

Newark

OR
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March 4, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

From: John K. Scales

Subject: New Jersey Police Benevolent Association
Conspiracy Claims

On February 8, 1968, I spoke by telephone with Newark Police Department Patrolman William Connally, who is chairman of the New Jersey Police Benevolent Association in regard to the "hearings" they have been conducting to the end of showing that there was a "conspiracy" involved in the Newark disorder. He was willing to see me and give me copies of their transcripts, but when I called back that evening to arrange a time, he suggested that I call the Association's attorney, a Judge Krieger in Jersey City.

I spoke with Krieger at approximately 5:30 p.m. on February 8, 1968. He said that he would be pleased to see me, but that he saw no benefit from giving his information to the Commission as opposed to law enforcement officials. I told him that if he was not willing to give us information, then he would not be in any position to say that there was any evidence beyond our findings. As we talked he kept asking what the Commission had found on the conspiracy question and did not seem willing to accept my statements that I was not disposed to say. I told him that I would get in touch with him if possible, but I determined that a special trip would not be warranted.

I discussed the matter with Mr. Miskovsky and Roger Waldman and it was agreed that it would not be necessary or advisable to subpoena either of the above.

John K Scales

Interim
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- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Sanford Jaffe | Ex Dir. N. J. Commission on Civil Control |
| 2 | John A. Fitzsimmons | Invest |
| 3 | Roland Cepelard | Invest |
| 4 | Ralph D'Amico | Sheriff, Essex County, N. J. |
| 5 | William H. Wussler
Jr. | Under Sheriff, Essex County,
N. J. |
| 6 | Brandon Byrne,
County | County Prosecutor
Essex County |
| 7 | Thomas Hayden | SDS, NCUP |
| 8 | Dominick A.
Spina | Director of Police,
Newark N. J. |
| 9 | Captain Charles
E. Kenney | Detective, Newark
N. J. Police Dept |
| 10 | Detective
William Mellard | " |
| 11 | Robert C Kohler | Director for N. J. of
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith, N. J. |
| 12 | David Stahl | assistant to Director " |

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 13 | George J. Whelan | Acting Police Director,
Jersey City N.J. |
| 14 | Patrick McCabe | Chief of Detectives,
Jersey City N.J. P.D. |
| 15 | Captain
Raymond V
Blaszczak | Head of
"4th precinct"
Jersey City, N.J. |
| 16 | John T
Obrien | Chief of Police,
Palisades, N.J. |
| 17 | Captain
James T
Hannon | Assistant to Chief
Palisades N.J. Police
force |
| 18 | John J. Madden | Acting Police
Chief, Englewood N.J. |
| 19 | William F
Hamington | Deputy Chief of
Police, Newark, N.J.
Englewood N.J. |
| 20 | Thomas P
Ryan | Director
Detective, Englewood N.J. |

21 * Henry Mayer

Mayor of Milwaukee,
Wisc. (Rayford Report #
~~interview~~)

22 * Inspector Bernard
G. Wenckowski

Research and Development
Bureau, Detroit
Police Department

23 * Inspector Roy
Chlopian

Special Investigations
Unit, Detroit P. D.

24 * Lieutenant William
McCoy

"

25 Jack P. Stromator

Head, Record Department
Detroit P. D.

I made ~~drafts~~ drafts of reports,
which were incorporated in
reports made by Rayford

Persons Interviewed

Newark

Name	Organization
1. Calvin West	Councilman at Large
2. Arthur Kaufman	Director of Manpower
3. Harold Stokes	Asst. Director of Human Rights
4. Thomas Carmichael	Director of the Community Info. & Referral Center
5. Kenneth Gibson	Former Mayor Candidate
6. Donald James	Social Worker
7. Clifford Porter	Negro Minister
8. Levine West	Negro Minister
9. Alvin Brown	Militant Law School Graduate
10. Sonzy C. Mc Carey	Negro Businessman
11. Willie Wright	Pres. of United Afro. American Association - militant group.
12. George Hicks	Director of the Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Center
13. Minister James 3X	Leader of Black Muslim
14. Timothy Still	President of United Comm. Corp. - CEO funded org.
15. Oliver Lofton	Director of Newark Legal Service Project
16. Harry Wheeler	School Teacher
17. Dr. Nathan Wright	Organizer of the Black Power Confer.
18. Wilbur Parker	Director of the Budget
19. Jessie Allen	UCC worker
20. Rowland Copeland	Investigator - Governor Hughes Comm.
21. John Fitzsimmon	Investigator - Governor Hughes Comm.

Persons Interviewed
New Brunswick

Name	Organization
1. <u>Carl C. Valenti</u>	Police Commissioner & Dir. Of Public Safety.
2. Ralph Petrone	Chief of Police

Persons Interviewed
Elizabeth

Name	Organization
1. Thomas H. Dunn	Mayor
2. Michael D. Roy	Chief of Police
3. Patrick J. Moloney	Deputy Chief of Police

Persons Interviewed
Plainfield

Name	Organization
1. Milford S. Payne	Chief of Police

Persons Interviewed
Detroit

Name	Organization
1. Charles Quinlan	Fire Dept. Chief
2. H. J. Lamont	Asst. Fire Chief
3. Bernard DeCoster	Fire Marshall

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE SWAN BIRTH

- 1 DAVID BROADY - NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
- 2 JAMES SILVERMAN - WASHINGTON ~~OFFICE~~ OFFICE DIRECTOR
- 3 JUSTIN FINGER - NATIONAL OFFICER
- 4 JEROME BAKSI - " " "

Heard and I saw the first two
 in Washington, I saw the latter
 four in New York

M. J. Conway

Tucson, Arizona

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Richard Barmire | Chief of Police |
| 2 | Lt. George Robles | Tucson Police Dept. |
| 3 | Lt. Frank Zunno | Tucson Police Dept. |
| 4 | Kress Landers | Co-chairman
Negro Political Action Assoc. of Ariz. |
| 5 | Rubin Salter | Pima
County Attorney |

Phoenix, Arizona

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6 | Paul V. Blubaum | Chief of Police |
| 7 | Capt. Joe Pacheco | Phoenix Police Dept. |
| 8 | Det. Richard Speakey | Phoenix Police Dept. |

Detroit, Mich.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9 | Inspr. Bernard Winchowski | Detroit Police Dept. |
| 10 | Inspr. Ray Cholipin | Detroit Police Dept. |
| 11 | Lt. Wm. McCoy | Detroit Police Dept. |
| 12 | John Kanters | Mayor's Office, Detroit, Mich. |

Washington, D.C.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| 13 | Orlando Cruz | Pres. Spanish Speaking
Committee of Virginia |
| 14 | Felix Salinas | CEOC - Washington -
Chairman |
| 15 | Vicente Jimenez | CEOC |
| 16 | Polly Baca | CEOC
Int'l Agency on Mexican American
Affairs |

Wash, D.C.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 17 | Commissioner Polanco Abreu - | Commonwealth of Puerto Rico |
| | Carlos Rios | office - Commissioner Puerto Rico |
| 18 | Mr. Thomas | Dept. Housing, etc. & Welfare ^{Cuban} Committee |
| 19 | Andres Videna | United Planning organization |
| 20 | Robert Revelles | Legislative aide of Congressman Morris Udall, Arizona |
| 21 | Manuel Velasquez | Attorney, Arlington, Virginia |
| 22 | Pedro Ramos | Attorney, Washington, D.C. |
| 23 | Mr. D. Lawrence | assoc. Gen. Counsel
U.S. Post Office Dept. |

1. Dick Gregory - New Haven
2. John Sautack - Chicago
3. Corneff Taylor - Milwaukee
4. ~~John~~ Newcomb - Milwaukee
5. Richard Stuebel - Detroit.
6. E. L. Lurie - Detroit.
7. Joseph S. Dolan - New

Persons Interviewed
and organizations

names	Organizations
1 Richard Barine ^{chief} Police	Tucson Police Dep.
2 Sgt Donald O'Neil	" " "
3 Lt. George Robles	" " "
4 Reuben Salter	County Attorney also ^{negro Political Action} Committee of Arizona
5 Dr. Warren Maxwell	
6 Roy Cooksey	Afro-American Coordinating Committee
7 Alan Holdsmith	
8 Richard Yeakey ^{Det.}	Phoenix Police Dep.
9 C.A. Bohannon	
10 Clones Cambell	Negro Political Action Committee of Arizona
11 Mrs. L.J. Regsdale	
12 Rev. ^{Robert} Nesby	PASTOR PHOENIX
13 Edward Banks	
14 John Hipson	
15 Lt. Herron	Los Angeles Police Dep.
16 Sgt. Dyer	
17 Cap. Gross	
18 Leon Atchison	
19 Rev. Albert Clage	CCAC ^{Citywide Citizens Action} Committee.
20 SALLY CASSIDY	PAR People against Racist
21 Betsy Carr	"

- 22 Dr Wm Duggiths
- 23 Warren Clary
- 24 Henry Meyer
- 25 Pete Cassey
- 26 Stelia Murphy
- 27 Charles Coldeng
- 28 Ralph Jeggerson
- 29 Pauline Kenney
- 30 Harold Breier
- 31 Insp. Leo Wallzel
- 32 Sgt. Leo Horlewski
- 33 Insp. Daland

WCO West Central Organization
"

December 13, 1967

OUTLINE OF OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION'S REPORT

I. Introduction.

- a. Mandate of President.
- b. Historically the Negro objectives in the country are same.

Conclusion. No Conspiracy.

II. The Institution of Bias.

- a. The objectives of Negro.
- b. The priorities of the system.
- c. Climate of Confrontation:
Litigation, Protect, Legislation,
Demonstrating Civil Disorder.

Conclusion:

III. Organized Activities.

- a. Traditional Leadership.
NAACP, Urban League
- b. New Persuaders.
SCLC - Kings
SNCC
CORE
- c. March on Washington and the Civil Rights Act of 1964

d. Coalition of Old and New.

Meredith March

e. Beginning of White Backlash.

The Act of 1964, triggered a white backlash.

f. The Ferment of Black Power.

(1) Splintering of coalition.

(2) Purge of whites and Emerge of black extract.

(3) Movements to Left of Negro Leadership.

g. Influence of Federal Government in CR area.

HEW, CRC, War on Poverty
Too little and too late.

h. Frustrations and Counter-Frustrations.

i. Turn to Violence.

Watts 1965.
Cleveland 1966.
Atlanta 1966.

Conclusion.

IV. Mood of the Negro Ghetto.

1967

a. The Rhetoric of Violence.

b. The Accumulation of Grievances.

- c. The Appeal to Disorder -
 - (1) The Agitators.
 - (2) The Revolutionists.
 - (3) The Nihilists.

Conclusion.

V. The Riot Torn Cities.

- a. Newark, New Jersey.
- b. Detroit, Michigan
- c. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- d. Cincinnati, Ohio
- e. Plainfield, New Jersey

Conclusion. No conspiracy yet.

VI. Post Riot Coalitions.

- a. Los Angeles, California
- b. Newark, New Jersey
- c. Peekskill, New York
- d. Chicago, Illinois

VII. The Respectability of Militance as a Tool for Social Change.

- a. School disorders and results.
- b. Leadership goals defined.
- c. Recognition of violences as a means to accomplishment of reasonable goals.

VIII. Alternatives or Conclusions.

SPH:acc

- 1 - SPH Chron.
- 1 - Investigation 's Report

December 19, 1967

Memorandum

To: M. C. Miskovsky
S. P. Hebert

From: J. K. Scales (Dictated by Telephone)

Re: Newark, New Jersey

Robert C. Kohler, New Jersey Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, advised by telephone as follows:

1. A reliable source advised Kohler two days ago that Phil Hutchings (SNCC) was then "operating out of" Willie Wright's place at 276 18th Avenue, Newark. Kohler "did not know" what kind of activities Hutchings was engaging in.

2. Hayden and Hutchings went to BICC (Business Industrial Coordinating Committee) which Kohler believes is a private organization. The two purportedly asked Kohler's source for part-time jobs, explaining that they were short of money. The source refused to hire them because he suspect that Hayden and Hutchings would be more concerned with their cause than with their part-time jobs. (I recall that Hayden did not seem to have much money to spend on a typewriter, when we shopped for one after my interview.) Hayden and Hutchings may now be looking to the Negro groups for support.

3. Kohler doubts that Hayden was very active during the disorder since no Negro would not have recognized him and his life would therefore have been in danger. Kohler's opinion that further investigation of Hayden's role during the disorder would not be fruitful. Kohler views Hayden as one of few people who helped the Negro organize around the issues, but in Kohler's opinion, Hayden has since stepped into the background. Kohler did agree with Perry's statement that Hayden is no longer fully trusted because he is white.

4. Kohler confirmed that he had no evidence of Birchers, KKK, or Minuteman activities in Newark before, during, or after the disorder. However, Kohler stated that since the disorder, private citizens have organized into vigilante groups within the city and "there may be some cross-pollination between these groups and individual members of the Birch Society, etc."

5. Willie Wright and the UAAA could not be considered as a factor to any extent until after the disorder. Wright was completely "ineffective."

In my opinion the above will not be sufficient information to close the gaps we discussed yesterday, but it should be relied upon in developing our own information when our emphasis shifts back to Newark.

In my judgment, information received from Kohler should be considered seriously.

JKS:acc

VCM 52
~~SPH~~
Curry

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 13, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Trip to Newark, New Jersey (November 28, 1967 - December 1, 1967)

I attach reports with respect to the following:

1. Initial meetings with Sanford Jaffe and Fitzsimmons and Copeland of his office. November 28, 1967. (9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
2. Interview with Ralph D'Ambola, Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey. November 29, 1967.
3. Interview with Thomas Hayden. November 29, 1967.
4. Interview with William H. Wussler, Jr., Under Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey. November 30, 1967.
5. Interview with Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, Essex County. November 30, 1967.

On November 30, 1967 from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. and on December 1, 1967 from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., I met with Robert C. Kohler, Director of the New Jersey B'Nai Brith Anti-Defamation League, and his assistant David F. Stahl. They were very helpful in providing leads (which I have noted in rough draft in my file) and I will either develop these or indicate the extent to which they may represent "gaps" in our final report. As you know, our time limitations precluded development of these aspects at the time.

Attachments



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1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Initial Meeting with Sanford Jaffe, Executive Director
of New Jersey Commission on Civil Disorders (November 28, 1967)

We met with Sanford Jaffe and two of his investigators, John A. Fitzsimmons (former New Jersey State Police) and Roland Copeland (now a Deputy U. S. Marshall).

You indicated our mission and at Jaffe's request, our mode of operation, deadlines and the extent to which we have found planned activity in our investigations.

We all agreed that it was in our mutual interest to have a free exchange of information to insure that we are on the right and same track. Jaffe noted that he was aware of the sensitive nature of federal-state relationships from both sides and of some previous difficulties between the two Commissions.

Jaffe indicated that his Commission had not come up with any "hard stuff," that most information on groups had been second or third hand and that Police Director Spina is currently testifying before the New Jersey Commission. Jaffe explained that the individuals in the militant organization are not talking because they are concerned about exposure, and they do not want to admit that they are not very well organized. You noted that such negative conclusions were valuable in themselves and that the National Commission wanted to provide a forum for these groups, as well as evaluate them.

Jaffe agreed to provide us with the damage statistics and we will tie these in with insurance industry reports. He was given a xerox copy of the single sheet containing our requirements in this regard.



After the meeting adjourned and you left, Perry, Fitzsimmons, Copeland and I discussed matters generally. Initially it was difficult keeping them on subjects relevant to our mission. We learned the following unsubstantiated bits of information from the sources indicated before going systematically into our requirements as such:

1. There have been rumors about Birchers and Minutemen in Newark, but most are probably in the suburbs. (Copeland)
2. During the height of the Newark riots, an armed group of Italians headed towards the central ward, but they turned back because of fear of being trapped by the Negroes. (Copeland)
3. Puerto Ricans took part in looting and sniping at policemen, according to a teenager who related this to Copeland.
4. The firemen are armed (contrary to state law) and have regular target practice. (Fitzsimmons)
5. There are Negro militant groups "out there," but no one knows how potent they are. A businessman told Copeland that there was a group that had some sort of celebration after looting.

At this point, Haywood and I suggested that it would be better to go through our requirements specifically. We started to do this as a group, but after a while Haywood had a separate discussion about groups with Copeland and I discussed our requirements on "Tab A" with Fitzsimmons. The latter gave me the following general briefing on the local law enforcement picture.

City Police.

Director Spina "decides everything" and Chief Oliver Kelly is little more than a figurehead who handles the daily administrative matters. There is no reason (and it might be politically detrimental) to see Kelly.

The police department has an intelligence arm of approximately 28 men (handpicked by Spina) and headed by "Rocko Ferranti", who is very close to Spina. Their general mission is to keep track of the Mafia, drugs, gambling, etc., but they do act as troubleshooters and information conduits in connection with actual or potential disorders. Fitzsimmons does not know, but believes that there is very little undercover work. He believes that there is no repository (except Spina's and Rocko's heads) of information on groups and agitators, and that there are few informers (since the city does not have the money to pay them). I will develop these further with Spina.

There are two organizations serving "intelligence" functions at the county level: (a) the Essex County Sheriff's Office, which includes narcotics and gambling squads. There are approximately two hundred men under the Sheriff's supervision (including process-servers). There is no particular section assigned to disorders, (b) County Prosecutors Office, Brendon Byrne: there are thirty on his staff. Both (a) and (b) have informers.

At the state level, the state police have an intelligence division, which has (a) Cosa Nostra, (b) subversive and (c) community relations squads. Michael Boch heads the subversive unit and Fitzsimmons will set up an appointment for me. They use informers.

In Fitzsimmons opinion, there appears to be cooperation and a free flow of intelligence information between the county sheriff's and prosecutor's offices, but there is little cooperation vertically except where homicides are involved.

I requested all available information on persons arrested. Ian Ross of the New Jersey Commission refused to give me the list on his desk (claiming that Ted Chamberlain of the National Commission had been given the same) but this will be provided through Fitzsimmons and Jaffe.


Fitzsimmons advised that they have no direct evidence of the existence of a cache. However, Fitzsimmons related that last week 49 pistols (45 caliber) 200 carbines and ammunition were stolen from an armory in Princeton, New Jersey. He said that a few weapons had been returned.

Fitzsimmons offered to make an appointment for me with the Newark Fire Director, John Caufield.

At this point, Haywood and Copeland had completed their discussions. Copeland and Fitzsimmons made general statements that they did not think Tom Hayden was now in the Newark area, that they had not interviewed him, and that there are "people" behind Wright (no particulars given). Copeland doubted that an interview with Councilman, Lee Bernstein, would be productive. They have seen Harry Wheeler and Perry will follow up.

After lunch, Fitzsimmons and I saw Jaffe who (a) gave me all of their files on organizations, (b) advised that I would have damage figures and arrest reports by Wednesday.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Ralph D'Ambola, Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey,
November 29, 1967

I was introduced today to the sheriff by John Fitzsimmons, who attended the interview on behalf of the N.J. Commission on Civil Disorders. Questions by Fitzsimmons developed that the sheriff was elected on November 14, 1967. Prior to that he was in the Bureau of Identification and narcotics squad sections of the sheriff's office for a total period of seventeen years. He was on the street during the Newark disorder.

I told the sheriff that I was there as an investigator and not as a missionary. With respect to sniping, he advised that there were 200-300 shoot-outs and that there appeared to be concerted action, but the sheriff had no direct evidence to support these statements. The sheriff stated that he had read the statement made by Lomax with respect to a cache and had heard that Director of Police Spina sent some men down to South Orange Avenue, but had not found anything.

At this point, the sheriff advised that there were other people waiting to see him and he agreed to see me at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, November 30, 1967.

Later that afternoon, Sanford Jaffee, Staff Director of the N.J. Commission, expressed the opinion that it would be a waste of time to see D'Ambola again.

John K. Scales



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

599

TO : M. C. Miskovsky
S. P. Hebert

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Thomas Hayden (Conducted in Newark, New Jersey, on November 29, 1967)

I finally reached Hayden by telephone at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, November 29, 1967, and he suggested that we meet at noon that day at the offices of his attorney, L. Weinglass, 43 Bleaker Street, Newark. A law school classmate of mine, Stephen Gilbert, had contacted Weinglass the previous Friday and Weinglass gave Gilbert Hayden's unpublished telephone number and suggested that I contact Hayden directly. Gilbert described me to Weinglass as a "liberal" member of the Commission staff (generally), interested in talking with Hayden about the general Newark situation.

I arrived at noon and Weinglass and Hayden asked that I accompany them to lunch. With Hayden was Connie (last name not given) who appeared to be about 21 years old and a friend of Hayden's. The four of us walked from Weinglass' office down to the business district, conversing generally about Secretary McNamara's change of position. (Hayden advised that he had been in Washington on the previous day and expressed the opinion that McNamara was leaving because he was sick of the war.)

Hayden and Weinglass considered possible places where we could eat and talk. Two places were rejected because "the police might be there."

When a hamburger place was agreed upon, Hayden told me that he had only until 1:30 p.m. and suggested that I start asking him questions. Without any apparent suspicion, Weinglass asked me whom I had been seeing in Newark and I gave Sanford Jaffee's name. I then told Hayden and Weinglass that I had driven through the "ghetto area" upon my arrival and that I had found the conditions there deplorable.



We went into the restaurant (insignificant in itself) and once seated, I told Hayden that I personally thought that the Commission had an opportunity to educate the average middle class American on conditions such as I had seen. Appealing to his experience and understanding, I told Hayden that I wanted to hear his views on present conditions and what could be done to correct them. Hayden said that he would answer any "specific" questions. When I mentioned that everything was "off the record", Weinglass seemed surprised that it was necessary to make such mention. I explained that anything said by Hayden would not be quoted, without his permission. Weinglass then relaxed, explaining that he was particularly sensitive because Hayden had been served with a subpoena just prior to lunch by a pretentious "friend" (and process server) who came over to Weinglass' office "to chat".

