

Given to John K. Scates
by Det. Millard of
the Newark Police
Department on
December 5, 1967

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Newark New Jersey

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Determined to be an
administrative marking
By At On 10/25/05

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
REPORT

The National Conference
on
Black Power

July 20 - 23 1967

12

To: Director Dominick A. Spina
From: Detective William Millard and Detective Robert Payne
Intelligence Unit
Subject: National Conference on Black Power, July 20 - 23, 1967
24 Rector Street, Newark, New Jersey

Acting on your orders, on Thursday, July 20th, at about Noon, accompanied by Detective Payne, I went to Trinity Episcopal Cathedral House, 24 Rector Street, Newark and completed the registration forms necessary to attend the National Conference on Black Power. I and Detective Payne gave our correct names and registered as being from the Newark Police Department.

The National Conference on Black Power had been planned and organized by a Dr. Nathan Wright, a Negro and an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church, serving as a member of the staff of Trinity Cathedral where he is Director of Urban Studies. Assisting Dr. Wright, overtly in this conference activity were his brother, Benjamin Wright, and a Isaiah Robinson, designated "Arrangements Chairman." (Descriptions of these men and others attending the Conference are available in the Files of the Intelligence Unit).

From information received and from the subsequent attendance of the Conference it was apparent that literature relating to the event had been sent all over the United States. The conference registration fee was \$25.00 and hotel accommodations in Newark for delegates either at the Military Park Hotel or the Robert Treat Hotel ranged from \$6.00 to \$16.00 a day. Attendance at the Conference was restricted to members of the Negro race, identified in conference literature as "members of the black community."

Prior to the Conference, I was told by Dr. Wright that the National Conference on Black Power was "designed to explore the issue of power as it relates to specific problem areas in the life of Black Americans." He said it would be an "intimate family gathering," that he would be able to exercise complete control and that the extremists reported in the press as planning to attend would be discouraged. Dr. Wright further said in respect to a Ron Karenga, known as being an extremist and heavily involved in the Watts Rioting, "that man now has a responsible job in Los Angeles and he is no trouble maker - he is doing a wonderful job for the community in Watts."

On registering for the Conference I saw from Conference literature that it would be divided into a number of "Workshop Sessions," each with a fixed membership of thirty to fifty participants. Attached is Exhibit 1 which is a list of Workshops and names of their coordinators in brackets.)

papers | It was also announced that papers would be read at Workshop sessions by the following: James Farmer, Vera Gunn, Romare Beardon, Cyril Tyson, Charles Hamilton, Clarence Lee, Vincent Harding, Omah Ahmed, Adelaide Hill, Conrad Lynn, Ivory Lyons and Alvin Poussaint.

As Conference Registrants, Detective Payne and I were given a folder of conference papers and a lapel identification badge. (These are included with this report marked Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively). At the time of our registration it was apparent that the fact of our being Police Officers was of concern to many members of the conference staff. Some twenty minutes after our arrival we were approached by an unidentified man wearing a "Staff" badge, who said "Dr. Wright says that I have to fix your badges so that you can move about the Conference quickly

and safely". He then wrote the word "Security" on our badges. This was done presumably to make it known to all delegates that we were Police Officers.

At about 1:30 p.m. on July 20, accompanied by Detective Payne, I went to the Military Park Hotel and made myself known to the Manager on duty, Mr. Vincent Doherty. At my request he allocated us a room on the 11th floor - Room 1122 - which was close to the rooms used by Ron Karenga and other alleged militants working with him. (Rooms 1118, 1114, and 1115). We established ourselves in our room and informed Police Headquarters of our location.

At about 2:00 p.m. Detective Payne and I returned to the lobby of the Military Park Hotel and at this location, at the Robert Treat Hotel and at 24 Rector Street, observed people registering for the Conference and checking in at the hotels. Many of those registering were by their dress, speech and actions, members of the Negro middle and professional classes. Others, were by their dress, speech and actions strongly influenced by the Negro Nationalist doctrine, and by their later statements could be assumed to be both activists and extremists. It is noted that the initial attendance of the Conference (Thursday and Friday) was well mixed between the apparent "respectable" registrants were not seen and many more "militants" appeared. It is also noted that on Saturday and Sunday, Dr. Wright allegedly authorized the admittance to the Conference to anyone, whether they had money for registration or not.

Detective Payne and I while observing the arrival of Conference Registrants noted that the "militants" could be identified by both dress and speech.

The female militants, were seen to be wearing African style dresses, sandals and "Afro-hair styles". No make up was used by these women. Among the male militants a wide variety of dress and personal style was observed - West African Robes, Congress Hats, Para-Military Uniforms, shaven heads, earrings, combat boots and/or sandals. Very often, those militants wearing conventional American clothes would wear in place of a tie, a small African carving on a leather thong. Conversation between the militants was uninhibited and often obscene; the word Negro was not used - nigger, black people, black brothers and sisters being used in its place. Caucasians were referred to as "Hunkies". (Previously this word was used in a derogatory sense in New York as a reference to Up-state farmers). Among the members of the Black Nationalist and Muslim sect present, it was noted that they, as a sign of dislike for a person, (and also used to identify Police Officer of "Tom's") would spit at the feet of an individual. It was also seen that some delegates had the initials "IV" written (or tattooed) on their skins. This we believe means "Islam Victorious", and indicates membership of a Muslim Temple or sympathy with the Muslim sect.

We also observed various staff members of the conference wearing an orange, red, yellow and black armband. On the armband was a circle with the letter "N" and a dagger in the center of the "N". I was informed that the "N" stands for Nation and the dagger indicates "Do not turn the other cheek". The colors and the symbol were also seen during the conference on the "Black Power" flag, called the "Van Hilla". This flag was always draped over the American Flag in the Workshops and at the meetings, the design of the flag is similar to that of the armband.

Detective Payne and I attended all open conference sessions. Detective Payne joined the workshop "Black Power through Black Politics" and I attended the workshop conducted by Ronald Karenga, "Black Power in World Prospective".

The following events were observed and statements made by identified speakers during the conference. They were noted in writing by me as soon as possible after they were made or took place.

1. Speech by Dick Gregory on July 20 at 7:00 p.m. Session

"I am a coward, that is the reason I took my wife and children to Mississippi. I know that you would not get mad if a cracker killed me in Mississippi, but if they killed my woman and little children, you would get mad and all hell would break out. A nigger man don't have any man hood except when he is in bed with his wife and the white man is not standing over him with a pistol. He can screw and make his wife holler and be a real man. But when he puts his clothes on and goes into the street he isn't nothing because the white man takes his manhood from him.

Niggers have no business in Viet Nam chasing their brown brothers through the bushes trying to kill them. Some of you people sitting out there make \$25,000.00 a year living high on the hog. You are driving Cadillacs and living in fine splendor, but your borhters in the ghettos are still fighting. A lot of you are phonies. You just come here to be seen. But baby we got something going. You all got a lot of work to do when you get back to your communities. A lot of people will say, "I want an education for my children". Damn that! Get something for yourself now. A cat fifty years old feels like hell now when he sees all them young cats getting all that poverty money.

Time is passing him by and I say the hell with an education for your kids, get something for yourself now".

