

CARTON 2:15

BLACK JOURNALISTS

CALDWELL, EARL

1970, 1972

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A BENEFIT CHAMPAGNE PARTY

in honor of

Earl Caldwell

*New York Times Reporter, Winner of the
National Urban League's 1970*

John B. Russwurm Award

SUNDAY, MAY 24th, 1970

4:00 to 6:00 P.M.

Sponsored by **BLACK JOURNALISTS**
2207 BRAEMAR ROAD, OAKLAND, CALIF.

No

150



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July 26, 1970
One month later . . .



TO: Those in attendance at the first conference of the
National Association of Black News Media Workers

FROM: Valena M. Williams
for The Conference Committee (otherwise known as
The Bay Area Black Journalists)

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION:

When the conference adjourned, I promised the NABNMW members still on hand that I would send out a recap of the ^{to} committees' reports (i.e. Structure and the ad hoc Earl Caldwell^A Defense) as soon as they could be pulled together.

BUT--

It was suggested by two members of the ad hoc Defense Committee from the Bay Area that since BALL AND CHAIN REVIEW has been designated as the official NABNMW publication, the reports should be published in the next issue of BALL AND CHAIN, that there was no necessity for sending out earlier reports.

Maybe we were suffering from post-conference fragmentation but it sounded like a good suggestion. So I sent out the conference roster and the resolution -- and then the calls began to come in. Where were the reports? The next issue of BALL AND CHAIN is still several weeks off (what with vacation schedules, etc.) so we're trying to fill in. Mary Ellen Perry, interpreting George Foster's rough notes, came up with the unofficial ad hoc Defense Committee report attached. George will amend this report to arrive at the official statement which will be carried in BALL AND CHAIN. In the meantime you have something to use as a guideline.

The Structure Committee's report was shot down when, in the cold light of day (and reality), it was presented to the handful of NABNMW members still in session. Committee chairman, Bernard Garnett, was not at the session and the report was presented by Gil Moore. Maybe between the two of them an official report will be forthcoming for this committee as well. Attached is my personal version of what went on.

Undoubtedly there are errors in these reports. Corrections and additions should be sent to the committee chairmen who will in turn forward official statements to BALL AND CHAIN.

One more thing: do send me any articles you wrote for publication about the conference. Someday there will be a scrapbook of sorts. We'd appreciate copies of your pictures taken during the conference. It'll take all of us to get NABNMW together, so let's get it on.

Valena

UNOFFICIAL

Report from the Committee on National Structure
The National Association of Black News Media Workers
Jefferson City, Missouri, June 26-28, 1970

The name of the organization shall be the National Association of Black News Media Workers. Membership shall be open to anyone employed in any capacity in the mass communications media.

NABNMW will assume a San Francisco (Bay Area) national headquarters and will use the Bay Area Black Journalists' mailing address for national business:

NABNMW
P.O. Box 6337
Albany, California 94706

For purposes of recruitment and development NABNMW will be divided into four geographical areas with the following key persons in already established chapters becoming regional coordinators:

EAST COAST

Black Perspective
c/o News Voice International
101 Central Park North
New York City 10026

Ernest Dunbar, Chairman
Ruth Ross, Vice Chairman*

MIDWEST

Francis Ward *
Lu Palmer*

SOUTH

Jack White*
Bernard Garnett*

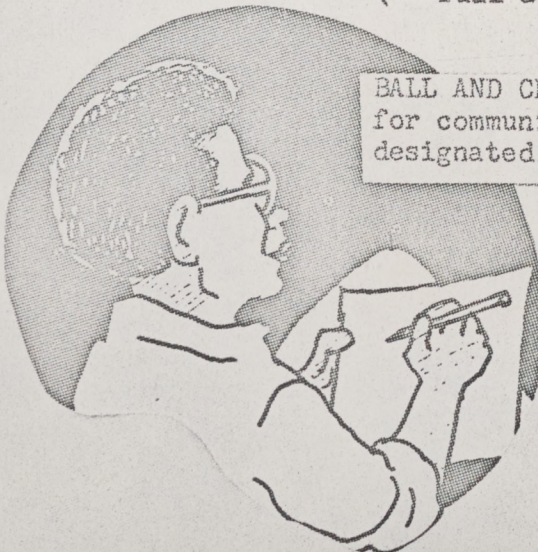
WEST

Rush Greenlee*
Robert Allen*

(*--full addresses included in conference roster)

BALL AND CHAIN REVIEW will be the official NABNMW publication for communication, recruitment, and development, until otherwise designated.

Bernard Garnett, chairman of committee
Melvin Whitaker
~~Francis~~ Mitchell Turner
Audreen Ballard
Ruth Ross
Claude Lewis
Earl Caldwell
Thomas Johnson
Gil Moore
Charyn Sutton
Valena Williams
et al(?)



FYI

New York Times

July 23 1970

Urban League Attacks Links Of Chase Bank to South Africa

By C. GERALD FRASER

The Chase Manhattan Bank was condemned for its financial links to South Africa by the National Urban League yesterday as the human rights group closed its 60th annual conference.

League officials tightly controlled conference activities and skirted potential confrontations over the four days between youth and students and the older delegates.

The conference at the New York Hilton Hotel that ended last night was the largest convention in the organization's history, with 4,000 persons attending.

A resolution—called a statement of concern—on the Chase Manhattan Bank was one of about 17 adopted by the Delegates' Assembly, the convention's parliamentary body of about 200 members. Other statements adopted included the following:

¶A demand that the war in Vietnam be ended.

¶Support for Earl Caldwell, a New York Times correspondent who faces jail for refusing to testify before a grand jury on his coverage of the Black Panther party.

¶A request for a recheck of census figures to ascertain if a recount of blacks and Spanish-Americans is necessary.

¶Support for equal opportunity for Spanish-speaking Americans.

¶A call for an end to racial discrimination in the construction industry.

¶An expression of concern for problems facing the few black automobile dealers in the country.

Bank's Display Protested

Youth delegates introduced the statement on the Chase Manhattan Bank. They were disturbed, they said, by the fact that the bank—which has financial links to South Africa, where apartheid, or strict racial segregation, is enforced—had been permitted to set up a display in the convention's exhibit area.

Their statement, presented by Mario Baeza of Corona, N.J., a Cornell University student and a league trustee, asked that

Chase Manhattan be denied the right to participate in future league affairs until the bank withdraws "total economic support" from South Africa.

It also asked the League to "renounce" Chase Manhattan support. The statement would also serve as a mandate, Mr. Baeza said, to the League's staff to implement the first two points. And the statement declared that the bank was selected because financial links are so important to a nation and especially to South Africa.

Before the Assembly voted, Whitney M. Young Jr., the league's executive director, spoke. He said in effect that more blacks were employed at high levels in Chase Manhattan than in many other major American banks. He told the audience that Thomas A. Woods, a black man and president of a multi-national leasing company in Africa, was named yesterday to the Chase Manhattan board of directors by David Rockefeller, board chairman.

Statement is Amended

He was successful in getting the statement amended to include other institutions dealing with South Africa.

The Earl Caldwell statement said that in asking the reporter to testify in secret before a grand jury, the Government "has in effect violated the First Amendment of the Constitution."

It ended: "We stand together against the injustice of the Federal Government's attempt to prosecute Earl Caldwell, and its obvious disregard for the Bill of Rights."

The statement on the construction industry asked for employment "in proportion to the population" of minorities in large cities in white and blue-collar construction industry positions.

Mr. Young appeared with Dr. Robert Hill at a noon news conference to emphasize that a census recount may be required. He claimed that it looked now as if census enumerators would again miss many black and Spanish persons, especially those in urban areas.

Reporter's Credibility Among Blacks Is Threatened

By Rich Harris

The situation facing Earl Caldwell is so grave that every American should be aware of it.

Caldwell's case impinges on his First Amendment rights of freedom of speech, press and association.

A Negro reporter in the San Fran-

Negro reporter Rich Harris, a Sacramento State College graduate and now a member of The Bee's news staff, reflects on the plight of another Negro writer in San Francisco.

cisco bureau of the New York Times, Caldwell has been held in contempt of court for refusing to testify secretly before a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panthers.

The grand jury originally had ordered Caldwell to appear with the

notes and tape recordings of his interviews with Black Panther leaders, but a later subpoena ordered only that he appear for questioning.

Caldwell's attorneys are appealing the contempt ruling by US District Court Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli.

At an earlier hearing, Zirpoli ruled that Caldwell must appear before the grand jury as a "public duty." But, he added, Caldwell "need not reveal confidential associations that impinge upon the effective exercise of the First Amendment right to gather news for dissemination to the public through the press ... until such time as a compelling and overriding national interest which cannot be alternatively served has been established to the satisfaction of the court."

To grasp the full implications of the case, it is necessary first of all to understand that the US government has learned little about black Americans, simply because blacks are reluctant to talk to officials about anything. The Negro reporter, however,

has access to key leaders in the community.

As a result, the government seems to take the position that the reporter has a "duty" to reveal information it cannot get through its own resources. It wants the Negro journalist to inform on Negroes.

The subpoenaing of reporters is a new experience for Negro newspapermen. It was only in recent years, in fact, that they even appeared on the staffs of American newspapers generally.

Two factors brought a change: The black community convinced publishers they were not being fair in their coverage of Negro affairs, and the press itself discovered it could not accurately report on the community without Negro personnel.

For the Negro reporter to be effective in his community he must gain the confidence and trust of the people he will be writing about. He is not going to get that confidence by going before a grand jury in secret.

Caldwell believes a special relationship exists between a reporter and his news source, a relationship similar to that of doctor-patient, and attorney-client.

A press pass opens no doors in the black community. The Negro reporter can open doors only by establishing personal relationships within the community.

Most members of that community do not trust the black reporter's official credentials. What they trust is the individual. Many would not speak candidly if they feared what was said in confidence might be bought to light in a grand jury hearing.

The government, in forcing journalists to serve as unwilling spies and informants, is doubly destructive: It destroys both the Negro community and the Negro reporter.

In so doing it is seeking an expedient means to destroy those groups it claims are a threat to national security.

A special problem . . .

Black media workers band together to look for a way out of race-born vocational limbo

EFFORTS of a federal grand jury to obtain the notes of a young black New York Times reporter have resulted in the formation of the National Association of Black News Media Workers.

Plans for the new organization were formulated at a meeting of about fifty black media workers last month in Jefferson City, Mo. There on the campus of Lincoln University, the first predominantly black college to grant degrees in journalism, black writers gathered from throughout the nation. They discovered a common bond of job-related problems because of color.

Representatives from network television, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, Newsday, The Chicago Tribune, Newsweek, the black press and many others were on hand.

The primary issue which led to the calling of the conference was a federal grand jury subpoena served on Earl Caldwell, New York Times reporter assigned to the paper's San Francisco bureau who had written a series on the Black Panthers. Authorities felt that because of his contact with the organization he somehow must have gleaned "inside" information. Caldwell refused to appear, saying this was not the case and that his notes would not reveal anything heretofore unknown or unpublished about the Panthers.

He is now free pending the appeal of

a contempt of court conviction. So the new organization decided that its first task would be to raise funds for an information campaign in connection with the case.

Grand jury excursions into any newsman's sources of information would shake any reporter, black or white. But black reporters feel the knife of judicial inquiry stabbing them with double bladed ferocity. The reasons are easy to understand.

In the past several months much criticism has been leveled against the media. Vice President Spiro Agnew is not a lone voice in the wilderness. Student protesters, the poor, some labor groups, white ethnics, and Blacks have all charged the media with bias.

The black reporter, much like the black policeman, is caught in the middle. Some elements in some black communities feel he is but a tool, a "Tom" for white-owned establishment media. If he is a television newsman, his presence with a camera at a scene of violence can create a smaller scaled but more personalized kind of violence.

There is widespread fear in the black community, as well as in student communities, of perusal of news film by police. A policeman at the scene of a disorder may witness a person violate a given law, but because of circumstances may not be able to effect an

immediate arrest. When the situation has subsided, the officer may then not be able to name or identify the violator. However, with the aid of news film, the suspect can perhaps be identified and subsequently indicted and/or arrested. Thus news film becomes both accusatory and evidential.

Federal Communications Commission regulations state any film broadcast is subject to subpoena. People involved in street disorders know this and sometimes will cease their original activity and instead exert their energies towards preventing news teams from shooting film.

Another fear can emerge at this time too. The fear that the reporter will distort the event.

If the reporter happens to be black, he then is categorized as an Establishment spy. So the relationship between the black community and the black reporter can become very fragile.

It was the expressed feeling of the conference that in order for the black reporter to be effective and to maintain his credibility, and for members of the black community to be informed, the relationship between the two must be enhanced.

The conference was structured around workshops scheduled in such a way as to permit each person to participate in each workshop. Their topics

included: Black reporters in the white media; Black women in the media; Development of black journalists; Legal defense tactics; The black journalist and his relationship to the black community, and The black press in revolutionary times.

Unanimously, the journalists agreed that they were first black men and women who, secondly, had chosen to be news reporters. This resolution was made despite the belief that it could easily cause an adversary relationship between themselves and their employers.

Upward mobility in the profession came under particular scrutiny. One Chicago delegate pointed out that of 810 editorial workers on Chicago papers, there are only ten black reporters. But most significantly, six of these are women and only four are men. He saw in this ratio a sinister misuse of black women. First, the ratio of black women to black men is opposite in the extreme to the ratio between white women to white men on Chicago dailies. Secondly, when it comes to promotions, women are discriminated against. So he concluded that upward mobility, at least in Chicago, is limited, first because of color, and second because the majority of black reporters are women who are victims of both race and sex discrimination.

BY DICK BOGLE

Newsman, Channel 2, KATU-TV, Portland

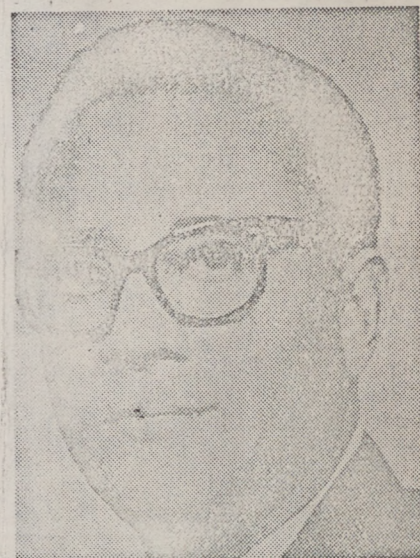
The word "objectivity" raised the hackles of all present. Most of the reporters expressed the opinion that their objectivity in covering black news has constantly been questioned, monitored and doubted. They do not see the concept of objectivity emphasized equally to white reporters.

There was marked frustration expressed by many who felt editors exclude blacks from in-depth and investigative reporting. Some reporters told of refusing assignments that only allowed them to tell who, what, when, and where — but not why.

A Newsweek magazine reporter from Chicago stated that in the past three years, two thousand persons have been killed by black youth gangs in the Windy City. He insists there's more to the story than just who killed whom, where and when.

He posed the question — why. What forces have cast the Blackstone P. Nation, a gang of 25-thousand members, into their role as community terrorists? This is the kind of reporting black journalists feel they can and should be doing. Using their unique backgrounds and contacts they feel they can turn in news stories that are not merely accurate, but complete.

After returning from the annual convention of his professional organization recently, an acquaintance told this



Newsman Bogle

writer that the major business transacted was the naming of the host city for next year's convention. Such was not the case at Jefferson City. There were no planned social activities and mealtimes provided the only relief from nitty gritty business sessions.

Undoubtedly the national association will grow both in numbers and influence. This should prove beneficial to all citizens, black and white, who are concerned about receiving accurate and unbiased news accounts.

Caldwell Views News

by Mel Whitaker - Sacto OBSERVER

Earl Caldwell takes an opposing position. It is his contention that a special relationship exists between a reporter and his news source. That relationship, he contends, is similar to doctor-patient, and attorney-client relationships. The relationships are similar inasmuch as a reporter must have the confidence of his news source if he is to be effective in reporting the facts. The issue of subpoenaing reporters. T. V. news footage, radio interviews, recordings and journalists notes has been one which has confronted the entire media, but it has hit Black journalists hardest. This is true because of the special condition of the Black journalist

units of the news media have generally acquiesced to government demands. Many have turned over T. V. film footage as well as notes and pictures.

