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05	report	Racial Violence, Newark, New Jersey, July 13-48, 1967 open 7/12/12 per NLS/RAC 11-73	C	1	7/27/67	A
05a	report	Racial Violence, Newark, New Jersey, July 13-48, 1967 open 7/12/12 per NLS/RAC 11-73	C	23	7/27/67	A

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Federal Bureau of Investigation


FEB 12 1968

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

- 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- 2. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- 3. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- 4. Please note change in caption of this case.
- 5. Status of case: Completed Incomplete

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

January 29, 1967

Newark -
730
22

**RACIAL VIOLENCE,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
JULY 13-18, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS**

A United Press International (UPI) dispatch, on January 26, 1968, reported that Newark Fire Director John P. Caufield stated on Thursday, January 25, 1968, at a hearing conducted by the Riot Study and Investigation Commission of the New Jersey Patrolmen's Benevolent Association that 18 months before the racial violence in Newark, July, 1967, there was a school in Newark which taught how to make and use Molotov cocktails.

On January 26, 1968, Director Caufield advised that in about December, 1965, or January, or February, 1966, a man was arrested and charged with setting several buildings afire with Molotov cocktails. Under questioning, the man said he and others had been taught how to make cocktails. The subject accused another individual, who was then an inmate in Essex County Penitentiary, as the one who showed them how to make a Molotov cocktail. The inmate denied the allegation and refused to cooperate with the arson squad of the fire department which was investigating this matter.

On January 29, 1968, Director Caufield advised that after refreshing his memory from reports of the Arson Squad during the period in question, the suspect, who later pleaded guilty of one count arson, furnished three statements admitting arson. In one of the statements, he named John Griffith, also known as Joe Banner, as the person who taught him and others to make fire bombs in preparation for "a fight with another group, the Condors".

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

Newark Fire Chief B. C. Starrs advised on January 29, 1968, that the arsonist mentioned above was one John Moses, Jr., a Negro male, 18 years of age, who admitted starting three fires in February, 1966. The statements furnished by Moses were contradictory and contained obvious falsehoods. In one of them, he stated he met John Griffith during the night and early morning the fires were set whereas, according to Chief Starrs, Griffith was, at that time, in the Essex County Penitentiary.

Griffith, a dope addict, was subsequently interviewed at the penitentiary by members of the Arson Squad, at which time, he stated he did not know John Moses by name and he knew nothing about any fire bombs. Griffith allegedly said that his only trouble and habit was that he was a "dope fiend".

Director Caufield and Chief Starrs further advised that the Arson Squad developed no additional information concerning the alleged fire bomb making school.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

September 12, 1967

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 27, 1967 at Newark, New Jersey.

The August 16, 1967 edition of the "Newark Evening News", a daily newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, contained an article on page 14 which revealed the following information concerning the estimated damage as a result of the racial violence in Newark during July, 1967:

The total estimated loss amounted to \$10.2 million, of which \$8,284,060 was in stock loss (looting and breakage), and \$1,967,140 in damage to glass, fixtures and buildings, according to detailed figures released on August 15, 1967, by P. Bernard Nortman, director of Newark's Office of Economic Development (OED).

Liquor, clothing, furniture, food, drug and candy stores suffered the greatest losses. The liquor stock loss was estimated as \$1,800,050 while building damage to liquor outlets came to \$141,745.

Clothing losses amounted to \$1,734,925 of which \$1,412,375 were in stock losses.

Total loss in furniture stores, which in many cases also carried appliances, was \$1,405,659 with the bulk of the total in stock losses amounting to \$1,173,659.

Drugs, candy, cigarettes and stationery losses amounted to \$989,840. Food store losses were \$991,525, of which \$802,980 were in stock losses.

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

A total of 1029 establishments suffered losses. Seventy-five to eighty per cent of all stores damaged had some form of insurance but in some cases the store and stock were only partially covered by their insurance.

According to Mr. Nortman, mentioned above, there was relatively little loss due to fire. Of the 250 alarms, only 13 were considered serious and in no case did a fire spread from its original source to other areas.

The September 7, 1967 edition of the "Newark Evening News" on page 9 contained an article reflecting that the rioting cost the City of Newark a total of \$627,132 for overtime pay for city departments. The bulk, \$473,914, was for the police department.

Records of the Essex County Prosecutor's Office, Newark, New Jersey, as of September 11, 1967, revealed the following statistics concerning the outcome, to date, of the arrests made during the rioting:

There were a total of 1170 complaints filed, 968 of which were for indictable offenses. 787 indictments have been returned, 94 were dismissed and 37 are still pending action of the grand jury.

Of the 737 indictments returned, two persons pleaded guilty, 629 pleaded not guilty, and bench warrants were issued for the 156 who did not show. 65 persons have been apprehended on these bench warrants, 61 of whom have been released either in custody of the Probation Department or on their own recognizance.

The indictments by charges are as follows:

Criminal Homicide	1
Robbery	3
Burglary (Breaking and Entering)	602

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

Larceny	10
Atrocious Assault and Battery	8
Other Assaults	14
Receiving Stolen Goods	52
Weapons	85
Narcotics	4
Other Offenses	8
TOTAL	<u>187</u>

Trials of those persons under indictment are to begin on September 25, 1967. Five judges are to be used in order to expedite the trials.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

August 9, 1967

NEWARK RIOT,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967
RACIAL MATTER

On August 8, 1967, Patrolman Leonard Frank Kowalewski, 56 Monticello Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, furnished the following information concerning the testimony he had given before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C., on August 7, 1967:

By the first of Day of the Newark riot he meant July 12, 1967, the night the taxi driver, John William Smith, was arrested and the 4th Precinct of the Newark Police Department was stoned.

An unofficial order had been in effect at the Newark Police Department for 2 or 3 years prior to the riot to the effect that Negroes should not be arrested for antagonized in any way unless it became absolutely necessary. As an example one patrolman called in on the first night of the riot to advise that he was being stoned and requested instructions as to what he should do. The patrolman's Superior Officer said "Throw the stones back, that's all you can do".

Police officers were under attack in the 4th Precinct of the Newark Police Department for about 4 hours on the first night of the riot before police were allowed to go out and disperse the crowd. When Deputy Chief of Police John L. Reddin was asked by Kowalewski who had given the order not to use guns during the early hours of the second night of rioting, Reddin said if he were subpoenaed before a Grand Jury he would tell who gave the order.

**NEW RIOT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

Kowalewski based his claim that the riots had been planned on the fact that within one hour of the arrest of taxi driver Smith on the first night of the riot, there were about 75 taxi cabs around the 4th Precinct of the Newark Police Department offering free transportation to City Hall, Newark, to protest Smith's arrest and beating from which Smith was rumored to have died. He based information concerning the number of taxi cabs on information from news media and newspaper photographs he had observed.

Previous information furnished by the Newark Police Department reflects about 75 persons in 25 taxi cabs with Negro drivers and passengers drove to City Hall, Newark, on July 12, 1967, where they attempted to demonstrate and were dispersed by police.

Kowalewski advised that another indication of planning was that when police responded to certain stores that were being looted they were stoned and police found large piles of rocks on roofs indicating advanced planning.

On August 8, 1967, Captain George Graf, Assistant to the Chief of Police, Newark Police Department, advised that during the recent Newark riots his department had no indication of large piles of rocks in roofs in the riot area until a helicopter was utilized on the 4th or 5th day of the riot. During use of the helicopter one or two buildings were noted to have rocks piled on top of them but there was no indication the rocks had been there any length of time and there was no indication they were placed there prior to the start of the riot.

Kowalewski accused anti-poverty workers of creating a climate for the Newark riot. He said he had not alleged they had actually participated in the riots. His statements in this regard are based on participation of various individuals in protests and demonstrations prior to the riot which he states created the climate for the riot. He noted such demonstrations as that against the appointment of a white man to the Newark Board of Education, the protests of use of land in the Central Ward, Newark, for a medical center and other

**NEWARK RIOT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

such demonstrations as those he referred to. He named Thomas Hayden, Robert Curvin, Albert Parker Cleveland and Carol Glassman as the anti-poverty workers he referred to. He described these individuals as follows:

Hayden, Head of Newark Community Union Project, is a trained agitator. He refers to Hayden as a trained agitator based on Hayden's unauthorized trip to Red China and the fact that Hayden has directed the movements and placement of demonstrators during several recent demonstrations in Newark. Hayden appears to him to have been trained in such matters, but Kowalewski has no actual knowledge of any training received by Hayden.

Robert Curvin, Chairman of Newark Essex Congress of Racial Equality, is also a member of the Board of Trustees of United Community Corporation (UCC) and a member of the screening committee of UCC.

Albert Parker Cleveland is an employee of Area Board Number 3, UCC. He is a trained agitator who has constantly harassed city officials and inflamed the Negro public.

Carol Glassman is connected with Area Board #3, UCC, but her exact capacity with that Board is not known to Kowalewski.

