

Mrs. Billie Lassiter—

The two area board meetings I went to made me very displeased. At the first one they brought up a constitution. To be truthful, I didn't understand any of it at all, from the preamble on. A hassle came up about whether they should go through it or not, the whole thing. I felt like they should have gone through it. Because after all, if you just don't understand something, you don't understand it. And I don't think they should have just drew up a constitution and threw it at us, and then get mad because we don't understand it. I thought we would all be there and we'd all have the same thing on our minds and we all wanted the same things. But it's different. The people that were up there, dressed in their suits, pressed and creased, already had programs and were on their way. I really think their main concern is the money. I don't think they really care about the people in this area, or how poor they are. They make you feel like a fool for even thinking things. And me, I wouldn't get up in front of a meeting and say something even if I wanted to, because I just don't stand up and say things in front of people. But they made me feel stupid just sitting there not knowing what the constitution was. They made me feel like I should understand it.

They haven't done one thing, to my knowledge, to go out and get people to come to these meetings. The only thing I know going around to get people to come to meetings is NCUP. We're the ones who issue leaflets, knock on doors, and ask people, if you don't have a way, we'll provide transportation.

And that second meeting, that one just really took the cake. I just swore then and there to myself that I wouldn't go to another one. Jenny Lemmon she was there. Now she's supposed to be so concerned about Newark, passing around this can collecting nickels and dimes for Martin Luther King. But she's only concerned about we should get this program together because all the other area boards are supposed to be way ahead of us, and if we're to stand here and bicker we'll be left way behind. I feel like they think the quicker they get this area board organized—and they're always thinking of quicker ways to do it rather than go directly to the people—they're trying to think up ways of getting the program going without going to the people. Get this program going, they don't care how and get this money. If not, everybody else is going to get theirs, and we're going to get what's left. To me, they're just concerned about their share.

I think this program should be investigated, I really think it should. Somebody other than the people in Newark who are running it now, people from communities such as ours, should be allowed to run this program. I think we'd get better results out of it, because you don't have to be educated, to my knowledge you don't have to have a college degree to know what poverty means. I think the less education you have, the poorer you are, the better chance you have of running a good poverty program. Because after all, nobody knows the poor but the poor.

There were some thin "victories" in these meetings. At the first, Mrs. Smith was elected chairman. At a later meeting NCUP proposed that a majority on the governing body of the area board must be composed of poor people—defined as those having an income under \$4,000 for a family of four, or existing on unemployment or welfare payments, or living in bad housing. This motion passed, 52-44, amidst near pandemonium. Many people were claiming that the poor couldn't possibly govern themselves, and insisting that NCUP was a bad and subversive influence. Since the rule NCUP passed is itself so complicated to enforce, it is clear that many weapons are available to dilute and subvert it, and this factional fight itself might stalemate the area board and wear down the people who have no stake in winning parliamentary struggles. Later in the spring, NCUP was able to elect several people to permanent office on the board, through a combination of parliamentary maneuvering (in which the students, it should be said, played a decisive "advisory" role), and large turnouts of voters who were in agreement with NCUP. A year later, many of the same community people had become more experienced with the program and were able to win an easy victory in the elections. Eventually, too, a few NCUP people have been elected to the city wide board of trustees.

The power of the elected officers and the voting members of the area board is further diluted because the full-time work in the area board is done by staff hired through the UCC. The UCC officials' defense of this policy is that staff must not be subjected to the changing "whims" of new majorities; but, whatever the motive, the effect is to create a massive organizational structure with its leadership centralized in the head office. The perspective is to develop independent incorporated area boards having their own staff and relationship to the federal government. Though an improvement because of the decentralization, it would not affect the overall problem of, first, lack of enough resources to confront poverty and, second, political opposition from powerful groups.

When people decided to propose their first program, after winning what power was available to them in the area board, they learned even more about

the obstacles to change. The proposal was simple: create a neighborhood-controlled center to provide recreation, training, social life, and aid to people with grievances. The proposal came about after a bitter conflict between NCUP and the police over a summer play-street program. The police, fearing summer disorder, and looking for an improved image, went to Washington with City Hall support, and asked for emergency funds for a summer street recreation program, supervised by the police and including such projects as the recruitment of teenagers to paint run-down houses without receiving pay. The UCC, at that time worried about being flanked by the city in the race for poverty funds, began a drive to bring the police recreation program into its own administrative sphere. Their plan was to leave the police in charge of hiring, doing nothing to change the program except to add a number of community people to the budget as street workers. Area board representatives complained bitterly, and were successful in passing a unanimous motion in the city-wide community action task force (advisory council) against the recreation program. The UCC, ignoring this mandate, held a rump meeting of "its people" on the task force who passed a new motion in support of the police program. The program was put into operation, and a few street jobs were thrown to NCUP as a concession. As this is written the struggle is being duplicated again. The area boards, in general, are demanding power over the play streets but the Mayor's office and PAL threaten to scuttle the program unless they keep control. NCUP's response was to take the jobs and to begin a campaign for a permanent recreation program.

This proposal was developed because people on the play-street wanted it. The basis for the proposal was a number of tape-recorded suggestions of parents and children on the street. The transcriptions of their ideas fill ten single-spaced pages, and make such points as these:

**Mrs. Joyce Wells—**

The way things are now, the kids really need a place to play, because now they're out on the streets with the cars and trucks. The kids on the streets throw garbage and break bottles—you can't keep the little kids out on the street because they'll get their hands cut or their legs. See, what we need is some kind of building, like the factory around the corner. The mothers could get together and clean it up. It wouldn't take long. That factory has a great big room where we could have dancing, the floor is real nice. The kids could do all kinds of activities, like knitting, jumping rope, playing ball. Young girls, see, they like to play hopscotch, and jump rope. And young boys, they like marbles and dodge ball. And my older girls, they like to sew and dance.

On the side there's a whole lot of separate rooms, where the different age groups of kids could play—like from three to seven, seven to twelve. But the boys would have to be separate from the girls because they can't get along too good. That factory already has sewing machines—Emma Gaskins says she'll teach kids how to sew. If we had that factory for a center, we could take the kids there early, pick them up for lunch, and take them back in the afternoon. The mothers and the kids together could make up their minds what to do, and run it themselves. I think that's best. What we need is for that backyard to grow—(the backyard where two NCUP staff made toys with the children during the summer)—and turn it into something much bigger.

The community center proposal was developed during June and July of last summer. It took most of the year to pressure the city-wide agency to endorse the program and send it to the OEO Regional office (where it has been ever since).

Perhaps there is no way to express what people had to go through to accomplish this "progress". There were endless meetings among community people about details of the center. There were endless appointments with UCC officials. There were endless technical requirements, especially in writing this proposal, that poor people could never meet by themselves. All this had to be done by people with little time because of jobs and family, with little belief in the system in the first place, with little encouragement from outside their own ranks. If the center comes into being, the question—who will control it and how?—promises to bring even more difficult problems to the community. The irony, finally, is that after three years the federal government reduces its financial support to a minimum so as to encourage "self-help". Were this not enough, already UCC officials are taking credit for the project as if "their" area board was doing it.<sup>6</sup>

Against this painful experience, poverty planners sound hollow when we hear them tell their critics to stop complaining and become involved in the program. To this argument Jesse Allen says:

It's hell to tear down a foundation that's been made already. When the concrete is wet you can stick your fingers in it. But when it's dry, you can't crack it with a pick.

<sup>6</sup> "The finest example I can offer of something concrete being accomplished by the total community—and quite representative of the process we are trying to employ—is the completion and approval of a recreational and social center that was designed and proposed by one of the seven area boards in the city", from speech of James Blair, UCC Community Action Director, at Rutgers Law School, May 7, 1966.

#### IV.

Where does the poverty program go from here? What we have been through suggests that any "next steps", if they are based on the present foundation, will not improve the situation as much as they will make the policy more self-defeating and dangerous to our society.

The currently proposed steps, which assume the basic foundation of the poverty program is worthwhile, are, first, to expand the numbers of the poor on governing boards and second, to advance more of the poor into sub-professional jobs in schools, hospitals, etc., where they will have a chance of later becoming "professionals". Both of these steps are positive in the sense that they open a few new opportunities for people in need. But neither proposal will do serious good, because both accept rather than challenge basic attitudes and power interests underlying the current poverty program. Without changes of basic attitude and basic power, all "decent" proposals such as these are liable to be accepted in principle, only to be turned into their opposites when implemented.

This does not mean that such proposals should be abandoned; rather it means that they should be advanced for their value in arousing people to the inadequacies of existing programs and as a way of achieving some gains through concession. But we must at the same time begin to visualize new policies based on different foundations, then find the many ways to create those foundations.

Could we visualize, for example, a day when local poverty programs become a framework in which political action and conflict is carried on at the neighborhood level? Instead of area boards being satellites as they are in Newark, what if area boards controlled the poverty program in their communities? Each neighborhood would have its own anti-poverty council, with its own budget, organized and controlled by whoever has effective power in the neighborhood. Representatives from the area boards would dominate the governing body of the entire city's program. All programs—community action, Headstart, training, etc., would be subject to the approval of the city-wide organization and the administrative control of the local area board. Each special program would have its internal democratic structure: for instance, Headstart would be operated by a coalition of people, parents included, from the areas served, teachers, aides hired from the community. The national Office of Economic Opportunity staff would see itself as a catalyst to make information available—for example, notifying a whole community of the first meetings of each area boards by contacting organizations, speaking through the mass media, putting up billboards, going into bars and barbershops, mass leafletting, etc. When the area boards are set up,

and the city-wide organization soon after, the national staff would withdraw from active local roles and be replaced by the new staff selected by the neighborhood organizations. The national staff, in cooperation with local groups, could also play some role as "neutrals" verifying elections, investigating complaints, etc.

I agree with Warren Haggstrom, whose Syracuse community organization program was considered too controversial by the OEO, and who says the government should:

create organizations of the poor which in turn could act to secure social change and also to sponsor their own economic programs.<sup>7</sup>

And I agree with Peter Goldmark of the OEO office who calls for neighborhood councils to have governing influence over such things as: times and method of garbage removal, amount and type of street repair, park maintenance; housing construction, rehabilitation and maintenance; the administration and delivery of almost all social service and welfare programs.<sup>8</sup>

The basic theme of such programs is to begin true public administration in the country. What we have now is administration perverted to the uses of an undemocratic system of power. Therefore, such classic democratic tools as elections, representation, constitutionalism, and due process, function only for the dominant social groups. What we need is a national decision to let local movements and new conflicts flourish; a way of letting more minorities have the resources to organize themselves; a new set of rules which promotes creative patterns of work.

However, I do not believe there is the slightest chance that these ideas can receive the necessary support, because I do not believe America can be made to free its colony without virtual civil war (non-violent or violent).

Programs such as the UCC potentially can serve as a channel for peaceful change, or stimulate new political forces which can make such change at a later time. The movements of the poor today possibly could develop enough allies, and enough strength at local levels, to force meaningful concessions: cooperatives, job centers, recreation halls, political associations, etc. Under their control, and secured by political power, these gains could serve as points of growth and change with a minimum danger of a widening polarization.

But this would require a mobilization by the federal government, labor, the church and the professions that were barely beginning during the Ken-

7 Speech given May 7, 1966 at Rutgers Law School.

8. Speech given May 7, 1966 at Rutgers Law School.

to particular neighborhoods and an increasingly "sporadic" form of activity. The nucleus of a movement of opposition would remain, but with less definition, less visibility, and with less potential of developing a national focus. In many respects the resemblance would be to resistance groups.

Some of these general comments suggest what some of the reactions might be in the event of extreme hostility on the part of national or local powers. It has been argued frequently that the project could in effect dissolve into the community, abandon its office, its one indication of "official" status, with a minimum of disadvantage. Such a move is applicable to the question of the project's role in a situation where there was a rapid multiplication of the energies of opposition and rebellion, an extension into more violent means. Under such circumstances the project, as we have defined it in this article, might only serve as a focus of identification by adopting new tactics, new techniques, by a whole and rapid change in its nature. The results of the activity—the role, if any, that the project or members of the project would play—are merely a matter of speculation, dependent on so many factors that it becomes academic. But the extreme adaptability of projects like NCUP, and the several advantages of a radically decentralized organization living out of the community, and finally inseparable from the community, suggest that regardless of outward pressure this form of arrangement may at one time or another be attempted.

Assuming for the moment that the conditions of the society, and the general attitude toward projects like NCUP, remain more or less what they are at present, what are the prospects for these projects? First, consider the local level, using NCUP as our principle example.

It is probable that there will be a steady increase in NCUP's full-time staff. In addition, NCUP, as the center of concentric circles of people, some of whom are intensely active while others only erratically so, may very well grow appreciably as the project deepens and intensifies its activities in such areas as the PAG, the UFT, the radio station, community center and all other concrete focuses of activity. Growth, in this sense, is a function of providing a permanent basis for association, providing positions which will exercise different peoples' capacities, of providing different kinds of organizations, all of which will be as

# Tom Hayden — The White Stokely

by Douglas M. Davis

WORLD HERALD TRIBUNE 1/1/67

Tom, Tom, the piper's son. "Tom is going through a paranoid thing now, no story there." Tom refuses to answer letters. Tom finally says on the phone that he won't talk but come along and meet the staff people here. In Newark, at the headquarters, a similar line: "We're tired of Tom getting known on the outside as the leader. We have no leaders." In Newark, elsewhere, there is suspicion all the same: "People can't help but wonder what he's doing here, a national figure."

Tom Hayden means more to the New White Left than Mario Savio or Herbert Marcuse or Staughton Lynd or any of the types long known to the press. Tom means more because he's fresh out of the suburbs, fresh out of a middle-class home, yet still making it big with the poor people in Newark, shaking their sweaty hands and fixing their lousy plumbing, making NCUP go, making it go where a dozen other New Left slum projects have failed. *Newark Community Union Project*: Romance drips all over it; the young radicals love it out there across the land, out there at Berkeley, at Kansas, at U Chi, at Wisconsin, and particularly here, in the East. *Children of Camus*, old Jack Newfield, the biographer of the New Left, once called the NCUP student activists, *fighting the plague in Newark*.

Tom the hero is slipping out now, some say. Tom is the one who, as a Michigan student, drafted the Port Huron Statement in 1962, the declaration that established the independence of SDS (the Students for Democratic Society) the radical left, who are passionately anti-liberal. Tom is the major prophet of the revolution, the *revolution of poor people everywhere* against the Liberal Power Structure. Tom is the man who has given precise meanings to terms others can only romanticize about—*participatory democracy, decentralized decision-making, parallel institutions*. Tom went to Hanoi last winter with Staughton Lynd, the Yale professor, and Herbert Aptheker, the Communist theorist. Tom is writing the book with Lynd that will plead for American withdrawal from Viet Nam. He is behind a great deal, Tom Hayden: behind SDS, behind the peace movement, behind the flood of white radical students into the Northern ghettos. He is behind a great deal, but he's not talking. In trouble, but not talking. Tom, the white Stokely.

The drums are beating on primary run-off day in Newark. At 444 Clinton Avenue, an NCUP store-front stands deep in the South Ward of Newark, deep in the neighborhood known as the "Lower Hill." Where is Tom? Standing there in front of the store, in the middle of a crowd, shaking his head no at a photographer. He comes over for a split second: "Hello, I haven't got any time now." The photographer, tugging at Tom's sleeve: "Don't you realize I'm from the *Village Voice*?" Tom, turning back to me: "Come along to the UCC meeting tonight if you like, but I'm not talking." He returns to the crowd, busying himself again with the Children of Camus, most of them hung heavy with beard. "Three hours 'til the polls close,"



Photograph

"... Here's what gang wisdom can say about Tom: that he is compromising his early idealism... that the compromise is eating him up inside..."

he tells them. "Take those leaflets down to South Street..."

Election signs hang everywhere on the walls at 444. WE SHALL OVERCOME: VOTE FOR EARL HARRIS FOR COUNCILMAN, SOUTH WARD. This is the most important political afternoon in the life of NCUP. The project has chosen to back a liberal Republican, Earl Harris, in a primary run-off election against incumbent Democrat Lee Bernstein. This is mainstream politics. Nobody would have believed it. Nobody who remembered the proud rhetoric of the Port Huron Statement or the early issues of *Studies On The Left*...

Passing out leaflets in the South Ward. Black faces breaking into white grins. Another "student." Why isn't he home living the soft suburban life? Terry Jefferson and Anita Warren, Negro staff members at NCUP, have already explained to me that's why they're cooperating with the white kids. "Because they've given up so much just to come here and help us." Perhaps they have given up too much by coming. Perhaps Tom... has lost the ardor of his early rhetoric, rhetoric Terry and Anita have forgotten...

*Not You false liberals are suffering from the failure of your youthful dreams; you are eviscerating the great optimistic tradition of liberalism from the Enlightenment to the 20th century; you are justifying disinterest in morality; you are eliminating emotion, dissent, outrage, and, yes, the wellsprings of life itself.*

"A Letter to the New (Young) Left," 1961

A stop off to talk to Stanley Winter when the pamphlets are gone. Stanley Winter is the *eminence noir* in the story of NCUP, the Sheriff Parker in Tom Hayden's life. But Stanley Winter is the enemy—a liberal, a nice guy white guy liberal. Let him tell the story, the classic story of politics in our decade. Stanley Winter rubs the bridge of his glasses, very much the professor of philosophy at the Newark College of Engineering, a man who has read Camus and wonders where his children are going.

