

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Newark Gen

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TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓
S. P. Hebert ✓

DATE: November 25, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Newark Assignment

The following outline is submitted in connection with our forthcoming trip to Newark. It is intended to:

- a. Advise the extent to which our requirements have been met from existing sources.
- b. Advise as to the manner in which we propose to satisfy requirements that have not been fulfilled.
- c. Serve as a working document during our trip.
- d. Serve as an outline for a report to be prepared upon our return.

In order to make this valuable as a working document, I have included references to all existing materials that I thought in any way relevant to our mission. Accordingly, while this information may be useful in developing further information during our trip, much of it will be considered too unreliable, irrelevant, redundant or worthless to be included in our final report.

I have indicated the source of existing information in each case so that further developments during interviews can be made without improper or embarrassing disclosures: (F.T.) Field Team reports (numbers in parenthesis are to pages); S: Satterfield interviews of Willie Wright; (H): Haywood interviews; FBI: FBI reports; Newspaper accounts are particularly noted.

As I do not have access to the Newark files, there will be details that will have to be filled in Monday.



A. Requirements from Police Departments.

While developing, through police sources, our requirements with respect to individuals and groups, we must obtain complete information with respect to:

a. Repository of and method of processing information on groups, agitators (TAB A-3,4).

b. Informers: reliability, picture, double agents, payment and who works with them (TAB A-9, 10, 11).

c. A system of cross check (TAB A-12).

d. Arrest records, biographies (TAB A-5).

e. Information on weapons (TAB A-6, 7). Reference is made to our memorandum dated November 21, 1967, setting forth information obtained as of that date.

These requirements (as well as individual and group requirements) will be developed by interviews made, if possible, in the following order.

1. Sanford Jaffee, New Jersey Commission (MCM, JKS, HLP).
2. Dominick Spina, Police Director (JKS). It is apparent from team reports that Mr. Spina will only reluctantly submit to further interviewing and that he is not impressed with the emphasis given by the Field Teams.

Accordingly, we propose that we arrange for an interview, through Jaffee, if possible and that a direct "policeman" type approach be made during the interview.

3. Don Malafronte, Administrative Assistant to Mayor Addonizio. (F.T.) A "city informant" was mentioned by Malafronte. () The team advised Friday that another interview would be generally productive.

4. David Satz, U. S. Attorney from Newark.

It was agreed with the field team that it was not advisable for us to see Brendon Byrne, Newark City Prosecutor, since the team has good contact with him and Byrne has agreed to give them arrest reports. They are following up on this and it is expected that insofar as arrest reports are concerned, we may not need or may consider it self defeating to go beyond Jaffee.

B. Requirements with respect to Groups.

SDS (STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY)

1. Headquarters - Chicago, Illinois. Where?
2. Officers - President or National Secretary - Jeff Segal. Others?
3. Members - The Students for a Democratic Society presently claims a membership of 30,000 with 250 chapters, mostly on college campuses.
4. Publications - Its publication "New Left Notes" on October 7, 1966, carried an article admitting that there are some communists in the group. This article contains a statement that SDS welcomes all who seek solutions to the problems of our today.
5. Objectives - SDS seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program "counterposed to authoritarian movements, both of communism and the domestic right."

6. Statements by Officers of Objective - Its officers and publications have called for support for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other militant, radical and revolutionary groups. During its June, 1967 convention, the SDS adopted a resolution to support such groups regardless of the groups political ideology. Specifically mentioned were the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Revolutionary Action Movement.

7. Written Evidence of Organization--Bylaws, Constitution, etc. - The Students for a Democratic Society was, until 1965, a youth affiliate of the League of Industrial Democracy. (The League is the successor to the Inter-Collegiate Socialist which was founded in 1905 to mobilize college professors and students to teach socialism and collective ownership).

The Students for a Democratic Society, as it presently exist, was actually formed at a convention held in Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. A group of students, who describe themselves as "liberals and radicals," attended this founding convention and drafted the "Port Huron Statement," the bible of the SDS. This statement covers a variety of subjects including peace, poverty, and civil rights. The preamble to the Students for a Democratic

Society is an association of young people on the left."

8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - Unknown.

9. Finances - Donations of peace groups and other sympathizers.

10. Appeal to What Groups or Types - Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has described the Students for a Democratic Society as part of a "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." As mentioned in item 7, the SDS supports other militant, radical and revolutionary groups regardless of their political ideology.

In an interview with Mr. Lee A. Satterfield, Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Association located in Newark, New Jersey, advised he accompanied Thomas Hayden, a journalist, and member of the SDS to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries between September 5-28, 1967. Mr. Hayden wrote a book on the Newark riot titled "Rebellion in Newark."

The trip to these countries was supposedly to see how other people live. Wright stated he returned to the U. S. while Mr. Hayden stayed overseas to visit other countries. Wright related the trip was financed by peace groups.

The United Afro American Association is identified as a militant group. Through its speaker, Wright, the group has admitted obtaining arms to defend the black people of Newark if another riot occurs.

11. Programs - The Students for a Democratic Society's convention of June 1967 adopted a proposal that their group would consult with black groups to combat "divisive racist reactions" in white communities to ghetto rebellions by the following methods:

- a. By organizing poor and middle class whites to act as allies with the "Black Liberation Movement."
- b. By distributing literature in white communities during "rebellions" explaining the facts behind the rebellions.
- c. By organizing sympathy demonstrations at police stations and on campuses and using civil disobedience if necessary.
- d. By providing legal and financial aid.
- e. By researching the nature of police departments.

12. Publicity - The SDS receives notariety from magazines and newspaper articles within the cities in which the group participates. Reference is made to film referred to in (16) below.

13. Influence - The Students for a Democratic Society support of riots is shown by the statement issued by Rescuers from Poverty, Baltimore, Maryland, on July 27, 1967. This statement strongly supports individuals who participated in the recent riot at Cambridge, Maryland, and protests the arrest of H. Rap Brown, the leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Due to the claimed membership of SDS, it is quite conceivable that the group exerts much influence on the rich, poor, militant and nonmilitant people.

14. Advertising - In the form of circulars and pamphlets. It is financed through their organization. Funds being received from sympathizers.

15. Cities Where Most Active - Chicago, the headquarters, probably constitutes the bulk of the group's activity, however, the group supports and works with other groups all over the country.

The riot in Boston, Mass., on June 2, 1967, was triggered by the arrest of individuals who were staging a sit-in at the Welfare Office. Included among those arrested were five members of SDS. The sit-in was sponsored by Mothers for Adequate Welfare.

16. Ties to other Groups - On Friday, November 24, Satterfield advised Scales and Perry that the subject to the relationship between Hayden and Wright was not discussed, except for the mention of travel referred to in (10) above.

Reference is made to (6) above.

17. Evidence of Travel of Officers of Members - Reference is made to (10) above.

18. Specific Instances of Activity or Identifications with Riots - (F.T.) Malafrente stated that a city informant told him that someone in the crowd assembling before the police station at the time of Smith's arrest called "Hayden's outfit" ().

(F.T.) Renaldi (Director Newark Chamber of Commerce) stated that Hayden produced a film called the "troublemakers,"

available at the Newark Public Library. The field team did not follow-up.

Kowalski testified before the Commission that Hayden directed movement and peacement during "several recent" demonstrations. ()

(YAWF) YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

(Sources are FBI files unless otherwise noted)

1. Headquarters - 58 West 25th Street, New York City
2. Officers - Unknown
3. Members - Unknown - supposedly consist of high school and college youths.
4. Publications - A magazine called the "Partisan."
5. Objective - To overthrow capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.
6. Statement by Officers of Objectives - Unknown
7. Written Evidence of Organization - FBI Report
8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - Unknown
9. Finances - Through the "Workers World Party" which reorganized on May 12, 1960.
10. Appeal to what Groups - High school and college students - black and white.

11. Programs - Unknown.
12. Publicity - Unknown.
13. Influence - Unknown.
14. Advertising - Unknown.
15. Cities Most Active - New York City.
16. Ties with Other Groups - Workers World Party.
17. Evidence of Travel -

18. Specific Instances of activity or Identification with Riots - On July 16, 1967, thirty-five (35) persons from New York City representing the Youth Against War and Fascism, a Trotskyite organization, staged a demonstration at Newark City Hall, passing out leaflets and carrying placards denouncing police action and demanding withdrawal of the National Guard. (FBI)

19. Judgment of Effectiveness - Unknown.

20. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - If a revolt does reoccur, the YAWF group can expect to demonstrate as before.

(PLP) PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

1. Headquarters - 132 Nassau Street, Room 622,
New York City, N. Y.

2. Officers -
 - a. President as reported by a source is
Milton Rosen of New York.

 - b. Vice President - William Epton of New York.

 - c. Vice President - Mort Scheer of San Francisco.

3. Members - Names and numbers unknown, however, a
20 member National Committee was elected to direct the
party until the next convention.

4. Publications -
 - a. "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine.

 - b. "Challenge," a bi-weekly New York City newspaper.
The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that,
"this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life
where the working men and women own and control their homes,
factories, the police, courts and the entire government on
every level."

 - c. "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

5. Objectives - The PLP's ultimate is the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

6. Statements by Officers of Objectives - Unknown.

7. Written Evidence of Organization - FBI Files.

8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - An FBI source advised on April 20, 1965, the PLP, formerly known as the "Progressive Labor Movement" held its first National Convention on April 15-18, 1965, in New York City.

9. Finances - Unknown.

10. Appeal to what Groups - Unknown.

11. Program - Unknown.

12. Publicity - The "New York Times," dated April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialist" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP.

13. Influence - Unknown.

14. Advertising - Unknown.

15. Cities where most Active -

a. New York City.

b. San Francisco.

16. Ties with other Groups - Unknown.

17. Evidence of Travel of Officers or Members - Unknown.

18. Group Identified with Riot - On July 15, 1967, the Newark Police Headquarters was picketed by approximately 10 persons carrying placards demanding for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark. One of the placards identified as Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

19. Judgment of Effectiveness - Unknown at this time.

20. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - In view of the group's past demonstration, a reoccurrence of the same behavior may be expected if a revolt occurs.

(UAAA) UNITED AFRO AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

(References to UCC are included herein, although it may qualify for a separate outline)

1. Name - UAAA, United Afro American Association

2. Headquarters - 402 South 6th Street, Newark, N. J.

Other "hangouts" should be included.

3. Officers - Willie Wright, President; Leon Moore, Lieutenant.

4. Members - Unknown by Satterfield or Perry. However, we should find out more about the "Black Community Patrol."

5. Publications - As stated by Satterfield; no publications have been written by the group. See (15) below

6. Objectives - To raise the black man of Newark from his terrible plight if it means military confrontation with "whitey."

7. Statements by Officers of Objectives - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' story, entitled "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," Page 2, Paragraph 1, under the heading of Military Confrontation. Reference is also made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 7, Paragraph 2, where Wright stated

that his primary concern is for the black people of Newark and that he will defend them in the event of another rebellion.

8. Written evidence of organization - bylaws, constitution, etc. There is nothing in Lomax' column which indicates evidence of a written organization. Mr. Satterfield advised Perry, that Wright's group has no charter.

9. Incorporation or legal recognition - None. See answer to Item No. 8.

10. Finances - Mr. Wright advised Mr. Satterfield that he has received donations from other militants who are not organized and anonymous donors.

L: Implied that UCC money and facilities may be used. ()

S: Wright said that his trip to Czechoslovakia was financed by the peace movement.

F.T.: Quillan (Prudential) saw ad in Newark Ledger placed by Wright, and therefore assumed he had financial backing. ()

F.T.: Rev. Stulb advised F.T. that Hussan was paid to come in. ()

11. Groups to which UAAA Appeal - As evidenced in Lomax' column, Satterfield's interview and Perry's interview, Wright's group appeals to the educated, uneducated, the middle class and the people in the ghetto, in all, mainly the Negro population.

12. Program - Willie Wright has not professed any type of program that he intends to use to fulfill his objective.

13. Sources of Publicity - UAAA has been publicized at different local meetings, through the local newspaper and through articles, such as written by Louis E. Lomax. (See No. 10)

14. Influence - The influential impact of UAAA is not readily obtainable since most of the Negro people interviewed in Newark feel the same way Wright does, however, when his name is mentioned, most people agree that they have heard of him but they do not condone violence.

15. Advertising - The mere passing out of handwritten circulars throughout the ghetto neighborhood. Reference is made to No. 10.

L: Spina has copies of circular on Molotov cocktail.
Others ()

F.T. Satz (US Attorney) has copies (picture fo Rutledge's body).

16. Cities where most active - As indicated by Wright, as documented in Lomax' column, Satterfield's and Perry's interviews, he is only concerned with the black people of Newark. Reference is made to No. 17.

17. UAAA ties to Other Groups - The fact that Willie Wright is a Board Member of an OEO funded organization, the UCC, United Community Corporation, definitely indicates a close relationship of ideas and members. As indicated by Satterfield in his interview with Wright on October 9 and November 3, 1967, members of UAAA do exchange ideas with other groups around the country.

L: Black power revolutionaries were in Newark when city erupted. ()

L; Strangers spotted during public meeting to debate urban renewal, at least two months before riot. According to Lomax, a Negro official gave list to Director Spina. ()

Relationship to others in this Section B.

What about Willie's brother in Detroit, Michigan.

S: Wright admitted that black revolutionaries came from Washington to Newark for advice and assistance.

()

S: Satterfield witnessed disagreement between Jones and Wright over religious and international aspects.

()

S: Wright considered Hussan a fraud. ()

S: Wright denied being a "front man" for anyone
(November 3, 1967, page 26, paragraph 3)

Find out more about personal aspects and relationships between militants and others, etc.

18. Evidence of travel of officers of UAAA - Willie Wright informed Lee A. Satterfield that he and Leon Moore, his bodyguard, had traveled to several socialist countries, of which Czechoslovakia and Paris were mentioned. Wright advised his trip was financed by people in the peace movement; no names were supplied. Thomas Hayden, the noted journalist and radical, accompanied Wright's group.

When questioned as to the purpose of his overseas trip, Wright stated that he had traveled to learn how other people live and think. He stated that Hayden did not return to this country with him, but went on to other countries. Mr. Satterfield suspects that Hayden visited Viet Nam or Cuba.

19. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' column under the caption of "Voices of Dissent Remain Muffled," where Lomax states that the revolutionaries were ironically in town preparing for a riot for the same day that the riot actually occurred, but by other means, the arrest of the taxicab driver.

When questioned by Satterfield on November 3, 1967 as to the veracity of the statement, Wright did not refute it, but merely suggested to Satterfield that he refer to the article concerning subject matter. Wright explained to Satterfield that he was not able to control the members of his organization during the riot and that they participated in the disorder and looting once it got started. Wright adamantly denied any outside agitation during the riot. Reference is made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, page 25, paragraph 2.

L: (a) relationship to Plainville theft, ()
(b) Broad Street Plan (), (c) Wright said that he was in
vicinity of police station (), (d) Molotov cocktail at
Urban League. ()

S: Wright stated that (a) "our guys" really "did
a job" on selective establishments and there was some
planning, () (b) Black Revolutionaries played a
significant role in looting and burning, () (c) Wright's
group had made plans for three weeks, () (d) his group
was involved in the Molotov cocktail incident ().

FBI: reported that (a) Spina advised that the
assistant personnel manager of UCC was in the crowd that
gathered at Police Precinct, and urged crowd not to heed
speakers (), (b) two individuals arrested were identified
with Nation of Islam (Jones) (), (c) 20 of those arrested
gave out-of-state addresses (), (d) acting chief of police,
Ludwig, advised on July 14, 1967, that Stokely Carmicheal was
arriving in motorcade ().

Kowalski testified before () that (a) within one
hour of Smith's arrest, there were 75 cabs at police station.
This and the fact that there were piles of rocks suggested
organization. ()

F.T.: Norman Schiff, Corporation Counsel, advised that UCC passed out leaflets and acted as catalyst in getting things going, but did not plan the riots ().

F.T.: Malcom Talbott, Vice President, Rutgers, advised that rioters were primarily young poor Negroes ().

F.T.: William Mercer (BICC) stated that he witnessed taxi drivers trying to organize at 2:30 Thursday morning (108).

F.T. Spina said UCC organizing pickets and handing out racist leaflets (33).

20. Judgement of effectiveness of UAAA - The fact that Wright is a member of UCC has created a furor at the National Headquarters of OEO and with some of the UCC Board Members, mainly white. The police department constantly attempts to keep Wright and his associates under surveillance. So, the effectiveness depends on the measures that are taken to contain or oversee Wright's activities.

His effectiveness must be attested to the fact that some 200 persons attended a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC at which he was the main speaker and advocated violence.

L: General conclusion that Wright has emerged as Leader. ()

S: (a) concluded ghetto much more organized since the disturbance (), (b) heard Miss Edwards tell Wright that ghetto organized behind Wright, () (c) heard Wright state that he needs only a small handful of people to be effective (), (d) surmised that Wright did not feel that his organization was as large as he would like it (), (e) advised Scales and Perry on November 24, 1967, that he would "gues" Wright "active" group would not exceed 20 or 30 ().

21. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - From statements made by Wright to Lomax, Satterfield and Perry, it appears evident that much violence can be expected from UAAA if a revolt occurs. Reference is made to Lomax' column entitled, "Newark called a hub of black revolutionaries." Reference is also made to interviews of Lee Satterfield dated October 9, 1967, and November 3, 1967, and of Perry dated November 7, 1967.

Reference is made to our memorandum dated November 21, 1967, in regard to weapons.

L: wrote that fire arms included machine guns, carbines, hand grenades, and small cannon and that Wright invited Black men to call him in order to get arms.

S: (a) observed that Wright training "the very few people" in this group. (), (b) heard Wright tell him that Lomax the only one outside of Newark who has seen weapons. ()

Reference is made to Haywood L. Perry's memoranda and outline regarding CORE and LeRoy Jones, dated November 20, and November 21, respectively, copies of which are attached hereto.

We propose to fulfill these group requirements (and individual requirements as they arise) by interview or other contact with those mentioned in (A) above, that is

Sanford Jaffee (Note that Satterfield was confidentially told by Wright that Messrs. Coleman and Horne of Jaffee's commission took taped interviews of Wright. As we are not supposed to know this, the FT suggests that we make a general inquiry as to material on Wright and see how Jaffee responds. Jaffee promised FT statistics on firearm sales.)

Dominick Spina

Don Malafronte

David Satz

and with the following persons who have not been previously interviewed:

Thomas Hayden. I am to call Hayden upon arrival (242-5759), contact having been made by my friend (Stephen Gilbert, 642-6730) through Hayden's attorney (L. Weinglass). I will try to meet on "neutral" ground as soon after arrival as convenient. I hope to develop things indirectly, utilizing Hayden's book and then moving into Lomax's article, without making obvious our particular interest in him.

(A member of the Birch Society). Gilbert is trying to arrange this, without prejudice to the Hayden interview.

F.T. Frank Addonizio stated that Lee Bernstein very "right-wing" (). F.T. advised that minutemen may be in and F.T. Threatt (Human Rights Commissioner) advised that there are Birchers in police department.

Dr. Nathan Wright. Haywood Perry has arranged to see him.

Officer Finn. A Negro police officer who has recently left the force. Haywood Perry has arranged this.

Col. Hassan, Leader Black Liberation Army. Haywood will see him in Newark only if he is there. He generally resides in Washington, D.C.

A member of SNCC. F.T. Malafronte referred to "Phil Hutchins" as being a member. F.T. Renaldi (Chamber of Commerce) said SNCC very active (64) in Newark. We will develop these.

Kowalski, who testified before _____, that everything was planned.

Time permitting, it has been agreed with the field team that we should find productive further interviews with the following (we will be familiar with previous interviews, for the sake of proper approach and continuity):

Paul Vlvisaker, N. J. State Commissioner on Community Relations, who testified before the Commission as to activities of Negro playwright Jones.

Fr. Joseph Stulb, Pres. Priests Group, Ass. Queen of Angels. We are interested in further developing Stulbs statements to the F.T. with respect to weapons and Hassan (78) (84). The F.T. believes that he knows quite a bit; he has good relations with teenagers and this may lead somewhere. I plan to see him.

Timothy Still, President, The United Community Corp., Haywood plans to develop further requirements on that organization to the extent relevant.

We will have in mind in each case, whether or not testimony before the Commission should be recommended and potential interrelationships with disorders in Philadelphia and in other New Jersey communities.

We will also be looking for evidence of presence or involvement of RAM or individual members thereof and will try to determine (second hand) the extent to which the Italian private community may be armed.

