has pressed for a strong open occupancy law and placed Negroes in city departments that previously employed only whites in an effort to keep the city cool, as gang rumbles threatened to keep it hot.

IN NORTH Amityville, L.I., there wasn't much amity as stones, bottles, and Molotov cocktails were thrown during a racial disturbance. White and Negro leaders met to discuss the disorders, in which eight persons were arrested.

IN LAUREL, Miss., rifle bullets were fired into the home of the Rev. Henry C. Clay, St. Paul's Methodist church, who said his life had been threatened by a white man who had resented his family's entering a restaurant.

IN LOS ANGELES, eight persons were arrested in three outbreaks of racial violence. No one was injured as Negroes hurled rocks and bottles at police. Several police patrol cars were damaged, however.

IN OMAHA, Gov. Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska said he would "have no truck" with the city's rioters. Fires, looting, and vandalism have plagued the mostly Negro near north side for three nights. Hit-and-run bombers using Molotov cocktails kept police and firemen busy.

"We're not going to deal with these hoodlum elements or teen-agers," the governor said. "We're not going to listen to a lot of grievances that have been chewed over and over again."

IN CLEVELAND, the last contingent of national guardsmen pulled out in the wake of charges by Sen. Stephen Young (D-Ohio) that they were "trigger-happy" during rioting which took four lives. Meanwhile, a grand jury investigating the city's outbreaks returned eight indictments involving charges ranging from carrying concealed weapons to looting.

IN BROOKLYN, five white youths were stabbed by Negro youths armed with knives and machetes. Two of the wounded boys were in critical condition. A Negro youth, Charles Smith, 18, was booked on felonious assault and weapons charges. Police held three younger boys as juvenile delinquents. One of the younger boys was allegedly stabbed by a white youth a few days before.

THE SITUATION WAS SO BAD across the country that a Senate sub-committee announced it would extensively investigate "the crisis in our cities."

Five cabinet officers and R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., director, Office of Economic Opportunity, will testify during the first phase of the hearings beginning Aug. 16. "We have a very, very deep problem that we neglect only at our national peril," said Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), committee chairman.

Meanwhile, firemen in two of the nation's largest cities asked to be guarded by police when they go to slum areas to put out fires. In both areas, they have been stoned and even shot at by area residents.

IN CHICAGO, the fire department has been accused of maintaining a largely segregated system, and all-white fire houses are frequently found in Negro areas. Fire Commissioner Robert J. Quinn said police may be asked to stand guard while firemen fight fires in areas where street gangs have shot at them. Extra police protection was provided to firemen trying to put out fires in Brownsville and East New York.

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