Gregory stated that he himself was a Pacifist and that he would not fight or kill; but that he is ready to do "whatever the brothers tell him", he said "I am ready to burn the whole damn country down".

Gregory asked for a collection of \$200.00 to be used by SNCC to "get a brother out of jail in the South". The money in total \$414.00 was raised within a twenty minute period. The balance, Gregory stated, would go to help the poor people in Newark who were victims in the rioting.

2. Speech by Ronald Karenga on July 20 at 7:00 p.m. Session

"Jesus Christ was a Jew renegade, a long hair hippie killed by other hippies. Why the hell do niggers pray to Jesus when he could not even save himself? Hunkey (white man) will burn a nigger church and a nigger priest will say forgive them Father for they know not what they do. Hell - they burn like they know what they do.

You niggers pray to God, what God are you praying to? All white peoples prayers have been answered. They have everything. Niggers don't get anything from God.

Nigger women wear lipstick, for what? White women use lipstick because they have no lips. A nigger woman has enough lips for five white women, she don't need no lipstick."

Karenga then introduced James Meredith who received almost no response from the audience. Karenga said, "Meredith is a brother whether you like it or not". (Meredith sat at the end of the dias and did not

speak during the conference in my hearing.)

Karenga also stated the niggers have no self determination, "Niggers go into business and open greasy spoons (small restaurants). They never go into big business. White men killed the Indians. He only stopped when he put them on a reservation. Then he started killing the Mexicans. He stopped this because he needed them to work picking his fruit in California. Then "Hunkie" turned on the Japanese. Now he is in Viet Nam. "Hunkie" has to kill everyone that is not white".

Karenga stated that the Arabs hate each other, but in a crisis they got unity. He stressed the need for Negro unity and said, "Four hundred years on the County Welfare for niggers is alright. There is nothing wrong to be on welfare because you niggers are colonial prisoners in America. A nigger should not give up for self determination. He should never be tired. He who is pursued should not tire if the pursuer is not tired. "Soul" he explained "is Creativity--sensativity--impulse".

Karenga then ended his speech with a poem by the "Martyr, LeRoi Jones". The poem was "Answers and Progress".

3. Ronald Karenga in a Workshop session "Black Power in World Prospective" July 21 - 2:00 p.m. Session and Background to workshop.

Karenga stated that "nation-hood encompasses land. We have no land. Africa is not a Nation. Two nations interest us, one a Political Nation where you have States and Citizenship and the other a Cultural Nation where you have Common Value system and don't need citizenship. Niggers are colonial system prisoners and peace has never been declared with "Hunkie". "Niggers are all by birthright African, and therefore

We all have a common cause."

This workshop session had been concerned with the Negroes search for an identity and the thirty five people attending had agreed that the word Negro meant nothing, no race, no culture, no nationality. The term "Colored People and People of Color" were also rejected as being without meaning, as was the term "Negro-Saxon". Acceptable to this group, but not unanimously, were the terms "Black People" and "Afro-Americans".

At the end of this workshop session Karenga took a vote as to what name should be used to identify the Negro people of Africa and the Americas, both North and South, but he was unable to obtain a majority vote. He then said, "We are a nation of people and should have an identity. We have a common cause. We have been and always will be enemies of the Government." He appeared to be angry and left the room with his bodyguards.

Attending the workshop session was a female, Audley Moore, a known member of the Communist Party from New York City, and James Threatt, Director of the Newark Human Rights Commission. Neither Mr. Threatt or myself were "recognized" by Karenga and allowed to speak in this workshop.

After the workshop ended I found a great deal of disappointment among the delegates in the other workshops. It appeared as though they were not following the announced workshop programs. The militants were affecting all workshops, expressing anti-white sentiments and talking of a burning of the cities. It was at this time that non-militant people went home (second day of conference). Those non-militants who stayed did not complain openly for it was evident that physical violence would be done to them by the militants.

An example of this was observed by Detective Payne and myself on July 21 at about 4:00 p.m. At this time, a Negro Minister Rev. Wendell Smith, standing in the hallway of 24 Rector Street, was slapped on the face, spat at and roughed up by Omar Abu Ahmed of East Harlem CORE. I intervened to protect Rev. Smith, and Benjamin Wright and a man named Hatcher moved him into a private room. He kept saying "I only disagreed with him. I only disagreed with him".

4. Phaon Sundiata in a workshop session "Black Power through Black Politics" July 21 - 2:00 p.m. Session and Background to workshop attended by Detective Payne.

Sundiata stated that the black man should consider buying up the white businesses that were burned and looted during the Newark riots.

Negroes should consider organizing a committee to look into buying the businesses.

He criticized the N. J. State Police for their actions in this riot, but did not criticize the Newark Police.

He stated that Stokely Carmichael should be more active in planning for peaceful negro movements and less active in forceful movements. Stated that Carmichael started the Black Power Movement and we must follow through.

He said that Negro activists should try to take control of own Negro community.

William Payne, a local Negro resident and Public Relations Man for Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, stated that:

The Negro should not tell "Mr. Charlie" (White man) everything that goes on at the "Black Power Conference".

Payne also talked of setting up a Negro City Government if blocked by the white man when trying to strive for progress.

Also present at this session was a young Negro, name unknown, who stated that he lived on Springfield Avenue, Newark, and was a "dope addict". He spoke about not minding dying for the cause of freedom. Whitey believes that poor people (Negroes) do not need money. Public housing is made to humiliate the Negro.

5. Meeting at Mount Zion Baptist Church, Braodway, July 21 - 7:00 p.m.
Speech by Nathan Wright and background information

Despite earlier information to the contrary, no white people were allowed to attend this meeting. The church was crowded and the meeting opened with a Muslim Prayer given by Omar Abu Ahmed (James Harvey Thomas) of East Harlem CORE. For this prayer, all attending including the ordained Christian Ministers, stood and faced the east as directed by Ahmed.

Dr. Nathan Wright was the first speaker and he said: "The oppressor must now learn that we, the black oppressed, will no longer suffer without revolting. If violence in the streets serves the interest of the Blackman then it is right for the Blackman to revolt."

These statements made in a militant manner set the note for other speakers whom I could not identify, who spoke of burning and revolution. However, among the speakers, I recognized Karenga but because of the general noise and disturbance, have no notes of what he said at this time.

During the meeting a Negro man stood up and disagreed with Karenga. At once four of Karenga's aides jumped on the stage and forced the man back into his seat shouting at him to sit down and shut up. They were

joined by other Black Nationalist groups and the man was obviously petrified with fear. So were all of the other non-Black Nationalists in the church. Christian Ministers in their regalia did not move to help this man from any physical violence that was then very possible. One minister walked over to him with a nationalist (recognized as such by his African dress) and it appeared he was threatening the man also. The threatened man was midway in the seating and it was impossible for Detective Payne or myself to hear clearly what was said but whatever was said to him, resulted in his sitting down and not speaking again at the meeting.

At this time a Black Nationalist known as "Shadad" acting as a Sargeant at Arms at this meeting and during the entire conference, started to remove an American Flag from the front of the altar. He was told by a staff member of the conference committee to leave it there. He refused, until Omar Ahmed told him to leave the flag alone and he complied. Shadad then continued to patrol in and outside the church.