Kowalewski advised he made a statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee, concerning \$32,000 in Government funds which Curvin had received. He is in error in this as he learned the \$32,000 in question was received for the League for Industrial Democracy, from the Stern Family Fund and was apparently not Government funds as he had stated.

Kowalewski stated he is on the mailing list of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He reviews publications from these sources and maintains files on such individuals "on the left" as Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and Martin Luther King. He would like to be assigned to the Subversive Squad of the Newark Police Department. He is at odds with City Officials and Superior Officers of the Newark Police Department and

NEWARK RIOT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

he is assigned to work in the cell block at the Newark Police Department as punishment for "bucking" the administration. He has sued the City of Newark 3 times in behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police, of which he is state President.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
July 27, 1967

Title **RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

Character **RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned
as above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ / RAC 11-73
By UUB NARA, Date 05-02-12

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
July 27, 1967

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RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated July 13-18, 1967, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned "Racial Disturbances, Fourth Precinct, Police Department, Newark, New Jersey, July 13-18, 1967; Racial Matters."

Information contained herein was obtained from government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information.

The incident triggering the disturbances leading to racial violence began at 9:30 p.m. on July 12, 1967, with the arrest of a Negro taxicab driver, one John William Smith, at the corner of South 9th Street and 15th Avenue in Newark's Central Ward, which is predominately Negro.

According to police records, Smith was stopped by two police officers in a patrol car because he had been tailgating them for several blocks on 15th Avenue and then passed them on the wrong side at an intersection. When they requested his driver's license and registration, he became profane and was then placed under arrest for using loud and offensive language. Smith refused to go with the officers, striking one of them in the face as he opened the cab door. He also struck the other officer in the stomach. He was restrained and taken forcibly to the Fourth Precinct station house at 17th Avenue and Livingston Street, which is also in the Central Ward. Upon arrival at the station house, Smith refused to leave the patrol car and had to be carried into the precinct building where he continued to be uncooperative.

During the confusion surrounding the arrest, a Negro female passenger in Smith's cab, who was not identified, left the scene. Within an hour of the arrest, several hundred Negroes gathered outside the station house clapping and chanting for Smith's release.

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By ULB NLJ/RAC 11-73
NARA, Date 08-02-12

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RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

At about 10:40 p.m. on July 12, 1967, a group of Negro civil rights leaders, including Robert Curvin, former vice chairman of the northeastern region of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); James Walker of the United Community Corporation (UCC), Newark's antipoverty agency; Timothy Still, President of the UCC; and Oliver Lofton, Director of Newark Legal Services Project, demanded to see Smith, who they alleged was a victim of police brutality. A representative number of these leaders was allowed to see Smith. They thereafter insisted he needed hospitalization, and he was taken to the hospital by two police officers for examination. It was determined he had a fractured rib which was treated. After his release by the hospital he was returned to the Fourth Precinct, where he was again locked up.

At about 12:20 a.m. on July 13, 1967, a crowd estimated at 250 persons, many of whom were teenagers, began getting louder and more unruly. At about 12:30 a.m. a rock was thrown through a window at the station house signaling the start of a siege of rocks and bottles smashing windows (including more windows in the station house), cars, and people.

Police officers were kept inside the station house pending an attempt by the Negro civil rights leaders to quiet the mob. When reports came that liquor stores in the area were being looted, the police left the station house in small groups, meeting no organized resistance. About 10 policemen and several civilians were struck by objects thrown during the melee, but no one was reported seriously injured.

Shortly after the violence erupted, seven taxicabs with Negro drivers came into the area with reports that the police had killed Smith. Twenty-five taxicabs with Negro drivers and passengers subsequently drove to the City Hall where they attempted to demonstrate. They were dispersed shortly thereafter by the police.

Firemen answering an alarm in the area were stoned while extinguishing a fire in a burning automobile in the parking lot of the 12-story Reverend William P. Hayes Housing Development, which is situated across the street from the Fourth Precinct station house. Several fires started

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RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
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with "poorly-made Molotov cocktails" thrown against the side of the Fourth Precinct Station House, a police patrol car, and other vehicles were quickly extinguished.

An estimated 20 stores were looted and/or windows broken by apparently unorganized groups of persons taking advantage of the situation. During the early morning of July 13, 1967, 11 persons were arrested by the police, 10 of whom had previous arrest records in Newark.

The cab driver, John William Smith, age 40, whose arrest set off the disturbance, is a male Negro, born January 27, 1927. Newark police records reveal he was arrested on January 17, 1956, for Malicious Damage and found Not Guilty on the same date. He was charged with Contempt of Court (2) in Traffic Court on April 23, 1964, and with a Traffic Warrant on May 22, 1965. No dispositions are noted in Newark police records for these arrests.

The incident on July 13, 1967, involving Smith resulted in his being charged with three offenses on July 12, 1967: Assault and Battery on Police Officer, Resisting Arrest, and Loud and Offensive Language.

At about 7:50 p.m. on July 13, 1967, racial disorder was started anew when many persons bombarded the Fourth Precinct Police Station. Disorder reigned with looting, smashing, and burning spreading quickly from the area of the Fourth Precinct into almost every business sector throughout the city.

Violence increased, and shortly after midnight police officers were told to use whatever weapons necessary to stop the rioting and to protect themselves. At about 2:30 a.m. on July 14, 1967, Mayor Hugh Addonizio requested mobilization of the National Guard and the assistance of the New Jersey State Police. By this time a full scale riot had developed that was completely out of control. By 4:30 a.m. about 400 arrests had been made, and a male Negro had been reported killed by gunfire.

Incidents of looting and burning continued throughout the morning and into the afternoon of July 14, 1967, resulting in a total of more than 500 arrests, including an estimated 50 juveniles, and 3 persons had been reported shot to death. Property damage was estimated at this time as "into the millions."

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**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

Riot conditions continued in Newark throughout the afternoon of July 14, 1967, with continued destruction, fires, and looting despite the presence of 2,300 National Guardsmen and about 350 New Jersey State Troopers implementing the local police force of about 1,350 officers working 12-hour shifts. A curfew originally imposed for midnight was subsequently changed to 10:00 p.m.

Sniper fire was reported beginning in the late afternoon and early evening of July 14, 1967. It was directed principally at police and at firemen attempting to fight numerous blazes believed caused by Molotov cocktails and arsonists. Detective Fred Toto was killed during the early evening as a result of sniper fire.

Governor Richard Hughes issued a proclamation at approximately 10:00 p.m. on July 14, 1967, declaring that an emergency existed in Newark. He issued a proclamation declaring the following regulations "to be in effect until such time as it is declared that the emergency no longer exists in the City of Newark...":

1. There shall be no movement of vehicular traffic in the City of Newark between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. of the following day except for the movement of police, fire, National Guard, and such other vehicles as may be permitted by the Governor. This regulation shall not be effective as to the Garden State Parkway, New Jersey Turnpike, and State Highways Numbers 1 and 22.

2. There shall be no vehicular traffic within such areas of the City of Newark as the Governor may from time to time designate and at such hours as he shall designate during periods other than the hours expressed in Regulation Number 1 aforesaid.

3. No person shall remain in or upon the public streets, ways, and places of the City of Newark between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. of the following day except as authorized by the Governor.

4. All persons licensed under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law to dispense alcoholic beverages at retail or for

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**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
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premise consumption shall cease operation of their business during the period of this emergency except that hotels may remain open for the service of food and supplying other accommodations to guests.

5. No person other than State Police, National Guard, local police, or any other person as may be authorized by the Governor shall carry, hold, or possess in any motor vehicle, carriage, motorcycle, or other vehicle, or carry on or about his clothes or person, or otherwise have in his possession or under his control, alcoholic beverages, narcotics, firearms, or explosives of any kind during this emergency.

6. The State Police, the National Guard, and local police authorities are hereby directed and ordered to take any and all measures requisite to quell disturbances and outbreaks of violence, to secure areas within the City of Newark, to prevent and deter actual threatened harm to persons or properties, and generally to take all actions necessary to implement and effectuate these regulations.

A committee of about 40 clergymen and community leaders augmented by 200 volunteers went into the riot-torn areas on July 15, 1967, in an attempt to persuade the residents to stay home and thereby stop the violence.

Sniper fire and looting continued throughout the evening of July 15, 1967, and increased in intensity from 11:00 p.m. During the early morning hours of July 16, 1967, Fire Captain Michael Moran was fatally wounded by sniper fire while on duty. Sniper fire was directed at firehouses, hospitals, and the National Guard Armory on Sussex Street. As of 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1967, Newark police reported 22 deaths attributable to the rioting.

Sporadic sniper fire continued into the night of July 16-17, 1967; however, there were many fewer instances than during the previous night. There were relatively fewer instances of looting.

On July 17, 1967, Governor Hughes ordered the gradual withdrawal of most National Guard troops and New Jersey State Police. The phasing out began at 1:00 p.m. on July 17, 1967,

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**RACIAL VIOLENCE
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and was completed at about 3:00 p.m. 200 Guardsmen and 60 State Troopers remained on duty. Regulations imposed by the Governor were rescinded with the exception of the ban on the sale of liquor.

