



LOUIS RUSSELL, JR., 49, the world's longest-surviving heart transplant patient, receive pacemaker to help his heart pump blood, in Richmond, Va. Russell, who received his new heart in 1968, was experiencing pulse irregularity (UPI PHOTO).

NAACP

and the Public Service Commission are the defendants in the suit.

The suit alleges black persons are being denied the opportunity to have public transportation. The suit says this creates health and safety hazards by compelling citizens to walk on streets without sidewalks and proper lighting.

The suit is seeking an injunction to direct service to the black community that is equal to areas with white residents and also \$40 a day damages to each plaintiff from Sept. 15 until the alleged violation ends.

The suit says that since September 15 the bus companies have started an even more abusive policy of denial of the rights of the plaintiffs.

TRIAL

He faces his third trial on charges of killing two white policemen in an ambush in April, 1971. Two previous trials resulted in hung juries.

The fight between court officials came to light after District Attorney Byron Morton dropped charges against another black man, Zurebu Gardner, who had been accused with Lawton.

Morton said there was not enough evidence to justify trying Gardner, although Gardner had been tried twice in one year and had been under indictment for three years. Gardner and Lawton also spent a year and a half in jail before being freed under bond last year.

The trial of Lawton was set for Oct. 15, but then Morton's office asked Judge Francis Estudillo to remove himself from the case.

Assistant District Attorney Ronald Smith charged that Estudillo couldn't conduct a fair

trial because he had made up his mind about some witnesses the state planned to call.

Smith said in a sworn statement that the judge had read sensitive probation reports about these witnesses and had dealt with them as a judge in criminal cases not related to the Lawton case.

Morton and Smith declared that the same applies to a possible defense witness. Wayman Vaughan, formerly a paid police informer, Vaughan told authorities that he heard that the murder of the two policemen was arranged by another Riverside police officer.

Vaughan identified the officer as James R. Tennell, once chief investigator for the prosecution in the Lawton case. Vaughan also stated that Tennell was allegedly having an affair with the wife of one of the slain men. Tennell denied all these charges.

Al Green

die. I love you, Al."

An inspector for the sheriff's department said, "The case remains open, but I don't think much will come of it. The autopsy report confirms our tentative findings (of suicide)."

Mrs. Woodson's autopsy was authorized by her husband, Raymond Woodson, of Parsippany, New Jersey.



MARY WOODSON ...found dead

She had been dating Green for several months. She had gone to Memphis a week before her death.

On the night of the shooting, Mrs. Woodson had run into Green and a female companion downtown and they took her home with them and asked her to spend the night.

When Green and his companion heard the first shot, they ran and locked themselves in another room until they thought it was safe. Green said they thought she was going to kill them.

Estudillo refused to remove himself from the case. He said that the prosecutor's facts were correct but he had drawn the wrong conclusions. Prosecutor Smith then refused to ask for peremptory removal of Estudillo, as he had a right to do. The defense had already removed Judge Elwood Rich on ground that he was biased against black people.

"We Make Them Remember"

Ghetto Blacks Rule Juvenile Hall

By Stanley O. Williford

LOS ANGELES- Up until recently, there was at least one place in Los Angeles where the tough black street youth was king. Oddly, that place was Los Angeles County's 63-year-old Central Juvenile Hall, where hundreds of boys and girls of ages 10 to 18 are incarcerated.

Due to overcrowding, hardened criminals and tougher, organized street gang youth were thrown in with naive, unorganized suburban youth, the physically weak, the mentally or emotionally disturbed and the very young.

The toughest and most predominant group in the facility is black, and many acknowledge with pride that they are a force to be reckoned with inside the walls. Said one streetwise youth to a Los Angeles TIMES reporter who uncovered problems at the Juvenile Hall:

"The whites and their pig protectors and their rich fathers think they are superior in the streets, but here there's no pigs or rich fathers in the halls, jails and camps."

Said another: "We make them remember what they've done to us for 200 years."

Troubles seemed destined to start at the facility, where hardened criminals mixed freely with runaways and truants. Thus, the weaker youths have fallen victim to homosexual attacks, constant beatings and various forms of racial intimidation.

According to the TIMES reports, six white youths from 14 to 17 told of being beaten or sexually molested by black gang members. "If you're white, you don't stand a chance," said one. "I don't ever remember one of us little white dudes not getting beat up."

Many believe the fault lies with a county system, which up until recently ignored conditions at Central Juvenile Hall. When the 1971 earthquake destroyed the 411-bed Sylmar Juvenile Hall, it was county bureaucratic delays which prevented its immediate replacement. Work on it has yet to begin.

However, other facilities had to take care of the spill-over, and Central Juvenile Hall got more than its share. A spokesman for the California Youth Authority said during its annual inspection in April that youths were found sleeping on the floors. The Youth Authority immediately issued a 60-day closure notice.

Superior Judge William H. Levit, assigned to a personal inspection, stated in an opinion that overcrowding was critical, "requiring many minors to sleep on the floor, resulting in unhealthy conditions, homosexual attacks, fire hazards" and other security problems.

Since the TIMES expose, a number of resident psychiatrists who have drawn assignments at Central Juvenile Hall, have also complained of the conditions. Youths working in the facility's main kitchen have told of boys spitting and urinating in food out of hatred for the Hall, or for

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