JOHN P. CAUFIELD.

BY MR. FORTUNATO:

Q Mr. Caufield, I wonder if you could tell us, please, your name, address and present occupation and just briefly sketch your background for us.

A John P. Caufield, 44 Columbia Avenue, Newark. I am Fire Director of the City of Newark. I have been the director since July 1st. 1962.

Q And give us just a little bit prior to that.

A Prior to that I was a mamber of the Essex County Prosecutor's Office from which I am on leave of absence now. Prior to that I was in the sheriff's office and prior to that I was in the Newark Police Department three and a half years.

Q Could you very briefly sketch for us the organization of your fire department?

A Yes. We have a total of 1,069 people in our department. Outside of the small administrative staff of ten people, the rest of the department is divided into four divisions--Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting, Communications and Special Services. Under our Fire Fighting of course is our twenty-five engine companies, twelve ladder companies, two salvage units, rescue unit and a fire boat.

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Under our Communications, of course that's our dispatchers and we maintain our entire telegraphic system ourselves.

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Fire Prevention consists of our investigative division, the arson squad and so forth and also our Bureau of Combustibles and our fire records.

Special Services consists of all the auxiliary sections.

Q How many engine companies do you have? A We have twenty-five engine companies in service, ten of which are two piece companies, meaning there are in effect two engines in each one of those companies. So just by bringing in some manpower we are able to have twenty-five engine companies.

Q How many fire houses do you have in the City of Newark?

A I think we have twenty-six right now. We are in the midst now of tearing two down and building a new one.

Q Could you tell us the number of Negroes that you have in the fire department?

A I don't have the exact figure but it's very small. It's about three percent. I wouldn't think it was over thirty.

Q Over thirty?

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A It is not over thirty. I believe it's twenty-seven or twenty-eight.

Q Do you have an active recruitment policy in an attempt to get Negroes into the fire department?

A Well, to the extent that wherever I go speaking and certainly other firemen in our department, we are always trying to enlist colored or Spanish-speaking people.

Q Do you have any Spanish-speaking firemen in the department?

A I think we have two, one of whom is a captain. One of our Negroes also is a captain appointed about three years ago.

Q Are the Negroes in the fire department, are they recent members of the fire department or people who have been there for a period of time?

A I am not sure when the first one came in. I think William Lee Thomas was the first one and that goes back twelve, thirteen years, I guess.

Q Have you had any substantial problems in recruiting Negroes into the fire department?

A Yes. They don't take the examinations. We have a list which came out recently and I think it has thirty-two names on it, and looking at the

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addresses I would say thirty of them are not Negroes. Q What is the starting salary of a fireman? A \$6600. January 1st it will be \$7200. Q Have you tried any type of recruitment policy in the local schools or neighborhoods? A Yes. I have people who go around in schools and speak on recruitment, on a career in the fire service.

Q Does the Newark Fire Department have any type of community relations program?

A Not specifically. We have an extensive fire prevention bureau and we have inside demonstrations which I personally go with minety percent of the time. We do this throughout the city and we always make a pitch for firemen when we put these demonstrations on. We have a speakers' bureau of some fifteen mem, we have a library of films which we make available, we have some forty-nine types of fire prevention literature. As a matter of fact, during Fire Prevention Week we distributed this literature. We have various demonstrations that are available at all times. This is basically our community relations.

Q You don't have any type of program where firemen participate with the youngstars of the community?

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A No. Except that we do have them come into our fire houses, yes. We encourage this. We have this all the time throughout the year, especially with the cub scouts or boy scouts or black groups. We also have a talk about fire boxes which one of our firemen goes around explaining how to pull the fire box and of course talk on the evils of false alarms.

Q Prior to the riot in July of this year has the fire department had any problems with the community in the central ward?

This Action No. on year just priver an observices.

Q Has there been any kind of antagonism? A No. As a matter of fact, it has been quite the opposite. Our relationship with the people in the central ward has been excellent. Where we have fire houses the neighbors and the fireman get along very fine. They have a real interchange among themselves and it's been an excellent relationship.

be average program of welfare at Christmastime for operation needy children?

Such as THE WITNESS: Yes. Each year we have Diffined this. I think last year we distributed

over a thousand toys and I think probably eighty percent of this was in the Central Ward. Some of the fire prevention literature fits into this category, too--comic books and the like.

Q Could you discuss the type of pre-riot planning that went on in the Newark Fire Department, if any?

A Yes.

Q And when it began.

Q Could you leave it with us?