Mr. Black, President of the Newark Human Rights Commission read a lengthy speech including statistics on the Negro in Newark. Charles Kenyatta of the Mau Mau (a Brooklyn Activist group) grabbed the microphone and shouted, "We did not come here to listen to an agent of the government, we came here to fight and any of you who don't want to fight, get out."

Karenga, who was on the stage said, "The days of the Mau Mau will be back. If any white lovers in here want to speak now is your turn to be a hero. Or if there is any Negro or colored man who wants to speak and defend his white hunkie, now is your turn." There was no attempt to speak by anyone attending.

The Chairman of the meeting, Lucious Tomkins never had the meeting under control and in my opinion, he was thoroughly scared. He quickly turned the meeting over to an unidentified nationalist who wanted a resolution passed that had been worked on in the workshops and Executive Committee of the conference. His own people tried to tell him it was not yet ready, that it was incomplete and that at an open meeting any resolution could not pass. But he insisted and he proceeded to read it. He was such a poor reader that he would say "You know what I mean," when he came to a word that he could not pronounce. After a rough ten minutes of reading he said, "Well it means we is going to war and burn all the white devils." Opposition to him came from Audley Moore who stated she wanted a reference to the Hungarian Revolution taken out, because "I ain't going to be no support of the U.S. against Russia".

At this point, Detective Payne and I were told by a member of the Conference staff that a man had a gun outside the church. We investigated the man who was pointed out to us and then we were told he had got rid of the gun. We kept him under observation. Because of conditions we did not approach him or take any action against him; he was with four or five unidentified Black Nationalists. The man known as Shadad was outside the church at this time observing the incident. He walked in and out of the church with the greatest of ease in spite of the fact that people were in the aisles and crowded along the walls. People appeared in fear of him. Detective Payne and I decided to stay close to him for the balance of the conference, as he was the one person we observed who seemed to be well connected with all the Nationalist groups.

6. Press Conference at 24 Rector Street July 22 - 3:00 p.m.

At about 3:00 p.m. the Press Conference convened, and Ahmed read off a list of resolutions and proceeded to introduce the panel including the sister of Malcolm X, Mrs. Ella Mae Collins, at this point. Then Dr. Wright called out, "Detective Millard, come with me, there is a fight in the parking lot by some young people." Detective Payne and I went out the rear door with Dr. Wright followed by numerous people including new reporters. We were well out in the parking lot adjoining the Military Park Hotel when we heard yelling and screaming and we saw people coming through windows and falling to the ground outside the Conference Room. I also observed cameras and other television equipment being thrown through the windows. This disturbance and damage was being done by the "Mau Mau" group from New York who were armed with machettes. I, with Detective Payne and Detective Robert Milliard, decided to call for assistance by requesting assistance of Newark Police Department Car #144 which was parked in front of the Military Park Hotel.

I observed one newsman leaving the conference room with his face bloody. He was photographed by other news photographers and escorted away by them. The Newark Police responded immediately with ample power to secure the situation. When the police arrived the Mau Mau group marched up Rector Street towards Military Park Hotel.

At this incident I recognized a Charles Kenyetta, who heads the Mau Mau group and is a resident of New York City. On April 15, 1967 Kenyetta took part in a demonstration march from Harlem to Central Park in New York and his group were ~~very~~^{then} discouraged ~~then~~ from wearing the machettes by the New York Police.

Detective Payne and I spoke to an ABC Television Announcer, Mel Goode, who stated that approximately three hundred dollars worth of damage was done to his television equipment and a three hundred dollar tape recorder was stolen. Neither he or any of the reporters would make a complaint.

After the Newark Police left the scene, I noticed a deep resentment towards police officers attending the Conference. Detective Payne told me that one of the Black Nationalists, "Shadad", the Sargeant at Arms, had said to him, "The fellows have decided not to harm you because you are Black Brothers." At approximately 7:00 p.m. July 22nd, 1967, the undersigned and Detective Payne learned that the Mau Mau group held a special meeting and had decided to do something about the "nigger cops that called the extra police when the 'Mau Maus' broke up the press conference." This conversation was overheard by the undersigned while attending a special meeting held in the Grand Ballroom of the Military Park Hotel which was called by Dr. Wright. Detective Payne who was in another section of the room told me that he had overheard some unknown Mau Maus talking about taking some action against us for calling the police. We were unable to obtain their names because they did not wear their conference badges. Detective Payne and I decided to stay together for the remainder of the conference and abandon Room 1122 on the 11th floor. We spoke with Shadad in the hotel and asked him if there was a plot to harm us. He said he did not know. I told him to relay to the Mau Maus that if we were harmed we would defend ourselves. Shadad then walked away and we did not see him for the rest of the evening.

7. Meetings with Police Officers attending the Conference July 22 - 4 p.m.

In the Military Park Hotel I met with a Detective Sargeant Charles Price of the Internal Inspectors Office, Rochester, New York, telephone number 716/232-7070, Ext. 251, and Patrolman Philip Delaney from the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, 3481 Fulton Road, telephone 749-3850, area code 216 - Police number MA 1-1270.

Detective Hedgepeth was present when we met Patrolman Delaney. Both Patrolman Delaney and Sargeant Price agreed to meet me and Detective Payne at Newark Police Headquarters (Intelligence Unit Office) for further discussion regarding the conference. They did not, however, attend.

Patrolman Delaney stated that he believes that the white policemen in Cleveland were responsible for a lot of rioting that occurred in that city because he had had personal experiences of seeing white policemen abusing negroes and the negro policemen had to look the other way. He also stated that many of the negro policemen in Cleveland were turning toward Black Nationalism. Patrolmen Delaney told us that he was not representing the Cleveland Police Department, but that he had obtained a 'grant' to attend the Conference. Other Law Enforcement Officers from East Orange and New York City were seen and recognized by us, but not acknowledged.

8. Special Meeting In Military Park Hotel convened by Dr. Wright,
July 22 - 5 p.m.

I was unable to determine the true reason for calling this special meeting at which some 600 people were present. At the commencement, reference was made to the disturbance caused by the Mau Mau at the press conference. The leader of the Mau Mau, Charles Kenyatta, proposed

that all the delegates should stage a protest march along Springfield Avenue, a suggestion that received a great deal of noisy support. When it appeared certain that this march would take place, Robert Curvin of Newark CORE took the speakers stand and stated that Newark residents had had enough rioting and did not want anymore shootings. Curvin was then joined by Ahmed who told the people that they would be faced with shotguns and they would not have a chance. At this the crowd became restrained and quieted down.

Later, I found out that Police Director Spina received this same information and telephoned Mr. Benjamin Wright. He warned Mr. Wright that if the Mau Maus dared to march up Springfield Avenue, they would be arrested.

Rap Brown, SNCC Chairman took the stand and chided the Mau Maus for wanting to go into the streets without guns. He said, "Get the guns first and then go into the streets." The meeting then ended to resume after supper at about 8:00 p.m.

There was then a heated meeting with the balance of power going back and forth between the militants and the moderates. Dr. Wright, in our opinion, never did have control of the conference.