"I have to admit that when Stanley Aronowitz first asked me about inviting SDS here I had never heard of the organization. That was in 1964 and I was the head of the Clinton Hills Neighborhood Council, which I helped to found. I was considered the Newark radical: now NCUP has made me a liberal. Anyway, our idea was that SDS would help us organize the people here and develop a neighborhood spirit. Shortly after they came, a crisis developed, a very important crisis that in my opinion has opened a gap for the federal government to fill. Why? I've been thinking about that for two years, almost constantly. For one thing, I was completely unprepared for the discipline and independent aims of the SDS students. They were highly individualistic, almost anarchistic. They had a close, sect-like spirit that inhibited cooperation with the rest of us. Even to this day they hold to a conspiracy theory—that society in general and the city in particular are in conscious league against them and their projects. I'm not so (Continued on page 4)

McDarragh

... into much place in the student. Events failing to bring the millenium as preached, they are being forced by practical neighborhood pressures to adopt a more moderate base. Look, NCUP is working in elections now, something undreamed a year ago. And they brag about electing their people to various anti-poverty boards financed by federal money. All of this is changing them more than they know, Tom Hayden especially. They've got a tiger by the tail."

Tom, Tom. Back to 444 Clinton as evening falls. Nancy Mann, Sarah Lawrence '64, pretty, long hair falling to her shoulders, closes the door, heading for Earl Harris' headquarters. "If Harris loses we're going to have a fight here. Some of the community people are carrying guns." Her eyes are flashing. It is prom night all over again.

Harris headquarters bulges with thin, bearded white boys and blacks chewing cigars. None happy. Earl Mann, Cornell '64, joins us, clean-shaven, immaculate in tie, shirt and coat. He takes one look at the board and says, "Harris is going to lose." We adjourn to a bar next door.

Earl Mann is the Avis at NCUP. The other pole. The point of participatory democracy is to avoid the split between leaders and followers. We have no leaders, says NCUP, only staff. But that gets to be a game, not a truth. There are poles of white influence, the two strongest being Tom and Eric. Eric is tall, burly, married to Nancy. He spent part of this day teaching retarded children at a city school. Tom is lean, ascetic, and believes that there is no place in the movement for marriage. "I tried it," he once told Eric, "and it didn't work."

Eric, depressed, commiserates with Nancy through several drinks, returning to the rhetoric of the early days of the New Left, the days when nobody had a good word to say for mainstream politics. In time, however, his spirit lightens. "We're going to get 48 per cent of the vote, and that's amazing for a non-professional political organization fighting a city machine. When I first met Tom he talked a lot about Parallel Institutions. How we'd boycott local elections and set up our own ballot boxes, stage our own elections, and so forth. But the theories have changed. They're still changing. So are mine. One reason is that people need tangible goals. To get tangible goals you need power in a context people understand. Even if it is protest politics, you have to influence the Establishment. That's why we worked to elect an NCUP person chairman of our area anti-poverty board, why we worked for Earl Harris. Look, society develops attractive programs, say the anti-poverty thing. Some Negro organizer comes into the community and urges people to attend an anti-poverty meeting. Sure we can say to hell with it. But suppose a lot of NCUP people go: we've lost them. Better to use these programs as a means of rallying people."

Nancy Mann, the Lost Daughter of Goldwater parents, speaks: "You can only march down to city hall and watch the judge throw out a perfect slumlord case a few times. That judge is only going to change when we have power."

Eric wipes his brow. "It's true that every time we win some little victory we get involved in more middle-class bull. I can't say, nobody can say, when NCUP or Tom or I made the transition from Parallel to Participation. It happened to us gradually. But it's not either/or. We went into the mainstream, yes, but to set up our own coalition. . . ."

The Newark Community Union Project attracts

4 New York / World Journal Tribune / January 1, 1967

"... He is behind SDS, behind the peace movement, behind the flood of white radical students into the Northern ghettos . . ."

more "students" (the Lower Hill's term for everything white at 444 Clinton Avenue, regardless of age) that it needs—so many that NCUP has to ship them away, especially on weekends. There is this danger of too many whites drowning out the black "community people," making NCUP look like a middle-class, not a poor people's, movement. Worse, the visiting "student" tends to adopt the *Life* magazine rebel outfit—beard, dirty shirt, fraying jeans. The resident white staff, people like Tom and Eric and Nancy, know the poor don't like the uniform. The resident staff has learned to stay clean, if not Ivy.

But there is no keeping the visitors away. "There is a romantic aura about NCUP," says Steve Alloy, one of the visitors, a Swarthmore kid. Go to any enclave of young white radicals, read any of their magazines and you will hear about Hayden and Newark. The combination brings the kids here every summer and vacation, as well as every weekend. It brings them here to see the Word made Flesh, to see what white middle-class radicals can do about poverty in the North, to see if we can do in Newark what SNCC is doing in the South. They come from Dartmouth and Princeton and Rutgers and City College and Bennington and lots, lots from Swarthmore, where the radical tradition goes deep in the student body. Many belong to campus SDS chapters, but not all (NCUP is an independent creature now: its tie to SDS is largely informal). Other "students" belong to a wide variety of radical organizations—CORE, the Young Socialist League, even, God forbid, NAACP. They are all sweet, earnest, friendly, intelligent, in need of some Principle to ground a life on. Nearly all grew up in comfortable suburban or campus homes: the New Left is the Revolution of the Privileged. When a newcomer becomes staff, stays on for six months or more, he begins to get static from back home. By three to one, the parents of the "staff" are aghast at the presence of their offspring in the Newark slums, though a few of the kids—those raised in old line socialist or pacifist families—are heroes back home. Tom's parents, he says, keep asking when he's going to find himself a Nice Girl.

What has made me so strangely sensitive when my brother seems so acquiescent, what has made me call insane what the experts call "hard facts of power politics," what has made me feel we are on the threshold of death when others excitedly say we are on the New Frontier, and why have I turned with trembling and disgust from the Americans who do recognize this peril and recoil into shelters full of the comforting gadgets the culture has produced? A more blinding situation is difficult to imagine.

"A Letter to the New (Young) Left," 1961.

There is a big round table in a big square room in a big gray building near City Hall. Tom Hayden sits near the center of the table and raises his hand.

Tom raises his hand to speak at one of those complicated meetings the kids complain about. There is some federal money to be got for a recreation program and the city liberals want to get it through UCC

the  
of  
th-  
thing  
than  
way,  
I too  
unity  
s, not  
dent"  
card,  
staff,  
poor  
arned  
here  
Alloy,  
con-  
their  
and  
very  
L It  
see  
erty  
that  
urt-  
rge  
ere  
dy.  
all  
to  
to  
the  
CP.  
in  
all  
is:  
ad.  
ix  
ck  
we  
be  
ed  
ca  
ra

(the United Community Corporation) with the backing of the Police Athletic League and the neighborhood anti-poverty boards, elected, most of them, by neighborhood voters. Complicated, complicated. Tom protests that the plans don't allow for enough participation by the poor. "Your idea of participation is 'PAL hires poor people.' That's not democracy, that's just jobs. I can only read this proposal on page eight one way. It means the Police Athletic League will boss the program. We've got to amend that to give the poor a voice."

He is one of the few whites around the table but he is speaking for the black poor. Everyone else is deferring and renegeing. Now wait a minute, wait a minute. What do you want from us?

"I want representation in the administration spelled out. I want two members from each of the seven area boards, two from PAL, two from UCC."

Sparring and jousting. Parliamentary maneuvering. The man from City Hall speaks. The man from UCC speaks. The man from PAL speaks. An elderly Negro reminds Tom he isn't Jesus. A Negro housewife praises the police force. A white NCUP member rises to repeat the phrase "poor people" half a dozen times. Bore, bore, bore. Is this what it all comes to, those fierce student declarations of war with the power structure? Is this what it comes to, sparring with bureaucrats?

A vote is taken, administered by the kindly white minister who has chaired the meeting, a vote on a compromise proposal setting up an advising board with 14 members from PAL, the rest as Tom wanted. Five hands, including Tom's, go up in opposition. Five go up in favor. "In tie votes," someone says, "the moderator decides." The kindly white minister votes yes, against Tom.

"Of course," says the PAL man, "all decisions made by this group will be strictly advisory."

A New Left smile spreads across Tom's face. Through it all he has played the game completely without hope or emotion, sure it would come to this, the Establishment's naked show of greedy power. "So it will only be a paper vote anyway," Tom says. "Thank you."

"Tom Hayden isn't Christ, either," snaps the Negro sitting across the table. "I said it before and I say it again." His gold cuff links gleam in the light.

An essential phase of radicalism is the decision to disengage oneself entirely from the system being confronted (segregation, for example) so that the structure sustained by our former attitudes can no longer endure. Another essential, however, is that we visualize and then build structures to counter those which we oppose. This extends from the concrete formation of a national student organization to the conceptual—for the time being—formation of a different society.

"A Letter to the New (Young) Left," 1961.

Tom is nowhere to be found at 444 Clinton the next morning. Events come on all the same. Earl Harris is the official loser, and Councilman Bernstein has officially declared that he will run NCUP out of town. Fear, resentment and indecision show in the conversation at headquarters. Where is NCUP going now?

The sign on NCUP's door any morning says: "Come in and talk . . ." There is always someone to talk. There are either blacks or whites, the two together comprising what is loosely known as "the Staff," numbering roughly 25 persons, most of them, especially the students, unsalaried. There is not much else at 444 Clinton except. (Continued on page 6)



(Continued from page 4) signs. In the front there is a pay phone. In back there is a large table where most of the black staff plays cards. The signs are all around, hand-painted, sometimes with badly exposed photographs.

NO RENT FOR RATS (with photograph of tenement building)  
WE NEED A PLACE TO PLAY.  
NCUP IS PEOPLE (photograph of an NCUP protest march on City Hall)  
HIT SLUMLORDS WITH RENT STRIKES  
NCUP FOUGHT FOR PLAY STREETS—NOW  
NCUP WORKS FOR A NEW COMMUNITY CENTER  
NCUP IS PEOPLE

There is a library, too. Books lined up on the front window and along the side stalls within. The New Left is bringing literacy to the Hill.

Derek Winans, Harvard '62, long, thin, red-haired, eight-months resident in the Hill, arrives. His family has been in Newark for 300 years, since the days when it was a Dutch-German tanning village down the road from the great seaport. He gave it all up, his rich daddy and his Wall Street job, to come here, write fiery editorials for Newark's Negro paper, the *Herald-Advocate*, and work for NCUP. He knows more about Newark than anybody at NCUP.

"The oldest and most overcrowded housing in the country is here. Newark has the highest infant mortality and venereal disease rates. We have the most overcrowded and oldest schools in the country. Newark handles more traffic than any city of its size: 100,000 cars run through Newark every day that neither start nor stop here. Until the Viet Nam war we had the highest unemployment rate. Pick any urban problem, any single one, and we have it worst of all.

"Into all this came Tom and the SDS people. I didn't have anything to do with them for a time—too busy fooling around in liberal-left city politics. But I did get involved; I'm a permanent resident on the Lower Hill now, and I don't expect to leave. What has NCUP done for the neighborhood? It has forced a number of landlords to improve housing—through picketing and through rent strikes, all organized by NCUP. It has shamed the city into building portable classrooms. The Newark War on Poverty is undoubtedly much less undemocratic than it would be without NCUP pressure. Finally, NCUP has had some success in persuading some people that they have a right to power, office and participation, even though they're without money or education. The poor people here are less deferential than they were before the kids came."

Derek leaves for his office. "Go over and wake up Tom on Jeliff Street. I don't know whether he'll talk to you. There's been a great deal of argument about where the project is going, as you know, but Tom says very little."

Tom Hayden, Michigan '61, is 27, slim, medium height, long black hair having always to be wiped back from the brow. He has a kind of fade in the eye, a look that comes direct at you but seems to miss, wandering aimlessly off to another place and another time. He sits now in a diner where the food is cheap, packed in by Steve Block, Williams '65, another veteran of the Newark Project, and Pete Hasinger, Williams '67, one of the visitors come to look. There is also a young man from Wisconsin, new to the East, wanting also to work in Newark for a summer if he can.

"... A New Left smile spreads across Tom's face. He has played the game sure it would come to this, the Establishment's naked show of power..."

"I don't think we knew what we were going to do when we came here," he says. "We thought this was an integrated neighborhood where we could work with poor whites. In fact it's almost entirely Negro. The project is turning more toward personal services... getting lawyers for people, a house repaired here, a street cleaned up there."

His voice trails off as the eggs arrive, then starts up again. "It's very difficult to organize the poor around here. We're like a boat bobbing on the ocean. The unions could organize in the 1920s around a skill or craft. Here we don't have any unifying pattern except the block and the population there changes constantly. There is simply no answer to the problem of the shifting character of the economic, social and private lives of the Negro. It mitigates against a consensus. There is a certain looseness in our operation that is forced upon us by necessity. It's a question of who is leading whom, sometimes."

"So much of what we do," says Steve Block, "is up in the air all the time. Some of us are beginning to think that we need some stability in our personal lives to reinforce our work."

The second cup of coffee arrives. Tom says he isn't sure he agrees with the need for personal stability. "There is a process that the middle-class student goes through when he comes here," he says. "There is a point when he must decide whether his concern for the poor is simply ideological. For there is much he must give up—not only the creature comforts, but his taste in books, music and conversation of a kind. Most of us keep reading all the time, of course, but... A great many of the students you see here won't stay. Most of them are future professional people, not career radicals. But they will provide us valuable help from the outside."

*We regard men as infinitely precious, possessed of unfulfilled capacities for reason, freedom, and love. ... We see little reason why men cannot meet with increasing skill the complexities and responsibilities of their situation, if society is organized not from minority participation but from majority participation in decision-making.*

The Port Huron Statement, 1962

When the new kids come they put up—for a time—at one of two apartments: "Jeliff," over on Jeliff Street, one block from the office, where the male staff members live, or "the girls' apartment," at 307 Peshine Avenue, around which you better carry a pistol at night, according to the local cab drivers. If there's not something special going on—a local election or a rent strike or a big demonstration—they must find projects of their own, for no one, not even Tom, overtly bosses the show. There are innumerable meetings, of course, conversations that stretch hours into the morning, everybody commenting on everybody else's suggestion but never strongly for or against. This, after all, is the real thing. This is participatory democracy, that mainstay of the New Left. Most of the new kids go out and try to "organize" blocks. They begin by ringing doorbells, visiting with the Negroes, who are sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, most often indifferent. After gaining a





Poverty. A dollar is a dollar. The poor people have a lot of the middle class in them.

*Who is leading whom? It is a nice question.*

*Acting as a radical means far more than overcoming the orthodox pressures to conform, great as those are. It means, at this time, working with little belief in utopia. There simply is no active agency of radical change—no race, class, or nation—in which radicals can invest high hopes as they have in previous times. . . . That "the people" often are brilliant and resourceful should not blind us to fault. At least some of the time, people fight each other when their "interest" is in uniting; respond fearfully when they should stand up; vote "wrong" when radical alternatives are put forward; lose spirit in the final rounds of battle; remain attracted privately to the system of manipulated authority they condemn in public.*

*"The Ability to Face Whatever Comes," 1966*

Tom, Tom, back at the diner, coffee cup drained. Almost time to leave now, and even the visitors are getting edgy and tired. But Tom is just beginning to come to life. What It's All For, that's what he's talking about now. "If we could unionize all the people on welfare, all those in low-paid jobs, all the unemployed, we'd have the tool. And it can happen, even in the United States."

He pauses and begins to talk of Viet Nam. "The Negro in the United States is part of the anti-colonial movement everywhere, all over the world. In the short run, the prospects look bad—urban renewal on the Hill here, for example. But in the long run they look good. Look at the inability of the United States to eliminate conflicts in the world. When will the day come? The day there are 100 campuses on fire and revolutions by poor people in cities across the country."

It is an entrancing vision and the visitors are twitching inside at the prospect. This is the sort of stuff they remember from the days of campus radicalism, the sort of stuff you read all the time in Studies on the Left.

Suppose that day doesn't come, though? Look at what the Hill Negroes want: a place in the sun, not the shade.

Tom does not blink. "You can't tell about that. Nobody can say what will happen when the poor come to power. You're only faced with what you can and can't do."

One of the young men asks if poverty is an effect, not a cause. It is the kind of question a man would ask after a week in the ghetto.

Tom turns; sadness comes back in his eyes. He is saying what all the New Left says, what so many miss. "There is no such thing as a cause. You see an evil and your next step is to ask what's in the way of hitting it. Metaphysics inhibit action like that. You can deal only with things that are knowable."

"We have no leaders," the New Left says. The New Left makes its most radical criticism of Western politics here. Its love affair with the Viet Cong and to a lesser extent with Hanoi has very much to do with the supposed decentralization of decision-making in North Viet Nam. No accident that in his forthcoming book, *The Other Side*, the one written in collaboration with Staughton Lynd, which describes a personal visit to North Viet Nam, Tom compares Vietnamese society with the decentralized America of the 19th-century, or that De Tocqueville is quoted in praise of the American penchant for developing countless voluntary organizations outside the federal government. There is a hatred of centralization here, of instinct to power, of the corporate state—a hatred natural to suburban kids who have been filling out application forms, taking computer tests and listening to guidance counselors all their lives.