A We had many informal discussions on this going back a year just prior to the riot. We had drawn up some suggestions and plans for our man to follow. If you want me to read it--

A Yes. I would like to start off by reading the first paragraph.

"The objective of the fire department during any public disorder will continue to be the protection of life and property from the effects of fire. In addition to the many factors that must be overcome to attain this objective in routine operation, a public disorder presents new factors such as:

Difficulty in reaching the scene of fires and

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persons attampting bodily harm to firemen through the throwing of missiles and possible gun fire." And then we go into the following response procedures where we actually cut our response down from what it was normally. We had one battalion chief going out because we had so many fires. We would start with the chief going out alone and if it was a false alarm he would call in by radio and no one else would respond.

We also gave our men instructions to wear full protective clothing at all times and to hide all of their tools. Our hooks and axes, if anyone got a hold of them they would have a beautiful weapon, almost anything you could think of which we use for forcible entry. They were instructed to keep this covered, keep them in compartments and keep them out of sight.

Q When were those instructions issued? A I am not sure of the date but it was just prior to the riot.

Q Was it in June?

A It was in July.

MR. FORTUNATO: Could we mark that as an exhibit?

(Document marked C24,)

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THE WITNESS: One other set of instructions we gave is that in this type of situation we were to have no overhauling at the fires. Just go in with a large hose stream, get the fire out and get out as soon as possible. And if we did have trouble taking up the equipment, to wait until we got proper police protection. New normally you go through a lot of overhauling to make sure you don't get a rekindling. The apparatus was to be placed in such a way that it could be taken up oulckly.

Q Was there any indication that you had that there may be a rist in Newark in the summer of this year?

A Well, it's easy to look back at it and say it now. I suppose I can to this extent: We did have a great increase in false alarms for several weeks at least before this.

Q Could you tell us when that began, the increase in false alarms?

A That had been going on for at least two, three months.

Q Prior to the riot?

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A Yes. But we had previously knocked down the number of false alarms. We had 1,897 false alarms and we had decreased this down to 827. So we were going very good. But there has been a terrific pick up and most of it started within a few months of the riots. I didn't take that as an indication of the riots. Frankly I didn't think there was going to be a riot. I didn't expect it, certainly not the type we had.

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Q In your mind what does the increase in false alarms mean in that period of time just prior to the riot?

A I would think it means unrest, certainly, and I don't know what more I can say.

BISHOP DOUGHERTY: Was there any change of mood during those months that these false alarms increased, in the attitude toward the department?

THE WITNESS: Not that was ever reported to me, and certainly not that I witnessed personally, no. Our relationship has been excellent in the Central Ward always.

Q Was the increase in false alarms communicated to the city administration, the police director?

A No, I dich't.

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Q You didn't communicate this?

A No, I did not.

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Q Could you discuss with us your activities during the riot, the activities of the fire department?

A Well, I think I could give you a few statistics first which might give you an idea.

July 13th, which was Thursday, 6 p.m., July 13th to 6 p.m., July 14th, that twenty-four hour period, we had 122 fires, we had 22 false alarus and we had 22 non-fire emergencies, these are heart cases and accidents that we respond to, a total of 166 alarms.

The next day, July 14th, 6 p.m. to July 15th at 6 p.m., we had 71 fires, 19 false alarms and 6 non-fire emergencies for a total of 96 alarms.

The next day, July 15th, 6 p.m. to July 16th at 6 p.m., we had 34 fires, 9 false alarms and 16 non-fire emergencies.

July 16th at 6 p.m. to July 17th at 6 p.m., we had 23 fires, 14 false alarms and 6 non-fire emergencies.

So at the end of the third day actually it wasn't too unusual a day for fires but it was still 14 false alarms and 14 is still a lot of false alarms.

Anything more than two isn't a good day any more. Q What does a normal day in the Central Ward give you in terms of fire statistics?

A It's very hard to say but I have with me, gentleman, a--this is from 8 o'clock yesterday morning to 8 o'clock this morning and we had 6 false alarms. They are not all in the Central Ward. Three of those are in the Central Ward. We had a total during that twenty-four hour period of 15 fires. But with all this our fire record this year compared to last year is a tremendous improvement. This time last year we had 6,732 fires. As of 8 o'clock this morning we had 5,358 fires. This time last year we had 30 deaths and this year we have had 16.

Q Due to fires?

A Yes.

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Q What was the total number of fires do during the riots in Newark?

A It all depends on what period we are going to call the riot period. The four day period I just gave?