During the evening of July 17, 1967, looting was reported, but it was chiefly being done by youngsters sifting through abandoned debris in previously looted locations. There were no assemblies or congregations of persons in the riot area.

Newark police shot and killed a male Negro looter at about 2:00 a.m. on July 18, 1967, who was the last of those persons killed attributable to the disturbances which began shortly after midnight on July 13, 1967. The total number of persons killed was 25, only 2 of whom were white.

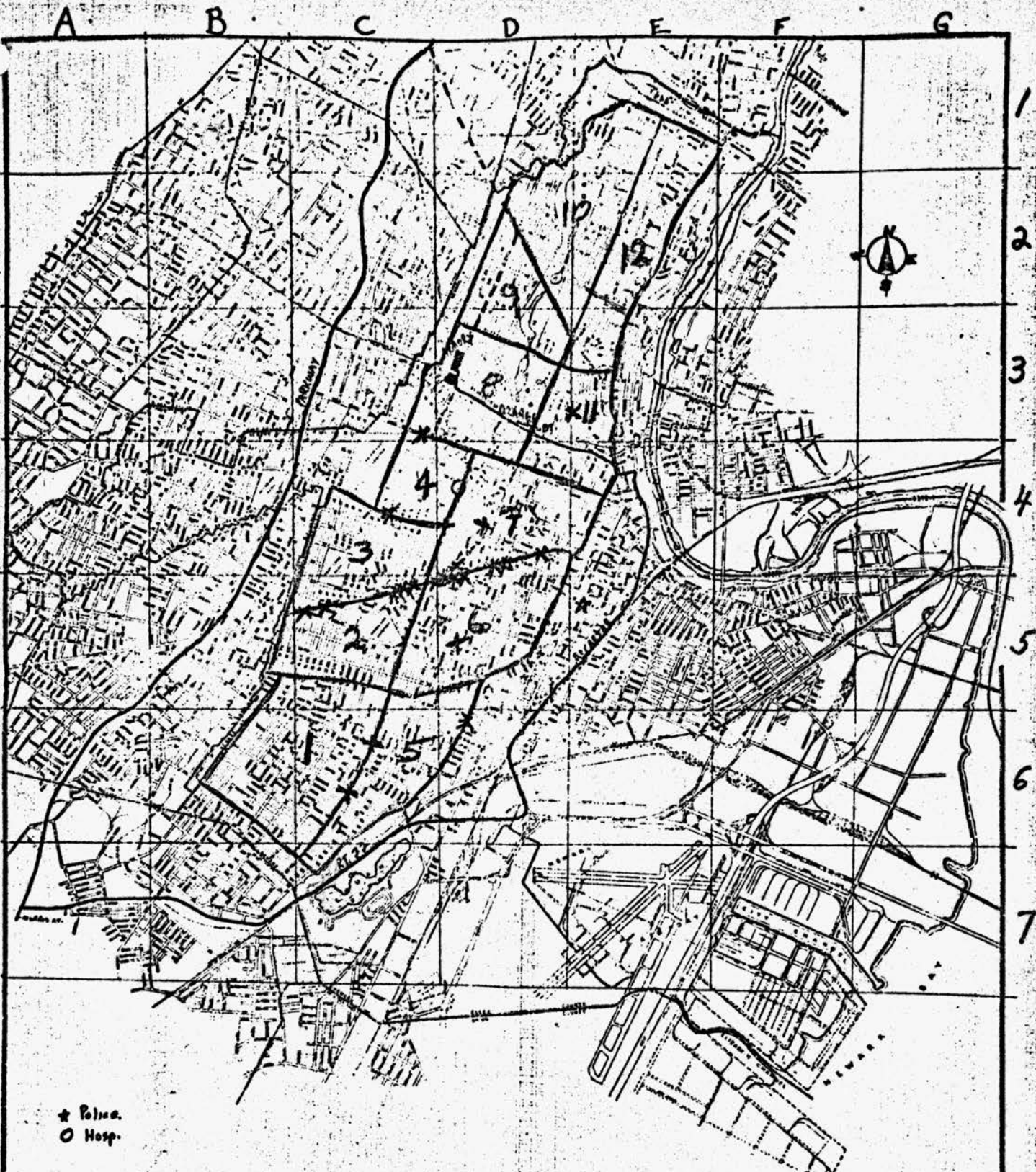
Sources at the Newark Police Department advised on July 19, 1967, that there were 1,259 known injuries; however, this figure was believed to be inaccurate due to the fact that there must have been numberless injuries, particularly minor ones, that never came to the attention of the authorities. Of the 1,259 known injuries, 62 were injuries to law enforcement officers. Six of the injured law enforcement officers are Negroes. There is no way to determine the racial breakdown of the other 1,197 injuries because the race of the person injured was never recorded.

The area involved escalated from an eight-block area in the immediate vicinity of the Fourth Precinct to an area roughly estimated at ten square miles.

At the height only the extreme western area and the extreme eastern industrial section were outside the patrol area. The patrol area was divided into 12 sectors, and according to State Police reports there was trouble in 9 of the 12 sectors. The racial composition of the area is predominately Negro with an estimated 65 per cent of the total population, about 33 per cent of the persons are white, and an estimated 2 per cent are Puerto Rican. The heart of the area, Newark's Central Ward, is overwhelmingly Negro.

Attached hereto is a map of Newark outlining the city limits and the 12 sectors mentioned above.

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* Polica.
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- City
- PATROL SECTORS
x SNIPING REPORTED

THE CITY
OF
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

From 50 to 60 police officers were used in the area covered by the Fourth Precinct during the disturbance. There were no policemen used other than those on the Newark police force during the first night of the rioting.

In an effort to bring the rioting under control, 19 check points were established by the Newark police instructing commanding officers of the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Precincts that 2 patrolmen were to cover each check point where a State Police unit was and 3 patrolmen were to cover check points in the absence of a State Police unit. Traffic allowed into the restricted area via check point only was limited to food vehicles, buses, public utility vehicles, commercial vehicles, doctors, persons living within the area, and all vehicles considered necessary for furthering the welfare of residents in the area. Pedestrians were allowed to move freely through check points and National Guard blocking positions.

When curfew hours were in effect, none of the above listed traffic was allowed to move, and all pedestrians were to be off the streets.

All persons, except those with legitimate business, were barred completely from an area of about 10 square miles encompassing the riot area in the center of Newark.

During curfew hours Newark police prevented the flow of vehicular traffic into the city by blocking exits of the major access roads.

Helicopters were used during daylight hours to patrol roof tops in search of snipers.

Governor Hughes immediately ordered legal machinery put in motion to handle those arrested during the rioting. \$2,500 bail was put on those charged with rioting and \$10,000 on those charged with assaulting police officers in order to prevent those arrested from being released too soon. He instructed the New Jersey State Attorney General to move for immediate trial of those arrested charged with sniping violations and to seek maximum sentences. He offered to grant executive clemency for anyone arrested for looting who provided information leading to the arrest and conviction of snipers.

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RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

On July 21, 1967, the American Insurance Association estimated that insured losses from the Newark rioting would total 15 million dollars. More than 5,000 claims for property and fire loss had been received by the insurance companies.

Uninsured losses not covered by the estimate are believed to be anywhere between 15 and 30 million dollars.

The heaviest insured losses were stores selling liquor, food, clothes, drugs, jewelry, hardware, radios, and television sets. Extensive vandalism occurred where articles were too heavy to carry away easily.

The insurance association also reported that a total of 300 fires occurred during the period of rioting with 12 of them considered serious. One fire in a three-story building on Broad Street in the business section of Newark caused more than \$265,000 damage. There were about 60 false alarms turned in during the disturbances.

Records of the Newark Police Department reflect a total of 1,456 arrests for the rioting beginning the early morning of July 13, 1967, through the morning of July 18, 1967. 651 or approximately 45% of these persons have prior arrest records at the Newark Police Department. The number of persons having previous arrests who did not give Newark addresses has not been determined.

The above records reveal that 50 white persons and 23 persons listed as Puerto Ricans were among those arrested, the balance being Negroes.

Approximately 1,150 persons were charged with crimes involving breaking, entering, larceny, receiving, possession, looting, and related offenses.

About 250 persons were charged with crimes of violence, i.e. possession of incendiary explosives, witness homicide (shooting), threatening police officer, malicious burning, assault and battery, possession of dangerous weapons, assault with deadly weapon, possession of concealed weapons, interference with police officer, threatening, assault with intent to kill, resisting arrest, atrocious assault and battery,

CONFIDENTIAL

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
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JULY 13-18, 1967**

assault with auto, assault and robbery, arson, robbery, malicious damage, discharging firearms, armed robbery, rape, inciting riot, illegal transportation of ammunition, and others.

The balance of arrests were for miscellaneous charges such as violation of curfew, idling and loafing, loitering under liquor, drunkenness, disorderly persons, possession of narcotics, loud and abusive language, failure to give good account of selves, and others.