The meetings in Newark proceed in tribal fashion out of this hatred, everyone speaking his piece on anything he wants to speak about. No agenda, no moderator, no rules. The meetings are for this reason endless. They are also sharply colored by skin. The whites talk—they are talking now, about whom to support tonight at a UCC election. The blacks listen. "The community people realize," Eric Mann has said, "that the need to talk is a white middle-class need." Tom tries to keep quiet, but bursts out every 30 minutes to lecture the group on the depravity of the UCC mind. "They'll give you a sop every time; that's their way. They'll compromise on something that isn't important to them in order to keep you from taking what is important." In the end the group reaches no decision on whether to support a neutral clergyman, Father Everett of the Roman Catholic Blessed Sacrament Church, or an NCUP partisan for president of the UCC board of trustees. Tom concludes: "I'm very displeased with this conversation."

*In general, we believe in identifying with the revolutionary process and finding ways within one's limits to make it as humane as possible. But these are merely words: no formula can take the place of individuals personally struggling with the existential decisions involved.*

*The Other Side (With Staughton Lynd), 1967.*

**T**om, Tom. Here's what gang wisdom can say about Tom Hayden, about any radical who stays that way beyond one or two anti-war demonstrations: that he is compromising his early idealism by daily confrontation with reality, that the compromise is eating him up inside.

But there is something else, as embarrassing to him as to his critics. There is this consistent, unwavering pragmatism. Say existentialism if you prefer, link it to Camus if you will, but Tom himself clearly knows how indigenous is his stance. The recourse in *The Other Side* is as much to Jefferson as to Sartre. In every articulation, in every action since the beginning, you will find in Tom the hatred of program and theory, the distaste for mere words, the call to action, to finding the way. *Common sense*: it is a phrase that comes often to Hayden's pen.

This is no change, then. No change in Tom, save a deepening of belief in confronting the *specific* rather than theory—like a painter loving the Found Object. He is growing silent over the sad truth of this but not veering from the course. He is taking the long, optimistic view, waiting for later to define the vision. "That kind of metaphysical question is for the seventh generation from now to worry about," he says. Tom feels like any American, unlike any European, like Paine or Jefferson, unlike Marx or Camus. Tom feels that the good society is realizable through *action*, and he's marching inexorably toward a point far, far in the future. No man can concentrate on area board elections year after year without that kind of faith. Deep inside he knows it will all work out, that the cavalry will come in the last reel. No Marx needed to blueprint Utopia for him. The blueprint started forming the first day he pledged allegiance to the flag in kindergarten, the first time he heard Kate Smith sing "God Bless America." The New Left marches to "Yankee Doodle Dandy" underneath it all—Tom, Tom piping the flute in front.

*Tom, Tom, the Piper's son  
He learned to play when he was young  
But all the tunes that he could play  
Was "Over the Hills and Far Away." A*

Mr. Dominick A. Spina,  
Director, Newark Police.

78

Dear Mr. Spina:

Relative to the attached clipping, I wish to personally congratulate you on your firm stand in the matter in not yielding to their demands. It is about time that all of us unite against the dictates of this and other similar organizations.

They have developed a complex of superiority, and we are responsible, and they will stop at nothing to achieve their ridiculous demands. We have been lenient and receptive to their problems and they have been quick to take full advantage.

They should not expect to gain in a day, what has been denied them in a century. Adjustments will be made but it takes time, and they must be made to understand this.

They must also be made to understand that if they are disliked for one reason or another, so are we, the white people, for what they should or should not be doing. This is a natural re-action in either case and should be accepted as such. We do not want dirty neighbors, we do not want troublesome or law breaking citizens, be they black or white, and when progress is obstructed or impeded by anyone or any group, they should be prosecuted and without regard for the color of their skin.

This is an area in which many law enforcement agencies have been derelict in their duty to make arrests and prosecute when the law had been violated as in the cases of the New York and California areas, the problems became bigger and more serious as a result. Stop them immediately, show them you mean business and the problems will be lessened, I am sure.

Yours truly  
V. J. R.

...cracker paper.  
And there wasn't an evil spirit anywhere.

# Spina strikes back at CORE

169662 1-30-68  
Newark Police Director Dominick A. Spina bitterly assailed yesterday demands by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to disarma off-duty policemen.

Spina labeled the CORE demand as "extremely stupid . . . ridiculous . . . not even worth considering."

"I don't even listen to them," he added.

CORE has demanded that Spina resign because of the deaths of several Negroes during their arrests by Newark policemen.

The police director also defended his department's work in keeping order in city public housing projects. Critics have charged that the low income projects were "jungles of crime and terror" and have said police are afraid to enter the projects at night.

"This is a lie, a complete fabrication," Spina asserted.

The director also denied that Newark is a powder keg of racial unrest and forecast racial peace in the year ahead.

le  
ls  
g  
e  
n  
:  
:  
f  
:  
g  
d  
n  
o  
e  
:  
y  
a  
:  
:  
n  
:  
p  
:  
:  
y  
r  
e  
d  
se  
st  
xl  
sd  
le  
rs

79

TO: Captain Edward V. Weber

DATE: Feb. 12, 1966

FROM: Sergeant James A. Powers

FILE REF:

SUBJECT: Members of Core Distributing Leaflets *at Hahne*

Sir:

At 2:00 P.M. 2/12/66 the undersigned, on orders of Inspector Murphy, responded to Hahne and Co. Broad St. Newark to investigate complaint regarding members of Core distributing leaflets.

Upon my arrival I observed six females, four on the Broad St. side and two on the New St. side handing out these leaflets. These women were questioned by me and one left and returned with a Fred. E. Means who was directing the distribution. Mr. Means stated that they shall continue to pass out these leaflets and that they may start to picket. Mr. Means and the women were told by me not to enter the store to pass out leaflets and not to block the door-ways or interfere with anyone entering or leaving the store.

A Mr. George Birmingham, treasurer of Hahne and Co., who had made the complaint was interviewed and he stated that on Saturday Feb. 5, 1966 Core handed out these leaflets in front of the store for about two hours. Mr. Birmingham stated that Core is protesting the policy used by the store in the hiring of personnel.

Attached to this report is a copy of one of the leaflets being distributed by this group.

Respectfully submitted:

AS YOU SHOP IN FAHNE'S, PLEASE NOTICE HOW FEW NEGROES OR PUERTO RICANS SALES PEOPLE YOU SEE. COMPARE THIS WITH OTHER STORES IN THE AREA. WE WISH YOU WILL FIND THIS SITUATION OBJECTIONABLE. WE SUGGEST YOU VOICE YOUR OBJECTIONS TO FAHNE'S MANAGEMENT IN PERSON, BY PHONE OR MAIL. TELEPHONE 623-4100

NEWARK-Y63EX CORE (623-9157)

SIGNATURE: *Michael P. Moran*

SUPERVISOR RECEIVING REPORT

SIGNATURE: *James A. Powers*

RANK: Sgt. 107

# Engelhard Is Picketed

## As He Accepts Award

Can an American industrialist condemn millions of Black people to slavery in the name of business profit? More than 350 civil rights activists roared "no" last week in protesting a "brotherhood" citation awarded by the Conference of Christian and Jews (NCCJ) to Charles W. Engelhard.

One of the largest picket lines in recent history—with members from the NAACP, CORE, the Newark Community Union Project and other groups—braved the biting cold weather Thursday to demonstrate the people's opposition to apartheid and its greatest single American supporter.

Signs proclaiming "Engelhard workers get slave wages—70 cents a day for Black workers, \$7.52 a day for White workers" and "NCCJ—Don't Sell Out For A Handout" greeted Engelhard as he emerged from his chauffeur-driven limousine. Escorted into the hotel by a cordon of police, Engelhard managed a weak smile as the crowd of demonstrators expressed its anger.

### 'Bought Brotherhood'

While Engelhard appeared immensely relieved once inside the hotel, the marchers were relentless: "Brotherhood Can't Be Bought," they chanted outside as guests prepared for their \$50-a-plate dinner. Engelhard has been a substantial contributor to the NCCJ for the past 12 years.

Accepting the "brotherhood citation," Engelhard conceded he had considered staying away from the banquet. Others apparently entertained pretty much the same thought. The evening was made conspicuous by the absence of Mayor Addonizio, Essex County Boss Dennis Carey, the Essex County Congressional delegates, Vince Murphy, president of the AFL-CIO, Senators Case and Williams, State Supreme Court justices and national Democratic Party figures, among others.

### Democratic Contributor

The disappointing turnout is surprising in light of Engelhard's power within the Democratic party. As the largest single contributor to the Democratic National Committee, he is not without influence.

Former Gov. Robert B. Meyner who was present was selected for the state's highest office by Engelhard and is still regarded as his protegee. Engelhard's influence extends to the White House, which recently spared him the embarrassment of having to testify before a forthcoming House Subcommittee investigation of South Africa.

The political figures who avoided public identification with Engelhard apparently were scared off by publicity identifying the Jersey industrialist as a bulwark of the South African regime—a regime



the way they do things, since we are not going to give them. I want that's what I put on the people outside," he said.

As the diners politely applauded the multi-millionaire, several Negro guests including Theodore Pinckney, a teacher at Central High School, walked out of the ballroom. One said later of Engelhard's explanation for his support of South Africa, "That excuse was out of date 50 years ago."

Herbert Tate, a Newark attorney who is one of the Negro members of the NCCJ Board of Directors, boycotted the dinner, but Rev. Dr. C. Lincoln McGee was listed as sitting on the lower date with Mr. Engelhard.

An NCCJ official told ADVANCE he was "annoyed" with the picketers. He said they probably did not know that Mr. Engelhard has been "instrumental in opening job opportunities for Newark Negroes" and added,

"We even have coloreds sitting on the date."

In H.J. Teo

But Robert Curvin, Northeast Regional Director of CORE dis-

closed that Engelhard Industries in 1962 was condemned by the State Human Rights Commission for "discriminatory practices. The state commission he said, withdrew the indictment when Engelhard pressured the Governor's office to quash the charge.

At a rally in Military Park, Morley Nkosi, a South African youth studying in the U.S., thanked the demonstrators for coming from as far away as Connecticut and Philadelphia. "If my people knew how seriously you care about them, they would be cheered," he commented.

### 'So-called Liberals'

"We must continue to fight against these so-called liberals who make millions from the misery of my people. We must expose them and bring them to light for all to see."

Arch Bitckenstaff who presided the "Brotherhood award" Engelhard chose to keep quiet

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

The following are the actions as listed by CORE, which the organization considers necessary for immediate improvement of the Newark school system:

THE TEN DEMANDS

1. A complete breakdown of the the number of non-whites as opposed to the number of whites employed by the Board of Education, according to job category.
2. Affirmation of support for the appointment as Secretary to the Board of Wilbur Parker, imminently qualified candidate for the position, as opposed to the Mayor's choice, James Calahan.
3. That the Mayor appoint 3 Negroes to the Board to replace the 3 members whose terms will expire in June.
4. That a Negro be appointed to the position of Director of Elementary Education, to replace the retiring Director.
5. That 10 Negroes be appointed school principals by the end of the next school year.
6. That 20 Negroes be appointed school vice-principals by the end of the next school year.
7. That 20 Negroes be appointed school Department Heads by the end of the next school year.
8. That in-service training in Human Relations be mandatory for all teachers and administrators in the system.
9. That a list be made public of the reading scores of Newark's school children, school by school.
10. That the history of the Negro be taught in its proper perspective in the social studies curriculum at all grade levels, and that a special emphasis be placed on the history of the black man prior to the year 1619.

67

# CORE FILE

## New Move

NEWS 5-3-67  
Newark School Board  
Action on Data  
Search

Recent moves of the Newark Board of Education came under fire today from the Newark-Essex chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, and Area Board 2 (People's Action Group) of the United Community Corp.

CORE assailed the board's refusal to supply a racial breakdown of employees in the school system. The board voted last Thursday to tell the civil rights group such information is "unavailable."

Meanwhile, the anti-poverty area board criticized the "Push Force for Understanding," a Saturday morning tour of the neighborhood of Clinton Place Junior High School. The teachers will be paid with federal education funds.

### Critics Lash

James Hunter, CORE chairman, said the board's refusal of data on its employees "has led us to take a critical look at the Newark school system and we have decided a long-term research program is needed to expose the Mississippi conditions of Newark's schools. It is obvious that rampant discrimination continues in the Newark Board of Education and the quality of education in the schools is grossly inferior."

He said CORE and other groups will send a letter of Abolition to the Newark Board of Education next Thursday to a plan.

As for the Clinton Place project, Mrs. Terry Johnson, president of the area board, and Jesse Allen, CORE chairman, said the money for the teacher tour could be put to "more relevant use" in the neighborhood.

They also said they "suspect the educational, motivation and actual concern of those \$10 per day walkers as well as the designers of this ill-conceived attempt to have what this task force of administration."

# Is New York City trying to halt CORE and SNCC?

NEW YORK — Can Core and SNCC raise funds in the State of New York?

Well, they still are. But the validity of their license to solicit funds has been questioned this week by the state's Department of Social Welfare.

A spokesman of the department says that both the civil rights organizations lost their licenses to solicit money in mid-1965.

The spokesman said CORE's license was cancelled July 15 for failure to present a "properly audited account."

The spokesman also disclosed that CORE is presently cooperating with the department to straighten up the confusion, but so far CORE hasn't turned in the required document.

SNCC also seems to have been in the same boat. Its license to solicit funds was withdrawn on July 15, "for failure to file an annual report."

The spokesman further charged SNCC for not replying to a letter sent by the Department of Social Welfare announcing the withdrawal of the license.

AFRO efforts to reach Floyd McKissick in New York and Stokely Carmichael in Atlanta, proved unsuccessful. Both gentlemen could not be reached by telephone.

A telephone call to the Baltimore office of CORE also proved fruitless. The people in Baltimore didn't know anything about it.

THE STATE of New York requires charitable organizations soliciting funds to file financial statements once a year.

These statements are usually required to reach the Department

of Social Welfare within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

Some 4,700 American and foreign organizations file such reports every year.

# Newark-Essex CORE

84

RECEIVED BY THE NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT  
SEP 11 1967



136 West Market Street, Newark, N. J. 623-9157

September 11, 1967

Mr. Dominick A. Spina, Director  
Newark Police Department  
City Hall Annex  
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Director Spina:

CORE is in receipt of a complaint registered by Mrs. Dorothy Cole and Mr. David Crooms, of the United Afro-American Association, in regard to an incident described as having occurred on Saturday, September 9, 1967.

Mrs. Cole and an aide who accompanied her witnessed the atrocious assault of David Crooms, aged 18, by a group of six men in the "Ting-a-Ling" Restaurant, on Bloomfield Avenue near First Street, Newark. Mrs. Cole approached a patrol car, was refused help, and received the same kind of treatment at the Second Precinct, where the three complainants went to report the beating.

Mr. Crooms is presently hospitalized with a broken jaw and other injuries resulting from the beating he suffered at the hands of the hoodlum adults in the above named restaurant. As another result of his having been beaten, Mr. Crooms is now unable to return to college, where he was to resume his studies this fall.

We recognize that you must be concerned to learn that this incident has been treated as poorly and as disinterestedly as it obviously has. Please lend your hand to the investigation of the reported incident, and do your utmost to see that the matter is attended to properly.

We look forward to your cooperative response.

Very truly yours,

*Delora Jones (Type)*

Delora Jones, Secretary  
Newark-Essex CORE

cc: James Hooper, Chairman  
Dorothy Cole, UAAA  
Willie Wright, UAAA  
David Crooms, UAAA



GOVERNOR HUGHES  
STOP UNION

NEW BARRING  
HIGH SCHOOL  
ROBERT H. FAVA

JOB  
DISCRIMINATION  
MUST

DON'T USE OUR  
MONEY  
TO SUPPORT  
JIM CROW  
UNIONS

MAYOR  
ADDONIZIO  
UNION  
DISCRIMINATION  
MUST GO

NEG  
PRO

NEG

JOB

MAYOR'S OFFICE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
OFFICE OF THE  
MAYOR

NO BIAS  
STAY  
AT  
THE  
TABLE

NO  
BIA  
S



87  
DON'T let the BOARD  
OF EDUCATION BUILD

CAMDEN STREET SCHOOL  
WITH SEGREGATED LABOR!

WE DEMAND:

• NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN  
APPRENTICESHIPS

• NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN  
WORKERS IN ALL JOBS

IF enough black folks don't  
work there we'll STOP  
the job!!

CALL CORE 623-9157

136 W. MARKET ST.

NEWARK - ESSEX

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY



# CORE Maps Strategy

## On Housing and Jobs

NEWS 6-23-63

By DOUGLAS ELDRIDGE

Quietly and carefully, national and local leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality are mapping strategy for an unprecedented onslaught on the housing and employment problems of Negroes in Newark.

An experimental project to apply CORE's direct action tactics toward the elimination of slums and unemployment in large northern cities will get under way here and in Brooklyn on July 14, and will continue at least until Labor Day. Until now, the interracial organization has concentrated most of its efforts in the South.

CORE leaders have said they will negotiate with landlords, employers and others to obtain improved conditions, but will resort if necessary to demonstrations, boycotts, sit-ins and other methods. The moves will be designed to encourage Negroes here to become more active in demanding fair treatment, CORE leaders said.

Some political and business leaders in Newark have privately expressed apprehension to CORE that demonstrations might lead to widespread unrest or disorder, officials of the organization reported. The CORE people pointed to the organization's commitment to nonviolence, however, and said they felt the fears were unfounded.