We will develop further how particular individuals or groups fit into the action part of the Newark chronology. It will be helpful to develop the "East Orange" and recent pellet gun incidents.

Other things that we have in mind about Newark include:

- (a) the use of hospital records where police records unavailable
- (b) Life magazine has some unpublished pictures
- (c) Smith's arrest. The original report has not been made available. Who was the other passenger? Can Gilbert arrange?
- (d) Insurance adjusters
- (e) go to scene of major events
- (f) see firearms dealers and pawnbrokers
- (g) rumors that there are Negro corpses hidden by police
- (h) obtain copies of Lomax speech before NAACP
- (i) Tie in speeches given in area before, during, after, etc.
- (j) Was there Wright, Debray contact in Paris
- (k) John Smith, according to Times, served as an enlisted man in Japan, Korea and the Philippines
- (l) more on Willie Wright's brothers, Ike and Dave
- (m) military experience of militants generally
- (n) William Mercer's speech to Black Power Conference held July 22 (see Seed)
- (o) See Harry Wheeler, a school teacher, believed by Stulb to be left wing (79)

- (p) State police on standby alert for 2 days prior to disorder
- (q) Molotov cocktail through Urban League window
- (r) See Walter Stevens, described as militant (110)
- (s) Robert Kramer and Norm Flucher who wrote "An Approach to Community Organizing"
- (t) Puerto Rican community?

M. C. Miskovsky

November 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry and John K. Scales

Evidence of or Information on Manufacture or Storage
of Weapons in Newark, N. J.

Reference is made to Lee A. Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on November 3, 1967, page 25, paragraph 1. Satterfield asked Wright to verify the statement made on page 1 of Louis Lomax's column "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," as to the presence of a cache of machine guns and carbines in Newark.

Wright advised Satterfield that these weapons are in Newark and that Lomax actually saw them. However, Lomax is the only person outside of Newark who had seen the weapons or who would ever see them.

It may be noted that the following interviewees made general (but not first hand) statements to team members as to the existence of such a cache:

Kenneth Gibson, Employee at United Community Corp.
Donald James, Social Worker
Joseph Stulb, Assistant, Queen of Angels; President
Newark Priests Group; Former Chairman, Area Board No. 2.

See also attached memorandum of interview on Theodore Chamberlain's of an anonymous person, dated October 5, 1967, (Team Report, Part III).

Haywood L. Perry, Investigator

John K. Scales, Investigator

Enclosure:
As stated

HLP&JKS:acc
1 - HLP Chron
1 - JKS Chron
1 - Newark General

*(for enclosure see
HLP Chron file)*

M. C. Miskovsky

Nov. 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

Leroy Jones - Militant Leader of the Muslim Faith

On October 9, 1967, Mr. Satterfield interviewed Leroy Jones, Director of the Settlement House, 33 Sterling Street, Newark, New Jersey. The Settlement House is a community gathering place where persons, mostly black nationalists, come to participate in dramatic arts, discussion of the Muslim faith, to learn Arabic and to see motion picture films.

Mr. Jones is a playwright who has dedicated himself to lift the black man from his oppressions even if it means with the aid of foreign help. Mr. Satterfield was introduced to Mr. Jones by Mr. Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Association.

This interview was suggested by Mr. Wright who advised that Leroy Jones had been arrested during the Newark riot for carrying a concealed weapon, a gun. He stated that Wright was savagely beaten by the police after his arrest. The purpose of the interview was to determine the type of program planned by Jones to uplift his black brothers from their oppressions.

Actually, neither Jones nor his followers stated programs by which the aforementioned objective would be carried out. During the interview, Mr. Jones said very little. Followers of his were present and they were rather angry with Wright who requested Jones to talk with Satterfield of his program and not their religious beliefs.

The meeting was adjourned before Mr. Satterfield obtained any of Mr. Jones' views of the riot or his plans subsequent to the riot. Satterfield is of the opinion that Jones has substantial influence on the youth in the ghetto neighborhood. Satterfield substantiated this opinion with the fact of the many youth present at the Settlement House during the interview.

It is interesting to note that no statements were made as to creating any violence to effect the means of the Settlement House. It appears to be a common meeting ground for black nationalist to air their grievances.

Leroy Jones was sentenced to thirty days in jail on November 8, 1967 for contempt of court. He has not been tried on the "concealed weapon charge."

HLPerry/raf
Nov. 21, 1967

OUTLINE OF SETTLEMENT HOUSE

1. Group - Settlement House - Black Nationalist Group
2. Headquarters - 33 Sterling Street, Newark, N. J.
3. Officer - Leroy Jones, President
4. Members - Names and number of members are unknown
5. Objectives - To uplift the black man from oppression if it means with the aid of foreign help. Reference is made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Leroy Jones on October 9, 1967.
6. Statement by Officers of Objectives: On October 9, 1967 Mr. Leroy Jones, so-called leader of the Black Nationalist Group, advised Mr. Lee Satterfield that his group's aim was to lead the black people from under its oppressors.
7. Written evidence of organization - None. The Settlement House is not a chartered organization.
8. Finances - unknown
9. Appeal to What Groups - Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Leroy Jones on October 9, 1967, Mr. Satterfield states Leroy Jones appears to have accepted the Orthodox Muslim belief. He is running the Spirit House along this line and it appears from conversation with many people that he is doing a tremendous job with the young people in the community.
10. Program - Reference is made again to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones on October 9, 1967, at which time Mr. Jones refused to discuss his program with outsiders ^{inferred} and that members who do break the code of secrecy are subject to instant death.
11. Publicity - Most of the publicity has been obtained through the newspaper and radio as a result of the riot at which time Leroy Jones, noted playwright, was arrested on allegedly carrying a deadly weapon, a pistol.
12. Influence - As indicated by Mr. Satterfield, Leroy Jones' group has greatly influenced the people of the ghetto, especially the youth.

13. Advertising - leaflets and circulars
14. Cities where most active - There was no indication that the Spirit House, Black Nationalist Group, was operating out of Newark. During his interview with Mr. Satterfield, Jones stated that in order for the black man to be successful in America, he must be in a position to bring in outside help, the Arabic Nation. Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Leroy Jones, dated October 9, 1967, Page 5, last Paragraph.
15. Possibility of ties to other groups - Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 5, Paragraph 2, where Jones indicated that he was sure that Willie Wright would ultimately agree with him (Wright) and join forces.
16. Evidence of travel of officers or members - There is no evidence to indicate any travel of the group's members.
17. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - There is no available information that any group participated in the riot. The fact that Leroy Jones was arrested does not indicate he was involved; also, the fact that the riot took place in the neighborhood where some of the members in the organization live has no bearing on the riot.
18. Judgment of effectiveness - See Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wright, dated October 9, 1967, Pages 2 and 3, where Mr. Satterfield believes that Leroy Jones' program is very effective which is exemplified by the number of people in Mr. Jones' company.
20. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - This group did not indicate what its role would be in the event another riot or revolt occurs. However, in speaking to the other less militant people around town, they indicated that if another riot does occur and if the police and the National Guard do unjustifiably mistreat the people, then they would take up arms and defend themselves.


Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

M. C. Miskovsky

November 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

**Progressive Labor Party's Activities in Newark
During the Riot**

Our investigations have not disclosed any conspiracy in connection with the riot in Newark, July 12-18, 1967. As in any given situation, people and groups tend to take the advantage of the situation without having anything to do with its initial cause.

On July 15, 1967, a group, identified as the Progressive Labor Party, picketed the Newark Police Department carrying placards demanding for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark.

The following outline is a profile of the PLP, its source, FBI files:

1. GroupName - PLP--Progressive Labor Party
2. Headquarters - 132 Nassau Street, Room 622,
New York City, N. Y.
3. Officers -
 - a. President as reported by a source is
Milton Rosen of New York.
 - b. Vice President - William Epton of New York.
 - c. Vice President - Mort Scheer of San Francisco.

4. Members - Names and numbers unknown, however, a 20 member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.
5. Publications -
 - a. "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine.
 - b. "Challenge," a bi-weekly New York City newspaper. The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts and the entire government on every level."
 - c. "Spark," a west coast newspaper.
6. Objectives - The PLP's ultimate is the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.
7. Statements by Officers of Objectives - Unknown.
8. Written Evidence of Organization - FBI Files.
9. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - An FBI source advised on April 20, 1965, the PLP, formerly known as the "Progressive Labor Movement" held its first National Convention on April 15-18, 1965 in NYC.
10. Finance - Unknown.
11. Appeal to What Groups - Unknown.
12. Program - Unknown.

13. Publicity - The "New York Times," dated April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialist" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP.
14. Influence - Unknown.
15. Advertising - Unknown.
16. Cities Where Most Active -
 - a. New York City.
 - b. San Francisco.
17. Ties with Other Groups - Unknown.
18. Evidence of Travel of Officers or Members - Unknown.
19. Group Identified with Riot.- On July 15, 1967, the Newark Police Headquarters was picketed by approximately 10 persons carrying placards demanding for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark. One of the placards identified as Progressive Labor Party (PLP).
20. Judgment of Effectiveness - Unknown at this time.
21. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - In view of the group's past demonstration, a reoccurrence of the same behavior may be expected if a revolt occurs.



Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

HLP;acc

1 - Newark General

1 - HLP Chron.

1 - PLP - Progressive Labor Party

~~Copy - file~~

6

M. C. Miskovsky

November 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

**Students for a Democratic Society's Activities
in Newark Before and During the Riot**

Before and during the riot in Newark, many groups were active in one form or another. There is no evidence, thus far, to indicate that any of the groups started the riot. The Students for a Democratic Society, a militant group, was represented by Thomas Hayden, a journalist, in Newark.

Mr. Hayden worked in the Negro ghetto for several years trying to understand the people's problems. In his book "Rebellion in Newark," Hayden explains the scenes that he witnessed during the riot and obtained information from persons who participated in the riot.

Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Society, a militant group, advised NACCD staff member, Lee A. Satterfield, that he visited several socialist countries with Thomas Hayden. The trip was purportedly designed to see how other people live. Hayden's association with Wright is quite significant because of the hate philosophy preached by Wright.

There is no indication of concentrated participation or work by the SDS in Newark. It is not known whether or not the SDS financed any of the militant groups in Newark before or during the riot. However, it is the Students for a Democratic Society's policy to give aid to other militant groups when needed.

The following outline is a profile of the Students for a Democratic Society:

1. Name of Group - SDS, Students for a Democratic Society.
2. Headquarters - Chicago, Illinois
3. Officers - President or National Secretary - Jeff Segal.
4. Members - The Students for a Democratic Society presently claims a membership of 30,000 with 250 chapters, mostly on college campuses.
5. Publications - Its publication "New Left Notes" on October 7, 1966, carried an article admitting that there are some communists in the group. This article contains a statement that SDS welcomes all who seek solutions to the problems of our today.
6. Objectives - SDS seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program "counterposed to authoritarian movements, both of communism and the domestic right."
7. Statements by Officers of Objective - Its officers and publications have called for support for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other militant, radical and revolutionary groups. During its June, 1967 convention, the SDS adopted a resolution to support such groups regardless of the groups political ideology. Specifically mentioned were the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Revolutionary Action Movement.

8. Written Evidence of Organization--Bylaws, Constitution, etc. - The Students for a Democratic Society was, until 1965, a youth affiliate of the League of Industrial Democracy. (The League is the successor to the Inter-Collegiate Socialist which was founded in 1905 to mobilize college professors and students to teach socialism and collective ownership.)

The Students for a Democratic Society, as it presently exist, was actually formed at a convention held in Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. A group of students, who describe themselves as "liberals and radicals," attended this founding convention and drafted the "Port Huron Statement," the bible of the SDS. This statement covers a variety of subjects including peace, poverty, and civil rights. The preamble to the Students for a Democratic Society constitution states "Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left."

9. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - Unknown.
10. Finances - Donations of peace groups and other sympathizers.
11. Appeal to What Groups or Types - Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has described the Students for a Democratic Society as part of a "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." As mentioned in item 7, the SDS supports other militant, radical and revolutionary groups regardless of their political ideology.

In an interview with Mr. Lee A. Satterfield, Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Association located in Newark, New Jersey, advised he accompanied Thomas Hayden, a journalist, and member of the SDS to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries between September 5-28, 1967. Mr. Hayden wrote a book on the Newark riot titled "Rebellion in Newark."

The trip to these countries was supposedly to see how other people live. Wright stated he returned to the U. S. while Mr. Hayden stayed overseas to visit other countries. Wright related the trip was financed by peace groups.

The United Afro American Association is identified as a militant group. Through its speaker, Wright, the group has admitted obtaining arms to defend the black people of Newark if another riot occurs.

12. Programs - The Students for a Democratic Society's convention of June 1967 adopted a proposal that their group would consult with black groups to combat "divisive racist reactions" in white communities to ghetto rebellions by the following methods:

- a. By organizing poor and middle class whites to act as allies with the "Black Liberation Movement."
- b. By distributing literature in white communities during "rebellions" explaining the facts behind the rebellions.
- c. By organizing sympathy demonstrations at police stations and on campuses and using civil disobedience if necessary.
- d. By providing legal and financial aid.
- e. By researching the nature of police departments.

13. Publicity - The SDS receives notariety from magazines and newspaper articles within the cities in which the group participates.
14. Influence - The Students for a Democratic Society support of riots is shown by the statement issued by Rescuers from Poverty, Baltimore, Maryland, on July 27, 1967. This statement strongly supports individuals who participated in the recent riot at Cambridge, Maryland, and protests the arrest of H. Rap Brown, the leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Due to the claimed membership of SDS, it is quite conceivable that the group exerts much influence on the rich, poor, militant and non-militant people.

15. Advertising - in the form of circulars and pamphlets. It is financed through their organization. Funds being received from sympathizers.
16. Cities Where Most Active - Chicago, the headquarters, probably constitutes the bulk of the group's activity, however, the group supports and works with other groups all over the country.

The riot in Boston, Mass., on June 2, 1967, was triggered by the arrest of individuals who were staging a sit-in at the Welfare Office. Included among those arrested were five members of SDS. The sit-in was sponsored by Mothers for Adequate Welfare.



Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

HLP;acc
1 - Perry Chron.
1 - SDS
1 - Newark General

M. C. Miskovsky

Nov. 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

**YAWF, Youth Against War and Fascism's Activities During
the Riot in Newark**

Information on YAWF is rather limited, however, this group was present in Newark during the riot. There is no evidence to indicate YAWF was involved in a conspiracy to start a riot in Newark.

On July 16, 1967, thirty-five (35) persons from New York City representing the Youth Against War and Fascism, a Trotskyite organization, staged a demonstration at Newark City Hall, passing out leaflets and carrying placards denouncing police action and demanding withdrawal of the National Guard.

The following is a profile furnished by the FBI on the YAWF:

1. Group Name - YAWF, Youth Against War and Fascism
2. Headquarters - 58 West 25th Street, New York City
3. Officers - Unknown
4. Members - Unknown - supposedly consist of high school and college youths
5. Publications - a magazine called the "Partisan."
6. Objective - To overthrow capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.
7. Statement by officers of objectives - Unknown
8. Written evidence of organization - FBI report
9. Incorporation or legal recognition - unknown

10. Finances - through the "Workers World Party" which reorganized on May 12, 1960
11. Appeal to What Groups - high school and college students - black and white
12. Programs - unknown
13. Publicity - unknown
14. Influence - unknown
15. Advertising - unknown
16. Cities Most Active - New York City
17. Ties with Other Groups - Workers World Party
18. Evidence of Travel -
19. Judgment of Effectiveness - unknown
20. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - If a revolt does reoccur, the YAWF group can expect to demonstrate as before.

HLPerry/raf
11/21/67

M. C. Miskovsky

November 20, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality, James Hooper -
President of the Newark Chapter

On October 3, 1967, William Hill interviewed James Hooper in an effort to determine his opinion of the causes and the effects of the riot. Mr. Hooper related several situations that precipitated the riot.

The causes of the riot were overcrowded schools, Parker/Callahan case, medical school site location, and numerous complaints of police brutality.

The overcrowded schools presented a grave problem. Classrooms were too small to accommodate 40 to 50 children in a class and many of the children attended split sessions.

In connection with Parker/Callahan case, Mayor Addonizio had nominated Callahan, a white Council-at-Large, to fill the post "Secretary for the Board of Education." The Negro population of Newark presented their candidate for this position to the mayor in the person of Parker, a Negro CPA, who holds a Master Degree in Business Administration. Mayor Addonizio's rejection of Parker for the post created a furor among the Negro population.

Due to the mass opposition on the part of CORE and other civil rights groups, the Board of Education failed to act on the appointment of Callahan and Mr. Hess, the incumbent, decided to remain as the Secretary.

The medical school site issue occurred when the Mayor approved the new medical school to be placed in the Negro ghetto. The selection of the site made it necessary to relocate Negroes in the area without providing them with adequate housing.

In connection with the police brutality complaints, Mr. Hooper stated that there have been many instances where citizens have filed complaints of police brutality with the Mayor's office only to find that the Mayor had ignored them.

Mr. Hooper related he was personally involved in a case where a man and wife were having a family argument. The police arrived on the scene and began manhandling the woman. Mr. Hooper attempted to obtain the policeman's badge number and he was arrested and charged with interfering with an arrest.

Mr. Hooper states that many police brutality complaints were lodged with his office after the riot. There is presently a suit against the Newark Police Department to bring the department under receivership.

Mr. Hooper reports that the tension between the Negro and white community has increased because of the city administration's anti-riot budget which permitted the police to spend thousands of dollars for additional weapons to be used against the people.

Mr. Hooper indicated CORE is trying hard to help the Negro people in the community. It is his contention that things will get worse before they become better.



Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

HLP:acc

- 1 - Newark General
- 1 - CORE
- 1 - James Hooper
- 1 - Office Chron.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

9

Director of Investigations

DATE: Nov. 17, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

United Afro-American Association, Willie Wright - President
(Newark, New Jersey)

- Enclosures: (1) Article written by Louis E. Lomax, Negro Journalist, subsequent to the riot.
- (2) Interview reports of Lee A. Satterfield, dated October 9 and November 3, 1967.

In retrospect to the riot in Newark between July 12 and 17, 1967, many persons, some on their own time and others on professional assignments, have gone to Newark in order to attempt to gather chronological information pertaining to the cause and effects of the riot.

Of persons who might have emerged as Negro leaders in the community subsequent to the riot, the general concensus is that Willie Wright is probably the central figure. Wright is the president of the United Afro-American Association, a militant group located in the Central Ward, Newark, N. J.

As stated by Mr. Louis E. Lomax, there seems to be an air of mystery about Wright, who is believed by some to be a front man for others behind the scenes. Willie Wright, a 36 year old college dropout, is employed as an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but he has not reported to work in weeks. His employers have not called him; he has not called them. He is a full time black revolutionist who is open about his plans.

At his headquarters, located at 402 South 6th Street, Newark N. J., Wright told Mr. Lomax that he has no faith in the justice of the "white man's system" and as he sees it, there is no way out for the ghetto masses other than a direct military confrontation with "whitey." He states that 30 or more black sisters and brothers who lost their lives during the riot must be avenged. Reference is made to Lomax' article, "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," Page 2, Paragraph 1, under title, Military Confrontation.



Mr. Wright, a member of UCC, United Community Corp., an organization designed to handle all poverty programs in Newark, funded by OEO, addressed some 200 people attending a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC and urged that all of the black people of Newark should arm themselves for a possible showdown with the white people. The people at the meeting not only cheered Wright, but the Trustee Board unanimously voted to keep Wright on the Board despite the fact that the Office of Economic Opportunity had issued a veiled hint that all poverty funds to Newark would be cut off if Wright was not removed. The Trustee Board consists of a majority of Negroes.

On October 9, 1967, Mr. Lee A. Satterfield interviewed Willie Wright at his headquarters, 402 South 6th Street. Mr. Wright introduced Satterfield to several members of his "Black Patrol," which consists of youths who follow police patrols and monitor them mainly to record any incidents against black people.

Wright went on to explain that he is dedicating his life to help his black brother in Newark and that he would defend them in the event of another rebellion. During the conversation, Wright told Satterfield of a cache of weapons stored in Newark which consisted of small arms and machine guns. He indicated that Louis E. Lomax was the only person outside of Newark that had seen them or who would ever see them.

Reference is further made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, Page 26, Paragraph 3. Satterfield asked Wright if he was acting as a front man for someone else and Wright quickly stated he was not a front man for anyone. Wright related that his purpose for organizing his group was for the defense of the black man. However, he subsequently feels that he must change his objective and try to motivate people to become more cognizant as to what's going on about them.