During the meeting, Detective Payne and I received information from an unknown colored female that Muslims were fighting in the lobby. We responded to the lobby and were told by two Security Guards, Sgt. Alexander Bell #88 and Ptl. David Cannon #248 of State Patrol Service, 86 Broadway, Newark that four of Ron Karangas men were involved in an argument with a known Muslim from New York and had pulled out four

automatics (45' pistols). Upon our arrival the five men had disappeared. We immediately submitted a report to Director Spina by telephone.

9. General Activities and Comments

- a. Kenneth Gibson of Newark played host to the Black Nationalist groups, Mau Mau group, and Karenga's group at an Open House in his Hotel suite on the 11th floor of the Military Park Hotel, (spending at least \$275.00 in one evening). There were large amounts of whiskey and food consumed. Earl Harris and Duke Moore of Newark were also present in Gibson's room. I questioned Duke Moore, a U.C.C. employee, as to whether the militant groups frightened him or not. He said, "Don't worry about them. We have done business with them before."
- b. On Sunday we arrived at the hotel in the early afternoon and we were told by the security guards that the conference delegates had decided to cut off the workshops and have a general meeting. No police officers or uniformed guards were allowed. This meeting was held at the Robert Treat Hotel Ballroom. We decided not to attempt to enter this meeting but instead toured the area seeking information. We learned that Karenga had departed from the Hotel (Military Park) with two of his lieutenants and had left three of them behind to attend the Sunday Meeting.
- c. Dr. Wright's brother, Benjamin, told us on the street in front of the hotel that the conference would close without any violence or malicious damage to the hotels. The undersigned and Detective Payne advised Mr. Wright that

the delegates had boycotted the Military Hotel Bar and Restaurant due to the fact that no negro waitresses or bartenders were employed there. Mr. Wright stated that he would look into the situation and make sure no violence or damage would occur.

- d. Colonel Hassan of the Black Liberation Army, a Newark based militant group, was present at the conference with two of his aides, Major Rafik (Darrell Lawson), and Lt. Ralph Thomas. The three were dressed in uniforms. The undersigned questioned Hassan as to where he had been since and during the riot. He stated that he had been out of town and referring to the riot he stated, "They did not believe me, did they?"
- e. Various delegates including Benjamin Wright have stated one of the subjects discussed at the private meetings outside the conference was for the takeover of gambling operations, prostitution and narcotics operations in all cities in the United States by the Black Nationalists. It is the definite opinion of Detective Payne and the undersigned that the Conference evolved completely into a racist program. The theme was "burning", "revolutions", "hatred of whitey", and that the Blackman would be victorious.
- f. Delegates to the Conference made no attempt to respect City parking regulations, parking and double parking on Rector Street. We were told that "Whitey doesn't make the rules anymore."

- g. I was surprised to see two members of the New Jersey Bar at the Conference; Mr. Howard Ashby, President of the Newark Board of Education and Chairman of the Parole Board, and Mr. Herbert Tate, a former employee of the U. S. Department of State. Neither men would speak to or recognize me.
- h. On the third day of the conference communist literature was on sale at 24 Rector Street. The literature was on a table near the front door adjoining a table that was selling Black Nationalist Literature and sweat shirts bearing the pictures of Ron Karenga and the late Malcolm X. The attached literature was purchased by the assigned and submitted with this report.

"The quotables by Ron Karenga" - Exhibit 4.

"The Words of President General Lumumba Basauto, Founder and President General of the United Peoples of African Descent." - Exhibit 5.

Also attached is a list of Conference Registrants from Robert Treat and Military Park Hotels.

Respectfully submitted,

William Millard, Detective #
Robert Payne, Detective #

TO: VINCENT P. FITZSIMMONS-CAPTAIN
DETECTIVE BUREAU
FROM: EUGENE BURRLE JR. LIEUTENANT
3rd. SQUAD
SUBJECT:

DATE: JULY 25, 1967 1b

FILE REF: _____

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMPOWERMENT (BLACK POWER)

Sir;

The following named persons were registered at the Robert Treat Hotel, 50 Park Place, Newark, during the recent National Conference on Empowerment (Black Power), from Thursday, July 20, 1967 to Sunday, July 24, 1967.

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Dr. Robert B. Hunter	2358 Larchwood St. Atlanta Ga.	St. Paul Epis. Church
Rev. James W. Mack	9535 S. Forrest Ave. Chicago, Ill.	So. Evangil. Church
George Alexis	470 Lenox Ave. N.Y.C.	Legal Aid
Miss Frances Cooper	Washington, D.C.	
Anna Mae Williams	338 Seneca St. Syracuse, N.Y.	
Rev. Walter Long	35 Hanover Lane, Willingboro, N.J.	ABHMS
Amos Johnson	250 Line St. Camden N.J.	American Baptist Con
William R. Meek	6500 Wissahickler Ave. Phila.	
Rev. G. Springer	810 N. Harrison St. Bloominton, Del.	
Fay Bellamy	100-5th. Ave. (Rm. 803) N.Y.C.	SMCC
Rev. C.W. Arnold	75 Hawthorne St. Brooklyn, N.Y.	Blue Castle Rest.
John M. Cloud	3445 Sutton Rd. Shaker Heights, Ohio	
William M. this	2229 N. Broad St. Phila.	Core
Norman M. McGhee	1229 E. Broad St. Cleveland, Ohio	MCGhee Co.
Taylor Jones	404 Island Dr. E. St. Louis, Ill.	Core
Highie Richardson	Cerpentine Rd. Bermuda	
Merome Bennett	1820 So. Michagen, Chicago, Ill.	Johnson Publ. Co.
Mrs. Gwen S. Bourne	190 Sullivan Pl. Brooklyn	
Jenie Douglass	115 E. 9th. St. N.Y.C.	NONW
William Hicks	707 Carroll Ave. St. Paul Minn.	
Julian F. Middleton	32 Edert St. Brooklyn, N.Y.	
Kenneth Cockrel	1111 W. Cantfield Detroit, MICH.	WCO
William B. McClair	67 Carlton, Brookline, Mass.	
Floyd B. Barbour	76 Mrtle St. Boston, Mass.	Porter Sargent Pub.
Harold Woodford	701 N.Y. Ave. Columbus, Ohio	
Pearlene Wallis	646 Ratland Rd. Brooklyn, N.Y.	Bedford Stud/ Youth
Von E. Reah	701 N.Y. Ave. Columbus, Ohio	
Rev. Virgil Wood	45 Hartford St. Dorchester, Mass.	
Ernest Reardon	4759 Shields Ave. Chicago, Ill.	

A further list will be submitted when complete, with a further check with the Robert Treat Hotel.

Also attached are license numbers of car in the vicinity of the hotel.
Respectfully submitted

SIGNATURE: _____

SUPERIOR RECEIVING REPORT

SIGNATURE: _____

RANK: _____

TO: Vincent P. Fitzsimmons-Captain
 Detective Bureau
 FROM: Eugene Buerle Jr.-Lieutenant
 3rd. Detective Squad
 SUBJECT:

DATE: July 25, 1967

FILE REF :

National Conference on Empowerment, Black Power

Sir;

The following named persons were registered at the Military Park Hotel and Motor Inn, 16 Park Pl. Newark, during the recent National Conference on Empowerment (Black Power), from Thursday, July 20, 1967 to Sunday, July 23, 1967.