On the other hand, they reported, some other Newark leaders—including a spokesman for the city administration—have said they welcome the project as a challenge to show what Newark can do for its people.

### Plans Discussed

Plans for the pilot project were to be discussed this morning by James Farmer, CORE's national director, in a speech at Abyssinian Church. A preview of the program was given last week by Norman Hill, assistant to the program director at the organization's national headquarters in New York, and by Robert Curvin, chairman of the Newark-Essex Chapter of CORE.

The Newark and Brooklyn efforts will be carried out simultaneously by a task force of eight or ten members of the national CORE staff—most of them in their 20s—in cooperation with members of the county chapter. Hill, a 50-year-old former resident of Summit, will be in charge of the venture.

Hill and Curvin said Newark was selected for the project not because housing and employment problems are more acute here than elsewhere, but because it is fairly typical of northern cities with large Negro populations.

### Primary Goals

The primary goals of the campaign, they said, will include an increase in the entire communi-

ty's awareness of the trouble that Negroes encounter in seeking decent homes and jobs, and an increase in the readiness of Negroes to use direct action to combat discrimination.

Also, said Hill, CORE wants to increase its activities in New Jersey, and to strengthen its already active Newark chapter.

The CORE project will be centered in the city's Central Ward, but it will probably extend to other neighborhoods and to some suburbs, Curvin said. In Brooklyn, the project will be concentrated in the heavily Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

As of now, the CORE leaders plan to confine their attention to housing and employment, although there is a possibility that the project might be extended also to education.

In housing, the emphasis will be on the eradication of blight, rather than on the integration of white neighborhoods. Landlords will be asked to fix up their properties, and when they fail to do so will be subject to rent strikes and other pressures.

More rigid enforcement of building and health codes will be sought from the city, the CORE leaders said. And Hill said the project may include a drive for a return of rent control to Newark.

In employment, the emphasis

will be on blue-collar jobs in the food, beverage and construction industries, rather than on white-collar jobs in commercial and financial establishments. Employers will be asked to hire specified numbers of Negroes, Hill said, and if they fail to cooperate a buying boycott will be conducted.

### To Pressure Unions

In construction, pressure will be put upon unions as well as contractors to provide more opportunities for Negroes. Special attention, Hill said, will be given to building projects in which public funds are involved.

There is a possibility of picketing at construction sites.

Curvin said CORE representa-

tives have already begun talking with employers about Negro job demands, and with leaders of other Negro groups which may join in the selective buying campaign. Hill said employers will be asked to seek Negro employes, not just to wait until applicants come in.

CORE has recently conducted a boycott of a major dairy in New York, and has picketed a school construction site in Philadelphia until several Negroes were hired.

Curvin said Newark was selected for the project by Farmer and the national staff in response to a request submitted in March by the local chapter. In asking for task force work here, the Newark chapter cited the city's large and growing Negro population, and mentioned deterioration

and high rents, shortages of jobs for Negroes, and urban renewal projects that would affect many Negro families.

When asked if the choice of Newark reflected a feeling in CORE that other Negro groups had not done enough here, Curvin said he could not criticize any other organization or individual. But, he said, "there has to be a basic change in the outlook of Negro community leaders," and they must put aside their personal political ambitions.

Curvin said he thought white leaders had "over-reacted" to the announcement of the Newark project. "There is no need to dramatize what we're doing," he declared. Hill said he had received calls from Newark leaders who were concerned about what

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTER" (R)

EASE "NOTER" (R)

CORE's demands will be, and what methods will be used to gain them.

CORE's task forces — which, in Curvin's words, "train persons in doing a particular job in civil rights"—were first used in last summer's "Freedom Highways" drive, which resulted in the desegregation of nearly 100 chain restaurants in the South.

Since then, task force workers—who earn \$25 a week plus help in transportation—have been in many southern communities. Hill said CORE has accomplished much in opening up public facilities in the South, but little so far to benefit working class Negroes in the Northern ghettos.

The first of the task force workers assigned to the Newark project, Jon Schaefer, 26, of Se-

attle, Wash., arrived here Friday to begin laying the groundwork. Some of the task force members may remain here after the major effort ends later in the summer, Hill said.

"This is an attempt," said Curvin, "at a grass-roots effort at community problems that are related to civil rights problems." He said he did not think the use of out-of-town volunteers would hurt the project any less of a help in the management. "They're no more outsiders than I am in Newark," said Curvin.

Curvin said he expected "no miracles" from the project. "When it's all over, Newark will still have its problems, and it will still be a pretty miserable place for most of the Negroes who live here," he said.

## to Jobs Parley

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio yesterday completed arrangements for a meeting Monday by inviting two more Negro leaders to sit down with white representatives to settle the question of job discrimination.

The latest additions, bringing to six the number of Negro leaders, include Rev. John Collier, president of the United Ministers Alliance for Progress. A second invitation went to the Newark-Esex Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The invitations to Mr. Collier and to CORE were somewhat surprising to observers.

Mr. Collier also is a chief spokesman for the Newark Coordinating Council, a group which Addonizio had branded as "irresponsible." It was the NCC which spearheaded the demonstrations that led to a work stoppage at Harringer High School.

### Also a Sponsor

The local unit of CORE also was aligned with the Newark Coordinating Council in the demonstrations, and the mayor has said that he is unable to deal with CORE's local leadership.

Addonizio said Mr. Collier was being invited as a representative of the ministers' alliance, and not of the NCC. He said that although Mr. Collier is a member of the NCC, he had shown good faith in the past in other situations.

Corporation Council Norman Schiff yesterday met with a national and state representative of CORE yesterday at Weequahic High School, along with Benjamin Epstein, principal of the school and a member of the Newark Human Rights Commission. Schiff said that based on this discussion, the local leadership of CORE was invited.

"Both leaders pledged that the local representatives would act in good faith," said Schiff. Lee N. Curvin of the Newark chapter of CORE, yesterday had charged that the list of Negro leaders selected by Addonizio is a "dis-

(Continued Page 2, Column 3)

to nonviolence, however, and said they felt the fears were unfounded. The primary goals of the campaign, they said, will include an increase in the entire community.

70

## Howard in Clear

To the Editor: 7-12-65

Sir—A correction should be made regarding an error in Mary McCrory's excellent column on CORE testimony to Congress. Howard University, a federally supported school in Washington, has been integrated for some time and has made a conscious effort to attract white students. Therefore, the university would be in no danger of having funds cut off on the pretext that it is segregated.

ROBERT BENDER.

Executive Director, New Jersey Council, Americans for Democratic Action.

Newark.

## Local Office

### For CORE

Permanent Headquarters  
for Newark Branch  
in Central Ward

The Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality yesterday opened its first permanent headquarters at 135 W. Market St.

Robert Curvin, chapter chairman, said the new quarters, a former variety store, will be opened daily with a volunteer staff.

The headquarters, Curvin said, will serve as a field office for the national CORE's pilot project on housing and employment problems in the Central Ward. The project, scheduled to begin this weekend, involves the use of CORE's direct-action tactics to alleviate slum conditions and unemployment.

The office, Curvin said, will also be used in arranging local participation in the joint march on Washington by various civil rights groups on Aug. 28.

Miss Gail Lissck of Newark, who was graduated from Rutgers University last month, will be in charge of the office.

## Bias Panel

### Adds CORE

NEWARK 7-13-63

### Addonizio Also Asks Rev. John Collier to Jobs Parley

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio yesterday completed arrangements for a meeting Monday by inviting two more Negro leaders to sit down with labor representatives to settle the question of job discrimination.

The latest additions, bringing to six the number of Negro leaders, include Rev. John Collier, president of the United Ministers Alliance for Progress. A second invitation went to the Newark-Essex Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The invitations to Mr. Collier and to CORE were somewhat surprising to observers.

Mr. Collier also is a chief spokesman for the Newark Coordinating Council, a group which Addonizio had branded as "irresponsible." It was the NCC which spearheaded the demonstrations that led to a work stoppage at Rutgers.

## Unprecedented Onslaught

# CORE Maps Strategy

## On Housing and Jobs

NEWS 6-23-63

By DOUGLAS EDRIDGE  
Quietly and carefully, national and local leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality are mapping strategy for an unprecedented onslaught on the housing and employment problems of Negroes in Newark.

An experimental project to apply CORE's direct action tactics toward the elimination of slums and unemployment in large northern cities will get under way here and in Brooklyn on July 14, and will continue at least until Labor Day. Until now, the interracial organization has concentrated most of its efforts in the South.

CORE leaders have said they will negotiate with landlords, employers and others to obtain improved conditions, but will resort if necessary to demonstrations, boycotts, sit-ins and other methods. The moves will be designed to encourage Negroes here to become more active in demanding fair treatment. CORE leaders said.

Some political and business leaders in Newark have privately expressed apprehension to CORE that demonstrations might lead to widespread unrest or disorder, officials of the organization reported. The CORE people pointed to the organization's commitment to nonviolence, however, and said they felt the fears were unfounded.

On the other hand, they reported, some other Newark leaders—including a spokesman for the city administration—have said they welcome the project as a challenge to show what Newark can do for its people.

### Plans Discussed

Plans for the pilot project were to be discussed this morning by James Farmer, CORE's national director, in a speech at Abyssinian Church. A preview of the program was given last week by Norman Hill, assistant to the program director at the organization's national headquarters in New York, and by Robert Curvin, chairman of the Newark-Essex Chapter of CORE.

The Newark and Brooklyn efforts will be carried out simultaneously by a task force of eight or ten members of the national CORE staff—most of them in their 20s—in cooperation with members of the county chapter. Hill, a 29-year-old former resident of Newark, is the project's coordinator.

Hill and Curvin said Newark was selected for the project not because housing and employment problems are more acute here than elsewhere, but because it is fairly typical of northern cities with large Negro populations.

### Primary Goals

The primary goals of the campaign, they said, will include an increase in the entire commu-

ty's awareness of the trouble that Negroes encounter in seeking decent homes and jobs, and an increase in the readiness of Negroes to use direct action to combat discrimination.

Also, said Hill, CORE wants to increase its activities in New Jersey, and to strengthen its already active Newark chapter.

The CORE project will be centered in the city's Central Ward, but it will probably extend to other neighborhoods and to some suburbs, Curvin said. In Brooklyn, the project will be concentrated in the heavily Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

As of now, the CORE leaders plan to confine their attention to housing and employment, although there is a possibility that the project might be extended also to education.

In housing, the emphasis will be on the eradication of blight, rather than on the integration of white neighborhoods. Landlords will be asked to fix up their properties, and when they fail to do so will be subject to rent strikes and other pressures.

More rigid enforcement of building and health codes will be sought from the city, the CORE leaders said. And Hill said the project may include a drive for a return of rent control to Newark.

In employment, the emphasis

### Howard in Clear

To the Editor: 7-12-63

Sir—A correction should be made regarding an error in Mary McCrery's excellent column on CORE testimony to Congress. Howard University, a federally supported school in Washington, has been integrated for some time and has made a conscious effort to attract white students. Therefore, the university would be in no danger of having funds cut off on the pretext that it is segregated.

ROBERT BENDER.

Executive Director, New Jersey Council, Americans for Democratic Action,  
Newark.

...of violating the ordi-  
...but do not describe spe-  
...offenses.

Moskowitz also asked that the  
complaints against Gary Grant,  
19, of 194 Randolph Ave., Jersey

unit: H  
S. 17th St.  
S. 17th St.  
and Clifford St.  
14th St. You may  
awaiting hearing  
Court.

# 10 Negro Leaders Join Mayor's Critic

Ten Negro leaders have rallied to the support of a minister who denounced Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio's administration during a meeting at the Mosque Theater earlier in the week.

In a telegram sent today to the mayor, the 10 said: "Although they may be kept from you, the sentiments expressed by Rev. Rochester P. Sharper... are the sentiments of many of the Negro citizens of Newark."

At an interfaith meeting Tuesday marking the Emancipation Proclamation centennial, Mr. Sharper, who is pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged that Negroes are fired from city jobs when they speak out. He cited the dismissal of Ass. Engineer George C. Richardson, D. Essex, as secretary of the Newark Improvement Club. Richardson was fired for speaking out against the city's policy of firing Negroes who speak out.

### Mayor's Retort

In an angry, impromptu reply before an audience of 600, the mayor cited his civil rights record in Congress, and his appointments of Negroes to City Hall posts. He insisted Richardson was fired only for neglect of duty. And Addonizio and Carlton B. Norris, president of the Newark branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, both accused Mr. Sharper of "maliciousness."

In the telegram, Mr. Sharper says protest is one of our most effective means of expressing our views. He says that the city's policy of firing Negroes who speak out is a violation of the Bill of Rights. He says that the city's policy is a violation of the Bill of Rights. He says that the city's policy is a violation of the Bill of Rights.

tion to civil rights in Newark would improve Newark's record in education, in housing, in the administration of justice, in employment opportunities, in Police Department attitudes and in health and welfare services."

### Signers of Telegram

The telegram was signed by Rev. John W. P. Collier Jr., pastor of Israel Memorial A.M.E. Church; Rev. Earl Livingston Huff, pastor of Trinity Union A.M.E. Church; Rev. Claude C. Kilgore, pastor of 15th Avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. William R. Mayberry, pastor of St. Matthew's Methodist Church, and Rev. Joseph R. Randall, pastor of Little Friendship Baptist Church.

Also: Robert Curvin, chairman of the Newark Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality; Steve Dunin, managing editor of the Newark Daily Record-Journal.

William D. P. Housing Authority City Still, head of Joseph G. M... Charles L. W... taker.

Mr. Collier... was sent because of Mr. Sharper's... the public to be... self when he... Tuesday night.

The Israel Mem... he, Mr. Sharper... members of the... Association for... had backed Ad... 1962 campaign... times with the... election, and has... the issues of... Mosque.

Mr. Collier said... pressed the may... ing to fulfill the... made during the... time, the minist... assured the min... trying to make... they wanted. But... there has been... there has not... celebration to mark

# White Castle Demonstrators Challenge Arrest Ordinance

Counsel for five Negro pickets yesterday before Magistrate Aaron Narol challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance under which they were arrested early Saturday for singing too loudly in a demonstration at the White Castle diner, Elizabeth and Hawthorne Avenues.

Jesse Moskowitz, counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) pickets contended that the section of the ordinance prohibiting "improper noise" does not spell out standards for measuring noise. This, he said, left police without a way of determining what noise is legal or illegal.

Magistrate Narol will rule Sept. 9 on the ordinance and other motions by Moskowitz to quash the case.

### Offenses Not Specified

The lawyer attacked the validity of the complaints on the grounds that they accuse the defendants of violating the ordinance, but do not describe specific offenses.

Moskowitz also asked that the complaints against Gary Grant, 19, of 194 Randolph Ave., Jersey

City, and James King, 19, of 1129 Broad St. be dismissed. Moskowitz said that none of the city witnesses mentioned the two in their testimony. Assistant Corporation Counsel Paul E. Parker rested the city's case after presenting four policemen.

Sgt. John Mihlak and Patrolman Fred Dimerstein who signed the complaints testified the five

pickets "sang in shouts" and in "above a normal voice." Moskowitz pressed the sergeant and patrolman for a description of "above normal" but got no direct answers.

### Police Testify

In further questioning by Moskowitz the two policemen testified they placed the five men and two 17-year-old youths under arrest because they were "singing or shouting" louder than the 35 or 40 other demonstrators marching in front of the diner.

Plainclothesmen Joseph T. Smith and Frank Donnellan testified they heard clapping and shouting a block from the diner while they were on their way to duty there.

The other pickets on trial are Raymond Prector, 29, of 271 Park Ave., East Orange, first vice president of Essex County CORE unit; Henry Stanley, 31, of 822 S. 17th St., second vice chairman, S. 17th St. second vice chairman, and Clifford King, 19, of 723½ S. 14th St. Two 17-year-old boys are awaiting hearing in Juvenile Court.

# 10 Negro Leaders Join Mayor's Critic

Ten Negro leaders have rallied to the support of a minister who denounced Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio's administration during a meeting at the Mosque Theater earlier in the week.

In a telegram sent today to the mayor, the 10 said: "Although they may be kept from you, the sentiments expressed by Rev. Horace P. Sharper... are the sentiments of many of the Negro citizens of Newark."

At an hour-long meeting Monday marking the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, Rev. Sharper, who is pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged that Negroes are fed a line of jobs when they speak out. He cited the dismissal of Assistant Essex, as secretary of the Newark Insurance Fund Commission. The minister charged also that the mayor was hearing nothing about Negroes but "preach tales

of civil rights in Newark would improve Newark's record in education, in housing, in the administration of justice, in employment opportunities, in Police Department attitudes and in health and welfare services."

### Signers of Telegram

The telegram was signed by Rev. John V. P. Collier, pastor of Israel Memorial AME Church; Rev. Earl L. Collier, pastor of Trinity United AME Church; Rev. Charles C. Kilgore, pastor of 103 Avenue Boulevard Church; Rev. William R. Johnson, pastor of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. J. Randolph R. Bradford, pastor of Littlefield Baptist Church; Rev. Robert Curtis, chairman of the Newark Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality; Steve Duncan, managing editor of The New Jersey Afro-American;

William D. Parris, a Newark Housing Authority employee; Timothy Still, home secretary for Rep. Joseph G. Minish, D-11th Dist. and Charles L. Whigham, an undertaker.

Mr. Collier said the telegram was sent because the group wanted Mr. Sharper, the mayor and the public to know that the minister was speaking not only for himself when he voiced his criticism Tuesday night.

