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Nixon-Wallace 'trade' Speculated

Speculation continues that President Nixon and Alabama Gov. George Wallace have made a "trade." Political sources in Alabama say that "something is going on" but they admit having "nothing tangible" on reports that the president and the governor have "a sub rosa understanding" to keep Wallace from hurting Nixon in the 1972 presidential race. Wallace already is running, appearing at dinners in his honor around the country. But that is believed attributable to Wallace's com-

pulsion to campaign. One observer of Alabama politics, when asked if Wallace would run, answered, "If they have an election." The question, then, is "how" he runs. Columnists Evans and Novak reported in May that a deal had been made through Postmaster Winton Blount of Alabama. Blount was reported to have given the president a message from Wallace that they "had a common interest to keep a liberal Democrat out of the White House." Wallace's primary interest, however, is thought to be keeping his brother out of hot water over the handling of campaign funds.

'Black Enterprise'

A magazine published by blacks is making head way in the publications market. Black Enterprise is published by Earl Graves and published in the Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto in New York. The publisher boasts of an advertising account of more than \$900,000. 30 of the firm's 50 advertisers are among the 100 largest corporations in America. The growth of the enterprise has been so fast that Black Enterprise holds its subscription at 100,000. Most of its \$900,000 ad account is the product of the utilization of color in the ads. The publications slogan is "For black men and women who want to get ahead."

500 Scholars to have Open House

More than 500 elementary students at Wilson-Wilson Park Summer School will roll out a welcome mat Thursday, July 15, for anyone who wants to see what they have accomplished during four weeks of summer classes. During the open house, scheduled for Thursday between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, all classes from metal craft to reading will be open to guests. Three concerts by instrumental music classes and two performances by drama students will be featured, and the morning activities will be spiked with refreshments concocted by home economics pupils.

Felix for Mayor

The black author, John A. Williams, recently made this comment about black politics: "I have less and less faith in the political machinery in this country. It's no big thing that there are black mayors. We always get things that no longer have any value. The cities have been cleaned out. The Mafia are so beaten down that they are ready to give anyone a chance. And if Felix the Cat wanted to run for mayor he would pick up a good following. That's how bad things have gotten." Williams is author of the controversial book, "The King God Didn't Save."

PORTLAND OBSERVER

This is your paper, because you have demanded it. — Something of interest to everyone.

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Model Cities residents join Marines



I So Solemnly Swear -- Privates Earl Johnson, Earl Leonard, James Giles, and George Harper (L to R) take the oath of enlistment for the Marine Corps during ceremonies at the Armed Forces Examination and Entrance Station today. Administering the oath is Captain William Ford, officer in charge of Marine recruiting in Oregon. OFFICIAL USMC PHOTO BY SGT. WILL HALE.

GOING SOUTH -- Captain William Ford, Sergeant Major A. J. Rieckert, and Gunnery Sergeant Bruce Broussard say good-bye to Private Earl Johnson, Earl Leonard, James Giles, and George Harper as they get ready to leave for Marine boot camp in San Diego today.

USMCRS PORTLAND, OREG. July 8 -- Four Portland area men will join the Marine Corps today (July 12) and although all men joining the Marines are special, these four are extra special. The men, all from the Model Cities area, are Earl Leonard Jr., Earl Melvin Johnson, James Giles, and George Harper. They were tested and all qualified for the Marine Aviation Technical Schools Guarantee and will go through Recruit Training at San Diego under the Buddy Program. Twenty-two-year-old Earl Leonard Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Leonard Sr. of 1433 N.E. Alberta, is a graduate of Benson

1971 tax break

Now that 1970 income tax problems are over for most individuals, it's a good time to remind those who are single and those who qualify for head-of-household status that their federal tax bite will be lessened in 1971, notes Commerce Clearing House. This is because of lower rate schedules set forth in the 1969 Tax Reform Act. Married taxpayers, whether they file separate returns or a joint return, will not benefit from the lower tax rates. However, CCH noted, they, along with all individuals, will be eligible for higher exemption amounts and an increased standard deduction. Further, there's no surcharge for 1971, whereas a 2.5 percent surcharge applied to 1970. The value of an exemption for 1971 is \$650 -- up \$25 from the \$625 value of an exemption for 1970. The standard deduction for 1971 is 13 percent of adjusted gross income with a maximum deduction of \$1,500. This contrasts with the 1970 standard deduction which was ten percent of adjusted gross income with a maximum deduction of \$1,000. Married individuals living apart may also qualify for head-of-household status. To so qualify, a married individual must file a separate return and furnish more than half the cost of maintaining a household that is the principal abode of a dependent child for the taxable year involved. A further requirement is that the individual's spouse must not be a member of the household for the entire year, CCH said.