Whereas in the white community a press badge or other legitimizing credentials will open up doors leading to information necessary for a news story, this is not necessarily true for the Black reporter. A much more personal relationship exists between the Black reporter and the Black and the Black community. Most in the community do not trust the Black reporter's official credentials but rather the individual. This is particularly true of press relationships with groups such as the Black Panther Party, SNCC, NAACP, URBAN LEAGUE, C. O. R. E. and even Black Legislators. None of the aforementioned groups or individuals would be inclined to speak candidly with a Black reporter if they felt what was said in confidence might be brought to light in a forced Grand Jury hearing.

The national Conference of Black News Media Workers,

view the efforts of the government to force Black journalists to serve as unwilling spies and informants as a doubly destructive effort. On the one hand, they point out, the government is seeking every expedient (constitutional and unconstitutional) vehicle to destroy those groups it claims are a threat to the national security. On the other hand the Justice Department seeks to destroy the position of the Black journalist's in the Black community. It seeks to smear in a sinister fashion to confuse the actual role of Black journalists in the Black community during rapidly changing times.

The NCBNMW issued a strongly worded statement supporting Earl Caldwell and vowing to do everything possible to avoid a recurrence of such government harassment. The Black media workers declaring that the overriding issue was whether a free press could exist in America during turbulent times, promised to proach every group of journalists in the country seeking support

support for freedom of the press and a clarification of the reporters role in America. The Black journalists also voted to work for legislation which would put into law that special relationship between a reporter and his news source, as a prelude to a Supreme Court ruling on the position of American journalists with regards to the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press.

Post-Tribune (7-18-70)
- Dallas, Texas

SF People's World
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1970

Black reporter aided in fight on charges

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. — Earl Caldwell, black correspondent for the San Francisco bureau of the New York Times last week received the support of the Natl. Assn. of Black Media Workers.

The NABMW's first national convention decided to raise funds for an informational campaign relative to Caldwell's case and solicit support of black and white liberal groups for protests against the charges the reporter faces.

Caldwell was found guilty of

civil contempt by a federal judge, following his refusal to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panther party. Caldwell, free on bail pending an appeal, attended the convention here at Lincoln University.

San Francisco Federal Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli who first ordered Caldwell jailed until he testified, then freed him pending his appeal, made a contradictory ruling on Caldwell's right to protect his sources under the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of the press.

RULING APPEALED

Zirpoli had ruled in April that the black reporter didn't have to testify on confidential information or his sources. Then he ordered Caldwell to appear before the jury to testify on whether or not any such confidential data was involved in the questions. That ruling is being appealed.

The Assn. of Black Media Workers represents several regional organizations and was formed by 50 journalists from newspapers, magazines, radio, and TV workers.

Four major local groups will be coordinating the activities of the organization. They are the Black Journalists of San Francisco's Bay Area, the United Black Journalists of Chicago, the Black Perspectives of New York and a media group which meets in Nashville, Tennessee.



EARL CALDWELL
Fights to protect sources.

Photostats of carbon copies

July 1, 1970

California Assemblyman John Miller
Assembly Chambers
4112 State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Honorable John Miller:

In viewing current social, economic, and political conditions in America and California I find little over which I can rejoice. Most events and trends as a matter of fact are cause for alarm. One particularly alarming development is the U.S. Justice Department's attack on the freedom of the press. I refer specifically to the case of Earl Caldwell, West Coast correspondent for the New York Times.

Black Journalists from across the nation are mounting a campaign to defend Earl Caldwell and our constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press. I will contact you in the near future to discuss this matter with you in more depth.

Respectfully,

MEL WHITAKER, Associate Editor
THE OBSERVER NEWSPAPERS

MW/rs

Race Relations REPORTER

A newsletter published by Race Relations
Information Center, Nashville, Tennessee

No. 11: July 1, 1970

Black journalists organize

Jefferson City, Mo., June 28--After a three-day meeting at Lincoln University, about 50 representatives of regional black journalist's organizations established a National Association of Black Media Workers. The organization is open to all black employees of news gathering organizations.

The Association also began a nationwide campaign to rally support for Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter based in San Francisco, and other newsmen who have resisted Department of Justice attempts to force them to turn over confidential information to investigative bodies. They maintain that a reporter has the right to protect his sources. After a long legal battle, which resulted in a landmark court decision allowing a reporter to protect his confidential sources but requiring him to appear before secret grand jury hearings, Caldwell is appealing a contempt of court citation for refusing to testify at all in a "star chamber proceeding." He would be willing to testify either in public or by affidavit, he said, but his appearance in a secret hearing would automatically impair his credibility with the black community, and thus his ability to report news there.

The Caldwell case overshadowed much of the Jefferson City conference. Reporters there felt, almost unanimously, that "if this can happen to Earl, it can happen to me." Some felt the Caldwell case was evidence of a government effort to destroy their trusted relationship with the black community. (They also felt it was no coincidence that the Community Relations Service, and intelligence arm of the Justice Department, bankrolled a "race and the news media" conference in Washington, D.C., on the same date. CRS claimed their conference was endorsed by Black Perspective, the black reporters group in New York. This was not true.)

The Jefferson City conference was the first of its kind. It was organized by Black Journalists, a group in the San Francisco Bay area. Representatives from organizations in Chicago, Philadelphia, Nashville, as well as number of unaffiliated persons attended. No other organizations helped fund the conference.

The Association also established a Newsman's Defense Fund to pay legal expenses for reporters involved in such cases. (Newsman's Defense Fund, c/o Black Journalists, Box 6337, Albany, Cal., 97406). Caldwell's legal expenses are now covered by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The Times, which joined in Caldwell's original petition, has refused to defend his latest stand, although the paper is still paying for a private counsel.

The Association also endorsed the Newsman's Privilege Act, a proposed new federal law that would grant legal protection to a newsman's right not to reveal his sources except in cases involving a "genuine threat" of subversion or foreign aggression, a libel suit against the newsman himself or information from sources required by law to keep their information secret (such as a grand jury).

At a meeting between RRIC writers and two representatives of the National Association of Black Media Workers, eight RRIC writers expressed their individual endorsement of the principle that reporters should not be required to reveal the source or content of their information. --Bernard Garnett and Jack White * * *

Kentucky: Only 5 black schools

Statistics not yet published by the Kentucky State Department of Education indicate that only five public schools in the state had all-black student bodies in 1969-70. The five were a high school, a junior high school and an elementary school in the Louisville school system and one elementary school each in the Hopkinsville and Christian County systems. A detailed, 10-year report on school desegregation in the state is now in preparation, and will be published by the state department later this year.

"Desegregation is just about completed here," a department official said, "but the job of achieving real integration is not over, and in some ways it may be a tougher job than just putting students' together in the same schools."

Blacks make up about eight per cent of Kentucky's population, and roughly one-third of them live in Louisville, the state's only large city. A recent news supplement in Race Relations Reporter (No. 10: June 16) looked at race and education in the Louisville school system, and an upcoming supplement will concern desegregation in Clay and Sturgis. These two communities in western Kentucky were in the news 14 years ago when the National Guard was called out to enforce desegregation. --John Egerton * * *

North Carolina: 16 traumatic years

"After 16 traumatic years," says the Raleigh correspondent of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel (June 21), the battle over public school integration in North Carolina appears virtually over.

Joe Doster, who has been covering school desegregation since its beginning in Charlotte in 1957, reported that "for all practical purposes, when the state's schools open in September, the dual school system which existed for 100 years will have been dismantled." Doster found that by September, no more than four of the state's 152 school administrative units will be operating under systems which either the federal courts or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare find acceptable. And even in those four districts, the question will not be whether schools will be integrated, but rather how much integration is enough.

"Almost suddenly, it seems, the last legal defense has been swept aside the last delaying tactic used up and even the will to resist further broken." * * *

Radical chic

"It's a tricky business, integrating new politics with tried and true social motifs," writes Tom Wolfe dissecting the "Radical Chic: That Party at Lenny's" in the June 8 issue of New York Magazine. The original article has to be read to appreciate the string and snap of Wolfe's flamboyant prose about the the night that Composer-Conductor Leonard Bernstein entertained a group of Black Panthers. Wolfe offers historical insight into the fascination of New York Society with the new radicals, calling it nostalgie de la boue:

"...nostalgie de la boue, or romantizing of primitive souls, was one of the things that brought Radical Chic to the fore in New York Society. Nostalgie de la boue is a 19th-century term that means, literally, "nostalgia for the mud." Within New York Society nostalgie de la boue was a great motif throughout the 1960s, from the moment two socialites...discovered the Peppermint Lounge and the twist....

"Nostalgie de la boue tends to be a favorite motif whenever a great many new faces and a lot of new money enter Society. New arrivals have always had two ways of certifying their superiority over the hated "middle class." They can take on the trappings of aristocracy, such as grand architecture, servants,...and high protocol; and they indulge in the gauche thrill of taking on certain styles of the lower orders. The two are by no means mutually exclusive; in fact, they are always used in combination.

"In England during the Regency period, a period much like our own--even to the point of the nation's disastrous involvement in colonial wars during a period of mounting affluence--nostalgie de la boue was very much the rage. London socialites... adopted the flamboyant capes and wild driving styles of the coach drivers, the 'bruiser' fashions and hair styles of the bareknuckle prize fighters, the see-through jutting-nipple fashions of the tavern girls, as well as a reckless new dance, the waltz....During the 1960s in New York nostalgie de la boue took the form of the vogue of rock music, the twist-frug genre of dance, Pop Art, Camp, the courting of pet primitives, such as the Rolling Stones...."

"One rule is that nostalgie de la boue--ie, the styles of romantic, raw-vital Low Rent primitives--are good; and middle class, whether black or white, is bad. Therefore, Radical Chic invariably favors radicals who seem primitive, exotic and romantic, such as the grape workers, who are not merely radical and "of the soil," but also Latin; the Panthers, with their leather pieces, Afros, shades, and shoot-outs; and the Red Indians, who, of course, had always seemed primitive, exotic and romantic. At the outset, at least all three groups had something else to recommend them, as well: they were headquartered 3,000 miles away from the East Side of Manhattan, in places like Delano..., Oakland....They weren't likely to become too much...underfoot, as it were. Exotic, Romantic, Far Off." * * *

Revolution as theater

Another view of the same phenomena comes from Robert Brustein, dean of Yale University Drama School, whose New Republic article (March 14) on "Revolution as Theatre" was reprinted by the May Current. Brustein sees the current revolutionary talk, not as revolution but theater--"a product of histrionic personalities and staged events--which may explain why a drama critic has the temerity to scrutinize it."

"The compulsion to act out revolutionary moral concerns is hardly confined these days to militants and radicals: it is shared by successful, wealthy liberals as well. The age has spawned a new hybrid: the cocktail party revolutionary. Trail-ing excitement through the corridors of universities, museums, courtrooms and publishing houses, always certain (in Saul Bellow's words) to enact his 'revolutionary passions against a background of institutional safety,' he dreams fantasies of violence within a context of hedonism, usually stopping short of physical danger or property loss....

"...we find New York hostesses transferring their charitable impulses from the Junior League and the hospital fund to the Black Panthers and other radical groups....

There is something profoundly disturbing about the moral spectacle of these affairs, when guests file past private guards or through these intricate safety systems that have become so common in Manhattan today to be exhorted by those whose announced aims include the abolition of private property and the extermination of the pigs...." * * *

Newsmen's seminar on schools

"School Desegregation: Retrospect and Prospect" will be the topic of a seminar for Southern journalists to be held at Emory University in Atlanta July 19-22. The seminar is one in the series conducted by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation. Emory University and the Race Relations Information Center are co-sponsors with the foundation.

The sponsors promise "a reflective look at the principal landmarks in the desegregation of schools and...as many indicators as possible of what lies ahead." Speakers will include Judge J. Braxton Craven, U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Professor T.A. Smedley, Vanderbilt University School of Law; John Walker, attorney, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Ruby Martin, Washington Research Project; Meyer Weinberg, Integrated Education, Chicago; Jim Batten, Washington Bureau, Knight Newspapers; Stanley Pottinger, Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Journalists in the 14-state SNPA area are given preference as registrants, and other journalists will be accommodated on a space-available basis. For information, contact SNPA Foundation, P.O. Box 11606, Atlanta, Ga. 30305; telephone 404-237-6429. The foundation director is Reed Sarratt, formerly executive director of Southern Education Reporting Service. * * *

Black in the CPA profession

A special study by a black accountant found that out of 100,000 certified public accountants in the nation, only 150 of them are black. Bert N. Mitchell, a partner of Lucas, Tucker and Co. in New York City, is a lecturer at the Bernard M. Baruch College of City University, and is a member of the committee for recruitment from disadvantaged groups for the American Institute of CPA's. The AICPA has launched a special effort to recruit more minorities into the profession.

Mitchell found that the average income for black CPA's ranged from \$19,000 to \$44,000. "A significant number of the black CPA's are engaged in public accounting," Mitchell wrote in the Journal of Accountancy (Oct., 1969). "Many have their own practices, which are generally small...." He estimates that the rate of growth in the number of black CPA's in recent years is less than 20 per cent.

"The colleges, particularly the predominantly black ones, must take more vigorous steps to prepare black students for the field of business as well as accounting in particular," Mitchell said. * * *

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS COORDINATING COUNCIL

URBAN LEAGUE: 452-3791

• 2824 - 35th STREET, SACRAMENTO •

CONCILIO: 444-6311

SISTER VALENA:

HERE ARE A COUPLE OF THE ARTICLES I HAVE HAD PRINTED ABOUT THE CONFERENCE AND CALDWELL SINCE THE CONFERENCE. ALSO ATTACHED ARE SOME OF THE LETTERS I HAVE PERSONALLY SENT TO OUR STATE LEGISLATORS. I HAVE ALSO BEEN CONVINCING OTHERS IN THE COMMUNITY THAT IT IS INTELLIGENT TO SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF EARL CALDWELL'S FREEDOM AS WELL AS THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. STATE SENATOR MERVYN DYMALLY HAS WRITTEN ME PROMISING TO PRESENT A RESOLUTION IN THE STATE SENATE SUPPORTING CALDWELL IN SEPTEMBER.
I WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENTS

RIGHT ON!**FIGHT ON!

Mel Whitaker
MEL WHITAKER

BLACK JOURNALISTS
P. O. Box 6337
Albany, California

**National
Conference of
Black Newsmedia
Workers**

**Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.**

June 26, 27 & 28, 1970

Black journalists and other professional newsmedia worker are invited to participate in a national conference hosted by the Journalism Department of Lincoln University. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways of dealing with problems confronting black media workers. The need for such a conference became evident when Earl Caldwell, a black New York Times reporter, was recently subpoenaed to testify before a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panther Party. Caldwell is resisting this unconstitutional government effort to force him to become an unwilling informer against the black community. His plight is a forewarning of what may be in store for others. With the growing repressive atmosphere in this country no newsman or newswomen can ignore the threat of official harassment and intimidation.

THEME: Who is the black journalist?

Although the conference will be concerned with legal defense tactics, it will be much broader than this. There will be discussions and workshops centered around such topics as: the role of the black journalist; the black reporter and his relationship to the black community, management, union and professional groups and government; teaching black journalism; black women and the media; special problems of the electronic media, etc. In addition, there will be a workshop devoted to discussing the feasibility of establishing a national organization of black media workers.

Speakers invited to address the conference include: Dr. Armstead Price, chairman of the Lincoln Journalism Department; William Worthy, veteran journalist and fighter against government harassment; Ernest Dunbar, Senior Editor of Look Magazine; Hoyt Fuller, Managing Editor of Negro Digest; Lou Palmer, columnist for the Chicago Daily News, and others.



Joining in issuing the call for the conference are Black Journalists, Black Perspectives chapters in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, United Black Journalists in Chicago, and a group of black newsmen in Los Angeles.

Delegates must arrange their own transportation. Meals are available commercially on the campus at reasonable rates (breakfast 85c, lunch \$1.10, dinner \$1.35). Group housing can be furnished in dormitories at \$2.50 per night, per person. Other facilities are available off-campus.

A modest conference fee of \$10.00 is being charged to cover additional expenses.

If you wish to attend the conference please fill out this and mail it with your conference fee to: Black Journalists, P.O. Box 6337, Albany, California. Further details will be sent to you shortly.

Name

Address

City State Zip...

Profession

☐ Check here if you wish to be housed and take meals on the campus.

A BENEFIT CHAMPAGNE PARTY

in honor of

Earl Caldwell

*New York Times Reporter, Winner of the
National Urban League's 1970*

John B. Russwurm Award

SUNDAY, MAY 24th, 1970

4:00 to 6:00 P.M.