I asked Hayden if he considered "police brutality" to be the primary issue. He responded in the negative and said that housing and education were the real issues.

After some general discussion of these issues, I mentioned that I had read the Lomax article and asked if it was accurate. Hayden laughed and said that the article was "not reality". He volunteered that the "stuff about the cache" was "absurd". He suggested that Lomax had been paid by someone to overstate the situation so that members of the white community would feel justified in arming themselves. He added that private citizens, and the firemen, were arming and engaging in target practice. He mentioned that a group of whites had started to invade the ghetto area at one point during the riot, but had decided to turn back because they were afraid of being trapped by the Negroes. I mentioned that I had read that there were Birchers, KKK members and Minutemen in the Newark area. Hayden said that there were people of that type, mostly in the suburbs, but that he could not label them as belonging to any particular organization.

I asked Hayden who the Negroes could look to for leadership "in this horrible situation". In discussions thereafter, Hayden expressed the following opinions:

1. Willie Wright has just a "handful" of "active" people with him, but the riot and publicity (Hayden again mentioned Lomax's article) have given Wright quite a general following. Hayden volunteered that Wright is not capable of organizing mailings, etc. "He has a lot of followers, but no organization to speak of." I asked Hayden if he thought "the Willie Wrights" might come and go and he replied that "he hoped not" and that he (Hayden) had great respect for Wright. He said that Wright was a symbol of the "grievance" or "bitterness" element, which, he said, represents most of the Negro community. In that connection, Hayden noted that Newark has no "gangs" as do other comparable cities. I asked Hayden if the Wright group was as bent on violence as Lomax had suggested. Hayden replied that no one (including Wright) really wanted more violence. At one point, Hayden said that it was in character for the Negroes to talk in terms of violence, but that they would not really be violent, except in "self-defense". "Willie Wright does not need many people to make a lot of noise." He said that most of the Negroes wanted to work within the system. According to Hayden, the Negro youths are the most militant. When I asked Hayden how he (Hayden) wanted to reform the system, he changed the subject.

2. The Negro ministers, and Negro politicians, who were once the leaders, have now lost control and are out-of-touch with the people in the ghetto. Hayden said that a Reverend Linder was an exception to this rule and suggested that I speak with him.

3. Emerging leaders in the Negro community are Leroi Jones and Jesse Allen, but Jones is committed in too many intellectual and geographical areas to effectively lead the Negroes of Newark. Hayden added that this was too bad. He feels Allen would be more likely to emerge as a leader. (Haywood Perry was given the name and subsequently interviewed Allen.)
4. The Anvil group has been disbanded and its prime movers were absorbed into the UCC etc. According to Hayden, their problem was that they had militant ends, but cooperated too extensively with the white community in trying to attain them. I think that this should be further developed from another source as it indicates something about the historic of organizational activity.
5. Phil Hutchins has been "fairly successful in SNCC", but Robert Fullerlove has left town.
6. Hayden's group NCUP (Newark Community Urban Project) has "disbanded".
7. The militant Negroes' heroes are Carmichael and Malcolm X, not Willie Wright.
8. Asked for his opinion as to the validity of newspaper reports that OEO money was being diverted to militant groups, Hayden had no comment.
9. Lee Bernstein (Councilman who supported the Canine Corps) is a "nut".
10. Col. Hassan is a "character", who has created quite a white reaction. (Hayden seemed to regard Hassan as a sideshow rather than a leader.)

Hayden said that because of his peace efforts, he had been away from Newark for some time and that he was therefore out-of-touch with the local situation. (On a number of occasions Weinglass and "Connie" told him about things that had been happening recently in Newark.) Asked what the relationship was between his peace efforts and his local efforts, Hayden laughed and said, "the war and the situation here are the same thing, aren't they?"

At 1:25 p.m. I asked Hayden if he would have time to get together with me again "in the next few days". He said that he would probably be too busy, but that I could call him anytime. I asked if he might be interested in appearing before the Commission or its staff at some future date and Hayden said that he might like to, if the area of his testimony were defined in advance.

As I picked up the check, I asked Hayden kiddingly if he would let the "President pay for it" and he retorted that he had taken the President's money before.

I walked with the group to a typewriter shop. While Hayden and "Connie" were looking at second-hand typewriters, Weinglass turned to me and said: "It's a wonder that the police didn't pick up Hayden and his friends during the disorder." Weinglass said that Hayden and his group were out on the street during the disorder, driving around as "observers". We then returned to Weinglass' office, where I thanked them all and departed.

There were many areas that I felt could not be explored at the time in light of time, circumstances, and my desire not to "push" for specific information. I believe that Hayden will be receptive if further contact is made, but I am open to the possibility that the limiting circumstances were by design. I learned later that a girl who works in the next office near my temporary desk at the New Jersey Commission dates Weinglass steadily and is responsible for that Commission's liaison with the Newark police and I have been careful not to have my mission disclosed to her by others in the New Jersey Commission.

Hayden talked more as a commentator than as a participant, but other developments will no doubt indicate the contrary. He appears bright and earnest. I have no reason to question the credibility of the opinions that he expressed, but time was too limited to make a firm assessment.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

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4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with William H. Wussler, Jr., Under Sheriff,
Essex County (November 30, 1967)

I arrived at the Sheriff's Office for my 10:00 a.m. appointment and was advised that the Sheriff was ill. In light of Jaffe's opinion and my own impression from the preceding days interview, I determined that I should develop our requirements with the Under Sheriff, who offered to see me.

With respect to our police department requirements (on Tab A), Wussler advised as follows:

1. Name. Sheriff, Essex County New Jersey, which includes twenty-two municipalities, among which Newark and East Orange experienced disorder.

2. Organization. They have a department of 21 detectives (2 of whom are Negro), of which 7 are on the narcotics squad and 14 are on the gambling squad. There is no squad specifically designated for intelligence information with respect to groups and individuals involved in civil disorders but individuals from other squads are assigned from time to time to work in that area as needed. The Sheriff intends to develop an intelligence force to work primarily in this area, but for political reasons it would not be so designated. Occasionally, they also draw upon 3 or 4 Negroes who are patrolmen or constables, for undercover work.

3. Repository. There is no repository as such, only general files in the identification bureau, so that it would be "hit or miss" if I were to look through those files. (However, the Sheriff intends by January to set up such a file, covering the county and coordinating Newark, Montclair, Irvington and East Orange information).



4. Input, processing. Information is received informally and not processed.

5. Information they have. General arrest records and biographies. They have no list of hangouts, but he advised that they are surveilling a Mosque on South Orange Avenue in Newark (the one previously raided) and several other places, which he could not name.

6. Information on manufacture or storage. None, except hearsay based upon Lomax' article.

7. Evidence of weapons, location. None, see 6.

8. Attitude. Not in any systematic manner.

9. Informers. They do get leads from informers occasionally.

10. Informers are "pretty reliable." Wussler knows of one instance of double agency that occurred 7 or 8 years ago. They are paid in some cases, but they don't have the funds to pay in most cases.

11. Who works with informers. The Sheriff.

12. System of cross-check. None. (When they establish their intelligence system, they expect good cooperation from the Newark police, but they will have to "play it by ear" with the State Police.)

With respect to our group and individual requirements, I went through our list and in each case Wussler replied frankly that he knew nothing beyond what was in the newspaper. I assume that this type of information is second hand and in their heads. His impressions is that Wright's group consists of a handful of youth who would be criminals anyway, but he could not be more specific than that.


Wussler was out on the street the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the disorder and had the "impression" that sniper activity was organized.

He was of the opinion that right wing militant behavior is based in the suburbs particularly in Summit, New Jersey, which is not in Essex County. He was also of the definite "impression" that the OEO agencies were "infiltrated" by black militants. He "felt" that there was a pattern of destruction and looting that followed stores owned by Jewish people. He could not support any of these statements with direct evidence.

He said that most of their intelligence work consists of "fishing expeditions."

I dropped in again later in the day while waiting to see Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, and D'Ambola (who seemed well) said that he did not know where the other "hangout" were, and that the Newark Director of Police had a good file on groups, which D'Ambola hoped to get.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

59j

5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

59k

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, Essex County, New Jersey (November 30, 1967)

I met today with the above at his office.

He advised that his office does not have its own repository for information relating to individuals and groups involved in disorders, but relies upon the local police departments (including Newark) and sometimes upon the state police.

With respect to individuals and groups, Byrne showed me (but would not permit me to take a copy of) a memorandum dated August 4, 1967, to Byrne from Detective Redden of the Newark Police Department, listing names of all persons considered to be agitators involved in recent disorders. In the memorandum, Reddin noted that he had obtained most of the information from Detective Millard of the Newark Police Department.

The following individuals were listed:

1. Walter Dankins, 12 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, Executive Director of the Blasser Youth Council.
2. William J. Clark, 64 Seventh Avenue, Newark, (Labor-Vanguard Group).
3. Al Oliver, 101 Ludlow Street, Newark (Labor-Vanguard group).
4. Jessie Allen, 227 Jelleff Avenue, UCC Organizer.
5. Duke Moore, Pennington Court, President of Pennington Court Tenants Association. The memorandum noted that Moore is associated with George Richardson in United Freedom Party and that he was arrested at the Newark Planning Board Hearing, which took place prior to the disorder.



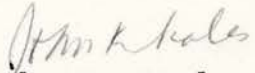
6. James Walker, 10 Custer Place, Newark,
Assistant Personnel Director of the UCC.
7. Darye Danson, said to be from Washington, D.C.
8. Lt. Ballia, real name Ralph Thomas, 278 West
Kinny Street, Newark.
9. Phil Hutcheson, 18th Avenue, Newark. Noted
to be from Cleveland.
10. Thomas Hayden, 1227 Jelliff Avenue, Newark.
11. George Richardson.
12. Robert Curvin.
13. Eulis Ward.
14. Derek Winan.
15. Claryene Coggins (Labor-Vanguard group).
16. Col. Hassan.
17. Robert Fullerlove (SNCC).

I attach copies of materials that were appended to the memorandum. The names "Phil Hutchins" and "Thomas Gray", 825 S. 10th Street, appeared in pencil on the reverse side of one of the documents.

Byrne advised that the Detroit City Prosecutor had found some Newark people in Detroit. I will develop this further from both ends after reviewing arrest records. I told Byrne that our office might be able to assist him in such national aspects.

Due to Byrne's very limited time, I broke the interview off at this point. I left it open to see him again, which I will do if there are "holes" after I see Spina, otherwise I do not think that further contact is necessary, except perhaps telephone contact to fill in our requirements on "Tab A."

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

P.B.

Call Now To PTLM By BLACK MUSLIMS

ESTA JETTE

The Riot Was Not In Vain (2)

The riot proved that Newark cannot survive as a City unless the black people control their just share (63%) of everything in our City; land, money, jobs, etc. Days of rioting by poor and oppressed black men, women, and children brought the entire City of Newark to a standstill. Buses didn't run; the mechanized U. S. Mail was stopped; giant office buildings didn't open; businesses and industries closed down. Life was ground to a halt. THE RIOT WAS THE FIRST EFFECTIVE GENERAL STRIKE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA.

WHAT CAUSED THE RIOT ?

The riot occurred in response to the long reign of lawlessness on the part of the City and State officials, and the City and State Police. A black man had NO RIGHTS which white officials and police were bound to respect.

The Mayor illegally drove thousands of people from their homes to make way for a Medical School, rather than provide the people with adequate housing.

The police brutalized people on the streets and in their homes simply because they were poor blacks.

The Magistrate's courts gave the poor NO justice what-so-ever. They convicted innocent poor people simply on the say-so of racist white policemen.

Bigger and bigger slums grew in our city; and, City officials in cahoots with City planners did nothing to improve the housing conditions in the City. The tearing down of homes and small businesses still continues at a rapid pace.

The gov't illegally sends black boys to die in Viet Nam to fight an undeclared war, so that the white power structure can impose U. S. racist policies on the valiant people of Viet Nam.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION.

We must not allow the magnificent demonstration of UNITY by the oppressed people in the ghetto to be wasted.

DO NOT CONTINUE TO BE LED THROUGH THE NOSE BY THOSE TOM'S, LACK-EYS, AND SO-CALLED 'LEADERS' (?) WHO HAVE MISLED YOU THESE MANY YEARS.

These are the same people who tell you now to ".....be cool and everything will be alright."

NEW LEADERSHIP NEEDED.

THE BLACK PEOPLE OF NEWARK NEED NEW LEADERSHIP. Leadership that will get:

1. 15,000 new jobs for the black community,
2. Planning of the City by the people, on a block-by-block basis; not by bankrupt, block-busting city planners.
3. 20,000 new housing units to replace the dilapidated-deteriorated housing in the entire City.
4. 63% of the Police and Fire Departments.
5. A black Mayor, a black Police Director, a black City Business Administrator, a black Executive Director of Public Housing.
6. 63% of the TOTAL government.
7. Develop and support black-owned businesses, with the aim of ending the domination of Public Service, N. J. Bell Telephone, Bambergers, Prudential, etc. over the political, social and economic life of Newark.

JOIN THE VANGUARD DEMOCRATS!!!

You can be a part of this New leadership by sending your name and address to Newark's Vanguard Headquarters, 64 7th Avenue, c/o of William J. Clark.

Join the struggle for democracy and majority black-rule for the City of Newark.

Help bring black reinforcements to the City of Newark. Write and call your friends and relatives (in the South and elsewhere) to come to Newark where there will be plenty of jobs and homes IF THEY MOVE HERE, REGISTER AND VOTE; and, participate in the greatest victory of black people in our nation's history; i.e., the winning of political, social and economic equality.

BR

59M

Uncle Sam wants YOU

3



Fight in Viet Nam
Die in Viet Nam
Support White Power

nigger

Blacks = 10% of U.S. pop
22% of men in Viet Nam
40% of casualties
what about you?
your brother?
your boyfriend

Confused about the war in Viet Nam?

Can't understand why Black people do so much fighting and dying in Viet Nam so that the Vietnamese can become the white man's SLAVES?

The Black man's battleground is America, not Viet Nam.

Will fighting in Viet Nam make Newark a better place for Black people to live?

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SERVE!

You can become a conscientious objector or fight the draft in other ways.

Fight for Freedom for Black people in America.

VIET NAM SUMMER
CALL 243-5366

Black Liberation Center 107 South Orange Ave. 622-9056

Passed out in front of
South Side High School

June 15, 1907

Pat Healy-path

Phil Hutchins

Thomas Gray
825 S. 10th St

Community

5911

295 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey
February 11, 1966

Dear Friend:

All over the country today, Progressive and liberal thinking people are finding a common ground to fight back the forces of war, oppression and McCarthyism.

We, the Labor-Vanguard Democrats feel the time has come for the Progressive Movement to take the offensive in their struggle to End the War in Viet Nam, the further development of the Civil Rights movement and the defeat of the extreme Right, etc.

As a step in this direction, the Labor-Vanguard is extending this invitation to meet with other progressive and liberal thinking groups for the purpose of achieving our common goals.

What better demonstration of unity could there be than a giant May 1st celebration to memorialize old struggles and revitalize the spirit of the people in the struggles that lie ahead?

With this thought in mind, we are planning a New Jersey May 1, 1966 organizing committee meeting to be held Friday, February 25, 8 PM at the Continental Ballroom, 982 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Room 6.

Let our Program Be

1. End the War in Viet Nam.
2. End to McCarthyism and Ultra Right Wing thinking.
3. Complete Civil Rights Now.
4. War on Poverty (repeal of Taft-Hartly, \$2. Minimum wage, no taxation for poor. etc.)

We are looking forward to meeting with your representatives at our first planning meeting and hope you will acknowledge such shortly. For further information, call C. Coggins HE 4-7268.

Sincerely yours

Clarence Coggins
Clarence Coggins, Chairman
Labor-Vanguard Democrats

en/cc

60

M. C. Miskovsky

December 13, 1967

John K. Scales

Trip to Cities in the New Jersey Chain (December 7 -
December 8, 1967)

I attach the following reports of interviews conducted during the above period for the primary purpose of obtaining answers to our questionnaire:

1. Paterson, New Jersey - Interview with Chief of Police O'Brien and his Assistant.
2. Englewood, New Jersey - Interview with Members of Police Department.
3. Newark, New Jersey - Sessions with Director of Police Spina and Captain Charles E. Kinney and Detective Millard.
4. Jersey City, New Jersey - Interview with Acting Police Director Whelan and Members of his Staff.

Attachments

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Paterson - General
- 1 - Englewood - General
- 1 - Newark - General
- 1 - Jersey City - General

M. C. Miskovsky

December 13, 1967

John K. Scales

Paterson, New Jersey (Interview with Chief of Police O'Brien and his Assistant, Friday, December 8, 1967)

I met with Chief of Police John T. O'Brien and his assistant, Captain James T. Hannon, between 9:30 and 11:00 a.m., Friday, December 8, 1967, at the Chief's office (684-1121) for the primary purpose of obtaining answers to our questionnaire. I had contacted the Chief directly on December 7 after Fitzsimmons of the New Jersey Commission staff advised that he had no helpful association with anyone in Paterson.

In response to a direct question, the Chief of Police told me that: "It has all the earmarks of a conspiracy, but we cannot prove it." "It was not a matter of a planned incident, but of agitation over many years"; Captain Hannon later added: "Someone has been putting the Negroes on edge with a ten year 'plan of hate'," and "There is a lot of talk about outsiders, but they are just rumors."

While I was there, they made xerox copies of everything I requested from their 1967 "intelligence files".* I have incorporated some (but not all) of that material by reference into the following report.

There is attached hereto a chronology of the disorder, which was provided by the Chief.

In response to our questionnaire, the Chief and his assistant advised as follows.

* There is a large file covering 1964-66, which we should review to develop organizational material. I did not have time to review it, but it is available to us upon request.

6. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to the inception of the disorder, one or more persons and/or organizations contrived or planned the "triggering event" which in fact initiated the disorder?

None.

However, reference is made to Detective Report dated June 20, 1967, with respect to alleged plan to incite a riot. There is no indication that action was taken with respect to the persons therein referred to. The Chief should be called and asked for particulars about this, as it is strange that he did not mention it when I asked the question. See also Reports dated June 22, 1967 and June 27, 1967.

I asked the Chief about incidents of "planning" referred to generally in the Field Team Reports, and he was not able to substantiate them.

No arrests were made for inciting or planning the disorder.

7. What direct evidence does your office have that there were individuals and/or organizations engaged in sniping during the period of disorder? In addition to other requirements, with respect to each alleged sniper, state the make, model, serial number, of any confiscated weapon, the name of the officer who made the confiscation and the date thereof.

None.

There were no snipers involved.

8. If your office has any such evidence of sniping, what direct evidence does your office have that:
- a. prior to the inception of such sniping, one or more snipers contrived or agreed with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether

as snipers, looters or otherwise) upon a definite course or pattern of action;

None. (Non-applicable)

- b. during the disorder, one or more sniper(s) acted in harmony or unison with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters, or otherwise);

None. (Non-applicable)

9. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to such action, two or more individuals and/or organizations agreed upon what buildings would be damaged, burned or looted. (In addition to other requirements, attach any damage studies.)

None.

They do not have a damage study.

10. What evidence does your office have of:

- a. false reports given to the police department during the disorder?

None.

- b. false alarms given to the fire department during the disorder?

None.

The Chief stated that: "There no doubt were false reports and alarms but these have not been documented. They probably were spontaneous and due to fear."

11. What direct evidence does your office have that any "false alarms" or "false reports" were placed by individuals and/or organizations acting pursuant to a previously contrived plan or in harmony or unison with other individuals and/or organizations participating in the disorder?

None.

12. What direct evidence does your office have that individuals and/or organizations were distributing inflammatory materials (calling for riot or instructing on the manufacture, obtaining, or use of weapons) during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

"There were a few", but police department was unable to obtain copies.

13. What direct evidence does your office have of the presence or involvement of individuals residing and/or organizations having a base outside of your community area during or immediately prior to the disorder? (Including identification of out-of-state automobiles)

None.

Reference is made to arrest reports "Riots - 1967". All appear to have been from the Paterson area, but further development of some addresses (such as 16th Avenue) may be desirable.

With respect to out-of-community license numbers seen in the area after the disorder, see official Reports dated July 24, 1967, July 26, 1967, November 21, 1967, and attachments. (I believe that Thomas Hayden drives a Volkswagen.)

14. What direct evidence does your office have of the existence of large quantities of weapons under private control in your community area, during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

However, reference is made to Detective Bureau Reports dated July 19, July 24, July 25, July 27, and July 28, 1967, in regard to rumors and hearsay accounts of the presence of weapons in the Paterson area.

Also, I was advised by the Chief that two weeks before the disorder the Police found bottles and three truckloads of bricks piled on rooftops along 12th Street between Carroll and Garden. The only reports appearing in any way to establish this are dated May 16, 1967 and May 17, 1967.

15. What direct evidence does your office have with respect to weapons confiscated during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

Only knives were confiscated. The Chief informed me that during the disorder they found a number of Molotov cocktails which had not ignited. There does not appear to be any report detailing this.

16. What direct evidence does your office have as to the presence, location and role of leaders of the Negro community during the disorder?

None.

17. What information does your office have with respect to the purchase, registration, and possession of weapons in the community area immediately prior to or during the disorder?

As required by New Jersey law, the police department maintains records of firearms purchased by residents, which records would be available to us upon request. Time precluded an analysis of registrations.