Records of the Essex County Prosecutor's Office, Newark, New Jersey, as of July 26, 1967, revealed that of those persons arrested during the rioting 934 were charged with 860 indictable offenses. During the past 7 days grand juries have returned indictments against 717 defendants, and 69 were dismissed. Of those arrested for indictable offenses, 96 are still in jail, and the others that have not been dismissed are out on bail, their own recognizance, or in the custody of their attorneys.

The following persons were among those reported arrested by the Newark Police Department during the rioting:

Norvin Jones, a Negro male, age 18, of 77 Montgomery Street, Newark, New Jersey, for Possession of Marijuana.

One Norvin Pascal Jones, 77 Montgomery Street, Newark, New Jersey, made application in June, 1967, to the Newark Police Department for a permit to canvass, i.e. to sell the newspaper "Muhammad Speaks." On his application Jones listed a previous arrest as "Juv. 1965 AA & B."

"Muhammad Speaks" is the weekly Nation of Islam (NOI) newspaper.

A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix hereto.

Barry Thomas, a Negro male, age 21, of 60 Boyd Street, Newark, New Jersey, for Breaking, Entering, and Larceny.

On December 23, 1965, NK T-1 made available the membership records of Muhammad's Mosque (MM) #25,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

257 South Orange Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, which lists "Barry 2X Thomas, 60 Boyd St., Nwk, N.J."

A characterization of MM #25 is contained in the appendix hereto.

Barry Wynn, a Negro male, age 23, of 27 Shanley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, for Possession Dangerous Weapon (Gun).

Federal prosecution of Barry W. Wynn, a Negro male, born August 19, 1943, of 27 Shanley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, is currently awaiting trial. The Federal Grand Jury, Newark, New Jersey, returned a true bill on June 1, 1966, for his failure to report for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States on February 9, 1966, in violation of Title 50, United States Code, Appendix, Section 462.

**Violent and Subversive Elements
Participating in Disturbances**

Black Nationalist Lerol Jones, a Negro playwright, was arrested on July 14, 1967, charged with possession of two loaded guns. He was denied a reduction in his \$25,000 bail by Superior Court Judge Lawrence A. Whipple. Jones's attorney argued that his bail should be reduced to \$5,000 in order that he could receive treatment for head injuries. Jones had been injured when he was struck by a bottle during the rioting. He had been treated for head injuries and released prior to his arrest on July 14, 1967.

Jones was indicted by an Essex County Grand Jury on July 18, 1967. He was released on \$25,000 bail shortly before his indictment.

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix hereto.

Newark Police Headquarters was picketed for a short time by about 10 persons during the late afternoon of July 15, 1967, carrying placards calling for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark. One of the placards identified the group as Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

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**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

Henry Di Suvero, Executive Director of the New Jersey Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), charged on July 15, 1967, that persons arrested in the riot are being grossly mistreated. He criticized the imposition of excessive and uniform bail by Magistrates. He said the imposition of excessive bail is being used to punish those arrested who are poor before a finding of guilt. He called for immediate medical treatment for the injured and blamed Mayor Hugh Addonizio's opposition to a police review board and his failure to take action against police lawlessness as contributing causes to the events culminating in the riot.

Communist Party, USA

On July 15, 1967, William L. Patterson issued a statement at a press conference at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, concerning the civil disturbances then taking place in Newark, New Jersey.

On September 24, 1961, "The Worker," on page 11, refers to William L. Patterson as the "Chairman of the New York State Communist Party."

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

The statement issued by Patterson said:

"The failure of Mayor Hugh Addonizio of Newark, the administrative officials of that State and the Federal Government to respond positively to the legitimate demands of Newark's Negro citizens has created a national emergency.

"Newark has become the most vicious expression of Governmental policy towards Negro citizens. Force and violence has everywhere become the answer of Government to a demand for jobs, housing, and adequate education.

"The situation in Newark has reached disaster proportions. The Negro Section of that city has become shambles and an armed camp occupied by enemy forces. The responsibility must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the officials of the city, the State and Federal Government, who have barred Negroes from all policy-making positions of any significance. Negro citizens have been relegated to the category of expendables against whom a program of genocide has been instituted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967**

"The responsibility of Newark cannot be forced upon the shoulder of any Negro citizen. A genocide attack has been launched against the Negro Americans. Terror in and the horrors of Mississippi objectively do not differ from those in Newark or the North. Joblessness, backed up by force and violence, characterize the national attitude toward Negro Americans. Newark must be made the stopping point of Racist Terror.

"The Communist Party has released to President Johnson the following proposals to meet the situation in Newark:

"1. The immediate withdrawal of all State Troopers and State Militia and the withdrawal of your (President Johnson's) promise to aid these armed forces.

"2. Immediate suspension and trial of all Police Officers guilty of crimes against Negro citizens in Newark.

"3. Purge of the Police Force of all known Racists and Fascist elements.

"4. Immediate assignment of Negroes to all police policy-making bodies and positions of command.

"5. The immediate impeachment and trial of the Mayor of Newark for dereliction of duty.

"We further demand:

"1. Immediate procurement of 10,000 jobs for Negro youths in Newark to be guaranteed by city, State and Federal Governments.

"2. That the Federal Government commandeer adequate housing space to meet the demands of all victimized Negro citizens, that is to save space in hotels and apartment houses.

"3. That a system of food and relief be organized to meet the demands on an emergency basis of all victimized and needy Negro citizens.

"4. The formulation of a widespread building program in Newark of public housing, educational and recreational facilities, and the appropriation of 2.5 billion dollars for that purpose."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

A characterization of the YAWF is contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 15, 1967, NK T-2 advised that a group of persons from New York City representing the YAWF were to demonstrate at Newark City Hall beginning at 1:00 p.m. on July 16, 1967.

Shortly after 3:00 p.m. on July 16, 1967, approximately 35 persons representing the YAWF attempted to demonstrate in front of Newark City Hall. The demonstration included a few Negroes. They distributed a leaflet captioned "Free Our Black Brothers," a copy of which is attached hereto.

FREE OUR BLACK BROTHERS!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Over 1000 Black people are in jail in Newark. A score more have been killed by the police and National Guard in a frenzy of shooting that resembles a full-scale war.

This is not a "race riot." This is a massacre of an oppressed people -- like the shooting in Sharpeville. Newark has been a living hell for Black people for years. Only now, after blood has been spilled, are the facts beginning to come out. Newark returned several million dollars in Federal aid to education because it didn't have a program to use the money! Thousands of people were evicted from their homes, which were supposedly to be torn down for the building of new housing, only to find out that the land was going to be turned over for a new dental and medical college. The city and state authorities have let the ghetto fester and starve until the situation was absolutely unbearable.

We support our Black brothers and sisters who are showing such courage in the face of outright military occupation. Their blood is on the hands of the callous authorities who are deaf to their pleas, dumb when asked for help, and blind to their plight.

NO VIETNAM WAR AGAINST BLACK PEOPLE!

WITHDRAW THE TROOPS FROM NEWARK!

YOUTH AGAINST WAR & FASCISM
58 West 25th Street NYC
(212) 675-2520, 242-9225

July 16, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

On July 17, 1967, the New Jersey State Police advised that an imflammatory leaflet entitled "Don't Give Up!!" was being distributed in the streets of Newark; however, the distribution point and the extent of the distribution was unknown.

A copy of the above leaflet is attached hereto.

DON'T GIVE UP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TODAY WE HAVE LOST 16 OF OUR INNOCENT. THE AMERICAN PALEFACE WHO IS FIGHTING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD HAVE LOST ONLY ONE. TODAY WE HAVE SCORES INJURED AND HUNDREDS APPRESTED. THE AMERICAN PALEFACE WHO LIKED TO BE SOME KIND OF A GOD HAS NONE INJURED. OUR OLD MEN — OUR INNOCENT, OUR CHILDREN AND OUR WOMEN ARE BEING BEATEN AND KILLED. HERE, THIS IS NOT A CELEBRATED CIVIL WAR; THIS IS NOT THE CONGO. BUT OUR OWN VIETNAM! THEY'RE TAKING BLOOD EVERYWHERE. AND THOSE THAT ARE NOT AFRAID ARE SHARING IN GIVING THE AMERICAN PALEFACE HELL. THAT'S WHAT THEY'RE GIVING US. SO LET'S RETURN THE FAVOR. LET'S SHOW THEM THAT WE'RE NOT AFRAID. LET'S SHOW THEM THAT WE HAVE MORE GUTS! THE FRENCH DID IT! ALL PEOPLE WHO WANT RIGHT ARE DOING IT OVER THE WORLD. WE HAVE ONLY A SPAT IN THE BUCKET TO LOOSE; BUT IF WE WIN IF WE PROVE TO THEM THAT THEIR MACHINE GUNS DON'T HELP THEM MUCH, WE SHALL HAVE MOVED A STEP FURTHER TO HUMAN INDEPENDENCE AND EQUALITY. SO KEEP BURNING THEIR STORES. INJURE, CRIPPLE THE NATIONAL GUARD. BLOW UP WHAT YOU CAN. IF YOU DON'T HELP, TOMORROW THEY'LL NOT ONLY BEAT UP ON YOUR OLD MEN AND SONS, BUT THEY'LL RAPE YOUR WOMEN IN FRONT OF YOUR EYES. . . AND THE FATAL COUNT WILL RUN INTO THE THOUSANDS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE (MM) #25,
Also Known As
Muhammad's Temple of Islam (MTI) #25,
Newark, New Jersey

On November 27, 1961, a source advised that MTI held meetings in Newark as early as April, 1958, and became MTI #25 on December 14, 1958. During October, 1961, MTI #25 moved into a building they purchased at 257 South Orange Avenue, Newark.