Race focus in retreat

by John de Yonge

Seaback, Kitsap County-The skit players cavorted yesterday on the lawn at the Seaback conference center, where pioneer loggers once left caulk marks between mess hall and bunkhouse. But these were city kids that sprawled and giggled as only seventh and eighth graders can with grace. Counselors finally shushed and cajoled, quiet came (relatively), then the youngsters presented playlets they had worked out themselves for the third day of their leadership training for next fall's Seattle middle-school desegregation. With Seaback's Hood Canal setting as background, five of the 25 students acted out a hallway fight. Applause and discussion from audience and counselors. There was a skit about name-calling -- "Give me the ball, honkie." Discussion about how to avoid or cool fights. Then a skit about a principal about being a selective racist. He put down all the students. Appreciation from the audience. Discussion about how to solve problems with school staff. Three black girls and a white boy put on paper masks, two black and two white. In white mask, Greg Holbron, who will attend Meany Middle School next fall, played teacher. He favored, praised and flattered Denise Davis, in white mask and destined to attend Meany too. Per script, young Holbron as teacher ignored, punished and slighted Rickita Hickerson and Dawn White in black masks. Applause, and questioning from counselors led by Mrs. Pat Green, a Madrona teacher who is Seaback coordinator for the four one-week sessions at which 100 Seattle youngsters, all volunteers for the training, not only will get to know each other but, hopefully, will learn how to handle the sharp edge of differences between the races. Mrs. Green, before the youngsters broke up after breakfast basketball and volleyball games, said the sessions have three aims -- to teach human relations, to show possible student leaders how to lead for good effects, and to prepare them to help with three days of student orientation at the four middle schools involved in September's mandatory desegregation -- Meany-Madrona, Hamilton, Wilson and Eckstein. "What we're really working on," she said of the Seattle School District program, "is to have each one know the feeling of being called a nigger or honkie." The feeling, she said, should give each an appreciation of why fights start, of why students feel inferior or frightened or poorly in school -- and appreciation leads to techniques of how to solve problems, before they begin. The skits, worked out with Mrs. Green and five other adult staff, were part of that, just as a movie the students viewed earlier had been. It was the American Broadcasting Company's "The Eye of the Storm," a television documentary of how a third-grade teacher in the small, all-white town of Riceville, Iowa, got her students to feel the bite of prejudice by dividing them into "blue eyes" and "brown eyes" and by favoring one group one day, the other the next, causing the children in the disfavored group to come to tears both days. The Seattle kids, about half black and half white, with girls in the majority, watched intently and followed Mrs. Green's admonition: "Ask yourself, how would I feel if this was happening to me." The kids picked out the non-verbal emotions the children in the movie were showing: hurt, disgust, disgrace. At one point, a black youngster, asked how he would feel

Pioneer Trip

by John de Yonge

Boys and girls leave St. Andrew's Opportunity School for a five day trip that will include visits to three states. Thirty "inner city youngsters" left Portland Monday on a five day "Pioneer Trip" through three states. Most of the travellers have never been out of the State of Oregon, many have never traveled out of the city. The students, both boys and girls from grades 7 through 9, are participants in the St. Andrew's Opportunity School. The school features work-study travel opportunities for Albina Community youngsters. The "Pioneer Trip" includes Mt. Shasta, Carson City, Virginia City, Lake Tahoe, and Crater Lake. Students plan to stay in churches, cook their own meals, and develop a sense of cooperation and teamwork. "Traveling is a wonderful learning opportunity," says Father Gordon Dickey "especially when young people are part of the decision processes." "Commitment comes from participation," states Father Dickey, program director, "and we should move over and make more places for student participation." "It's a hassle to include students in decisions, but once achieved good things happen and leadership emerges." Our students operate in squads like a football team; have their own rules committee and student discipline board. They have researched and studied the places they will visit, drawn maps, given visual and written reports. They will return July 17. More youngsters can be accommodated in the two free "hot lunch" programs being offered this summer at The Salvation Army Youth Center, 711 N.E. Dekum, and The Salvation Army Community Center, 932 N. Shaver. Made available at the two centers through the Department of Agriculture "Meals for children" program, the "hot lunch" plan is designed to make sure that every child has at least one good meal a day, according to John Newman, director of the youth center. Utilizing Department of Agriculture surplus foods, the nutritionally balanced lunches at the Dekum Street center are served on the premises. The food is prepared at Washington High School and brought in. Youths wanting to take advantage of the program are asked to sign up either on a regular daily basis or notify the Center one day in advance. The Community Center on Shaver Street takes its young lunchers to Boise School. No advance sign-up is required there. This summer's is the first time that the "hot lunch" programs have been offered through The Salvation Army centers.



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Registration continues at PSU

Registration continues each week through August 23rd for nearly 150 classes and special workshops still scheduled to begin at Portland State University. Summer Term director Dr. Charles White points out a student can enroll now and still earn as many as 18 credits in summer classes. A wide variety of first, second and third term classes in foreign languages, the sciences and literature are available as well as a smaller selection in history, sociology, psychology, business and education. Twenty special programs, planned for July and August, will be taught by such nationally-known people as artists Larry Rivers and Nik Krevitsky; one of the country's foremost black educators and 1970 delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, Dr. Helen G. Edmonds and musicians of the John Biggs Consort. Registration information is available from the Summer Term Office.