The Israel Memorial pastor said he, Mr. Sharper and other Negro members of the United Ministerial Association for Progress, which had backed Addonizio during the 1962 campaign, have met three times with the mayor since the election. Rev. Collier said many of the issues discussed at the meetings.

Mr. Collier said the ministers met the mayor at each meeting to follow the promises he had made during the campaign. Each time, the minister said, the mayor assured the ministers that he was trying to move in the direction they wanted. But, said Mr. Collier, "there has been no movement—there has not even been an indication to move."

# Militancy on March

NEWS 4-12-64

## Newark CORE Chief Sees Upsurge in Violence

94

The head of the Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality—arrested for the first time in his life at a World's Fair demonstration last week—said yesterday a new era of aggressiveness has begun in the civil rights movement.

Robert Curvin, 30, chapter chairman, and five of his followers—including a young woman and two white high school students—were among those taken into custody during an uproarious opening day demonstration outside the Schaefer Beer pavilion, held overnight in jail, and charged with disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and trespassing.

Still hoarse from singing in the dampness at the fair Wednesday, Curvin said during an interview yesterday his experiences have convinced him New York will be the major national focal point of an increasingly militant civil rights movement. "New York is going to be one hell of a place this summer," he said.

### Surprised by Arrest

The 30-year-old Negro social worker, who has headed the local CORE unit for nearly two years, said that he—unlike many other civil rights demonstrators at the fair—had neither intended nor expected to be arrested.

He said that he and the others from Newark were only picketing and singing when the police,

apparently alarmed by clashes between pickets and bystanders, led the CORE people into waiting paddy wagons.

Curvin said he was held incommunicado for 12 hours after the arrest, was shifted from cell to cell without food, and was finally released after cash bail of \$550 had been posted by relatives. His wife first learned of his whereabouts through a call from Dr. August Meier, an historian, who was in the Newark CORE delegation but was not arrested.

The Newark leader said he had not been mistreated, but been "appalled and shocked by the tremendous hostility" the police had shown to the demonstrators. Police made no attempt to protect pickets from assaults by bystanders, he said, and manhandled some of them on the way to the wagon.

While upset about all the arrests, Curvin said he felt the demonstrators "accomplished our goal—we refused to allow the World's Fair Corp. to present an untrue picture of our country."

### Criticism 'Good'

He also commented that the vigorous criticism of CORE's activities at the Fair—which has come from President Johnson, Gov. Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner and others—was a "good sign" that the organiza-

tion's message is getting through to the right people.

Authorities in New York, he said, "really think they can beat these kids down." He observed that the city could probably integrate much of its school system for less money than it is spending to arrest and prosecute demonstrators.

He said he had seen "a lot of aggressiveness, but no violence" on the part of the demonstrators.

On the other hand, Curvin said he would not attempt to justify every action of every demonstrator at the fair. But he discounted the widespread objections that have been raised to the chanting that nearly drowned out a speech by President Johnson.

Curvin said he did not, and would not join such a chant, but asked:

"Why is the question of courtesy relevant for the President when it isn't relevant for 20 million Negroes?" Complaints about the demonstrators' etiquette, he contended, are "another effort to smother the basic

### Militancy stressed

In New York, Curvin said, he had found far more interest and militancy in civil rights than in New Jersey. But even in New Jersey, he claimed, the integration forces have already reached a pitch of excitement that they did not attain last year until late June.

Asked if ever-increasing militancy will not become self-defeating, Curvin replied he was not worried about possible loss of uncommitted whites to the opposition, and is convinced that national civil rights leaders "will be creative enough" to avoid a dead-end street.

Curvin, a member of CORE's national strategy committee, had opposed the stall-in plan of the dissident Brooklyn CORE. It was inconsistent with CORE tactics and endangered the unity of the civil rights movement, he argued yesterday.

# Court Outburst

## CORE Leader Gets Year, 30 Days

NEW YORK (AP) — Arnold Goldwag, chief spokesman for the militant Brooklyn chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has been sentenced to 13 months in jail.

Sentence was imposed by three judges in Manhattan Criminal Court yesterday because Goldwag had persisted in disorderly civil rights demonstrations while on probation.

Goldwag lay on the floor after the sentence was announced. As attendants dragged him away, he shouted: "Ku Klux Klan."

The outburst led Judge Benjamin Gassman to impose an additional sentence of 30 days for contempt of court.

### Stall-In Leader

Goldwag, 26, is the son of a Jewish garment worker and brother of a rabbi. He studied sociology at Brooklyn College.

Goldwag was a major force in planning an auto stall-in for the opening of the New York World's Fair last Wednesday.

The one-year sentence was the stiffest so far in New York City stemming from civil rights demonstrations.

Goldwag had been placed on probation last May after receiving a one-year suspended sentence for trespassing in a demonstration against alleged housing discrimination in Manhattan. He has been arrested several times since.

Goldwag apparently was expecting the worst. He had prepared a press release prior to

sentencing, in which he said Judges Gassman, Vincent R. Impellitteri, former mayor of New York, and Milton Shallick "showed themselves more racist than their Mississippi brothers."

Gassman declared the court strongly favors advancement of civil rights, but told Goldwag: "People like your people wouldn't be happy if this (civil rights) problem were settled tomorrow. They'd find something else to fight about."

### Hears Farmer

In another development, New York's police commissioner, Michael J. Murphy, said yesterday there were "isolated incidents" of police brutality, but not necessarily against Negroes.

Murphy spoke after meeting 45 minutes behind closed doors with James Farmer, CORE's national director. Brutality did not reach the proportions alleged by civil rights groups, Murphy said.

Murphy said Farmer's primary interest was to discuss creation of a civilian review board to handle complaints of police brutality. Murphy said he would study the proposal carefully.

# Concrete Jungles

ADVOCATE 4-20-64

95

J. Edgar Hoover never pulls his punches when he opens up on the American crime scene. Pointing to a rise in juvenile crime he questions: "What has happened to our sense of values? We ourselves create the moral climate in which we live. What kind of climate are we creating for today's children? We find hoodlums made into heroes for screen entertainment. We grant unwarranted leniency to savages who repeatedly display contempt for law and order."

MR. HOOVER charges that "we misname brutal crimes committed by vicious young thugs as juvenile delinquency. We as citizens are responsible for weak laws which allow degenerates to run our streets. We are careless about the weak enforcement of the laws that are on the books."

The nation fears the switch-blade of the corner tough as much as rockets from Russia. Youth — our most valued natural resource — has apparently also become our most troublesome. Cities which can rear towering skyscrapers, build massive bridges and tunnels, become bewildered when it comes to building a boy or girl

into a decent citizen.

When citizens realize that laws will be enforced, respect for law develops. In Connecticut, highway deaths dropped because traffic regulations were strictly applied; tavern owners hesitate long before serving minors because of justifiable fear of the ABC; games of chance operators in our state have learned to respect the commission's enforcement agents.

Similar respect for laws regarding murder, assault, drug peddling, could be inspired by more vigorous enforcement.

PERHAPS IF PARENTS were punished for their children's sins, they would learn to face up to their obligations. If they fail to nourish their children with physical food, or provide them with decent homes, they are liable to court charges; why couldn't the same policy be followed should they fail to provide the moral standards so necessary for decent citizenship?

Our older cities are changing rapidly; one concern is that they turn into vast slums; a still graver concern, however, is that they degenerate into concrete jungles.

LEADER 7-30 65  
By ERNEST JOHNSTON JR.  
and  
TEX NOVELLINO

Ten "right demonstrator chanting 'we shall not be moved'" were led into patrol wagons outside Newark's City Hall last night climaxing a three hour sit-in demanding that the mayor create a civilian police review board immediately.

The 10, including a white Jersey City minister, all members of the Congress of Racial Equality, were arrested when they refused to leave the second-floor hallway outside the mayor's office after the building was officially closed for the day at 6 p.m.

Seven other demonstrators agreed to leave and were not arrested.

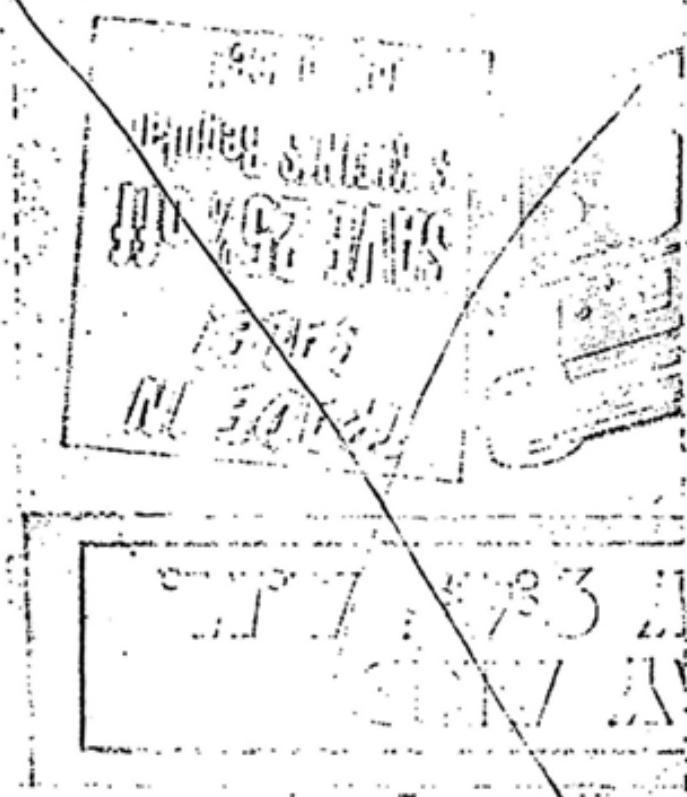
Prior to the arrests, a spokesman for Mayor Addonizio, police and city hall officials urged the demonstrators to leave.

The mayor would not see the demonstrators, but through the spokesman told them he was



CORE demonstrator Isid, led from Newark City Hall after her arrest

NEW POLAROID NO. 104  
COLOR PACK CAMERAS



to ask price of 400,000...  
the secretary-treasurer of the...  
Essex-West Hudson Labor...  
Council, AFL-CIO, said yester-...  
Political Education, will pre-...  
side at the meeting which will...  
day a seven-member commit-...  
tee would meet Aug. 9 to con-...  
sider endorsement of Essex...  
the Retail Clerks Union, Local...  
County's candidates for the...  
1969, at 121 Broad St., Newark

(Please turn to Page 8, Col. 1)

costly for 10

EDGER 7-8-65

Ten persons who participated in a sit-in in Mayor  
onizio's office April 5 were fined \$76 each yester-  
by Chief Magistrate James Del Mauro. Del Mauro  
d the 10, all members  
the Newark Com-  
mity Union Project,  
of creating a distur-  
and resisting arrest.  
10 were part of a larger  
that poured into the  
's office demanding to  
in. When they were re-  
an immediate interview;

they sat down in a corridor  
and sang freedom songs. The  
10 refused to leave when order-  
ed by police and were carried  
from the premises.

Del Mauro imposed a \$50  
fine on the disturbance charge  
and gave the defendants one  
week to raise the money after  
defense attorney Benjamin  
Bendit stated they didn't have  
it.

On the resistance charge,  
Del Mauro suspended a 30-day  
jail term and ordered them  
to pay \$1 a week for the next  
26 weeks. They were placed on  
one year probation.

The Newark Community  
Union Project has been cam-  
paigning for better tenants'  
conditions in the Clinton Hill  
section. The demonstrators said  
they conducted the sit-in be-  
cause they had been unable to  
obtain an interview with the  
mayor and because one of  
their members had been ar-  
rested on an assault charge.

Since then they have had a  
meeting with the mayor and  
the man charged with assault  
was found innocent.

Their defense was far-reach-  
ing and cited early Christianity  
and the American Revolution  
to show the value of dissent.

But Del Mauro said:  
"Although the mayor is a  
public official willing to re-  
spond to the grievances of the  
community, it is the opinion of  
the court that any group can-  
not as a right demand they  
be allowed to see the mayor  
immediately and without an  
appointment. There is no right  
of anybody to demand a meet-  
ing with a public official im-  
mediately."

Those charged are Jesse  
Allen, 31, 211 Park Ave.;  
Barry Kell, 55, Al Johnson,  
20, and Beth Kell, 19, all  
191 Ridgewood Ave.; Martin  
Collamer, 29, 1-3 Seward  
Ave.; Conlan Bates, 29, and  
Jill Hamburg, 21, 1-14 Hill-  
side Ave.; Frederick Wilson,  
24, and Erby M. S. 24, both  
133 Howard St., and Erby  
Moore, 21, 67 Richardson St.

10 Defendants Fined

### Arrested at City Hall Protest

27

Ten demonstrators who were  
arrested April 5 during a sit-in  
at City Hall were fined \$76  
each, given a suspended 30-day  
County Jail sentence, and put  
on probation for one year yes-  
terday by Chief Magistrate  
James Del Mauro.

of offices in an attempt to gain  
an immediate meeting with him.  
All but one of the demon-  
strators were carried out of  
City Hall by police. They were  
protesting in connection with an  
assault case in a rent dispute.

The 10 were charged with  
breach of the peace and re-  
sisting arrest during the demon-  
stration, which was staged by  
the Newark Community Union  
Project. The group of young  
men and women sat on the floor  
and sang in the mayor's suite

Have Week to Pay  
Del Mauro imposed \$50 fines  
for the breach of the peace  
charge, and gave the demon-  
strators one week to pay. On the  
resisting arrest charge, they  
were put on one year's proba-  
tion, fined \$26, and directed to  
pay that amount within six  
months.

In imposing the sentences,  
Del Mauro told the defendants:  
"What you did was improper  
and illegal."

The trial, which lasted three  
days, was concluded June 2  
after testimony was given by all  
10 defendants, five policemen  
and an aide to the mayor.

At the trial, Assistant Prose-  
cutor John P. Gillies said the  
10, by their own admission, de-  
fied police orders to leave and  
disrupted City Hall. Benjamin  
Bendit, defense counsel, claim-  
ed the 10 acted within the con-  
stitutional rights of free speech  
and assembly.

By ERNEST JOHNSTON JR.  
and  
TEX NOVELLINO

Ten ~~was~~ night demonstra-  
tor chanting "we shall not be  
moved" were led into patrol  
wagons outside Newark's City  
Hall last night climaxing a three  
hour sit-in demanding that the  
mayor create a civilian police  
review board immediately.

The 10, including a white Jer-  
sey City minister, all members  
of the Congress of Racial  
Equality, were arrested when  
they refused to leave the sec-  
ond-floor hallway outside the  
mayor's office after the build-  
ing was officially closed for the  
day at 6 p.m.

Seven other demonstrators  
agreed to leave and were not  
arrested.

Prior to the arrests, a spokes-  
man for Mayor Addonizio, po-  
lice and city hall officials urged  
the demonstrators to leave.

The mayor would not see the  
demonstrators, but through the  
spokesman told them he was

(Please turn to Page 8, Col. 1)



CORE sit-in arrives at Newark Police Headquarters  
after arrest

# City hall closes, 10 sit-ins jailed

LEADER 7-30-65  
(Continued from Page One)

rejecting their demands pend-  
ing next Tuesday's report of the  
Newark Human Rights Commis-  
sion. The demonstrators were  
told they could return today,  
providing they left by 6 p.m.  
City Hall closed.

CORE presented its demand  
in the form of a written state-  
ment, which alleged police bru-  
tality, criticized the mayor for  
taking no action and urged him  
to "take positive steps today"  
for creation of the board.

The arrests came about this  
way:

As the closing hour ap-  
proached, Donald Malafonte,  
the mayor's spokesman, read a  
memo about the closing rule  
to the demonstrators lining the  
hallway. Rev. Robert W. Castle  
Jr. of St. John's Episcopal  
Church in Jersey City led a  
prayer and then the group be-  
gan chanting.

### GIVEN 15 MINUTES

At about 6 p.m., Police In-  
spector Richard Murphy told  
them the building was closed.  
They had 15 minutes to leave  
or face arrest. Seven left. At  
6:15 those remaining were put  
into two patrol wagons, which  
drove them around the corner  
to police headquarters where  
they were booked on charges of  
disorderly conduct and breach  
of the peace. James I. Thickett,  
executive director of the Human  
Rights Commission also spoke  
to the demonstrators and ac-

ceptor of CORE, and Raymond  
G. Proctor of Newark Essex  
CORE, protested the closing  
edict.

### CHARGE DENIED

They said City Hall was left  
locked by police officers, a  
charge officials denied.

The others arrested were  
Rev. Castle, Susan E. Slavin,  
23, 1550 Schley St., Hillside;  
Roxann Lissek, 23, 122 N. Wal-  
nut St., East Orange; John-  
athan S. Fast, 23, 605A N. Maple  
Ave., East Orange, Kathleen  
Madden, 22, and Frances V.  
Allen, 20, YWCA, Jersey City;  
August Meier, 42, 617 Highland  
Ave., Newark, a teacher in Chi-  
cago; David H. Knight, 19, of  
Lenox, Mass.

A man who identified himself  
as the Rev. Dudley Bennett,  
Protestant chaplain of Rutgers  
University, Newark, attended  
the sit-in briefly.

After the arrest, bail was  
set by Magistrate Aaron  
Naron at between \$200 and  
\$500 for the demonstrators.  
Bail was highest for those liv-  
ing the furthest from Newark.