In doing so, Wright has prepared circulars concerning the members and the functions of the branches of city government to circulate in the ghetto area. This method is one which will educate the people. Wright is of the opinion that it

is not necessary to have the entire community follow his leadership. He believes that a small number of properly trained and determined people can bring about a worthwhile change.

On November 7, 1967, I, Perry, interviewed Mr. Willie Wright at the Bridge Club, 343 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., concerning his views of the riot. He stated he had previously talked to members of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders and that he had expressed his views on the situation at that time.

Wright related it is no need for the President to waste money setting^{up} different commissions because he is not going to change the situation. He acts as other politicians in trying to sway the people in voting for him in the oncoming election. Mr. Wright stated that the black people were unjustly beaten during the riot and that this made him determine to unite his people in order that they may arm themselves against the police if and when another riot does occur. Reference is made to my interview with Wright on November 7, 1967, Paragraph 1.

Outline of the UAAA

(United Afro American Association)

1. Name - UAAA, United Afro American Association
2. Headquarters - 402 South 6th Street, Newark, N. J.
3. Officers - Willie Wright, President; Leon Moore, Lieutenant
4. Members - unknown by Satterfield or Perry
5. Publications - as stated by Satterfield; no publications have been written by the group.
6. Objectives - To raise the black man of Newark from his terrible plight if it means military confrontation with "whitey". *Source.*
7. Statements by officers of objectives - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' story, entitled "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries", Page 2, Paragraph 1, under the heading of Military Confrontation. Reference is also made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 7, Paragraph 2, where Wright stated that his primary concern is for the black people of Newark and that he will defend them in the event of another rebellion.
8. Written evidence of organization - bylaws, constitution, etc. There is nothing in Lomax' column which indicates evidence of a written organization. Mr. Satterfield advised me, Perry, that Wright's group has no charter.
9. Incorporation or legal recognition - none. See answer to item No. 8.
10. Finances - Mr. Wright advised Mr. Satterfield that he has received donations from other militants who are not organized and anonymous donors.

11. Groups to which UAAA appeal - As evidenced in Lomax' column, Satterfield's interview and Perry's interview, Wright's group appeals to the educated, uneducated, the middle class and the people in the ghetto, in all, mainly the Negro population.
12. Program - Willie Wright has not professed any type of program that he intends to use to fulfill his objective.
13. Sources of Publicity - UAAA has been publicized at different local meetings, through the local newspaper and through articles, such as written by Louis E. Lomax.
14. Influence - The influential impact of UAAA is not readily obtainable since most of the Negro people interviewed in Newark feel the same way Wright does, however, when his name is mentioned, most people agree that they have heard of him but they do not condone violence.
15. Advertising - The mere passing out of handwritten circulars throughout the ghetto neighborhood.
16. Cities where most active - As indicated by Wright, as documented in Lomax' column, Satterfield's and Perry's interviews, he is only concerned with the black people of Newark.
17. UAAA ties to other groups - The fact that Willie Wright is a Board Member of an OEO funded organization, the UCC, United Community Corporation, definitely indicates a close relationship of ideas and members. As indicated by Satterfield in his interview with Wright on October 9 and November 3, 1967, members of UAAA do exchange ideas with other groups around the country. */how?*
18. Evidence of travel of officers of UAAA - Willie Wright informed Lee A. Satterfield that he and Leon Moore, his bodyguard, had traveled to several socialist countries, of which Czechoslovakia and Paris were mentioned. Wright advised his trip was financed by people in the peace movement; no names were supplied. Thomas Hayden, the noted journalist and radical, accompanied Wright's group.

When questioned as to the purpose of his overseas trip, Wright stated that he had traveled to learn how other people live and think. He stated that Hayden did not return to this country with him, but went on to other countries. Mr. Satterfield suspects that Hayden visited Viet Nam or Cuba.

19. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' column under the caption of "Voices of Dissent Remain Muffled," where Lomax states that the revolutionaries were ironically in town preparing for a riot for the same day that the riot actually occurred, but by other means, the arrest of the taxicab driver.

When questioned by Satterfield on November 3, 1967 as to the veracity of the statement, Wright did not refute it, but merely suggested to Satterfield that he refer to the article concerning subject matter. Wright explained to Satterfield that he was not able to control the members of his organization during the riot and that they participated in the disorder and looting once it got started. Wright adamantly denied any outside agitation during the riot. Reference is made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, Page 25, Para. 2.

20. Judgement of effectiveness of UAAA - The fact that Wright is a member of UCC has created a furor at the National Headquarters of OEO and with some of the UCC Board Members, mainly white. The police department constantly attempts to keep Wright and his associates under surveillance. So, the effectiveness depends on the measures that are taken to contain or oversee Wright's activities.

His effectiveness must be attested to the fact that some 200 persons attended a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC at which he was the main speaker and advocated violence.

21. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - From statements made by Wright to Lomax, Satterfield and Perry, it appears evident that much violence can be expected

from UAAA if a revolt occurs. Reference is made to Lomax' column entitled, "Newark called a hub of black revolutionaries". Reference is also made to interviews of Lee Satterfield dated October 9, 1967 and November 3, 1967, and of Perry dated November 7, 1967.

Profile of WILLIE WRIGHT as furnished by him to Lee A. Satterfield during an interview at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark on November 3, 1967.

1. Name - Willie Wright

Aliases - unknown

2. Age: 35 years

3. Place of Birth: Albany, Georgia /

4. Family: Wife, name unknown

Children: 4 boys and one girl - names unknown
Ages range from 4 to 16 years old

Brothers: Six. Four live in Newark; two of them are employed. One is in the U. S. Navy and one lives in Detroit, Mich. His youngest brother who lives in Newark is named Ike. No other information was supplied in connection with his family.

5. Education:

- (a) attended elementary school in Albany, Ga. /
- (b) attended Jr. High School in Massilon, Ohio
- (c) attended High School in Massilon, Ohio and Albany, Ga.
- (d) studied Social Studies for 18 months and criminal law for one year while in the Armed Forces. /
- (e) studied Japanese and Korean courses.
- (f) studied Social Science for one year through a correspondence course with New York Univ.

6. Military Service: from 1947 to 1950.

- (a) Quartermaster Corps)
- (b) Anti-aircraft Corps) Branches of Service
- (c) Infantry)
- (d) Rank - Sergeant (3 stripes)

7. Residency in Newark:

- (a) visited Newark for the first time in 1946.
- (b) moved to Newark in 1950 after being discharged from the military service.

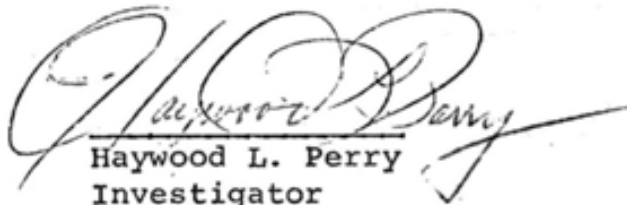
8. Employment:

- (a) from the time he was discharged from military service in 1950 to 1957, Wright's employment is unknown.
- (b) from 1957 to October 1967, he was employed as an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

9. Source of Finance:

- (a) unknown peace groups donate money
- (b) personal funds - as indicated by Wright

10. Part played in Society - See body of report.


Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

November 13, 1967

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DATE OF TRIP: November 6 thru 9, 1967

Persons Interviewed:

- Mr. Kenneth Gibson - United Community Committee
 - Mr. Donald James - Social Worker
 - Mr. Lonzy C. McCarey - Negro businessman
 - Rev. Clifford Porter
 - Rev. Leavon West
 - Mr. Alvin Brown - Militant Legal Law Clerk
 - Mr. Willie Wright - President, United Afro-American Association
 - Mr. William Jones - Social Worker
 - Mr. George Hicks (alias Specks)
 - Mr. Calvin West - Councilman-at-Large, Newark
 - Mr. Arthur Kaufman - Director of Manpower
 - Mr. Harold Hodes - Assistant Director of Human Rights
 - Mr. Thomas Carmichael - Director of the Community Information and Referral Center of Newark
- Other unidentified persons.

Interviewer: Baywood L. Perry

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

My trip to Newark, New Jersey was in connection with the recent riot which occurred in that city from July 12 through July 17. Persons interviewed were from all walks of life with different political views and different concepts as to the cause of the riot. Many were of the general concensus, however, that the riot was the result of poor housing, lack of job opportunity and poor school facilities. Many indicated that police brutality was one of the main issues that has created tension that permitted the riot.

Upon the recommendation of several of the team members, I visited the Bridge Club Cocktail Lounge, which is located at 343 Washington Street in Newark, New Jersey, to converse with those persons whose backgrounds ranged from school principal to dope addicts on the street in order to obtain their opinion as to the cause of the riot. On November 6, 1967, I conversed with several persons concerning this matter. Mr. Kenneth Gibson, a civil engineer with the United Community Committee, and Mr. Donald James, a public welfare representative for the City of Newark, were two of the identifiable interviewees.

In response to the question of whether or not there appeared to be outside agitation or activist groups which might have contributed to the riot in Newark, Mr. Gibson related the following; He stated that it is definitely untrue that any outside groups had come into Newark to create any problem. The situation that Newark was confronted with is something that has been brewing for a long, long time due to the deplorable living conditions that the Negro people are subjected to, the lack of jobs for the qualified Negroes and the lack of job-training programs for those with no skill. Mr. Gibson stated that he works very closely with those persons in the ghetto area and if there had been any mention or any sign of outside groups which might have incensed the people in the ghetto to riot he would have heard about this. Mr. Gibson, whose name has been mentioned in previous reports by the other team members, ran for Mayor of Newark during the 1965 election on a separate ticket.

Gibson stated that the tension between the black and white people has increased due to the fact that the police department has requested the K-9 Corps as a complement to their force. The Negro people of this area feels that this is more of an indignation to them in bringing these dogs in at this time. Mr. Gibson advised the interviewer that if I really wanted the real cause of the riot it would be necessary for me to go to city hall and talk to the crooked politicians who are placing persons on the payroll who have never come to the office to work and this, he says, he can prove, and to accompany him to certain areas of Newark in the morning and witness pay-off drops to the city officials. This in itself creates mistrust and a sense of vengeance by the Negro people towards the administration.

Mr. Gibson related the press overplayed the sniper situations in Newark because there was no way possible for the ratio of deaths of white persons in comparison to the death fatality of the Negroes to have been so small if there had been snipers in the areas where the police and national guard reported. He stated that the Negro people were killed for the sake of being killed during the riot and not for any attack on the police. The police and guardsmen shot through people's windows and homes for no justifiable reason and they also looted the stores.

In response to the same question placed to Kenneth Gibson, Mr. Donald James stated that there was definitely no agitation which might have incited the people to riot. The riot was due to the result of penned up frustrations of black people that covered a period of many years. He stated that there was no conspiracy during the riot, however, once the riot began people took advantage of the situation. Mr. James related that the riot would have taken place whether Mr. Smith, the cab driver, had been arrested or not. City Hall had turned a deaf ear to the general grievances of the people and the people actually had no place to turn. He related the fact that the mayor is part of the political machine which dictates the policy of the city's administration.

He advised that there many things that the mayor's office could have done and still can do to affect better relationship with the people, such as ^{an} open door policy where the people with legitimate complaints could come and present them to the mayor or his representatives. He also suggested that

the housing code be enforced. James cited the Callahan-Parker case whereby the mayor sought to place Callahan, a white man with a high school education, as secretary of the Board of Education over Parker, a Negro who has a Masters Degree in education, for this position. In the eyes of the general public this is outright disregard for the Negro in Newark.

In response to the question whether or not there were any arms being shipped into Newark, Mr. James and Mr. Gibson stated that they had heard that there were arms in town, however, they can not substantiate the rumor. Mr. Gibson and Mr. James concurred that the civil rights groups such as NAACP, CORE, etc., have played no significant part in aiding the Negroes in Newark. Mr. Gibson stated that as a result of the riot several persons who were considered to be liberals and nonviolent individuals have thus become quite militant and have suggested to the people that they arm themselves for future confrontation with the police and other Negro haters.

Mr. Lonny C. McCarey, a bartender at the Bridge Club, suggested that the interviewer appear at his office, the Ebony Business Association, located at 251 Bergen Street in Newark, to talk to several of the ministers who are abreast of the present situation in Newark. On November 7, 1967, the interviewer appeared at Mr. McCarey's office and interviewed the Rev. Clifford Porter, Pastor of the Greater Bethel Church of Newark, New Jersey, and the Rev. Leavon West. In answer to the question as to what was the main cause of the riot, all of these gentlemen agreed that the main causes of the riot were contributed to deplorable living conditions, lack of jobs for the qualified, lack of job opportunity training programs and the poor school facilities. These men agreed that the tension between the Negro community and the white community has increased subsequent to the riot. There seems to be a mutual feeling of mistrust and disrespect on the part of both races.

In answer to the question whether or not there was a conspiracy either within or outside of the city headed by outside groups or militant activist to create the riot, the answers were as follow:

Rev. Porter: No, there was no conspiracy to create the riot which was inevitable due to the aforementioned situation. He stated that he has lived and worked in this community for years and has witnessed the deplorable conditions the Negroes have lived under and the indignities they have suffered and are still suffering. He related that the people decided that their complaints were being neglected and that they felt that the overall situation had gone far enough, so they decided to riot and bring their situation to the attention of the world. The arrest of the cab driver was merely the triggering point. There had been rumors of a riot after the incident of police officer Martinez unjustifiably beating some Negroes in the Newark and South Orange areas. However, the Negro leaders were able to persuade the people not to riot. The beating of Smith, the cab driver, before a view of hundreds of persons after his arrest was more than the people could stand, so they started to create disorder.

Rev. Porter does not condone the looting and burning of homes and businesses, but he does state that the people had to dispense their pent up emotions in some way. He advised he saw many strange faces of Negro males in the riot neighborhood one week prior to the riot but he could not contribute their being there as having any connection with the riot. The young people in the neighborhood informed Rev. Porter that they would rather die in the streets fighting for their rights than to go to Viet Nam and kill other people for the white man's cause. Rev. Porter related the fact that he had heard rumors that arms had been brought into the city to arm the Negroes for a possible riot in the future, however, he could not substantiate this rumor.

Rev. West: Advised that he is in full agreement with what Rev. Porter has said in connection with the riot. However, he added that he feels that the ministerial staff of the Negro community has not done its part to aid the people. It is necessary for the ministers to be in the areas where the poor people live and play in order that they can act as mediators in conveying the people's grievances to the city's

administration. The Negro ministers could also instill upon the people in the ghetto to prepare themselves for the jobs forthcoming.

The interview with Rev. Porter, Rev. West, and Mr. McCarey ended with the note of mutual admiration and cooperation of which an invitation was granted to the interviewer to return anytime to interview these persons. The interviewer is of the opinion that these gentlemen were truthful in their interview and believed wholeheartedly in what they said.

Upon an invitation by a Mr. Donald James, the interviewer appeared at the Bridge Club later on in the evening of November 7, 1967. Mr. James introduced the interviewer to Mr. Alvin Brown, a legal law clerk to one of the Judges in the U. S. Court in the City of Newark. The interviewer asked Mr. Brown what was his opinion of the riot in Newark. Mr. Brown told the interviewer that it was not necessary for a black man to ask him what are the causes of a riot in any Negro town because myself being a Negro surely should understand the causes of riots which are due to persons being suppressed hundreds of years without any due process of law, or without any consideration for their human rights and so forth.

Mr. Brown went on to say that the riots were the results of the white man taking charge of the community, the overall structure of the country to depress the black man and to keep him from having what does belong to him, what is rightfully his and what was given to him under the constitution of the United States. It is Mr. Brown's contention that every white man should be blown off the face of the earth and that the Negro will continue to suffer the indignities placed on him if this is not done. As Mr. Brown and the interviewer conversed, a Negro male identified as Willie Wright entered the Bridge Club. Mr. Brown introduced Mr. Wright to the interviewer and stated that this man was going to lead his people out of bondage. Mr. Brown related that he was counseling Willie Wright on all points of legal matter^{and} that he would stick by Mr. Wright until the end. Brown stated that he had advised Wright and other persons as to the acquisition of arms to confront the police and national guardsmen if and when another riot should occur.

Mr. Wright stated that he had previously talked to members of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders and that he had expressed his views on the situation at that time. Wright stated that it is no need for the President of the United States to waste money to set up different commissions because he is not going to change the situation. He acts as the other politicians in trying to sway the people in voting for him in the oncoming election. Mr. Wright stated that the black people were unjustly beaten during the riot and that this has made him determined to unite his people in order that they may arm themselves against the police if and when another riot does occur.

Mr. James advised the interviewer that Alvin Brown is the first and only Negro ever appointed as a legal clerk to a judge in the City of Newark. Mr. Brown is to take his New Jersey bar examination in February 1968. Mr. James suggested that the interviewer talk to Mr. William Jones, his associate.

While eating lunch with Mr. William Jones at the Bridge Club on November 8, 1967, the interviewer was approached by Mr. Alvin Brown who introduced a gentlemen by the name of George Hicks, alias Specks. Mr. Brown advised the interviewer that Mr. Hicks was the Director of the Rehabilitation Center for narcotic addicts and that Mr. Hicks would be able to furnish the interviewer with valuable information concerning the present situation in Newark. Mr. Hicks advised the interviewer that he could be available to talk concerning the riot at his office at 303 Washington Street in Newark in approximately 1/2-hour from that time. Mr. William Jones' opinion as to the causes of the riot coincided with others interviewed. At approximately 2:30 p.m. on November 8, 1967, the interviewer appeared at Mr. Hicks' office and interviewed him concerning the riot of 1967.

Mr. Hicks advised that he is an ex-convict and a reformed dope addict who is dedicating his life to help the other dope addicts kick the habit. This rehabilitation program was set up by the mayor's office and Mr. Hicks is a salaried individual. However, he stated that this program will not be funded by the city's administration after February 1968 due to the lack of funds, therefore, he will be carrying on this work without any compensation unless the city's administration appropriates money for the program.

Mr. Hicks was asked his opinion as to the cause of the riots in Newark during 1967. He first started off as saying that he was born and raised in Newark and that he has an overall picture of the city's entire structure. First of all, the terrible living conditions in which many of the Negroes live under contributed to the unrest which eventually caused the people to revolt. There is much discrimination in the policy of hiring Negroes who are qualified for jobs in Newark. Many teenagers who finish high school are not able to get jobs due to the lack of so-called funds within the city itself. Hicks then stated that the Negroes in Newark have been abused by the Police Department and this probably is the main cause of the riot in Newark. The interviewer asked Mr. Hicks if he knew of any conspiracy or outside agitators who might have contributed to the riot. George Hicks related that there was no conspiracy to encourage the people to riot in Newark. The situation which the Negroes live under was enough to precipitate tension and hatred which eventually caused the riot. The interviewer asked what part did the dope addicts play during the riot. He related that the addicts looted the stores after they had been broken into by the vandals. The addicts were constantly aware that they were being sought after by the police as persons suspected of looting because of the addicts habit of looting as a means to acquire drugs.

Mr. Hicks was asked to name the persons in Newark whom he felt to be militant leaders. He stated that all Negroes should be militant if militant means fighting for his rights. He said he was militant in this respect. He did not know of any persons in Newark who advocated to overthrow the city's government, however, since the riot, the Negro people have become very bitter due to the fact that many of the people were unnecessarily killed. He stated that the Negro people are now armed and that they are ready to confront the police and national guard if and when another riot should occur. Hicks would not tell the interviewer where these arms are coming from but he did say that these arms which consist of shotguns, pistols and rifles are in town.

In answer to the question whether or not the different Negro groups in Newark seem to be divided, Mr. Hicks advised that the groups were divided and that mistrust prevailed throughout the entire ^{area} as far as the Negroes were concerned. He stated that the NAACP and CORE were not performing their jobs in trying to bring about better conditions for the Negro people. He feels that the Negro ministers have definitely

let the people down because they have not gotten out into the community to help in any way.

The city needs to appropriate more money for different programs to help the poor people of Newark. He also advised that the persons directly involved in the riot were neither the middle class Negroes nor the people on welfare, but those persons who are below the welfare assistance level, such as persons who are ignorant to the fact that they are eligible for public assistance, the grassroots individuals.