On November 25, 1961, records of the Secretary of the State of New Jersey, State House, Trenton, New Jersey, reflected under Corporation File #S18611 that a Certificate of Incorporation had been filed and recorded on April 3, 1961, for "Muhammad's Mosque #25," a religious corporation of the City of Newark. These records reflected Muhammad's Mosque #25 as affiliated with Muhammad's Mosques of Islam, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

On April 13, 1967, a second source advised that MM #25 was then located at 257 South Orange Avenue, Newark. This source advised that MM #25 is directed and controlled by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, national leader of the NATION OF ISLAM (NOI), and its aims and principles are the same as the NOI.

APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "NATION OF ISLAM" and "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NATION OF ISLAM (NOI); MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, The Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), formerly known as the PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM), held its first national convention April 15 - 18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times", April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN of New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1952 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the COMMUNIST PARTY of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bi-monthly magazine; "Challenge" a bi-weekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a west coast 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."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office at Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIXWORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1967, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known also as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 9, 1966, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 53 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 16, 1967

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 16, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated July 13, 14 and 15, 1967, at Newark, New Jersey.

Newark Police Headquarters was picketed by about 10 persons during the late afternoon of July 15, 1967, carrying placards calling for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark. One of the placards identified the group as Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Henry DiSvero, Executive Director of the New Jersey Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), charged on July 15, 1967, that persons arrested in the riot are being grossly mistreated. He criticized the imposition of excessive and uniform bail by Magistrates. He said the imposition of excessive bail is being used to punish those arrested who are poor before a finding of guilt. He called for immediate medical treatment for the injured and blamed Mayor Hugh Addonizio's opposition to a police review board and his failure to take action against police lawlessness as contributing causes to the events culminating in the riot.

Newark police officials are becoming concerned about the white people in Newark who are becoming angry and believed to be arming themselves. Many persons have called into Police Headquarters volunteering their services to help quell the rioting.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 15, 1967

Grand Jury hearings are to be held on Monday, July 17, 1967, with the probability that heavy sentences will be proposed as a deterrent. Immediate prosecution is desired by the New Jersey State Attorney General.

Sniper fire and looting, mainly of liquor stores, continued during the early evening of July 15, 1967, but situation was considered improved by Colonel David Kelly of the New Jersey State Police.

Information reflecting that Negroes were planning to "throw a couple of Molotov cocktails" at a Jewish owned business establishment at Amherst and Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, at about 9:00 p.m. on July 15, 1967, proved false. No incidents of this nature were reported from that community.

A committee of about 40 clergymen and community leaders met with representatives of the State Department of Community Affairs on July 15, 1967. Augmented by about 200 volunteers, they took to the streets in riot-torn areas passing out leaflets requesting residents to cooperate by staying home during the evening.

Sniper fire continued throughout the evening of July 15, 1967, and increased in intensity from 11:00 p.m. and during the early morning hours of July 16, 1967. Fire Captain Michael Moran, age 41, of 66 Eastern Parkway, was fatally wounded by sniper fire at the scene of a false alarm. He died at about 10:40 p.m. on July 15, 1967, shortly after being rushed to the hospital. A National Guardsman, Buddy Alston, Company C, 50th Armored Division, who was shot in the back at the same time Captain Moran was, is said to be in critical condition. The principal sniper targets were firehouses, hospitals, and the National Guard Armory on Sussex Street. Two women near windows in their homes in the riot area were reported killed by wild gunfire. Sniping was encountered during night in the Puerto Rican sections of Newark.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 16, 1967

As of 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1967, Newark Police Headquarters recorded a total of 22 deaths attributable to the rioting. Injuries total 1123, 985 of whom required treatment at hospital. Fifty two police officers have been injured to date. Police Department reports reflect that a total of 1,201 arrests have been made during the four nights of rioting, including 199 juveniles and 129 females. Six hundred fifty of those persons arrested have prior arrest records.

At 4:30 a.m. on July 16, 1967, Governor Richard J. Hughes stated that law and order has not been established as yet. He stated that the sniping situation was continuing. There is a shortage of food, milk and medical supplies and he is appealing to the American Red Cross for help. He has instructed the New Jersey State Attorney General to move for immediate trial of those persons charged with sniping violations and to seek maximum sentences. He said he would grant executive clemency to anyone arrested for looting who provides information leading to arrest and conviction of snipers. The curfew will extend beyond July 16, 1967, and as long as the sniping continues. According to Governor Hughes, there is no indication at the present time of outside infiltration.

Newark police were taking measures during curfew hours to prevent the flow of vehicular traffic into the city by blocking some major access roads.

On July 15, 1967, NK T-1 advised that a group of persons from New York City representing the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) were to demonstrate at Newark City Hall beginning at 1:00 p.m. on July 16, 1967.

A characterization of the YAWF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 16, 1967

Sniping and looting reports were considerably decreased during the early afternoon of July 16, 1967, compared with the same time on July 15, 1967.

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1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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The "New York Times", April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as HILTON ROSEN of New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1942 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the COMMUNIST PARTY of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bi-monthly magazine; "Challenge" a bi-weekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a west coast 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."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 203, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office at Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

RACIAL DISTURB
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 16, 1967

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

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The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

1

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13 - 16, 1967

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 23, 1967, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known also as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities, and, thereby, gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
July 16, 1967

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Title	RACIAL DISTURBANCE FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY JULY 13 ~ 16, 1967
Character	RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Memorandum dated July 16, 1967, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
August 1, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 27, 1967,
at Newark, New Jersey.

Records of the Newark Police Department reflect that
among the more than 1450 arrested during the disturbances from
July 13 to July 18, 1967, were the following, all Negro males,
who gave out-of-state addresses:

Clifford Reid, Jr., 705 Roosevelt Avenue, Albany,
Georgia, age 22, for Illegal Transportation Ammunition and
Failure to Give Account Self.

Records of the Albany, Georgia, Police Department,
reflect that one Clifford Reid, Jr., 705B Roosevelt Alley,
Albany, Georgia, born January 7, 1945, was arrested on May 25,
1963, on a Disorderly Conduct charge. Reid was running in
and out of stores, blocking store entrances and congregating
with others on the sidewalk. The case was heard in City Court
on June 4, 1964, at which time Reid was given a thirty-day
sentence, twenty of which were on probation.

Freddie Dorsey, 2350 Holton Street, Tallahassee,
Florida, age 23, for Violation of Curfew-Assault with Automobile,
Going through Roadblock.

No record was located for Dorsey at the Police
Department or Sheriff's Office in Tallahassee, Florida.

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

ALONZO WALLACE WILLIAMS, 810 Northwest Third Avenue, Gainesville, Florida, age 24, for Possession of Stolen Property.

Captain Robert T. Angel, Gainesville, Florida, Police Department, advised on July 27, 1967, that Alonzo Wallace Williams, born July 12, 1943, in New Jersey, and who resided at 810 NW Third Avenue, Gainesville, was arrested in 1966, on two occasions for minor traffic offenses.

Perry Arthur Burt, 554 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York, age 22, for Possession of Dangerous Weapon (gun).

Luther Graham, 1300 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York, age 26, for Possession of Stolen Property.

On July 30, 1967, records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, revealed that one Luther Graham, born November 3, 1940, who resided at 36 West 93rd Street, New York City, was arrested on April 9, 1960, for Felonious Assault. No disposition was indicated for this arrest.

Harvey Mitchell, 838 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York, age 22, for Violation of Curfew.

William Moore, 554 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York, age 22, for Violation of Curfew.

Lloyd Norris Roney, 576 St. Mark Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, age 25, for Possession of Stolen Property.

Herman Williams, 242 Jefferson, Brooklyn, New York, age 24, for Possession of Marijuana.

Carson Sloane, 242 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, age 34, Arrested for Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving

Clarence Sidney Reed, no address, Bronx, New York, age 18, Assault on Police Officer, Creating Disturbance, Resisting Arrest.

Records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, mentioned above, reveal that one Clarence Reed, born April 28, 1943, and who resided at 994 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York,

RACIAL VIOLENCE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 13-18, 1967

was arrested on September 11, 1965, and charged with Assault and Battery. No disposition was listed for this offense.

Lawrence Robert Holland, 46th Northern Boulevard, Long Island, New York, age 19, for Violation of Curfew.

Fonda Leroy Geter, 35-1135th Avenue, Long Island City, New York, age 21, for Violation of Curfew.