18. To what extent does your office maintain files on organizations in the community area, which you consider as having some relation to the disorder?

None, except detective reports (attached).

19. What records does your office have of reports of riots made to police department in the two-month period immediately preceding the disorder?

Reference is made to attached reports. The Chief stated that there was no "crescendo" in these immediately prior to the disorder; they have been fairly regular since 1964.

With respect to our requirements on Tab A (relating to police departments), I received the following general answers.

3. Repository: Two files maintained by Captain Hannon. When I requested organizational material, the Chief asked his secretary if any files were maintained on "that sort of stuff".
4. Source, processing: It comes in from detectives and other members of the police department. It is not always put in written form and it is not systematically processed or even filed.
5. Information: They have the attached. Also they have the usual general identification files on arrestees.

They have no information on location of disturbances and hangouts.

6. and 7. Weapons: Reference is made to answer to Question No. 14 above.
8. Attitude measurement: informally.
9. Leads from informers: Sometimes they get leads from informers, who are "sometimes" reliable.
10. Picture of informers: The usual informer is someone actually or potentially under arrest. The police department cannot afford and does not pay.
11. Who works with informers: The detectives generally.
12. System of cross check: None.

The Chief and the Captain both advised that they were unaware of the presence at any time in their community area of individuals belonging to SNCC or RAM. However, we should develop this further for the final report. In that connection, please note rumors that Stokely Carmichael would enter the area (Newark) on July 14, 1967 (Riot Alert Report - page one) (FBI information through State Police - see telegram). The Chief confirmed that Carmichael did not come to Paterson.

With respect to recent activity, see reports generally, particularly, official report dated November 21, 1967, and attachments indicating presence of LeRoi Jones and others in Paterson on that date. Police Chief O'Brien advised that rumors were circulating that Jones would be in Paterson early next week and that there will be some trouble.

The police suspect tie-ins between militancy and the poverty program, but cannot prove it. Among "troublemakers" named were Dick Gregory (1964), Edward G. Carter, Richard Sargeant, Arthur Halloway, William Kline, and others set forth in Reports dated July 19, 1967 and July 24, 1967. (Develop at further date.)

After further review of the attached materials and general reports in our files, it will be necessary to develop our requirements with respect to individuals and groups and consider filling in the foregoing.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

Attachment

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Paterson - General

M. C. Miskovsky

December 12, 1967

John K. Scales

Englewood, New Jersey (Interview with Members of Police Department, Friday, December 8, 1967)

I met with Acting Police Chief John J. Madden at his office (568-2700) at 12:00 noon on Friday, December 8, 1967, for the primary purpose of obtaining answers to our questionnaire. On the previous day I had directly arranged to see him at 2:30 p.m., but was forced to go to Englewood immediately after Patterson in order to see Newark Police Director Spina at 2:30 p.m.

The Acting Chief was not available for lunch but advised that Deputy Chief William F. Harrington and Captain Thomas Patrick Ryan would join me and that "they know as much about the disorder as I do". Before the Acting Chief left for another engagement, I asked him if any city official had any direct evidence of pre-planning or "a conspiracy" in the disorder. He flatly replied that they had no such evidence.

The Field Team "Summary" stated that the disorder commenced on July 21, 1967 when a window of the local food market was broken and police arrived and were showered with rocks and bottles. The violence continued for five hours and was resumed the next day (July 22, 1967) with gunfire, Molotov cocktails, window breaking, which continued until July 25, 1967.

The two police officers replied as follows to our questionnaire.

- 6. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to the inception of the disorder, one or more persons and/or organizations contrived or planned the "triggering event" which in fact initiated the disorder?

None.

However, they expressed the opinion that "outsiders" had for some time prior to the disorder prepared the Negro community to respond with violence to such an incident.

7. What direct evidence does your office have that there were individuals and/or organizations engaged in sniping during the period of disorder? In addition to other requirements, with respect to each alleged sniper, state the make, model, serial number, of any confiscated weapon, the name of the officer who made the confiscation and the date thereof.

None.

There were no established "sniping" incidents.

8. If your office has any such evidence of sniping, what direct evidence does your office have that:

- a. prior to the inception of such sniping, one or more snipers contrived or agreed with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters or otherwise) upon a definite course or pattern of action

None.

- b. during the disorder, one or more sniper(s) acted in harmony or unison with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters, or otherwise)

None.

9. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to such action, two or more individuals and/or organizations agreed upon what buildings would be damaged, burned or looted. (In addition to other requirements, attach any damage studies)

None.

However, they will forward particulars on damage and/or analyses thereof.

10. What evidence does your office have of:
- a. false reports given to the police department during the disorder?

They will forward documentation.

- b. false alarms given to the fire department during the disorder?

They will forward documentation.

11. What direct evidence does your office have that any "false alarms" or "false reports" were placed by individuals and/or organizations acting pursuant to a previously contrived plan or in harmony or unison with other individuals and/or organizations participating in the disorder?

None.

12. What direct evidence does your office have that individuals and/or organizations were distributing inflammatory materials (calling for riot or instructing on the manufacture, obtaining, or use of weapons) during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

They do not believe that they have any literature distributed before or during the disorder, but they

will review their files and forward copies of anything they have, whenever distributed.

13. What direct evidence does your office have of the presence or involvement of individuals residing and/or organizations having a base outside of your community area during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

However, they will forward names and licenses to the extent that such are contained in their files.

14. What direct evidence does your office have of the existence of large quantities of weapons under private control in your community area, during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

However, they did find some Molotov cocktails (which they could not tie in with particular individuals) and they will advise further particulars in respect to these.

15. What direct evidence does your office have with respect to weapons confiscated during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

No weapons were confiscated.

16. What direct evidence does your office have as to the presence, location and role of leaders of the Negro community during the disorder?

None.

17. What information does your office have with respect to the purchase, registration, and possession of weapons in the community area immediately prior to or during the disorder?

As required by New Jersey law and available to us upon request.

18. To what extent does your office maintain files on organizations in the community area, which you consider as having some relation to the disorder?

They will provide.

19. What records does your office have of reports of riots made to police department in the two-month period immediately preceding the disorder?

They will provide.

With respect to our requirements on Tab A, they advised:

3. Repository: Files maintained by the Police Department.
4. Processing: It comes in informally, is not always recorded in writing, and is not systematically processed.
5. Information they have: They have arrest and biographical information in the general files and their I.D. files; they have no information with respect to the location of disturbances in relation to hangouts. They will forward copies of all materials that they have on individuals and organizations.
6. Information on weapons: None.

7. Evidence of weapons: None.
8. Attitude measurement: Yes, informally, but not "officially".
9. Leads from informers: Yes; they are generally reliable.
10. Picture of informers: Members of the Negro community (not usually arrestees). It is usually necessary to pay.
11. Who works with informers: Various members of the Police Department.
12. System of cross-check: No formal system of cross-check, but they have "excellent" relations with county and state law enforcement officials.

They have no information indicating any activity or presence of members of SNCC or RAM in their community.

It is expected that copies of information requested will be received next week. After they are examined and I have an opportunity to review our general files for relevant material, I expect that further interviews with the police, and with the mayor, will be necessary to support a comprehensive report.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - Englewood - General
- 1 - JKS Chrono.

M. C. Miskovsky

December 13, 1967

John K. Scales

Newark, New Jersey - Sessions with Director of Police Dominick A. Spina and Captain Charles E. Kinney and Detective William Millard of his department (Thursday, December 7, 1967, 4:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.) (Friday, December 8, 1967, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

I met with Director Spina at his office on Thursday, December 7, 1967, between 4:30 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. Informed of my mission, he offered to "open his files" and make Captain Kinney and Detective Millard available Friday afternoon. Sanford Jaffe, of the New Jersey Commission, had indicated to Spina that I wanted to see him and Spina had invited me to call.

On Thursday I asked the Director each of our questions and then repeated them to Millard and Kinney on Friday. Their answers were consistent and as follows.

- 6. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to the inception of the disorder, one or more persons and/or organizations contrived or planned the "triggering event" which in fact initiated the disorder?

None.

However, Spina believes that the climate was set by questionable individuals and organizations and that there was a "conspiracy" in that sense. Millard and Kinney agreed that the response of the community to the incident was governed by general "agitation" over a period of years.

Spina added that Hayden was with Weinglass (Hayden's attorney) when a call came from one James Walker that Smith had been arrested and "beaten". According to Spina, Hayden said "this is it" to Weinglass, and they all went out on the street. The basis for this opinion should be explored.

7. What direct evidence does your office have that there were individuals and/or organizations engaged in sniping during the period of disorder? In addition to other requirements, with respect to each alleged sniper, state the make, model, serial number, of any confiscated weapon, the name of the officer who made the confiscation and the date thereof.

None.

No one was arrested for sniping, but approximately seven persons were arrested for having dangerous weapons.

I requested copies of reports on sniping and a cross reference to list of arrestees.

8. If your office has any such evidence of sniping, what direct evidence does your office have that:

- a. prior to the inception of such sniping, one or more snipers contrived or agreed with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters or otherwise) upon a definite course or pattern of action;

None.

- b. during the disorder, one or more sniper(s) acted in harmony or unison with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters, or otherwise);

None.

9. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to such action, two or more individuals and/or organizations agreed upon what buildings would be damaged, burned or looted. (In addition to other requirements, attach any damage studies.)

None.

However, they will provide a copy of a damage study, from which certain conclusions may be drawn.

(Develop Spina's unsupported statement that one David Baker directed looting, etc.)

10. What evidence does your office have of:

- a. False reports given to the police department during the disorder?

They will provide.

- b. False alarms given to the fire department during the disorder?

They will provide.

11. What direct evidence does your office have that any "false alarms" or "false reports" were placed by individuals and/or organizations acting pursuant to a previously contrived plan or in harmony or unison with other individuals and/or organizations participating in the disorder.

None.

12. What direct evidence does your office have that individuals and/or organizations were distributing inflammatory materials (calling for riot or instructing on the manufacture, obtaining, or use of weapons) during or immediately prior to the disorder?

They will provide.

13. What direct evidence does your office have of the presence or involvement of individuals residing and/or organizations having a base outside of your community area during or immediately prior to the disorder? (Including identification of out-of-state automobiles.)

They will provide.

Spina stated that one of his men saw Hayden in the street and it "looked as though" Hayden had just distributed Molotov cocktails from his Volkswagen. (Develop.)

14. What direct evidence does your office have of the existence of large quantities of weapons under private control in your community area, during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

(Boxes of Molotov cocktails found in 1964-1966. They will check files.)

15. What direct evidence does your office have with respect to weapons confiscated during or immediately prior to the disorder?

They will provide list.

16. What direct evidence does your office have as to the presence, location and role of leaders of the Negro community during the disorder?

Spina claims Oliver Lofton told crowd at police station on first night: "Do anything you want and I'll represent you."

17. What information does your office have with respect to the purchase, registration, and possession of weapons in the community area immediately prior to or during the disorder?

They will provide from Records Division.

18. To what extent does your office maintain files on organizations in the community area, which you consider as having some relation to the disorder?

They will provide copies of all.

19. What records does your office have of reports of riots made to police departments in the two-month period immediately preceding the disorder?

They will provide.

With respect to our general requirements for police departments, they advised:

2. Organization: The Intelligence Division, headed by Captain "Rocko Ferranti" and having four detectives.
3. Repository: The Intelligence Division offices.
4. Source and processing: From detectives and other sources; it appears to be systematically filed and called to the attention of the Director.
5. Information: Complete "intelligence" files on each individual and organization, available upon request.
6. and 7. Weapons: None.
8. Attitude measurement: Informally measured.

9. Leads from informers: They do so frequently and they are reliable.
10. Picture of informers: Someone who is in trouble with police, sometimes paid.
11. Who works with informers: Rocko Ferranti and other members of the Intelligence Division.
12. Cross check: No system, but cooperation with other levels of law enforcement.

Generally, Spina advised that SNCC had been in the area in the person of Phil Hutchens, Robert Fullerlove and a "third person" (whose name neither Spina, Millard nor Kinney could provide) and that Fullerlove is no longer in Newark. They do not have anything on RAM.

Of the many views expressed by Spina, the following may be helpful:

1. Hayden and group are trying to gain control of a radio station.
2. Willie Wright was a non-entity until Lomax and others gave him "press" and he is over-emphasized now.
3. Robert Eldridge (Reporter whom I planned to see about Hayden) is pro-Hayden.
4. Millard and Kinney advised that NCUP receives a grant from World Council of Churches. Millard gave me a box of checks and other personal effects (received months ago from informer) purportedly establishing division of SDS and UCC funds and "too hot" to be developed locally.

I had to leave for Detroit and they promised to have all materials requested for me by Monday.

On Monday, December 11, at 6:00 p.m., Millard had policemen meet me at the Newark airport and present the information attached.

The above can only be regarded as a first step in developing information available to the Newark police department. The materials obtained must be reviewed and then I should go back to see them to identify the materials, go through their other files, and develop some of the statements reported above. A complete day with the police department will be necessary to exhaust that source. They will be receptive to further inquiry.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

Attachments

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 -JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Newark - General

M. C. Miskovsky

December 12, 1967

John K. Scales

Interview with Jersey City, New Jersey Acting Police Director George J. Whelan and Members of his Staff

I met at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, December 7, 1967, with the Director, Chief of Detectives, Patrick McGee, and Captain Raymond V. Blaszak (in charge of the 4th (Negro) precinct. The Director, who is the mayor's brother, was present during the entire conference, which adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

In the presence of and with the apparent approval of the others, the Director said: "We just feel there is a 'conspiracy' but proving it is something else."

The Field Team summary indicates that the disorder commenced on July 16, 1967, when a Molotov cocktail was thrown into a taxicab, hitting a Negro occupant. The Negro died on July 17, 1967, and that evening Negro youths broke windows, looted and threw stones at passing vehicles. The disorder is considered to have terminated on July 19, 1967.

The three responded to the questionnaire as follows.

6. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to the inception of the disorder, one or more persons and/or organizations contrived or planned the "triggering event" which in fact initiated the disorder?

None.

They advised that the two white youths who threw the Molotov cocktail have since been released from confinement, by the Juvenile Court.

7. What direct evidence does your office have that there were individuals and/or organizations engaged in sniping during the period of disorder? In addition to other requirements, with respect to each alleged sniper, state the make, model, serial number, of any confiscated weapon, the name of the officer who made the confiscation and the date thereof.

None.

8. If your office has any such evidence of sniping, what direct evidence does your office have that:
- a. prior to the inception of such sniping, one or more snipers contrived or agreed with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters or otherwise) upon a definite course or pattern of action;
 - b. during the disorder, one or more sniper(s) acted in harmony or unison with other individuals participating in the disorder (whether as snipers, looters, or otherwise)

Non-applicable.

9. What direct evidence does your office have that prior to such action, two or more individuals and/or organizations agreed upon what buildings would be damaged, burned or looted. (In addition to other requirements, attach any damage studies)

None.

10. What evidence does your office have of:
- a. false reports given to the police department during the disorder?

None that they can document.

- b. False alarms given to the fire department during the disorder?

None that they can document.

11. What direct evidence does your office have that any "false alarms" or "false reports" were placed by individuals and/or organizations acting pursuant to a previously contrived plan or in harmony or unison with other individuals and/or organizations participating in the disorder?

None.

12. What direct evidence does your office have that individuals and/or organizations were distributing inflammatory materials (calling for riot or instructing on the manufacture, obtaining, or use of weapons) during or immediately prior to the disorder?

They will forward by mail.

13. What direct evidence does your office have of the presence or involvement of individuals residing and/or organizations having a base outside of your community area during or immediately prior to the disorder?

They will forward by mail.

14. What direct evidence does your office have of the existence of large quantities of weapons under private control in your community area, during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None.

The Police Department received rumors of a cache, but surveillance failed to confirm its presence.

15. What direct evidence does your office have with respect to weapons confiscated during or immediately prior to the disorder?

None

They locked up about 40-45 "bad guys" during the disorder, but not one had a weapon. There were some confiscations during that period but they could not definitely be related to the disorder.

16. What direct evidence does your office have as to the presence, location and role of leaders of the Negro community during the disorder?

None.

"The disorder was too short."

17. What information does your office have with respect to the purchase, registration, and possession of weapons in the community area immediately prior to or during the disorder?

As required by New Jersey law and available upon request.

18. To what extent does your office maintain files on organizations in the community area, which you consider as having some relation to the disorder?

Captain Blaszak and Detective McGee each maintain "catch all" files on individuals whom they consider troublemakers, but no systematic files are maintained. Copies of these files will be mailed to us.

19. What records does your office have of reports of riots made to police department in the two-month period immediately preceding the disorder?

In the two weeks preceding the disorder, they received many reports, but nothing can be tied down to any plan, etc. They will forward any documentation of this.

With respect to our requirements on TAB A, they responded as follows.

3. Repository: There is no central repository. The Chief Detective and the head of each precinct maintain their own personal intelligence, informing other members of the Department of its contents as needed.
4. Processing: They have no department or squad specifically assigned to the development of intelligence information relating to disorders, but they utilize detectives and policemen (sometimes undercover) to obtain such information. There appears to be no system for the orderly processing of such information.
5. Information: They have arrest records and biographies as a part of their general identification files, but they have no information on hangouts. They will forward materials.
6. Information on weapons: None.
7. Evidence of weapons: None.
8. Attitude measurement: They measure it informally.
9. Leads from informers: They get them from time to time and they are usually reliable.
10. Picture of informers: Usually someone in trouble with police, but sometimes just a regular member of the community. Not usually necessary or possible to pay cash.
11. Who works with informers: No one member of the police department in particular.
12. Cross check: There is no formal system of cross check.

On the basis of a very general discussion, it appears that we will be developing requirements with respect to at least the following organizations:

Black Panther Party

SNCC* Carmichael was in Jersey City in August, 1966. Rap Brown was there in late July, 1967. They could not provide dates on this.

RAM* (Possibly) McGee advised that a "rams head" insignia was found in the pocket of a youth recently arrested. (They will forward particulars.)

They also mentioned JCUP, Ad Hoc, and Stand, which they consider to be in the troublemaker category.

Before a comprehensive report on this city can be written, it will be necessary to extensively review and integrate into this outline any materials forwarded (as well as our general files) and have further contact with the Police Department and others in order to develop our individual and group requirements.

I attach materials received, which I have not yet reviewed.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

JKS:ka

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- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Jersey City - General

* Connell and Haiz were advised by telephone immediately after the interview.

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M. C. Miskovsky

December 13, 1967

John K. Scales

Trip to Newark, New Jersey (November 28, 1967 - December 1, 1967)

I attach reports with respect to the following:

1. Initial meetings with Sanford Jaffe and Fitzsimmons and Copeland of his office. November 28, 1967. (9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
2. Interview with Ralph D'Ambola, Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey. November 29, 1967.
3. Interview with Thomas Hayden. November 29, 1967.
4. Interview with William H. Wussler, Jr., Under Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey. November 30, 1967.
5. Interview with Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, Essex County. November 30, 1967.

On November 30, 1967 from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. and on December 1, 1967 from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., I met with Robert C. Kohler, Director of the New Jersey B'Nai Brith Anti-Defamation League, and his assistant David F. Stahl. They were very helpful in providing leads (which I have noted in rough draft in my file) and I will either develop these or indicate the extent to which they may represent "gaps" in our final report. As you know, our time limitations precluded development of these aspects at the time.

Attachments

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Newark - General

61b

1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b1c

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Initial Meeting with Sanford Jaffe, Executive Director
of New Jersey Commission on Civil Disorders (November 28, 1967)

We met with Sanford Jaffe and two of his investigators, John A. Fitzsimmons (former New Jersey State Police) and Roland Copeland (now a Deputy U. S. Marshall).

You indicated our mission and at Jaffe's request, our mode of operation, deadlines and the extent to which we have found planned activity in our investigations.

We all agreed that it was in our mutual interest to have a free exchange of information to insure that we are on the right and same track. Jaffe noted that he was aware of the sensitive nature of federal-state relationships from both sides and of some previous difficulties between the two Commissions.

Jaffe indicated that his Commission had not come up with any "hard stuff," that most information on groups had been second or third hand and that Police Director Spina is currently testifying before the New Jersey Commission. Jaffe explained that the individuals in the militant organization are not talking because they are concerned about exposure, and they do not want to admit that they are not very well organized. You noted that such negative conclusions were valuable in themselves and that the National Commission wanted to provide a forum for these groups, as well as evaluate them.

Jaffe agreed to provide us with the damage statistics and we will tie these in with insurance industry reports. He was given a xerox copy of the single sheet containing our requirements in this regard.



After the meeting adjourned and you left, Perry, Fitzsimmons, Copeland and I discussed matters generally. Initially it was difficult keeping them on subjects relevant to our mission. We learned the following unsubstantiated bits of information from the sources indicated before going systematically into our requirements as such:

1. There have been rumors about Birchers and Minutemen in Newark, but most are probably in the suburbs. (Copeland)
2. During the height of the Newark riots, an armed group of Italians headed towards the central ward, but they turned back because of fear of being trapped by the Negroes. (Copeland)
3. Puerto Ricans took part in looting and sniping at policemen, according to a teenager who related this to Copeland.
4. The firemen are armed (contrary to state law) and have regular target practice. (Fitzsimmons)
5. There are Negro militant groups "out there," but no one knows how potent they are. A businessman told Copeland that there was a group that had some sort of celebration after looting.

At this point, Haywood and I suggested that it would be better to go through our requirements specifically. We started to do this as a group, but after a while Haywood had a separate discussion about groups with Copeland and I discussed our requirements on "Tab A" with Fitzsimmons. The latter gave me the following general briefing on the local law enforcement picture.