Mr. Hicks classified persons with criminal records as grassroots individuals because many of them were unable to gain employment. Therefore, they had to rob persons to make a living. Mr. Hicks stated that the interview was conducted at an inopportune time due to the fact that there were persons waiting to begin their therapy for drug addiction. Therefore, Mr. Hicks extended an invitation to the interviewer to return any time to interview him concerning the situation. Mr. Hicks seemed to be very cooperative, however, the interviewer is of the opinion that Mr. Hicks will be able to supply many answers needed to fulfill our investigation.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Donald James, the interviewer appeared at City Hall on November 8, 1967 and interviewed Mr. Calvin West, Councilman-at-large, Mr. Harold Hodes, Assistant Director of Human Rights for Newark, New Jersey, and Mr. Arthur Kaufman, Director of Manpower for the City of Newark. This interview was held in Mr. Kaufman's office where the interviewer talked to these gentlemen at the same time. Mr. West is one of two Negroes on the city's council. He is regarded by most of the Negroes who were interviewed by me as a brainwashed middle-class Negro who has completely divorced himself from the Negro problems.

The question placed before these gentlemen was, "What were the causes that precipitated the riot in Newark?" Mr. West, being the first to acknowledge, stated that the Negroes' problems are the same problems that affect every major city within the U.S. In other words, it is a national problem. He commented on the fact that Newark, like any other city, is having its financial difficulties, and that it is hard for many of the people living within the city to recognize this factor. Due to the lack of funds, there are many programs that have been set up to help the needy people that have not reached all of the people. As for the riot in Newark, there seems to be a national trend to create disorder. The vast publication of the Watts riot seemed to have created a desire in the Negro people to emulate such actions.

Things are changing for the Negro people, however, it takes time. It is necessary for the Negroes to become more versed in politics in order that they will understand that the Constitution of the United States was not written for them, therefore, amendments will have to be made to meet out situations. West stated that the deplorable living conditions, lack of job training programs, and poor school conditions are a direct result of Congress not appropriating enough money to the city to carry on the different programs to assist the needy people. In other words, Newark needs more money to free the Negro people and other minority races from their plight. Mr. West implied that he felt the city's administration was doing all in its power to help everyone and that no particular group was being slighted. Mr. West stated that the main issue in Newark appears to be a black against white issue. ✓

Mr. West was asked whether or not this black against white issue was present prior to or subsequent to the riot. He stated that it is a subsequent issue which resulted from a recent request by the Newark Police Department to supplement its force with a K-9 corps. West advised that each city has its unique problems and that Newark is trying to solve theirs. After Mr. West concluded what appeared to have been a well-rehearsed speech, he asked Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Hodes if they had any comment to make. Both men wholeheartedly agreed with Mr. West's recitation and reiterated the fact that more money needs to be appropriated by Congress in order that Newark can better aid its people.

On November 8, 1967, the interviewer visited the Community Information and Referral Center, located at 186 Belmont Street, Newark, N. J., and conversed with Mr. Thomas Carmichael, Director (no relation to Stokely) upon the recommendation of Mr. William Jones.

Mr. Carmichael, a most elegant and articulate Negro who appears to be in his middle thirties, advised the writer that he and several other professional Negroes organized the Center in 1965 upon recognizing the fact that his people were in desperate need of help. The center has no financial support and is staffed by volunteer workers.

The function of the center is to find jobs for the Negro people who have had trouble in obtaining employment. The applicants are thoroughly screened before being sent out on a job. The

Center is recognized by many private businesses and has a high percentage in placing people in good jobs.

In answer to the question, "What were the causes of the riot?" Mr. Carmichael reiterated what had previously been mentioned by other persons interviewed. He stated Newark is a city that seems to be dying and that with much cooperation between the city's administration, the white and the black people, the city could be revived.

He went on to say the police relationship with the Negro people is very poor and this factor is one that contributed greatly to the riot and one that hinges on a recurrence. The K-9 Corps issue has renewed the feud between the black and white people. Mr. Carmichael stated that when the Negro people vote and pull together, then, and only then, will they get adequate representation in government and fair legislation.

Mr. Carmichael introduced the writer to several teenagers in the office who were on the streets during the riot. They ranged in ages from 18 to 20 years old. The kids were asked about their participation in the riot and they advised that the riot was no planned thing and that it was triggered by the beating of a Negro taxicab driver.

The youths concurred that they had not heard of any outside conspiracy or of any groups of people trying to stir up trouble. They were against rioting and quite dismayed over the present situation. One youth stated he had just returned from Viet Nam when the riot started and this situation absolutely shocked him.

All of the youths that were present stated that they had completed high school and were employed, however, they were checking with the center in hope of obtaining better jobs. Mr. Carmichael was present during the youths' interview and he stated that they were being truthful. Mr. Carmichael extended an invitation to the interviewer to return to his center at any time for future assistance.

Mr. Carmichael advised the interviewer to contact police officer Lawrence Finn, Newark Police Department, in order to obtain valuable information concerning the riot. Carmichael stated Finn was a frightened man who witnessed many things during the riot and who is willing to talk as long as his testimony is held in confidence.

Mr. Carmichael attempted to contact Mr. Finn at no avail during the interviewer's presence. He suggested that Mr. Finn be contacted at his home, 917 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey, Telephone 248-7878, in order that an interview can be set up upon a return trip to Newark. Mr. Carmichael advised that he would contact Finn and advise him of the proposed interview. The interview with Mr. Carmichael was most cordial.

From an interviewer's personal observation, I found the living conditions of many of the Negroes in the ghetto area as serious as indicated by the people whom I interviewed. Many of the people in the ghetto area were shabbily dressed and not prepared for the cold weather. There seems to be much hostility between the white and the Negro races to the point of being readily recognizable to a stranger in town. The ghetto area consists of many delapidated buildings which reflect mere despair to persons who are not familiar to seeing such terrible conditions. I am of the opinion, however, that Newark needs help in its on-the-job training programs, its urban renewal, and development program and in closing the gap between the people in the ghetto and the city's administration.

Newark

u

November 1, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO: Robert H. Haynes
Special Agent
FBI Liaison Section

From: M. C. Miskovsky
Director of Investigations

Subject: Request for Information - Newark

In connection with the study of the Newark Civil Disorders the staff of the Commission would like to have any FBI reports on alleged police brutality in Newark during the period of the riots there.

If there is any information on police brutality in the Newark area before or after the riots, the staff would like to have that information also.

If the information requested is available it should be delivered to the Office of the Director of Investigations.

MCN:acc

Subject office

Negro newspapers

Check Card to Conot ¹²

TO : City Teams

3 or 4 yrs

FROM: Robert Conot

ACLU-clips

Note - arrange

SUBJ: General Orientation Re; Police

Negro attorneys

for Nathan Johnson down

Police Reporter

on Newspaper

Nov 5 - cutoff

Nov 5 - street writing

may have records available

POLICE -- View of themselves
Negro view of police
Police view of the Negro view of the police

NEGRO -- View of themselves
Police view of the Negro
Negro view of the police view of the Negro

POLICE -- Citizen Disturbances

CRIME RATE | Negro
| White
| Per cent increase last 25 years

Don
3-4 yrs

Pat Murphy

ARRESTS-- Number of: Negro
White

Arrests without disposition -- Number of: Negro
White

- ACLU may have
- 3-4 yrs

Police view of Negro Crime: Causes. How reflective of the population as a whole?

Police Background: Ethnic, Educational, Family.

Police Activity: Participation in rightwing activities

Police Training Program Emphasis: Length of time, Recruiting methods, Standards.

Police: Community Relations Program. Community Relations Orientation.

Police: Community Action Programs. Police athletic programs, etc. If Negroes participate, what is their reaction?

Police: Segregation of Negro officers on force Promotional opportunities.

Police Complaints: Procedure for; number lodged; number sustained; action taken; procedure for notification of complainant.

Police views of the riots: Conspiracy
Communists

From: Robert Conot.
To: City Teams.

METHODOLOGY:

Who is likely to be most helpful on what questions?

Police-Citizen disturbances. These tend to be ignored by the white press, but are played up in the Negro press. (Not always completely factually.)

COPIES

OBTAIN BACK ~~KEY~~ OF NEGRO NEWSPAPER IN CITY. If city does not have its own, find out which is read, and try to obtain it.

POLICE REPORTER: View of the police. Efficiency. Reaction to Negroes. How large is the RW segment & activity. What records are available. Is there police brutality. What was the police reaction during the riot. Since?

NEGRO POLICE OFFICER (unofficially; try to make contact, then talk to him when off duty.) What is his perception of the police and the community -- both white & Negro -- and their relation to each other. Try to balance this by getting a WHITE POLICE OFFICER and talking to him in a similar environment.

& PUBLIC DEFENDER

ACLU/-- Justice and the Negro. Records of arrests & disposition. Does the Negro receive equal justice? If not, why not? What is the Negro view of the courts?

Is there a substantial difference in the kind of representation Negroes & whites receive in the courts. Public Defender, private attorney, None, etc.

Deal Bondman What are the BAIL BOND practices?

NEGRO NEWSPAPER &/or RADIO STATION. What are the problems of the Negro community? What is their relation to the white community. To the local Whips?

PUBLIC DEFENDER & BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU -- What kind of sharp practices & con games are being practiced on the Negro community. What are the credit practices? Any statistical information available.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE X / MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS / UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTERS -- What are the health problems of the Negro community? Disease rate in comparison to white areas. Adequacy of service re: hospitals & doctors.

Psychiatric problems, and care available. Preventive & remedial treatment available -- teeth, glasses, etc.

TEACHER - NEGRO & WHITE. In a) Negro school; b) white school. What are the problems of the Negro child? How can he cope? Are the schools able to cope with the problem? Are there significant differences in white & Negro schools. If so, in what: physical plant? - Number of teachers? Ability of teachers? Class size? Academic programs available? Money allocated? Is there enough money available?

What do you consider are the essentials for improving the situation?

What is the dropout rate? At which point do the pupils drop out? Why? What would it take to prevent this? How many pupils proceed to college?

URBAN LEAGUE, NAACP, CORE, ~~XXXXXX~~ O.E.O. WORKERS, ~~XXXXXX~~ FEPC --~~X~~ Relationship between white and Negro community. Tolerance index. Job Discrimination. Job Problems. Unemployment rate (as it differs from official.) Why are Negroes unable to obtain employment? Job Discrimination? Lack of sophistication in knowing how to go about getting a job? Lack of training? Functional illiteracy?

LOCAL MUSLIMS, NATIONALISTS, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ MILITANTS -- Let them talk.

NEGRO ATTORNEYS -- (see ACLU, also) -- Legal problems of the Negro community. Garnishment of wages, credit practices, etc. What has been the result of the riot cases? Has anything new been learned about the riot and the way in which people participated as a result of the trials? General disposition -- cases~~X~~ dismissed, found guilty, penalty.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY -- (sde above.) The problems of crime in the Negro community.

SOCIAL WORKERS & PROBATION OFFICERS -- the problems of family and youths in the Negro community. What is causing the disintegration of the Negro family? The problems of the community. White-Negro relations. Police problems. Home management problems.

FIRE INSPECTOR / BUILDING INSPECTOR -- Number of homes deteriorating / delapidated in Negro community (statistics.) (obtain from department.) Code compliance. Code enforcement. Fire problems in the area.

Who owns what? Homes / business property. Empty lots. Value of property?

Handwritten notes and signature

September 29, 1967

Mrs. Martha Smith
61 Mercer Street 5D
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Smith:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter asking for an opportunity to testify before this Commission.

The Commission is now selecting its staff and getting organized. Accordingly, it may be some time before decisions are made regarding the formal scheduling of Commission hearings.

Your request to appear will be given full consideration by the Commission.

Thank you for your offer.

Sincerely,

David Ginsburg
Executive Director

cc: ✓ Mr. Merle McCurdy
Mr. Steve Kurzman

KM:jg

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David Ginsburg
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Merle McCurdy
✓ Mr. Steve Kurzman

KM:jg

Interviews TO COMMUNIST & CIA DISORDER

President Johnson
White House
Washington 25 DC.

September 17, 1967
61 Mercer Street 5D
Newark New Jersey

II 5
Let send to Mr. Le McCusky
Newark, N.J. 07102

My Dear Mr president
you all saying you are trying to help us.

"I live in the ghetto. I am asking you to please
let me come to Washington to give you the facts
about how we live." I am not asking you to let
me come to Washington because I want something,
I want you to know the facts, I think you all
could help us better. "I live in the ghetto, I am
one of them," these facts I can give you the
true facts about us, and how we live. Mr
president a person has to live in the ghetto and
be one of "them", in order to give you the true facts
about us. I hope in giving you the facts it will
help every one who live in the ghetto all over the
United States. please let me come and give you the facts
about how we live. please hear one of us that
will tell you how we live. I drop out of high school
when my father had a stroke, I am 38 years old,
I am separated from my husband have 2 children by him.
Member Metropolitan Baptist Church, Prince Street. Sincerely yours
I am a missionary. May God bless you (me) Martha Smith

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

SEP 19 11 43 AM '67

TO
FROM

Martha Smith
61 Mercer St. 5D
Newark N.J.



Air Mail

President Johnson

White House

Washington 25 DC.

(9,6122)

144

August 30, 1967

Mr. Herman C. Simonse, Director
Department of Industrial Development
County of Morris
Courthouse
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Simonse:

Governor Kerner asked me to reply to your recent letter and to thank you for the information and enlightenment you furnished on conditions in Newark.

I have taken the liberty of delivering your letter and enclosures to Merle McCurdy, our legal counsel. I assure you that he and the members of the Commission will give your correspondence full consideration.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

David Ginsburg
Executive Director

KM:sh

✓ cc: Merle McCurdy (with correspondence)

Thank you very much
- Thrown much light on
The issue in Newark

148

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY OF MORRIS

COURTHOUSE MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY



JEFFERSON 9-4300

August 23, 1967

The Honorable Otto Kerner
Chairman, President's Commission on Riots
Room 201
1016 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As I follow the daily reports in the press of your Commission's inquiry and the testimony of various witnesses, I am amazed to read that high-ranking New Jersey and Newark officials professed ignorance of the possibility of the racial disorders which occurred in Newark recently. Undoubtedly there were and still are many underlying causes for the riots. It is an accepted fact, however, that the decision to relocate the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry in Newark was one of two events which triggered the outbreak.

I actively participated in attempting to have the medical school located on a suburban site in Morris County. Our presentation was primarily based on the evaluation of the several sites by the nationally-renowned Site Committee retained by the Board of Trustees and what we considered would in the long run provide the best medical education available any place in the United States. Due to intense political pressure from the City of Newark and other sources, the Board of Trustees, in an apparent lapse of common sense, agreed to relocate the medical college in the central ward of Newark. Enclosed is a very small portion of the material which we feel substantiated our position.

The Honorable Otto Kerner

August 23, 1967

It is inconceivable to me that those of us who had a very limited contact with Newark officials, organizations, and individuals during the medical school fiasco, were able to predict grave unrest in the making while those immediately responsible could see no such sign of trouble.

I have taken the liberty of sending this material to you in the hope that it will add to the completeness and accuracy of your inquiry.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



HCS:JC
1 cc

Herman C. Simonse
Director



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

RICHARD J. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

July 3, 1967

Honorable Herman C. Simonse
Director
Department of Industrial Development
Courthouse
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Simonse:

Thank you for your letter of June 28 in which you express concern over the progress of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry construction program. I have shared your thoughts with officials of the College and as a result I shall attempt to update for you the developments in the College program.

Progress toward the construction is definitely not at a standstill. A contract for the sale of some 150 acres in Newark has been signed by the College, the City, the Newark Housing Authority and the State government. This agreement calls for delivery of the initial tract of 46 acres by next January 1. Construction is scheduled to begin in the Spring of 1968. Toward that goal, the architects retained for the College have been developing a master plan as well as detailed construction plans.

There has been no delay in the College construction timetable and, I would point out, that had the College selected a site that required no land clearance, the same time would have had to be allotted to planning.

I also would note another development related to the Newark project: the College is completing plans for an early transfer of all Jersey City operations except clinical training in dentistry to a 9.7-acre site in Newark. This tract, part of an urban renewal area already cleared, is adjacent to the site on which the permanent structures will be erected. The move will permit the College to establish its administrative headquarters, basic science training and related facilities in Newark by the opening of the school year in September, 1968.

Honorable Herman C. Simonse

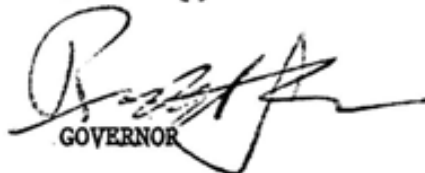
-2-

July 3, 1967

The relocated facilities will be housed in pre-engineered structures which can be erected in a relatively short period of time. After the completion of a hospital and other college buildings, these structures will serve other educational purposes of the College. In addition to consolidating College activities well ahead of schedule, this new plan will provide considerably greater space than that available in Jersey City and thus permit essential faculty development programs.

I hope this clarification has been helpful. I appreciate your concern and if I can provide any further information, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,



GOVERNOR

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

HEARING - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Presentation By

HERMAN C. SIMONSE, DIRECTOR

MORRIS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vice Chairman, College Committee

MORRIS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOVEMBER 14, 1966

It is our judgment that there are two principal factors that must be considered in the establishment of a Medical and Dental school. First; we should be dedicated to provide the finest medical, dental and nurse training facilities for the entire State of New Jersey, which will eventually develop into a nationally recognized program.

Second; transcending every other consideration must be the need of satisfying the standards established by those who are best qualified to determine what a medical, dental and nursing school requires.

In the establishment of a complex program which involves the total spectrum required today in the framework of the emerging modern concepts of the education of the medical, dental and related professions, it is absolutely necessary to consider several very essential factors.

The frontiers of medicine that such a facility encompass bring hope to every person in the State of New Jersey who has not only

to look forward to, but has every right to know that there shall be facilities which serve his medical and dental needs. There are sufficient data available to support without question that New Jersey must provide facilities for the training of its potential members of the medical and dental profession, and not depend upon what may be available outside its boundaries. This obligation is one of immediate concern now for all citizens of the State. It is the hope of the people of New Jersey that through careful planning and wise consideration, we will finally develop a program which assures us of a comprehensive and effective medical and dental program.

It is our purpose today to not only assure the members of the Board of Trustees, but also reinforce the factors which we think are involved in accomplishing this tremendous undertaking at an optimum level of performance.

Land Availability

1. The County of Morris offers the opportunity to provide the required amount of land necessary without becoming involved in the tremendously complex problems of relocation and urban renewal. We indicated previously that this is an urgent problem and that time is of the essence. The Morris County site is available at an extremely early date as one considers the intricacies of site acquisition. All utilities are available which is attested to by the inclusion of letters from Mayor Nordling of Madison and Mayor Schultz of Chatham Township,

in whose municipalities the site is located.

The Morris County Board of Freeholders also adopted a resolution urging the selection of a Morris County site.

Aesthetics

2. The outstanding aesthetic qualities of the Dodge site certainly lends to the environment so necessary in a highly desirable education setting. The minimum amount of site preparation required together with the available structures on the property are outstanding factors in the possibility of near immediate occupancy.

Growth Patterns

3. The path of population growth has long since shown its direction. Every Federal, Regional, State and County barometer of growth indicates that Morris is, and will continue to be, an area of expanding population, business and industrial growth.

Planning

4. The County of Morris and its thirty-nine municipalities are noted for their sound and progressive planning to meet anticipated growth.

Accessibility

5. Accessibility is of prime concern when such decisions are being made. We associate the accessibility of the Morris County site to all the people related to this particular type of program; students, staff and patients. One need only look at the network of existing as well as contemplated highways to have the assurance that there are or will be reasonable

time requirements to travel from many points located in the major portion of the State.

Transportation

6. The merging network of roads makes it possible to reach Morris County easily from our urban centers. This also holds true for those counties which are made up of rural and suburban areas. The railroads, the coordinated bus transport, and the highway patterns are closely indentifiable with the Morris County area. Every effort is being expended through intensive planning to provide effective transportation services commensurate with expected growth.

At the beginning of this presentation we referred to a second factor which is, we feel, of tremendous importance regarding the development of this particular program, that is;

"transcending every other consideration must be the need of satisfying the standards established by those who are best qualified to determine what a medical, dental and nursing school requires."

It is demanding requirement that all who hold positions of an official nature rely on the people capable of directing the form and the location of this type of education.

1. It has been adequately pointed out that the educational preparation of physicians, dentists and related professionals involves a far different concept in this modern age. The areas of preparation and training cover a much wider spectrum of highly specialized skills and techniques. The people of New Jersey look to you to capitalize on the expertness of people who are highly skilled and versed in the development

of this State's first serious approach to providing this long over-due facility.