New in City

Miss Mamie Strickland, who recently came to Portland from Tacoma, Washington, is a steno-supervisor for the Neighborhood Development (continued page 2 col. 4)

Program for youth

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Returning Servicemen to get Jobless Pay

More than 500,000 returning servicemen are expected to receive about \$310 million this year in unemployment insurance benefits to tide them over until they get jobs, Assistant Secretary of Labor Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., said today. Last year about 350,000 ex-servicemen drew \$203 million in benefits, Lovell said. Authorized under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Act of 1954, benefits are paid entirely with funds appropriated by Congress for distribution through the Federal-State unemployment insurance system. Basic benefits for single persons range from \$50 in Mississippi to \$80 weekly in Hawaii. A top of \$114 is granted in Connecticut, including dependency allowances. In early 1971, 10 weeks was the average period for which benefits were paid ex-ser-

National Tenants Reorganizes

The National Tenants Organization, which has played a key role in the growing tenants movement across the country, is now undergoing a reorganization that its supporters believe will leave it better funded, more aggressive, and more effective. Most importantly, according to NTO staffers, veteran tenants organizer Jesse Gray of Harlem took over last month as NTO's executive director. Gray, who has been in the fight for tenants' rights since 1950 and who organized the highly successful Harlem rent strikes of 1963, has served as voluntary chairman of NTO since the organization was founded in 1969. As paid executive director, he will be able to devote full time to tenants organizing on a national scale. "This switch will give me more time to work," he told reporters. "I can cover far more territory across the country, and this should enable us to do a lot better job."

Tony Henry, who had been NTO's executive director, will become director of the newly established National Tenants Information Service (NTIS). NTIS will work closely with NTO. Temporarily, at least, it will continue to share the same office in Washington, D.C. NTO staffers say the new agency was set up primarily to enhance the possibility of bringing more money into the tenants movement. NTO worker Jeffrey Schwartz explained that NTO is not now eligible for foundation support because of the aggressive lobbying role it has pursued -- both with Congress and with such agencies of government as the Department of Housing and Urban Development. "But we hope to obtain extensive foundation funding for NTIS, which will become the information arm of the tenants movement," he said. "It is possible that NTIS will get its own office, but its primary goal will be to serve the NTO constituency."

Schwartz said that under the new administrative arrangement, NTO will rely for its funding on churches, labor groups, individuals, or any other group that lacks the tax restrictions placed on foundations. NTO also is helping draw up legislative packages in Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and several other states, Gray said. "We are passing on to tenants NTO's thoughts on what we would consider a national bill of tenants' rights," he explained. "Ultimately we are aiming toward a uniform set of laws that will enable tenants across the country to obtain decent housing at rates they can afford to pay."

Significant legal gains for tenants in public housing have been achieved in the last two years, largely as a result of NTO's lobbying with Congress and HUD. In 1969, the Brooke Amendment passed the House and Senate after a strong push by NTO. It stipulated that a tenant in public housing could pay no more than 25 percent of his income for rent.

The Brooke Amendment caused significant rent reductions for thousands of tenants," explained Jeffrey Schwartz. "It also called for federal subsidies to local housing authorities to make up for lost revenue, and in 1970 the amendment was amended to increase the subsidies. The aim of the increase was to make money available for improvements in public housing conditions, which are often wretched."

Schwartz said NTO was dissatisfied at first with HUD's implementation of the amendment. "We sued HUD in April of 1970," he said, "but we withdrew the suit this year (continued page 2 col. 5)

Puerto Rican Amputee Challenges Earns title

WASHINGTON, D.C. Senior Chief Boatswain's Mate and Master Diver Carl M. Brashear is use to publicity but he doesn't care for it. He refers to himself as, "An average sailor doing my job." He is doing his job but he is far from an average sailor. Consider for a moment diving with a 300-pound bellum oxygen rig or working for an hour on the bottom of the ocean which is equal to four hours of work above surface. Now add a man missing a good portion of his left leg and you have one Navy Master Diver Carl M. Brashear. In January 1966 two American aircraft collided and dropped their nuclear weapons into the sea off the coast of Palomares, Spain. Brashear was part of the team sent to locate and salvage the bombs. Brashear was aboard the salvage and rescue ship USS Hoist (ARS-40) on March 23rd, when a cable parted catching a length of pipe and hurling it across the deck towards a couple of sailors. With reflex actions Chief Brashear pushed the men out of the way only to have the pipe catch him in the left leg. He was flown to the Portsmouth Virginia Naval Hospital where doctors labored for two months in an effort to save the leg. When it became clear that the limb would never be useful again, Brashear chose to have it amputated. He vowed he would walk on the artificial leg the first day he had it and he made good his word. Determined to fight any attempt to give him a medical discharge, Brashear with the help of the hospital commandant set up an exercise program which included climbing several flights of stairs daily, loaded down with weights. Eventually he made a trip to Washington D.C., to prove to skeptics that he could perform his duties as a diver. Medical authorities put him through five days of rigorous tests and were impressed with the results. They (continued page 4 col. 4)

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