Attorney, Irving Soble Jr., re-  
presenting the ten, complained  
bail was excessive and should  
be levied only for assurance  
of a court appearance by the  
defendants.

Naron said he thought the  
amounts were unusually low in  
view of the circumstances of  
the arrest. He set a tentative  
hearing date for August 10, ad-  
vising Soble he could ask for

after her arrest



# Trouble Targets 1963/64

A trouble schedule for major cities of the United States



### SEATTLE

Objective: Fair Employment  
Time schedule: Early April '64  
Expected resistance: Strong  
Strategy: Plan A

### OAKLAND

Objective: Integrated Schools  
Time schedule: February '64  
Expected resistance: Unknown  
Strategy: Plan D



### SAN FRANCISCO

Objective: Integrated Schools  
Time schedule: February '64  
Expected resistance: Unknown  
Strategy: Plan D

Objective: Integrated Housing  
Time schedule: Late March '64  
Expected resistance: Strong  
Strategy: Plan B

### LOS ANGELES

Objective: Integrated Housing  
Time schedule: Late March '64  
Expected resistance: Strong  
Strategy: Plan B

### SAN DIEGO

Objective: Fair Employment  
Time schedule: Late March '64  
Expected resistance: Strong  
Strategy: Plan A



### DENVER

Objective: Integrated Housing  
Time schedule: Mid-May '64  
Expected resistance: Unknown  
Strategy: Plan A



Newark News  
OFFICE June 6, 1954 DIRECTOR

The committee is ... JERSEY

6-7-54  
**CORE Aims**  
**At Newark**

**Racial Group Plans  
Equality Drive in  
Housing, Jobs**

New York Staff Correspondent.  
NEW YORK—A pilot project to achieve greater racial equality will be mounted in Newark's Central Ward next month by the Congress of Racial Equality.

The project, which will place particular emphasis on housing conditions, was announced yesterday by James Farmer, national director of CORE.

The drive will begin as part of CORE's annual summer project and will continue beyond the current year. Achievements this year will serve to highlight what CORE officials say is a unique "grass roots approach to problems of a Northern city."

In addition to housing conditions, the Newark project will attempt to further Negroes' opportunities in education and employment.

**Pressure Campaign**

At his office at 38 Park Row, Farmer said CORE will seek to organize tenants to put pressure on landlords to clean up slum conditions. One plan under consideration, Farmer said, is a rent strike in which money for rent will be put into escrow until improvements are made.

Job opportunities, Farmer said, will be sought by putting pressure on distributors of products sent into Negro areas, such as liquor and dairy items.

Farmer said that a similar project would begin at the same time in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

At the same news conference, the leader of the interracial group called for a July 4 deadline for an end to all race barriers in Southern stores affiliated with national chains. He predicted "economic action" against outlets anywhere in the nation for chains condoning segregation.

TO:  
FROM:  
SUBJECT:

City Harass: Cited

Rights Leaders in Appeal To Avert Racial Violence

By DOUGLAS ELDRIDGE A score of civil rights leaders yesterday called for intensified efforts on several fronts to avert racial violence in Newark.

In a strongly-worded, wide-ranging statement issued after a closed-door conference at the Newark YM-YWCA, the group warned that "the unrest in this community... may well lead to violence in our streets." In their eight-page statement, the civil rights leaders also:

Gave a vote of confidence to Daniel S. Anthony, who is resigning as executive director of the Newark Human Rights Commission.

Called upon Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio to give a more important role to the Human Rights Commission, and begin dealing with leaders selected by Negroes themselves.

Unity Plan Backed

Endorsed efforts by the controversial Newark Coordinating Council to unite various civil rights groups.

Urged the creation of "satisfactory machinery" for handling complaints of police brutality.

James A. Pawley, executive director of the Urban League of Essex County, said after the two-day meeting that he had called 20 leaders together only to urge Anthony's resignation, and problems confronting the

cial representatives of their organizations.

Pawley Presides

Pawley, who presided at the meeting and later joined three other participants in drafting the group's statement, would not list all those who attended. It was learned, however, that they included two present members and a former chairman of the Human Rights Commission, as well as leaders of 3 of the 10 organizations that have joined the Coordinating Council.

It was learned, too, that about 10 representatives of various public and private agencies also attended the session as observers.

In their statement, the leaders leveled no direct criticism at anyone, but said they "deplored the manner in which the community's racial problems have been handled to date." These problems—described as "critical"—have been underscored by Anthony's resignation, the group said.

The leaders said they were upset that Anthony, "a most courageous and dedicated director who worked tirelessly for the achievement of harmonious race relations... was so frustrated that he felt impelled to resign."

Appeal to Mayor

The group did not specifically uphold Anthony's charge that his agency was ignored by the administration, but it called on

segments of the Negro community.

In commenting on the Coordinating Council, which has been branded "irresponsible" by the mayor because of its July 3 demonstration at the Barringer High School construction site, the civil rights leaders did not give a blanket endorsement to all its activities. But they did say: "We hail the efforts of those seeking to create a unified movement on behalf of civil rights goals in the community, as exhibited by the Newark Coordinating Council."

Unsolved Problem

The Pawley group carefully avoided any reference to a police review board—an idea that was firmly rejected by Addonizio last April—but it said: "Until satisfactory machinery for arriving at objective determination of such charges (of police brutality) is established, the danger of racial violence will be heightened."

The leaders also declared that the Newark business community must realize that it has a stake in the solution of the city's racial difficulties, and must take steps to eliminate inequities which have been a source of discontent.

Pawley said the group would probably be called together again within a week to consider a program that will be drawn up by himself and the three other members—Arnold Harris, community relations secretary for the Jewish Community Council of Essex



Newark News Photo

NEWARK CONFERENCE—James L. Farmer, left, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality is greeted by Mayor Addonizio as he arrives for talks.

CORE Task Force

(Continued From First Page)

fore there are any demonstrations."

A CORE-Type City

Newark has been selected by

terized CORE's local chapter leadership as among those civil rights representatives he did not believe he would work with in a responsible manner.

complaints of police brutality. James A. Pawley, executive director of the Urban League of Essex County, said after the two-day meeting that he had called 20 leaders together only to discuss Anthony's resignation, and problems confronting the Human Rights Commission. However, participants in the meeting raised other issues, and he agreed unanimously on all points in the statement, Pawley said. He emphasized that they are individuals, not as offi-

achievement of harmonious race relations. . . was so frustrated that he felt impelled to resign."

#### Appeal to Mayor

The group did not specifically uphold Anthony's charge that his agency was ignored by the city administration, but it called upon the mayor to make the fullest possible use of the Human Rights Commission, and urged "him and his administration to give full consideration to the commission's recommendations." Addonizio, the group said, should see that the Human Rights Commission takes part in all city discussions and negotiations on racial problems.

In the statement, the mayor was urged also "to begin negotiating in good faith with legitimate representatives of the Negro community—representatives which that community must be permitted to choose itself." Pawley said the statement could be interpreted as criticism of Addonizio's selection of Negro leaders to negotiate with building trade unions. Pawley—himself one of those chosen by the mayor—said it was felt that Addonizio's panel did not adequately represent all major

participants in the meeting which have been a source of discontent.

Pawley said the group would probably be called together again within a week to consider a program that will be drawn up by himself and the three other members—Arnold Harris, community relations secretary for the Jewish Community Council of Essex County; former Assemblyman Herbert H. Tate and Derek T. Winans, chairman of the Essex County chapter, Americans for Democratic Action—who joined him in drafting yesterday's statement.

Tate and Mrs. Sylvia J. Johnson, who also attended, are both recent appointees to the Human Rights Commission. Also in yesterday's group were Alexander Mark, who was chairman of the commission for five years, and Walter Chambers, who was formerly assistant director of the agency. Chambers is now associate director of the New Jersey region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

#### Participants Listed

Among those taking part in the discussion were Robert Bender, employment committee chairman of the Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, and William D. Payne, vice president of the United Essex Civic Association. Both groups, along with the ADA, are in the Coordinating Council.

Invited observers at the meeting included Samuel D. Coovisor, administrative assistant to the mayor, and two officials of the State Division on Civil Rights.

Among others who attended the meeting were:

- Rev. Pastace I. Blake, pastor of St. James AME Church;
- Jacob W. Feldman of the Council of Social Agencies;
- Louis Glickman, regional director, Anti-Discrimination League;
- Sydney Kellner, executive director of the Central Atlantic office, American Jewish Committee;
- Rabbi Jonathan B'nai Abraham, B'nai Abraham, B'nai Abraham, former chairman of the Essex ADA.

# CORE Test Moves

(Continued From First Page)

before there are any demonstrations."

#### A CORE-Type City

Newark has been selected by CORE as a "pilot project" city this summer and Farmer was asked why. One reason, he replied, is that Newark has a "good CORE chapter."

Farmer continued: "Newark epitomizes the situation in other sizable northern cities where the percentage of non-whites is growing rapidly. The percentage in Newark is now a little less than 50 per cent."

"The problems of non-whites in urban centers in the North are becoming increasingly acute. We picked a city where these problems are epitomized."

Farmer pointed out that Newark also was selected because it is close to national CORE headquarters in New York and "we believe the lines of communication should be as short as possible."

#### No Newark Comment

Farmer declined to characterize the present status of civil rights in Newark, stating that he did not have sufficient information and that it would be "arbitrary" to toss out such an opinion.

Addonizio reported that the discussion did not include the new Barringer High School construction project, the scene of recent demonstrations which led to stopping work for a short period. The demonstration was spearheaded by the Newark Coordinating Council, in which the local CORE chapter is active.

A meeting is scheduled for Wednesday at which leaders of Essex County building trades unions are to report back on their reactions to proposals advanced by the Newark Coordinating Council.

However, Robert Curran, chairman of the local CORE chapter, who attended last night's meeting, said his organization is "completely dissatisfied" with what he

terized CORE's local chapter leadership as among those civil rights representatives he did not believe he would work with in a responsible manner.

The mayor said last night's meeting had "clarified the situation" and that he was "hoping for a friendlier relationship" would be established between his administration and the local chapter.

Farmer paid tribute to George Hancy, secretary and director of the New Jersey Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, for taking the initiative in arranging his meeting with Addonizio.

The Newark Human Rights Commission was represented at the meeting by Robert H. Tate, the acting chairman, and three staff members.

Neoro Slain

## 2 Protests By CORE

### White Castle Diners in Newark, Orange Are Picketed

CORE demonstrators continued their protest rallies in Essex County yesterday, picketing White Castle diners in Newark and Orange and staging a sit-in at one of the diners.

Two men were arrested at the Orange demonstration after about 300 spectators heckled the 33 white and Negro pickets.

Orange police dispersed the crowd after some spectators throw firecrackers at the demonstrators.

Arrested there were Steve Rella, 29, of 579 Beech St., Orange, who was charged with having firecrackers in his possession, and Salvatore Valentino, 45, of 191 Mathew St., also of Orange, who was charged with being a disorderly person.

They were released at 2 p. m. each for hearing July 29.

The Orange demonstration lasted four hours at Central Avenue and Scotland Road. Eight CORE members staged a sit-in at the diner there while the pickets paraded outside, some of them carrying infants and others leading children by the hand.

Singing "We Shall Overcome," the pickets carried signs that read: "More Jobs Now," "White Castle Shames Orange," "We Want Black and White Castle," and "Bigotry in Business Equals Bankruptcy."

Orange police, who had been notified beforehand about the demonstration, were on hand to avert any other incidents.

#### Newark Activity

The Newark protest was held between 10 p. m. yesterday and 12:30 a. m. today at Hawthorne and Elizabeth Avenues.

There were no incidents there, police said.

Ray Proctor, spokesman for the group at Orange, said the demonstrations were to protest refusal by White Castle officials to discuss alleged discriminatory practices in New York.

Demonstrators at the Orange diner carried placards and chanted Negro spirituals and the southern civil rights song as they

OFFICE OF THE POLICE DIRECTOR  
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

M E M O R A N D U M

July 26, 1963

TO: HON. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, MAYOR  
FROM: DOMINICK A. SPINA, POLICE DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: MASS RALLY - CORE

Attached hereto find copy  
of memorandum - report received from Clarence  
Daniello, Detective in reference to the above.

This is for your information.

Dominick A. Spina  
Police Director

DAS:ahk

# Newark Evening News

NEWARK, N.J., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1963 19

## Court Reserves Decision In CORE Protest Case

By CARMINE ADDONIZIO  
Magistrate Aaron Narol yesterday reserved decision until Nov. 13 on charges of creating a disturbance against two Congress of Racial Equality demonstrators arrested July 3 at the Barringer construction site.

The defendants are James Gibson, 47, of 79 Baldwin St., and Robert D. Wims, 27, of 410 Dodd St., East Orange. Defense witnesses were Morris Thomas of 135 South 11th St., Stanley B. Winters of 23 Shanley Ave., and Reginald T. Jeffries of 251 S. Clinton St., East Orange.

Also heard as defense witnesses on Oct. 23 were Daniel Anthony, former director of Newark's Commission on Human

Rights, and Rabbi Israel S. Dresner of Temple B'Nai Israel of Springfield.

Police Sgt. Alexander Bloch, in charge of a police detail at the demonstration, was recalled as a rebuttal witness. Narol and Charles Farley, assistant corporation counsel, conducted the cross-examination.

All the witnesses testified as to how the police picked up demonstrators and moved them bodily when they sat down at the entrance and blocked the passageway of a truck carrying a load of bricks into the site.

They all stated that they saw Sgt. Bloch speak to Assemblyman George Richardson, now independent Democratic candi-

date for state senator, but never heard Bloch give them orders to move.

Thomas, Jeffries, and Winters stated they had arrived early and started to picket in a lawful manner at 6:55 a.m., singing freedom songs. Then later they sat down to block a truck and the workers that arrived.

These witnesses, as had Anthony and Rabbi Dresner, stated that the police had formed a wedge for the workers who wanted to go and come among the demonstrators "swinging police clubs and beating on the men in line."

Wims and Gibson, they said, were victims of beatings by the

police. Wims was cross-examined and asked by Farley if either Wims or Gibson struck back at the police. Jeffries replied, "It's our philosophy not to strike back at a policeman."

Gibson said he was grabbed by his arm by one policeman and his feet by Bloch and dragged to the police wagon without "any reason at all." All I was doing," he said, "was sitting by a small gate near the big entrance." He did, however, under cross examination, admit no one could pass him.

Wims testified he was first pushed, then returned to the picket line, and was dragged by police and struck several times on the head with a club. He said he had several bumps on his head when he went home after being released, but did not bleed nor did he call a doctor.

On rebuttal, he testified he went to Richardson, and told him he expected peaceful and lawful demonstration. He went to Richardson, he said, because when he had asked who the leader was, Richardson was pointed out to him.

### Ordered to Move

"Then I stopped amidst the sitting pickets," Bloch testified. "In a loud voice I ordered them to get up and clear the entrance. I told them that

# Newark-Essex CORE in non-violence program

The use of non-violence as a way of life and as a tactic in the civil rights struggle was demonstrated last Monday, September 23rd, at a workshop meeting of Newark-Essex CORE at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Discussions on the philosophy, use, and effectiveness of non-violence were followed by dramatic sketches using volunteers at the meeting.

Two sketches, one showing a non-violent and the other a violent response, were used. In the first, a dozen persons formed a picket line carrying signs and singing freedom songs. A moment later, three white CORE members attacked the line shouting indignities, the least being "n----- go home; hitting, knocking down, tearing signs away from, and, in general, trying to turn an orderly demonstration into chaos.

**THE DEMONSTRATORS,** using restraint and non-violent passive resistance, were successful in completely frustrating the antagonizers and in completing their demonstration. In the second sketch, four colored persons tried to gain service in a

restaurant; a white antagonist ran in, pushed the waitress aside, and pulled the first person he saw from his seat. In this case, however, the sit-in demonstrator responded in a violent fashion, tackled the white person; and defeated his purpose of gaining a public accommodation. Following the sketches, the membership saw the movie Freedom Ride, which again demonstrated the use of non-violence in eliminating Jim Crow in interstate travel.

**NEWARK - ESSEX CORE** joins with the Newark Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council in its fight to demand, along with the NALC, fair employment practices, fair upgrading of colored people, fair handling of grievances, an end to speed up, and an end to lily white departments.

# Newark CORE Unit Elects Proctor Head

Raymond Proctor of East Orange, a 30-year-old social worker, last night became the new chairman of the Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Proctor and a full slate of officers were installed immediately after CORE's annual election at Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Proctor succeeded Robert Curvin, who had headed the chapter since August 1962 but refused to seek re-election this year.

Proctor, who had been vice chairman of the chapter under Curvin, promptly announced that the local CORE unit would continue along its present course, giving most of its attention to finding more and better jobs for Negroes.

The chapter is now involved in employment negotiations with a Newark department store and public utility, Proctor said, and is "fully committed" to the threatened demonstration May 25 at the Rutgers Law School construction site.

### To Aid National Unit

The new CORE head also said his group will take part in the national organization's efforts to unseat the Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in August.

And, he said, the local chapter will work with the other nine CORE units in New Jersey to try to develop a statewide program. CORE has no organization at the state level, but New Jersey chapters have been working together on a campaign for fair housing legislation.

Underlining Proctor's prediction of continuity in program was the fact most of last year's officers — including Curvin — will retain seats on the 13-member executive committee. Only two of the nine persons elected to various posts last night are newcomers to CORE leadership.