We feel that serious consideration of the Morris County site supports this contention.

2. Another important consideration is the setting in which the faculty and student body work at this daily job of reaching their final goal. We are confident that you are not satisfied with a solution to meet present circumstances, but that you are also giving wise consideration to the ultimate requirements which will develop in the many years that lie ahead.

The very best setting in which this program can be established, grow and prosper is greatly enhanced when one considers an area of land such as the Dodge tract.

3. There are three universities and colleges located within close proximity of this site. This is a real asset. They are the College of St. Elizabeth, Drew University and Fairleigh Dickinson University (Florham-Madison Campus).

Recently Bloomfield College purchased a large tract of land in the nearby Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills for a future campus. The County of Morris has approved a County Community Junior College and the Board of Trustees is presently determining the site and will be constructing facilities in the near future. In addition, preliminary releases have been made regarding the establishment of a graduate school of a technical and research nature in the Morris County area.

We have included statements from the officers of the established colleges.

There is a very pronounced trend toward the grouping of educational institutions. Picture, if you will, a new medical and dental college surrounded by St. Elizabeth's College, Drew University, Fairleigh Dickinson University and two Morris County Parks. This is the prospect offered by the Dodge property. It is very important for us to point out that the entire area surrounding this particular site also provides excellent elementary and secondary school facilities and programs. This is true both in the private and public schools. The high caliber of these particular programs is indicative of the attitudes which are held by the citizenry residing in a large area.

One other criterion which supports the development of a program with wide scope is the large number of existing industrial research and development facilities in Morris County. This is especially true regarding the pharmaceutical and biological fields. All indications point to increased activity in the location of addition facilities of this type.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that housing, recreation and all other social amenities found in the Morris County area are diverse and inviting.

We have pointed out that the setting in which this institution is placed is of vital importance to the continued success of the program. Then it follows that the numerous hospitals serve as an integral part of the Colleges' total offerings.

There are very excellent hospital facilities located within a close proximity to the boundaries of Morris County, namely, Overlook, St. Barnabas and the Veteran Administration Hospitals at Lyons and East Orange. Within the confines of Morris County we find six hospitals with both fine facilities and outstanding administrative procedures. In each instance they are expanding their facilities and services not only to meet the needs of a growing population, but also to meet the emerging services and skills required today. We have letters here for you from All Soul's Hospital, Chilton Memorial Hospital, Dover General Hospital, Riverside Hospital, Morristown Memorial Hospital and St. Clare's Hospital.

We also have a very large State Hospital located at Greystone Park.

We have attempted to present information which supports the two major principles advanced in the beginning of this paper. We have not misrepresented or exaggerated these criteria.

It has been both extremely helpful and encouraging to the College Committee to experience the expressions of deep interest by many organizations and individuals, with the expressed assurance that they stand ready to assist and cooperate with the Board of Trustees and the President. We in the County of Morris extend a warm and sincere welcome to the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

College Committee
Morris County Chamber of Commerce
10 Park Place, Morristown, N.J. 07960 539-3882



14 d

New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry

24 BALDWIN AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. 07304

Mr. William H. Mason
Morris County Chamber of Commerce
10 Park Place
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Mason:

Mr. George Smith asked me to forward the enclosed information. Both positions of the Site Advisory Committee were made public on the indicated dates.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH W. KATZ
Public Affairs Counsel
New Jersey College of
Medicine & Dentistry

February 13, 1967

Enclosures

News Release



New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry

24 BALDWIN AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. 07304

#1

FOR RELEASE: Friday,
August 26, 1966

The three national leaders in medical education serving as the Site Advisory Committee to the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry have recommended unanimously the relocation of the College to a site in Madison and Chatham Township, New Jersey, on the estate presently owned by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge.

The recommendations were made by Dr. Vernon W. Lippard, Dean of the Yale University School of Medicine; Dr. James M. Faulkner, President of the National Foundation for Medical Education and former Dean of the Boston University School of Medicine; and Dr. Donald G. Anderson, Dean of the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

Each of the advisers made his own recommendation based on a series of visits in the Spring to five separate sites and professional familiarity with a sixth site in the northeastern metropolitan section of New Jersey.

The recommendations were submitted to the Board's Committee on Future Operations and Relocation headed by Trustee Paul A. Gorman and including Trustee Dr. Sam S. Barklis. The recommendations are to be acted on by the entire Board.

The move contemplates construction of a teaching hospital for the clinical (third and fourth year) training of the College of Medicine and Dentistry, a facility for basic science (first and second year) instruction of both medical

and dental students, research, library and other facilities for the students and faculty, dormitories and administrative offices. The College would maintain strong clinical affiliations with major hospitals in the area. Major clinical training presently is conducted at Newark City Hospital, the East Orange Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Elizabeth and the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Staten Island. At present, the basic science facilities, all activity of the College of Dentistry, and the administrative offices of the College are maintained at the Jersey City Medical Center.

The sites visited were:

1. The Dodge estate in Madison which also extends into Chatham Township. The entire estate includes more than 400 acres.
2. A site of some 100 acres in Teaneck bounded by Teaneck Road, Fycke Lane, Glenwood Avenue, deGrau Avenue and Ft. Lee Road.
3. A site in Newark containing more than 60 acres and possibly an additional 30 acres adjacent to Newark City Hospital.
4. The Kean estate in Union with 80 to 100 acres.
5. A site near St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston with 100 acres.

Through past professional activity, each of the advisers was familiar with the facilities at the Jersey City Medical Center.

Dr. Lippard summarized his recommendation of the Dodge estate, saying, "This would provide an ample area for construction of medical and dental schools, a university hospital, dormitory, parking spaces, and associated health facilities, all of which cannot be visualized at present but are certain to be attracted."

He continued, "the site is adjacent to densely populated areas and in an area where rapid population growth is anticipated. A source of patients is thereby assured. It should be noted that, in view of social and economic trends, location of medical schools in slum districts is no longer considered appropriate.

"The site is readily accessible from all parts of the State by major highways, existing or planned.

"The area is attractive and the availability of residential sites nearby would encourage recruitment of faculty and students."

The Yale dean also raised the possibility of future nearby development of a state university unit with which the medical and dental colleges could be affiliated and noted "location of health schools on a university campus strengthen the entire program in the biological, physical and social sciences. Existing liberal arts colleges in the neighborhood would contribute to the development of an academic community."

Dr. Lippard added: "Construction could be started without the delay entailed in redevelopment of an urban area." He also noted that "auxiliary clinical facilities, such as the Veterans Administration Hospital in East Orange, are within reasonable distances" and that "nearby pharmaceutical, chemical and electronic industries would provide opportunities for collaborative research."

In a supplementary letter, elaborating on the committee's support of a suburban over an urban site, Dr. Lippard wrote:

"Although many of the older medical schools are located in large cities, the trend is toward development of new schools in suburban areas or small communities. Many factors have influenced this trend, among them the following:

- "1. The desirability of intimate association with other divisions of a university or related educational and research institutions.
- "2. Availability of space for expansion, parking, and location of auxiliary facilities and related health and educational institutions.
- "3. Avoidance of construction of monolithic hospital and laboratory facilities which are difficult to expand or alter with changing scientific, service, and educational demands.

"4. Attraction of faculty and staff to an area where living conditions are favorable.

"5. Termination of dependence on indigent patients from slum areas for clinical instruction. (Medical centers, composed of medical, dental, and other health-related educational, research, and service institutions will be the focal point for referral of patients of all economic and social classes from practicing physicians and community hospitals.)

"It may appear that the amount of land predicted as necessary for location of a new medical center is excessive. When one considers the potential for growth of such an institution and other institutions which will be attracted to the area, it would, in my opinion, be very short-sighted to initiate construction on a site where only immediately foreseeable needs can be accommodated."

Dr. Faulkner reported that his recommendation was based on the following criteria:

- "A. Location -
 1. Accessibility
 2. Adjacent land use
 3. Nearby colleges and universities
 4. Proximity to hospital and health service institutions
 5. Availability of research units, pharmaceutical, chemical, electronic
- "B. Size and shape -
 1. Expansion capability
 2. Effect on building costs
 3. Fire and police protection
- "C. Local conditions -
 1. Community facilities available
 2. Favorable governmental and neighborhood sentiment
 3. Attractive housing facilities

"In each of the above listed criteria the Dodge estate was superior or equal to the other sites except in 'proximity to hospitals and health service institutions'. In this regard it was rated as 'good' but it was surpassed by St. Barnabas and Newark which rated 'excellent' but was superior to the Kean estate and Teaneck. The overall superiority of the Dodge estate is considerably higher than its nearest competitor which is the St. Barnabas Hospital site."

Dr. Faulkner summed up his description of the Dodge estate with: "This is truly a superb location from almost every point of view."

Dr. Anderson said: "There is no question in my mind that the Dodge property constitutes a most desirable and attractive site for the long range development of an outstanding medical center. There is also no question that of the sites we inspected it is by far the best."

Dr. Anderson also recommended eventual acquisition of the entire Dodge property and possibly additional land. He submitted a list (attached) of institutions and special facilities to be found in modern medical centers in support of land acquisition larger than that immediately required. He added, "While it is unlikely that any single center would encompass all of these institutions and facilities, there are a growing number of medical centers that already include on their campuses many of the institutions and facilities that I have listed.

"Also, looking into the future, it would be very helpful to have sufficient land available to accommodate other academic units of the enlarged state university system that New Jersey will undoubtedly some day develop."

####

EXAMPLES OF INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES TO BE FOUND IN MODERN

MEDICAL CENTERS

School of Dentistry
School of Public Health
School of Nursing
School of Veterinary Medicine
School of Medical Technology
School of Social Work
School of Hospital Administration

Housing for:

Medical Students
Students in other schools listed above
Interns and residents
Nurses
Faculty
Staff

Facilities for postgraduate and continuation education

A University Student Health Center and Infirmary

Auditorium

Library

Power Plant

Heating and Cooling Plant

Service and storage buildings

Parking facilities

Recreational facilities:

Tennis courts
Softball diamonds
Gymnasium
Swimming pool

Public Health Department:

Offices
Laboratories
Clinics

Special Research Institutes:

Toxicology
Industrial Medicine
Space Medicine
Nuclear Medicine
Biomedical Engineering
Brain Research
Aging
Growth and Development
etc., etc., etc.

Other Hospitals:

Veterans Administration Hospital
Children's Hospital
Convalescent Hospital

SPECIAL FACILITIES (page 2)

Other Hospitals (continued):

Chronic Disease Hospital

Nursing Homes

Other general hospitals that desire to move to the Medical
Center Campus

Psychiatric Hospitals

Rehabilitation Institutes

Hospitals for Cancer and allied conditions

Doctors Office Building

Treatment Centers:

Alcoholics

Cerebral Palsy

Mentally Retarded

Blind

etc., etc., etc.

Animal Facilities including animal farm

Primate Colony

Computer Center

2

JAMES M. FAULKNER, M. D.
535 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

October 25, 1966

Dr. S. S. Barklis, Secretary
Board of Trustees
New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry
24 Baldwin Avenue
Jersey City N.J. 07304

Dear Dr. Barklis:

In response to your request of September 20, 1966, we returned to New Jersey on October 9th and 10th to re-evaluate the site offered by the City of Newark for the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

We were very helpfully assisted in our deliberations by Mr. Hugh H. Stearns, who provided us with copies of a detailed analysis of the proposed site. We also had the pleasure of meeting for approximately one hour with Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio of Newark.

After studying maps and other materials relevant to the proposed Newark site we toured the area and in addition, visited the Newark City Hospital to observe the general nature of the facilities it offers for a program of undergraduate medical education. We concluded our study with a conference with Dr. Robert Cadmus and a revisit to the Dodge Estate in Madison which we had previously recommended be

selected as the new site for the College.

No evidence was presented to dispute our earlier conclusion that the Madison site would be a more attractive one for students, faculty, staff personnel and for an economic and social cross section of patients representative of the people of New Jersey. The one new issue that needed to be evaluated was the adequacy for the College's development of the increased amount of land that the City of Newark had offered in recent weeks to make available to the College.

In our earlier reports to the Board of Trustees we pointed out that the new facilities which will be constructed for the New Jersey College of Medicine will be the nucleus of a large modern university medical center that will certainly develop over the course of years. We also urged that the College select a site that will permit it to plan for and accommodate the continuing development of such a center over a period of at least 100 years. It is possible to identify at this time some of the associated institutions and facilities for which land must be provided in the initial site plan for the College. The experience of existing medical centers, however, proves that even the most forward-looking plan cannot foresee many developments that will be desired over the long term. We therefore hold that it is prudent to select a site that provides the College with a substantial amount of land over and above that which can

be seen as necessary when the first site plan is developed. By making such provision the people of New Jersey will help to assure that their substantial initial investment in buildings and land will return to them maximum benefits in terms of the scope and quality of the medical center that will ultimately be developed.

Based on the foregoing premises, we drew two conclusions that guided us in reaching a decision with respect to the Newark site:

1. The College of Medicine and Dentistry should have available a minimum tract of 150 acres and preferably a tract of 300 or more acres for the long-range development of its campus.

2. The College must own or fully control this area from the start so that long-range planning of the basic development of the campus can be done before the first structure is erected and so that no delays or uncertainties will be encountered when the College decides in the future that the time is appropriate for other facilities to be developed on the site.

Our review of the material assembled from official sources by Mr. Stearns and our conference with Mayor Addonizio established the fact that while there are 197 acres potentially available for the College in the urban renewal projects

surrounding the Newark City Hospital, this is very valuable land and for many compelling reasons the City could make available to the College in the near future only some 30 to 75 acres. Additional parcels of land would be made available to the College only "as it proved its need for them". Mayor Addonizio told us that under established procedures for acquiring land in urban renewal projects the College would have to obtain the approval of the following municipal bodies and officials should it seek additional parcels in the future:

1. The City Housing Authority
2. The City Planning Office
3. The Mayor
4. The City Council

The question of what assurances the present City administration could give the College with respect to the availability of the entire 197 acres that would be binding on future administrations was discussed briefly but inconclusively with the Mayor.

It is our unanimous and firm opinion that the proposal put forward by the City of Newark for making land available for the development of the New Jersey State College of Medicine and Dentistry does not provide the College with the assured control and unquestioned access to a site of the size we believe should be available to the College for its necessary and proper development.

Except for the limited initial acreage that the College might acquire under the arrangement proposed, the future development of the College and its associated medical center would in effect be controlled not by the College and its Board of Trustees, but by several divisions of the Newark municipal government. Because of this disqualifying defect in the suitability of the Newark site, we did not feel it necessary to explore in depth the problem of delays that the College might encounter in gaining actual possession of either an original parcel or subsequent parcels of land in the urban renewal projects. It is our understanding that in such situations many factors beyond the control of the College could delay substantially the date on which the College could actually begin the construction of its facilities. The present very serious problems of the College make it imperative that the College proceed without delay or uncertainty to plan and construct new facilities.

We conclude our report, therefore, by stating 1) that the site offered by the City of Newark is not a satisfactory one for the long-range development of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. 2) We reaffirm our earlier appraisal that the Dodge Estate in Madison is an unusually attractive and satisfactory site for the full development of a complete modern university medical center of high order, and 3) that

we renew our earlier recommendation that the Dodge Estate be selected as the site for the College.

This recommendation by no means precludes the further development of the Newark General Hospital as a major teaching hospital in close affiliation with the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. Such an affiliation would ensure for the citizens of Newark the highest standards of medical care in their own hospital.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Faulkner
James M. Faulkner, M. D.
Samuel H. Lippard
Samuel H. Lippard, M. D.
Donald G. Anderson
Donald G. Anderson, M. D.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
COUNTY OF MORRIS
COURTHOUSE, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY



JEFFERSON 9-4300

June 28, 1967

The Honorable Richard J. Hughes
The State House
Trenton
New Jersey

Dear Governor Hughes:

✓ Progress toward the actual construction of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry is at a standstill while the proposed location remains embroiled in a bitter political and racial dispute. Meanwhile, the desperate need to educate our own doctors, nurses and technicians is being needlessly delayed. People throughout the State of New Jersey are increasingly expressing grave doubts as to the sincerity of this project.

Many individuals and organizations actively sought to have the medical school located on the Dodge Estate in Chatham Township and Madison. Our presentation was primarily based on the evaluation of the several sites by the nationally-renowned Site Committee retained by the Board of Trustees and what we considered would in the long run provide the best medical education available any place in the United States. Due to intense political pressure from the City of Newark and other sources, the Board of Trustees, in an apparent lapse of common sense, agreed to locate the medical school in an area in the City of Newark which will not only be much more costly, but will also necessitate the relocation

R. J. Hughes

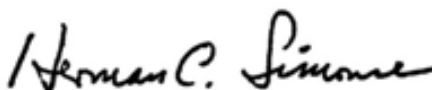
June 28, 1967

of thousands of families. The events of the past few weeks makes it obvious that the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry will never be accepted by a great many of the residents of the City. It is also apparent that the deep financial problems currently faced by the City of Newark will not be helped by building additional tax-exempt facilities. It is also possible that this plight will be compounded should the Federal Government not contribute funds toward the project. This is still a definite possibility.

I feel that it is time that you as Chief Executive of the State of New Jersey override the Board of Trustees, demand that political, racial and emotional aspects be put aside, and insist that they get going and build the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry at the earliest possible date. This does not necessarily mean that the Morris County site be utilized, although it is readily available; but it does preclude building in the Central Ward in the City of Newark where the school is not now nor ever will be accepted by the people it is most intended to help.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



Herman C. Simonse
Director

HCS:JC
1 cc

The New York Times

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Behind Newark's Explosion

The force of an explosion tends to be proportional to the amount of dynamite involved. The terrible ferocity and magnitude of Newark's ordeal over the weekend testify that there was an enormous amount of social dynamite on the scene waiting to be touched off. Now that relative calm has returned—thanks to energetic efforts of policemen, firemen, guardsmen and others—the problem is to diagnose the sources of the bitterness and discontent that erupted so tragically in order to point the way to effective action to prevent repetition of such an outbreak.

Those engaged in sniping, arson and looting in Newark these past days were committing criminal acts, of course. But it adds nothing to our understanding of the roots of what happened to say, as Governor Hughes did, that "it was plain and simple crime and not a civil rights protest." Governor Hughes is too able and sensitive an executive not to realize that the vital questions are more basic: Why did so many Newark Negroes engage in these criminal acts? And even more important, why did such a large proportion of Newark's Negroes openly approve of what was done while showing hostility toward the forces of law and order? The Governor came closer to the truth when he spoke of "insurrection" and "rebellion," phenomena reflecting social and economic pathology.

Many of the causes of Newark's agony are all too common in the black ghettos of this country. Newark's Negroes are predominantly poor people who are unemployed or have low-paying jobs. Their housing is shameful in many cases, their education usually grossly deficient, and their prospects for improvement virtually invisible. They feel cheated that they are not full fledged participants in the affluent society, and jump easily to the conclusion that it is the fault of "Whitey" that they are excluded from the general prosperity. Hate, envy and bitterness follow quickly from such reasoning.

But it is the special factors in Newark's situation that explain the dimensions and fury of what happened there. Even before the weekend's catastrophe, students of urban problems knew that Newark was a sick city, all too prominent in the national rankings on crime, venereal disease and drug addiction.

The central political fact about Newark is that half or more than half of its population consists of Negroes. Yet the great majority of the levers of political and economic power in that city are in the hands of white men who, many Negroes are convinced, do not want to share that power equitably with black men. This conviction was greatly reinforced recently during the much-publicized controversy centering about Mayor Addonizio's refusal to appoint a Negro with a graduate degree to a high paying post on the city's Board of Education. Even more provoking was the Newark government's decision to locate a new medical school on a site that can be made available only by displacing thousands of Negroes from their present slum homes. Inevitably, that decision fostered the belief that the white rulers of Newark were trying to retain political control by forcing Negroes to leave the city. Mass bitterness rose higher, and old hostility to the police.

This is the background of alienation and misery that produced Newark's "insurrection." Its dangerous potentials remain even after the worst of the violence has been ended—ended at least temporarily.

A Civil Rights View

Med School Riot Trigger?

BY MIKE STODDARD

NEWARK—Choosing Newark over Madison as the site of new state medical school was the trigger that set off the recent nation-wide riots, a Negro leader said last night.

Mrs. Louise Epperson, chairman of the Committee Against Negro Removal, said residents warned state and city officials, they would not tolerate placing the school in the Central Ward.



STODDARD

"The medical school is what caused all the trouble here in Newark, and it spread from that," Mrs. Epperson said.