Sponsored by **BLACK JOURNALISTS**
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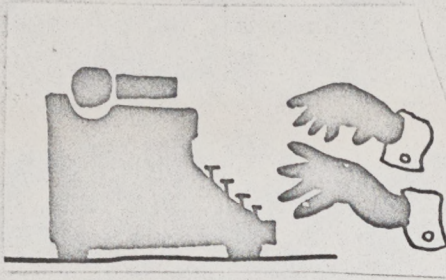
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\$12.50 PER PERSON



UNOFFICIAL

Report from the EARL CALDWELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE of
The National Association of Black Media Workers (NABMW)
Jefferson City, Missouri, June 26-28, 1970

The following plan of action to support New York Times Reporter Earl Caldwell in his resistance against being questioned by the federal government was approved by the ad hoc defense committee of the NABMW:

1. Any funds remaining after expenses for the conference are paid should be set aside to help defray the cost of making Caldwell's case known to the public.
2. A strong statement signed by members of the NABMW should be circulated, opposing the government's actions against Caldwell and other black reporters.
3. A standing defense fund be set up for black journalists who face harassment or prosecution from government sources concerning their work.
4. An information kit be prepared by Black Perspective, containing a fact sheet, copies of news stories about Caldwell and Caldwell by-lines, sample resolutions, and other available information to be used in taking the case to the public.
5. The kit be used to lobby at major conventions and gatherings of black groups to spread the story and get support from as many areas of the black community as possible.
6. A special effort be made to reach and enlist the support of soul radio stations, especially disc jockeys, who reach the black community as well as local and national black TV programs such as Black Journal, Soul, and others.
7. Pressure be put on local and national black candidates for office and incumbents, especially Congressmen, to speak out against harassment of black journalists.
8. Pressure be put on Ben Holman and Larry Still of the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Justice Department to use their influence against the department's prosecution of the case.
9. Lobby for statements in Caldwell's support among professional unions to which NABMW members belong, such as the American Newspaper Guild, AFTRA, Sigma Delta Chi, Theta Sigma Phi, etc.

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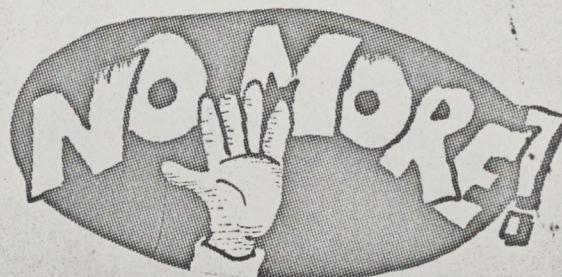
EARL CALDWELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE report cont.

10. Take the case to the ten leading black figures and/or white liberals and put pressure on them to reach Mitchell or Nixon in Caldwell's behalf.
11. Inform black student unions and associations of the case and enlist their support.
12. Demand support from publishers, editors, station managers, and other news management people on grounds of freedom of the press.
13. Approach the international press corps, United Nations diplomats, re: appeals to the Justice and State Departments (Assigned to Black Perspective).
14. Arrange TV and radio appearances for Caldwell or a representative.
15. Write as many stories as possible for our own publications or programs.

In summary: to create a program of constant public pressure using every available medium, spokesman, and form of protest; distribution of this program to as many black journalists as possible; and implementation of the program through the initiation of local groups of NABMW. If Caldwell is, in fact, jailed, this program would be carried through with the additional possibility of all black journalists staging a one-day walkout, a rally, or some other protest action.

Submitted by the ad hoc Defense Committee:

George Foster, chairman
Francis Ward
Robert Allen
Charlotte Hunt
Sarah-Ann Shaw
John H. Britton
Sandra Satterwhite
Gerald Fraser
Mary Ellen Perry



The Earl Caldwell Case

By Jack E. White, Jr.

"The Earl Caldwell case involves principles that are important for all reporters: a newsman's duty to protect his sources, his obligation to resist attempts by government to transform him into an involuntary agent or spy, his responsibility to fight attempts to intimidate or harass mounted by governmental or private agencies. While these issues affect all newsmen, the Caldwell case has a special and particular bearing on black journalists who have access to the black community that white newsmen lack and who, for the most part, return to that community when they leave their city rooms."

- Black Perspective, a black journalists' group in New York City.

From Earl Caldwell's mildly self-mocking attitude about the whole thing, it is hard to tell that he is the center of a national controversy involving freedom of the press, the administration of justice and the public's right-to-know. The way Earl talks, one would scarcely believe that he faces a potential jail sentence -- a long, long jail sentence. At the National Association of Black Media Workers organizing conference in Jefferson City, Mo., a couple of weeks ago (Race Relations Reporter, No. 11, July 1, 1970), someone jokingly suggested "what we need is a martyr" to bring the serious nature of the Caldwell case before the public. Earl grinned broadly, sunk slowly out of his chair to the floor and said, "Well, I guess that's me." Everybody laughed.

But the repartee didn't fool anyone present. Caldwell, a black reporter in the *New York Times*' San Francisco bureau, is appealing a civil contempt of court citation for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panthers. Rather than investigating a specific crime, the grand jury is on what a congressional aide recently labeled a "fishing trip." Under the legal rules in Caldwell's case, if the contempt citation is upheld by a federal appeals court (which recently agreed to hear arguments appealing the citation), Caldwell must go to jail, and remain there until he "purges" himself by testifying. He contends that he cannot do that because testimony in a secret forum would automatically destroy his credibility with sources in the black community and thus impair his ability to report the news there.

Caldwell's case is not the first -- nor perhaps will it be the last -- case of its type. Reporters were approached by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the riots in Washington, D. C., spurred by the murder of Martin Luther King. The F. B. I. men wanted to know from nearly all the black reporters in town what Stokely Carmichael's role in starting the trouble had been. "Read the paper," the agents were told. As another reporter said recently, "the thing that distinguishes the government's approach in the Caldwell case from its approach in similar cases is its persistence. They seem determined to send him to jail."

How the Caldwell case got to its present state is a long story. It starts in February, when Caldwell received a subpoena requiring him to present himself, his notes and two tapes of interviews with Black Panther leaders. According to a source close to Caldwell, one of the tapes had not been used as material for a published story. This raised the question of how the authorities knew it even existed. The suspicion on the part of this source is that the Panther headquarters was electronically bugged -- and that while Caldwell was taping the interview, the government was also taping the questions and answers.

The subpoena of Caldwell was particularly frightening to black newsmen because it came during a time of government pressure in other news areas. During the same week that Caldwell was subpoenaed, it became known that federal authorities had also asked for material from NBC News, *Time*, *Life*, *Newsweek* and four Chicago newspapers in connection with the radical Weatherman's "Day of Rage" turmoil in Chicago last fall. In addition, there was a growing suspicion by many that the F. B. I. and justice department were orchestrating a national campaign to wipe out the Black Panthers. On December 4, 1969, Chicago police killed two Panthers in a pre-dawn raid. The next day, there was a raid by Los Angeles police on that city's Panther Headquarters. Soon, the mayor of Seattle, Wash., publicly said that he refused a federal request for local police cooperation for a raid on the local Panther den.

The nexus of these two apparent trends -- along with Spiro Agnew's belaboring of the press -- led newsmen to believe that they would become unwilling police agents in a national drive to destroy radical groups. And while Attorney General John Mitchell backed off from most of his requests for material (in the future, Mitchell said, the Department of Justice would negotiate with news media for the information they wanted), the government has maintained a consistent hard line with Caldwell.

Caldwell and the *New York Times* went to court to quash the subpoena and this eventually resulted in a "historic" federal court ruling that would allow Caldwell to keep his confidential records, but would require him to testify as to the accuracy of his published stories. And while this ruling was hailed by most newsmen and news media, Caldwell balked when he was subpoenaed again. The reasons behind this move, which many white newsmen saw as clearly unreasonable, have been succinctly described by black columnist L. F. Palmer of the *Chicago Daily News*:

"He (Caldwell) takes the position that because a grand jury investigation is secret, the moment he walks behind those closed doors, he loses his credibility with the black community. This is crucial to black newsmen whose beat is the highly suspicious black community. Blacks in America keep a wary eye on all power institutions, including the 'white press.' Black newsmen who toil for 'the white press' must go to great lengths to prove to black sources that they are not 'spies' for the news medium which employs them. Once they gain that confidence, they are not likely to jeopardize it."

Caldwell, through his attorney, Anthony Amsterdam of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., will take this reasoning before the U. S. Court of Appeals on Sept. 8. He also will reiterate his previously made offer to testify either in open court or by affidavit. He is not unwilling to testify, he maintains, only to testify behind closed doors. The government contends this offer is a ruse, designed only to delay the "administration of justice."

The *New York Times* is not participating in Caldwell's latest appeal. It feels that the court's ruling allowing him to keep his confidential sources secret is adequate protection. But Caldwell's position will attract a great deal of sympathy from other newsmen who feel themselves threatened by a conflict between their interests as newsmen and the interests of law enforcement agencies.

Many reporters have always believed that their right to protect their sources was constitutionally guaranteed by the First Amendment. And some groups are now seeking legislative protection of that long-believed-in privilege. The *Times* itself is seeking to quash subpoenas issued for two reporters by defense attorneys for Black Panthers charged with shooting up a New Jersey police station. The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* recently ordered its photographers to destroy all unused news photographs after one week. The American Civil Liberties Union and the American Newspaper Guild are said to be starting a fund to assist legally reporters caught in similar circumstances. Another fund has been started by the National Association of Black Media Workers.

The question that still remains uppermost in the minds of many black reporters is why the federal government wanted to subpoena Caldwell in the first place. It is known that the F. B. I. has thoroughly infiltrated the Panthers with informers. It is assumed that the government also has electronic eavesdrops on Panther meeting places and phones. J. Edgar Hoover has labeled the black self-proclaimed revolutionary party as "the most serious threat" to the nation's internal security. Judging from the F. B. I.'s past history dealing with such groups, there can be little question that they already have access to every piece of information that Caldwell has. If this is true, the most logical reason for forcing Caldwell to testify would be to get him to put on record evidence that the F. B. I. has obtained through illegal means and is, therefore, inadmissible. By requiring Caldwell and other reporters to furnish the testimony, the government will leave its ring of informers out of court -- and therefore, safe to continue informing.

Thus, while black newsmen are understandably concerned with the possibility that they may go to jail if they protect their sources, they may be missing another, more important, point. The government's main concern could be using reporters' testimony to get on court records evidence collected through electronic wiretapping and eavesdropping -- and, therefore, otherwise inadmissible. Some black reporters see this as a government effort to drive a wedge between them and the black community, turning them into spies within the black community. The most critical view is that the government wants to destroy the Panthers and other subversive groups, even if it takes an assault of doubtful constitutionality against the nation's press.

Meanwhile, Caldwell is basking uneasily in the spotlight, making jokes about how he'll probably go to jail, but if he doesn't like it there "I won't stay." His easy-going aplomb in the face of a long stay in the penitentiary has been a source of amazement and confidence for his fellow black journalists. "I think he's a courageous dude," remarked one delegate to the N. A. B. M. W. conference, "I wonder if I could have done what he's doing myself."

Whether these newsmen will remain so steadfast after (and if) Caldwell goes to jail remains to be seen. As L. F. Palmer wrote: "It was the special interest that drew black media workers from across the nation to [Jefferson City]. Their first order of business was to commit themselves to total support of Earl Caldwell and the principle for which he is standing. It is clear that if Caldwell goes to jail no newsman -- and particularly, no black newsman -- will be free of similar intimidation."

* * * * *

SR UP FRONT

AUGUST 5, 1972

"Ask Me. I Know. I Was the Test Case."

BY EARL CALDWELL

NEW YORK, N.Y.—At this point I am already so far past my deadline that my editor has given up listening to my excuses. She has parked outside my office and has informed me that she will not leave until the piece is finished. All this to pull loose my reaction to the Supreme Court's June 29 decision that the government has, if it chooses, a perfect right to subpoena me, or any other newsman, to testify before a grand jury—in my case, one investigating the Black Panther party.

The article should be easy to write. I've got so much to say that I feel about to burst. But I can't put anything on paper. I can't let anyone know. I have to keep it to myself. That's the rule of the game. Just this once, though, I'd like to say: The hell with it—the hell with what the Justice Department might do—the hell with what the *New York Times* thinks. I owe this one to myself. I know what I've been through these past two years. Let me get this off my chest.

The day the decision came down I stayed at home. A friend called to say that I had lost. Later that morning I phoned the *Times*, and Gene Roberts, the national editor, told me that the decision had been 5 to 4. Justice Rehnquist had made the difference. The deciding vote had been cast by a man who had been deeply involved in the subpoena issue when he was in the Justice Department.

I thought back to the day, February 2,

Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter based on the West Coast, is teaching this summer at the Columbia University School of Journalism.

1970, when the first subpoena was served. It required me to appear in San Francisco before a federal grand jury that was probing the activities of Black Panthers. I had been counseled—not by my attorney, but by other legal experts and by people prominent in the newspaper industry—against being so anxious to go to court to fight the issue. They argued that I risked having a bad law made in an area where none had existed. In other words, I shouldn't go to court because I might lose. It would be better, they said, if we could work something out.

There was nothing to work out. I'm a journalist and, as quiet as it's kept, serious about my work. I grin a lot and try to give the impression that I'm always happy. That's the facade black folks must put up. So when I said that I wasn't going to appear before any grand jury investigating the Black Panther party, nobody believed that I was serious. Perhaps they didn't know where I'd been for the past five or six years.

I was on the balcony with Martin Luther King in 1968, and I saw him die. I saw the blood come out of his neck and stack up around his head. I watched Ralph Abernathy cradle King's head in his arms. I was there, and I looked into King's eyes and watched him die.

Before that I had done my time in the streets. I wasn't just in Newark or Detroit. I was on Blue Hill Avenue in Boston. I was on the west side in Dayton. I was in Cincinnati and Watts and Sacramento and Chicago and a lot of other places where black folks showed their anger and rebelled during the summer of 1967.

I remember being in Newark and visiting a young kid in his home just after his mother had been fatally shot. There were twelve in that family, and their father was dead. Their mother had locked them inside the apartment when the rioting broke out, and she was lying on a couch. She got up—maybe to get a drink of water or maybe to see about the

food on the stove. It makes no difference. The thing that's worth remembering is that when she got up a bullet came through a window and tore her neck apart. When I arrived, with my press card, there was only a pool of blood left and holes in the walls that were bigger than your fist. The next morning the stories in my paper were not about police and National Guardsmen firing weapons so powerful that they dug walls apart. The *Times* headlined stories about snipers—snipers who the governor of New Jersey said were operating in the black community and who were highly professional (in spite of the fact that they never killed anyone).

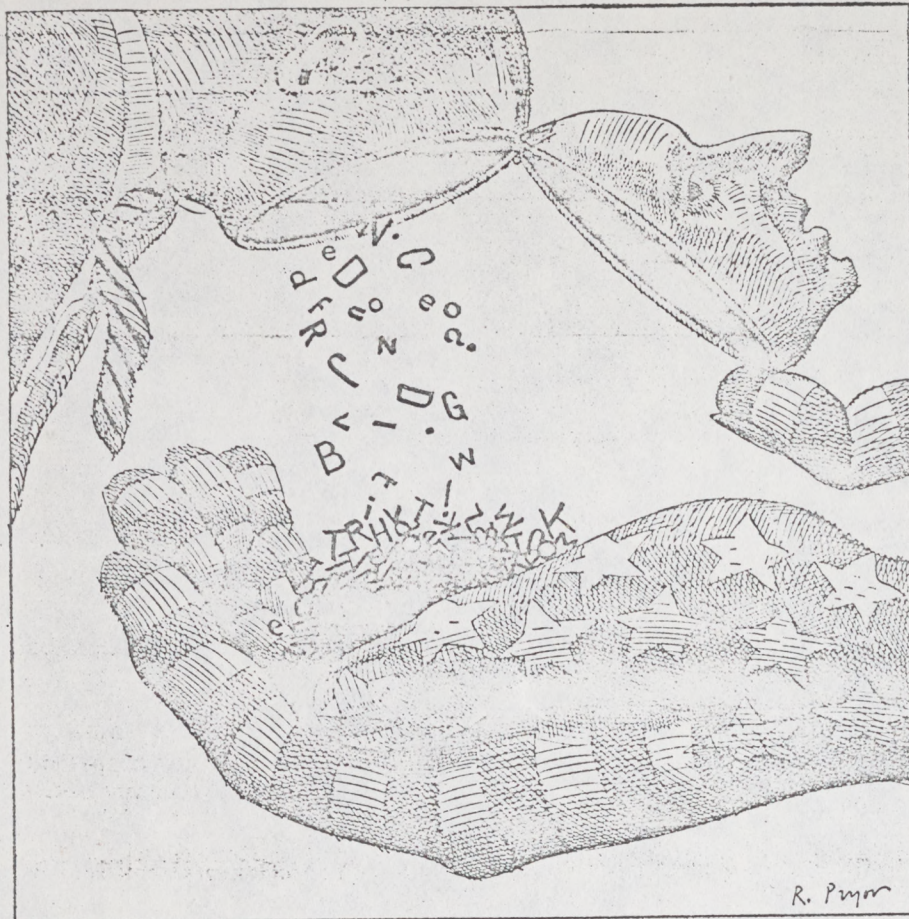
Out of that summer came Rap Brown. I went across the country with him, and I watched thousands of black folks who were fed up, who were so filled with rage that they, too, were about to explode. Out of all that came the Black Panther party.