Name	Address	Representing
- Ron Korenga	8211 So. Broadway, Los Angeles	Dr. Wright - US
Faith Seidenberg	1404 State Tower Syracuse, N.Y.	
Dunbar McLaurin	317 W. 125th. St. N.Y.C.	Blk. Power
Hoyt Fuller	3001 So. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.	
Jim Harvey	349 E. 31st. St. Chicago, Ill.	Aftro-Amer. Student Assoc
Phillip G. Smith	7303 So. Rhodes Chicago, Ill.	Indenp. Political Org.
Robert Lucas	Box 21 S. Laflin, Chicago, Ill.	Rotary Club, Cleveland
Harry Bowie	403 Maddox St. McComb, Miss	Delta Ministry
Henry Lagarde	30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C.	N.B.C.
Bennett Johnson	909 Grey Ave. Evanston, Ill.	Blk. Power
G. E. Kent	Glenham, Hamden, Conn	
Charles Gart	3420 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill./	
Dolores Diggs	15 Debra Lane, Buffalo, N.Y.	
James Shelton	1336 Cyress St. Phila. Pa.	Temple Univ.
- Edward Vaughn	18887 Bloor, Detroit, MICH.	Forum 66
Gerald Simmons	10036 Broad St. Detroit, Mich.	
Vincent Harding	26 Court St. New Haven, Conn.	Spellman College, Atlanta
Arthur Smith	12123 Derter, Detroit, Mich	
Clyde Atwell	994 Lincoln Pl. Brooklyn, N.Y.	
Anna Langford	6036 Bishop St. Chicago, Ill	M E
Ruth Hagwood	6534 Dover St. Oakland Calif.	
Louis Gothard	3373 N. Marengo, Altadena, Calif.	Blk. Power
Ronald Wilkins	633 E. Imperial Hwy. #3	" "
Jimmy Tayari	8221 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.	U.S. Cultural Org. L.A.
- Isiah Robinson	40 W 2135th. St. N.Y.C.	Blk. Power
Charles Golden	1908 Grand Ave. Nashville	Methodist Church
- Dr. Nathan Wright	Newark, N.J.	Blk. Power
Richard Trifari	Booked affair for hotel	
Mr. & Mrs. R. Carter	2175 Leonard, Columbus, Ohio	
Cleveland Sellers	360 Nelson St. S.W. Atlanta	S.N.C.C.
James V. Lyles	1908 Grand Ave. Nashville, Tenn.	Board Educ. Nashville, Tenn.
Loma Truesdale	2946 French St. N.W. Phila. Pa.	
Ethel Johnson	503 N. Boyle St. Monroe N.C.	SCLC
H. Lee Montgomery	4018 W. Girard Ave. Phila. Pa.	
Victoria Gray	P.C. Station, Po Box 481 Hattiesburg, Miss.	Blk. Power
Ulysses Blakeley	155 Heywood Ave. Orange	Prestery of Nwk.
Clarence Maloney	3416 Baring St. Phila Pa.	

SIGNATURE : _____

SUPERIOR RECEIVING REPORT

SIGNATURE : _____

RANK : _____

TO: Captain Vincent P. Fitzsimmons
Commanding Detective Bureau

DATE: 7/21/67

FROM: Det. Louis R. Farese

FILE REF: _____

SUBJECT: Lookout

Sir: I hereby report the following out of state license plates were observed on the above date in the immediate vicinity of the Military Park Hotel.

<u>State</u>	<u>Plate #</u>	<u>Make</u>
N.Y.	XR4258	Cad.
N.Y.	5C6505	Pont.
Ill.	PR86	Buick
Conn.	350946	Chev.
N.Y.	VG9203	Plym.
R.I.	864342	Chev.
Tex.	F5Y831	Ford
Conn.	BP1830	Plym.
Calif.	TPT340	Buick
N.Y.	8Z7350	Chrys.
Mich.	SD6013	Chev.
Ohio	MH819	Olds.
N.Y.	4D1388	Chev.
Ohio	AC8413	Ford
N.Y.	3Z2092	Buick
N.Y.	1G4785	Merc. Benz

Car #97 Sgt. T. Apostolico - Nicholas Meola

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE: _____

SUPERIOR RECEIVING REPORT

SIGNATURE: *Louis R. Farese*

RANK: Detective # 253

TO: Captain, Vincent Fitzsimmons.

DATE: 7-22-67

FROM: Det. Nicholas G. Meola

FILE REF :

SUBJECT: Look-Out

Sir; I hereby report the undersigned with Sgt. Apostolico and Det. Farese observed the following out of states license plates parked around the Military Park Hotel.

<u>Make</u>	<u>License</u>	<u>State</u>
Plymouth	L86125	Massachusetts
Cadillac	C91747	Navada
Ford	333790	Connecticut
Chevy.	N699	Rhode Island
Ford	AC8413	Ohio
"	7Z4568	New York
"	8649LQ	" "
"	8570Q	" "
"	6Z2336	" "
"	SJ4539	" "
Chevy	1D8340	" "
"	3U7170	" "
"	KD9041	" "
"	4D1388	" "
Rambler	3Z2728	" "
"	4Z1071	" "
"	3Z1662	" "
Triumph	RZ4308	" "
Pontiac	GZ8350	" "
Olds.	QZ491	" "

Respectfully Submitted,

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SIGNATURE: Peter Danna

SUPERIOR RECEIVING REPORT

SIGNATURE: Nicholas G. MeolaRANK: Det. # 49

1c

Oust whites from Black Power concert

By LILLIAN HAMMOND
NEWARK

The 4-day National Conference on Black Power ended on Sunday evening with a Jazz Concert and Fashion Show that drew more than 2,000 persons to Newark's Robert Treat Hotel.

Sunday's brilliant performance by outstanding jazz artists was marred only by the presence of two groups of white observers, who were ordered mid-way during the concert to leave the ballroom, by a group of militant delegates.

Held in the hotel's Grand Ballroom, located in the heart of Newark's shopping and financial district, the affair climaxed the conference that claimed the national spotlight during its entire session.

• • •

SUCH WELL KNOWN names in jazz as Kenny Durham, Jackie McLean, Jim Brown, Hank Mobley and Sonny Redd headed the roster of musicians appearing in the concert.

Comedian, Dick Gregory, who participated in several of the numerous workshops during the conference, entertained at the concert for more than an hour.

Gregory, a most unusual and talented performer whose gags and remarks (often centered around segregation and civil rights) have a value far beyond merely creating an easy laugh, was given a rousing standing ovation following his performance.

The 3 days leading up to Sunday's social event featured workshops geared to the educational, social and cultural betterment of the black people and drew nationally known civic leaders from throughout the nation.

MORE THAN 1,000 delegates attended the conference and participated in the various discussions that included Black Power through Politics, Black Power through Economic Development, New Roles for Black Youth in Arts, Crafts and Communications, Development Implications of Black Power and Black Power and American Religion.

Sunday's event finalized in an African-American fashion show featuring bright colorful costumes and chic stylish fashions designed from colorful African prints.