Mrs. Epperson has been active as the leader of the opposition to the new location, since Mayor Hugh Addonizio first announced his decision to fight the choice of the M. Hartley Dodge tract in Madison as the new location.

Mrs. Epperson said a recall movement against Addonizio was gathering momentum and expected to announce the required number of signatures for a recall election sometime today.

Under existing law, 25,000 signatures are needed to call a new election for the office.

The move to recall Addonizio was launched at a "Black Power" conference, held in Newark three weeks ago.

Mrs. Epperson said the recall movement was supported by all segments of the city's residents and not limited to the Negroes.

"This is not a racial matter," she said. "It's a revolt against the high taxes and the utter disregard for human beings shown by him and his administration."

"We cannot live another three years under this regime," she said.

Mrs. Epperson said she had received some support in her fight from Thomas J. Whelan, the mayor of Jersey City.

A spokesman for Whelan disagreed with Mrs. Epperson.

Warren McCarthy, a Whelan aide, said Whelan was about to submit a factual rundown on the relocation of the medical school to a presidential investigating committee.

McCarthy said Whelan would present his case to the president's commission studying riots, "as a case of governmental unconcern with urban problems."

He said if Whelan is not successful in keeping the school in Jersey City, he would then favor it moving to Newark.

While the mayor's of Newark and Jersey City are planning, Mrs. Epperson added the last word to what may be a fateful decision, "There is still a lot of unrest in Newark, we just don't want the danged medical school!"

NEWARK'S POOR

and

THE LAW

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1966

A Report to the Community

1967

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NEWARK LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT

NEWARK LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT

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1966

A Report to the Community

1967



NEWARK LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT



Law not served by power is an illusion—Conversely, power not served by law is a menace.

UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg

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L

THE POOR AND THE LAW

To a very great extent, the protections, the remedies and the procedures of the civil law have not been available to the poor of our nation. For them the law has not been served by power; to a great extent the law has been an illusion for the poor.

Mr. Justice Fortas of the United States Supreme Court has said:

The vast population of our urban ghettos has lived in a world outside the law. To them, the law has been an alien force . . .

To them, the law has been their enemy. It has been the power behind the arresting policeman's tyranny as it appears to them; it has provided the mysterious arsenal of the probation officer and the Juvenile Court official; it has been the powerful weapon of the money lender, the landlord, the installment dealer . . .

These people must begin to feel that the law is part of their heritage, too; that it is designed for their benefit; that it is not merely of, by and for the establishment. They must not feel that lawyers as well as the law are their enemies—the tools of their oppressors. They must be given reason to believe that the rules of society are available to benefit them, and that the skilled practitioners who can invoke those rules in their behalf are also available to them—and not just to their enemies.

During the past year, major steps have been taken in many areas in the United States to achieve the goals urged by Justice Fortas. Assisted by grants from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, the legal profession and community representatives have organized legal services programs. These programs provide a means of serving the law by power, and for the first time significant numbers of poor persons can seek to solve their individual and community problems by means of the law.

The Newark Legal Service Project (NLSP) is a pioneer program in this field. Its area of activity is the entire poverty community of the City of Newark. Its objective is to make available to the impoverished multitudes of this city the power of the law.

It is doing this through a variety of programs, which are described in this REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY.

II

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF NLSP

(A) Organization

NLSP was conceived and organized during the spring and summer of 1965 as a broad-based community effort. It was a time when the community was in the grip of unusually severe tensions.

Participating in this effort were members of the legal profession and representatives from the United Community Corporation, Newark's agency for coordinating programs under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

NLSP was organized as an independent, non-profit corporation governed by its own board of trustees, which includes persons designated by the State and Essex County Bar Associations, the Essex County Legal Aid Society (Criminal and Civil Divisions), the Lawyers' Referral Committee of the Bar Associations, the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, and Seton Hall and Rutgers Law Schools.

The board also includes one representative of each of the Area Boards organized under UCC guidance and one person from each Area Board who is considered representative of the project's target population. One year's experience has firmly established the value of having a board made up of members of the legal profession and people from the population served by NLSP. The unique perspectives of both groups contributed in large measure to the nature and operations of the various programs instituted by NLSP, as will be described in more detail in succeeding sections of this report.

(B) Neighborhood Law Office Concept

It was readily apparent to the people organizing NLSP that there were huge areas of extreme poverty in the City of Newark where the protections, benefits and institutions of the civil law were virtually unavailable. The bulk of the people, it was found, did not know that the law gives them rights, and, if they did know, would not have known where to turn to seek protection of those rights.

NLSP, to meet this need, proceeded to establish six neighborhood law centers in areas of the city known to have the highest incidence of poverty. These centers represent the heart of the NLSP program. Each is staffed by two full-time attorneys and a secretary. They are designed to provide legal representation in the civil law field for the indigent and to refer clients who can pay or whose cases will produce a source of fees to private attorneys through the Essex County Bar Association's Lawyers' Referral Committee.

(C) Original Financing

In the summer of 1965, NLSP applied to the OEO for a grant to establish its project. In January 1966, a total budget of \$310,000 was approved by OEO with \$279,000 supplied by the Federal government. The balance of the funds (\$31,000) had to be raised locally through cash contributions or through in-kind gifts (such as law books, furniture,

equipment or space) in keeping with the established 90-10 percent Federal-local financing.

NLSP raised the entire local share for the first year from a variety of private sources, such as individuals, unions, foundations, business and industry. It did not request funds from any local government, although it is anticipated that in the future a part of the local share will have to come from the state or city.

(D) Commencement of Operations

In March 1966, NLSP recruited two people to serve as administrator and assistant administrator.

Oliver Lofton became administrator and Mrs. Annamay T. Sheppard became assistant administrator.

The balance of this Report consists largely of a description of the creative work of these two lawyers and the staff recruited by them, starting in the middle of March 1966, and very rapidly moving into a full program as described below.

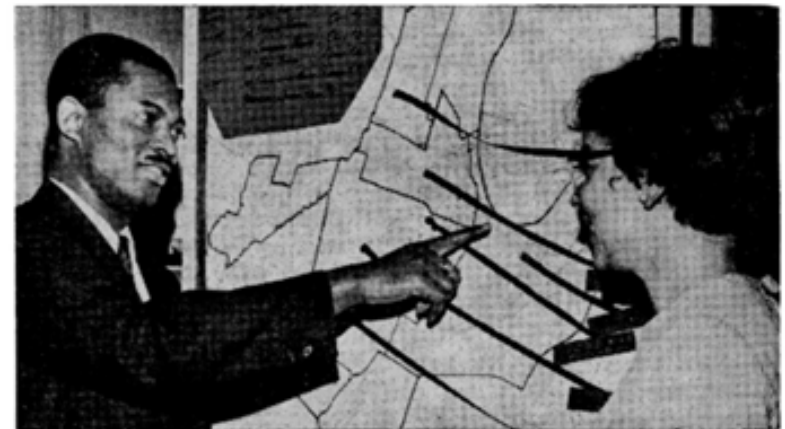
III

NLSP'S PROGRAM

(A) Representing the Indigent

In late March 1966, a central NLSP office was opened in space contributed by the Rutgers Law School, and even before any of the neighborhood law offices could be located and staffed, cases started to come in, which had to be handled by the administrators along with their task of establishing the neighborhood offices.

Newark's central ward was chosen as the site of the first two neighborhood offices in May. An acute shortage of attorneys existed until the fall of 1966. Accordingly, in addition to these two community offices, temporary facilities were established soon after in other parts of the city in the summer of 1966.



On top of NLSP's daily operations—Oliver Lofton and Mrs. Annamay T. Sheppard.

These were manned in part by law students, who interviewed clients and prepared cases for handling by the attorneys.

In September, two more permanent offices were opened—one in South Newark on Frelinghuysen Avenue and one in North Newark. Another office was opened prior to the end of the year 1966, with the sixth office to be opened shortly thereafter.

Each neighborhood law office was located in or near buildings used by an Area Board. As a consequence, these offices have a continuing relationship with, and access to, the sections of the city to be served.

NLSP's primary responsibility, of course, is to represent individuals who have particular legal problems. By December 31, 1966, approximately 1800 individual clients were served by the Project. This representation has ranged all the way from single conferences to extensive trial and appellate litigation—whatever was needed to provide the client with the total legal service his case required.

The table at the end of this report suggests the volume and kinds of cases which have come into the offices. Statistics, however, cannot convey in human terms what the availability of legal services has meant in the lives of individual human beings. A few comments on some of the categories of cases might suggest NLSP's overall impact and potential.

THE HOME AND THE FAMILY

In the City of Newark, thousands of children are living in families where they are the children of only one (or perhaps neither) of the parents. For the first time, with the help of NLSP, these children are being adopted in large numbers by one or both of the parents with whom they live. Before NLSP was organized it was too difficult to obtain an attorney and it was too expensive for many such adoptions to take place.

Cases involving matrimonial matters are by far among the most difficult cases handled by NLSP. NLSP often must come to grips with serious family disruptions, and often the enormously complex problems created by the tangled lives of husbands, wives and children seem beyond the capabilities of attorneys. NLSP, however, calls upon the facilities of social agencies and, where needed, can make available the processes of law and the court.

Another common situation is presented by the individual or family so overwhelmed by debts and so hounded by creditors that it is impossible for the adult members to retain a job (because a wage attachment will be filed) and it is difficult or impossible to maintain a home. In such a situation, the NLSP attorney has helped to provide relief either by instituting a wage-earners plan or a bankruptcy proceeding under federal bankruptcy provisions.

HOUSING

An all too common practice among landlords is to keep the tenant's deposit, without any justification, when the tenant leaves and needs the deposit for his new apartment. Frequently a telephone call from an NLSP attorney brought prompt return of the deposit; occasionally it was necessary to institute suit.

CONSUMER PRACTICES

Another very common category of cases involves purchases of household furniture, television sets, or other appliances. In some situations the transaction is imprudent from the client's point of view, and NLSP is powerless except perhaps to arrange for reduced payments or an extension. Frequently, however, the purchaser is often persuaded to sign contracts or agreements that are at total variance with what he is told they provide. Or the purchaser may purchase one product and there will be delivered to him a totally different and inferior item.

The situation is usually complicated by the fact that the seller has negotiated the loan instruments to a third party, who may or may not be an innocent purchaser of such instruments. In those cases, the NLSP attorney may be required to defend a suit against the client or he may take affirmative action against the seller.

Closely related to the fraudulent sale of consumer goods is the obtaining of default judgements, usually against purchasers of goods, without the defendant-purchaser ever having been served with process. Often, the first time such a defendant learns of the case against him is when the sheriff seizes his possessions or when an attachment against his wages is filed (as a result his employer will probably fire him).

On numerous occasions NLSP has had judgments of default vacated because the defendant had never been served and has prevented the seizure of goods or the discharge of an employee whose wages were improperly attached.

REFERRALS

Many cases which come into the NLSP offices are not handled by the NLSP attorneys because they can, in effect, pay for themselves. The most common case of this nature would be a negligence case, from which an attorney can earn a contingent fee, or a Workmen's Compensation Case, which involves an attorney's fee as part of the award. Sometimes people who can afford to pay for an attorney come into an NLSP office. In all such situations, the client is referred to a private attorney through the procedures established by the Essex County Bar Association's Lawyers' Referral Committee.

(B) Preventive Law Program

Many of the cases coming to the attention of the NLSP involve situations which are beyond satisfactory solution but which should never have occurred in the first place, particularly in the field of consumer purchasing. If people are aware of a few basic precautions to take before making purchases or signing instruments, considerable difficulty could be prevented.

A Preventive Law Committee was organized to assist people with problems in this field. A priest whose parish is in the heart of the poverty community and an attorney are co-chairmen; the remainder of the committee consists of volunteer attorneys.

This committee is developing educational materials to inform residents of the poverty community of the availability of the new legal services facilities. In addition, a sub-committee has been formed and is developing material and experts in the field of consumer problems who can conduct educational programs at churches, Area Boards, and housing projects. In the process of formation are similar sub-committees in the fields of landlord-tenant law, juvenile and domestic relations and welfare law, and special material has been prepared to familiarize people with their rights and duties in relation to law enforcement officials.



Reaching into the heart of the ghetto—Legal advice at the grass roots as epitomized by this NLSP neighborhood law office.

(C) Panel of Experts

Complementing the Preventive Law Committee, a Panel of Experts was formed with volunteer attorneys to assist NLSP attorneys in specialized areas of the law in which they are experts. Occasionally, cases come into an NLSP office which involve fields of the law with which NLSP attorneys have limited experience, such as labor law or immigration law. Members of the Panel of Experts are then available to consult with the NLSP attorney.

(D) Community Problems

Those who can afford attorneys use the law and legal institutions to further and protect their interests. The poor, who have been unable to resort to the law even to protect their individual interests, rarely, if ever, have been able to use the law to advance or protect their collective interests.

Another purpose of the new legal program is to work to reduce this imbalance of power so that the poor will be better able to solve their own problems. The simple process of having attorneys available to represent the poor in their individual cases is a significant step in this direction. There are situations, however, in which the interests, not of a single individual but of a substantial number of poor persons, are involved.

In those situations, NLSP is also available to help if an attorney is not otherwise available.

Some of these problems are brought to NLSP by the persons involved. To review and analyze these cases and identify other areas of serious community problems which might be settled through legal means, a Community Problems Committee was formed. This committee, consisting of volunteer attorneys and representatives of the poverty community, together with NLSP attorneys, has performed numerous services. For example: Tenants of the Scudder Homes Housing Project were organizing a demonstration in order to seek a traffic light at a corner where a number of children had been injured or killed, and NLSP was asked to provide legal assistance. The group had tried vainly for two years to achieve its goal, but soon after negotiations with representatives of the Mayor's office, NLSP was successful in getting emergency traffic signals installed and the demonstration became unnecessary.

Assistance was provided a group of people from the poverty community who sought to improve conditions at City Hospital. Negotiations with city officials are still in progress.

The State of New Jersey enacted a statute authorizing municipalities to adopt ordinances providing for rent control and the appointment of receivers for substandard tenements. Of crucial importance in implementing that statute was the adoption of an effective municipal ordinance. NLSP, along with representatives of the target population, reviewed the ordinance, submitted to Newark's City Council. After such review and analysis, NLSP made numerous suggestions to the Corporation Counsel as to the manner in which the ordinance should be strengthened. NLSP's administrative office then drafted a model ordinance. Its administrator appeared on several occasions before the City Council and gave testimony. Substantially, all of NLSP's recommendations were adopted.

IV.

LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS

(A) Summer Program 1966

During the summer of 1966, 10 law students were hired for the period covering June through August. Approximately 100 students had applied for these positions and those finally accepted were an outstanding group of young men and women, coming from Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Seton Hall and Rutgers Law Schools.

One-third of each law student's time was spent working in the neighborhood law offices. During the summer of 1966, NLSP was still seriously understaffed and the work of the students enabled NLSP to give wider coverage than would have been possible without them. While working in the neighborhood law offices, they interviewed clients, conducted investigations, and researched the law for staff attorneys.

One-third of each law student's time was spent in the Newark Magistrate's Court working on an experimental program for the release of suspects without bail if they met certain minimum requirements. This program was sponsored by the Criminal Division of the Essex County

Legal Aid Society. The students interviewed suspects, checked data given them and prepared a recommendation as to release which they gave to the magistrate. As a result of that summer experiment, the release program has been put on a permanent basis with Rutgers undergraduates participating.

Finally, one-third of each student's time was spent in research on problems affecting the poor, and a number of excellent memoranda was prepared.

(B) Part-Time Students

During the rest of the year, when the law schools are in session, NLSP hires ten students on a part-time basis from the two local law schools, Rutgers and Seton Hall. These students assist attorneys in the neighborhood office and also engage in research projects.

(C) Student Legal Aid

Under rules of the New Jersey Supreme Court, law school students acting under the supervision of an approved legal aid society, can represent indigent clients in the small claims section of the County District Courts. Both the Seton Hall and the Rutgers Law School student legal aid groups have volunteered their services to represent NLSP clients in the small claims court, relieving the NLSP attorneys for other matters.

THE FUTURE

NLSP is now under way. Much has been achieved in a short time; much remains to be done if its ultimate objective of making the civil law fully available to Newark's poor is to be accomplished.

Recent amendments to the anti-poverty legislation significantly affect NLSP.

Funds have been limited by Congress, but at the present time it does not appear that existing projects will be required to cut back substantially, although major expansion of their operations will undoubtedly be difficult or impossible.

Of greater importance is the requirement that after July 1, 1967, each project provide 20 percent of its budget locally rather than 10 percent. Table B at the end of this report shows the sources of NLSP's local share during its first program year, when the local share amounted to \$31,000. By reason of the fact that during the first year, NLSP phased itself into full-scale operations gradually, it had surplus funds from its first year's grant to carry it through April 30, 1967. It has applied for a new OEO grant for the program year commencing May 1, 1967. Assuming that it receives a grant of approximately \$400,000, the local share requirement next year will be about \$73,326 instead of \$31,000.

A major effort will be required to provide the local share. As was the case during the past year, it will be important to obtain contributions from the legal profession, business concerns, and foundations. In addition, it is expected that the various in-kind contributions will be increased substantially. For example, the Essex County Bar Foundation has agreed to make available library and research facilities. Other organizations will provide space for offices which will be used on a daily basis, as required.

Lawyers will be in those offices from time to time to assist special groups who find it difficult to get to the neighborhood centers—such as older persons living in housing projects for the aged.

Books, equipment and furniture have been contributed in significant quantities during the first year of NLSP's existence and it is expected that such contributions will continue to provide a portion of the local share in the coming year.

Heavy reliance will be placed upon contributed services of attorneys and law students in raising the local share for the second program year. OEO permits attorneys' contributed services to be conservatively valued at \$8 per hour, and it is anticipated that the attorneys affiliated with the Preventive Law Committee, the Panel of Experts and the Community Problems Committee will perform substantial services which, even at OEO's rather modest rates, will provide a significant portion of the local share. The work of the Legal Aid Societies of Rutgers and Seton Hall Law Schools will also constitute local share contributions.

In addition, the entire NLSP program will undergo an intensive evaluation. This evaluation will be done as part of the field work of students in a university sociology department and will be credited to NLSP's local share.

CONCLUSION

NLSP is a new element which has been introduced into the poverty community of the City of Newark. Its objective is not limited to assisting people with special legal problems, although that is a very important aspect of its work. A major goal is to equip the poor with a legitimate instrument of power—the law and its institutions—which should be available to all people to protect the rights and interests which our society gives them. NLSP is the legal voice of the poor.



Playing a key role in the development of policy decisions—dedicated volunteers work side by side with NLSP staff.

Appendix

SCHEDULE A

NLSP Professional Staff

Oliver Lofton, Administrator—BS, State Teachers College, Cheney, Pennsylvania; MS, Howard University; LLB, Howard University; Special Asst., Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Deputy Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice (1961-62); Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of N. J., Criminal Division (1962-65); Assistant Prosecutor, Essex County (1965-66).

Annamay T. Sheppard, Asst. Administrator—BA, Rutgers University; LLB, Rutgers Law School; private practice, associated with William O. Barnes, Jr., Esq.; and Hannoeh, Weisman, Myers, Stern & Besser, Esqs. (1960-1966).

Ronald B. Atlas, Attorney—BA, Rutgers University; LLB, Boston University Law School.

Joseph Barry, Attorney—BA, Rutgers University; LLB, Rutgers Law School, law secretary to the Hon. William H. Hastie, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Harris David, Attorney—BA, Haverford College; LLB, New York University School of Law, attorney for Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee in New Orleans, La. (1964-66).

Allan Berger, Attorney—BA, Rutgers University; LLB, Cornell University School of Law.

Barry Goldman, Attorney—BA, Fairleigh Dickinson University; LLB, Seton Hall Law School.

Julie M. Kammerman, Attorney—BA, Bryn Mawr College, LLB Rutgers Law School.

Paul Lawless, Attorney—BA, St. Michael's College; LLB, Boston College School of Law.

Robert Littman, Attorney—BA, New York University; LLB, University of Pennsylvania Law School, practiced in New York City (1964-1966).

Abraham Merin, Attorney—University of Maryland; LLB, Rutgers Law School, N. J. Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, Administrative Division (1937-1944); corporate legal work (1945-1966).

Harvey Pearlman, Attorney—BA, Rutgers University; LLB, Rutgers Law School.