City Police.

Director Spina "decides everything" and Chief Oliver Kelly is little more than a figurehead who handles the daily administrative matters. There is no reason (and it might be politically detrimental) to see Kelly.

The police department has an intelligence arm of approximately 28 men (handpicked by Spina) and headed by "Rocko Ferranti", who is very close to Spina. Their general mission is to keep track of the Mafia, drugs, gambling, etc., but they do act as troubleshooters and information conduits in connection with actual or potential disorders. Fitzsimmons does not know, but believes that there is very little undercover work. He believes that there is no repository (except Spina's and Rocko's heads) of information on groups and agitators, and that there are few informers (since the city does not have the money to pay them). I will develop these further with Spina.

There are two organizations serving "intelligence" functions at the county level: (a) the Essex County Sheriff's Office, which includes narcotics and gambling squads. There are approximately two hundred men under the Sheriff's supervision (including process-servers). There is no particular section assigned to disorders, (b) County Prosecutors Office, Brendon Byrne: there are thirty on his staff. Both (a) and (b) have informers.

At the state level, the state police have an intelligence division, which has (a) Cosa Nostra, (b) subversive and (c) community relations squads. Michael Boch heads the subversive unit and Fitzsimmons will set up an appointment for me. They use informers.

In Fitzsimmons opinion, there appears to be cooperation and a free flow of intelligence information between the county sheriff's and prosecutor's offices, but there is little cooperation vertically except where homicides are involved.

I requested all available information on persons arrested. Ian Ross of the New Jersey Commission refused to give me the list on his desk (claiming that Ted Chamberlain of the National Commission had been given the same) but this will be provided through Fitzsimmons and Jaffe.

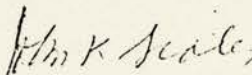
Fitzsimmons advised that they have no direct evidence of the existence of a cache. However, Fitzsimmons related that last week 49 pistols (45 caliber) 200 carbines and ammunition were stolen from an armory in Princeton, New Jersey. He said that a few weapons had been returned.

Fitzsimmons offered to make an appointment for me with the Newark Fire Director, John Caufield.

At this point, Haywood and Copeland had completed their discussions. Copeland and Fitzsimmons made general statements that they did not think Tom Hayden was now in the Newark area, that they had not interviewed him, and that there are "people" behind Wright (no particulars given). Copeland doubted that an interview with Councilman, Lee Bernstein, would be productive. They have seen Harry Wheeler and Perry will follow up.

After lunch, Fitzsimmons and I saw Jaffe who (a) gave me all of their files on organizations, (b) advised that I would have damage figures and arrest reports by Wednesday.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

61d

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ble

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Ralph D'Ambola, Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey,
November 29, 1967

I was introduced today to the sheriff by John Fitzsimmons, who attended the interview on behalf of the N.J. Commission on Civil Disorders. Questions by Fitzsimmons developed that the sheriff was elected on November 14, 1967. Prior to that he was in the Bureau of Identification and narcotics squad sections of the sheriff's office for a total period of seventeen years. He was on the street during the Newark disorder.

I told the sheriff that I was there as an investigator and not as a missionary. With respect to sniping, he advised that there were 200-300 shoot-outs and that there appeared to be concerted action, but the sheriff had no direct evidence to support these statements. The sheriff stated that he had read the statement made by Lomax with respect to a cache and had heard that Director of Police Spina sent some men down to South Orange Avenue, but had not found anything.

At this point, the sheriff advised that there were other people waiting to see him and he agreed to see me at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, November 30, 1967.

Later that afternoon, Sanford Jaffee, Staff Director of the N.J. Commission, expressed the opinion that it would be a waste of time to see D'Ambola again.

John K. Scales



61f

3

M. C. Miskovsky
S. P. Hobert
John K. Scales

December 12, 1967

Interview with Thomas Hayden (Conducted in Newark, New Jersey, on November 29, 1967)

I finally reached Hayden by telephone at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, November 29, 1967, and he suggested that we meet at noon that day at the offices of his attorney, L. Weinglass, 43 Bleaker Street, Newark. A law school classmate of mine, Stephen Gilbert, had contacted Weinglass the previous Friday and Weinglass gave Gilbert Hayden's unpublished telephone number and suggested that I contact Hayden directly. Gilbert described me to Weinglass as a "liberal" member of the Commission staff (generally), interested in talking with Hayden about the general Newark situation.

I arrived at noon and Weinglass and Hayden asked that I accompany them to lunch. With Hayden was Connie (last name not given) who appeared to be about 21 years old and a friend of Hayden's. The four of us walked from Weinglass' office down to the business district, conversing generally about Secretary McNamara's change of position. (Hayden advised that he had been in Washington on the previous day and expressed the opinion that McNamara was leaving because he was sick of the war.)

Hayden and Weinglass considered possible places where we could eat and talk. Two places were rejected because "the police might be there."

When a hamburger place was agreed upon, Hayden told me that he had only until 1:30 p.m. and suggested that I start asking him questions. Without any apparent suspicion, Weinglass asked me whom I had been seeing in Newark and I gave Sanford Jaffee's name. I then told Hayden and Weinglass that I had driven through the "ghetto area" upon my arrival and that I had found the conditions there deplorable.

We went into the restaurant (insignificant in itself) and once seated, I told Hayden that I personally thought that the Commission had an opportunity to educate the average middle class American on conditions such as I had seen. Appealing to his experience and understanding, I told Hayden that I wanted to hear his views on present conditions and what could be done to correct them. Hayden said that he would answer any "specific" questions. When I mentioned that everything was "off the record", Weinglass seemed surprised that it was necessary to make such mention. I explained that anything said by Hayden would not be quoted, without his permission. Weinglass then relaxed, explaining that he was particularly sensitive because Hayden had been served with a subpoena just prior to lunch by a pretentious "friend" (and process server) who came over to Weinglass' office "to chat".

I asked Hayden if he considered "police brutality" to be the primary issue. He responded in the negative and said that housing and education were the real issues.

After some general discussion of these issues, I mentioned that I had read the Lomax article and asked if it was accurate. Hayden laughed and said that the article was "not reality". He volunteered that the "stuff about the cache" was "absurd". He suggested that Lomax had been paid by someone to overstate the situation so that members of the white community would feel justified in arming themselves. He added that private citizens, and the firemen, were arming and engaging in target practice. He mentioned that a group of whites had started to invade the ghetto area at one point during the riot, but had decided to turn back because they were afraid of being trapped by the Negroes. I mentioned that I had read that there were Birchers, KKK members and Minutemen in the Newark area. Hayden said that there were people of that type, mostly in the suburbs, but that he could not label them as belonging to any particular organization.

I asked Hayden who the Negroes could look to for leadership "in this horrible situation". In discussions thereafter, Hayden expressed the following opinions:

1. Willie Wright has just a "handful" of "active" people with him, but the riot and publicity - (Hayden again mentioned Lomax's article) have given Wright quite a general following. Hayden volunteered that Wright is not capable of organizing mailings, etc. "He has a lot of followers, but no organization to speak of." I asked Hayden if he thought "the Willie Wrights" might come and go and he replied that "he hoped not" and that he (Hayden) had great respect for Wright. He said that Wright was a symbol of the "grievance" or "bitterness" element, which, he said, represents most of the Negro community. In that connection, Hayden noted that Newark has no "gangs" as do other comparable cities. I asked Hayden if the Wright group was as bent on violence as Lomax had suggested. Hayden replied that no one (including Wright) really wanted more violence. At one point, Hayden said that it was in character for the Negroes to talk in terms of violence, but that they would not really be violent, except in "self-defense". "Willie Wright does not need many people to make a lot of noise." He said that most of the Negroes wanted to work within the system. According to Hayden, the Negro youths are the most militant. When I asked Hayden how he (Hayden) wanted to reform the system, he changed the subject.

2. The Negro ministers, and Negro politicians, who were once the leaders, have now lost control and are out-of-touch with the people in the ghetto. Hayden said that a Reverend Linder was an exception to this rule and suggested that I speak with him.

3. Emerging leaders in the Negro community are Leroy Jones and Jesse Allen, but Jones is committed in too many intellectual and geographical areas to effectively lead the Negroes of Newark. Hayden added that this was too bad. He feels Allen would be more likely to emerge as a leader. (Haywood Perry was given the name and subsequently interviewed Allen.)
4. The Anvil group has been disbanded and its prime movers were absorbed into the UCC etc. According to Hayden, their problem was that they had militant ends, but cooperated too extensively with the white community in trying to attain them. I think that this should be further developed from another source as it indicates something about the histories of organizational activity.
5. Phil Hutchins has been "fairly successful in SNCC", but Robert Fullerlove has left town.
6. Hayden's group NCUP (Newark Community Urban Project) has "disbanded".
7. The militant Negroes' heroes are Carmichael and Malcolm X, not Willie Wright.
8. Asked for his opinion as to the validity of newspaper reports that OEO money was being diverted to militant groups, Hayden had no comment.
9. Lee Bernstein (Councilman who supported the Canine Corps) is a "nut".
10. Col. Hassan is a "character", who has created quite a white reaction. (Hayden seemed to regard Hassan as a sideshow rather than a leader.)

Hayden said that because of his peace efforts, he had been away from Newark for some time and that he was therefore out-of-touch with the local situation. (On a number of occasions Weinglass and "Connie" told him about things that had been happening recently in Newark.) Asked what the relationship was between his peace efforts and his local efforts, Hayden laughed and said, "the war and the situation here are the same thing, aren't they?"

At 1:25 p.m. I asked Hayden if he would have time to get together with me again "in the next few days". He said that he would probably be too busy, but that I could call him anytime. I asked if he might be interested in appearing before the Commission or its staff at some future date and Hayden said that he might like to, if the area of his testimony were defined in advance.

As I picked up the check, I asked Hayden kiddingly if he would let the "President pay for it" and he retorted that he had taken the President's money before.

I walked with the group to a typewriter shop. While Hayden and "Connie" were looking at second-hand typewriters, Weinglass turned to me and said: "It's a wonder that the police didn't pick up Hayden and his friends during the disorder." Weinglass said that Hayden and his group were out on the street during the disorder, driving around as "observers". We then returned to Weinglass' office, where I thanked them all and departed.

There were many areas that I felt could not be explored at the time in light of time, circumstances, and my desire not to "push" for specific information. I believe that Hayden will be receptive if further contact is made, but I am open to the possibility that the limiting circumstances were by design. I learned later that a girl who works in the next office near my temporary desk at the New Jersey Commission dates Weinglass steadily and is responsible for that Commission's liaison with the Newark police and I have been careful not to have my mission disclosed to her by others in the New Jersey Commission.

Hayden talked more as a commentator than as a participant, but other developments will no doubt indicate the contrary. He appears bright and earnest. I have no reason to question the credibility of the opinions that he expressed, but time was too limited to make a firm assessment.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.

JKS:ka

Distribution:

1 - JKS Chrono.

1 - Newark - General

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4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

bli

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with William H. Wussler, Jr., Under Sheriff,
Essex County (November 30, 1967)

I arrived at the Sheriff's Office for my 10:00 a.m. appointment and was advised that the Sheriff was ill. In light of Jaffe's opinion and my own impression from the preceding days interview, I determined that I should develop our requirements with the Under Sheriff, who offered to see me.

With respect to our police department requirements (on Tab A), Wussler advised as follows:

1. Name. Sheriff, Essex County New Jersey, which includes twenty-two municipalities, among which Newark and East Orange experienced disorder.

2. Organization. They have a department of 21 detectives (2 of whom are Negro), of which 7 are on the narcotics squad and 14 are on the gambling squad. There is no squad specifically designated for intelligence information with respect to groups and individuals involved in civil disorders but individuals from other squads are assigned from time to time to work in that area as needed. The Sheriff intends to develop an intelligence force to work primarily in this area, but for political reasons it would not be so designated. Occasionally, they also draw upon 3 or 4 Negroes who are patrolmen or constables, for undercover work.

3. Repository. There is no repository as such, only general files in the identification bureau, so that it would be "hit or miss" if I were to look through those files. (However, the Sheriff intends by January to set up such a file, covering the county and coordinating Newark, Montclair, Irvington and East Orange information).



4. Input, processing. Information is received informally and not processed.

5. Information they have. General arrest records and biographies. They have no list of hangouts, but he advised that they are surveilling a Mosque on South Orange Avenue in Newark (the one previously raided) and several other places, which he could not name.

6. Information on manufacture or storage. None, except hearsay based upon Lomax' article.

7. Evidence of weapons, location. None, see 6.

8. Attitude. Not in any systematic manner.

9. Informers. They do get leads from informers occasionally.

10. Informers are "pretty reliable." Wussler knows of one instance of double agency that occurred 7 or 8 years ago. They are paid in some cases, but they don't have the funds to pay in most cases.

11. Who works with informers. The Sheriff.

12. System of cross-check. None. (When they establish their intelligence system, they expect good cooperation from the Newark police, but they will have to "play it by ear" with the State Police.)

With respect to our group and individual requirements, I went through our list and in each case Wussler replied frankly that he knew nothing beyond what was in the newspaper. I assume that this type of information is second hand and in their heads. His impressions is that Wright's group consists of a handful of youth who would be criminals anyway, but he could not be more specific than that.


Wussler was out on the street the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the disorder and had the "impression" that sniper activity was organized.

He was of the opinion that right wing militant behavior is based in the suburbs particularly in Summit, New Jersey, which is not in Essex County. He was also of the definite "impression" that the OEO agencies were "infiltrated" by black militants. He "felt" that there was a pattern of destruction and looting that followed stores owned by Jewish people. He could not support any of these statements with direct evidence.

He said that most of their intelligence work consists of "fishing expeditions."

I dropped in again later in the day while waiting to see Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, and D'Ambola (who seemed well) said that he did not know where the other "hangout" were, and that the Newark Director of Police had a good file on groups, which D'Ambola hoped to get.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

61j

5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

61k

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: December 12, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Interview with Brendon Byrne, County Prosecutor, Essex
County, New Jersey (November 30, 1967)

I met today with the above at his office.

He advised that his office does not have its own repository for information relating to individuals and groups involved in disorders, but relies upon the local police departments (including Newark) and sometimes upon the state police.

With respect to individuals and groups, Byrne showed me (but would not permit me to take a copy of) a memorandum dated August 4, 1967, to Byrne from Detective Redden of the Newark Police Department, listing names of all persons considered to be agitators involved in recent disorders. In the memorandum, Redden noted that he had obtained most of the information from Detective Millard of the Newark Police Department.

The following individuals were listed:

1. Walter Dankins, 12 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, Executive Director of the Blasser Youth Council.
2. William J. Clark, 64 Seventh Avenue, Newark, (Labor-Vanguard Group).
3. Al Oliver, 101 Ludlow Street, Newark (Labor-Vanguard group).
4. Jessie Allen, 227 Jelleff Avenue, UCC Organizer.
5. Duke Moore, Pennington Court, President of Pennington Court Tenants Association. The memorandum noted that Moore is associated with George Richardson in United Freedom Party and that he was arrested at the Newark Planning Board Hearing, which took place prior to the disorder.



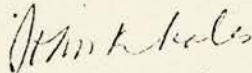
6. James Walker, 10 Custer Place, Newark,
Assistant Personnel Director of the UCC.
7. Darye Danson, said to be from Washington, D.C.
8. Lt. Ballia, real name Ralph Thomas, 278 West
Kinny Street, Newark.
9. Phil Hutcheson, 18th Avenue, Newark. Noted
to be from Cleveland.
10. Thomas Hayden, 1227 Jelliff Avenue, Newark.
11. George Richardson.
12. Robert Curvin.
13. Eulis Ward.
14. Derek Winan.
15. Claryene Coggins (Labor-Vanguard group).
16. Col. Hassan.
17. Robert Fullerlove (SNCC).

I attach copies of materials that were appended to the memorandum. The names "Phil Hutchins" and "Thomas Gray", 825 S. 10th Street, appeared in pencil on the reverse side of one of the documents.

Byrne advised that the Detroit City Prosecutor had found some Newark people in Detroit. I will develop this further from both ends after reviewing arrest records. I told Byrne that our office might be able to assist him in such national aspects.

Due to Byrne's very limited time, I broke the interview off at this point. I left it open to see him again, which I will do if there are "holes" after I see Spina, otherwise I do not think that further contact is necessary, except perhaps telephone contact to fill in our requirements on "Tab A."

I hereby affirm that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of my interview.


John K. Scales
Investigator

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Newark - Gen

62

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: Dec. 5, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry *hlp*

SUBJECT: Interview with Dr. Nathan Wright - Organizer of the Black Power Conference

An interview with Dr. Wright seemed most logical since he was the organizer of the Black Power Conference held in Newark on July 21 - 26, 1967, and a respected leader in the community.

On the morning of November 28, 1967, the writer telephonically conversed with Dr. Nathan Wright at his office, telephone number 624-6899, in an attempt to discuss the Newark situation. After the writer had made a formal introduction, Dr. Wright immediately stated he did not care to talk to anyone on the President's Commission and that he thought he had made himself clear on that point to the General Counsel's Office of the President's Commission.

Dr. Wright related it is an affront to the black man's intelligence for the President to have created a commission to investigate riots in this country. The President and all of the white people know the cause of riots in this country. Wright feels the President is playing a political game.

Dr. Wright stated he had been hired as a consultant on Governor Hughes' Commission and that he is attempting to meet the December 31, 1967 deadline. He advised that he was not going to furnish the President's Commission with any free consultation and that his forthcoming book "Ready to Riot" would answer all of the Commission's questions. Dr. Wright concluded the conversation by stating his time was valuable and that he had nothing else to say.

The writer is of the opinion that Dr. Wright is taking advantage of his leadership position to promote his financial status on the pretext of expressing the black man's grievances while straddling the fence without maintaining a principle.



Date: 12/4/67

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- Niskovsky
- Hebert
- ~~Carey~~
- Perry
- Romero
- Connell
- Brickman
- Rayford
- Scales
- Hair
- Alder - file
- Fisher
- Clay

Remarks: _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

632

Memorandum

TO : Director of Investigations

DATE: December 4, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry

SUBJECT: UCC - United Community Corporation - Timothy Still, President

Enclosure: "The Crusader", UCC's Publication

On November 28, 1967, the writer personally interviewed Mr. Timothy Still at his residence at 45 17th Avenue, Apt. 10E, Newark, New Jersey, concerning the part played by UCC before, during, and after the riot.

First, Mr. Still advised UCC was initiated by Mayor Hugh Addonizio in 1964, at which time a charter was granted and UCC was given \$45,000 as seed money by the City Council, Board of Education, and the Council of Social Agencies. The corporation is appropriated \$4,000,000 a year by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Still indicated the UCC was founded to help the poverty stricken people in any way and that this assistance was given to the people before, during and after the riot. UCC's many programs, such as:

1. On-Job-Training
2. Project Enable
3. Blazer Training
4. Upward Bound
5. Newark Legal Services
6. Newark Pre-School Council
7. Summer Block Recreation, etc.

have enabled people to get on their feet and have given them a new outlook on life. Mr. Still advised that Mayor Addonizio has subsequently labeled UCC as a trouble making organization because of its opposition to many of the administration's policies.



The UCC has a membership of 11,073 people, representing all nationalities and beliefs. It has 114 non-paid trustee members and 65 paid staff members. The board of trustees vote on issues presented before them in behalf of the membership. Mr. Still stated UCC is the largest OEO funded organization that is not controlled by the city's administration and this is one factor that irritates City Hall. There are persons on the board of trustees who are openly opposed to the Mayor and this irritates him to no end.

Before the riot, the Negroes in Newark were involved in many issues with the Mayor that involved their civil rights. First of all there was and still is the general complaint of police brutality which the Mayor and Police Commissioner _____ Spina flatly deny. Whenever complaints are registered by citizens against the police department, Mr. Addonizio merely advises the complainants that their complaints are being forwarded to the FBI.

Members of UCC wrote a letter to the FBI in Newark to verify the Mayor's statement. The FBI advised that they only investigate complaints that indicated violation of a person's civil rights. The members of UCC then attempted to organize a police review board. Mayor Addonizio and Mr. Spina flatly opposed the idea and ignored the issue upon its presentation.

Secondly, the Parker/Callahan case created resentment among the Negroes in Newark. Mayor Addonizio inequitably selected _____ Callahan, a white Councilman at Large, with a high school education over Wilbur Parker, a Negro with a masters degree in accounting from Cornell University, for the position of Secretary of the Board of Education.

During a meeting at City Hall, citizens asked the Mayor why he adamantly supported a white man over a more qualified Negro for such an important position that affected the education of the black children. The Mayor purportedly replied that his selection of Callahan was a political commitment.

Members of UCC, along with other groups such as NAACP and CORE, staged demonstrations to prevent the Board of Education from ratifying Addonizio's selection. The demonstration convinced the Board that enough dissention prevailed in the Negro community over the issue and Callahan was not accepted. However, _____ Hess, the encumbent Secretary, decided to remain another year, thereby forestalling the issue temporarily.

The third and most significant issue which precipitated the Newark riot was the medical school site convroversy. Mayor Addonizio, along with a few hand-picked Negroes, decided to accept a contract to build a medical school in Newark's Negro section. The site is proposed to engulf 150 acres which consist of approximately one-half of Central Ward, 99% Negro population.

The selection of subject site has made it necessary to relocate 70,000 families. The Mayor has yet to demonstrate to the people his willingness to build decent homes and apartments for those persons being displaced. Negroes feel this is a plan of "whitey" to drive the Negroes out of Newark in order to regain the white voting power. The population of Newark is presently 54% Negro and 46% other nationalities.