When I linked up with the Panthers late in 1968 on the West Coast, they called me a cop. I had to be a cop, they reasoned: The *New York Times* was not about to send a black reporter 3,000 miles just to cover them.

I had friends who knew Kathleen Cleaver; she was my first contact with the party. But to make it, you had to be able to deal with the Panthers in the streets, the Panthers whose names you never asked, whose names you never read in the paper. They were the ones who showed me what I needed to know. Late one night in San Francisco they yanked an old couch away from a wall in a cramped apartment, exposing stacks of guns of every sort. I could tell my readers then to take these people seriously, and I did.

I watched the Panthers' breakfast program before other reporters knew it existed. I wrote about it in the *Times*. If I've ever written a page-one story, that was it. The story was all there, but it was buried somewhere in the thickness of the Sunday edition. I told how painstakingly

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"The FBI wanted to pick my brain. They wanted me to slip about behind my news sources, to act like the double agents I saw on TV."

they went about their work, cooking big breakfasts—eggs, bacon, ham, grits, biscuits—they had it all. But they also added politics, in the songs they sang, in the literature they gave to the kids. Nobody tried to hide the political part from me—the reporter from the *New York Times*. Every now and then I'd get the third degree. "C'mon now, Caldwell; we know you're a cop," they'd say. But I kept coming back, and I kept telling them: "I'm a reporter. That's my job. That's the only reason—the only reason I'm here." Somewhere along the line they began to believe me.

On the morning before he went into hiding and eventually slipped out of the country, I visited Eldridge Cleaver in his San Francisco home. I remember him sitting there at his typewriter with his shoes off and telling me that the time was coming when the Panthers would have to move against black journalists. Once, he explained, it hadn't made any difference what we wrote because nobody—nobody black, that is—read us. But with blacks beginning to read more, what was being written about them was becoming more important. "What good

do you do, anyhow?" he asked me. I wrestled with the question then; it is even more difficult to answer now.

As I became more deeply involved with the Panthers, I began to keep all kinds of files on them. On Panther personalities. On off-the-record conversations. I kept tapes, too, and I would write my personal reactions to everything involving the Panthers that I covered. At this point they were under attack by police groups across the country. At a time when the party was shutting out reporters, I was closer to it than ever. I would sit nights at the national headquarters on Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, talking with anyone who would talk. Often I would not leave until 3 or 4 in the morning. The party trusted me so much that, I did not have to ask for permission to bring along a tape recorder. Some writers hinted on occasion that I was a member of the party: I wrote that off as professional jealousy.

But I was never permitted to follow the story through to the end. The FBI saw to that. I had my first encounter with FBI agents when I wrote about the Panthers' guns, but that time they left me alone when I assured them that all the information was available in the newspaper. Then, late in 1969, they began to interfere with my work. They wanted to pick my brain. They wanted

me to slip about behind my news sources, to act like the double agents I saw on old movie reruns on TV.

This is not my fantasy. The *Times* knew what was happening. They knew the FBI was calling me every day. Finally, Wallace Turner, chief of the *Times* bureau in San Francisco, arranged for an assistant in the bureau, Alma Brackett, to take all my calls. The FBI even had women call. It went on like that for months, until one day an agent told Mrs. Brackett that, if I didn't come in and talk to them, I'd be telling what I knew in court. That's when they subpoenaed me. They asked for all of my tape recordings, notebooks, and other documents covering a period of more than fourteen months—and let me know that, if I did not come in with everything, I would go to jail. As it turned out, when I did refuse to appear before the grand jury, I was found in civil contempt and sentenced to jail until I complied with the court order. Fortunately, the court agreed to stay the execution of that order until I had a chance to appeal.

The rest is history. I met Tony Amsterdam, a good man and a brilliant lawyer, who understood why I could not appear before the grand jury. Tony was beautiful. He never asked about money. He never said that we shouldn't do this or we shouldn't do that because we might get a bad law written. He said that we were right and that we would go all the way to the Supreme Court if we had to. We did. And now the Court has ruled, and it makes me sick that the vote that beat us was cast by one of the very men who earlier sat in the Justice Department, where he could not have avoided being involved in this whole issue. So the records show that we lost—lost in a court that black folks had come to think of as their last resort for justice in the United States of America.

It's no longer important now what the government can get from me about the Panthers. I have nothing to say about them. They are not the same organization now that they were when I covered them. As for the notes and the tapes I spoke of earlier—well, they're all gone. I ripped up the notebooks. I erased the tapes and shredded almost every document that I had that dealt with the Panthers. Many of those items should have been saved, for history's sake, as much as for anything. But in America today a reporter cannot save his notes or his tapes or other documents.

That's not all. From now on no newspaper can hope to cover effectively an organization such as the Panthers. I don't care how black a reporter is, he won't get close. He won't, and he shouldn't try. He won't because he cannot be trusted as a reporter. When he goes out and cuts an

interview, he may say that it's only for his paper. He may swear to it. But if he means it, the government can now put him in jail and keep him there. Ask me. I know. I was the test case. And because Justice Rehnquist did not disqualify himself, we lost.

Yes, this should be an easy piece to write. I have a lot to say. It's difficult, though, because I have a lot to think about. I am teaching this summer at Columbia University, but in another month I'll be heading back west to my job as a West Coast correspondent for the *Times*. I still have not figured out how I can go back into the black community—or any community, for that matter—and present myself as a journalist. Hell, even the Supreme Court has

now said that there is nothing wrong with forcing a reporter to become a spy. But not all of the Court misunderstood.

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Douglas wrote: "A reporter is no better than his source of information. Unless he has a privilege to withhold the identity of his source, he will be the victim of governmental intrigue or aggression. If he can be summoned to testify in secret before a grand jury, his sources will dry up and the attempted exposure, the effort to enlighten the public, will be ended. If what the Court sanctions today becomes settled law, then the reporter's main function in American society will be to pass on to the public the press releases which the various departments of government issue." □

en behind movie cameras, so unaccustomed were they to seeing their sisters in the media: at which the hottest selling campaign item was a "Free Martha" button going for \$4; at which the wife of the vice presidential nominee, one of the few wives of high-ranking politicians not to denounce female activists as lingerie burners, said the first thing she did when she heard that McGovern had named her husband was to clean house frantically. Along with 1,000 women delegates and the first-ever female party officials, there were bouffant hairdos, style shows, meter maids on motorcycles, bracelets with donkeys or with POW names inscribed on them, and a sale of quilts to help bankroll the candidate. Here is some more of what I saw in nine days. It is a biased report, I admit, but so are the reports that leave these happenings out:

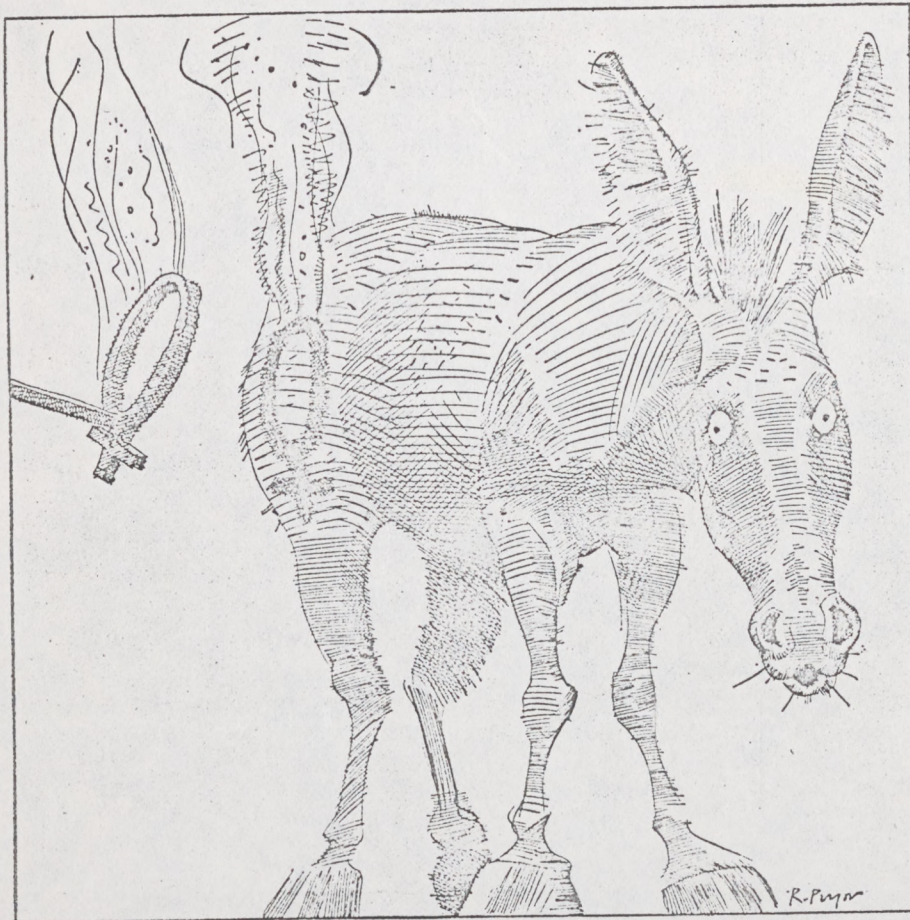
THURSDAY: It is four days before the convention opens. I arrive, unpack, take an evening stroll down Collins Avenue with a friend, photographer Jill Krementz. A knobby-kneed male passerby wearing Bermuda shorts stage-whispers to his buddy: "I'll take the one on the left." He means me. I am not flattered. Welcome to Miami Beach.

FRIDAY: McGovern's women are holding a press conference, and the cameras are rolling. No wonder. "I'm Shirley MacLaine," announces the first speaker. She turns out to know something, to be more than a movie star. "We are interested in the higher political consciousness of all women," she says. The senator, she foresees, "could tolerate the inherent danger of women achieving political power . . . although he has a lot to learn."

Jean Westwood, McGovern's highest-ranking staff woman, who is to engineer the California credentials victory on the floor, makes a prophetic statement: "If women expect to make political decisions, they have to get in and assume roles. You can't sit outside and wait to be asked." Then Anne Wexler, the leader of McGovern's bloc on the Rules Committee, talks about the child-care centers set up during the campaign, how they had been "manned on a full-time basis." "You mean *personned* on a full-time basis," quips a male AP reporter in a surprising burst of feminism. The crowd chuckles approvingly.

We whip over to Flamingo Park, camp site of the poor, the hip, the yip, the zip. While the dissident leaders, all male, talk to the fascinated press, I slip into the Women's Tent, where I learn that the women are not feeling real power here,

Lynn Sherr is coauthor of The Liberated Woman's Appointment Calendar.



Democratic Women

BY LYNN SHERR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Midway through the exuberant first birthday meeting of the National Women's Political Caucus, on the morning of the opening session of the Democratic Convention, Gloria Steinem told nearly a

thousand females, "The world is watching, and this time it's watching women."

Well, yes, the world was watching women—but only when it was convenient, and then usually through the unliberated eyes of the TV networks' newsmen. On the other hand, if you were here, and you were a woman or a reporter or a feminist, all of which I am, you were watching women constantly—sometimes happily, sometimes anxiously. This was a convention at which women behind still cameras photographed wom-

Black Newsmen Form Group To Aid in Contempt Defense

By CLAUDE LEWIS
Of The Bulletin Staff

Jefferson City, Mo — Black journalists from across the country have formed a national committee for the defense of Earl Caldwell, a reporter in the New York Times' San Francisco bureau.

Caldwell is free on appeal of an indeterminate jail sentence for contempt of court in connection with his refusal to appear before a Federal grand jury investigating the Black Panther Party.

Despite several subpoenas, Caldwell, 32, has refused to appear before the grand jury or to make available his notes and tape recordings of several interviews with officials of the Black Panther Party.

Case Against Profession

At a three-day conference at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, nearly 75 black newsmen and women from some 30 radio and TV stations, magazines and newspapers — including The New York Times — met to discuss the implications of the Government's case and to take action in Caldwell's behalf.

The conference was called by Rush Greenlee, a West Coast

newsperson who said that "if Earl Caldwell goes to jail, the effect will be that all newsmen will have been notified that the confidentiality of their news sources can no longer be assured.

"This is not simply a case against Earl Caldwell," Greenlee said. "Rather it is a case against the profession of journalism and it is an attack upon one of the most significant institutions of a free society."

Donald Johnson, a Newsweek magazine correspondent from Chicago who served as temporary chairman of the conference, told those attending the gathering that "if this nation has a chance at becoming truly democratic and healthy, the press can never be used as an extension of the Government.

"The news media must remain an extension of the people, free to watchdog all the events taking place in our society and in our world. If we lose our credibility with the people, we can no longer be effective in any role," Johnson said.

Caldwell Explains

Caldwell, a former Pennsylvanian, addressed the conference and explained his position:

"I am prepared to go to jail if I must but even a cursory appearance before a closed grand jury would raise questions of whether or not I injured those who trusted me.

"Certainly, I have no desire to go to jail but I have a stronger desire not to violate a trust or to tarnish the integrity of my profession or to bring my fellow newsmen under the gray cloud of suspicion. If the Government insists I must go to jail, then I shall go but under no circumstances will I even give the impression that I am an arm or agent of the Government, willing to trade the freedom and rights of others for my own."

Some time ago, Caldwell offered to make statements in open court or by affidavit, but not in secret. However, the Government insisted he testify before the grand jury.

Other Action Considered

Among other action considered was calling on black and white liberals to support Caldwell, seeking help and cooperation from additional newspaper publishers and media editors, as well as getting aid from elected black officials.

In addition, the committee

plans to enlist support from the public for a bill being sponsored by Congressman Richard Ottinger (D-NY) which would give newsmen the same degree of privacy as that enjoyed between lawyers and clients and doctors and their patients.

A series of workshops was held at the conference where several issues felt to be peculiar to blacks in the media were discussed. Those attending voted to watchdog their own outlets to help eliminate conscious and unconscious racism in the press.

Lincoln University was chosen as the site for the national

conference of black journalists because this once predominantly-black institution was the first to offer a degree in journalism to nonwhites.

A permanent national organization was established at the conference which was named The National Association of Black Media Workers.

Five major local black journalist groups have been asked to coordinate the activities of the national organization. They are United Black Journalists of Chicago, Black Journalists of the San Francisco Bay area, Black Perspective of New York City, the Race Relations Information Center of Nashville, Tenn., and Black Communicators of Philadelphia.

L. F. Palmer Jr.

Does this
refer to the meeting Bob went to?

Black newsmen in unique bind

Black reporters and other black media workers, plagued by common problems, have formed the National Assn. of Black Media Workers. The organization, hammered out at a meeting at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., wasted no time identifying its major immediate problem.

It is a freedom of the press issue which affects all newsmen but which places black reporters in unique jeopardy. The issue involves the government's use of the subpoena to compel the appearance of a newsmen before a secret grand jury. Failure to comply can mean jail.

The specific case in question involves Earl Caldwell, a black reporter for the New York Times. Caldwell, based in San Francisco, received a subpoena last February ordering him to appear before a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panther Party.

THE SUBPENA ordered Caldwell to bring notes and tape recordings of his interviews with Panther leaders. Caldwell recognized that to comply would render him useless as a reporter in the future

because he would lose credibility with his news sources.

Sources would dry up if they believed that Caldwell or any other reporter could be forced to reveal to a grand jury information obtained "off the record" or in confidence.

The New York Times reporter also took the position that he did not care to become an information-gathering agent for the United States Department of Justice whose prosecutors lead the way in federal grand jury investigations.