SCHEDULE B

Following is a cumulative list of all cases handled for the year 1966 by the Administrative Office and the functioning Neighborhood Law Offices between May 1, 1966, when the first two neighborhood law offices were opened, and December 1966:

	#1	#2	#4	#6	AO**	Total
Adoption	5	9	0	0	0	14
Bankruptcy	3	3	1	0	0	7
Civil Rights	14	5	4	2	1	26
*Community Action	0	2	0	0	5	7
Consumer	83	83	29	8	14	217
Criminal Municipal Court ..	48	25	16	3	4	96
Custody	13	22	9	0	3	47
Domestic Relations—						
Matrimonial	159	156	68	36	9	428
Federal & State Insurance						
Benefits	11	23	6	0	2	42
Immediate Resolution	101	162	28	9	11	311
Juvenile	13	5	5	0	4	27
Labor Relations	7	9	8	2	4	30
Landlord-Tenant	60	56	25	1	16	158
Miscellaneous	55	62	20	4	7	148
Referrals	24	9	5	5	18	61
Welfare	32	36	17	5	10	100
Cumulative Total	628	667	241	75	108	
Grand Total						1,719

*Scudder Homes Tenants Association: Service to an estimated 1,680 families. Citizens Committee for Decent Medical Care: Advisory help to committee of community people with the number served as yet undetermined. Welfare Mother's Group: Representing hundreds of welfare clients. Clinton Hill Area Rehabilitation Committee: Group representing approximately 100 residents in the Clinton Hill Section of Newark. Three tenants Groups: Representing approximately 65 families.

**Administrative Offices

SCHEDULE C

Meeting NLSP's Local Share Requirements

	1966-1967 (Actual)	1967-1968* (Anticipated)
Total Local Share Requirement	\$ 31,000.	\$ 73,326.**
SOURCES		
Attorneys		
Large firms and major gifts	9,850.	12,000.
General solicitation	1,865.	3,000.
Essex County Bar Foundation	3,000.	3,000.
	\$14,715.	\$18,000
Business and Public		
Large Corporations	8,050.	12,000.
Other business	50.	3,000.
Foundations and individuals	850.	3,000.
	8,950.	18,000
Governmental sources	0.	20,000
In-kind contributions	7,335.	17,326
	\$31,000.***	\$73,326
Total		

*The second program year will run from May 1, 1967 to April 30, 1968, and the figures in this column are the anticipated sources of NLSP's local funds.

**This figure is based upon an estimated budget of \$400,000 and a local share requirement of 10% for two months and of 20% for ten months. During the first program year, the local share requirement was 10% throughout.

***These figures include certain contributions which NLSP will receive through April 30, 1967, when the first program year terminates.

CASE HISTORIES

The significance of a legal services program, such as the NLSP, perhaps is best illustrated by some actual cases, which are presented below:

CASE No. 1: A young woman was referred to NLSP after court action taking the custody of her child from her for the purpose of adoption. The client, herself the product of deserting parents, was under the supervision of the Bureau of Children's Services. She had requested help from the bureau with her infant and the bureau had concluded she was an inadequate parent, though the care given to the infant by the client and the client's foster parent was conceded to be excellent. When advised of the Bureau's intention to apply for guardianship of the infant, the client sought to have the child removed from the Bureau's jurisdiction without success. Conferences between representatives of the Bureau and NLSP resulted in the voluntary return of guardianship to the client without further legal proceedings.

CASE No. 2: Clients came to the administrative office distraught and heartbroken as the result of proceedings in the Domestic Relations Court. The couple had been living together for more than twelve years. They had three young children and the mother also had a child by a legal marriage. The legal husband had been deported many years earlier, leaving his wife with a small baby, no means of support, and no grounds for obtaining a divorce. Subsequently, she had met the male client and set up a household with him. In 1965, he was temporarily unemployed and for a brief time unable to support the four children to whom he has always been a good parent. The mother applied to the Essex County Welfare Board for aid for the son of her legal marriage. Subsequently, welfare advised that a consent paternity proceeding must be brought in the name of the mother to establish the paternity of the three children of the client's relationship. The father and mother both consented for the well-being of the children. They came to the hearing without counsel, believing that the father would be legally declared the father and nothing more. The court, however, ordered the parties to separate within three days and further ordered the father to pay support (which he was by then already providing, having found work) through the Probation Department to which he was required to report every week. An appeal taken on the client's behalf was filled in the Superior Court, Appellate Division by NLSP.

CASE No. 3: NLSP's client was told by another woman that she had seen two Newark policemen go through the dresser drawers of the client's recently deceased husband, immediately after his demise, take things out and put them in their pockets. Client complained to the Newark Human Rights Commission which referred her to the complaint bureau of the Police Department, where she signed an affidavit. Very soon thereafter, officials of the Police Department filed a complaint against the client, charging her with false swearing. At the preliminary hearing before the Magistrate, a police officer testified that the witness to the incident denied having told our client about the alleged police conduct. On cross

examination by NLSP's attorney, the officer denied that he had received any other statements from anyone. The client was held for Grand Jury action. Subsequent investigation disclosed a number of facts supporting the client's position. Among these was the discovery of another witness who not only was present when the client was told about the incident but had also given the police a statement to that effect. When these additional facts were assembled and presented to the Grand Jury, the Grand Jury refused to indict and the case was thrown out.

CASE No. 4: NLSP represented a husband and wife. The wife had an illegitimate child prior to her marriage to the present husband. Both the husband and the wife wish to institute adoption proceedings in order for the prior illegitimate child to have the husband's name. Proceedings for adoption and for a change of name have been instituted.

CASE No. 5: An NLSP client was fraudulently induced to sign a contract for the purchase of encyclopedias. The client returned the encyclopedias immediately upon receipt. In spite of this return, a default judgement was obtained against defendant without personal service of the complaint upon him. An application for a wage execution order was also filed. Negotiations are in process with plaintiff's attorney to obtain voluntary consent to vacate the default judgement.

CASE No. 6: A high-school-age boy was living in Newark with his brother, his parents having left the City. He was desperately anxious to attend school but was shuttled from one school to another and from one office to another without being permitted to enter anywhere. He came to NLSP, where it was determined that a very simple regulation was applicable to the situation. The regulation was brought to the attention of the appropriate school authorities and the boy was promptly admitted to classes.

CASE No. 7: The members of a tenants' association in a ninety-apartment dwelling came to NLSP with the complaint that while maintenance and repairs were rapidly deteriorating, their landlord was demanding higher and higher rent from them and refused to discuss or do anything about their grievances. With the intervention of an NLSP attorney, the landlord agreed to make necessary repairs and roll back rents to forestall court action.

CASE No. 8: As is the case with many so-called "helping" agencies, the Essex County Welfare Board was reluctant to make available to welfare recipients copies of the regulations which govern its procedures and policies. During the course of their representation of a client having problems before the Welfare Board, NLSP asked for a copy of the Board's regulations. Six weeks after the original request, and after NLSP raised the matter with the Attorney General (who raised the question with the head of the Department of Institutions and Agencies), a copy of the regulations was made available.

Indeed, NLSP has now worked out a set of procedures with the Welfare Board which have been promulgated as an official part of the operational manual. As a result of NLSP's negotiations, a welfare client now has the right to a hearing with counsel before the Welfare Board concerning any grievance against welfare officials. In addition, the new regulations state that while the complaint is pending, no welfare official is to question the complainant with respect to the grievance without the presence of counsel.

NEWARK LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT

Administrative Office	114 Branford Place	Tel. 623-6877
Neighborhood Law Office No. 1	193 Central Ave.	623-1128
NLO No. 2	415 Springfield Ave.	248-1800
NLO No. 3	471 Clinton Ave.	248-7766
NLO No. 4	960 Frelinghuysen Ave.	248-8877
NLO No. 6	256 Park Ave.	485-5975

This report was prepared in cooperation with the
Community Information Office
United Community Corporation
124 Branford Place
Newark, New Jersey

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

#20
16

File

TO : David Ginsburg, Executive Director

DATE: August 24, 1967

FROM : Arthur F. Young *AY*

SUBJECT: Report on Trip to Newark

I left Washington on the 7:30 a.m. shuttle and traveled through Newark by bus to the City Hall. The bus drive gave a glimpse of the industrial areas of Newark and some of the residences that were not covered in the later tours. I arrived at Mr. Malafronte's office at 9:15 and was the first person there. Mr. Roy Wilkins arrived about 9:30 and I believe he was a little irritated that the others were late.

The whole group, Miss Peden, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Abel, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Wilkins, and I, paid our respects to Mayor Addonizio at approximately 10 a.m. and then left in three unmarked city cars for a tour of the riot areas. The city supplied a driver and "guide" for each car, and two of the Commissioners or staff rode with them. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Thornton stayed together for most of the day, and I traveled alternately with Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Abel, and Miss Peden. One of the first events was a helicopter ride over Newark which gave a good bird's eye view of the entire city but really did not show much in terms of riot damage. We visited a number of public housing and other low rent housing developments, and the Commissioners had an opportunity to speak with some of the occupants. We then went to the 4th Precinct and spoke with Capt. Spinniza. He stated that the full complement of officers and men for his Precinct was about 195, of which he had 165 on the rolls and perhaps 155 active. He felt that between 35 and 40 of his men were Negroes. He stated that his shortage of officers was representative of the difficulties the entire Newark police force has in staffing. We toured the entire building looking at the detention cells, offices, and the gymnasium on the third floor used by the PAL. It is an old structure built in 1904 and though well maintained does not meet all the community's needs.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

From the 4th Precinct we went to a restaurant in the ghetto area where the owner of the restaurant had her photograph taken with Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Jenkins. In the afternoon we continued our tour of the areas hit by the riots and visited a Community Youth Center at one of the larger public housing projects. From there we returned to City Hall and then to the airport and back to Washington.

I was surprised that I did not see more physical damage to the structures in Newark. There were a lot of stores that had not replaced their glass but were operating with "plywood windows." The stores that seemed to be back to normal first were the large national chain organizations. Some of the small local concerns did not appear to have reopened as yet.

I think the trip was useful to the Commissioners, but a little of this sort of thing goes a long way. Mr. Abel mentioned at the close of the day that he felt it had been perhaps a wasted day because we had been "captives" of the city guides and drivers. I was also impressed by the large amounts of vacant land.

There was some press coverage of the tour, but they did not interfere or hinder our progress.

I would suggest that when further trips are undertaken that an effort should be made to (1) have the Commissioners use rental automobiles rather than those supplied by the locality, and (2) that the Commissioners talk more to the residents and do less driving.

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National Goals, Incorporated

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JOHN REES
VICE PRESIDENT

August 8, 1967

National Goals Incorporated, (NGI) is a private, non-profit service organization which seeks to provide the decision-making community with assistance in many problem areas. Our services range from research and evaluation, through training and organizational development to the provision of broad management counsel.

NGI has been involved in the Newark, New Jersey area for three years. Our consultant's and staff have, and are presently working in the Police Department, Manpower Development Administration, the Business and Industry Coordinating Council; and the CAP Agency - United Community Corporation. Also in Newark, NGI is providing supportive services to five programs operating with Federal funding assistance. (PALCOP, TEAM, New Careers, Police Community Relations and the Rehabilitation of Narcotic Addicts.

Newark is seen by NGI's staff in relation to other U.S. cities - Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and St. Louis - where our people are working in similar situations to those in Newark.

Through our involvement with the inner-city, a competence has been established in working with those concerned with urban problems - Law Enforcement, Social Rehabilitation, Training, Welfare and Recreation. Our consultants, many with advanced degrees in the Behavioral Sciences, bring a broad knowledge to a wide range of client activities. Their racial inclusiveness has enabled NGI to meet needs and to fulfill objectives of considerable significance and to earn the confidence of both "City Hall" and the "Grassroots" community.

NGI being heavily involved in Newark, was equally involved in the July disturbances. John Rees was at Police Headquarters, working in the Director's Office; Howard Seeley a psychologist and staff member was in the streets with a camera. The pictures that you will see show Newark before and during the July 12 through 18 period. The dialogue will draw your attention to specific points of interest and, hopefully we will be able to answer some of your questions.

Some of us are residents of Newark and greatly concerned with the future of our City and others showing similar problems. We hope by this presentation to obtain your advise and continued involvement, toward a solution.

Newark Riot Summary

July 12--arrest of John Smith, Negro cab driver, for a traffic violation and abusive behavior toward police. By midnight a crowd of Negroes in front of police station. Stones and bottles thrown. Riot spread, molotov cocktails used, shops firebombed and looted.

July 13--activity still intense.

July 14--heavy sniper firing at police. National Guard in city.

July 15--Police station picketed by Progressive Labor Party. Community Party in New York files protest.

July 16--Youth against War and Fascism (from New York) at City Hall.

July 18--another eruption; area escalated from original eight block area to ten square miles.

May 1967--United Community Corporation supposedly made inflammarory remarks concerning Mayor; distributed inflammatory posters.

Riot statistics:

- 25 people died (23 Negroes)
- 1259 injuries (62 police)
- 1456 arrests (50 white--no snipers)
- \$15 million insured losses
- \$15-\$30 million uninsured losses

FOR DETAILED ACCOUNT OF RIOT INFORMATION
CONSULT THE FOLLOWING LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

NEWARK RIOT INDEX

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#10 20
[SUMMARY OF COMMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF ON TRIP TO
NEWARK]

I Nature of area

1 The public housing projects (generally located in the Negro ghetto) are high-rise, 10 to 11 stories, institutional, penitentiary-like, shocking in its bareness, no amenities, no grass, just clay outside. The snipers operated from the housing projects. A day-care center for youngsters 2 to 5 years old was being operated in the basement of a project visited. TR 658-59, Ginsburg.

1 Public housing in Newark is "monstrosities" with no apparent effort to do anything to improve its appearance. TR 663, Lindsay.

III Incident

3

The attorney for the taxi driver, Oliver Lofton, Director of Legal Services in Newark, says that the taxi driver was beaten by the police in the squad car and as he was being removed from the squad car into the precinct station, and that he has 50 witnesses who will testify to the latter fact. TR 665-66, Lindsay. (Comments on Commissioners' trip to Newark)

IV Significance of incidents
(Police relations)

4. It was clear that in Newark there is "a menacing problem of major proportion between the police and the community. . . something there that cannot really be described by any word less than hatred." TR 656, Ginsburg.

4 The number one concern of people in the area was the police. TR 663-64, Lindsay.

The Negro community in Newark believes that there is police brutality. TR 665, Lindsay.

Commissioners were informed that of a police force of 1,200, the Newark force has 200 Negroes; of a State^{Police} force of 12,00, there are 4 Negroes. TR 666, Lindsay, Jenkins.

4 Lofton reported to the Commissioners that there are a vast number of complaints of police action filed, very few actions taken, and a diminishing number of complaints because people conclude that it does not do much good. TR 657, Ginsburg.
(Comments on Commissioners' Trip to Newark)

Form & extent of rioting

5I The area involved in the riot, when observed from a helicopter, was a rather substantial area--about 8 square miles, not just a few blocks. TR 656, Ginsburg.

5I The area covered by the riot was larger than the impression that the press stories at the time left; it would be a very difficult area for the police to handle. TR 663, Lindsay. (Comments on Commissioners' Trip to Newark)

XI Property, damaged

11 The great losses in property in Newark were primarily in the area of theft and looting; there was not a great deal of damage from burning.

Liquor stores and furniture stores, among others, were prime targets of the looting.

A store marked with the sign "soul brother" may or may not have been looted; apparently the sign did not guarantee immunity.

Certain types of businesses--e.g., gasoline stations--were not touched during the rioting. TR 659-60, Ginsburg.
(Comments on Commissioner's Trip to Newark)

X.VI Non-partipante

C. Who helped

14C

Some of the churches helped/distribute food during the riots. (The Commissioners visited a Catholic church, which apparently had done a good job in this respect.) TR 659, Ginsburg. ^{to} (Comments of Commissioners' trip to Newark.)

I Nature of Riot Area

NEWARK

#11

Summary of Testimony
Before Commission

21

1. Newark is located in the part of New Jersey which is the older section of the larger residential areas, along the rail lines, and has more of the characteristic pattern of the Eastern urban ghetto. Tr. 227, Ylvisaker..

- 1 The Negro population of Newark is about 55%. Tr. 249, Still.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY OF CITY OFFICIALS OF NEWARK

I Nature of area

i Newark is a very dense city with a population of about 100,000* in an area of only 23 square miles. As the downtown of Essex County and a sub-center of the New York metropolitan region, its population nearly doubles during business hours. Newark does not have low-density suburban-type neighborhoods; it is densely developed throughout. Most of the housing is old, and what new housing there is was constructed as part of redevelopment programs and public housing. TR 618-20, Giacchino.

Most of the urban renewal projects are in the riot area. Most of that area is also encompassed in Newark's model city proposal. The rioting occurred throughout a large area, which apparently encompassed the business and commercial area. TR 620-21, Giacchino.

1 The City of Newark has a non-white population of about 50 per cent. There are 100 census tracts in the city with 4,000 people in each tract. According to the 1960 Census, in only 3 of the 100 tracts are there no Negroes at all. TR 625, Danzig.

1 About 75 per cent of all children in the Newark schools are minority-group children. TR 630, Titus.

1 The unemployment rate in the area "we are talking about" (presumably the general riot area) is 17 per cent; in Newark as a whole it is 8 per cent. TR 691, Still.

1 United Community Corporation (Newark's poverty agency) apparently works in the community through area boards. Area Board 2 is the one located in the heart of the riot area, serving approximately 1,100 people in the most destitute area of the city with a staff of 72 (or 7?). TR 692, Still.

1 Newark has a great deal of vacant land (much of which presumably is located in the riot area). Some of it results from the time lag between clearance of sub-standard housing and obtaining the necessary approval of federal agencies for renewal housing. TR 701, Addonizio.

[SUMMARY OF COMMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF ON TRIP TO
NEWARK]

I Nature of area

1 The public housing projects (generally located in the Negro ghetto) are high-rise, 10 to 11 stories, institutional, penitentiary-like, shocking in ~~its~~^{their} bareness, no amenities, no grass, just clay outside. The snipers operated from the housing projects. A day-care center for youngsters 2 to 5 years old was being operated in the basement of a project visited. TR 658-59, Ginsburg.

1 Public housing in Newark is "monstrosities" with no apparent effort to do anything to improve its appearance. TR 663, Lindsay.

II Background of Tension

A. Main sources

2 A One of the sources of tension identified was the decision of the State of New Jersey to move a new medical college that was to have been built in Morris County, an essentially rural area, to Newark in the heart of the Negro area. This meant dislocation of a large number of people. The decision apparently was made in response to an intensive campaign from Newark involving the city officials, newspapers, civic leaders, etc. A second source of tension was a local political issue involving the selection of a new Secretary of the Board of Education. The Mayor was supporting a white man, and the Negro community felt that the Negro candidate was better qualified and should have the job. This led to large numbers of people attending the Board of Education meetings, at which demonstrations took place. Tr. 233-34, Sills.

2 A With respect to the Board of Education issue, Lofton noted that the State statute required that the Secretary of the Board be an accountant and the chief fiscal officer. Since the Negro candidate was an accountant and the white candidate was not, Negroes could not understand the decision. Tr. 256-57, Lofton.

2 A In response to a question asking him to list the grievances of the Negro community in terms of priority, Mr. Still commented on unemployment and education but continued to emphasize the more specific incidents: The police incident against a background of no disciplinary action ever having been taken against a white policeman; the probable displacement of about a quarter of the population of the central ward due to location of the medical school, which take 150 acres, a new highway, and a jail and parking lot; and the proposed appointment of a white man with a high school education to the Board of Education position instead of a Negro who is a CPA and has a Masters degree. Tr. 247-49, Still.

2 A Lofton conceded that there had never been an absence of dialogue between the Negro residents and City officials, but he characterized it as sterile dialogue which never took into consideration the views of the people in the community that would be affected. Tr. 255, Lofton.

2 A Another manifestation of tension was Mr. Still's statement that the United Community Corporation (poverty agency in Newark) had had some very hot and heavy meetings since he assumed the presidency on June 15, as a result of which he had attempted to give representation on the board and committees to all of the points of view, including militant factions. Tr. 237, Still.

2 A ~~On the Newark part of the story,~~
Almost no testimony was directed to the possible effect of a riot in one community in initiating a riot in a nearby community. Ylvisaker suggested indirectly one spill-over effect that might be identified, however; Mayors of some of the communities in New Jersey "nearly panicking" called for the State Police as rumors circulated that Patterson is going, Passaic is going, etc. The impression was that they were all going simultaneously. TR 312, Ylvisaker.]