UCC organized demonstrations to advise City Hall and the entire city that Negroes were tired of being pushed around and abused. Some members of UCC hired trained agitators to attend and disrupt hearings on the medical school site. The main agitator who attended the meeting was Col. Hassan Jeru Ahmed, oka, Albert Roy Osborne, of Washington, D.C. Osborne disrupted the meetings by breaking newsmen's cameras and destroying tapes that were used to tape the sessions. Oddly enough, he was not arrested for creating the disturbance because the situation was tense and the police felt the arrest of Osborne might have created more trouble.

Members of UCC have raised money for legal fees to institute a suit against the City of Newark for accepting an illegal contract. They hope the courts will enjoin the contractors from breaking ground, which is supposed to take place in April 1968.

Mr. Still advised he was personally involved during the riot. He recollected he was one of the first so-called leaders on the scene at the Fourth Precinct at the onset of the disturbance. The initial thing that triggered the riot was the rumor that the police had killed a cab driver. Mr. Still felt that the situation in Newark was so bad that anything could have actually triggered the riot.

On the first day of the riot and the subsequent days, Still and members of UCC pleaded for parents to keep their children off the streets and not take part in the disturbance. Mr. Still stated that he did not see any leaders among the groups of people inciting persons to act.

Each person was an entity moving on his own personal motivation to create trouble and cause damage. The seed for hatred had been sown thus creating a state of reprisal for all. Mr. Still advised the writer he did not notice any concerted action by any groups. However, once the riot was in full gear, everyone participated. Whether or not the participation was an expression of rebellion against the administration or taking advantage of the situation is a question that can only be answered by each participant.

In answer to the question whether or not the people in Newark were arming themselves for another encounter with the police, Mr. Still advised he heard both white and Negro people were arming themselves to confront each other. Still stated he fears that the situation could erupt again because the administration has made no attempts to change its policy.

In answer to the question whether or not there are persons in the UCC who are very militant, he advised that the membership of UCC is 11,000 people and that he is sure that there are many out of this number who are militant. He named Willie Wright, a past Vice President of UCC, as militant. He stated Wright emerged as a leader in his own right subsequent to the riot.

Wright is presently on the Board of Trustees; he is loyal to the cause of the Negro people and is willing to die for his convictions. He stated that Wright does not control the policies in UCC because the issues brought before the corporation have to receive a unanimous vote from the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Still was asked to name the Negro leaders in Newark, and he named the following:

1. Oliver Lofton - Director, Newark Legal Services Project
2. George Richardson - Democratic Councilman
3. Robert Curvin - Director, CORE
4. Eulis Ward - Democratic Assemblyman
5. Kenneth Gibson - Housing Authority
6. Calvin West - Councilman at Large

All of these men are on the Board of Trustees of UCC.

Still mentioned that Willie Wright was his opponent in the last election, at which time Wright received one vote. The Board's failure to recognize Wright is indicative of the sound judgment exerted by the astute Board of Trustees.

Mr. Still was asked to elaborate on Mayor Addonizio's charge that members of UCC were using UCC's material and equipment to express their racial hate for white people. Mr. Still advised that upon being advised that hate literature with UCC letterhead was being disseminated in the Negro ghetto he immediately detected Thomas McCarey, an accountant with UCC, as the culprit. McCarey was suspended and a hearing is pending.

Still advised that there is one known John Birch Society member who is also a member of UCC. His name is Matthew J. Grande, of 19 Taylor Street, Newark, New Jersey. Still advised Grande told him Police Commissioner Spina requested him (Grande) to join the UCC to keep him (Spina) informed. Grande led the John Birch Society group in a parade on Broad Street several months ago. Still stated he and Grande have an understanding and get along well.

Mr. Still furnished the writer with a profile of UCC and himself and advised he is willing to testify before the President's Commission if needed.

PROFILE OF UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION

1. Name of Group: UCC - United Community Corporation
2. Headquarters: 124 Brandford Place, Newark, New Jersey
3. Officers:
 - a. Director - Dr. L. Sylvester Odom
 - b. President - Timothy Still
 - c. Vice Presidents:
 - (1) Dean Willard Heckel - Past President of UCC
 - (2) Oliver Lofton - Administrator of Newark Legal Services Project
 - (3) Kenneth Gibson - Housing Authority Engineer
 - (4) Mrs. Marie Gonzalez
 - (5) Rev. Msgr. Joseph Dooling
 - d. Secretary - Edward Curt
 - e. Assistant Secretary - Edna Thomas
 - f. Treasurer - Francis C. Tuillan (Vice President, Prudential Life Insurance)
 - g. Assistant Treasurers:
 - (1) Estell Pierce
 - (2) Esther Williams
4. Members: 11,073, which includes total people on boards, committees and general membership. The only requirement of a member is the execution of an application form.

5. Publications: "The Crusader"
6. Objective: To aid the poor people in every respect.
7. Statement by officers of objectives: Reference is made to "The Crusader", dated July 1967, in which Still outlined his plans for the UCC at a press conference held a short time after the election. He cited housing and narcotic addiction as two of the major problems that the UCC will be focusing on during the coming year. He added that he planned to ask the UCC Board of Trustees to establish a new housing committee. The new committee would explore all the possibilities of private industry sponsoring private housing and all other innovative approaches to gaining new housing without eroding the city's tax base.
8. Written evidence of organization: UCC was chartered in 1964. Its bylaws and constitution have been implemented by the Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.
9. Incorporation or legal recognition: Recognized as a non-profit organization sanctioned by OEO.
10. Finances: UCC was originally given \$45,000 as seed money upon its initial founding. However, it is subsidized by OEO with an annual appropriation of \$4,000,000.
11. Group appeal: UCC is composed of 11,000 members consisting of persons of varied professions, from all walks of life, and varied nationalities.
12. Programs:
 - a. High School Head Start: An award winning summer program started in 1965, is designed to supplement the curriculum in Newark schools for students preparing to enter high school and at the same time provide a training institute for those about to embark on a career in teaching.

- b. Upward Bound: This pre-college program for students from Newark high schools involves a full time summer project and a year round follow-up to keep youngsters college bound.

- c. Newark Pre-School Council: Generally recognized as the first such program in the U.S., when formed in 1965, the Council calls itself "a new beginning", an apt description in several aspects.
 - (1) After two years as a delegate agency of the UCC, the Newark Pre-School Council provided 300 children with their first learning experience, on a year round basis.

 - (2) Pre-School is a new beginning for many parents who are encouraged to participate in the program as employees and as volunteers on the board of trustees.

- d. On-Job-Training: UCC's OJT has served 263 persons since its inception in February 1967. The program is a vehicle by which many disadvantaged and unemployed people can advance themselves through the acquisition of new and more critical skills.

- e. Career Oriented Preparation for Employment (COPE): March, 1966 marked the beginning of this program. It brought together established social service agencies, the United Community Fund and Council, the CAP agency, and the Federal Government, in a grand alliance illustrative of the community action approach. Some 2,500 youths have come through COPE's doors. Although many are declared ineligible because of stringent family income standards established by the Federal Government, close to 800 have been enrolled with social service agencies throughout Newark.

- f. Blazer Community Employment Training Program: Blazer has provided a most unusual training situation for welfare recipients who elect to participate in the program. It launched a training program with courses in auto repair, upholstery, floor maintenance, and food service.
 - g. Operation Headstart: A program designed to improve the chances of children who otherwise would start school under the most serious handicaps.
 - h. Small Business Development Center: This is a program by which the Federal Government has emerged with local communities in war on poverty. This program enables small creditable businessmen to obtain loans through OEO to establish or increase their businesses.
 - i. Summer Neighborhood Block Recreation: This program provided "play streets" and "play areas" for youths between 8 and 17 years of age.
 - j. Newark Legal Service Project: To the majority of those living in the ghetto the protections and remedies of the civil law are remote and difficult to obtain. Recognizing this, the UCC, together with members of the legal profession and residents of the community, established a community corporation known as the Newark Legal Services Project in 1966. NLSP was launched as a UCC delegate agency with a grant of \$279,000 from the U.S. office of OEO and some \$31,000 in local cash and in-kind contributions.
13. Publicity: UCC obtains daily publicity via radio and newspaper because of its scope and its contribution to the area. It consists of the largest OEO funded organization in the city.

14. Influence: The fact that its membership exceeds 11,000 people speaks for itself.
15. Advertising: Most of the advertising is done through its membership; therefore its cost is nominal. The official source of advertising is effected via their publication, "The Crusader".
16. Cities Where Most Active: Newark.
17. Group Ties:

Members of UCC are affiliated with militant and non-militant groups. There are no restrictions imposed on members as to their participations in groups. Therefore many members are open with their group participation while others remain silent. Many persons on the Board of Trustees have been labeled by Mayor Addonizio as belonging to militant groups such as CORE, SNCC, UAAA, etc.

The writer is of the opinion there are many group ties as far as the individual members are concerned, but not the corporation as a whole.

18. Evidence of Travel of Officers:

There is no evidence of any travel of officers or members. However, this is not to imply that there has been no travel. Willie Wright, President of UAAA, advised former team member Lee A. Satterfield that he had accompanied Thomas Hayden, SDS, to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to see how other people live.

Jessie Allen, an organizer for UCC, advised the writer and Mr. Rowland Copeland, an investigator for Governor Richard Hughes' Commission, that he accompanied Thomas Hayden to Puerto Rico, England, and France to see how those countries organized their anti-poverty organizations.

19. Specific Instances of Activity or Identification with Riots:

During the riot many members and officials of UCC were in the riot area attempting to disperse crowds. The writer is of the opinion that members of UCC also participated in the havoc like any other persons who felt that the time had come to act instead of wasting time chatting which had not provided any results thus far.

UCC, along with church groups, established food centers for the needed during the riot.

20. UCC's Effectiveness: Due to the fact UCC is composed of most of Newark's Negro leaders, militant and non-militant, the writer considers UCC as the most motivating organization in Newark to uplift the Negro from his plight.

21. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs:

The writer foresees a dual role. One, the militant leaders will without a doubt be organized to disrupt the city's function and probably assist the people in causing more damage and taking more lives than before.

On the other hand, the writer is of the opinion the same leaders who attempted to maintain peace during the period of turmoil will undoubtedly repeat their role if the situation should arise.

PROFILE OF TIMOTHY STILL

1. Name: Timothy Still
2. Description: Negro male, dark complexion, bald, medium brown eyes, mole on right cheek, age 47, born in Dothan, Alabama, 6'1", 205 lbs.
3. Place of Rearing: Timothy Still lived in Dothan, Alabama until he was three years old, after which his family moved to Newark, New Jersey where he has remained ever since.
4. Education: Timothy Still is an eighth grade dropout. He has obtained knowledge through reading a variety of books. The book entitled "Story of Philosophy" by Will Durant aroused his curiosity to seek an education.

Still explained that the turning point in his life was the association he had with the CC Camps initiated by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1936. This program taught him how to work and instilled in him a sense of responsibility and pride.

5. Family:
 - a. Wife - Naomi
 - b. Daughter - Carol, age 20, student at Howard University, Washington, D.C.
 - c. Son - Tim - age 23
 - d. Son - Vince - age 18

6. Military Service: U.S. Army from 1942-1945.

7. Employment:

1955-65 - Employed by Budweiser Beer Co. - 10 years

1965 - Present - Newark Housing Authority. Position:
a housing consultant.

8. Activities: Spoke at Rutgers University at a seminar -
Title of speech Culture and Poverty during September 1967.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
	<u>Honorary President</u> Hon. Hugh J. Addonizio	b. City Hall, Room 201 Newark r. 68 Hazelwood Ave., Newark	b. MI3-6300
1970	<u>President</u> Timothy Still	r. 45 17th Ave., Apt. 10E Newark	r. 248-0664
	<u>Honorary Vice Presidents</u> Hon. Ralph Villani	b. City Hall, Newark r. 586 Parker St., Newark	b. 642-5279 r. 483-2232
	Hon. Irvine I. Turner	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	<u>Vice Presidents</u>		
1969	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Dooling	b. Director, Mt. Carmel Guild 744 Broad Street, Suite 702, Newark r. 243 Abington Ave., Newark	b. 622-6022 r. 482-8418
1968	Kenneth Gibson	b. City Hall, Room 402 Newark 92 Rose Terrace, Newark	b. MI3-6300 x 317 r. 242-0329
1969	Marie Gonzalez	b. Newark Human Rights Commission, City Hall Newark r. 294 Elm St., Newark	b. MI3-6300 x. 281
1969	C. Willard Heckel, Dean	b. Rutgers University 180 University Ave., Newark r. 375 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark	b. 621-1766 r. 484-0757
1970	Oliver Lofton, Esq.	b. Newark Legal Services 114 Branford Pl., Newark r. 51 Clifton Ave., Newark	b. 623-6877 r. 482-6054
	<u>Secretary</u>		
1969	Edward A. Kirk	b. United Community Fund & Council 45 Branford Pl., Newark r. 221 Greenwood Ave., Madison	b. 623-6030 r. 377-8659
	<u>Assistant Secretaries</u>		
1968	Edna Thomas	r. 59 Lincoln St., Apt 11B Newark	r. 623-0558
1968	Americo Pellegrino	r. 207 Highland Ave., Newark	r. 485-0647

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
 as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
<u>Treasurer</u>			
1969	Francis S. Quillan	b. Prudential Insurance Co. Prudential Plaza, Newark r. 926 Bloomfield Ave., Glen Ridge	b. 336-4054 r. 743-5756
<u>Assistant Treasurers</u>			
1968	Estelle Pierce	b. Hall of Records r. 203 Renner Ave., Newark	b. MI2-7800 x 279 r. 923-5382
1969	Esta Williams	r. 9 Seventeenth Ave., Apt. 3E Newark	b. MI3-6300 x 447 r. 243-0796
<u>Budget and Finance Committee</u>			
<u>Co-Chairmen</u>			
1968	Charles W. Garrison	b. 131 Market St., Newark r. 45 West Road, Short Hills	b. 565-5360 or 624-2400 r. 376-0308
	*Wilbur Parker	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
<u>By Laws Committee</u>			
<u>Co-Chairmen</u>			
1968	Duke E. Moore, Sr.	r. 175 Pennington St., Newark	b. 645-3275 r. 643-0804
	*Jack Hicks	r. 121 Vassor Ave., Newark (Mrs. Hicks - contact and leave message)	b. 243-2300 b. MI3-6300 x 281
<u>Membership Committee</u>			
<u>Co-Chairmen</u>			
1967	Rev. B. F. Johnson	b. Metropolitan Baptist Church 32-34 Prince St., Newark r. 400 Bergen St., Newark	b. 622-8808 r. 248-4117
	*Eulis Ward	r. 177 Johnson Ave., Newark	
<u>Nominating Committee</u>			
<u>Co-Chairmen</u>			
1970	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas Carey	b. Queen of Angels 44 Belmont Ave., Newark	b. 824-1614
1968	Rev. Simuel Simmons	r. 232 Prince St., Newark	

*Not a Board Member

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
 as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
	<u>Personnel Committee</u>		
	<u>Co-Chairmen</u>		
6/68 AB-3	Earl Harris	r. 382 Badger Ave., Newark	r. 621-9482 b. 242-6800
	Larrie Stalks	b. Health & Welfare Dept. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	<u>Program Committee</u>		
	<u>Co-Chairmen</u>		
1967	Ceil Aarons	r. 47 Stengel Av., Newark	r. 926-2844
1968	Gloria Butler	r. 6 Somerset St., Newark	r. 624-1263
	<u>Legal Counsel</u>		
	Sidney Reitman, Esq.	b. Kapelsohn, Lerner, Leuchter and Reisman 24 Commerce St., Newark	b. 642-0885
1967	James Brown	r. 8 Club Blvd., West Orange	r. 731-6524
1967	Reynold Burch (Mrs.)	b. International Hod Carriers' Building & Common Laborers' Union of America, Local 669 121 Newark St., Newark	b. 623-1590
		b. The Leaguers 750 Clinton Ave., Newark	b. 372-9210
		r. 850 So. 11th St., Newark	r. 824-5468
10/67 AB/9	Anthony DeFino	r. 22 Scheererr Ave., Newark	
10/67 AR/9	Fred Eckel	r. 343 Schley St., Newark	
1967	Thomas Edwards	r. 894 So. 19th St., Newark	r. 371-7856 b. 623-0765
1967	Robert W. Harvey	b. Prudential Insurance. Co., Prudential Plaza, Newark	b. 336-4487
		r. 39 Winding Way, Madison	r. 377-0324
1967	Louise Patterson	r. 721 Hunterdon St., Newark	r. 242-8938
1967	James A. Pawley	b. Urban League, 58 Jones Street, Newark	b. 623-1780
		r. 53 Franklin Place Montclair, New Jersey	r. 746-3732

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
 as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
1967	William D. Payne	r. 243 Renner Ave., Newark	r. 923-7549 b. 336-2824
1967	George C. Richardson	r. 435 So. 12th St., Newark	r. 242-9350
10/67 AB/9	Morris I. Shaiman	r. 247 Schley St., Newark	r. 926-0441
1967	Abe L. Sudran	b. Jewish Community Council 32 Central Ave., Newark r. 189 Gregory Avenue West Orange	b. 622-0707 r. 731-3703
10/67 AB/9	Edward Taliaferro	r. 92 Schuyler Ave., Newark	r. WA6-2908
1968	James Abrams, Esq.	b. 189 Halsey St., Newark r. 51 Clifton Ave., Newark	b. 623-1779 r. 483-6342
12/68 AB-5	Bertha Burwell	r. 25 Riverview Terrace Newark, New Jersey	
12/68 AB-5	Pat Catina	r. 77 Merchant St., Newark	
5/68 AB-1	Dorothy Coolidge	r. 403 New St., Newark	
1968	Thomas Coxson	r. 344 Dayton St., Apt. 3C Newark, New Jersey	r. BI3-2389
1968	Robert Curvin	r. 106 Huntington Terrace Newark, New Jersey	r. 923-8183 b. CH7-1766 x 1838
4/68 AB-7	Ann Davis	r. 369 6th Ave., Newark	
6/68 AB-2	Howard Faresse	r. 325 So. 7th St., Newark	r. 248-0687
12/68 AB-6	Cora Givens	r. 27 Triton Terrace, Newark	r. 482-5833 b. 482-0106
5/68 AB-1	Louise Jarrett	r. 237 So. 11th St., Newark	r. 643-8910
1968	Dazzare Jefferson	r. 684 Hunterdon St., Newark	r. 243-7419
1968	Rev. Kinmoth W. Jefferson	r. 15 Scheerer Ave., Newark	r. 923-1413 b. 623-9224

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
 as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
1968	George Jones	b. Scudder Homes 165 Court St., Newark	b. 622-1030 x 481
4/68 AB-7	Rena Kelly	r. 262 North 7th St., Newark	r. 482-6181
12/68	Rev. John LaForte	b. Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, 97 Heller Prky., Newark	b. 482-3893 or 482-7461
1968	Frank Loria	r. 1 Melrose Ave., Newark	r. 373-7175
4/68 AB-7	Charles Mabray	r. 225 Fourth St., Newark	r. 484-2850
1968	Grace Malone	b. Department of Welfare 220 Market St., Newark r. 35 Girard Pl., Newark	b. 643-5308 r. 374-7093
1968	Rev. Mario Muccitelli	b. Our Lady of Perpetual Help 196 Broad S., Newark	b. 484-4219
1/68 AB-4	George Napier	r. 101 Ludlow St., Newark	r. 243-7058
4/68 AB-7	Joseph Nevin	r. 280 Sixth Ave., Newark	r. 484-3588
12/68 AB-5	Sam Navitsky	r. 258 So. Street, Newark	
1968	Antonio Perez	r. 11 Darcy St., Newark b. Newark Sanitary Inspec., City Hall, Newark	r. 624-9065 b. 643-6300
1968	Louis Pitts	r. 34 Farley Ave., Newark	r. 824-5383 b. 624-2400 x 507
6/68 AB-3	William Perry	r. 217 Custer Ave., Newark	
6/68 AB-3	Joe Price	r. 42 Emmett Street, Newark	
5/68 AB-1	Rev. Kelmo C. Porter	r. 48 William St., East Orange	r. 672-0323
1/68 AB-4	Erwin Ponder	r. 344 Dayton St., Newark	r. 248-6742

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
 as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
1968	Irving Rosenberg	b. Retail Union of N.J. 1028 Broad St., Newark r. 603 Elizabeth Ave., Newark	b. 621-8488 r. 923-1565
1/68 AB-4	Louis Sanchez	r. 340 Dayton St., Newark	r. 243-0665
5/68 -1	George Scott	r. 144 James St., Newark	r. 624-2949
1/68 AB-4	Charles Spivey	r. 60 Hanford St., Newark	r. 248-5693
1968	Oscar Stafford	r. 167 James St., Newark	r. 643-1449
12/68 AB-5	Millard Terrell	r. 26 Riverview Terrace Newark	
5/68 AB-6	Allan Trent	r. 440 Summer Ave., Newark	r. 484-6249
5/68 AB-2	Rev. Levin B. West	r. 31 Blum St., Newark	r. 242-5250
1968	Willie Wright	r. 179 Newton St., Newark	r. 242-5516
1968	James Wynn	r. 190 So. 11th St., Newark	r. 643-3999
1968	Helen Byrd	r. 96 Maybaum Ave., Newark	r. ES2-3653 LI9-1200
1969	Rev. Seymour Everett	r. 15 Van Ness Pl., Newark	r. 243-3110
1969	Aldo Giacchino	b. Division of City Planning Room 211, City Hall Newark r. 250 Mt. Vernon Pl., Apt 2L Newark	b. MI3-6300 x 406
1969	Eugene Johnson	r. 149 Camden St., Newark	r. 623-6941 b. 643-9564
1969	Henry P. Kennedy	r. 71 Quitman St., Newark	r. 643-0678 b. 643-1757
1969	Samuel Matarazzo	b. Board of Education 31 Green St., Newark 51 Clifton Ave., Newark	b. 622-6700 x 226 r. 483-0365
1969	Fred Means	r. 65 Tuxedo Parkway, Newark	r. 371-7675 or 248-8777

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
as of August 15, 1967

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
1969	Maudie Nelson	r. 67 Hanford St., Newark	r. 242-7491
1969	Rabbi Jonathan J. Prinz	b. Temple B'nai Abraham 621 Clinton Ave., Newark r. 25 Clifton Ave., Newark	b. 248-6744 r. 482-5582
1969	James Tate	r. 23 Riverview Terrace Newark	r. 623-7692
1970	Walter Dawkins	b. Blazer Youth Council 303 Clinton Ave., Newark	b. 242-7373 or 242-6378
1970	Derek Winans	r. 212 Chadwick Ave., Newark	
	**Hon. Frank Addonizio	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Hon. Lee Bernstein	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Hon. Joseph T. Callaghan	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Louis Danzig	b. Newark Housing Authority 57 Sussex Ave., Newark r. 330 Hobson St., Newark	b. 622-1030 622-2515 r. 926-1928
	**Ralph T. Geller	b. State Employment Services 1 Clinton St., Newark 2054 Pleasant Parkway Union	b. 648-3750 r. 686-8211
	**Hon. Phillip H. Gordon	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Hon. Anthony Guiliano	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Hon. Joseph Melillo	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
	**Franklyn Titus	b. Newark Board of Education 31 Green Street., Newark	b. 622-6700
	**Dr. C. Richard Weinberg	b. City Hospital 65 Bergen St., Newark	b. 643-7085
	**Hon. Calvin D. West	b. City Hall, Newark	b. MI3-6300
6/68	Christine McCoy	r. 350 Seymour Ave. Newark	

**Ex-officio - OEO Requirement

IN THIS ISSUE OF THE CRUSADER •
 Reinstatement • As I See It • A New Pill
 • Legal Services: A Touch of Gold • Mistakes

the CRUSADER!