FACES AMONG THE ADVOCATES OF BLACK POWER — Some of those snapped at random at the

conference on Black Power which met in Newark, N.J. over the weekend were the above. From left to right,

James Farmer, former director of CORE, explains his position. (two) William Booth, Human Rights Com-

missioner of New York, takes a grim attitude after Mayor Lindsey stated that he thought his commission-

ers had plenty to do back in New York. (three) Ron Karanger (center) leader of the Watts area in Cali-

fornia surrounded by two of his aides in similar outfits. (four) James Treat, director of the Human Rights

Commission in Newark, makes his way into Cathedral House where the conference was held. (five) H.

Rap Brown, chairman of SNICK, was most vocal at the meeting (Allen Beatty Photos)

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PRESERVATION COPY

M. C. Miskovsky

Dec. 5, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

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

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

On the morning of November 23, 1967, the writer telephonically conversed with Dr. Nathan Wright at his office, telephone number 624-6899, in an attempt to discuss the Newark situation. After the writer had made a formal introduction, Dr. Wright immediately stated he did not care to talk to anyone on the President's Commission and that he thought he had made himself clear on that point to the General Counsel's Office of the President's Commission.

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

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

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

McKISSICK SAYS END OF VIOLENCE IS UP TO WHITES

7/22/67

CORE Leader, at Meeting on Black Power, Warns of Further Rioting

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON
Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, July 21—Leaders of the National Conference on Black Power rejected today the concept that Negroes were solely responsible for preventing racial violence in Negro ghettos. They said the basic responsibility rested with white people. "Bad conditions made for violence," said Floyd B. McKissick, chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality. "White people control the government, the money and the ghettos. They should be made to answer that question."

He made the statement to newsmen in behalf of a delegation of conference leaders at the Cathedral House of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark.

Asked if he thought rioting would continue in cities across the country, Mr. McKissick said he did. "No sane person could say we are not due for more violence," he asserted. "You will have violence as long as you have black people suppressed."

Leaders of the four-day meeting were jubilantly calling the conference a success on its first full day.

All Views Represented

Isaiah Robinson, the meeting's arrangement chairman, said that 400 delegates had been planned for and that "we now have over 700 and we are currently expecting at least 1,000."

He emphasized, too, that the meeting was considered a success because the delegates represented, perhaps for the first time on a national basis, persons from all trends in the diversified Negro community.

The delegates include representatives of the National Urban League, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Other groups include such black nationalist organizations as US, from Watts, and Harlem's Mau Mau and the Organization for Afro-American Unity that was founded by Malcolm X, the Negro leader who was slain in 1965.

Black Muslims, teachers, laborers, civil servants and two New York City police inspectors are attending the all-Negro meeting.

Negro newsmen are allowed to attend the workshop sessions.

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

McKISSICK TELLS VIEW ON RIOTING

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

sions "as brothers and for background," but they are told not to write about the proceedings at present.

Mr. McKissick said the diversity of the delegates' interests and backgrounds would not hurt the conference.

"This really represents the masses of black in the United States," he said. "We are already united, we have common problems from the ghetto. Because a man wears a yellow tie doesn't mean he's not my brother."

Organized by Educator

The conference was put together by Dr. Nathan Wright Jr., director of urban work for the Episcopal Diocese of Newark. It is built around 14 workshop sessions at the Military Park and Robert Treat Hotels, which seek ways to give Negroes an effective voice in national, international and local affairs.

Dr. Wright, an educator who recently published a book called "Black Power and Urban Unrest," moved quietly today in the background of a flurry of activity. His main function during the news conference was to introduce the others.

C. Sumner Stone, a former aide to Adam Clayton Powell, rejected a question that dealt with what was termed "a maligning of the press." Some newsmen here have complained that conference officials are being unnecessarily hostile.

Rumors that Mr. Powell arrived in New York this morning proved false, but not before they added to the excitement at this generally enthusiastic conference.

Several persons have said that the diversified delegates are reminiscent of the angry group of 1,000 Negroes that gathered on the Capitol steps in Washington earlier this year after Mr. Powell was excluded from the House of Representatives.

"They saw then that if Whitey could get to Adam he could get to any other Negro, and they saw the need to work

Many at Workshops

Workshop attendance is said to run as high as 75 persons in some sessions. It was reported that there was no attempt to define the term black power in the workshops but rather to find and to exploit the areas of agreement and long-range goals.

Several delegates have said they hope for a national "super-organization" to come out of the meetings. Mr. Robinson, the arrangements chairman, noted, however, that, this was not the feeling of most participants at this time.

Another delegate commented on the ease with which the conversation flowed in his group. He said: "Usually when you meet for a rap session and start to run down your game, you got to back up and interpret for the good white liberal. At this gig, we can TCB." The initials mean "take care of business"—do the job swiftly and correctly.

SPKS



CONFERENCE - Some of the delegates to the National Conference on Black Power... are coming together in Newark. From left, are comedian Bill Cosby; Ron Karenga, leader of the Black

Nationalist Cultural Organization; El Roy Brown, national chairman of SNCC and Black Nationalists, also of SNCC. The other delegates at conference are from Newark. The names of those not identified

United Press International

Reporters Attacked

At Newark
DC POST 7/23/67

Whites Run Out Of Black Power News Conference

NEWARK, July 22 (AP)

—A Black Power news conference exploded today into a fist-swinging, chair-throwing melee when angry Negro delegates stormed into the jammed meeting protesting the presence of white newsmen.

Several newsmen suffered minor cuts and bruises as they were punched, knocked down or fell. Other reporters were chased by Negroes down a back yard area and into an alley.

Several television cameras were smashed and thrown to the floor.

Twenty policemen with riot guns and clubs rushed to the scene, the Episcopal Diocese headquarters, and restored order.

The wild outburst climaxed growing signs of hostility toward whites by some of the delegates, particularly young militants.

A white reporter was shoved out a low window during a news conference Thursday, the first day of the conference.

Would Oust Mayor

Major action of the four-day National Conference on Black Power was adoption of resolutions Friday night, proposing the ouster of Newark's mayor and supporting Negroes' "right to revolt."

The Negro assailants rushed into the small room minutes after the start of the conference, called today by leaders of the national conference.

About 35 newsmen escaped by scrambling through a low, first-floor window in the building. Negro reporters among the newsmen joined their white fellows in fleeing.

There were conflicting reports on the number of assailants. Some witnesses said there were only five, while others said between 12 and 15 participated. Some of the attackers were clad in black and tan frock-like shirts.

No arrests were reported. The attackers disappeared amid the confusion.

Deplored by Majority

A conference spokesman said the attack was symbolic of the "self-destructive syndrome of oppressed people." He added that the overwhelming majority of the delegates deplored the outburst.

Before the news conference began, one Negro delegate harangued newsmen outside the building, headquarters for the Black Power gathering.

"Get out of here," the Negro yelled. "We don't want you white newsmen."

As the newsmen were escorted inside the building, he shouted at Negro officials, "Uncle Toms, we don't want Whitey here."

Amar Ahmed, a Congress of Racial Equality official from New York City, told the newsmen there was an "unprece-

dent unity" displayed at the conference. He also announced that 976 delegates attending represented 197 organizations from 36 states.

Then he turned the news conference over to Mrs. Gloria Richardson, who led a civil rights campaign in Cambridge, Md., in 1963.