So Caldwell moved to quash the subpoenas. As a result, the court did issue an order which protected his confidential information. However, Federal Judge Alfonzo J. Zirpoli ordered Caldwell to appear before the grand jury to authenticate his stories.

The New York Times defined authentication as "sim-

ply testimony by a reporter that his story accurately reflects what he had been told or had seen."

CALDWELL REFUSED to appear before the grand jury even to authenticate his stories. He did offer, however, to testify to the authenticity of his stories in open court where the public would hear his testimony. This offer was refused. He was held in contempt of court and appealed the contempt citation. If his appeal fails, Caldwell is almost certain to be sentenced to jail for as long as he refuses to go before the grand jury.

He takes the position that because a grand jury investigation is secret, the moment he walks behind those closed doors, he loses his credibility with the black community.

This is crucial to black news-

men whose beat is the highly suspicious black community. Blacks in America keep a wary eye on all power institutions, including "the white press."

BLACK NEWSMEN who toil for "the white press" must go to great lengths to prove to black sources that they are not "spies" for the news medium which employs them.

Once they gain that confidence, they are not likely to jeopardize it.

Black Perspective, a group of black journalists in New York City, spelled out the meaning of the Earl Caldwell case. It said in a statement:

"The Earl Caldwell case involves principles that are important for all reporters: a newsman's duty to protect his sources, his obligation to resist attempts by government to transform him into an in-

voluntary agent or spy, his responsibility to fight attempts to intimidate or harass mounted by governmental or private agencies.

"While these issues affect all newsmen, the Caldwell case has a special and particular bearing on black journalists who have access to the black community that white newsmen lack and who, for the most part, return to that community when they leave their city rooms."

IT WAS THE special interest that drew black media workers from across the nation to Lincoln University. Their first order of business was to commit themselves to total support for Earl Caldwell and the principle for which he is standing. It is clear that if Caldwell goes to jail no newsman — and particularly, no black newsman — will be free of similar intimidation.

Ernest Weatherall

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1970

New Black Journalists Group Backs Reporter

Special to The New York Times

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 28—A national organization of black journalists was founded today at Lincoln University here and adopted a program to support a colleague who has been cited for contempt of court.

The group, consisting of 50 journalists representing newspaper, magazine, radio and television personnel throughout the country, called their organization the National Association of Black Media Workers.

The association decided that its first task would be a campaign of support for Earl Caldwell, a correspondent with the San Francisco bureau of The New York Times. On June 5, Mr. Caldwell was found guilty of civil contempt by a Federal judge after he refused to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panthers.

Mr. Caldwell, who attended

the conference of black journalists, here, is free pending an appeal of his conviction.

Among other steps, the organization plans to raise funds for an information campaign in connection with the Caldwell case and to solicit support from black and liberal white groups for protests against the charges that the reporter faces.

The national journalist group grew out of several local organizations, the first of which was founded in the fall of 1967.

Lincoln University was chosen as the site for this first national conference of black journalists in recent times because this institution was, for a long time, the only predom-

inantly black college with a journalism department.

Four major local black journalist groups will coordinate the activities of the national organization. They are Black Journalists of the San Francisco Bay area, United Black Journalists of Chicago, Black Perspective of New York City and a group in Nashville.

July 4 Committee Grows

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI)—Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, announced today that he would serve as a member of the Honor America Day committee, sponsor of a giant Fourth of July celebration in Washington.

FREE

BLACK TRUTH

Published by: Lawndale Peoples' Planning & Action Conference

3324 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Illinois 60624 Telephone: 826-8180

VOL. II, No. 14 1970

L.P.P.A.C. CHASES CREDIT SHARKS

Lawndale's Peoples Planning And Action Conference is spearheading an inquiry in to the business practices of the credit houses that have for so long been victimizing the poor people of Lawndale. Jet credit is the main conspirator, having quite a number of outstanding judgements against the community people.

The investigations were begun by L.P.P.A.C. last year after the attempt of many neighborhood residents to get F.H.A. loans for buying homes. One of the criteria for obtaining a loan is that the person applying have no outstanding court judgements against him. Many people who thought they met all stipulations applied for loans and found they were rejected. The reason for the rejection was that they were under judgements about which they knew nothing.

An investigation last year by the Chicago Daily News disclosed that there were some illegal and unjustifiable dealings going on. Many of the clients were not notified that there were outstanding judgements served on them and that they had been summoned to court.

L.P.P.A.C. got wind of the actions and an investigation began. The investigation by Chicago's Daily News revealed that there was a possible forging of the court documents. There were four different signatures and two different spellings for the Notary Public name. It was also found that the notarization of the important court documents were made by someone who wasn't even a notary public. There was also an attempt to collect a lawyers fee in cases where this is prohibited by law.

Over one hundred fraudulent suits were filed in the municipal division of the circuit court to collect alleged debts from poor people who supposedly not made all their installment payments. The suits were first filed after all records were supposed to have been destroyed in a fire. Several of the amounts were padded and the amounts filed were more than those actually owed.

Our nations economy is a credit economy and easy access to legitimate credit is often the primary factors to the Black community's ability to raise it's standards of living.

For the poor, convenient access to reasonably-priced credit is a problem. So they are forced to use the services of those conniving business that specialize in credit sales. To obtain basic household furnishings and clothing poor people are forced to pay higher prices and higher long term interest rates.

Most of the stores in the inner-city area that specialize in credit sales for the poor use one of the two methods for holding onto the debtor.

One method is the CONFESSION OF JUDGEMENT CLASUE which states that if a person misses just one payment he is forced to give up the merchandise and still pay the remaining balance.

The second method is the WAGE DEDUCTION WAIVER. With this the firm has the right to garnishee the debtor's salary without notifying the individual.

L.P.P.A.C. received the cooperation of H.B.C. and other agencies to bring pressure to bear for justice in credit sales. A meeting was held with the States Attorney Hanrahan's office to ask that he have the judgements lifted so the families could get the loans for their much needed housing. L.P.P.A.C. was also asking that Hanrahan have the states attorney's office investigate the serving process and that all those persons who have

judgements against them be properly notified as to the amoung and who is bringing suit against them. It was also asked that Hanrahan file a class action against Jet credit (*A class action is when one person files a suit against someone and wants satisfaction not only for himself but for all the people in the same situation.*) This was asked in an attempt to reform the credit legislature and bring justice to the poor consumers.

An investigation into the collection methods of Jet Credit Sales was begun by the State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and conducted by his assistant Michael Boland. In April a suit was filed by the State to have the charter of Jet Credit, (2604 West North Ave.) revoked for illegal practices. LPPAC asked that Hanrahan file a suit that would clear anyone who is (or ever would get) gypped by a credit sale, to guard against further injustice of this kind. Hanrahan was interested in only this particular case.

In doing it this way two things could happen: Either the judge could decide in favor of the suit and have Jet's charter revoked or he could decide in Jet's favor. With the former decision the creditors would be forced to close but could just open again under another name and apply for and probably get another charter to continue to misuse the poor.

The judge dismissed the case however, on the grounds that the practices were not proved illegal but were in fact technically wrong.

The facts were presented to the judge for his verdict without Hanrahan supplying any verbal supportive evidence. It was presented with no enthusiasm and there was no push for a conviction.

Since Hanrahan became State's Attorney eighteen months ago, eighty persons have quit the office because of the inefficiency of handling cases. Innocent people are suffering because of the long delays in processing the cases and the lack of interest by Hanrahan.

Continued on Page 12

LPPAC DECLARES WAR ON BROKEN BOTTLES

Broken and discarded bottles have long been a plague in the Lawndale Community. They have caused cut tires, cut heads, cut feet, and cussing from some of our most devout Christians.

In a move to save tires, injuries and the religious integrity of our community folk, — as well as provide a profitable incentive for the kids, LPPAC launched a bottle-collection campaign last week.

Since the campaign began June 25, more than 2,000 returnable bottles have been brought to the LPPAC HQ, and nearly twice that many nondeposit ones have been broken in the special receptacle out side our office.

The bottles are paid for at the rate of 2C per bottle for returnables, and 1c for non-returnables.

Continued on Page 12

E.T.A. OPENS ARTISTS SCHOOL

EBONY TALEN ASSOCIATES announced June 10th that the agency will open a school for creative artists about mid-September of this

year.

ETA is a two year old talent-management agency owned and operated by blacks. The school, to be located either on the south or

west sides, will train, dancers, writers, actors, actresses, according to ETA spokesman HAROLD JOHNSON.

Harold said the school will initially train

creative artists, but will be structured to eventually train technicians for skilled radio and television work.

Harold added, "ETA hopes to develop a school that will in turn produce talented people for all the creative arts and every facet of work in radio and television."

"The ever-expanding market for highly skilled performers and professional technicians makes it imperative that ETA attempt to fill the gap with capable, dedicated blacks", according to Harold. "A wedge has been opened in the previously all-white skilled trades so that opportunities are gradually opening up for blacks. We believe that continued pressure for a greater share of skilled jobs for blacks should go hand in hand with efforts to train more blacks to handle those jobs."

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LPPAC GETS THANOSAURUS OUT — WATSON PROMOTED

LPPAC has won a pair of significant victories for the Lawndale community. Through its pressure on the Chicago Police Dept., LPPAC has succeeded in removing an undesirable white cop from the community, and getting a Black officer promoted to Dist. commander.

Several weeks ago, a white cop was transferred from the Austin community at the insistency of the residents in the Austin area. His name was THANOSAURUS. He was transferred into the Fillmore Dist.

After this was discovered, LPPAC and The CONFAB (a group of agency personnel in the Lawndale community) immediately began to send petitions demanding Thanosaurus's removal. Their position was: *If he was not good enough for Austin, he is not good enough for Lawndale.* The group understood that Commander Simms had no choice in the acceptance of Thanosaurus. Fillmore being short-handed, and Simms being Black and powerless to refuse under the circumstances, necessitating community action in his behalf.

LPPAC & CONFAB action is claimed to figure also in the transfer-promotion of JULIUS WATSON from the Marquette Dist. (10th). For some time, requests have been sent to recommend WATSON for one of the city-wide administrative posts in the Police Dept.

Residents who know Watson know him to be a dedicated officer and with a flawless record, and felt his caliber of Black perspective would be valuable in the upper ranks rather than the district level. Perhaps his transfer to Englewood is another rung in the ladder to the top.

THE BLACK CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSE... CAN THEY COEXIST?

What I want to talk to you about is Pollution. I know that's a helluva thing to talk about when everyday we are fighting for mere existence, but believe it or not, it is important to us Black people. What good is all the food, housing, money, power, or the whole Black revolution, if there are no people here to enjoy it?

That does sound a little far out, but think about it... There are two things you need more food, shelter and clothing and they are — Air and Water. It is a proven fact that a person can survive longer without food than he can without water. As for air, there isn't a person in the world who can stop breathing for more than a few minutes without dying.

Since air and water are two elements which we must consume in substantial quantities everyday just to remain alive, I would say that the fact that they are being contaminated — to a degree that can cause sickness, even death — is something to be concerned about.

Over the next several issues I will be discussing different aspects of the problem of Pollution with you. With us Black people, Pollution does not, (and should not), have the priority of Hunger, Education, Housing, Health, Economic, Politics and Power, but it should not be forgotten. After all, we wouldn't be able to do a damn thing about any of those problems if we couldn't breathe.

**STOP POLLUTION BEFORE
 STOP POLLUTION BEFORE**

IT STOPS YOU!

IT STOPS YOU!

L.P.P.A.C. CHARGES RACISM IN LAWNDALE HOSPITALS

When one reads over the Hippocratic Oath that doctors take to serve mankind and looks at its application in Lawndale's hospitals, the only opinion that one can derive is that our hospitals are bastions of blatant racism. They make a token effort only to effect an appearance of serving black people but to reality their attitudes give them away. When a person is ill or injured, that individual's ability to recognize indifference from compassion becomes acute.

Lawndale residents have for too long had to undergo the traumatic experience that is a daily occurrence in our hospitals. It is not totally economics — as witnessed by the pastor who took his baby daughter to one of our area hospitals after she had fallen on her head from a bench. The reverend had money, prestige (?), health insurance, good moral standing — but his child died after being shuttled from hand to hand for nine hours and did not even have an x-ray made to determine the extent of her injuries. We cannot rest from the struggle as long as the Hippocratic Oath remains in reality an oath of hypocrites.

MT. SINAI

In the case of Mount Sinai Hospital, it has never really served the black community and as presently structured has no intentions of serving it. This can be seen thru a variety of ways.

One, the service black people received. If you are white with a private doctor you get served immediately, — if you are black you are told to wait, sometimes just for an X-Ray, for three hours. Another area of blatant discrimination is employment.

An example, the supposedly cooperation between personnel (Mount Sinai) and Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference's job development department. There was a lot of

cooperation as long as the jobs were day labor and temporary, but when an opening for Assistant Engineer became available, we called and were told to send a certain young man over for the position. When he arrived (within 45 minutes) he was told the position had been filled. This is only two of many abuses we, in Lawndale, have taken.

Another very significant point is this hospital has the boldness to ask for Model Cities funds so that it can serve Lawndalians.

Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference puts Mount Sinai on notice that we will work with everyone and anyone to keep them from continuing to exploit our people. Another question that also is, How much Federal funds are being used to perpetuate the racism at Mount Sinai Hospital.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL, Lawndale's other hospital, is following the same pattern. It was requested in February that they, St. Anthony, begin to serve this community. After five months, their policies and most of their practices are the same. In May, they announced they would give free medical examinations for Pre-school children. We wonder if it ever occurred to them how many kids die before they get to pre-school age, because of St. Anthony's not responding to this community's needs.

Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference has come to one conclusion, and that is, we here in Lawndale have the two most segregated, racist hospitals in the country. We have found that Black people get better medical service in Mississippi than we do in Mount Sinai and St. Anthony Hospitals. Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference will work to unite this community in a drive to accomplish one of two things: Either these hospitals meet our needs or get out now. "There is no other alternative".

LETTERS to the editor WELFARE MOTHERS' PLAN CENTER

LPPAC Welfare Rights Organization are asking all Welfare mothers to come out and play a major role in helping to develop a child care center.

We all know that the mothers on welfare will be forced to go to a training program anyway very soon so

why not get together and make plans and programs for child care centers to take care of our children.

We will need welfare mothers to operate the Day Care Center while others go to work or prepare themselves in training programs.

The mothers will get

paid for operating the Day Care Centers and extra money for going through the training program.

There are lots of people complaining & hollering about needing child care centers for us, and they are not welfare mothers: So lets get together and do our

thing. We can get funds if we use our energy & talents together.

Let's get together and plan for our own future we can operate our own Day Care Center for our children. It's Nation Time!

Catherine Dandridge
 LPPAC Welfare Rights Org

LEGAL AID OUT

The Legal Aid Bureau announced last week that it is finally moving out of the Urban Progress Centers, into its own neighborhood offices.

For over two years, Lawyers have complained that the stigma of being in the Urban Progress Center

frightened people off because they felt that it was under the control of the city.

The Legal Aid Bureau is now being funded directly from O.E.O. and will be able to better serve the needs of the people.

One of the unique factors of this is that

Local Councils are being formed which will direct the activities of these offices. For once, the control is in the hands of the community.

Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference congratulates Legal Aid on this move and predicts they

will have great success. The people of Lawndale have been asking for such a service. Now that they have it, LPPAC urges everyone to make full use of this new "service for the people."

Thomas Smith

CHECK OUT YO' CRIB

Did you know that a landlord must not rent an apartment that is not safe, clean, sanitary, or unfit for human occupancy, this is under

the City Code (Chapter 78-Section 17) check it out. Another thing that I would like you to look at, did you have adequately heat last

winter? Now is the time to get on the case. Call your landlord and demand what is rightfully yours for if

you don't do it now — Guess what's coming for winter?

Rev. JOHN PARKER

July 3, 1970 A.M.



WTTW/CHANNEL 11

VICE LORDS | JOHN TWEEDLE PHOTOS

"THE CORNER" documentary about Vice Lords filmed on the streets of Chicago by widely praised cinematographer Robert Ford, will be seen on WTTW/Channel 11's DIRECTOR'S CHOICE Monday, July 7 at 7 p.m.

Neither a defense nor an incrimination, the film explores the problem of juvenile delinquency through an understanding of the way the members of the Lords understand themselves through their words, their codes of behavior and their attitudes.

"THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF JOHN TWEEDLE," a 30-minute look at an award-winning Chicago photographer, will be repeated on WTTW/Channel 11's CHICAGO FESTIVAL Tuesday, July 7 at 9 p.m. The photographs will be seen over blues by Chicago musicians and spoken statements by public figures from Martin Luther King to Spiro Agnew.

Tweedle, producer and director of WTTW's OUR PEOPLE, was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas and moved to Chicago in 1959 where he did free lance photography for Jet magazine and the Daily

Defender. As a four-year staff photographer for the Daily News, Tweedle won awards from the Daily News Staff competition.

Included in the program will be still photographs dealing with personalities, children, ghetto life, news events and nature studies. Background music includes compositions by Oscar Brown, Jr., Terry Callier, and Amanda Ambrose; while the voices of Dr. Martin Luther King, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Mayor Daley, President Kennedy, Vice President Spiro Agnew and other will be heard.

DETROIT BLACK-POLISH COALITION

Three members of Detroit's Black-Polish Coalition explain how two ethnic minorities can work together to solve mutual community problems, while a studio audience of Chicago blacks and Poles question the panel on specifics, on WTTW/Channel 11's public affairs program THE BLACK-POLISH COALITION Wednesday 8 at 8 p.m.

The three panel includes RICHARD NIEL P. BOGUE, chairman of the Commission on Community Relations in Detroit, United States Representative JOHN CONYERS, JR., and MR. HOMER

WATERMAN, chairman of the Board of Booker T. Washington Business Association and president of Waterman & Sons Printing Company in Detroit. Host for the 30-minute exchange is Dr. RAYMOND MACK, director of the Center for Urban Affairs at Northwestern University.

The guests tell how in Detroit, where two of every three citizens are either black or Polish and where, like Chicago, political power has traditionally been held by the Irish, the blacks and Poles joined forces to fight common problems.

Chicago's black community numbers almost a million while the Poles, thy next most numerous of the white foreign-born, total 319,000.

Responding to questions from the audience, the Detroit Coalition discusses ways in which the two ethnic groups can become acquainted with each other; their participation and cooperation with the University of Michigan; how politics can be used for the good of the whole community rather than to manipulate one group against another; and how the Coalition can become effective at the grassroots level.

THE LORDS SPEAK

As times are now, 1970, the roars behind us, have you ever asked yourself what did we accomplish? Have we bettered our condition? We as a race of Black People are we closer to freedom "HELL NO", if any thing we are more brainwashed and led astray than ever. A year and a half ago the spokesman for the Almighty Vice Lord Nation, Bobby Gore said, "Now our eyes are open." He meant that we could see things more clearly, that we could see whitey's game as it is and not like we wanted it to be.

The Brother spoke of unity. Unity among Lords, unity among Black People. A lot of things happened last year. Blacks in this city began to unify. They

flexed their muscles and stopped construction because of racist hiring practices. On the front line was Bobby Gore, his message to the youth nations in this city was "together, we are stronger than strong." Lords, Stones, and Disciples stood shoulder to shoulder in our fight against injustice. Unity was paying off.

Since that time Brother Bobby has been legally kidnapped and tucked away in a concentration camp for 25 to 40 years. Not because he committed a crime, but because he tried to bring about unity among his people. On your part, stop and think for a minute, what happens to a Black Brother that preaches togetherness. By hook or crook he's removed from the set. These tactics may slow us up just a little, but dammit we'll fight that much harder. All who oppose freedom for all Black People, be he white, or just a Jetting Toning Nigger — you are a sworn enemy. We will not loose Bobby by

trickery in your courts. We will double his efforts to build unity among Black People. We stand ready to help all of our Brothers and Sisters to remove the shackles of slavery.

Contrary to what some of you have heard about the Vice Lords, we are not a bunch of misguided thugs. Check us out! Come see what we are trying to build. We have a very small start on West 16th Street, but it's just a drop in the bucket. Dig this, this is just the beginning of a new day of freedom for all Black People.

Some young folks think that by fighting us they will get money some way or another. That's a lie! The white mans' lie, at that, spread around to divide the Black Community.

To all Black Brothers and Sisters, we extend the hand and heart of brotherhood. Help us to build or get the "Hell Out of the Way".

Doc Brown
 President of CVL, Inc.

**DON'T
 CUSS!
 CALL...
 744-4815**

By Bill Harlan

Don't curse when you get a parking ticket due to a faulty parking meter (one that is broken and/or does not give proper time, etc.). You should immediate invest a dime & call 744-4815 & report the faulty meter by giving the street address nearest the meter.

The meter will be checked & if found to be faulty, your ticket is invalid & will be recalled.

Spend one dime to save thirty dimes. (\$3.00)



BLACK TRUTH

Published by: Lawndale Peoples' Planning & Action Conference 3324 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Illinois 60624 Telephone: 826-0180

Community Calender...

JULY 3, 1970 A.M.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SUMMER SESSION

JIM GREEN, Director of the WSPRCU (West Side Parents of Retarded Children United) has announced that there will be a summer session JUNE 29 — August 31, at BRYANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1355 S. Kedvale. A staff of ten will be available to care for and instruct the children. For further information, call the WSPRCU office, 826-1878.

#####

CONTRACT BUYERS' LEAGUE meets each Wednesday evening, 8;p.m., at PRESENTATION PARISH HALL 750 S. Springfield Ave., The offices Of CBL are at 915 S. Pulaski, Open' daily, 9 a.m.

#####

S O U L SESSIONS S O U L SESSIONS Sunday evenings 7pm --9 pm mUSIC and rAPpInG, MuSiC and RaPpInG ALLAFRICAN PEOPLES' ALLIANCE, 3354 W. Roosevelt Rd. Everyone Welcome

=====

MODEL CITIES COUNCIL MEETINGS MONDAYS, 7:30 P.M. 2815 W. Harrison St. (2nd Fl.) FREE FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY DAILY, 10am.-3pm. 3150 W. Roosevelt Rd. LAWNDALE URBAN PROGRESS CENTER

Western Electric

MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM HAWTHORNE WORKS

SAVE MORE

Slightly Used Clothing For the Entire Family

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 Ladies' Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters, Blouses\$35 up
 Men's Suits, Topcoats, Sportcoats\$2.95 up
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 Girls' Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters\$25 up
 Boys' Trousers, Shirts, Sweaters\$25 up
 Baby Clothing Bargains\$15 up
 Babies', Children's Shoes\$25 up

Everyone Is Welcome. Come In and Get Acquainted

INFLATION FIGHTING SALE

10% DISCOUNT

on all purchases of \$10.00 or more

LAWNDALE VARIETY STORE

3459 W. ROOSEVELT RD.

L.P.P.A.C. ENDORSES CHILD SERVICES

Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference has given its endorsement to the project for EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE SOCIAL SERVICES for children.

It is felt that this project which will concern itself with providing emergency, temporary shelters to abandoned and abused children in the Lawndale area is a worthwhile one.

The Audy Home stopped taking in the abandoned and abused children in August of 1969, following a Court Order which was designed specifically to prevent these children from being thrown in with the delinquent youth for whom the home was originally designed.

Nothing however has been set up to assure that the child who has been left homeless through no fault of his own will have shelter and protection.

Up to now, the burden of dealing with such situations has fallen mainly to the Police who have reported as many as 3,000 such cases of abandoned or neglected children in Chicago in 1969. It is more realistically to be assumed that this number may reach as high as 10,000 per year because in many areas of Chicago, the Police just don't get called in when a child is abandoned.

Neighbors in most cases will assume the responsibility for caring for the child when the mother or parents leave the home; and because the case doesn't get reported, the neighbor lady doesn't get the state payment that she is entitled to receive for acting as a Foster Mother.

The project for Emergency Services proposes to begin immediate recruiting of emergency foster

parents in the Lawndale area to meet the need for temporary placement of these children.

The project further proposes to initiate an emergency "Child Care Central Unit" which will have a well publicized telephone number — allowing anyone, the Police or even a neighbor of a child thought to need protection, to avail themselves of an emergency protective service at any hour of the day or night and even on Saturday and Sundays when all other agencies are closed. When this system is in effect, the staff can know at all times what homes are available and where they are located. Every attempt will be made to keep the child within his own neighborhood.

Homemakers make up another part of the services the project will offer, and women will be needed to serve as emergency homemakers to go directly into the child's home (fully equipped) with food, milk and other necessities, to care for kids in their own homes in cases where this arrangement is preferable to a foster home placement. This is especially true with big families and families with older children.

The project for Emergency Service and Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference want the children of Lawndale to be cared for. If you are interested in being one of the most important members of the project — that of a licensed emergency foster parent please call Edyth Dozier at the Lawndale Peoples' Planning and Action Conference office at 826-8180 or 939-5893 for further information.

BELL BREAKS GROUND FOR W. S. H.Q.

The ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE CO. broke ground Wednesday, July 1, for a new public office and employment center, at 4133 W. Madison.

The new telephone office, one of the first new business structures to be built in the Garfield Park area since 1968, structures to be built in the Garfield Park area since 1968, will replace rented quarters at 4010 W. Madison St.

Illinois Bell Vice President Joseph H. Johnson and Office manager, Charles C. Pressly will officiate at the groundbreaking. Community leaders and City officials have been invited to attend the

ceremony.

The new office is expected to be completed around the end of the year. The one-story building will have a tinted-glass facade, its 6,000 square feet of air-conditioned floor space will almost double the public office area now available to customers. The employment center will have three interview rooms, two testing rooms, and a reception area. Off-street parking for employees will be provided.

Both the Contractor (CONTRACTORS UNLIMITED) and the architect (DUBIN, DUBIN, BLACK & METUSSEME) for the project are black.

WHITE FIRM SEEKING "DIRTY DEAL" ON BLACK PLANT SALE

ARE BLACK GANGS THE REAL ENEMY

PART I IN A SERIES

WHITE FIRM IN MILWAUKEE — is trying to buy this plastics plant out from under a Black firm, TRI-MY Plastics, which has been negotiating for several months to buy the outfit. TRI-MY has a financial commitment from the SBA, the support of Sen. Percy, ART FLETCHER, of the Labor Dept., and many other men in government and life who are interested in black business opportunities. TRI-MY has \$50,000 capitol deposits and the owners of Salg are ready to sell.

Currently the plant employs 50 black from the community. The word is that — if the white firm, MILWAUKEE FORGE AND MACHINE, (a conglomerate), buys it, they will move the plant out of the city thereby depriving local black workers of good jobs. A spokesman for TRI-MI indicated that it would be just and wise, for the black community to call Salg Plastics and tell them not to sell to the Milwaukee firm. The number is 826-5400.

Everyday we hear so many sad things about the gangs in the black community. We hear about how they are killing off the Black brothers and robbing the Black Community. They tell us about how they rape the women and extort the businesses. Everyone "knows" about how they push dope and break in homes.

No one says anything about why there are youth groups in the community. Do you know? I don't think they would join just so they can get in trouble. The white press never tells who brings the dope into the community or how it gets here. I've never heard of the FBI coming to the Black Community. All we get is Supt. Conlisk's rejects like Mark Thanasouras and he doesn't even make personal visits.

I wonder then the people that talk about the gangs all the times — will get on the

pigs that don't give one cent worth of care or responsibility to the people of our community. Tell me do the gangs rip off the community anymore than Richard Daley?

Have the gangs caused the death of more brothers than Richard Nixon? Have the gangs ripped off more Welfare families than Slum absentee Landlords? I'm not trying to justify the gangs but they aren't the main problem of Black people in problem is the white racist Capitalist that run our lives and cause our deaths. I've never heard of a North Viet Cong calling us a nigger they never had us as slaves. We are the only people that die for someone else's freedom and we aren't even free ourselves.

MENELIK III
 (Rickey Hendon)
 Black Student Alliance
 Farragut Chapter

(Next issue: An Interview with gang members)

Continued from Page 1

Each day the pop and beer company trucks check by the office and collect the bottles from LPPAC.

"Everyone from anywhere is welcome to bring their bottles to the LPPAC Headquarters, 3324 W. Roosevelt Rd. Monday through Friday, 10 am — 3:00 pm", said JOHN PARKER, Bottle War coordinator.

LPPAC Program Director, TWEDFIK BEY, said, "We are more than willing to do this extra work in order to clean up this long-standing menace in our community and provide our children with a little extra change. This is only one of the many steps we will be taking to provide constructive direction for Lawndale."

L.P.P.A.C. CHASES CREDIT SHARK

Continued from Page 1

In essence all Hanrahan did was play the off the case just to appease the people so they would believe he tried.

LPPSC is asking for community support in pushing for the suit against the unjust creditors. We need community involvement from you. If you feel you've been poorly represented in a credit case, or if you have a credit judgement you believe to be unjustified, contact LPPAC at 3324 West Roosevelt Road. Our phone number is 826-8180.

Don't buy from the credit stores and be sure to tell your friends & neighbors not to buy from them. These are the stores we know to have unfair practices.

1. Manneheim Furniture & Appliances Inc., 4646 S. Halsted St., 376-2350; 6221 North Lincoln Ave., 478-0640; 6401 W. 95th St., Chicago Ridge, 581-0415;
2. Crown CLOTHIERS, Crown Sales, 555 W. Roosevelt Rd., 738-7710, 738-1656;
3. London Acceptance Corporation, London & Accessories, Inc., 2434 W. Peterson Ave., 338-4100;
4. Illinois Merchantile, Second Merchantile Financial Corporation, 3315 N. Marshfield Ave., 327-7766, 248-0010, 472-2710, 528-7115;
5. Paris Acceptance, 2604 W. North Ave., 489-5023;
6. Jet Credit Sales Inc., 2604 W. North Ave., 489-4550;
7. Crown Department Store, 8401 S. Buffalo, 508-0105.

There are many more so be careful when buying on credit.



POP TRUCK DELIVERY-MAN helps to sort and count bottles for the Coca-Cola company, which is cooperating with LPPAC in OPERATION BOTTLE.



COLLECTING BOTTLES, Two little brothers bring a cartload of bottles to LPPAC. Rev. Parker counts the contents to determine the cash the brothers will get. 2c is paid for every returnable bottle. 1c for non-returnables, which are broken in the big steel disposal unit at the side of the LPPAC HQ.



TWEDFIK BEY, LPPAC PROGRAM DIRECTOR, show the brothers where the returnable bottles go.

SPECIAL! HAWTHORNE CAR WASH

4400 W. Cermak Rd. at Kostner

WEEK DAY [Special!!] \$1.50

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WITH THIS COUPON

FREE SPRAY WAX

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RELOCATION RIGHTS**PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS**

EVERY Tenant forced or required to move by the Department of Urban Renewal has the following:

RIGHTS**TIME *******

Reasonable time must be given to find a new home; usually about 90 days.

HELP *****

The RELOCATION OFFICE must help you find a new home.

MONEY *****

1. You will get up to \$200 for moving expenses.
2. If you qualify, you may receive up to \$1,000 for relocation payments.

HOUSING *****

3. You have a preference in public housing of your choice, if you qualify.
2. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO MOVE INTO HOUSING TOO HIGH FOR YOUR INCOME. You should not pay more than 20% to 25% of income for housing (about one week's pay).
3. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO MOVE UNLESS YOU HAVE FOUND HOUSING MEETING MINIMUM STANDARDS.
4. The Department of Urban Renewal must keep up services and maintenance in the buildings it buys for clearance. DON'T PUT UP WITH NEGLECT.

--- PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS ---

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR LEGAL HELP, CALL LPPAC AT 638-4955 or -4956, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. M-F.

YOU HAVE RELOCATION RIGHTS

Although many laws are passed for better housing facilities many brothers and sisters are not informed about these laws. We therefore forfeit or have some legal rights violated, because we think that Urban Renewal can run us out, and we have no voice concerning what is going to happen to us.

Well you DO have a say in what is going to happen to you because of Urban Renewal. Check out these rights and see that you take advantage of them whenever you can. If you feel you need to know more about it or need legal assistance then call LPPAC and get legal help. Don't let yourself be ran over by Urban Renewal because of neglect. Check out your rights and you will see that the time and money you save might be your own. How about you...