NEWARK'S VOICE FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

UCC

JULY, 1967

VOL. II, NO. 3

11

NEWARK, N. J.

STILL ELECTED TO HEAD UCC



Above are five of the 53 persons receiving awards from N. J. Community Action Institute. From left to right: Al Fleming, Training Director, Anita Warren, Elsie Caporaso, Dorothy Cole and Eugene Conway.

53 Receive Certificates

On May 1, 1967, at the Blazer Food Preparation Center on Frelinghuysen Ave., the New Jersey Community Action Institute presented 53 members of the community action staff with certificates for completing an extensive period of training organized by the Institute.

The trainees were presented the awards by Mr. Al Fleming, who was responsible for directing the almost two months long program.

The program, a very comprehensive one, included courses in such fields as: sensitivity training, program developing, identifying community needs, program and report writing and a number of other topics.

Local Groups Agree to Distribute Crusader

13 different stores and other groups have agreed to help us reach more people from the community via being kind enough to act as distributors.

They are as follows:

Halo Wigs	423 Springfield Avenue
Stella Wright Homes	159 Spruce Street
West Side High	403 So. Orange Avenue
Memorial Church	286 So. 7th Street
Fuld Neighborhood House	71 Boyd Street
Gianatta's Drug Store	195 First Avenue
Burke Day Nursery	554 No. 5th Street
Pre-School Center	99 Davenport Avenue
Tynes Realty Co.	254 Park Avenue
Little's Lounge	621 No. 5th Street
Friendly Neighborhood House	165 Court Street

To Work With Spanish

The newly formed New Jersey Dept. of Community Affairs has assigned two Interns In Community Affairs to work in Newark. The Interns, Rick Roe, a Senior at Yale, and Jose Irizarry, a graduate student at Drew University, will be helping the Spanish community leaders in Newark coordinate the various social and political groups into a community organization.

Three UCC Officials Reinstated

At a special meeting of the UCC's Board of Trustees, and after a great deal of debate, the top three officials of Newark's poverty program, William Wolfe, Donald Wendell and James Blair, were reinstated after the UCC's general membership voted to suspend them. The special meeting of the board took place one day after the suspensions were to become effective earlier this month.

The first step towards reinstatement was taken by Mr. Oliver Lofton of the Newark Legal Services Project. Lofton stated that a legal question was presented when the general membership, and not the board, voted for the suspensions. He said the three were responsible to the board because they are responsible for doing the hiring. Lofton followed up with a motion that the membership's action be merely a recommendation to the board. It passed with a majority vote.

At that point, the most important vote of the day was taken when former Assemblyman George C. Richardson called for the suspension of Wolfe only. Richardson's motion was defeated by a vote of 21 to 18.

Charges Vague

After the Richardson vote, Councilman Lee Bernstein stated that the charges against the three were vague and before anyone was suspended the Personnel Committee should hear any charges against the three. Bernstein then made the motion that the three be reinstated until the charges could be heard. The motion was carried by a vote of 27 to 6.

Curvin Resigns

Shortly after the meeting, Robert Curvin resigned as chairman of the Personnel Committee. He stated that he did not have the time needed to do the work involved in carrying out the investigation of the three. Curvin also stated that he helped bring Wolfe into Newark, and didn't want to create a conflict of interest. A short time after Curvin's resignation, Dean Willard Heckel appointed Mr. Duke E. Moore to head the committee. Moore has been active in UCC for some two years.

Blair and Steinlauf Leave UCC

The UCC has lost two good men. Jim Blair, after two years of service to the UCC, left to begin work for the newly formed New Jersey Community Affairs Dept. Jim was Program Director for the UCC after spending a year and a half as the Community Action Director.

Norm Steinlauf also spent more than two years as the Community Information Director for UCC. His skill in dealing with the press will be missed.

To both men we send our warmest regards and best wishes for continued success.

Tells Of Plans

Timothy Still, past vice president of the UCC, was elected the new head of Newark's anti-poverty program. Still defeated Duke Moore and Willie Wright to gain the post, pulling 34 of the votes cast. Moore was second in the voting with 24 and Wright had one vote.

Dean Willard Heckel, whose job it was to keep things running smoothly last year, was elected by the largest majority of the evening to one of the five vice presidential posts. Other vice presidents elected were: Rev. Msgr. Joseph Deoling, Mrs. Marie Gonzalez, Mr. Kenneth Gibson, and Mr. Oliver Lofton.

In other positions filled, Mr. Edward Kirk was elected Secretary and Mrs. Edna Thomas and Mr. Americo Pellegrino Assistant Secretaries. Mr. Francis Quillan was voted the Treasurer with Mrs. Estell Pierce and Mrs. Esta Williams as Assistant Treasurers.

Outlines Plans

Still outlined his plans for the UCC at a press conference held a short time after the elections. He cited housing and narcotic addiction as two of the major problems that the UCC will be focusing on during the coming year. He added that he plans to ask the UCC Board of Trustees to establish a new housing committee, and will appoint Dean Heckel as chairman.



Shown above is C. Willard Heckel passing the gavel to UCC's new head, Timothy Still.

Still said the new committee would explore all the possibilities of private industry sponsoring private housing and all other innovative approaches to gaining new housing without eroding the city's tax base. The UCC president further stated that he felt local business "has a responsibility to do what it can to see that people don't live in the conditions that exist."

Changes Indicated

Still also announced plans to appoint new chairmen of the six standing committees of the UCC in an effort to bring together the warring factions of the anti-poverty program. The importance pinned on a united UCC by Still was clearly in evidence when he stated that if the leaders of this community cannot come together they ought to be "tarred and feathered."

Other plans announced by Still included:

1. Appointment of an employment committee
2. Explore other sources of funds
3. Statewide program on drug addiction
4. Increase support by the city
5. Get neighborhood programs started as soon as possible

SPOTLIGHT

Legal Services: A Touch of Gold

FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES DESIGNED TO INFORM OUR READERS MORE FULLY WITH THE FUNCTIONS OF UCC'S DELEGATE AGENCIES.

"It was forty degrees outside yesterday and our landlord wouldn't turn on the heat."

"My three year old was bitten by a rat. Is there anything I can do to make him get rid of them?"

"I want a divorce."

The above remarks are typical of many of the problems that countless numbers of Newarkers are plagued with. For the people living in the Ghetto, legal answers to these problems have been only for those who had the money for a lawyer. This is not true any more. Members of the legal profession and people from the community came together to establish the Newark Legal Services Project.

NSLP is concerned with providing people who cannot afford a lawyer with the opportunity to find a peaceful solution to their problems by using the law as a tool to help break the cycle of poverty. NSLP's efforts not only include dealing with today's problems, but by informing the people from the community about the pitfalls of credit, illegal contracts, etc. NSLP is helping to prevent problems tomorrow.

Legal Services has six offices located throughout the city of Newark. All the offices have at least two attorneys, and law students help from nearby universities. NSLP has already handled some 2500 cases ranging from adoption to complaints against the Welfare Dept. Many cases were simple enough to be solved with a single court appearance, while others were complex enough to involve a number of appearances.

We hope that this short (but to the point) essay gives you an idea of the very meaningful work of the Newark Legal Services Project. We also urge you to take advantage of their services if you have legal problems and cannot afford legal advice.

Area Board News

People's Action Group (Area Board 3) has started a food buyers club at 900 Bergen Street in Newark. The club began when, after a month of protest by community groups, a meat market on Clinton Avenue closed. At that point members of the Area Board and some people receiving welfare came together to begin a co-op designed to enable people to buy food at a less expensive rate.

Mrs. Laura Evans, Chairman of the club, said there were already 40 members and anyone who wants to join can. The fee to join is \$1.00, which helps to pay the rent for the store. Membership lasts for one year.

Other officers of the club are: Marie Hayes, Co-Chairman, Kathy Mills, Secretary, and Ursala Scott, Treasurer.



Congratulations to Area Board #4 members who have been working as Teacher's Aides at Dayton Street School. Mrs. Delores Hooker, Mrs. Myrtle Anderson, Mrs. Eleanor Carey, Mrs. Marie Dunn, Mrs. Elizabeth Peterson, and Miss Patricia Ailes, have all added something new and refreshing to our school. We hope to see these ladies back in our school in September.

The Phi-Lambda Upsilon Fraternity (male members of the Youth Committee) have had several successful "Go-Go's and Jazz Sets at the Area Board. They sponsored a bus ride to Asbury Park on Tuesday, July 4, 1967. For further information call the Area Board at 824 - 3139-59. Officers are:

- Raymond Rice President
Ronald Knight Vice-President
Roger Carey Secretary
Ernest Dickerson Treasurer



Credit Union Formed at UCC: Members of the newly formed credit union at the UCC recently elected its own officers. They are, left to right: James Alexander, Asst. Treasurer, Mary Sanders, President, James Desessa, organizer of union, Clarice Brown, Secretary and Albert Alba, Treasurer. Missing from photo is Salemma Turner, the Vice President.

Mistakes

In our last issue of The Crusader you probably noticed we made several mistakes. We called People's Action Group, Operation We Care, we said the address of the Clinton Hill Meat Market was 471 Clinton Avenue — the address of the Area Board, and a few others.

Why did these mistakes occur? We feel they occurred not only as a result of our oversight, but partly because your hand was not here to erase them. We need you! We need you to help us write The Crusader, and read the copy for our stories, and most of all, we need you to provide us with the very important facts of the community you live in. Who knows what is happening in a community more than the people who live there? No one!

We will make more mistakes in the issues to come. Partly because of our oversight and partly because your hand wasn't here to help out. Contact the UCC if you can help.

THE CRUSADER Needs YOU!

The Crusader needs your help. Because of a funds cutback, we are going to start placing ads in our paper. We are still going to offer The Crusader free of charge and are not trying to compete with anyone, what we are trying to do is to get some help in carrying the cost.

If you are interested in reaching ten thousand people, to tell them about a sale your store is having, or you want to advertise your next club meeting, or just plain say something in print, give us a call for rates. Call Today!!

- Neil Davidson 623-7313
Pat Carter 632-7313
Gene Boykin 623-7313



At a news conference recently held by Timothy Still, new president of the UCC, he announced plans for the coming year. Some of those attending conference were, left to right, Mrs. Esta Williams, Tim Still, Donald Wendell, Miss Barbara Williams, Fred Barbaro, Doug Eldridge of the Newark News and Ernie Johnson from the Star Ledger.

Is there an Area Board in my Community?

- United Community Corp. 124 Branford Place Newark, N. J. 07101 623-7313
Area Board #1 PROJECT CONCERN 193 Central Avenue 622-5595
Area Board #2 OPERATION: WE CARE 415 Springfield Avenue 824-3137
Area Board #3 PEOPLE'S ACTION GROUP 471 Clinton Avenue 824-3135
Area Board #4 PEOPLE IN PROGRESS 960 Frelinghuysen Ave. 824-3139-59
Area Board #5 OPERATION IRONBOUND 45 Merchant Street 623-7313 (Temp.)
Area Board #6 MUTUAL CONCERN 74-78 Oraton Street 482-1405
Area Board #7 PROGRESS IN ACTION 307 North 6th Street 483-0381-2
Area Board #9 124 Branford Place (Temp.) 623-7313 (Weequahic)
NEWARK LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT 114 Branford Place 623-6877
BLAZER TRAINING PROGRAM 303 Clinton Avenue 242-7373
NEWARK PRESCHOOL COUNCIL 71 Lincoln Park 643-0127
NEWARK SENIOR CITIZENS PROJECT 526 Clinton Avenue 243-2300
COPE 32 Green Street 622-7906
ENABLE 15 Fulton Street 642-7790
SUMMER HEAD START 31 Green Street 622-6700
HIGH SCHOOL HEAD START Seton Hall University SO 2-9000 Ext 208
OTHER PROGRAMS: Neighborhood Youth Corps 643-6300; 622-6700; 622-1030
Work Experience (Welfare) 643-6050
On The Job Training 623-7313; 622-3750; 623-9046

Sees Hope for Constructive Discussion Of Problems

EUGENE M. BOYKIN

For those persons interested in urban reconstruction, the hope was held out early in June that careful deliberation, social research and analysis might take the place of pressure group tactics and appeals to direct action in three problem areas of Newark's civic life.

On June 9 THE NEWARK EVENING NEWS reported that Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio had asked the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing to review all housing, urban renewal and relocation policies here.

The purpose is "to insure fairness for all, an open housing market and metropolitan desegregation," the mayor declared.

At the same time it also was reported that the Newark Human Rights Commission had asked the state Division on Civil Rights to investigate the employment practices of the local Board of Education.

Albert Black, chairman of the commission, issued a resolution citing various cases of alleged racial discrimination in the public school system. He indicated that the resolution was adopted unanimously at a closed meeting of the commission the previous Tuesday, June 6.

Urban Welfare Study Asked

And again on June 9, Essex County Freeholder Thomas R. Farley announced that he has requested the Ford Foundation to make a study of the social problems in Essex County relating to the administration of public welfare.

In his statement to the foundation, Farley said that vast sums are being expended in welfare, and that such a study should determine "if our welfare program is merely maintaining the status quo by providing sustenance of the poor or whether it has some remedial impact upon poverty and tends to reduce the potential base of poverty in the future."

Since about 78 per cent of the county welfare budget is located in Newark, Farley regarded it as "a unique area in which a disinterested study of welfare could be made to evaluate the program, its financing, and at the same time to explore alternatives that might improve the program."

Farley commented that Essex County was "one of several urban areas in the United States which are suffering from impacted poverty and the concomitant residuals of racial tension, unemployment, fatherless homes and welfare."

Farley said that this year the county will spend \$14.5 million, or more than one fifth of its entire budget, on welfare. About 54,000 persons receive welfare from the county; and of this number, 46,482 receive assistance under the Aid to dependent Children program, representing 11,514 families.

He observed that approximately 38 per cent of the state's (continued on page 3)

THE CRUSADER

JULY, 1967

Published by the Community Information Dept. United Community Corp

124 BRANFORD PLACE, NEWARK, N. J. Phone 623-7313

W.M. K. WOLFE Executive Director TIMOTHY STILL President

Eugene Boykin Neil Davidson Pat Carter

On Friday, Ju and representati tor Dominick S

- A. Preventing
B. To state p this summ
C. To talk o lations.

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On establish With the Polic or a person wh our city? It see by talking abou not geared to th ica today.

"Pro Blaze Enterp signed to fo a long suffe lowing are e pace of past
• "It is the today to a can and n
• "Uncle T
• "Nobody

Emergency Relief Fund Donors

A BRIGHT SPOT

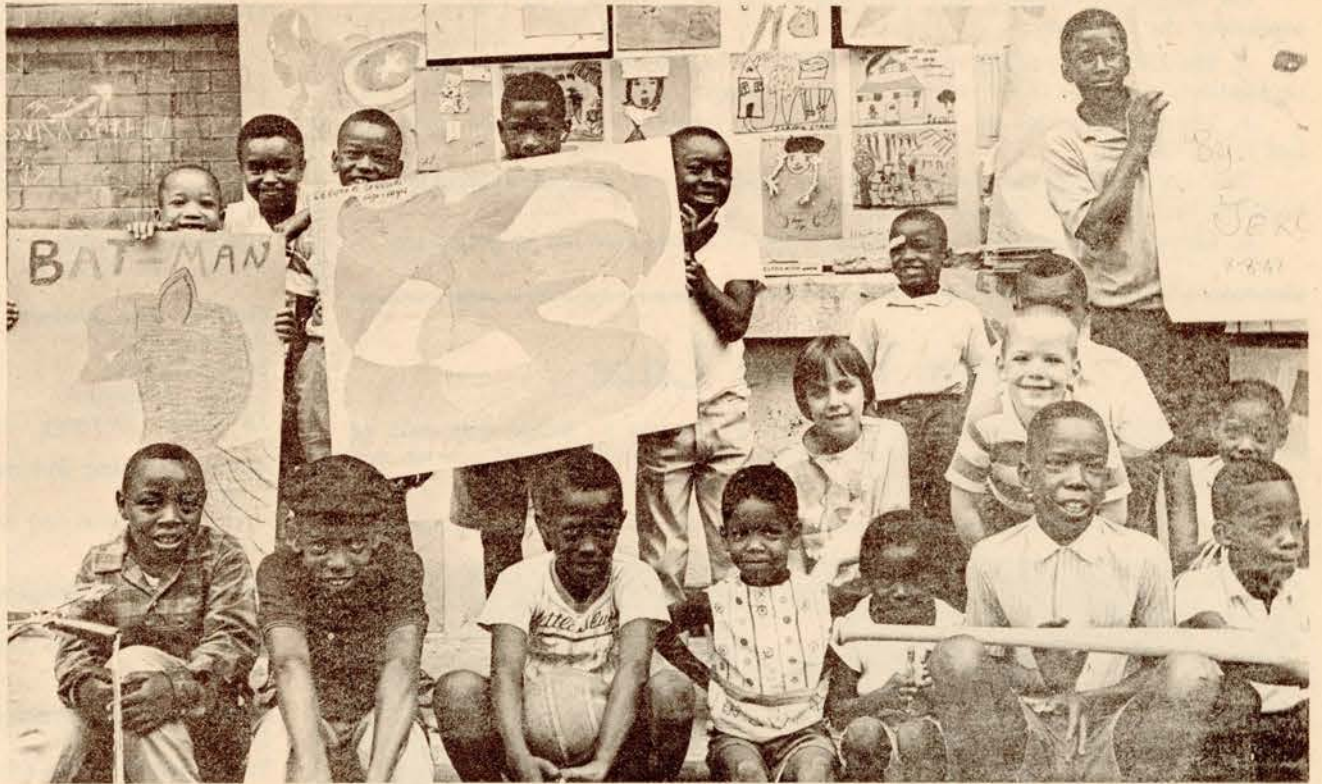
One of the few positive developments from Newark's recent social disorders has been the reaction of a number of concerned groups and individuals offering their help to the impacted area.

A large number of volunteers helped distribute food at centers located throughout the affected area. A group of Boy Scouts helped carry the food to the UCC, P. Ballantine & Sons lent trucks to help remove the food from UCC, and Area Board personnel and Senior Citizens helped distribute the food to those unfortunate enough to be caught short in the riot.

Another bright spot was the reaction to the Emergency Relief Fund set up by the UCC. Checks received ranged from a collection taken up by prison inmates to a donation of twenty thousand dollars by the Prudential Insurance Co. But whether it's one dollar or twenty thousand you can be sure someone appreciates it.