"It's wonderful being here," she said, when suddenly shouting and shouting began outside the conference.

Moments later the attackers burst through two doors into the hot crowded room.

Moved to Hotel

The news conference was moved to a hotel after the attack. Dr. Nathan Wright, conference chairman, said such a meeting with a broad spectrum of individuals is "fraught with potential peril," adding: "No pain, no progress."

Another Black Power leader, Floyd B. McKissick, said earlier that people have a con-

stitutional right to revolt or use violence if they are victims of "intolerable conditions."

Militants Rout White Press At Newark Black Power Talk

By PAUL HATHAWAY
Star Staff Writer

NEWARK—In a protest against the presence of white reporters, about 25 black nationalist extremists wearing tin helmets and African dress chased about 35 newsmen from a press conference here yesterday at the National Conference on Black Power.

The militaristic group from Harlem, which calls itself the Mau Maus, barged into the ground floor room of the Cathedral House here, shouted to newsmen to leave, and began knocking over television cameras and chairs.

The Mau Maus were armed with bayonets and machetes.

One Treated at Hospital

Most of the newsmen scrambled out of a side window but several were punched and knocked down by several militants who shouted "get the hunkies out of here." Several newsmen received minor cuts and bruises in the brief melee.

Robert Bates, 40, of New York City, a free-lance newsmen, said he was obeying a request to

leave when he was punched. He was treated for a bruised left cheek at St. Michael's Hospital and later released.

Newsmen said that the Mau Maus knocked down television cameras and then began stomping them with their feet.

At least five television cameras and three tape recorders were reported to have been smashed during the scuffles.

A member of the mobile unit for the National Broadcasting Company parked outside said: "We were watching the beginning of the conference on our monitor. Then suddenly someone threw a chair at the camera and the picture went out."

A television cameraman from the Columbia Broadcasting System said that the angry intruders struck Negro as well as white reporters.

"They seemed to be after anyone who looked like they were from the press."

The news conference has been a regular afternoon session of the four-day conference, now in its fourth day, where newsmen were to be briefed on develop-

ments at the session closed to white reporters.

Omar Abu Ahmed, spokesman for the conference, had just read a statement saying the conference had "unprecedented unity" when the Mau Maus burst in.

'Get the Press Out'

For the first 15 minutes of the press conference, arguments and scuffling could be heard outside the press conference room. Suddenly, a Negro pushed open the door and said "get the press out of here, get the press out of here."

One television crew member scaled a 10-foot fence at the edge of a cemetery adjoining the conference site and ran down a 20-foot embankment to the street. The conference officials conducting the briefing, including Chuck Stone, former administrative assistant to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, also jumped out the windows.

The melee followed a fistfight between the Rev. A. Kendall Smith, director of Harlem

See NEWARK, Page A-18

7/23/67

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Absolute Equality Demanded By Negroes, McKissick Says

8

By Robert C. Maynard
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEWARK, N.J., July 21—A "new kind of black man" whose goal is absolute equality is now emerging in America, a leader of the National Conference on Black Power said here today.

Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, said in an interview on the second day of the conference here:

"You are looking at a new kind of black man. They ain't scared of white folks anymore. They are willing to die if necessary, but they want equality."

In a speech tonight at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Newark, McKissick said, "Will America commit genocide against 22 million black people? I believe they can; I believe they will." The all-Negro audience of more than 1000—conference delegates as well as residents of the surrounding ghetto—gasped.

They gave a standing ovation and cheered for several minutes when Alfred Black, chairman of Newark's Human Relations Commission, said, "The Negro today is either a radical or an Uncle Tom. There is no middle ground."

The conference was planned originally for 200 persons but there were 800 here tonight. From at least 40 states, delegates representing dozens of organizations are pouring into Newark.

Powell Awaited

The delegate the others eagerly await is Adam Clayton Powell, unseated Harlem Congressman who has been living in Bimini, the Bahamas. Pennants bearing the words "Hail Our Congressman, We Have Kept the Faith," and bumper stickers reading, "Keep the Faith; Kennedy-Powell '68," are being distributed at the conference.

[A friend of Powell's on Bimini said there had been a mixup and that Powell would stay on the island and hold a press conference Saturday.

Earlier, there had been a flurry at Kennedy Airport in New York as Powell's arrival was rumored. Instead, Adam Jr. got off a plane and said he was not certain what his father's plans were.]

Leaders said they hope by Sunday, the last day of the conference, to produce a manifesto on the direction the fight for Negro equality should take at this point.

"The fight for integration," McKissick said, "was only the commencement of our fight, not the conclusion. It was a necessary byway en route to the four-lane highway of equality. We are on that highway now, when we begin to speak and work for black power."

Castigating white America as "immoral," McKissick told a reporter, "they shoot down 26 people in this city—24 of them black—and they tell you to have respect for law and order." He was referring to Newark's bloody racial violence that ended only four days before the Black Power Conference was to begin.

Asked at a joint news conference of all the Black Power leaders whether the conference would address itself to the question of violence in Negro ghettos, McKissick replied:

"We have said before that it is the responsibility of the whites to eliminate the conditions that cause violence. It is the conditions themselves that

make for violence, and only white people have the power to change them."

McKissick said Negroes are here to speak and think seriously about how to achieve power and gain some control over their destiny. He said the very diversity of opinions and number of persons "means that it's a success already."

Isiah Robinson, one of the conference organizers, told a press briefing, "The conference is going beautifully."

No white persons are being permitted in the conference rooms. White reporters are invited in for a 3 p.m. briefing each day.

Assumption of Workshops

The underlying assumption of the workshops is that the Negro in America today is powerless and in desperate need of economic, political and social leverage to gain access to the society's comforts.

The question before the delegates in their workshops is how?

A minor outbreak of violence took place outside of the hotel headquarters of the conference. A white man carrying a sign reading, "This black power conference is filled with black Muslims and anti-whites," was knocked to the ground by a Negro man who could not be identified. Police on the scene at the time of the incident, made no arrest. The sign carrier was identified as 51-year-old Louis Mazzucca of Newark.

SPKS

POWER AND POLITICS
IN NEWARK

U.S. Agency Dropping Move
Against Local Official

By RONALD SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, Aug. 17 — The feud between the Office of Economic Opportunity and the local antipoverly agency here appeared to be ending today when the O.E.O. indicated it had abandoned its attempt to have one of the antipoverly officials suspended.

The dispute began Aug. 1. Miss Josephine Nieves, the Federal agency's acting regional director in New York City, demanded that the United Community Corporation, the city's official antipoverly agency, suspend Willie Wright, one of its directors, for having urged Negroes to arm themselves against "the next time the white man walks into the black community."

Miss Nieves also demanded that the community group suspend Charles McCray, whom it employs as an accountant. He was arrested on a weapons charge during the riots here last month.

The U.C.C. executive board refused both demands.

An official of the local agency reported today that Miss Nieves backed her demands with a "threat to cut off our funds." Miss Nieves denied ever making such a threat.

A spokesman for Sargent Shriver, director of the Federal agency in Washington, said that Mr. Shriver was now resigned to the fact that he was "legally powerless" to force Mr. Wright's suspension because he was an elected official.

As for Mr. McCray, Federal antipoverly officials are apparently content to await the outcome of his trial.