John Pat Busby, 413 West 126th Street, New York, New York, age 24, for Breaking and Entering.

Records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, mentioned above, reflect that John Busby, born May 5, 1947, of 1108 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Queens, New York, has New York City Police Department B Number 558072. No additional information is reflected.

Edward Alfonso Rahn, 56 West 111th Street, New York City, New York, age 31, for Looting.

Rahn has an extensive criminal record at the Newark Police Department, including several narcotics offenses.

Records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, mentioned above, reveal that Edward Rahn, born August 4, 1935, with residences listed as 74 Webster Street, and 103 Osborn Terrace, both Newark, New Jersey, and 1112 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, FBI Number 270 57C, was arrested December 3, 1964, and November 11, 1966, for violation of Section 3305 (Public Health) and 1751 (Penal Law), respectively. No disposition is indicated for either of these arrests.

Kenneth Mc Rae, 109-31 153rd Street, Jamaica, New York, age 16, arrested for Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Possession.

One Kenneth Mc Rae, born September 11, 1950, was arrested January 23, 1966, by the New York City Police Department for Possession of a 1966 Oldsmobile with Connecticut License Plates. He was arrested in Jamaica, Queens, New York, along with three other companions and was charged with Juvenile Delinquency. The vehicle was owned by Mrs. Ruby Drainnes of New Haven, Connecticut, the mother of Mc Rae. On January 24, 1966,

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Mc Rae was discharged and returned to the custody of his mother.

Howard James Edwards, 153 Fillmore Street, Staten Island, New York, age 23, for Vagrancy. (Edwards was previously erroneously reported as being held by the Newark Police Department as a Material Witness in the sniper killing of Fire Captain Michael Moran).

No record was located for a Howard James Edwards at the Bureau of Criminal Identification, mentioned above.

On February 25, 1964, Francis Sherman, Station Manager, United States Overseas Airways, La Guardia Field, New York City, advised that the "Black Muslims" in New York had reserved two flights leaving for and returning from Chicago, Illinois, on February 26, 1964.

On February 27, 1964, Mr. Sherman furnished the manifests for these flights. The name Howard Edwards appeared on Flight #2. All persons on these flights gave their address as 153 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

During January and February, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the annual Nation of Islam (NOI) would be held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 26, 1964, and that 153 Lenox Avenue, New York City, is the New York address of the office of the NOI Newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks."

A characterization of the NOI is attached in the appendix hereto.

Melvin Leroy Bryant, 302 West Baker Street, Richmond, Virginia, age 27, for Violation of Curfew.

Records of the Richmond, Virginia, Police Department, reflect a traffic citation for Bryant on March 9, 1967. No additional information is indicated for Bryant.

Timothy Wright, Jr., 634 North Western Street, Charleston, South Carolina, age 23, arrested for Breaking, Entering and Larceny.

Records of the Newark Police Department reflect that Wright has FBI Number 681 676D. He has arrests beginning in May, 1951, at which time he was delivered to Juvenile authorities

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as an habitual homosexual person. He was arrested in Columbia, South Carolina, in December, 1960, for violation of Internal Revenue Code (liquor) and sentenced to three years probation. He was subsequently sentenced for one year for violation of probation.

Records of the Charleston, South Carolina, Police Department, reflect that on February 9, 1958, Wright was arrested for possession of a concealed weapon (hunting knife) for which he was fined \$100 or thirty days. In 1959, he was arrested for Vagrancy and fined \$25.00 or ten days.

Harvey Curry, 13121 Maine Street, Detroit, Michigan, age 35, arrested for Failure to Comply with Instruction of Officer.

Records of the Identification Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, reveal that one Harvey Curry, a male Negro, born November 14, 1931, was fingerprinted as an applicant to purchase a gun on September 9, 1966. He gave his address as 13321 Maine Street, Detroit, Michigan. This same individual was arrested on March 7, 1952, by the Detroit Police Department, charged with investigation obtaining money under false pretenses. This charge was dismissed on Writ on March 8, 1952.

On July 29, 1956, he was arrested and charged with Simple Assault (Assaulted a Police Officer). On November 29, 1956, he was sentenced to one year probation, \$100 costs and \$28.75 restitution. Records further indicate arrests and convictions for traffic warrants.

No information was developed on any of the above persons reflecting any activity by them in racial activities of any kind.

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APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "NATION OF ISLAM" and "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM."

On April 29, 1963, a second source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NATION OF ISLAM (NOI); MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, The Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils" in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1953, the first source advised that MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1963, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.



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RACIAL DISTURBANCE
FOURTH PRECINCT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
JULY 13 - 15, 1967
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated July 13, 1967, and July 14, 1967, at Newark, New Jersey.

Riot conditions continued in Newark throughout the afternoon of July 14, 1967, with continuing window breaking, fires and looting despite the presence of 2300 National Guardsmen and the 300 to 350 New Jersey State Troopers implementing the local police force of 1440 officers working 12 hour shifts. The curfew originally imposed for midnight was changed to 11:00 p.m. and at about 3:20 p.m. it was changed again to begin at 10:00 p.m. and end at 6:00 a.m. on July 15, 1967.

Governor Richard Hughes issued a proclamation at approximately 10:00 p.m. on July 14, 1967, declaring that an emergency existed in Newark. He promulgated regulations to be in effect for the duration of the emergency. They restrict movement of vehicular traffic in Newark and prohibit unauthorized persons from being on the streets between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. They prohibit dispensing of alcoholic beverages, and possession by unauthorized persons of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, firearms or explosives of any kind. State Police, National Guard and local police have been directed to implement regulations. The law authorizes the Governor to promulgate such orders, rules and regulations necessary to meet problems presented by emergency.

Sniper fire was reported beginning in the late afternoon and early evening of July 14, 1967. Sniper fire

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was directed at police and the firemen who were attempting to battle numerous blazes of an "incendiary nature." Detective Fred Toto, age 34, was killed during the early evening as a result of sniper fire. Local, State and National Guardsmen began returning sniper fire which increased during the night and early morning of July 15, 1967. Two other police officers were victims of gun shot wounds and a 10 year old boy was shot and killed by a sniper while riding with his parents in the area of the rioting. Shots were fired into fire houses to prevent firemen from responding to alarms and into the City Hospital.

All persons except those with legitimate business were barred from an area of 10 square miles encompassing the riot area in the center of Newark.

As of 10:10 a.m. on July 15, 1967, Newark police reported a total of 12 deaths resulting from the rioting. Forty one policemen have received injuries from causes other than gun fire. Civilian injuries are estimated between 500 and 650, 60 of whom were allegedly injured by gun fire. One thousand and twelve persons have been arrested according to Newark Police as of 10:10 a.m. on July 15, 1967, including 121 females and 176 juveniles. Four hundred and fifty nine of those arrested have prior arrest records. Most of those arrested are still in custody.

Le Roi Jones, Negro playwright, was arrested on July 14, 1967, charged with possession of two loaded guns. He was denied a reduction in his \$25,000 bail by Superior Court Judge Lawrence A. Whipple. Jones' attorney argued that his bail should be reduced to \$5,000 in order that he could receive treatment for head injuries. Jones had been injured when he was struck by a bottle during the rioting. He had been treated for head injuries and released prior to his arrest on July 14, 1967.

Val Coleman, Director, Mobilization for Youth, New York, New York, advised on July 14, 1967, that he was concerned that the Negro community of Newark might be further

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aroused over reports that Jones has been badly beaten by the Police Department.

No reports of rioting were received since 3:10 a.m. on July 15, 1967; however, scattered reports of looting continued through the morning and early afternoon. Numerous incidents of violations of the ban on selling liquor have been reported throughout the day.

During the early afternoon of July 15, 1967, the Newark Police Department reported a total of 13 deaths, including a Newark police officer who died of a heart attack after having been on riot duty.

Governor Hughes, Mayor Hugh Addonizio of Newark and New Jersey State Attorney General Arthur J. Sills have held conferences with civil rights leaders. They are forming a citizens committee to aid in restoring order. One of the items discussed was the reopening and supplying of grocery stores in the riot area. At the conclusion of the conference, Governor Hughes announced that the State Police and National Guard would remain on duty through Sunday, July 16, 1967. The number of National Guard troops on duty and standing by is now set at 4,000.

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FOURTH PRECINCT,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
JULY 13-14, 1967 -
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated July 13, 1967,
at Newark, New Jersey.

At about 7:50 p.m. on July 13, 1967, racial disorder
was started anew when many persons bombarded the Fourth Precinct
Police Station, 17th Avenue and Livingston Street, Newark,
New Jersey. Squads of police marched out of the building and
ordered the growing crowd to disperse. They were hit by flying
objects, and several arrests were made. Disorder spread quickly
to an eight-block area.

At about 8:15 p.m. on July 13, 1967, the first in a
long night of continuing reports of looting was reported.
Looting spread quickly from the area of the Fourth Precinct and
became prevalent in almost every business sector throughout the
city. An estimated 300 to 1,000 persons were involved in the
general disorder as of 10:00 p.m.