Proctor resigned in January so he could have more time for family and career. But the arrangement fell through when Proctor — just three days after Curvin handed in his resignation — broke his leg in a skiing accident, and was confined to the hospital and his home for weeks.

### On County Staff

Like Curvin, Proctor is an Army veteran, college graduate and welfare worker. Proctor was born in New Orleans, and was graduated from Seton Hall



**RAYMOND PROCTOR**  
New Chairman of CORE

University in 1960. He is a case worker in Newark for the Essex County Welfare Board. A bachelor, he lives at 271 Park Ave., East Orange.

Proctor has been first vice chairman of the Newark Coordinating Council, a federation of civil rights groups, since February. He has also been CORE's chief delegate to the Business and Industrial Coordinating Committee, a business-civil rights group that has been developing job opportunities for Negroes.

Last Aug. 3 Proctor and four other adults were arrested on charges of creating a disturbance during a CORE demonstration at the White Castle in Newark. He and the others were acquitted after an extended trial in Municipal Court.

Other Officers for the coming year will be: first vice chairman, Miss Gail Lissek of Newark; second vice chairman, James Lewis of Newark; secretary, Miss Carol Rachmiel of Orange; corresponding secretary, Miss Barbara Wade of Newark; treasurer, Miss Patricia Hicks of Newark, and members at large of the executive committee, Curvin, Henry Stanley of Cedar Grove, and Richard Proctor, Jr. of East Orange, brother of the new chairman. All of the officers except Miss Lissek and Miss Rachmiel are Negroes.

Proctor was supposed to become acting chairman of CORE four months ago. Curvin had ar-

## urging march support

By ERNEST JOHNSTON Jr.

Civil rights leaders moved through Newark with a sound truck last night charging police brutality and urging the formation of a civilian police review board in the wake of a downtown demonstration planned for this evening.

As night came on, the demonstrators toured into four sections of the city.

At Broadway and Oriental St., about 75 persons had gathered at the corner, and the truck and other cars halted briefly for a rally.

Other sites toured during the evening included the Columbus Homes Project, at Eighth Ave. and Clifton Ave.; the Central Ward, and the Scudder Homes, at Spruce St. and Belmont Ave. At each of the four stops, the

call went out to residents to get set for what the leaders hopes to be a mammoth rally tonight in Military Park.

After the tour, Fred Means, chairman of the Newark-Essex Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, said:

"CORE has been working very hard. I hope for a large turnout for the downtown march tomorrow."

"This is not a black versus white affair.

"There are many white community leaders who are deeply concerned and who sincerely want to see some institutional means of investigating and reviewing charges of police brutality.

"Over the years we have compiled a list of instances of police brutality in Newark."

### STAGING POINTS

The points visited by the sound truck team last night will become the staging points tonight as the 600 members of Newark-Essex Chapter, CORE, and their adherents move off for the downtown area by five and six.

Means pledged that the marchers will make no attempt to disrupt traffic or shoppers and vowed that, instead:

"It will be a peaceful demonstration. CORE will have its own marshals, who will be briefed beforehand on non-violence techniques."

The rally will get underway at 8 p.m. at the southern tip of the park. Means said speakers will include ministers, minority group leaders, and CORE officials.

Later, the demonstrators will be led in group singing and chanting.

The planned march stems from the fatal shooting of a Negro man last month by a white policeman.

# CORE planning rent strike with demonstration

LEDGER 6-25-63

By ERNEST JOHNSTON

The Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality last night threatened a city-wide rent strike, the picketing of a landlord's home, and demonstrations at a "non-cooperating" store in downtown Newark.

Fred Means, chairman of the chapter, urged these actions during the third in a series of rallies being held by CORE to arouse enthusiasm for a march to downtown Newark Wednesday night, to demand a police department civilian review board.

In his talk to 125 persons at CORE headquarters, he also reconstructed the shooting of Lester Long by Patrolman Henry Martinez as seen by "eyewitnesses" interviewed by CORE workers.

Means made these announcements:

- A "non-cooperative store" in the downtown Newark business district will be "visited" during the parade planned for Wednesday.

- A Clifton resident, described as an "absentee landlord" of property on Newark's South 10th St., will be picketed at his home.

- A rent strike will be organized on a city-wide scale.

Means would not name the store to be visited, or the land-

details of the proposed rent strike, but urged his listeners to withhold their rent "in unison" so as to force action on cleaning up tenements.

He said the landlord was one who was constantly raising the rents without providing improvements.

He would not give the addresses of the houses owned by the landlord.

In the Long case, Means said that CORE members had talked with persons who claimed to have seen Long arrested, and later shot, by a Newark patrolman, two weeks ago, Saturday.

According to these sources, Means said, Long spent "40 to 45 minutes in the police car. The police car drove around for 40 to 45 minutes, then came back to the point where they had stopped Long, and by this time, people were coming out of a tavern which closed at 2 a.m."

Means said, "The witnesses said that Long jumped out of the car and ran into a crowd of people. Martinez aimed and shot Long in the head. The shot was fired into the midst of the people."

"No one heard any shouts of 'halt!' or 'stop!'"

Means said that according to the police report, a knife was found alongside Long, but that the witnesses said they saw no

# CORE Lacking Funds

8-12-65

(Continued From First Page)

sewerage, street lighting, paved streets and other civic amenities as well as voter registration and repeal of local discriminatory ordinances.

A point on which national CORE has been placing particular emphasis is in getting Negroes good jobs, defined as "other than broom-type work."

The new broad approach has been emphasized in CORE programs in Bogalusa and Minden, La., and in Canton, Miss.

But the national agency's fund

shortage has caused cutbacks. CORE planned to run its campaign in 50 parishes or counties in Louisiana this summer but lack of funds forced paring of the program by one-third.

Even where the programs have been functioning it has been impossible to furnish workers with the \$30,000 two-way radio system between headquarters and cars. Such equipment, it is felt, is urgently needed to limit harassment of workers.

CORE is particularly conscious of the value of this new standard equipment since three of its workers, Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney were taken from their radio-less car on June 21, 1964, and murdered outside Philadelphia, Miss.

## Cites 3 Reasons

Coleman gave three reasons for the money shortage:

Widespread belief in the white community that the 1961 Civil Rights Act and the 1963 Voting Rights Law have solved the basic problems Negroes face.

Competitive attractiveness of such single leaders as Martin Luther King over a persistent, broad-base program.

CORE's continuing financial attack on segregation in the North.

Coleman termed the first reason "absolute nonsense" because the laws haven't solved the problems, and labeled the other two "natural hazards" of an agency in the civil rights field.

A simple, practical reason for the decline in general contributions is the fact that only recently donations to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund have been made tax deductible. Money so earmarked is limited to those pursuits. General CORE contributions, from which the national staff is paid, are not deductible.

Coleman termed this "the worst but not the last" of CORE's periodic financial difficulties.

"We're having a rough go of it now," he said. "But we're very definitely in business to stay."

108

# Turner Rips CORE Aide

## Councilman Says Curvin Spreads Bigotry in His Speeches

City Councilman Irvine L. Turner yesterday accused Robert Curvin, northeastern vice chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, of spreading bigotry with speeches at street rallies this week.

Turner, a Negro, said Curvin's comment that Newark is "no longer the white man's city" is a "direct affront" to every white person who has ever contributed to CORE or aided the civil rights cause. Curvin, former chairman of Newark-Essex CORE, made the remark at a rally for a police review board.

## No Racial Attacks

Turner said the city's business and political leaders have not indulged in racial attacks, as he said Curvin had, but instead "have tried to mend their fences and show the world that they, the white people of the metropolis, do sympathize with us and do want to give our youth a chance."

"No matter how poor we are," said Turner, "we don't appreciate this racism and this disrespect for firms and individuals who are trying to do something for people." He dismissed CORE as "a little club of Little Leaguers, trying to play ball with major leaguers."

Turner also took umbrage at an attack by Curvin on the councilman and other Negro politicians. "I am sick and tired of being the whipping boy for just any individual who has not to this day done anything tangible for his race but use his long power in the streets," said Turner.

1/19/66

109

Joe:

About 7-30 PM 8 members of Core started picketing in front of Police H.Q. on the Franklin St side. I immediately notified you and as per your instructions notified Insp. Murphy's office and Photographer Bob Dunn. By 7-40 PM they had dispersed but returned at 7-45 PM this time with about 14 members. Photographer Dunn took about 16 photos of these pickets who were carrying signs with markings saying to the effect "Down with Spina", "End Police Brutality" etc. They dispersed at about 8-30 PM with no incidents to report.

EM Collins

Note- Inspector Murphy was at scene when pickets returned at 7-45 PM and was in charge of operations.

Extra Note: enclosed you will find two copies of Core literature which are self explanatory. Johnston, the colored reporter of the Newark Star Ledger asked for copies of this and we did so in order that we could grab a couple for ourselves. He was in possession of the original.

BMC

Director  
The pictures shall be finished  
this morning. I shall bring them  
in.  
1/20/66  
J.M.

CORE Aides Pay Newark Officer, Retract Charge

By BRUCE DUCK

A libel suit filed by Newark patrolman Henry Martinez against Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality officials and other persons who allegedly called him a "murderer" in the gunshot killing of a Negro has been settled out of court with Martinez receiving an undisclosed sum in damages.

Martinez' attorney, Edward G. D'Alessandro, said yesterday that the Newark patrolman will receive "more than a token amount" from the defendants named in the original court action. In addition, retractions have been received from five CORE officials for pamphlets that were distributed at the time of the incident in June 1963.

Martinez, 31, of 13 Niagara St., was exonerated for the shooting of the Negro by the Newark Civil Rights Commission and by an Essex County Grand Jury in separate probes before the libel suit was initiated.

Knifing Incident

The shooting occurred at the corner of Oriental Street and Broadway when Lester Long, 22, ran from Martinez and his partner after he allegedly knifed the other patrolman.

Long was felled by one bullet from Martinez' revolver after the man had slashed Patrolman William Provost on the arm.

The reported knifing occurred when the two radio patrolmen attempted to search Long in their patrol car after stopping him for weaving in and out of traffic at high speed with only one headlight functioning on his car.

Martinez, at the time on the force five years and the recipient of four commendations, was "technically suspended" by Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio eight days after the shooting, following meetings with various city and civil rights officials. However, the five-day suspension did not cut-off his pay.

Counter Pickets

Pickets were set-up by civil rights groups around City Hall and, then, after the suspension, police groups picketed protesting the suspension. It was during this picketing by both groups that the alleged pamphlets were distributed.

In a statement yesterday, Martinez said, "I accept the apologies of the several persons and acknowledge the retrac-



PTJM. HENRY MARTINEZ "Quite Satisfactory"

ment he is to receive "quite satisfactory."

"Although I felt that individuals' actions were not justified and was troubled by same, I am more concerned with the overall peace in the community in which I am employed and reside," the patrolman said.

Without Malice

"I hold no personal malice toward any of the individuals but feel that perhaps in the future they will be a little more cautious in making false accusations against police officers."

James Farmer, former national director of CORE, was charged in the original damage suit with conspiracy to injure the

patrolman's earning power and reputation. However, D'Alessandro said, "We were unable to prove the statements were made by him." Farmer had denied in previous depositions that he referred to Martinez as a "murderer" in a press conference held in New York in June 1963.

Retractions were received by three members of CORE's current executive committee, Fred E. Means, Gail Lissek and Charles Tuller and from Robert Curvin, former chairman of the Newark-Essex chapter of CORE.

Not all of the defendants will be involved in the monetary settlement. At least one defendant, Thomas Edwards, business agent of Local 889, Asphalt Workers Union, will make no contribution to the monetary settlement, according to his lawyer, Thomas Parsonett.

After being returned to active duty, Martinez was transferred from the second to the third precinct. He currently is working as a radio patrolman in the second precinct. Recently, he was one of nine policemen from Newark and East Orange who were injured in a neighborhood flareup at the city line in 14th Street near Sixth Avenue.

HEARTIST CONGRATULATIONS ON A WELL DESERVED VICTORY.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION SHOULD CELEBRATE THE FACT THAT "POLICE BRUTALITY" IS A MYTH AND A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

VETERANS CIVIC

*Frank*

The Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality marches tonight to demand the ouster of Police Director Dominick A. Spina. Mr. Spina refuses to protect Newark citizens against police violence. He refuses to rid the police force of "adventurous policemen" who drink and shoot at the same time. He refuses to act against organized gambling which is widespread in our city. He refuses to demand from his police force recognition of the dignity of all Newark's citizens - the poor, the distressed, the non-white.

Killings - During the past 6 months CORE has received complaints about the killing of 5 men, all 5 suspected of committing minor violations. Lester Long was shot and killed after being stopped on a traffic violation. Bernard Rich died under suspicious circumstances in a police cell after being arrested on a desertion warrant. Charles Kendricks was shot during an automobile chase. Walter Mathis was killed on Christmas Eve while on his way to a Christmas party. Raymond King was shot and killed during an automobile chase.

Destruction of Property - The Muslim Temple was raided and desecrated by a machine-gun wielding mob of Newark policemen. The police showed no search warrant until the damage had been done.

Syndicated Gambling - TWO grand jury presentments against organized gambling in Newark have been ignored by Police Director Spina. The County Prosecutor's office has had to assume responsibility for arresting big-time gamblers in Newark because Director Spina and the Newark Police Department do nothing.

Mayor Di Iorio refuses to oust Director Spina. The Mayor does not deny the blatant denial of the civil rights of Newark's non-white population by the Newark Police Department.

Mayor Di Iorio will be elected in May, 1966. Newark-Essex CORE urges every eligible person to register to vote in the coming election in order to elect a decent, honest government to our city.

*Distributed in front of City Hall 1/13/66*



DOMINICK A. SPINA  
DIRECTOR

OLIVER KELLY  
CHIEF OF POLICE



112

POLICE DEPARTMENT

*City of Newark, New Jersey*

HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, MAYOR

June 24th, 1965

TO: Police Director  
Dominick A. Spina

FROM: Acting Chief of Police  
Edward J. Scanlon

SUBJECT: ANTICIPATED DEMONSTRATION BY "CORE"

1. Mr. Robert Curvin, a CORE Leader, has called for a mass demonstration at Broad and Market Streets, Wednesday, evening, June 30th, 1965.
2. He has instructed the demonstrators to block the intersection by either sitting or lying down.
3. As you know, the stores are open on Wednesday evening; pedestrian and vehicle traffic very heavy.

QUESTION: Is it practical, or possible, to obtain a Court Order to restrain Mr. Curvin and CORE?

4. The Patrol Division Daily Incident Report for June 24th, 1965 requests that the Prosecutor be brought into this.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. SCANLON  
ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE

EJS:my

OFFICE OF  
THE COUNTY PROSECUTOR  
OF ESSEX COUNTY

113

BRENDAN T. BYRNE  
PROSECUTOR

COURT HOUSE  
NEWARK 2, N. J.  
RECORDED  
624-1515

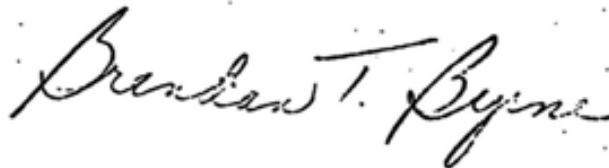
June 25, 1965

Honorable Dominick A. Spina  
Director, Police Department  
Police Headquarters  
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Director:

I have your letter of June 24th with respect to possible demonstrations on June 30th. I have looked into this matter and it would appear that the Corporation Counsel rather than the Prosecutor would have proper standing to bring a possible injunctive action. I would suggest you consult with Mr. Schiff.

Sincerely,



BTB:at

STOP

# POLICE BRUTALITY

OUR NEIGHBOR, LESTER LONG JR, WAS MURDERED BY A POLICEMAN LAST FRIDAY NIGHT ON THE CORNER OF ORIENTAL AND BROADWAY. HE WAS SHOT IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD.

JOIN WITH THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY-CORE - IN A RALLY TO PEACEFULLY PROTEST THIS KILLING.

WEDNESDAY

JUNE 16 7 PM

ORIENTAL AND BROADWAY

Office Coordinator: A. Gallant  
Printer

NEWARK-ESSEX C.C.P.E.

CONTINUATION REPORT

PRECINCT NUMBER.

CENTRAL COMPLAINT NO.

OFFENSE.

STATUTE OR ORDINANCE.

LOCATION OF OFFENSE.

DATE OF OCCURRENCE

R.S.  N.J.S.  REV. ORD.

June 24, 1965

115

DAILY INCIDENT REPORT - PATROL DIVISION

From June 23 - June 24, 1965.

FIFTH PRECINCT

Inspector Richard J. Murphy, in charge of the Command Post from 5:00 PM June 23 to 1:00 AM June 24, 1965, reports that CORE conducted a rally at 7:20 PM at Clinton Ave. and Bergen St.. Robert Curvin was the leader of the rally. It was attended by approximately 150 people and ended at 8:15 PM.

Curvin called for a mass demonstration on the evening of Wednesday June 30, 1965, at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets. He asked the demonstrators to block the intersection by either sitting or lying down.

I respectfully request that Mr. Curvin's announced intention be brought to the attention of Prosecutor Byrne, as soon as possible, in order that all parties involved may be briefed on the law and the rights and responsibilities of all persons in such a situation. I further suggest that members of the Prosecutors Staff attend the demonstration.

First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts report:

"Nothing unusual, exceptional or important to report".