Bar Funds to Rioters

Mr. Shriver has told every local antipoverly agency that he will insist upon the withholding of funds from any group that encourages or tolerates employes taking part in rioting.

As one of the means of resolving the dispute here, Mr. Shriver had asked Timothy Still, the United Community Corporation's president, to state publicly that Mr. Wright's militant statement did not reflect official antipoverly policy.

Mr. Still, complying, declared that Mr. Wright had been speaking for himself.

In another development, the pre-Kindergarten Head Start program for about 2,500 children here appeared to have survived a crisis. The New York headquarters of the Of-

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THE BLACK MOVEMENT
ON BLACK POWER
ATTENDED BY 400

Conference Called Biggest
of Its Kind in U.S.—Some
Noted Leaders Absent
7/21/67
45 GROUPS REPRESENTED

Consensus on Goals Sought
—Opinion Ranges From
Moderate to Revolutionist

By MARTIN ARNOLD
Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, July 20—A four-day conference on Black Power, said to bring together the largest and most diverse group of Negro civil-rights activists ever to assemble in the United States, opened here today in a city that was torn by racial violence only a few days ago.

About 400 persons representing 45 civil-rights groups in 36 cities, attended. This was more than three times the number expected when the conference was planned last September.

Notable for their absence were Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

But all those organizations were represented, mostly by younger members of their organizations. The conference seeks the means to employ Black Power economically and politically for the betterment of Negroes.

Wide Range of Opinion

The delegates range from moderates to militant revolutionists. Each paid \$25 to attend, including meals and workshop sessions.

Conference leaders hope that out of the meeting will come a consensus on goals. But they say there seems to be no possibility, or any real desire, to achieve a consensus on techniques of timing.

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Dr. Nathan Wright Jr., executive director of the department of urban work of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, who summoned the meeting, attributed the large attendance to the recent rioting and to the fact

with a threat to cut off...
Mills... d... ed ever making such a threat.

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Mr. Still, complying, declared that Mr. Wright had been speaking for himself.

In another development, the pre-Kindergarten Head Start program for about 2,500 children here appeared to have survived a crisis. The New York headquarters of the Office of Economic Opportunity indicated it would approve the Newark Board of Education's proposal to offer \$68,000 worth of "in-kind" contributions (school rent, equipment and materials) as its 20 per cent share of the program's total cost.

In Trenton, the administration of Gov. Richard J. Hughes was reported studying the possibility of subsidizing daily garbage collections in slum neighborhoods as a means of killing rats. The state is receiving local estimates on the cost of increasing the normal two collections a week to six.

However, officials in the state Health Department believe that any all-out rat extermination drive would have to include poisoning of the animals and the destruction of their nests, too.

Hughes to Open 100 Jobs

Finally, Governor Hughes announced that he had taken steps today to provide 100 unskilled jobs in the Department of Transportation as the beginning of his drive to open state employment to persons with "minimal reading and writing skills."

The Governor said that Civil service officials had "weeded out all unnecessarily strict entrance requirements."

"There is work to be done," he said. "There are jobless people who could do this work. We intend to bring the two together."

The Governor said also that a training program for unskilled positions at Greystone Park State Hospital in Morris County would begin in one month. He said that dozens of other jobs would be offered in coming weeks with the opening of similar training programs.

Twelve of the prisoners were reported to have been shackled, and all were said to be in poor physical condition and suffering from malnutrition. The spokesman said the prisoners included a national policeman, three pure IV...
The prisoners are...
The prisoners are...
The prisoners are...



DELEGATE TO BLACK POWER MEETING...
dral House, 24 Rector Street in Newark...

Black Power Meeting... 45 Rights Groups Report

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

that Gov. Richard J. Hughes had said he could not think of a worse time or place for such a meeting.

The riots left 26 persons dead and much of the city's largest Negro district in a shambles.

The delegates contend that the Negro who wants to assume leadership in his community will not only have to associate himself with the militant trend, but will also have to be able to say of this Black Power conference, "I was there."

There were no other incidents today, although conference leaders received telephone threats yesterday from what one called "white vigilante types."

The conference is being held at Trinity Cathedral House, the faded orange-brick headquarters of the Episcopal Diocese, and in the Military Park Hotel, one block away.

Dr. Wright said the four-day

care—he this...
with "responsibility..."

Another delegate...
not want his... with...

"The only thing...
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is money. All the...
and love business..."

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of the term... P..."

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and organization...
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"It's only the...
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DELEGATE TO BLACK POWER MEETING enters Cathedral House, 24 Rector Street in Newark, to register.

Black Power Meeting Opens; 45 Rights Groups Represented

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

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Dr. Wright said the four-day meeting had been called "not to deal with the deficiencies of the white community, but with the empowerment of black people."

Taking note of the diverse views represented here, he asserted: "Unity does not mean consensus. It means a new relationship of working together."

Malcolm X Remembered

He said black people needed power "to take care of their own needs" in housing, jobs, food and education.

The real work of the conference starts tomorrow in its workshops. The important thing today was spirit. There was talk in the hall about Malcolm X and there was a rumor that a speech had already been written for Adam Clayton Powell to deliver here, possibly tomorrow.

One delegate, Daniel Watts of The Liberator, a black nationalist magazine, said: "There was only one man who could have walked out on Springfield Avenue and said, 'Brothers, cool it,' and it would have cooled. That was Malcolm X. We have no such leaders now."

"Whitey doesn't understand this," Mr. Watts declared. "Some little Negro pork chop preacher, who is hustling pot and girls in the back of a storefront church, goes down to city hall and gets all sorts of promises. That's not grass-roots leadership, but Whitey doesn't

care—he thinks he's dealing with 'responsible Negroes.'"

Another delegate, who did not want his name used, said: "The only thing the black people should take from the whites is money. All the brotherhood and love business is talk. You can't do anything with it."

There is no precise definition of the term Black Power, and none is expected to come from this conference.

To some delegates it means economic and political power and organization; to others it means Negro organization and unity; to still others it means guns and antiwhite demonstrations.

The point that is being pressed here by Dr. Wright is that the term means nonviolent economic and political power. "It's only the whites who consider that black power is used only by Negro radicals," he said.

The divergence of views at the conference can be seen in the civil rights leaders attending.

Among them are Ron Kraenga, the squat, bald chief of a militant black-nationalist culture organization in Watts, called US. He was wearing an orange kimono-like jacket. His organization is said to recruit and train Negroes for a revolution which, according to one timetable, will take place in 1972.

Others at the conference include Jesse Jackson, Dr. King's chief aide in Chicago; the comedian Dick Gregory, who was wearing a button reading "Gregory for President in 1968"; Mrs. Eliviro Warner, secretary of the Progressive Labor party in Bermuda; Ralph Featherstone, program director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Omar Ahmed, head of the East River chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, in New York.

Others who are attending are William H. Booth, head of New York City's Commission on Human Rights; James Farmer, former head of CORE, and his successor, Floyd Lickissick.

H. Rap Brown, head of the S.N.C.C., said: "Black people are going to be free by any means necessary. President Johnson brought no help for Negroes during the Newark rioting. The only help that came was for the hunkie whites. This will cost him Negro votes in 1968."

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