After 11:00 p.m. on July 13, 1967, the activity
accelerated with increasing reports of fires, looting, shooting,
assaults on police officers, and the stoning of police and fire-
fighting equipment. By midnight disorder had spread, and police
officers were ordered to take whatever action necessary to protect
themselves.

At about 2:30 a.m. on July 14, 1967, Mayor Hugh
Addonizio requested mobilization of the National Guard and the
assistance of the New Jersey State Police. By this time a full-
scale riot had developed which was completely out of control.

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Governor Hughes arrived in Newark at about 4:30 a.m. on July 14, 1967. At that time about 400 arrests had been made, and a male Negro, age 22, had been killed by policemen.

A survey of Newark, particularly the Central Ward, which is most heavily populated by Negroes, discloses unbelievable destruction with early estimates of property damage in the millions.

At least 350 persons have been injured to date, including 35 policemen, 2 critically. The July 14, 1967, edition of the "Newark Evening News," a Newark, New Jersey, daily newspaper, on page 1, reveals that three persons have been shot to death, including one woman. The only identities for these persons is Teddy Bell of Bergen Street, Newark; a Mrs. Jones; and a 22-year-old Negro man.

Information from the Newark Police Department reveals that incidents of looting and fires continued throughout the morning and into the afternoon of July 14, 1967. More than 500 arrests have been made, including an estimated 50 juveniles.

Governor Hughes has ordered Superior Court Judge Lawrence A. Whipple, who is Essex County Assignment Judge, to set the legal machinery in motion. Persons arrested are to be arraigned before three Magistrates. \$10,000 bail will be asked for those charged with assaulting police officers, and \$2,500 will be asked for those charged with looting. He has instructed the Alcohol Beverage Control Board to close the bars. The Mayor has imposed a 12:00 midnight curfew for Newark.

Special Agent Jerry Aman, 108th Military Intelligence Group, Newark, New Jersey, advised on July 14, 1967, that 2,100 National Guard troops are on duty in Newark with 600 on standby in Trenton, New Jersey.

Acting Chief of Police Ludwig, Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on July 14, 1967, that at 1:40 p.m. on that date he received information from a confidential source that Stokely Carmichael, former head of the Student Nonviolent

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Coordinating Committee, was leading a 36-car motorcade from New York City and that he may be headed for either Paterson or Newark.

Records of the Newark Police Department reflect that the cab driver, John William Smith, whose arrest on the evening of July 12, 1967, sparked the racial disturbance early July 13, 1967, was born January 27, 1927. He was arrested on January 17, 1956, for Malicious Damage and found Not Guilty the same day. No dispositions are reflected for arrests on April 23, 1964, and May 22, 1965, for Contempt of Court (2) and Traffic Warrant, respectively.

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This confirms information furnished orally to SA James J. Foley, Criminal Division, on 7/13-14/67.



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Inspector Kenneth Melchior, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on July 13, 1967, that at approximately 9:40 p.m. on July 12, 1967, a Newark patrol car with two patrolmen stopped John William Smith, a Negro driver for the Safety Cab Company, Newark, New Jersey, who had been "tailgating" the patrol car and thereafter pulled past the car on the right side. Smith became abusive, using loud, profane language, and was placed under arrest. He then resisted arrest, knocking one police officer to the ground and striking the other one. He was subsequently subdued by the arresting officers and taken by them to the police station for the Fourth Precinct, 17th Avenue and Livingston Street, where he, refusing to walk, had to be carried into the station.

At about 10:40 p.m. a group of Negro civil rights leaders, including Robert Curvin, former Vice-Chairman of the Northeastern Region for the Congress of Racial Equality; James Walker of the United Community Corporation (UCC), Newark's antipoverty agency; Timothy Still, Executive Director of UCC; and Oliver Lofton, Director of the Newark Legal Services Project, demanded to see Smith, who they alleged was a victim of police brutality. A representative number of these leaders was allowed to see Smith. They thereafter insisted he needed hospitalization, and he was taken to the hospital by police officers where it was determined that he might have sustained a fractured rib.

At about 12:20 a.m. on July 13, 1967, a crowd estimated at about 250 persons, many of whom were teen-agers, began throwing stones, bottles, and a few Molotov cocktails at the station house. The civil rights leaders attempted to organize the crowd for an orderly demonstration, and the police were called into the station house at the request of the leaders

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who promised that they would quiet the crowd down within 15 minutes.

When reports of looting of three liquor stores reached the precinct, the police left in small groups, meeting no organized resistance. About 10 policemen and several civilians were struck by objects thrown during the disorder, but no one was reported seriously injured. The hecklers, for the most part, were believed to be teen-agers who scattered when approached by the police. An estimated 50 to 60 policemen were on duty in the area covered by the Fourth Precinct during the disturbance. There were no policemen used other than those on the Newark police force.

Approximately 20 stores were looted and/or the windows broken by apparently unorganized groups of persons taking advantage of the situation.

Firemen answering an alarm in the area were stoned while extinguishing a burning automobile in the parking lot of the 12-story Hayes Housing Development, which is across the street from the Fourth Precinct. Poorly made Molotov cocktails thrown against the precinct building and motor vehicles were quickly extinguished.

About 75 persons in taxicabs of the Twentieth Century Cab Company and the Safety Taxi Company drove to City Hall where they demonstrated. They were dispersed about 3:30 a.m. on July 13, 1967, and no further incidents occurred.

According to Captain George Graf, Office of the Chief of Police, there were eight arrests by the Fourth Precinct, including John William Smith, and four persons were arrested in the area by members of the Detective Bureau. Those arrested, all Negroes and all residing in Newark, were:

1. John William Smith, age 40
214 Seymour Avenue
Assault and Battery on Police,
Loud and Offensive Language,
Resisting Arrest

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2. David Felton Smith, age 18
468 Avon Avenue
Malicious Damage

Smith has a previous record of Juvenile Delinquency.

3. John Butler, age 43
298 18th Avenue
Larceny

Butler, also known as Joseph Butler, was born June 4, 1924. He has been arrested on numerous occasions from 1946 to 1967 charged with Atrocious Assault and Battery (Stabbing); Loitering under Influence of Liquor; Idling; Material Witness (Stabbing); Larceny from Person; Drunkenness; Breaking, Entering, and Larceny; and Larceny from Auto.

4. Walter Warren Marshall, age 20
212 Sherman Avenue
Loitering

Marshall has a previous record of Juvenile Delinquency.

5. Lester Seburn, age 30
188 Ridgewood Avenue
Idling

Seburn, born August 5, 1937, has a record of 20 prior arrests beginning in July, 1955, for such charges as Creating Disturbance, Resisting Arrest, Assault and Battery, Loitering, Drunkenness, Larceny, Attempted Suicide, and Assault and Battery on Police Officer.

6. Westley Green, age 29
359 Madison Avenue
Idling

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7. Walter Covert, Jr., age 29
457 Avon Avenue
Idling

Covert, born June 21, 1937, was arrested in 1966 for Paternity of Illegitimate Child and on a Traffic Warrant.

8. Paul James, age 27
192 East 10th Street
Disorderly - Disturbance
Assault and Battery on Police
Resisting Arrest

James, also known as Paul Jones, James Paul, born January 30, 1938, has a record of numerous arrests beginning in May, 1958, on such charges as Assault and Battery, Assault with Intent to Murder, Robbery, Disorderly Conduct, Creating Disturbance, and Resisting Arrest.

9. Sarah J. Clark, age 25
77 17th Avenue
Possession Stolen Goods

Clark, born October 9, 1941, was arrested several times between May, 1959, and August, 1966, charged with Habitual Runaway; Atrocious Assault and Battery; Unlawful Possession of Narcotics; Breaking, Entering, and Larceny; Violation of Probation; and Under Influence Narcotics.

10. Joan B. Green, age 30
314 Morris Avenue
Possession Stolen Goods

Green, born October 27, 1936, has numerous arrests from 1961 to the present. She has been charged with Use and Possession of Narcotic Drug (Heroin), Larceny (Shoplifting), Theft of Mail, Larceny, and Neglect of Children.

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11. Julius Brown, age 31
123 Livingston Street
Possession Stolen Goods

Brown, born April 6, 1936, has a record of numerous prior arrests beginning in December, 1951, on such charges as Juvenile Offender (Larceny), Unlawful Use of Heroin, Violation of Parole, Unlawful Possession of Narcotics, Holdup and Robbery, Assault and Battery, Loitering, and Possession of Stolen Property.

12. James Cleveland, age 35
374 Belmont Avenue
Possession Stolen Goods

Cleveland, born November 16, 1930, at Newark, New Jersey, has a criminal record dating back to May, 1944. He has been arrested numerous times charged with Fornication, Shoplifting, Auto Larceny, Drug Addiction, Probation Violation, Illegal Possession of Narcotics (Heroin), Bastardy Proceedings, Unlawful Use of Heroin, Forgery of U. S. Treasury Check, Possession of Dangerous Weapon (Knife), Possession of Lottery Slips, Unlawful Sale of Narcotics, and Possession of Stolen Property.