Sheridon Esthel	3140 W. Douglas
Rasiby A. Spencer	3136 W. Douglas
Samuel L. Dean	3118 W. Douglas
Hattie Rhone	3116 W. Douglas
Simmie Fields	3112 W. Douglas
Marion Randall	3137 W. Douglas
Wilbur A. Mahorn	3116 W. Douglas
Otis Ogethee	3712 W. Douglas
Bennie Mea Johnson	3708 W. Douglas
Rana M. Miller	3618 W. Douglas
David Jones	3753 W. Douglas
Verin Rivers	3652 W. Douglas
James Medna	3643 W. Douglas
Frank Trotter	3641 W. Douglas
Martha Miller	3637 W. Douglas
Gureny Powell	3550 W. Douglas

O.C. Carroll	3548 W. Douglas
Dan Harris	3544 W. Douglas
William Hawkin	3544 W. Douglas
William Miller	3256 W. Douglas
Williams Rigsby	3350 W. Douglas
Mr. Simm	3338 W. Douglas
W.T. Evans	3310 W. Douglas
Hezekiah Bailey	3304 W. Douglas
C. Merchant	3511 W. Douglas
Elnora Smith	3441 W. Douglas
Floyd Strong	3347 W. Douglas
Russell Stromberg	3345 W. Douglas
Nellie L. Wilder	3339 W. Douglas
Raymond Maroy	3317 W. Douglas
R. Brown	3315 W. Douglas
Curlee Johnson Jr.	3301 W. Douglas
John A. Butler	3245 W. Douglas
Theodore B. Ellis	3242 W. Douglas
William Williams	3209 W. Douglas
Margaret Miller	3639 W. Douglas
Addison M. Kennon	3252 W. Douglas
John M. Rackland	3250 W. Douglas
Robert Roy	3224 W. Douglas
Jessie Johnson	3222 W. Douglas
Luther Morris	3513 W. Douglas

These and others in Lawndale must move because of Urban Renewal. Some of these people have already moved. If you recognize you name or if you know someone who has moved from one of these addresses because of Urban Renewal, help yourself and your sister or brother. BE INFORMED and spread the word.

STOP GENOCIDE BEFORE IT STOPS YOU!

When understanding is needed most —

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BIGGS & BIGGS

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MO 6-6076

3246 W. Jackson Blvd.
NE 8-8887

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A FREDDY SPECIAL!!!!
MON. & TUES., 3 DRINKS
OF YOUR CHOICE FOR
THE PRICE OF 2.

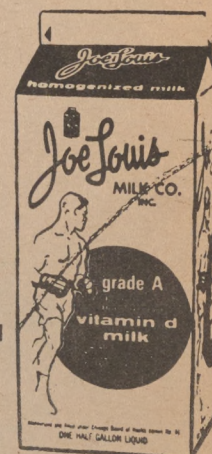
THURS./CLUB SET...
SWINGING BARTENDERS
* 1 Dee JAY

HOSTESS... Dorothy

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HOSEA SAT. & SUN

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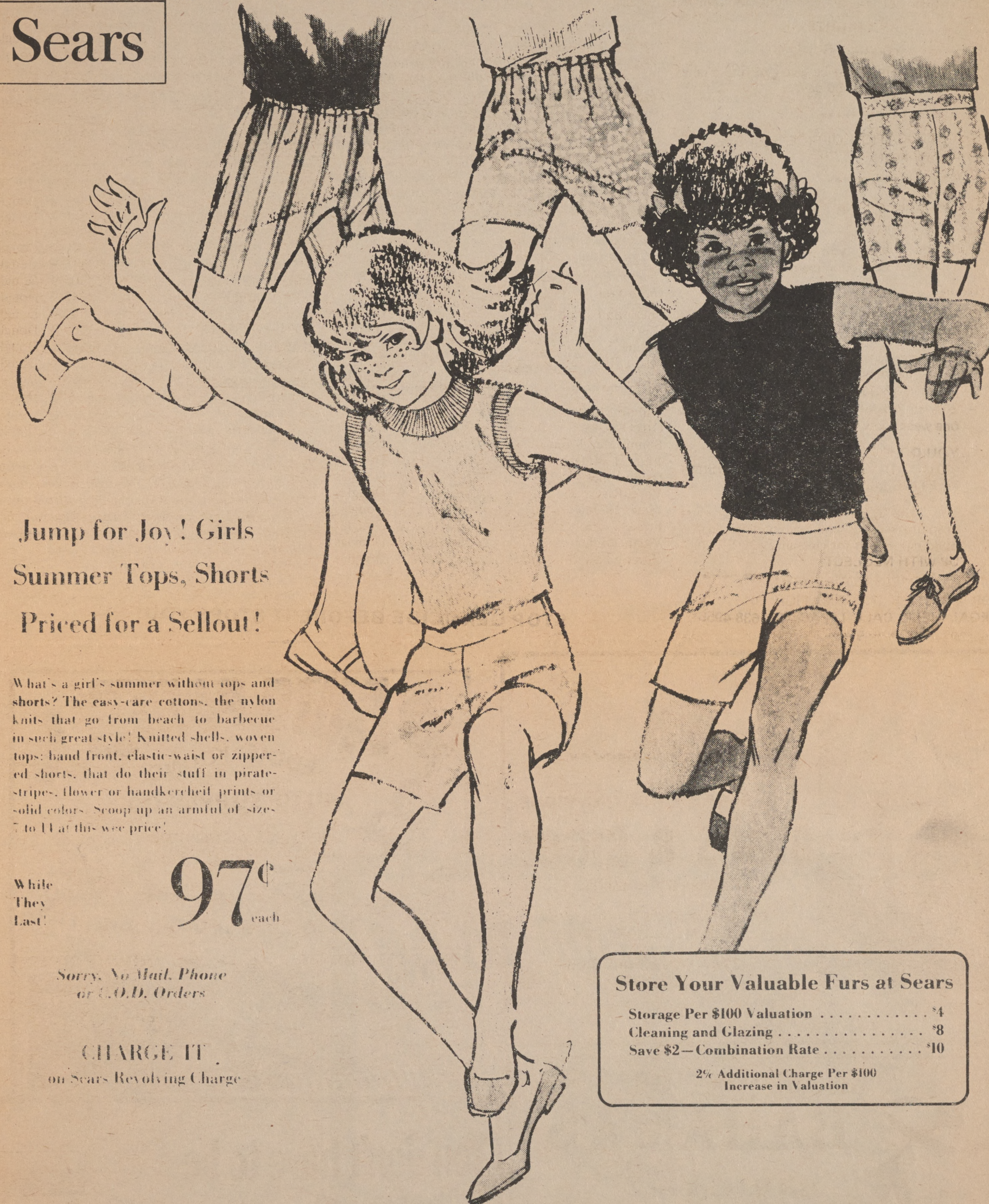
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to drink Joe Louis milk.
Just "hip".



12 Full Shopping Hours Monday thru Friday at Sears Neighborhood Stores . . . State Street Monday, Thursday and Friday 9:15 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.

MOST* SEARS STORES OPEN SUNDAY, NOON TO 5 p.m., FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

All Sears Stores Closed Saturday, July 4th, in Observance of Independence Day

Sears

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Summer Tops, Shorts
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What's a girl's summer without tops and shorts? The easy-care cottons, the nylon knits that go from beach to barbecue in such great style! Knitted shells, woven tops; band front, elastic-waist or zippered shorts, that do their stuff in pirate-stripes, flower or handkerchief prints or solid colors. Scoop up an armful of sizes 7 to 14 at this wee price!

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CHARGE IT!
on Sears Revolving Charge

Store Your Valuable Furs at Sears

Storage Per \$100 Valuation \$4
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2% Additional Charge Per \$100
Increase in Valuation

*Stores Open Sunday, Noon to 5 p.m.

*LAWRENCE AVE. 561-1800	*IRVING PARK 665-2121	*HARLEM NORTH 589-2600	*GOLF HILL 296-2211	*ENGLEWOOD 873-6800	*WESTERN AVE. 434-4500
*AURORA, 807-1511 *ELGIN, SH 2-7400					

Sears

State Street Closed All Day Sunday.

*79th STREET 721-1700	*OAKBROOK 654-2300	*RIVER OAKS 868-1000	*PARK FOREST 741-9000	*HOMAN AVE 265-2500	*STATE ST. 922-6600	*GARY, IN 886-321
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. *JOLIET, 815-727-5111 *WAUKEGAN, OH 2-1500

MT. SINAI OPENS NEW ADDITION

CHICAGO ... Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center opened a new 206-bed hospital addition on Monday, June 29th.

Promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning, the first patient was wheeled from the 11th floor of the Kurtzon Building, founded in 1919, into the Olin-Sang pavilion by Mount Sinai's president BURTON H. OLIN, escorted by doctors and nurses. The opening of the facility marks the first step in an expansion program that will bring the hospital's bed complement to 524 within 2 years.

In announcing the opening, Mr. Olin stated, "This day marks the fulfillment of the promise of our board of directors that Mount Sinai would stay and build in Lawndale because we were needed here. With the growth, development and attendant problems of today's inner-city, the need for maintaining the highest standard of medical care has never been greater."

From the fully carpeted floors to the bright window-walled solariums to the impressive glass-enclosed nursing stations that center each floor, the new addition is designed to provide the finest in patient care.

DESIGN — DICTATED BY PATIENT CARE NEEDS

Twenty-two patient rooms line the wide expansive corridors that frame the free-form glass enclosed nursing station on each floor. Painted in the floor identification color — second floor, cherry red, third, apple green, fourth, orange, fifth, royal and sixth, daisy yellow, — the station set in the middle of recessed corridors provides the nursing staff with complete visual control of the entire floor.

A partitioned area of the station provides a private charting section where the physician can study a patient's chart, read an X-ray and phone in reports directly to a tape recorder in the medical records department away from the general hubbub of the nursing station.

A pneumatic tube system enabling the nurse to send and receive records and medication without leaving the area, and a dial telephone system which connects her with each patient room are two more time and step-saving devices of the new building.

EACH FLOOR — A SELF-CONTAINED UNIT

Tiny hospitals within the hospital, each floor is a self-contained unit with its own examining rooms,

laboratory for the intern and resident staff, and large conference room that divides into two smaller classrooms. At the end of each floor, a recreation dining area with floor to ceiling windows and colorful modern furniture provides a relaxing atmosphere for patients and their visitors.

PATIENT ROOMS FEATURE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT

Equipped for comfort as well as function, each patient room features an electric bed with remote control, television, princess phone, dark horizontal blinds to eliminate unwanted glare, and a patient lounge chair and two visitor chairs that can be stacked and pushed out of the way if more space is needed.

A two-way linen closet which can be loaded from the hallway without nuisance to the patient and unloaded by the nurse from the patient's side is another feature. Ultra violet lights at top and bottom keep clean sheets sterile and decontaminate the soiled linen.

SPECIAL MEDICAL CARE FEATURES

Special medical features of the building include a teenage section with rooms arranged in units of six with its own nursing substation to provide the individualized type of care this age group requires.

A pediatric solarium with blackboards, games, stackable plastic stools and tables in mini-size and the "bubble chair" making one feel he's sitting in the center of the globe are also found on the pediatric floor.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT DEVICES

Beneath the brightly lit solariums and colorful patient rooms, the cobalt and cesium units important in the treatment of cancer lie imbedded in the basement's three feet thick concrete walls. Closed-circuit television enables the technician to comfortably monitor the patient receiving this treatment which is the best in safer, efficient and effective treatment of deep seated cancer.

Extremely versatile, cobalt treatment is unique in that it can specifically pinpoint the area of cancer, rotating around the patient through the circle, arcing, skipping an area, and they arcing again.

The smaller more compact cesium unit is a very inexpensive way of getting high quality radiation without skin soreness. Because of its minute size it is able to treat parts of the body that larger machines cannot reach with the same ease and accuracy.

L.P.P.A.C. EDUCATION REPORT

The Lawndale Peoples Planning and Action Conference is in the process of developing an education package for the Lawndale Community. The package, when completed, will contain a comprehensive education program for all the public schools in currently operating in Lawndale and those that will be built in the future.

It is a well-documented fact that the Chicago public schools are destroying our children in the classroom with education programs that sub-educate students. LPPAC feels that the failures of the public schools have to be corrected by any means necessary to ensure that our children receive the kind of education that would allow them to be full and productive citizens in our changing society.

The LPPAC's education Committee has taken a total look at the Chicago public schools, in particular Lawndale public schools, and have found that students are not learning the basic skills, but more important, they are not learning how to learn!

A society that is as technologically advanced as ours required that students learn more than the basic skills that were taught to parents. It requires that students should be educationally prepared for work we can't imagine today. The LPPAC's Education Committee firmly believe that education should not just prepare them how to live a creative and productive life. This kind of education will allow students to effectively participate in building a better Lawndale and a better society.

LPPAC's Education Committee is in the process of surveying the community to find out what kind of education parents want for their children. We also hope to solicit as many parents and community people as possible on the education committee. Any successful education program in Lawndale depends on the support of the entire Lawndale community, especially parents of public school children.

The people of Lawndale can stop the mental mayhem in the classroom by demanding that our children receive the kind of education that will give them the skills and tools they need to survive in this society. It is time for all the people in Lawndale to take a stand against bad schools by joining and supporting LPPAC's Education Committee. All interested individuals should contact the Education Coordinator for additional information. Please call 826-8183 concerning the education program. Ask for Freddie Hill.

DO YOU KNOW... THAT THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY DATES BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE EGYPTIANS?



The ancient Egyptians were very skilled in the practice of pharmacy. It is even believed that the science of chemistry originated with them.

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3601 W. Roosevelt Rd.

Twenty-five men and women who live in Model Cities areas in Chicago have enrolled in a new Community Health Assistants Program.

It is offered by the Public Service Institute of Loop College, one of the City Colleges of Chicago.

Model cities money will be used to train residents to work as members of health-social service teams in their neighborhoods.

Classes were begun June 15, and students will attend full-time for six months to qualify for the position of Community Health

Assistants with the Chicago Board of Health. They will receive a salary as Board employees while attending Loop College. The courses are all college-level and offer college credit.

Dr. Salvatore G. Rotella, Director of the Public Service Institute, said the program is designed to prepare persons for the administrative work of community health services, not the technical aspects.

He said: "The students will take courses in composition for executing the necessary

paper-work, in psychology and sociology to help them relate to the people in the neighborhood, in techniques of interviewing, evaluation and the keeping of health records and in local health problems.

STEVENS AT MALCOLM X

CHARLES S. STEVENS has been appointed Director of Student Activities at Malcolm X College, one of the City Colleges of Chicago, by Oscar E. Shabat, Chancellor.

Stevens has served as a counselor at Malcolm X College since 1969. He has also served as a caseworker with the Cook County Department of Public Aid and as a social worker for the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services.

He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, on January 5, 1939. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1960 from the North Carolina A & T State University, and his Master of Social Work degree in 1968 from the University of Illinois, Circle Campus.

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COKE, PEPSI or FLAVORS — & deposit

CHANNEL 11

The magnificent **MAGNIFICENTS**, one of Chicago's hottest quartets, appeared as guest of host, Jim Tilmon on the "Out People Show", Thursday, July 2, 1970 at 8:00 p.m. on Channel 11.

Although this will be the first "Our People" appearance for the Magnificents, they are no strangers to nightclub audiences around Chicago.

They are currently appearing in a smashing revenue at the Club Natural, 47th & State Street.

The Magnificents are managed by Ebony Talent Associates at 30 West Washington Street, a black-owned and operated talent management agency.

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"LEARN TO READ" at any age will help your child through controlled PHONICS to improve his reading and spelling at once! His grades will improve; he will become more secure; a bright future is assured for him. This proven plan allows children to learn to read the "natural" way, the way they learned to talk.

CLAP! = Gonorrhea! HAVE YOU GOT CALL FOR HELP

Gonorrhea! = CLAP!

Syphilis! = Syphilis!

Clap! → Gonorrhea! → Syphilis!

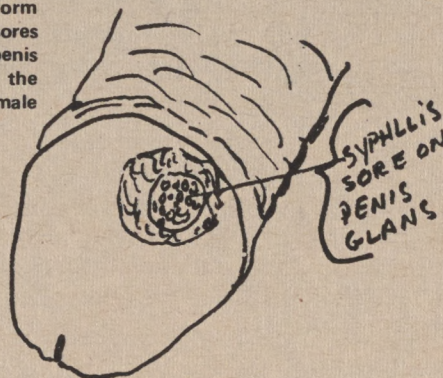
Does your penis emit pus in the morning? Does it sting when you urinate? Are there sore spots on or around your "privates"? THESE CAN KILL YOU!

These are the things that cannot be solved by any salve or pills from your neighborhood drug store. See your DOCTOR! If you don't have a doctor or any money and you need help — go to the clinic at 26th and Wabash or 28th and California or the Golden Dome in Garfield Park. It will not cost you anything and it definitely will save you a lot of pain and misery!