Q Well, that four days.

A 250 fires, 64 false alarms and 50 nonfire emergencies.

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I mentioned this year being a better year firewise. Last year at this time we had 34 two alarm fires and we have 26 now. This time last year we had 11 three alarm fires and now we have two. At this time last year we had 2 four alarm fires and we had none this year. So it's been a fifty percent decrease in the multiple alarm fires and almost a fifty percent decrease in fire deaths.

> MR. LOFTON: Maybe I am missing a point, but are we saying, Director, that in spite of what you spelled out to be the number of fires that were presumed to be set during the course of the riots, that Newark is still running behind in the total number of fires as of this date as it compares to last year?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LEUCHIER: Would you have any reason for this?

THE WITNESS: I think there are several reasons. I think one of them is because we have a good fire prevention program. And of course the men do a good job. But in addition to that there's an awful lot of substandard buildings that have been torn down.

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a lot of buildings that didn't have central heating. We haven't had an oil stove fire or death in an awful long time.

MR. JAFFE: Urben renewal.

THE WIINESS: A couple of months before I became Fire Director I was working with a grand jury investigation and the deaths were very high in the first months of 1962.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Mr. Jaffe anticipated the remark that I wanted to make. He said it's urban renewal.

THE WITNESS: I think it's a good part of it. Of course we have an excellent fire prevention program.

MR. LOFTON: I think it would contribute to that because a lot of these houses, if they tear down these houses that would decrease the fire hazard. It's really a very practical reason in terms of why fires have decreased. If they had torn down more of these substandard houses that have been unsafe and people go in there, derelicts or what have you, and, you know, somebody goes to sleep with a match or a cigarette

in his hand--

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VICE CHAIRMAN EROWN: The abandoned house, would that have contributed to the high death rate that preceded this year?

THE WITNESS: No. I think last year we had two or three. I am not sure. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Of that type? THE WITNESS: Vacant buildings are a real problem.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: This, then, is a constant, the derelict death figure? It hasn't increased during your time?

THE WITNESS: No. But you always seem to find some derelicts.

Q What do you define as a fire for purposes of your statistics? For example, as long as a piece of your equipment responds, even if it's a minor blaze in a room--

A Certainly. It could be anything from a garbage can fire to a tenement house fire.

Q As long as a piece of equipment of the Newark Fire Department responds to it and--

A And there was a fire.

Q You classify that as a fire?

A Yes. companies giving the second second

WICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: I think you mentioned the multiple alarm.

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THE WITNESS: Well, a multiple alarm, any time we call more than one alarm--a single alarm in Newark prior to the riots consisted of four engine companies, two ladder companies and a salvage unit, a rescue squad, a battalion chief and deputy chief. Now if they couldn't handle the fire they would sound another alarm and they would give than three more engine companies and another truck company and another chief.

Q Do you have any figure for the number of major fires that occurred during the four day riot period?

A No.

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Q By "major", I mean a house buning down. A No. We couldn't even do it by multiple elarm fires because we found ourselves in a position that Thursday night of the riots we were out of companies and we had four out-of-town companies helping us. We had a partial recall where we had split these engine companies, we had split them into single engine companies giving us thirty-five. We

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always keep five spare apparatus fully loaded throughout different parts of the city. So we had forty companies in service ourselves which is probably two or three times as many fire companies as there are in the rest of Essex County altogether. We still meeded help for about four hours.

Q What was your worst night?

A Thursday night, Thursday night was the worst night for fire. We didn't encounter any snipping or anything like that on Thursday night. The only problem we had Thursday night was some rock throwing, bottle throwing and things like that.

Q Would you give us an opinion as to whether or not you think fire generally was a major problem in the riots?

A Absolutely. It was a major problem. Any time a city like Newark has five engines left, you are in serious trouble.

Q It was a major problem in the sense of what could have happened, but in terms of what actually burned, would you consider that to be a major portion of the riot?

A I don't know what you mean.

Q Was a substantial part of the city burning during the riots?

A No, no, certainly not as compared to what happened in Detroit or Watts, for example.

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BISHOP DOUGHERTY: In your opinion was there any planned arson involved? In other words, in the riots do you feel there was a planned arson campaign?