II Background of Unrest

A. Sources

2A . James Treatt, Director of Human Relations in Newark, sketched in some detail the climate of opinion in Newark preceding the riot.

When the Hearings began in February on condemnation of 150 acres in the central ward for a medical school, the only protestants were politically motivated, primarily, because the clearance would dissipate their political power. Few of the protestors came from the area involved. As the blight hearings continued into May, by which time the Black Liberation Army had entered Newark, some civil rights' groups, such as CORE and the Newark Community Union, the local branch of Students for a Democratic Society, had joined the protest. Col. Hassan and an aide succeeded in breaking up the blight hearing of May 22 in the City Hall Council Chambers. TR 754-56, Treatt.

At about the same time as the May blight hearing, the Board of Education scheduled a meeting at which the issue of appointment of the secretary of the Board came up. The Mayor had committed the appointment to ~~EL~~ Callaghan, a white man. Parker, the first Negro C.P.A. in New Jersey, whom the mayor had appointed at the beginning of his administration to the position of budget officer, requested consideration for the Board position on the day before the Board hearing and was advised of the mayor's commitment. Nevertheless, his name was injected into the Board hearing, which continued heatedly until 1 a.m. Persons making presentation said such things as: if the Board persists in the appointment of Callaghan, the city will explode. TR 757-758, Treatt.

In the meantime, the mayor arranged some executive appointments for Negroes within the school system. TR 759-60, Treatt.

The postponement of the next blight hearing caused a group to picket City Hall. Treatt and the Corporation Council met with the picketing group and worked out an accommodation. TR 760, Treatt.

At the same time United Community Corporation, the poverty agency, was undergoing an administrative upheaval in which the 3 top officers were suspended (apparently leaving UCC without anyone authorized to receive or disburse money). TR 760, Treatt.

At the next blight hearing in June, a 4-hour filibuster occurred, which led to a restriction on the amount of time available to those wishing to speak. TR 761, Treatt.

A special meeting of the Board of Education, lasting until 2:30 a.m., also had to be held to accommodate those wishing to speak on the Callahan-Parker issue. A temporary solution was reached when the incumbent secretary decided not to leave his position at that time. TR 761-62, Treatt.

In April a group picketed a meat market (probably located in the ghetto area), operated by a Jewish merchant who was alleged to exploit welfare recipients. Nineteen people were arrested and alleged that they were mishandled. One of the policemen involved in the arrests had been involved in a previous civil rights incident and was felt by the picketers to have a history of mistreatment of Negroes. There was some dispute about whether or not the pickets were blocking entrance and exit to the store; apparently the police acted on the conclusion that they were. The merchant subsequently closed his shop, and that ended the incident. TR 762-63, Treatt.

On June 9 or 10, an ~~incident~~^{INCIDENT} occurred at the East Orange-Newark boundary line, in which some 14 "Philippine" (?) people, members of a Black Muslim sect, were arrested. Both the Newark and East Orange police were involved. The arrestees were alleged to have resisted their arrest for disorderly conduct, and the police were alleged to have engaged in brutality. Hearings (not otherwise identified) were held on these incidents. TR 764, Treatt

2a

As underlying sources of tension leading to riots, Police Director Spina noted the presence in Newark of a substantial number of people from the rural south who brought with them their traditional fear and hostility toward police officers, a very large number of school drop-outs, almost all in the central ward, boys who are unemployed, undermotivated, with no religious background, and no communication with anyone. TR 781-83, Spina.

As a second major source of tension, Spina traced the arrival and activities in Newark of the "agitators", including Students for Democratic Society, in Newark called the Newark Community Union Project, which was joined sporadically by CORE, SNCC, and other groups, and which took over control of one of the area boards of the poverty agency and obtained influence in the second; of the Black Man's Volunteer Army of Liberation and its leader, Col. Hussan Jiru (Albert Roy Osborn); Tom Hayden (described as the founder of SDS at the University of Michigan in 1962 and the one who ~~is~~ ^{was} ~~involved~~ ^{associated} with North Vietnam); Robert Kramer and Norm Flucker, who wrote an article "An Approach to Community Organizing", apparently published in a magazine called "Studies on the Left," outlining how they got control of several of the area boards in the poverty program in Newark. (In Spina's judgment, it was the coalition of NCUP, some of the people in the poverty program, and the political enemies of the mayor, joined by others later, who sewed the seeds of unrest when they banded together in January 1967 to protest, first, the location of the medical school.) TR 783-90, Spina.

Cited as evidence of the intention of "them" (presumably referring to the coalition noted above) to foment disorder was the distribution both last summer and this summer of a leaflet telling how to make a Molotov cocktail, and the distribution this summer at about the time of the protest meetings of a pamphlet prepared by the Black Labor Party, entitled "Black Liberation Now." TR 790-91, Spina.

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B. Previous incidents

2 B

A year prior to Newark, some incidents occurred in Jersey City and Elizabeth, not as violent, however. Uniformed men from the State Police were not sent in at that time. Throughout 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 the Attorney General's contacts received reports and "anticipated" disturbances in various communities. Tr. 231-32, Sills.

C. Law enforcement preparations, training,

2 C Attorney General Sills, who heads the Department of Law and Public Safety, which includes both the Civil Rights Division and the New Jersey State Police, beginning in about 1964 sent observers from the Civil Rights Division into large cities in the state to keep abreast of civil rights developments. The State Police formed a human relations section and established contact with all the persons deemed to be civil rights leaders in the communities and to keep in constant communication with them. Tr. 230-31, Sills.

2 c Colonel Kelley believed that creation of the Human Relations Unit in the State Police and appointment of Human Relation Field Men in numerous New Jersey cities was helpful (a) in averting situations that might otherwise, might have produced trouble by sharing intelligence and by working with local police, and (b) in developing people (presumably in the State Police Department and, through a school run by the State Police, and local police departments) with and understanding of urban problems. Tr. 279 Kelley

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

2 C

In 1965, ^{the} Governor and Attorney General had called a meeting of the Mayors of major cities to discuss civil rights problems, at which time the "policy" was adopted that in the event of disorder, the Mayor would call the State Police first, and the National Guard subsequently, if it could not be handled by the State Police. The State Police met every year thereafter or as often as possible with the State Police of the major cities.

command responsibility In 1966, the State Police trained with the National Guard in types of exposures *& forms* of organizations and liaison. State Police Troop Commanders also met with National Guard Senior Commanders. They set up command post exercises and others that would help to coordinate in the event of a riot.

2 C

On June 2 or 3, ¹⁹⁶⁷ *in* at the request of ~~the Hudson County Chief of Police~~, Colonel Kelley had called a meeting of all the chiefs of police in Hudson County (the county adjacent to Newark), at which the State Police advised them of the seriousness *of the* situation based on their information and gave the chiefs of police the necessary information as to how to get State Police assistance. ~~The~~ Chief of Police of Newark attended that meeting--although there had been a reluctance on the part of Newark to participate at meetings which the State Police had been holding with other chiefs of police, because they (Newark) "felt that they could control any situation that did arise in their community". (Newark has a unique situation in that, it has a Director of Police, appointed by the Mayor, who controls the department, and a Chief of Police, who is Civil Service.) Tr. 268 Kelley *(Oliver Kelley)*

The State Police on June 27, had established a command post at the Roosevelt Armory in Newark and had put in three telephone lines with ^{to} the Newark Police Department. This was precautionary. Tr. 265 Kelley

2 C The State Police knew that the Newark police were not on the same radio communication system; and that is why they set up a communications center in Newark, including direct telephone wires to the Newark police. Tr. 282, Kelley.

Transition?

2 C Col. Kelley's plans for "marrying" the State Police and the National Guard were first evolved in summer, 1964 when they anticipated that there might be disturbances at the Democratic National Convention. Tr. 284, Sills.

D. Specific warnings

2 D

In the spring of 1967 the Attorney General started to receive reports from Newark, at least from police officials, that there would be some difficulties during the summer. Some of it was anticipated because of a black power conference to be held in Newark, called by a Dr. Nathan Wright. Local officials thought that this might cause difficulties in the white ^{as well as Negro} community, as well as Negro. Tr. 232, Sells.

[in July?]

2 C

(Summer 1967)
The State Police had observers from their Human Relations Division in Newark, who felt the situation was tense, and who reported the disturbance on July 12, immediately to the State Police.

~~They, upon being~~ confirmed to the State Police

That there was a serious disturbance in Newark.
Tr 266, Kelly.

III Incident sparking riot

[Wednesday, July 12]

Mr. Still's view was that what started the riot was the policeman beating the cab driver at the Fourth Precinct station house as they were taking him to the precinct on a warm night with scores of people in the streets who saw the incident. Tr. 239, Still. People whom he had known for years reported to him that they had witnessed the beating. Tr. 241. This incident aroused feelings because the Negroes in the community had come to believe that a policeman could do anything and not be disciplined for it. He knows of no case where a white policeman had been found guilty of abusing a Negro. ^{He knows of} ~~The implication was~~ that the Negroes in the community ~~know~~ this, too. Tr. 240, Still.
knew

2-A

~~The significance of the particular incident of police brutality leading to the riot was underscored by Still, who said that no white policeman had ever been disciplined for abusing a Negro, and by Lofton, who said that there was no effective police review procedure and that complaints have been handled by the police in such a way as to discourage the filing of complaints, including, in one instance, accusing the complaining witness of false swearing. Tr. 240, Still; Tr. 243-46, Lofton.~~

The Royal Services project of which he is director has received many complaints of police brutality but none has been filed with the Police Department.

III Incident sparking riot

3 When Police Director Spina arrived at Fourth Precinct Police Station about midnight on Wednesday night, July 12, he found the station being bombarded by rocks; rocks were lying all over the sidewalks; private and police cars were damaged; and there were broken windows in the precinct. Spina was injured by the flying rocks. TR 791-92, Spina.

Police director Spina was informed by Inspector Melcher, in charge of the command police, that the disorder was sparked by the arrest by radio patrolmen De Simone and Pontrelli of a taxicab driver, John Smith, who was tailgating their police car. According to the report of the policemen, Smith used obscenity and had to be physically subdued to be placed in the police car and later to be removed to the precinct station. (The police officers' report is Ex. 24.) TR 792-95, Spina. Both policemen and the taxi driver received injuries.

III Incident

3

The attorney for the taxi driver, Oliver Lofton, Director of Legal Services in Newark, says that the taxi driver was beaten by the police in the squad car and as he was being removed from the squad car into the precinct station, and that he has 50 witnesses who will testify to the latter fact. TR 665-66, Lindsay. (Comments on Commissioners' Trip to Newark)

III Incident

NEWARK FILE: REPORT OF NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT ON
INCIDENT LEADING TO RIOT AND CERTAIN ASPECTS OF RIOT
(EX. 24)

3

A copy of the detailed police report describing the incident that led to the Newark riot is filed with the Commission as Exhibit 24.

Briefly summarized; John W. Smith, a taxi driver, was observed by two police patrolmen tailgating the police car. When stopped, at 9:30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 12, Smith used obscene language, would not enter the police car when advised he was under arrest, hit one policeman in the mouth, had to be forced into the car, continued struggling, had to be dragged from the car at the Fourth Precinct Station House and carried into the station. He was charged with Assault and Battery, Resisting Arrest, and use of loud and abusive language. At 11:05 p.m. Smith was removed to the Fourth Precinct Station to a hospital, where he was treated, and then taken to a cell at police headquarters.

The medical reports (which are not fully legible) appear to confirm the summary in the police report that (1) Smith was found to have a cracked rib but no head injury; (2) one of the policemen had a superficial cut on his lip, and the other had a knee abrasion.

By 10:15 p.m. a crowd of from 200-300 people had gathered at the Fourth Precinct Station House, chanting for Smith's release [note that Smith was not stopped until 9:30 p.m.]. The crowd grew in size, and the first firebomb was thrown at the station house at 11:40 p.m. The crowds in that area were finally dispersed at 4:30 a.m. on Friday. A second gathering had taken place in front of City Hall, where approximately 25 taxicabs had converged, discharging their drivers and passengers who were also protesting the incident.

Smith apparently was not questioned until 11:15 a.m. Friday in the presence of two members of the Newark Human Relations Commission, who were also permitted to speak privately with Smith. Smith was issued a traffic summons for following too close with his auto, for driving while on the revoked list, and for driving on the wrong side of the street. The municipal court magistrate, before whom Smith was taken at 12:30 p.m. Friday, referred the matter to the Essex County Grand Jury, and set bail at \$1,000 for Assault and Battery and \$250 for driving while on the Revoked List. Smith was released in the custody of his lawyer at 7 p.m. on July 13. Later he was indicted for Assault and Battery on police officers. He did not appear to answer traffic charges. Ex. 24.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Source: FBI summary of information on cities in which racial disorders have occurred this year (August 1, 1967), Commission Exhibit No. 2.

III Incident

3 "The incident triggering the riot at Newark was the arrest of a Negro taxicab driver who became loud, profane and abusive when stopped by the police for a traffic violation and physical force was necessary to restrain him. This occurred on the night of July 12, 1967." FBI Ex. 2, p. 44.

3 "Shortly after midnight, following the arrest of the taxicab driver, a large number of unruly Negroes gathered at the police precinct station where the arrested man had been taken and threw stones, bricks, and bottles at the police building, passing automobiles, and onlookers. The riot spread and Molotov cocktails were thrown at business establishments and stores were looted in the vicinity of the police building before order was restored. The violence erupted again but with more intensity the following night and continued for several days before abating on July 17, 1967." FBI Ex.2; p. 44.

III Importance of incident

4. Lofton's view of why the riot happened this time, and not in past years, was that he could not "remember there being such a constellation of such community issues that the community was incensed ^{about} it, as we had in 1967." The Board of Education issue was particularly important because it followed a long period of discontent over the inability of Negroes to participate in the decisional process affecting their schools, even though 76% of the children in the Newark public schools are Negro. The medical school issue took on dimensions because the people had been crying for housing and had been told by the City that there was no money, but when the medical school became a possibility, the City found that it had the authority to exceed its debt limit and thus could find the money. ^{The} summer of '67 took the situation beyond the critical point. Tr. 252-55, Lofton.

4 Ylvisaker emphasized the need to put the riot under a telescope, as well as a microscope. He emphasized the expansion of the Negro ghetto, mostly in poverty, the few resources available in these depressed areas, and the emergence of a young generation impatient and accustomed to violence. "It was bound to blow somewhere", and the specific incident could have been any one of ten others. Tr. 257-59, Ylvisaker.

4 Attorney General Sills is not quite sure why this particular incident of police brutality, when undoubtedly others could have been cited in 1966 or earlier, or the medical school or Board of Education issues led to the riot at this point when other grievances in past years ^{did} not. The only element that he can identify that might have been different was the presence of more militant people in Newark. Tr. 250-51, Sills.

IV Significance of increase
Police relations

4 Dr. Garrett furnished an explanation for the significance of the fact that a police incident sparked the riot without explicitly tying the two together.] The kids blame everything--lack of jobs, housing, etc.--on the white power structure; and "the person who represents the white power structure is the white policeman, because this is the person with whom he comes in contact each and every day." Moreover, the policeman is the person most likely to strip the Negro kid of the one thing he might have ~~had~~ remaining: his dignity, "the question of being a man." TR 721-72, Dr. Garrett.

IV (Police relations) The Corporation Council indicated that the city government "tried and had rejected a police review board" and then tried to find an alternative method. TR 706, Schiff.

4 The Negro councilman, West, said that people in the central ward don't respect the police, and there is also an element of fear, and at the same time "they don't care anymore." Years ago, there was both respect and fear of the police. [West seems to say that the feeling about the police is not confined to militants, but is also shared by moderates.] Especially among the young in the central ward, there is a loss of respect for the police, attributable in part to incidents that have touched Negroes, or rumors of such. TR 738-39, West.

In Newark Negroes do not respect police officers and do not trust them. There have been complaints in Newark of police brutality, stemming either from personal indignities or from physical violence. (Note: Treatt referred to allegations of indiscriminate shooting and damaging on the part of police during the riot; most of the complaints have been formerly filled with the Newark Legal Services Project.) TR 770, Treatt.

In an effort to improve the Negro-police relations, Newark had undertaken "a massive police community relations program." It included: establishment of a special police community relations unit, headed by a captain and including a lieutenant assigned to each precinct in the city; Treatt's office, in conjunction with Rutgers University, developed a training program for these men of 2 weeks intensive training and 20 weeks of once-a-week meetings; Newark developed in conjunction with Rutgers, a scholarship program to enable the policemen to go to college to take courses in sociology, psychology, etc.; the city received a \$100,000 Dept. of Justice grant which supported a program of confrontation between 150 poor people and an equal number of police officers to help develop better understanding of their respective viewpoints. TR 770-72, Treatt.

Director Spina described at length the programs in the community relations which his department had instituted over the last several years. TR 774-81, Spina.

4 Newark has a police community relations program, funded with a \$100,000 grant from the Department of Justice. TR 740, Addinizio, Treatt.

TR
The police department was integrated when Spina took it over under Mayor Addinizio. Every squad has at least one Negro now, and some squads have four. (No total figures on Negro enrollment were given.) TR 774-75, Spina.

IV. Significance of incident (Police relations).

4. It was clear that in Newark there is "a menacing problem of major proportion between the police and the community. . . something there that cannot really be described by any word less than hatred." TR 656, Ginsburg.

4. The number one concern of people in the area was the police. TR 663-64, Lindsay.

The Negro community in Newark believes that there is police brutality. TR 665, Lindsay.

Commissioners were informed that of a police force of 1,200, the Newark force has 200 Negroes; of a State^{Police} force of 12,00, there are 4 Negroes. TR 666, Lindsay, Jenkins.

4. Lofton reported to the Commissioners that there are a vast number of complaints of police action filed, very few actions taken, and a diminishing number of complaints because people conclude that it does not do much good. TR 657, Ginsburg.
(Comments on Commissioners' Trip to Newark)

V Immediate response
A. Police
C. Volunteers

[Apparently this was Wednesday, the night of
the cab-driver's arrest]

5 A + C When the crowd outside the police station became really
angry, ~~to~~ ^{still} and others first urged them to go down to City Hall
the next morning and then attempted to set up a picket line away
from the precinct to move the people away, but "a policeman
charged out," and then the difficulty started". Tr. 261, Still.

for a meeting
with the
Mayor and
police

I Immediate response to riot

5a,b,c . Treatt, director of Human Relations, was called to the Fourth Precinct Police Station shortly after midnight on the first night of the riot (the night the taxi driver was arrested). While he was there, two or three hours, police released several minors who had been arrested, permitted persons so requesting to see arrested prisoners-- all in the hope that these actions might help contain the matter. TR 765, Treatt.

Members of the staff of United Community Corporation told Treatt that they had been attempting to work in the community to calm it down. They criticized some police action--primarily, apparently, the police action in sending a lot of men out of the police station at the moment when poverty people were trying to set-up a more peaceful picket line to satisfy the protestors. (Treatt doubts the desirability of a picket line at that stage.) Present at that time in the police station were, in addition to Treatt, the deputy executive director of UCC, Oliver Lofton, of Legal Services, Donald Tucker, one of the community workers, and Director Spina of the Newark police. TR 765-76, Treatt.

5 The response of city officials continued with a series of meetings on Thursday at which the Mayor met with some 50 people, including his political enemies. As a result of these meetings, Treatt returned to the Fourth Precinct Police station about 6:30 p.m. Thursday to inform the group gathered that the Mayor had decided to appoint an independent body of prominent citizens to evaluate the Smith incident. He may also have reported the Mayor's elevation of a Negro to the rank of Captain in the police department at the same time. The crowd outside the police station included young and old. The young people were laughing but were mad at the same time. The Mayor's concessions were unacceptable. Treatt returned to the police station, and the crowd began throwing bottles. TR 766-70, Treatt.

5 (Treatt's testimony suggests that he spoke to the crowd on the second night of the riot from the steps of the police station because that was the only place from which he could conveniently address the crowd. TR 7659-70, Treatt.)

V-I Form + extent of riot

5-1

Dr. Garrett believes that the snipers were not shooting at people so much as they were shooting to cause confusion. "I think they were just sniping, rather than try and aim to hit somebody." TR 731, Dr. Garrett.

II Form + extent of rioting

51 The area involved in the riot, when observed from a helicopter, was a rather substantial area--about 8 square miles, not just a few blocks. TR 656, Ginsburg.

51 The area covered by the riot was larger than the impression that the press stories at the time left; it would be a very difficult area for the police to handle. TR 663, Lindsay. *(Comments on Commissioners Trip to Newark)*