A list of those who have contributed to the fund is as follows:

NAME	AMOUNT
Donald Wendell	\$25.00
Dickinson Debevoise	\$100.00
Molly Bethea	\$2.00
Daniel A. Bradman Jr.	\$50.00
Doris M. Shapiro	25.00
Nathaniel Hudson	\$5.00
Joseph Marzel, American Eyesight Service	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Augustus	\$2.00
William Payne	\$20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Linwood C. Canady	\$10.00
Edward R. Tabbao, MD	\$60.00
Nicholas Patuto	\$5.00
J. K. Hurwitz	\$10.00
Diane Lowe	\$3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kastan	\$10.00
Hilda Rush	\$20.00
Mobilization for Youth	\$113.00
Anne T. Lederer	\$5.00
Hans H. Nord	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Biro	\$10.00
Emory B. Tinley	\$3.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark Hobbie, Jr.	\$20.00
Irene F. Neuman	\$10.00
Sister Anne Hollorman	\$5.00
Miss Regina Rumph	\$2.00
Rudolph Oeckinghaus	\$5.00
Francis and Ann Bello	\$25.00
R. Neal Owens	\$5.00
Noah W. Marshall	\$10.00
American Friends Service Committee Inc.	\$1000.00
Mrs. Nenie Mayo	\$10.00
Malcolm D. Talbott	\$100.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Burnett	\$10.00
Mrs. Nellie B. Lockhart	\$5.00
Gitta Perl	\$10.00
Anonymous	\$5.00
Mrs. Hazel Ayers	\$1.00
Mr. John Czudyk	\$10.00
Mr. John E. Nielsen	\$5.00
Bernice I. Evans	\$15.00
Roland A. Dunn	\$10.00
Prudential Insurance Co.	\$20,000.00
Carteret Savings and Loan Assn.	\$500.00
Dorothy E. Dawson	\$10.00
Mrs. Constance Woodruff	\$10.00
Mr. Booker	\$2.00
Mrs. Alice Sanders	\$9.00
Elizabeth Hafkin	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Weiss	\$10.00
Montclair Branch, NAACP/George Rice	\$44.00
Nelson Armaur	\$17.00
Anonymous	\$2.00
Mrs. Francis A. LaPlaca	\$10.00
Marian G. Kent	\$20.00
Sara K. Hayes	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Silber	\$10.00
William J. Edwards	\$5.00
Gerald Weissman	\$25.00
Mrs. Christine Meggett	\$10.00
Marjorie S. Brown	\$5.00
J. E. Ellis	\$2.00
James A. Pope	\$10.00
Lislotte Bendix	\$20.00
Cosmopolitan Women's Club	\$25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Snyder	\$10.00
Miss Anne Peduto	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Theodora McKee Jr.	\$3.70
Eugene Roehrer	\$10.00
Quentin McCann	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Foster	\$10.00
New Jersey State Prison, W. Pinto, Supt.	\$120.70
Suzanne Zimmer	\$15.00
Morris Jaffee	\$50.00
Grotta & Oberwager	\$100.00
Supreme Beauty & Barber Supply	\$3.00
Alice Duncan	\$2.00
Neil W. Davidson	\$5.00
J. P. Snyder	\$10.00
Ronald Smolin	\$10.00
Andrew Washington	\$10.00



Group of Summer Block Play Street participants show off equipment and hand made objects that made the play streets such a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry L. Moore	\$10.00
Beatrice B. Silberberg	\$25.00
Leo Rainer	\$2.00
Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy E. Brickus	\$5.00
Homer A. Jack	\$100.00
Edward Campbell	\$150.00
Jewish Cultural Clubs of New Jersey	\$100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bihun Jr.	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Balfe, II	\$25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Morton Gerson	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Ford	\$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Harris	\$5.00
Mrs. Ruth Krause	\$50.00
George Rice	\$10.00
Judith M. Bergson	\$20.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Rhoden	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Goldwasser	\$10.00
Anonymous	\$1.00
Mrs. Betty Rufalo	\$50.00
Luck Jack	\$15.00
Mr. Arthur Simon	\$2.00
Benjamin DeLeon	\$5.00
Stephen H. Newman	\$25.00
Clifton R. Grant	\$25.00
Gloria Joan Burns	\$15.00
Drs. Field and Ackerman	\$10.00
Alan B. Swenson	\$5.00
Edward J. Kingsbury	\$25.00
Ruth M. Morrison	\$10.00
Orene N. Shelton	\$10.00
Eve Rae Grossman	\$10.00
Helen Reilly	\$15.00
Lola W. Crawley	\$5.00
William B. Yates and Inmates	\$120.70
Alpha Kappa Sorority	\$25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Fine	\$20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Gincoves	\$20.00
Alan Margolies	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Drogue	\$5.00
Daniel Galanter	\$5.00

NEWS BRIEFS

UCC - PAL

UCC issued a point-by-point rebuttal of the Newark Police Athletic League's charges that the Pal Program Director, Detective Charles Meeks, was a "figure head," that an alcoholic, a prostitute, and members of the Black Liberation Army were employed by the Summer Block Program. PAL, in a letter to Shriver, stated that they felt they could no longer participate in the Summer Block Program, under those alleged conditions. The UCC, however, denied categorically the charge that Meeks was a figurehead and stated he was responsible only to the 48 person Board of Trustees. In the statement, Acting UCC Director Donald M. Wendell said he didn't understand why the Newark Police were not contacted so appropriate actions could be taken against those individuals reportedly undesirable. The charges by PAL also include one that states the project director could not hire police officers for the program. To this Wendell stated, "the hiring of these 11 employees was under the sole control of PAL, and the fact that the project director hired no policemen may indicate that he felt persons in other occupations were better suited to fill these posts."

Another charge by PAL, that the camps the Summer Block Program has chosen were training camps for left-wing militants, was answered by Wendell with the following: "the 'questionable ideology' to which the campers were allegedly exposed was investigated at the time the issue was raised in 1966 by a responsible agency at the request of the UCC, and it was found that such allegations were without foundation."

WENDELL APPOINTED ACTING HEAD OF UCC

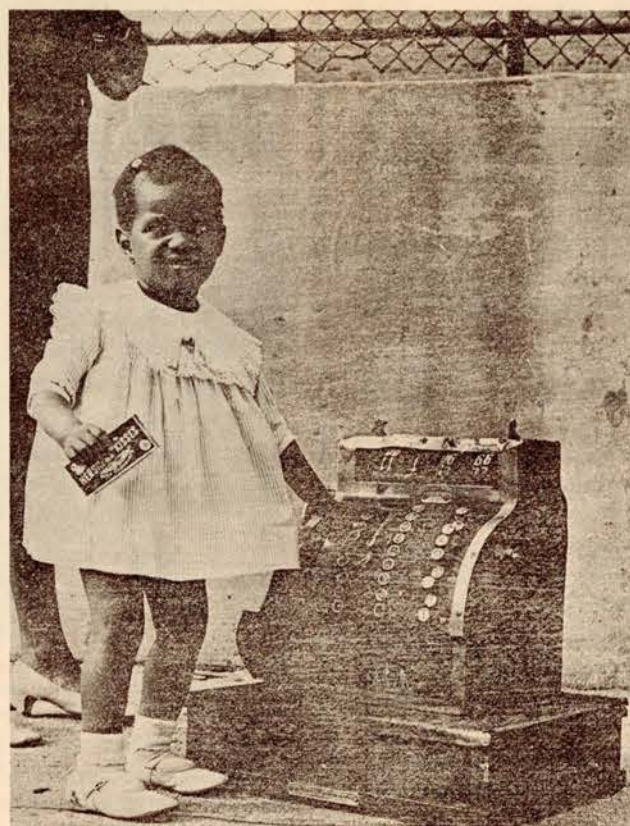
Effective July 27, 1967, William K. Wolfe has resigned his duties as Executive Director of the UCC. Donald Wendell has been appointed by the UCC Board of Trustees to the position of acting UCC Director.

Med School

Led by State Community Affairs Commissioner Paul N. Ylvisaker, the State of N. J. and the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry recently vowed that "not a single person or family dispossessed by demolition to make for the college would go without accommodations in some new location."

Ylvisaker, at a meeting with the college's officials and the governor, outlined a plan for weaving a pattern of new and rehabilitated housing, new schools, and community services into the college development plan. It was also noted by both the state and the college that every effort would be made to include the Negro community in the planning of such a program.

The College Officials would not, however, state that they would be able to trim their needs for 139 acres.



Shown above is youngster doing her own survey of riot damages. The President's Commission? Not yet.

Rebuttal To Critics

On August 1, appearing before the House Education and Labor Committee, witnesses from the Newark City Council and Police Department testified that the UCC played a major part in creating the climate in Newark that led to the disorders.

On August 15, Timothy Still, President of the UCC, issued a 33 page statement explaining the following:

1. The UCC had nothing to do with starting or sustaining the disorders here. The corporation's aim is to create constructive social change through lawful channels.
2. The root causes of the disorders are far too complex and numerous for a fast and simple solution.
3. The city administration must accept the philosophy of maximum feasible participation by the poor in their own programs.
4. Citywide participation might be lost if the UCC was ever run by politicians.

Sorry We're Late

Our apology for missing you in August, but we thought we would wait until we could put together an extra page with some of the later news on it. From now on you can look forward to a new and exciting *Crusader*, on time!!



Youngster enjoys hot dog and soda at Area Board 5's track and field day at Riverview Park in the Ironbound section of Newark.

NEWARK'S NEEDS

... A Brief Sketch

1. **HOUSING.** Implementation of the new legislation enacted by New Jersey for middle class housing projects, existing federal legislation, including more FHA dollars for lower income projects, combined with the development of private industry in an all out effort to raise the amount of adequate housing — all this is needed promptly to rid Newark of its many slums. Pleasant housing is in itself a stimulus to lead a better life.
2. **EDUCATION.** Newark's extremely high drop-out rate (about 33%) testifies the need for a complete overhaul of the school system here (as elsewhere). The need is for creative and innovative approaches, much like the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Education makes, where private industry and the public combine to think of new ways to improve education. A huge education park would be the first step.
3. **HEALTH SERVICES,** including psychiatric care and counseling, are needed throughout the city, perhaps in the UCC area boards. There is no one single master plan right now to provide for free or nominal health care on a citywide basis. State legislation for Medicaid is necessary.
4. **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT and RECREATION** programs all year round are missing at this moment. Vest pocket parks, more recreation centers, and other outlets for people crowded into uncomfortable settings are vital.
5. **REMEDICATION AND GUIDANCE.** For some reason, we learn that remedial and tutorial programs of any proportion are low priority. This is unfortunate, since before good jobs can be obtained, a comprehensive remediation program must be in existence.
6. **EMPLOYMENT.** Much must be done to develop training programs where vital skills are taught. Too many people leave existing training programs now because they draw more on welfare or unemployment than they draw on their present jobs.
7. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.** Much must be done to continue the community action aspect of the war on poverty. For here, members of the community can learn about the processes that affect them and can take a part and become involved in bringing about their change. Large scale training programs, now absent, are vitally needed.
8. **CITY PLANNING.** Members of the community ought to be tied in with plans for a new city. Their ideas are needed. Federal funds ought to make available assistance to all cities in terms of urban renewal and revitalization.
9. Other programs, such as citywide day-care centers, drug addiction projects, programs for alcoholics and delinquents, emergency loans, career guidance, teacher aides, and a hundred other useful and productive ideas — all need be and must be started.

Brief Facts and Figures

UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION 1966-67

TOTAL EMPLOYED THROUGH UCC SPONSORSHIP	1,938
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED (1966-67 Approximate)	45,960
TOTAL PEOPLE ON BOARDS, COMMITTEES, AND ON GENERAL MEMBERSHIP	11,075

(Figures do not include CEP or TEAM project)

United Community Corporation

Employs Central Staff: 37
Employs Field Staff: 57
11,000 members
100 Board Members
500 on task forces, etc.

Golden Age Project

Employs: 233
Serves: 20,000
12 on Commission
18 Citizens Advisory Group

Blazer Training Program

Employs: 23
Presently enrolled: 80 on welfare
34 Trustees

Summer Block Program

Employs: 221
Serves: 15,000 youth and families
50 Trustees

Legal Services Project

Employs: 35
People Served: 4,328 (July figures
cumulative)
30 Trustees
75 on committees

ENABLE

Employs: 9
Serves: 468 families

Newark Preschool Council

Employs: 370
Serves: 2708 youngsters
55 Trustees
50 Parents on Citywide Committee

Seton Hall High School Head Start

Employs: 34
Serves: 180
18 Parents on Advisory Committee

Fuld House Preschool

Employs: 11
Serves: 45
12 on Policy Board

Hilary School Preschool

Employs: 9
Serves: 20
8 on Policy Committee

Child Service Prechool

Employs: 11
Serves: 30
23 Board Members

Summer Head Start

Employs: 820
Serves: 2800
45 on Board of Trustees

COPE

Employs: 34
Serves: 391
25 Trustees

Committee of Concern

The Committee of Concern, a recently formed study and action group, has issued a statement announcing the formation of a number of committees designed to deal with some of the many problems that (they consider in some way or another) helped to contribute to the disorders in Newark.

Among the committees now in action are: Employment, Housing, Education, Planning and Zoning, Communications, Legal Affairs, Voter Registration, and Welfare. It is hoped by the Committee of Concern that all segments of the community will come together to "work in every way humanly possible" to change those "conditions that created the climate" that made the disorders possible.

\$3.3 Million for Current and New Programs

Grants from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) were announced on July 14 to the sum of \$3,300,000 for the following projects sponsored by the UCC:

Seton Hall University High School Head Start	\$ 51,749
Blazer Work Training Program	246,706
Leaguers Youth Culture and Education Program	16,544
UCC Central Administration	292,108
Community Action (Area Boards)	480,893
ENABLE (Family Development)	31,952
COPE (Job Training, Counseling, Remediation)	148,820
FOCUS (Spanish Information Center)	24,041
Small Business Center (May and June 1967)	22,613
Newark PreSchool Council	1,595,915
Hilary School PreSchool	11,526
Fuld Neighborhood House Preschool	29,688
Summer Block Recreation Program	268,148



During tour of Princeton University, two busloads of youngsters from the Newark Summer Block program pause for lunch at conclusion of long and successful day. Sept. 2, 1967.

At the UCC's August Board of Trustees meeting it was decided that Willie Wright and Charles McCray would be allowed to continue in their various functions with the UCC. Wright is a board member who is responsible to that body, while McCray is an employee and has not yet been convicted of a crime. Wright had stated that he felt Negroes should arm themselves to protect themselves from house to house searches like the one during the Plainfield disorders. McCray is charged with carrying a weapon during the disorders.



AS I SEE IT

by DONALD TUCKER
Operation Ironbound

On Friday, June 8, 1967, a group of community persons and representatives from the Police met with Police Director Dominick Spina, for the purpose of discussing:

- A. Preventing physical disorder.
- B. To state police policy in relation to demonstrations this summer.
- C. To talk out problems affecting police-community relations.

There were general discussions on police and community problems by members of the community and clergy. But the point of establishing a dialogue with all persons involved was never resolved.

As I see it, maintaining physical order within the city is a two fold problem: (1) Coordinating all activities within the City Administration, and (2) involving all community persons in this process.

The Police Department, as a part of the City Administration, cannot work independently of the city government. They cannot deal realistically with community problems such as the relocation of 22,000 people, code enforcement for the rat infested ghettos where the poor person must live, supplying adequate recreation facilities for children, and supplying welfare recipients with added incomes so that they may live in dignity. These are only a few problems confronting the City of Newark.

Various community groups are currently working on these and other important issues. Their protest and logical complaints have fallen on deaf ears within our city government. The emotions within the city are at a high pitch demonstrated at a host of meetings which have been held in the City Council Chambers over issues which are affecting poor people. As Martin Luther King said before the Chicago riots, "Those persons who prevent non-violent revolution, make a violent revolution inevitable."

There have been many newspaper and periodical articles as to whether Newark will erupt into a racial disturbance. If something is not done constructively to alleviate community pressures, the inevitable will prevail. I believe that dialogue can be established between community people and the City Administration. But this dialogue must be based on a sincere desire of the City Administration to deal with the roots of the problem and not the effects.

Members of the Black Liberation Front and the Black Muslims were not present at the meeting. It was stated by Mr. Spina that the Black Muslims did not want to participate in this meeting but the Black Liberation Front was invited. I can only assume, realizing all of the factors behind the invitation, that they felt that nothing could be accomplished at a gathering of this type.

On establishing tranquility: Tranquility with whom? With the Police Department? the City Administration? or a person who has to live with the host of problems in our city? It seems to me that nothing can be accomplished by talking about the problem or implementing programs not geared to the root, but the effects of poverty in America today.

Sees Hope for Constructive Discussion of Problems

(continued from page 2)

entire welfare cost of \$70 million is located in Essex. He said he felt an empirical study of the welfare problem here "could be of immeasurable help to both Essex County and other urban areas similarly affected."

Consultant on Housing

If it accepts Mayor Addonizio's invitation, NCDH will act as a consultant to the city administration and to the Housing Authority. It will deal with all problems of housing, including overseeing the job of relocating residents from the site earmarked for the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

Founded in 1950, NCDH is a non-profit public interest organization working to develop conditions under which every American family will obtain a decent home in an integrated living environment.

Currently NCDH is engaged in a national survey of fair housing laws for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, and it also serves as advisor to groups responsible for an open housing drive in Louisville, Ky., who are demanding that the urban renewal program there be stopped.

Recently it completed a pilot program with the Office of Economic Opportunity setting up fair housing centers in Denver, Atlanta, Providence and Rochester.

NCDH was mentioned earlier in the Model Cities draft of the Newark city administration as a source of expertise in achieving fair housing here, but Addonizio conceded that the protests by civil rights groups over relocation of families from the proposed medical school site hastened his action in seeking NCDH help.

In the Model Cities proposal, moreover, NCDH assistance was to be used in a region-wide drive to insure equal housing opportunities in surrounding areas as well as the city itself.

"What good does it do to solve the problems of discrimination in the city and then find them confronting us in the suburbs," Addonizio commented.

"I believe our programs can stand any test, no matter how difficult. If not, we will insure that changes are made to meet whatever sound standards are recommended," he added, and challenged his critics to put their programs similarly before the NCDH for judgment.

If NCDH comes to Newark, it will come "with no holds barred," Addonizio declared.

Ask State Investigation

The resolution of the Human Rights Commission lists a series of complaints against the schools, and notes that the commission has no legal power to subpoena records or witnesses, such powers being reserved to the state civil rights division.

Charges set forth by the resolution include:

"There has not been one non-white person in a policy making position in the Newark Board of Education in 300 years."

"There has only been one non-white principal in the Newark school system in 100 years."

"In the office of the superintendent there are no non-whites in policy making positions."

The commission also claimed there are no non-whites in supervisory or administrative posts in the personnel, practical arts, health, cafeteria, adult education, attendance, reference and research, business administration, recreation and physical education, depository or purchasing divisions.

Finally, the commission's resolution cites seven cases of alleged preferential treatment of white job seekers or employees in pay, hiring and promotion.

It was not immediately clear what action the state might take on the complaint. The Trenton officials ordinarily refuse to discuss any case until there has been an investigation and a finding of probable discrimination.

(continued on column 3)

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

WHY NOT

Pat Carter

Some thoughts on . . . a new pill

Well, now! They are in the process of perfecting a new pill.

This one is based on chemical compounds known as "taste inhibitors." Breaking it down to the nitty-gritty, that means if you are pleasingly plump or just too fat and sweets are your BIG hang-up, these little chemicals can change your taste buds (these are tiny beads on the top and sides of your tongue that tell you where it's at with your food), to make sweets taste sour and tart foods taste sweet.

A group of scientists meeting in East Lansing, Michigan were informed of this startling discovery earlier this week by Dr. L. M. Biedler of Florida State University. His report went on to state that these taste buds can, at present, be deadened or changed for 30 minutes to an hour and, in a few years, will extend to longer periods of time.

Now you know, that has got to be a bit of alright. Just think — anyone wanting to cut down on his intake of goodies, like candy, cake, cookies, pies, or other, can proceed to change his taste from sweet to sour and immediately his favorite goody will start to taste like h - - -. If you stop to think about it — everything is just a matter of taste. Any comments?

The commission made no reference to it, but hiring and promotion policies under the Board of Education are determined in negotiations with the Newark Teachers Association. Negroes hold membership in NTA. Would they, themselves, be the cause of their own misfortune through this membership?

The Month Ended in Turmoil

The problem of housing throughout the month revolved about the issue of blight. The Newark Central Planning Board spent more than 30 hours in taking the testimony of some 80 speakers, nearly all of whom were Negroes, in an effort to determine if the 50-acre site southeast of City Hospital marked for the New Jersey Medical and Dental College is blighted.

These hearings became a marathon of protest as speaker after speaker declared against "Negro removal", (which they said would weaken Negro political power in the area) and in favor of adequate housing (which was more important to them than the proposed medical college.)

Hearings before the Board of Education during the same period also became the center of a loud protest movement by the Negroes of the city who favored City Budget Director Wilbur Parker, a Negro, for appointment as secretary to the board to succeed Arnold M. Hess.

Hess had announced his expected retirement from the \$22,000-a-year post, and Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio had indicated that he favored City Councilman James T. Callaghan as his successor.

As the turmoil of dissent mounted, observers who recalled how persons two or three years ago had jumped in front of trucks to prevent delivery of merchandise at picketed locations asked themselves whether equivalent obstructionist tactics were being developed aimed at stopping the wheels of government.

"There ain't goin to be no meeting tonight," Robert Curvin, leader of the crowd of chanting and stomping demonstrators, announced at the June 27 meeting of the board.

The newspaper account states that following one and one half hours of noisy protest, board president Harold Ashby adjourned the meeting without doing any official business that night.



New Vice Presidents of the UCC are shown above. They include: Dean Willard Heckel, Past President of UCC, Oliver Lofton, Administrator of the Newark Legal Services Project, Kenneth Gibson, Housing Authority Engineer, Mrs. Marie Gonzalez, and Rev. Msgr. Joseph Dooling.

"Progress Through Communication"

Blaze Enterprise publishes GUIDE. A magazine designed to focus the spotlight on the unsung hero of a long suffering, but progressing, people. The following are excellent examples of the timely and fast pace of past issues of GUIDE:

- "It is the responsibility of every Negro woman of today to assure her man (her Negro man) that he can and must make it."
- "Uncle Tomism is virtually behind the Negro."
- "Nobody wants welfare."

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623-7313 622-5595

TO: Mr. Edward A. Kirk, Secretary
United Community Corporation
124 Branford Place
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Date

I hereby request inclusion in the membership of the United Community Corporation. It is understood that such membership does not entail any restrictions or financial obligation, only a sincere desire to join with others to rid the Greater Newark Community of poverty.
I understand that membership is open to all who live in, work in, or serve Newark and are interested in joining the war-on-poverty for the purpose of creating a truly new Newark.