THE WITNESS: I couldn't enswer that dealling truthfully one way or the other. Definitely there was arson. I witnessed some of it myself. I was on Springfield Avenue, I don't know what time it was, maybe 9:30, it was shortly after the riot was going full force, and I saw them push a car through a furniture store and break the windows, loot the place and then throw something which we assumed were Molotov cocktails. Luckily it didn't get worse because there was an engine company right across the street. No one interferred with the apparatus. Other than that, it would have been a very serious fire and under normal circumstances it would have been at least a two elarm fire. We didn't have any wind. If we had any wind I hate to think of what might have happened.

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Q Do you think that there was any pattern to the fires, to follow up the Bishop's question? Were there any particular pattern, any particular type of store or house they were burning or were they sporadic?

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the Art They were certainly spread out. I guess they were sporadic. Except they weren't burning dwellings.

Q Was it mostly business establishments that burned? A Yes. I think where dwellings were involved it was because they happened to be above a store. I don't think dwellings as such were burned. Q Do you have a map where you have plotted fires that occurred during the riots?

Q That type of map?

A No, I don't. I could easily make one up. I have a map on the wall of my office where we put a black pin for every fire that we have during the year, but not specifically for this period of riots.

A No.

Q Could you estimate the amount of fire demage that occurred during those four days?

No, I couldn't. I know there are insurance

(Discussion off the record.)

figures available but I don't know what they are. I coulh't possibly estimate. That's one thing we don't do. We don't give estimates to the damage because it's too difficult.

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Q You said before that Thursday night was the most difficult night. Could you tell us what happened Friday, what type of problems you faced and what happened and the change in the problems?

A Yes. We ran into snipper fire on Friday night. Of course this became a big factor psychologically and otherwise.

Q Could you describe for us what you mean? A Well, we had various companies which were fired on as they were going to fires. This wasn't very wide spread but we did have fire houses that were fired on--10 Engine, 7 Engine, 6 Engine, 11 Engine, 17 Engine and 12 Engine. All these fire houses were fired on some time or other during the rioting. 6 Engine came very heavily under snipper fire.

Q Were you at 6 Engine?

A Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Identify that. Where is it located?

THE WITNESS: That's Springfield Avenue

and Hunterdon.

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Would that be the Central Ward?

THE WITNESS: Yes. That's catty-

Q Could you describe for us your experience with 6 Engine during the riot?

A Well, there were long periods of time when we couldn't get out of 6 Engine Fire House. We took them out of service because of snipper fire. Of course there was a big response of National Guardsmen and police that came to the area when this occurred and under their orders the men stayed out of sight and couldn't respond to fires. It didn't become any particular problem keeping them out of sight because at that time we weren't getting too many fires. The other companies were able to handle them.

As far as the snipper fire is concerned, it did seem to be coming from the high rise building, the Hayes Homes.

Q Were any of your men in 6 Engine Company hit?

No. the fire house?

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Was there any damage to equipment by snipper

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A At 6 Engine, no. I think there was at some other places, though.

Q Were there any bullet marks on the outside of 6 Engine Company Fire House?

A Well, it's pretty hard to tell what a bullet mark is. There's all digs around the fire house building. The only bullet mark I saw was directly across the street. There's a liquor store there and they have those black windows and I did see one of those struck by a bullet.

> MR. LOFTON: Are you saying that with respect to the tense snipper fire you described as it relates to 6 Engine Company, are you saying that any of these projectors entered the inside of the fire house so as to make a bullet hole inside?

THE WITNESS: No. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But if you had no marks of bullet holes, and that's a pretty big target, the fire house, and no one was injured and so forth, why do you assume there was snipper fire at the fire at the fire house?

THE WITNESS: Well, there were bullets

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flying eround. We saw bullets hit the glass across the street. Whether they were actually shooting at us, maybe that might be an erroneous conclusion.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Don't think that I am cross examining you, but if there was a mark--you say you saw one bullet hole across the street in the black glass.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: What indication was there to you as a person present or as reported to you by the fire chaps around you that there was suppor fire? Did they see bullets, did they hear bullets, did they see fleshes?

THE WITNESS: No. I have some men that told me they saw the bullets. But I couldn't get information along these lines from the firemen because our instructions were to them to stay out of sight. So unless they were disobaying our rules they wouldn't be looking out the window. The information I got came from the police.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: They said that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was there any indication of snipper fire to the man as they manned the equipment at any time in terms of things that struck the equipment? THE WITNESS: Yes. We had at least one company which had to turn around and go back to the fire house.

> VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was anyone injured in that particular company?

> > THE WITNESS: No.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was any equipment damaged, like holes in the fire hose line?

THE WITNESS: No.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: No windshields broken?

THE WITNESS: The only holes I saw was after Captain Moran was killed. We do have pictures of the ladders with the bullet holes.