Information concerning the above disturbance was furnished to the following persons at about 2:30 a.m. on July 13, 1967, by Clerk Edward J. Curran:

Terrence Jones, 108th Military Intelligence Group,
Newark, New Jersey.

Assistant United States Attorney Edwin Stier, Newark,
New Jersey.

William Kearney, U. S. Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey.

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This confirms information furnished orally to Mr. James J. Jones, Criminal Division, on 7/13/67.



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Reference is made to memorandum at Newark dated July 13, 1967, which furnished information on above captioned matter.

On the afternoon of July 13, 1967, several individuals, who identified themselves as civil rights and poverty leaders in the City of Newark, made appearances on the steps of Newark City Hall, Newark, New Jersey. In their appearances before news media of press, radio and television, these leaders gave their observations on the disturbance that took place on the morning of July 13, 1967, in the Central Ward of Newark. The speakers included the following:

Harry Wheeler, a former Newark school teacher active in civil rights

Eulis Ward, Central Ward Democratic Chairman

George Richardson, former New Jersey State Assemblyman from Essex County

James Walker, active in United Community Corporation, Newark's anti-poverty agency

In their talks they placed the immediate cause of the disturbance on the over-aggressiveness of the police in handling the arrest of a Negro cab driver. They pointed out that this was the spark which was the culmination of the frustrations of a Negro community which has no way of communicating with the Newark City administration.

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The speakers stated they would seek an appointment with Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio and demand the following:

1. The immediate suspension of the police officers involved in the arrest of the cab driver on July 13, 1967, who is reported to have received lacerations of the head and three fractured ribs.
2. Immediate appointment of a citizens group to hear and take appropriate action on charges of police brutality.
3. Immediate appointment of a Negro Police Captain in the Newark Police Department.

The speakers stated they objected to the fact that the Newark City administration has been trying to sweep aside problems such as housing, education, nonadvancement and non-appointment of qualified Negroes in the city administration and in the Newark school system. Too, they object to Mayor Addonizio's saying he will refer complaints on police brutality, when received, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They claimed the Newark City administration has used this to their advantage. The speakers claimed the Federal Bureau of Investigation should not be the agency responsible for investigating these matters which are primarily the responsibility of the administration of the City of Newark.

The above information was furnished to the following on July 13, 1967:

Special Agent Jerome Aman, 103th Military
Intelligence Group, Newark, New Jersey,
at 3:14 p.m.

Miss Jean Bellino, Office of Assistant United
States Attorney Edwin H. Stier, Newark, New
Jersey, at 3:17 p.m.

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Special Agent William Kearney, United States
Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey, at
3:19 p.m.

At approximately 2:30 p.m., July 13, 1967, the above four mentioned civil rights leaders, together with Duke E. Moore, Sr., United Community Corporation; Noah W. Marshall, 31st District Leader, Democratic Party; Earl Harris, former Freeholder from Essex County, New Jersey; and Carolyn Kelley, Secretary to New Jersey State Senator Inge, personally visited the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and met with Assistant Special Agent in Charge Karl L. Brouse. Later the group was joined by United States Attorney David M. Satz, Jr.

The group pointed out to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Brouse and United States Attorney Satz that their purpose in visiting the Newark Office was to clarify for themselves and other Negroes in the City of Newark the specific purpose and role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice in the handling of allegations of police brutality. They explained that they felt that the Negro community in Newark was being misled by the city administration, which has publicly stated to the citizens of Newark that any complaints of police brutality made by these citizens would be immediately referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for investigation. These leaders pointed out that it is their belief that many of these problems are not ones that should be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation but are matters which should primarily be handled by the administration of the City of Newark. They stated that the inference is left to the general public that such action by the city administration will eliminate all of their grievances or problems. They believe that the fact is that the Federal Bureau of Investigation's jurisdiction is relatively limited and deals solely with the alleged police brutality from the standpoint as to whether it violates the Federal law pertaining to such matters. They said that as a result, they feel the citizens of Newark are being

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"hoodwinked" and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the Department of Justice, are being used by the city administration.

They said it was their understanding that upon receipt of a complaint about police brutality, the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducts an investigation, submits its results to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and that thereafter a determination is made as to whether a violation of Federal law has occurred which would warrant Federal prosecution. After the initial complaint is made to the City of Newark and then referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, neither the City nor the complainant ever hears the results, and while this relieves the city administration of the burden of the complaint, the city never does anything about eliminating the original problems which caused the complaint and which frequently do not amount to violations of the Federal law which warrant Federal action.

The function and role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice in the handling of police brutality complaints were explained to the group. They urged that these procedures be publicized in order that the citizens of Newark would have a more complete understanding as to the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice in such matters.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

This confirms information furnished orally to Mr. James J. [unclear] Criminal Division, on 7/13/67

#19
Newark

Classified Document

FBI letterhead memo, dated July 27, 1967, subject: Racial Violence, Newark, New Jersey, July 13-18, 1967, Racial Matters, contains a detailed summary of the Newark riot. It is a valuable source of information. However it is classified CONFIDENTIAL and must be protected. To see a copy, get in touch with George TRISK, 28574

#17 12

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.

V-I Form + extent of riot

51

On the first night of the riot, following the arrest of the taxicab driver, Negroes in the area threw stones, bricks, and bottles at the police station, at passing automobiles, and at onlookers. Some Molotov cocktails were thrown at business establishments, and stores in the vicinity of the police station were looted. Thereafter, "during the rioting rampaging Negroes set fires, looted stores, and committed robbery and acts of vandalism. Heavy sniper fire began in the late afternoon of July 14, 1967, directed principally at police and firemen." FBI Ex. 2, p. 44.

51

The area involved escalated from 8 blocks to an area roughly estimated at 10 square miles. FBI Ex. 2, p. 44.

VI Local Police
A. Numbers

6A According to the FBI, the entire force of
1,350 men in the Newark Police Department participated
in putting down the riot. FBI Ex. 2, p. 45.

VII

State Police / National Guard

B. Numbers

7B

According to the FBI, 350 State Police and 2,300 National Guardsmen participated in putting down the riot. FBI Ex. 2, p. 45.

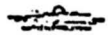
~~X~~ Deaths/Injuries

10

There were 25 deaths: 2 white persons, (a police officer & a fire captain) and 23 Negroes.

There were 1,259 injuries, including 62 law enforcement officers. FBI Ex. 2, p. 44.

XI *Property damage*



11

Insured property losses were estimated at \$15 million. Uninsured losses were estimated at \$15-\$30 million. Approximately 300 fires occurred during the period of rioting, and 60 false alarms were reported. FBI EX. 2, p. 44.

XIII. Participant

12
(poverty
workers)

The FBI was informed by the Director of Police of Newark that the assistant personnel manager of United Community Corporation was in the Negro crowd that gathered at the police precinct station the first night of the disorder and urged the crowd not to heed speakers who were attempting to calm the situation. (The FBI report also noted an earlier incident, in May 1967, in which UCC had hired two vehicles, one with a loud speaker, to encourage people to attend protest meetings at City Hall, protesting the proposed new medical school. FBI Ex. 2, p.46.

XIII / *Outsiders
Organization*

4867

13

"There is no evidence to date indicating prior organization, planning, or conspiracy in the Newark riot. However, after the riot had begun, several subversive organizations injected themselves into the situation." The Progressive Labor Party (a "Marxist-Leninist pro-Communist-Chinese organization") was represented by 10 persons who picketed the Newark Police Station on July 15, insisting on the release of all prisoners and removal of the National Guard. On July 16, 35 persons from New York City representing the Youth Against War and Facism (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. On July 15 an official of the Communist Party, USA, issued a statement at a press conference in New York blaming Newark officials for the riot and charging a **genocida attack against Negroes.**

Two individuals arrested during the riot were identified as affiliated with the Nation of Islam, "an all-Negro semi-religious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race." Among those arrested was Leroi Jones, a Negro playwright and Black Nationalist who advocates violence.

Of those arrested only 20 persons gave out-of-state addresses, 14 of them in New York City. FBI Ex. 2, pp. 45-46.

Number ; Charges

18A A total of 1,456 persons were arrested, including 1,383 Negroes, 23 Puerto Ricans, and 50 white persons.

18B Records of the Essex County Prosecutor's Office (as of July 26) showed that of the persons arrested 934 were charged with indictable offenses. Indictments had been returned against 717, and 69 were dismissed.

Release

18C and D Most of those arrested in Newark have been released on bail, their own recognizance, or in the custody of their attorneys or parole department. (8-1-67)
FBI Ex. 2, p. 45.

XX Specific Techniques

Curfew ~~←~~

20F

The FBI reports notes that during curfew police prevented the flow of vehicular traffic into Newark and barred all persons except those with legitimate business from the 10-square mile riot area. [The report implied that the curfew kept down the number of outsiders who came into the area during the riot.]
FBI Ex. 2, p. 46.