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS: Home Business

CITY and STATE

PHONE NO.

AGE: Between 15 - 21

Over 21

Area Board No.



During June, Operation We Care sponsored an "African Fashion Show." Participants are above.

UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION
124 BRANFORD PLACE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102

Does Your Child Make Good Grades?

(The following list of suggestions was prepared as a public service by the Education Department of the United Community Corporation.)

1. Show a sincere interest in his schoolwork. Ask questions about his studies and his work.
2. Inform yourself concerning school regulations about bringing books home and homework policy. Where possible, have him bring home some of his books every day and see that they are used.
3. Set aside an area that is well lighted and quiet where he can study properly.
4. See that your child attends school promptly and regularly.
5. See that your child spends an adequate amount of time per day reviewing his lessons and doing any homework assignments. The time spent should be geared to the grade level.
6. Encourage your child to develop the habit of research: to look up information he does not know or understand.
7. In order to encourage the habit mentioned in Point 6, have a few reference books in your home. A dictionary should also be included.
8. Help whenever necessary, but do not do the work for him.
9. Help and regulate your child's sleeping habits so that he will be wide awake and alert in school.
10. Consult with your child's teacher(s) at regular intervals. Cooperate with the School, become active in the PTA, and take an interest in your neighborhood and community.
11. Show an interest in reading by purchasing a newspaper daily.
12. Encourage your child to go to the Library regularly. Set a good example by going regularly also.
13. Take frequent family trips to interesting places: museums, exhibits, parks, zoos, shows, concerts, etc.
14. Set goals and standards for your child and encourage him to do his best. Praise and encouragement are great helps in securing desirable behavior.
15. Take your child for regular physical check-ups. Be sure these check-ups include his eyes and teeth.

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64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: Dec. 4, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry

SUBJECT: Black Muslims in Newark - Minister James 3X, Leader

Enclosure: Page 28 from the Black Muslims newspaper,
"Muhammad Speaks," dated December 1, 1967.

On November 29, 1967, the writer called at the office of Timothy Still, President of the United Community Corp., 124 Branford Street, Newark, N. J., and requested Mr. Still to arrange a meeting with the Black Muslim Leader of Newark. Mr. Still obliged and immediately contacted Mr. John Barnes, Public Relations Specialist, Newark Human Rights Council, and asked him to set up an appointment. Within an hour, Mr. Barnes contacted the writer at Mr. Still's office and advised a meeting had been scheduled for 12 o'clock p.m. on November 30, 1967, at the Shabazz Restaurant, 406 S. Orange Street, Newark, N. J., with Minister James 3X.

On November 30, 1967, Rowland Copeland, Investigator on Gov. Hughes Committee, and the writer picked up Mr. Barnes at City Hall and proceeded to the meeting place. The Shabazz Restaurant is owned by the Black Muslims and is located across the street from their mosque. Upon arriving at the restaurant, we were advised Mr. James would be approximately one hour late. While waiting, the writer Mr. Barnes concerning his opinions of Newark's situation and possible resolutions. Mr. Barnes' answers are discussed in a memorandum to the Director of Investigations, Subject: Interview with John Barnes, Public Relations Specialist.

At approximately 12:30 p.m., Minister James 3X arrived with his Captain of the Guard, name unknown, and joined the three of us at the table. Mr. Barnes made the introductions and all parties were at ease. The writer began the discussion by apprising Minister James 3X of my mission. Mr. Copeland interjected that his mission coincided with the writer's.



The writer asked Minister James several questions. First, "What, in his opinion, were the causes that precipitated the riot in Newark?" Minister James commented that the causes that triggered the Newark riot were the same that prompted the American Revolution and the causes would be defined in one word, "freedom." The black men in Newark as in other areas of this country are continuously being treated as second class citizens and that the black man has finally made up his mind to sever his bondage.

This is an age for the "new breed;" the young black man and woman have vowed that they would rather die than suffer the indignities of the white man. The "Uncle Toms" are gone. Poor schools and homes, Jim Crow, labor unions, discrimination in jobs have definitely contributed to the blight situation in Newark. He commented that if the United States would give the black man his "due" for 400 years of free labor, then the trouble would not exist. However, the white man does not intend to do anything that would disrupt his power structure.

The ultimate solution to the problem is to give the black man separate areas within the U. S. in order that the black man can be self-sufficient. However, if this is not done, then the black man should be treated equal in every respect.

Secondly, "What part, if any, did the Black Muslims play during the riot?" With a majestic air of confidence, Minister James related that the Black Muslims did not participate in the riot. The Black Muslim is taught to respect the white man's law even if it is morally wrong. The Honorable Elijah Muhammed teaches his people to obey the laws and maintain self-respect.

He stated Black Muslims are honorable people; they believe in working to better themselves. They don't believe in welfare or any types of handouts. They want the Government to pay the black man his due in order for the black man to make it on his own. The Black Muslims are disciplined people. They don't drink, smoke or cause disorder. However, they are violent people if they are unjustly treated and will retaliate against anyone who mistreats them.

Minister James stated those persons who stand on the street corners and preach hate and cause disorder are not true

Muslims, but Black Nationalist who are fed up with the white man's double standard. Those persons arrested during the Newark riot who referred to themselves as Black Muslims were Negroes tired of being associated with the white society and who wanted to affiliate themselves to something black.

Minister James stated the fact that black women are beginning to discontinue the use of straightening combs on their head is a sign of recognizing that black is beauty and in believing this, they are trying to regain their African culture which has been stolen from the American black man by "whitey."

Minister James related that it is too late to impede the black man's progress now. For instance, people are tearing up their draft cards in front of law enforcement agents and TV cameras. James 3X stated he spent 8½ years in prison approximately 15 years ago for not registering for the draft and for not having a draft card. He was sentenced in Baltimore, Md.

James 3X advised that the FBI used to park outside of the mosque a couple of years ago and arrest Muslims as they got out of the meetings for not having draft cards. Those who had draft cards were intimidated, many of them lost their jobs. Mr. Barnes advised the writer prior to Minister James' arrival that James 3X was placed in charge of the Black Muslim Mosque in New York City after Malcolm X was assassinated. Barnes advised the writer that Malcolm X controversy is a sore spot with the Muslims, so the writer did not say anything to Minister James about it.

Minister James did not want to talk about himself. He tried to convince us that the Honorable Elijah Muhammad has the answer for the black man and that is to separate completely from the white man and become self-sufficient.

Third, "Whether or not the Black Muslims were arming themselves in case of another riot in Newark?" Minister James stated that he does not understand why the white people think the Black Muslims are treacherous people. They (Muslims) teach their own children, they forbid interracial marriages, they obey the laws and actually they believe in segregation which is exactly what the white man has been preaching for the past 400 years.

The Black Muslims of Newark are not arming themselves any more than the Mafia and their Italian brothers of Newark. Of course, the white man is trying to prejudice the community to the fact that the entire black community of Newark has an arsenal and is waiting to start a race riot.

Minister James suggested that people, black and white, should read the book entitled, "The Black Muslims in America," by Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, to become acquainted with the truth about the Black Muslims. The writer advised Minister James that I had read the book.

The writer asked Minister James what had actually happened to Mr. Ferrad, the Black Muslims' Messiah. Minister James advised that Mr. Ferrad had gone back to Mecca to take on another form to help the black man in other parts of the world. The writer's comprehension of the book's version was not clear, so this was the purpose of the question.

Fourth, "What is the composition of his organization in Newark?" Minister James merely gave the writer a sarcastic look and requested that another question be asked.

Fifth, "What are the names and programs of other groups in Newark, whether they be militant or non-militant?" Minister James stated he is not familiar with the other groups and does not know their programs. He only knows the muslims program which is in the form of "wants and beliefs."

Sixth, "What is the program of the Black Muslims in Newark?" Minister James immediately stated the Black Muslims' program is nation wide and is the only program that he has seen in writing. The Black Muslims "want" the following ten things:

1. We want uninhibited freedom.
2. We want justice. Equal justice for all under the law regardless of race or color.
3. We want equality of opportunity in its full spectrum.
4. We want our people in America whose parents or grandparents were descendants from slaves, to be allowed to establish a separate state or territory

of their own--either on this continent or elsewhere. We believe that our former slave masters are obligated to provide such land and that the area must be fertile and minerally rich. We believe that our former slave masters are obligated to maintain and supply our needs for the next 20 to 25 years, until we are able to be self-sustaining.

5. We want freedom for all believers of Islam now held in Federal prisons. This includes freedom for all black men and women now under death sentences in innumerable prisons in the north as well as in the south. We want every black man and woman to have the freedom to accept or reject being separated from the slave master's children and establish a land of their own.
6. We want an immediate end to the police brutality and mob attacks against the so-called Negro throughout the United States. The Federal Government should intercede to see that black men and women tried in white courts receive justice in accordance with the laws of the land or allow the black people to build a new nation for themselves.
7. As long as we are not allowed to establish a state or territory of our own, we demand not only equal justice under the laws of the United States, but equal employment opportunities now.
8. We want the Government of the United States to exempt our people from all taxation as long as we are deprived of equal justice under the laws of the land.
9. We want equal education, but separate schools up to 16 for boys and 18 for girls on the condition that the girls be sent to women's colleges and universities. We want all black childred educated, taught and trained by their own teachers.
10. We believe that intermarriage or race mixing should be prohibited.

The Black Muslims believe in the following twelve things:

1. We believe in the one God whose proper name is Allah.
2. We believe in the Holy Tur-an and in the Scriptures of all Prophets of God.
3. We believe in the truth of the bible, but we believe that it has been tampered with and must be reinterpreted so that mankind will not be snared by the falsehoods that have been added to it.
4. We believe in Allah's Prophets and the Scriptures they brought to the people.
5. We believe in the resurrection of the dead--not in the physical sense--but from the mental standpoint. The so-called Negroes are most in need of mental resurrection. Therefore, they will be resurrected first.
6. We believe in the judgement; we believe this first judgement will take place, as God revealed, in America.
7. We believe this is the time in history for the separation of the so-called Negroes and the so-called white Americans. We believe the black man should be freed in name as well as in fact.
8. We believe in justice for all whether in God or not; we believe, as others, that we are due equal justice as human beings.
9. We believe that the offer of integration is hypocritical and is made by those who are trying to deceive the black people into believing that their 400-year open enemies of freedom, justice and equality are, all of a sudden, their "friends."
10. We believe that we who declare ourselves to be righteous Muslims should not participate in wars which take the lives of humans.

11. We believe our women should be respected and protected as the women of other nationalities are respected and protected.
12. We believe that Allah (God) appeared in the person of Master Ferrad Muhammad, July 1930; the long awaited "Messiah" of the Christians and the "Mahdi" of the Muslims.

Minister James 3X advised the writer that he is willing to come to Washington, expenses paid, to answer questions concerning the situation in Newark. Just before departing the restaurant, Minister James advised that the police broke into the mosque two years ago on a pretext of looking for a criminal. They caused considerable damage to it. However, they paid for the mosque restoration.

The story of the black man in Newark should be told to the world. Minister James expressed his view that the writer's report should be read carefully by the President's Commission in order that the truth may be exposed as it really is. Minister James feels that the truth of the Newark situation will be deemphasized by the time it reaches the white public.

Minister James cordially invited Barnes, Copeland and the writer to attend some of their services at the mosque. The interview was terminated on a pleasant note.

Attachment

The Messenger of Allah Presents 642

The Muslim Program

What the Muslims Want

This is the question asked most frequently by both the whites and the blacks. The answers to this question I shall state as simply as possible.

1. We want freedom. We want a full and complete freedom.

2. We want justice. Equal justice under the law. We want justice applied equally to all, regardless of creed or class or color.

3. We want equality of opportunity. We want equal membership in society with the best in civilized society.

4. We want our people in America whose parents or grandparents were descendants from slaves, to be allowed to establish a separate state or territory of their own—either on this continent or elsewhere. We believe that our former slave masters are obligated to provide such land and that the area must be fertile and mineral rich. We believe that our former slave masters are obligated to maintain and supply our needs in this separate territory for the next 20 to 25 years—until we are able to produce and supply our own needs.

Since we cannot get along with them in peace and equality, after giving them 400 years of our sweat and blood and receiving in return some of the worst treatment human beings have ever experienced, we believe our contributions to this land and the suffering forced upon us by white America, justifies our demand for complete separation in a state or territory of our own.

5. We want freedom for all Believers of Islam now held in federal prisons. We want freedom for all black men and women now under death sentence in innumerable prisons in the North as well as the South.

We want every black man and woman to have the freedom to accept or reject being separated from the slave master's children and establish a land of their own.

We know that the above plan for the solution of the black and white conflict is the best and only answer to the problem between two people.

6. We want an immediate end to the police brutality and mob attacks against the so-called Negro throughout the United States.

We believe that the Federal government should intercede to see that black men and women tried in white courts receive justice in accordance with the laws of the land—or allow us to build a new nation for ourselves, dedicated to justice, freedom and liberty.

7. As long as we are not allowed to establish a state or territory of our own, we demand not only equal justice under the laws of the United States, but equal employment opportunities—NOW!

We do not believe that after 400 years of free or nearly free labor, sweat and blood, which has helped America become rich and powerful, that so many thousands of black people should have to subsist on relief, charity or live in poor houses.

8. We want the government of the United States to exempt our people from ALL taxation as long as we are deprived of equal justice under the laws of the land.

9. We want equal education—but separate schools up to 16 for boys and 18 for girls on the condition that the girls be sent to women's colleges and universities. We want all black children educated, taught and trained by their own teachers.

Under such schooling system we believe we will make a better nation of people. The United States government should provide, free, all necessary text books and equipment, schools and college buildings. The Muslim teachers shall be left free to teach and train their people in the way of righteousness, decency and self respect.

10. We believe that intermarriage or race mixing should be prohibited. We want the religion of Islam taught without hinderance or suppression.

These are some of the things that we, the Muslims, want for our people in North America.

What the Muslims Believe

1. WE BELIEVE in the One God Whose proper Name is Allah.

2. WE BELIEVE in the Holy Qur-an and in the Scriptures of all the Prophets of God.

3. WE BELIEVE in the truth of the Bible, but we believe that it has been tampered with and must be reinterpreted so that mankind will not be snared by the falsehoods that have been added to it.

4. WE BELIEVE in Allah's Prophets and the Scriptures they brought to the people.

5. WE BELIEVE in the resurrection of the dead—not in physical resurrection—but in mental resurrection. We believe that the so-called Negroes are most in need of mental resurrection; therefore, they will be resurrected first.

Furthermore, we believe we are the people of God's choice, as it has been written, that God would choose the rejected and the despised. We can find no other persons fitting this description in these last days more than the so-called Negroes in America. We believe in the resurrection of the righteous.

6. WE BELIEVE in the judgement; we believe this first judgement will take place as God revealed, in America . . .

7. WE BELIEVE this is the time in history for the separation of the so-called Negroes and the so-called white Americans. We believe the black man should be freed in name as well as in fact. By this we mean that he should be freed from the names imposed upon him by his former slave masters. Names which identified him as being the slave master's slave. We believe that if we are free indeed, we should go in our own people's names—the black peoples of the earth.



The Honorable Elijah Muhammad

8. WE BELIEVE in justice for all, whether in God or not; we believe as others, that we are due equal justice as human beings. We believe in equality—as a nation — of equals. We do not believe that we are equal with our slave masters in the status of "freed slaves."

We recognize and respect American citizens as independent peoples and we respect their laws which govern this nation.

9. WE BELIEVE that the offer of integration is hypocritical and is made by those who are trying to deceive the black peoples into believing that their 400-year-old open enemies of freedom, justice and equality are, all of a sudden, their "friends." Furthermore, we believe that such deception is intended to prevent black people from realizing that the time in history has arrived for the separation from the whites of this nation.

If the white people are truthful about their professed friendship toward the so-called Negro, they can prove it by dividing up America with their slaves.

We do not believe that America will ever be able to furnish enough jobs for her own millions of unemployed, in addition to jobs for the 20,000,000 black people as well.

10. WE BELIEVE that we who declared ourselves to be righteous Muslims, should not participate in wars which take the lives of humans. We do not believe this nation should force us to take part in such wars, for we have nothing to gain from it unless America agrees to give us the necessary territory wherein we may have something to fight for.

11. WE BELIEVE our women should be respected and protected as the women of other nationalities are respected and protected.

12. WE BELIEVE that Allah (God) appeared in the Person of Master W. Fard Muhammad, July, 1930; the long-awaited "Messiah" of the Christians and the "Mahdi" of the Muslims.

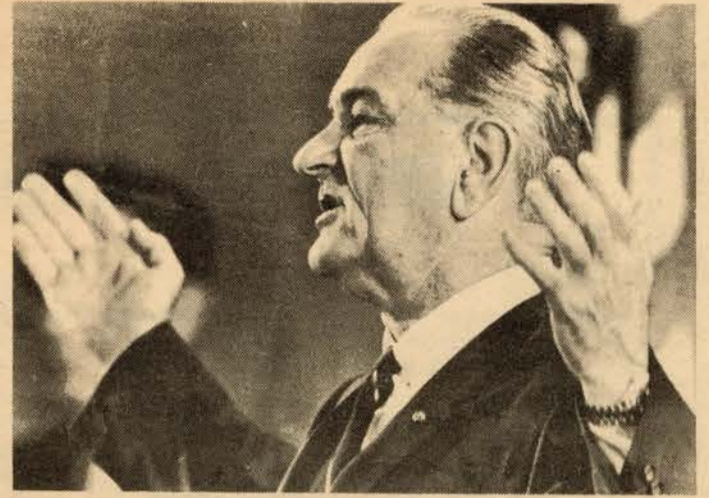
We believe further and lastly that Allah is God and besides HIM there is no God and He will bring about a universal government of peace wherein we all can live in peace together.

"Peace" the Talk, But the Act is Murder



HOMELESS ORPHANS peer through concentration camp barbed wire. They were shipped

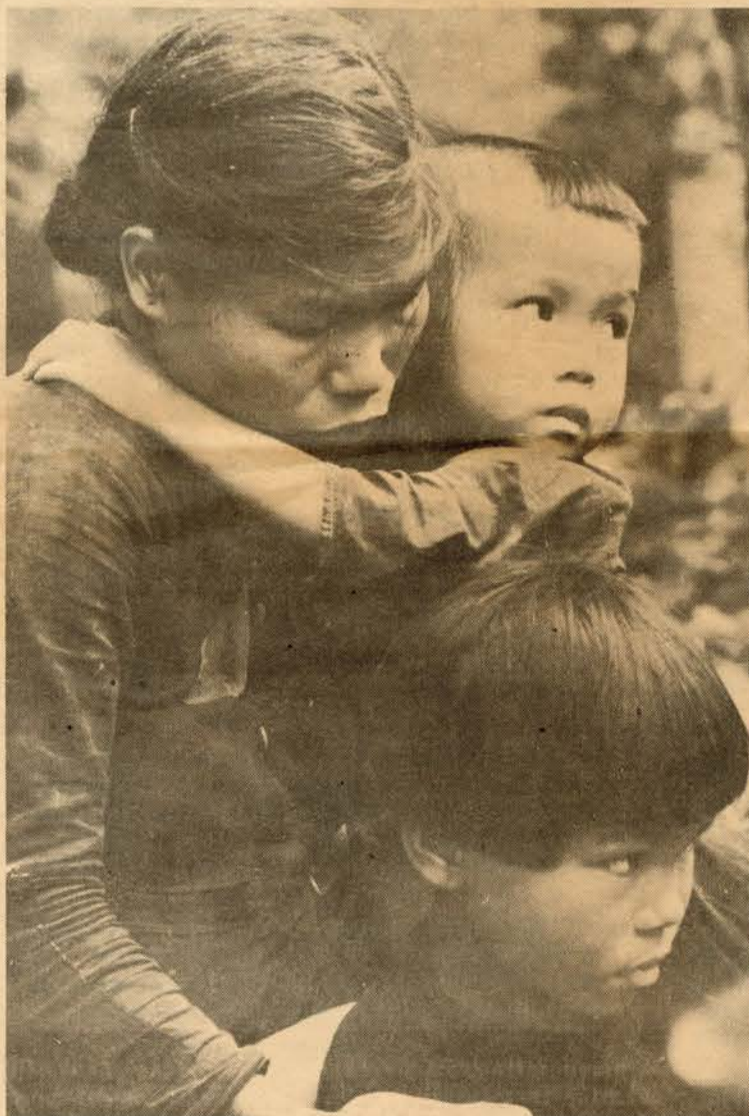
to this camp at Que Son after their parents were slaughtered by U.S. napalm.



CAUSE OF IT ALL, Lyndon B. Johnson continues to preach peace while prosecuting the most barbarous war in the history of man.



PRAYING AND CRYING, Viet family looks over only remains of their home, burned to the ground by U.S. "search and destroy" mission.



FRIGHTENED CHILDREN seek comfort in mother's arms as U.S. troops burn their home in Wallowa, South Viet Nam.

Chinese Troupe in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia — The Peking Song and Dance ensemble left here for Tanzania after concluding a successful cultural tour.

DURING ITS one-month stay in Zambia, the ensemble had given 20 performances which were said to have drawn more than 40,000 people.

President Kenneth Kuanda and Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe were among leading officials who came out to view the cultural programs.

Zambian audiences reportedly responded enthusiastically to the themes of the performances, and praised what they termed Chinese determination to "support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."



Kuanda



TIGHTLY TIED teenagers are herded into clearing by puppet Viet troops and U.S. GI's of the 173rd Airborne.