It's bad enough to have these diseases, however, the worse part is not doing anything about them when you get them.



SYPHILIS shows up in early stages in the form of a small chancre sore on and around the penis of thy male and the inner lips of the female vagina.



GONORRHEA, commonly called "the claps" is detectable by a thick pus discharge from the outer opening of the urethra, (urinary canal). Sometime accompanied by a stinging burning sensation when urinating, and an itch in the urinary canal during erection.

A.C.L.U.

If you believe your constitutional rights have been violated call 236-5564 or go to 6 S. Clark

FAULTY PARKING METER

City Hall — 744-4815 Call this number to report a faulty meter which may have caused you to get a parking ticket.

V.D. CLINICS

27 E. 26th Street — 842-0222

2800 S. California

Dome in Garfield Park — 638-3365

If you have come in contact with clap, (Gonorrhea) or Syphilis. Go to either above address immediately.

BETTER BUSINESS

430 N. Michigan Ave. — 467-4400

Call & report the merchant or business that gave you an unfair deal.

V.D. Clinics — 27 E. 26th Street — 842-0222; 2800 S. California; Dome in Garfield Park

M.L.K. Health Center — 3312 W. Grenshaw — 838-1155

ACLU — 6 S. Clark — 236-5564

Faulty Parking Meters — 744-4815

LSD Rescue — 1918 N. Mohawk — 664-1422; 6820 S. Crandon — 642-7937

July 3, 1970 A.M.

July 3, 1970 A.M.

An Editorial

HANRAHAN ON WAY OUT

Just last week, a noted criminal lawyer — Barnabas Sears — was appointed as the special prosecutor to deal with the possibility of criminal actions committed by State's Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN'S men, the Chicago Police and the Black Panther Party, at the December fourth raid when Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed.

This is a potentially good thing for the Black Community. This means that Black Folk now have a beautiful chance to get justice done, because Sears has full power to direct a twenty-three man jury to investigate all the facts and people involved, and to put people behind bars for a long time, if indeed, criminal acts were committed.

And here is what Mr. Sears and his grand jury will be dealing with: — the fact that even though eighty shots were fired, only one (repeat) only one shot was from a Panther gun; — the fact that the bullet holes in Fred Hampton's body seemed to show that he was lying flat in bed when he was killed; — the fact that Internal Inspections Department (IID) of the Chicago Police Department (which is supposed to get the truth out of cops) did a complete white-wash cover-up job of the case. The IID looked at only some of the evidence, (which later proved to be absolutely false) and by asking the police men involved in the raid questions that were down-right stupid and that were even known by those policemen in advance! (Just for the record, I got these facts straight out of the 250 page Federal Grand Jury's Report).

By looking at just these three actual facts (there

are many many more in that report which also point a finger of guilt at Hanrahan's men and the Chicago Police Department), it seems that Mr. Sears and his jury should have no trouble whatsoever in the handing down some nice long sentences and big fines — BUT (Oh Boy, here we go again) since this case is soaked deep in political mud, you have to expect all sorts of tricks and dealings in that courtroom. Why, it took more than seventy-five (75) community and civic organizations — which included West Side groups such as: LPPAC, LASH, CBL, and the East Garfield Park Joint Planning Committee which itself represents nine community groups including among others the Midwest Community Organizations and the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party — to petition the court to even APPOINT this special prosecutor and grand jury. It is now going to take a whole lot of close watching and loud hollering by Black Folk to see that the guilty ones are finally gotten out of their offices and squad cars and put behind bars. That's right, LAW AND ORDER — especially when the people who are supposed to be enforcing laws are the same ones breaking them.

The FACT stands that fourteen cops under Hanrahan's control invaded Fred Hampton's apartment at four in the morning and proceeded to fire over eighty rounds of ammunition from both front and back doors, killing two young Black leaders (one probably still asleep) and seriously injuring others including a young pregnant Black woman. WHAT'S YOUR VERDICT??

STOP GENOCIDE BEFORE IT STOPS YOU?

NEW BOOKS

By Sig Wimberli

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BLACK JOURNALISTS FIRST NAT'L CONVENTION

The first national Conference of Black Journalists met the June 26-28 weekend in Jefferson City, Missouri, site of the first and oldest Black school of Journalism in Amerrykkah.

The more than 50 delegates who attended the three day round of workshops and rap sessions were from both printed and electronic media. Reporters and photographers from such prestigious white-owned papers as the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Boston Globe mingled with writers from Black owned weeklies. Reps from the Radio and TV networks were there also.

The most central issue which generated the calling of the convention was the case of EARL CALDWELL, a reporter for the New York Times in its San Francisco bureau. Caldwell is not appealing a conviction for refusing to surrender his notes on his coverage of the Black Panther Party in the Bay area. Caldwell was ordered by subpoena to make his notes available to a Grand Jury investigating the Panthers. He refused. He then was requested to submit to questioning behind closed doors. He refused. Now Caldwell is faced with a year in jail for refusing to betray his community, refusing to inform on the Panthers, and denying the Amerrykkahn Kourt system access to information given to him in confidence of his integrity as a Soul brother.

After Caldwell's persecution became known to other writers around the country, the convention was arranged. The move against Caldwell was clearly seen as the obvious forerunner of campaign against other (and possibly all) black journalists.

Since most black groups refuse to talk confidentially to hunkie newsmen anymore, it is increasingly difficult for police and FBI agents to get information from revolutionary groups under the guise of newsmen. Therefore it has become necessary for the hunkie power structure to wring the information from the Black journalist whom

the black community trusts not to divulge anything damaging about it.

Also, that is there is no relevant rally to the defest of EARL CALDWELL, then the Amerrykkahn "system", "establishment", etc. etc. would certainly interpret it as the goahead whistle to move against black journalists in masse. Also concluded was; 1) the attack against Caldwell is a probing test into the spiritual and political solidarity of the black reporter and the black community. 2) it is a low blow calculated to intimidate and create an atmosphere of feat and caution in the ranks of all the black journalists across the nation. 3) Thirdly, it is designed to cause groups such as the Panthers to be less cooperative in giving black journalists truthful information about their activities to spread through the black community.

The effect of all three would be to first, decrease the aggressiveness of Black reporters to gather and disseminate news about the Black community through the white media. Second; that Black groups would be less cooperative with the black newsmen thereby, isolating them from the rest of the Black community and relegating them to more unimportance in the news accounts. Thirdly; the insidious tactic of "closed hearing" violates the traditional immunity of the journalist in Amerrykkah.

At its Saturday afternoon session, the writers agreed to form a formal national group. It first order of business would be to work toward the justice for Earl Caldwell. This would be done through a sub-committee to coordinate the supportive effort for his defense. Another committee would serve as an Information-Pressure faction.

The other highlights of the first Black Journalists Convention will be reported in the next issue of BLACK TRUTH.



U. F. PALMER, Award-winning Reporter and Columnist for the Chicago Daily News, makes his point very emphatically during discussion period at the recent Black Journalists national conference.



BLACK WOMEN JOURNALISTS have special problems, as was brought out during the workshop session led by these two sisters. One on left, is with TV station in Boston, Mass., Valera, at right served as registrar for the convention.

RENAULT ROBINSON, President of the Afro-American Patrolman's League in Chicago, and Columnist for the Chicago Defender, runs down how the Black police officers in the League are being persecuted because they will not terrorize the black community, and speak out when the white and Kneegrow cops get down wrong. Renault's future with the Pig Section of "the

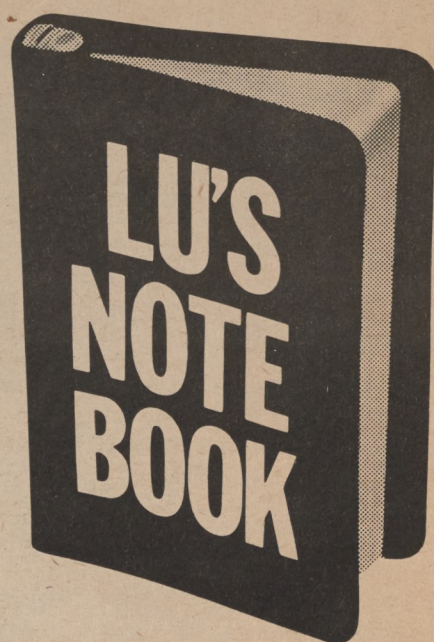


system" will be decided Thursday, July 9, when he goes before a "review board" to find if they think he has "learned his place" after the many suspensions Renault has been handed out. He needs community support to influence the decision in his favor.




FRANCIS WARD, Writer for the Los Angeles Times, in its Chicago Bureau, was on of the moving forces in the convention. **DON JOHNSON**, Staff writer for **NEWSWEEK** magazine, Chaired the Convention workshops. Don's smooth subtle wit and able diplomacy, kept the sessions running smoothly. No easy task in a bunch of egotistical writers.

GEORGE FOSTER, REGIONAL BUREAU CHIEF for CBS television, tell the convention delegates how rough it is to get black news over the tinted tube these days.



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Judge Puts a Limit on Disclosure Subpoenaed Writer Must Make

4-4-70

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—A Federal district judge ruled today that a New York Times reporter must appear before a grand jury, as directed, but would not have to disclose confidential information to the jury unless there is "a compelling and overriding national interest that cannot be served by alternative means."

Ruling from the bench at a conclusion of oral arguments,

Excerpts from the opinion appear on Page 19.

Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli declared: "The relief sought presents issues of significant magnitude, issues that go to the very core of the First Amendment, the resolution of which may well be determinative of the scope of the journalist's privilege in sensitive areas of freedom of speech, press and association not heretofore fully explored and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Anthony G. Amsterdam, a law professor at Stanford University and the attorney for the reporter, Earl Caldwell, said he

believed that Mr. Caldwell's rights had been protected.

Justice Department lawyers said they would have to study Judge Zirpoli's opinion before deciding whether to appeal, but the judge said he assumed his ruling would be appealed by the Government.

Mr. Caldwell, a black reporter for The Times, is based here and frequently covered the Black Panthers.

Mr. Caldwell had been subpoenaed on Feb. 2 to testify before a Federal grand jury that is investigating the Black Panthers and to provide notes and tape recordings of his interviews with Panther leaders. A second subpoena was issued on March 16 requiring only Mr. Caldwell's personal appearance.

The hearing today was on a motion by Mr. Caldwell and The New York Times to quash both subpoenas. Alternatively, they asked for a court order restricting Mr. Caldwell's testimony to information that would not endanger his confidential relations with news sources.

Mr. Amsterdam, the lawyer, said:

"What the court has done by this ruling is to protect any and all confidential disclosures that members of the Black Panthers may have made to Earl Caldwell.

"This is important because it allows Mr. Caldwell to give assurances to the Black Panthers or any other persons who are

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JUDGE PUTS LIMIT ON SUBPOENA CASE

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willing to speak confidentially to him that he will not disclose—and can't be required to disclose—what they tell him.

"It also means, of course, that other reporters can give the same assurances to their sources of information, if Judge Zirpoli's order is sustained on appeal."

Judge Zirpoli invited counsel for Mr. Caldwell and The Times to submit a proposed wording for his final order. John B. Bates appeared for The Times. The judge also stayed execution of his order until the case could be appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The Government voluntarily withdrew the first subpoena at the court's request to clarify the legal issues involved.

But the judge denied the request to quash the second subpoena on the ground that giving testimony before a grand jury is the obligation of "every person within the jurisdiction of the Government."

However, he added that Mr. Caldwell "is entitled to a protective order." He continued, "When the exercise of the grand jury power of testimonial compulsion so necessary to the effective functioning of the court may impinge upon or repress First Amendment rights of freedom of speech, press and association, which centuries of experience have found to be indispensable to the survival of a free society, such power shall not be exercised in a manner likely to do so until there has been a clear showing of a compelling and overriding national interest that cannot be served by alternative means."

Judge Zirpoli thus accepted the contention of Mr. Caldwell that his First Amendment rights would be seriously impaired if he were forced to testify about confidential relationships.

Mr. Caldwell's professional standing would be "utterly destroyed" if his sources could not rely on him to protect their confidence, Mr. Amsterdam argued.

This assertion was endorsed by affidavits from several dozen newsmen, including other Times reporters and such well-known television personalities as Walter Cronkite and Mike Wallace.

Supporting Briefs Filed

The interest of the news media in the case was illustrated by the fact that amicus curiae (friend of the court) briefs supporting Mr. Caldwell and The Times were filed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, The Associated Press, Newsweek, the Reporter's Committee on Freedom of the Press and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Victor C. Woerheide Jr., a special attorney in the Justice Department, argued that "under the law there is no privilege of confidentiality enjoyed by newspaper reporters."

"If the court rules otherwise it would have to make new law," Mr. Woerheide said.

Moreover, the attorney said, "there is no demand by the Government before the court whereby the witness would be asked to disclose confidential information."

Judge Zirpoli asked Mr. Woerheide if he would stipulate that Mr. Caldwell would not be asked to divulge confidences to the grand jury. The attorney declined, saying only that the subpoena did not specifically ask for confidential information.

Mr. Woerheide argued further that it was impossible to set limits on Mr. Caldwell's testimony before he appeared. "The questions have to be posed, the witness has to decide whether to answer, and then we would have a justiciable matter," he said.

"There is a possibility," he added, "that Mr. Caldwell could

Excerpts From Ruling on Subpoena Plea

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—Following are excerpts from an opinion issued today by Federal Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli on a motion by Earl Caldwell and The New York Times to quash a subpoena seeking testimony on interviews with Black Panther party members:

The standing of The New York Times Company to join in the instant motion having been established, the court now directs its attention to the issues presented by the motion.

Movants [Mr. Caldwell and The Times] contend that the contents of Mr. Caldwell's interviews under the circumstances here presented are protected against compulsory disclosure by the First Amendment to the Constitution, and that the compelled appearance of Mr. Caldwell before the grand jury will have a drastic chilling and repressive effect on First Amendment freedoms. Accordingly, they ask that the subpoena be quashed, or alternatively, that the subpoena be limited as so as to protect Mr. Caldwell's confidential relationships.

The relief sought presents issues of significant magnitude—issues that go to the very core of the First Amendment, the resolution of which may well be determinative of the scope of the journalist's privilege in sensitive areas of freedom of speech, press and association not heretofore fully explored and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

be questioned extensively on matters on which he would not raise a claim of privilege."

In arguing that Mr. Caldwell should be forced to testify, Mr. Woerheide said, "It is obvious that the Government is having trouble developing evidence" in its case against the Black Panthers. He said the Government had already granted immunity to three prospective witnesses and applied for immunity for two others.

Federal agents have been investigating the Panthers here and elsewhere for a number of months. David Hilliard, the Panthers' chief of staff, was indicted here last December for allegedly threatening the life of President Nixon.

In their investigations the Justice Department has subpoenaed materials from a number of newsmen, but none of the cases has reached the stage



The New York Times

Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli

Reduced to their simplest terms the questions presented are:

1. Must Earl Caldwell appear before the grand jury in response to the subpoena issued March 16, 1970?

2. If he must appear, should the court issue a protective order limiting the interrogation of Mr. Caldwell?

The short answer to these questions is "yes" as to each question.

1. Mr. Caldwell must respond to the subpoena. It has long been settled "that the giving of testimony and

the attendance upon court or grand jury in order to testify are public duties which every person within the jurisdiction of the Government is bound to perform upon being properly summoned." Blair v. United States, 250 U.S. 273, 281, United States v. Bryan, 339 U.S. 323, 331.

2. On the facts of this case, he is entitled to a protective order. When the exercise of the grand jury power of testimonial compulsion so necessary to the effective functioning of the court may impinge upon or repress First Amendment rights of freedom of speech, press and association, which centuries of experience have found to be indispensable to the survival of a free society, such power shall not be exercised in a manner likely to do so until there has been a clear showing of a compelling and overriding national interest that cannot be served by alternative means.

Accordingly it is the order of the court that Earl Caldwell shall respond to the subpoena and appear before the grand jury when directed to do so, but that he need not reveal confidential associations that impinge upon the effective exercise of his First Amendment right to gather news for dissemination to the public through the press or other recognized media until such time as a compelling and overriding national interest which cannot alternatively be served has been established to the satisfaction of the court.

of Mr. Caldwell's case. The department has also asked the news media for files on the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society.

These subpoenas have been widely denounced by some news executives and public figures. Speaking at the University of California here yesterday Mayor Lindsay of New York said the subpoenas of newsmen were part of a pattern of behavior by the Nixon Administration that "constituted the greatest threat to freedom from our own Government in a generation."