INDEXED PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	A. CURRENCY	B. JEWELRY	C. FURS	D. CLOTHING	E. LOCAL AUTO	F. MISCELLANEOUS	G. TOTALS
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER SUBMITTING REPORT Deputy Chief <i>[Signature]</i>				COMMAND Patrol Division			BADGE NUMBER
STATUS OF OFFENSE: <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> CLEARED BY ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CLEARED <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED				STATUS OF CASE: <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING ACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING INACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED			
CLASSIFIED BY ARREST OF: IV. <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> JUV. & ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> NARCOTIC OFFENDER				CLASSIFICATION		RECLASSIFICATION	
CLASSIFIED AND APPROVED BY:			DATE	TALLIED BY:		INDEXED BY:	
				FILED BY:		PAGE NUMBER: NO. OF PAGES:	

# Pickets Seek Spina Ouster

## 15 CORE Members Demonstrate at Police Headquarters

Fifteen members of the Newark-Essex chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, demonstrated for a half-hour at Police Headquarters last night to demand the ouster of Police Director Dominick A. Spina.

Carrying placards and chanting "Director Spina must go," most of the civil rights group marched without incident in front of the building. Three of the pickets also went inside and sat on a bench in the lobby for 20 minutes with their signs.

The demonstration had been timed to coincide with Spina's weekly "open house" at headquarters for the public. The director, however, did not go to headquarters last night, and was reported at a meeting elsewhere.

Reached later at his home, Spina refused to comment. But leaders of two police organizations rallied to his support, and denounced the CORE move.

### Demand Rejected

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio on Dec. 30 rejected a demand by a CORE delegation that Spina be

fired. The civil rights group had gone to City Hall to protest the fatal shooting of a mugging suspect by an off-duty officer.

CORE last night issued a statement assailing both Addonizio and Spina, and calling for the election of a new mayor in May "to restore decent, honest government to our city."

CORE charged that Spina "refuses to protect Newark citizens against police violence," and that Addonizio "does not take seriously the blatant denial of the civil rights of Newark's majority nonwhite population by the Newark Police Department."

Last night's demonstration lasted from 7:50 to 8:20 p.m. The only spectators most of the time were policemen and workers in headquarters.

### Ask for Spina

At 8 p.m. three pickets went inside the building and Robert Curvin, regional vice chairman of CORE, told Inspector Richard Murphy they wanted to see Spina. When Murphy said the di-

rector would not be in until this morning, Curvin replied: "We'll wait for him."

No attempt was made to eject or arrest the demonstrators, who sat on a bench and held up signs saying "Fire Spina Now" and "Spina Must Go." The group departed quietly 20 minutes later.

Murphy said he and other high-ranking officers often substitute for the director at the Wednesday night open house. The inspector told Curvin he would discuss any complaints that CORE had, but the offer was not accepted.

Fred E. Means, CORE chairman, said his group will continue its campaign against Spina but the next moves have not yet been decided.

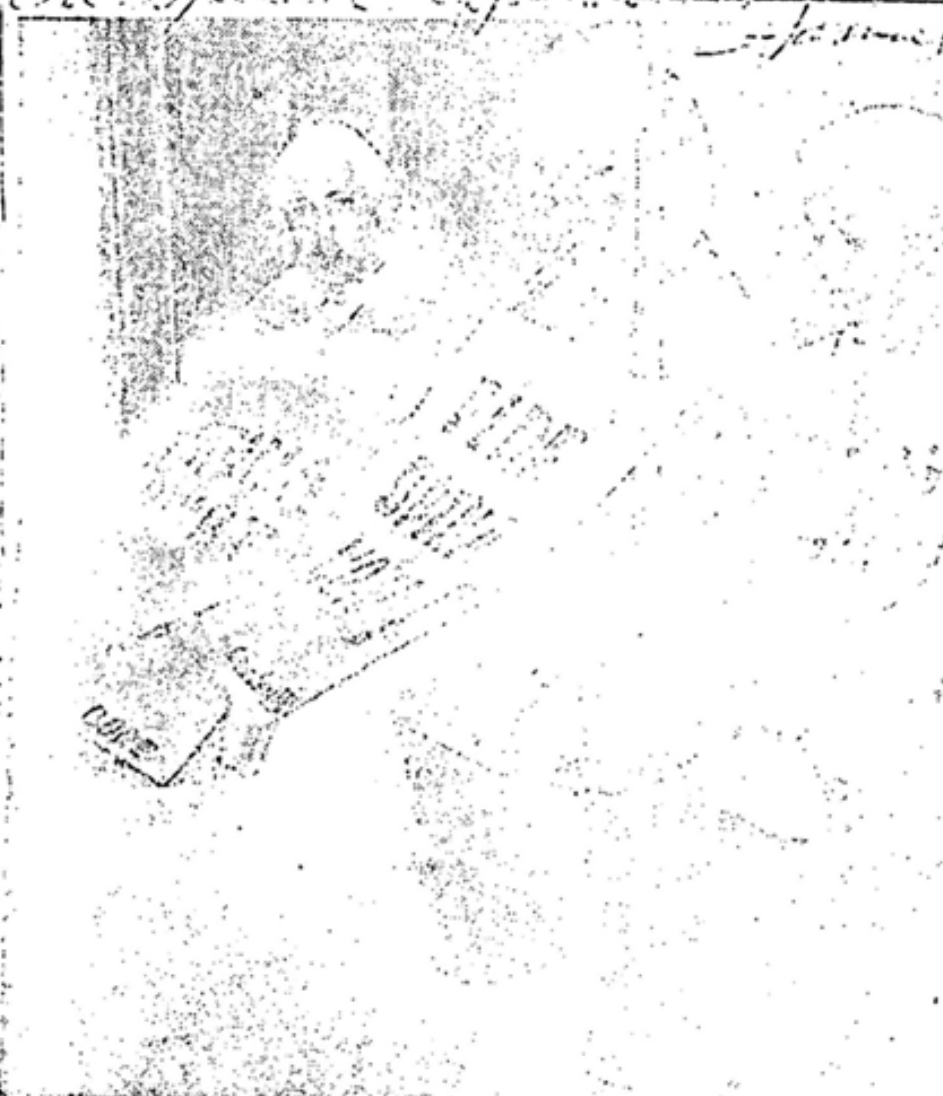
Meanwhile, Patrolman Leonard F. Kowalewski, state president of the Fraternal Order of Police, charged that "CORE is attempting to use the Police Department and Director Spina as a stepping stone to City Hall."

The FOP head said he has many disagreements with Spina "but on this issue we stand united."

**Citizens Suffer**  
Added Kowalewski: "If CORE's purpose is to completely democratize a police department then they are not entirely successful in their attempts. If the police are afraid or reluctant to do their jobs by not being sued or cause a riot or demonstration on John Q. Citizen will suffer most by his reluctance. And Detective William Conolly Jr., state delegate of the

The PDA official said Spina is "a man that this city can be proud of and that has taken a giant step in his sincere efforts with community relations." Connelly also said "these so-called legitimate citizens had the gall to display signs condemning a Newark detective who, without thinking of his personal safety, helped capture three mugging suspects. One of the CORE signs listed three incidents in which the detective had supposedly

CORE declared that Spina "refuses to rid the police force of 'adventurous policemen' who drink and shoot at the same time. He refuses to act against organized gambling which is widespread in our city. He refuses to demand from his police force recognition of the dignity of all Newark's citizens—the poor, the distressed, the non-white." In calling for defeat of Addonizio at the polls in May, the rights group did not express sup-



PRESENTING THEIR CASE—Robert Curvin, right, who is regional vice chairman of CORE and two other Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality members sit in lobby of police headquarters during brief demonstration staged there last night.

Newark 14c

A PEACEFUL, NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY

117

MILITARY PARK-NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1965 - 8 P.M.

Initial Assembly Site: CLINTON AVENUE AND BERGEN STREET  
(Southeast corner) *also Belmont & Jersey*  
Time of Assemblage: 6:00 P. M. - 6:30 P. M. *Proceed to corner!*  
Key Person: Mr. George Richardson *Walter Lawrence*  
Departure Time of Marchers: 6:30 P. M. - 6:45 P.M.  
(Marching to Lincoln Park)

Route of Marchers: STRAIGHT-DOWN CLINTON AVENUE (right hand side of street going North)--two abreast--to LINCOLN PARK--MARCHERS WILL LEAVE LINCOLN PARK AT 7:30 P. M. AND PROCEED DUE NORTH ALONG BROAD STREET (using the right hand side of Broad Street)--four abreast--to MILITARY PARK.

Please note: Mr. Robert Curvin will be in charge of the rally in Lincoln Park.

Time of Rally--Military Park: 8:00 P. M. (Rev. Earl Huff will be in charge of the rally in Military Park.)

Principal Speaker: Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE.

A select group of MARSHALS steeped in the peaceful, non-violent philosophy will be responsible for the security, safety, and orderliness of the marchers.

The MARSHALS--working in concert with members of the Newark Police Department--will move swiftly to contain--in a peaceful, non-violent manner--any incident that develops until the police arrive to take charge of the situation.

ALL MARSHALS AND KEY PERSONS WILL WEAR AN ORANGE (da-glo) ARM BAND WITH A BLACK LETTER "M" IMPRINTED ON THE ARM BAND.

Remember: THE LEGAL RIGHT AND POWER OF ARREST IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

FINAL NOTE: Mr. Farmer will hold a press conference in the mirror room of the Essex House at 6:30 P. M.

A PEACEFUL, NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY

118

MILITARY PARK--NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1965 - 8 P. M.

Initial Assembly Site: CORE Office  
136 West Market Street

Time of Assemblage: 6:00 P. M. - 6:30 P. M.

Key Person: Mr. Robert Curvin

Departure Time of Marchers: 6:45 P. M.  
(Motorcade to Lincoln Park)

Please note: Mr. Fred Means will be in charge of the rally in Lincoln Park.

Time of Rally--Military Park: 8:00 P. M. (Mr. Robert Curvin will be in charge of the rally in Military Park.)

A select group of MARSHALS steeped in the peaceful, non-violent philosophy will be responsible for the security, safety, and orderliness of the marchers.

The MARSHALS--working in concert with members of the Newark Police Department--will move swiftly to contain--in a peaceful, non-violent manner--any incident that develops until the police arrive to take charge of the situation.

ALL MARSHALS AND KEY PERSONS WILL WEAR AN ORANGE (da-glo) ARM BAND WITH A BLACK LETTER "M" IMPRINTED ON THE ARM BAND.

Remember: THE LEGAL RIGHT AND POWER OF ARREST IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A PEACEFUL, NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY

MILITARY PARK--NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1965 - 8 P. M.

119

Initial Assembly Site: BROADWAY AND ORIENTAL STREET  
(Steps of Essex Catholic High School)

Time of Assemblage: 6:00 P. M. - 6:30 P. M.

Key Person: Mr. Andrew Washington

Departure Time of Marchers: 7:00 P. M. - 7:15 P. M.  
(Marching to Military Park)

Route of Marchers: STRAIGHT DOWN BROADWAY (right hand side of street going South)--two abreast-- to BROAD STREET & SOUTH ON BROAD STREET TO WEST PARK STREET (Schrafft's)--CROSS BROAD STREET TO SITE OF RALLY IN MILITARY PARK.

Time of Rally--Military Park: 8:00 P. M. (Mr. Robert Curvin will be in charge of the rally in Military Park.)

A select group of MARSHALS steeped in the peaceful, non-violent philosophy will be responsible for the security, safety, and orderliness of the marchers. The MARSHALS--working in concert with members of the Newark Police Department--will move swiftly to contain--in a peaceful, non-violent manner--any incident that develops until the police arrive to take charge of the situation.

ALL MARSHALS AND KEY PERSONS WILL WEAR AN ORANGE (da-glo) ARM BAND WITH A BLACK LETTER "M" IMPRINTED ON THE ARM BAND.

Remember: THE LEGAL RIGHT AND POWER OF ARREST IS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT.



---

7-29-63

Barringer High

Construction Picketing

— Derek Venovs

FIREARMS

WEAPONS CONFISCATED NEWARK, NEW JERSEY RIOT JULY 13, 1967 to July 18, 1967

MAKE	DESCRIPTION	MODEL	CAL.	SERIAL#	<u>121</u> MPD#
S & W	Airweight Bodyguard	38	38 Spec.	#255510	12147
Mossberg	bolt action single shot	46-B-B	22		12147
Winchester	pumpshot	12	12 gauge	1516346	12147
L'Eteene	44 revolver 1873-M	British Seaman		431	12146
Mossberg	Semi-auto riple w/4 power scope	151 M	2 2	no	12146
Bishop (Jaeger)	bolt action single shot-10 power scope	98	30.06	36788	12146
Browning	shotgun-auto pump	special steel	12 gauge	210223	12146
Browning	shotgun-auto 5 shot	light 12	12 gauge	0G10626	12146
Richardson Arms Co.	shotgun, single		12 gauge	29430	12146
Winchester	pump	06	22	648939B	12146
Japanese	30-20 single shot bolt action		30-30	435027	12146
Sears	double barrel shotgun	101.7	12 gauge	HMAH	12144
Remington	22 cal. pump		22	277234	12143
Crosman	single shot pump	140	22		12142
Stevens	pump shotgun	820	12 gauge		12141
J.C. Higgins	bolt action shot gun	5838	16 gauge		12141
Sears	semi-automatic	3-T	22	273290	12140
H.N.R. Arms Co.	revolv er-double action	American	38	135004	12139
E.I.G. (German)	revolver-white handle	E.I.G.E.J.	22	156779	12138
Omega (German)	Revolver	100	22	68818	12137
Imperial	revolver, white handle	I.M.P.	22	56570	12136
Browning	automatic pistol		25	3109865	12135

MAKE	DESCRIPTION	MODEL	CAL.	SERIAL#	NPD#
R.T.S. (ITALY)	REVOLVER	1966	22	248011	12134
Herds' Western field	shotgun, pump	60-SB620Q	12 gauge		12093
Winchester	single barrel shotgun	37	12 gauge		12130
Marlin	bolt action-single shot rifle w/scope	100-G	22		12130
Schmiesse r	submachine gun w/magazine	MP 40	45	6070	12100
Omerga	revolver, white handle	32	32	34131	12128
H.N.R. Inc.	revolver	sidekick	32	217229	12122
Omega	revolver, white handle	32	32	34132	12128
Rohm	Revolver	63	22	684667	121235
Belgium Smith & Western	Revolver	R	32	1046	12123
Rohn (German)	revolver		22	1083054	12120
Bergo	2 barrel derringer		22	19432	12119
Rohm	revolver	RG 10	22	340041	12114
Bertia	semi-automatic	950	22	B40427	12113
Smith-Wesson	revolver		32	47958	12153
CR(German)	2 shot derringer	mercury derringer	22	25888	12152
Colt	pearl handle revolver	Police Positive	38	173241	12151
Smith-Wesson	revolver	38 special C.T.G.	38	290052	12150
Colt	automatic	National Match	45	368NM	12149
None	revolver	Young American double action			12148
Springfield	single shot rifle		22	#3	12240
Luger	Auto Pistol	P38	22	1120S	12201
Luger	Auto Pistol	P51	9MM	9051	12201
Brescia	Soc. Filli(autoalesi) auto		6.35	409532	12200

MAKE	DESCRIPTION	MODEL	CAL.	SERIAL/#	NPD#
Colt	auto pistol		25	346385	12199
None	revolver		22	558360	12198
Beretta	auto pistol		25	22947 C	12197
Mossberg	shotgun	290	16gauge	303006	12187
A.H. Fox	shotgun		16gauge	303006	12181
Dictator	revolver		32		12100
Stevens	shotgun single barrel	1078	12gauge		12120
Ithaca	shotgun (pump)	featherlight	12gauge	900690	12131
Diamond Arms	shotgun double barrel		12 gauge		12267
Jap.	rifle		25	1863527	12268
Spanish	revolver	dreadnaught	32	20543	12268
Winchester	rifle	94	30-30	2531935	12281
Armas Juaristi	shotgun double barrel		12 gauge	1963	12283
Stevens	shotgun double barrel		12 gauge		12268

## STOLEN PROPERTY

THIS STATION IN COOPERATION WITH PD PRINCETON TWSP INVESTIGATING  
 B E & L DURING THE NIGHT WITH FOLLOWING WEAPONS STOLEN FROM NEW JERSEY  
 NATION GUARD ARMORY.

## 59 45 CAL PISTOLS -- SERIAL NUMBERS

734693	825543	866433	334935	927805	1040272
1036653	1107133	1170193	1291982	1311349	1322577
1323402	1437735	1472752	1488334	1500375	1536959
1520354	1631079	1779059	1791329	1796438	1798624
1312313	1882326	1383291	1833295	1883459	1384695
1913535	1971469	2037024	2044300	2050190	2073647
2152344	2152368	2152963	2153230	2153244	2153256
2154347	2154999	2155143	2155355	2156632	2156650
2156746	2158936	2159091	2190210	2190374	2193238
2193239	2194011	2194105	2195475	2195565	

## 4 MACHINE GUNS CAL 30 M1937 - SERIAL NOS.

6553 3145 3959 11083

## 1 ROCKET LAUNCHER 3.5 M2031 - SERIAL NUMBER 112119

## 4 STOLEN BINOCULAR M17A1 - W/E 7 X 50

672 3471 12672 12305

## 1 STOLEN BINOCULAR /NAVY/ MK 23 MOD - SERIAL 193586

AUTH SP PRINCETON NJ SUB STATION 1702 MJS/CRS