BY MR. FORTURATO:

O When was he killed?

A Saturday night, shortly after 10 o'clock.
Q Was that an extensive night of fire fighting?
A No. 1 Say no. Well, there were 34 fires.

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Q Was there extensive snipping that night? A Well, at our epparatus I couldn't say because we weren't out that much that night. These 34 fires were spread throughout the city. I have no idea how many were in the Contral Ward, but going by past experience, probably about 20 of them were. As a matter of fact, I didn't think there was heavy snipper fire that night.

MR. GIBBONS: Director, Captain Moran's fire company was 10 Engine? THE WITKESS: 11 Engine. MR. GIBBONS: Where are they located? THE WITNESS: On Contral Avenue. MR. GIBBONS: Where was 10 Engine Company located? THE WIINESS: Sherman and Astor. MR. GIBBONS: And 7? THE WITNESS: West Market Street. MR. GIBBONS: And where is Engine 17 located? THE WITNESS: Engine 17 is located at Clinton Place. MR. GIBBONS: Where is Engine 12 located? THE WITNESS: Belmont Avenue. (Discussion off the record.)

Q You were describing Captain Moran's shooting. Could you describe the circumstances under which he was shot?

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A Yes. Somewhere shortly after 10 o'clock I was in 6 Engine Company and we had a report that 11 Engine was being fired on. I was responding with my driver over to 11 Engine Company when I ran into 11 Engine at the scene of the fire. The fire was only one short block from the fire house. It was one door in from the corner of 8th and Central. I got out of my car and I was talking to Captain Moran and Chief Kinnear, who was there, it was a sprinkler alarm, it wasn't a false alarm as has been reported in the papers, and we didn't want to break the front door in because we knew we couldn't have it secured because with the conditions that existed. it would probably be looted or certainly would be a target for people. So we decided to break the window on the second floor and go in that way. As soon as we hit the ladder against that window, we had to hit it twice because the first time it didn't break and the second time the glass started coming down and that's when the firing began. It's pretty difficult to tell exactly what happened because there was quite a bit of excitment at the time. We all

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hit the ground together. When the firing started I was standing on one side of the ladder and Captain Moran was on the other side and there was a fireman in between. Also, there were two National Guardsmen standing alongside of the fire engine and we all hit the ground. Shortly after that one of the guardsmen said he was hit, Captain Moran said he was hit and I then called for help. We couldn't get an ambulance so we called for the rescue squad but Chief Kinnear said that Captain Moran didn't look too good so we put him in the chief's car and put the guardsman in my car and we went to the Presbyterian Hespital. Of course I think Captain Moran died on the way to the hospital.

Q And what happened to the National Guards-

A He only had a wound in the back. He was released the next day. I think it just glanced him, but it didn't penetrate the body. Apparently it was a glancing shot.

Q Did they know what kind of bullet shot Captain Moran and the National Guardsman?

A I don't know. The police have the bullet, of course. As I understand it, it was probably a ricochet shot because all they have is the core which

is going to make it very difficult to tell them what it was. It struck him in the back and went down on a thirty degree angle through the abdomen and lodged in the pelvis. Depending on what position he was in when he was hit, you could maybe tell something about where he was hit from. I am not certain.

Q Have there been any charges placed against anyone on that case, do you know?

I don't know,

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This may not be a proper question for you.

A Just prior to this alarm coming a car with New York license plates was going up Springfield Avenue and they were spraying the entire area with some kind of automatic weapon. A National Guardsman there fired some shots and apprehended one of the people in the car. The other one got away and ran. I don't think they ever did apprehend him. The other one is being held in some large bail. I don't know whether he was released or not.

Incidentally, when this car came up the street spraying, this apparently is what triggered this alarm. This is an odd set of circumstances but it hit a sprinkler pipe in the building at 500 Central Avenue and it started a water surge of some type and of course it was an ADT alarm, so right after the

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incident at the fire house the alarm was transmitted probably within half a minute of the actual shooting up in the street. And that's how Captain Moran happened to be at this fire.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Would you say from what you heard that the hitting of the glass had anything to do with it? You say apparently the ladder touched it once and then a second time and the glass went in.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Would it seem to be indicated that there was firing coming from that building?

THE WITNESS: No. I know one fireman said he saw some glance from that building and another one said he saw the firing from across the street. I was there and I honestly can't give you a good answer on that.

Q Was there any firing by National Guardsman or State Police or local police at that time? Were they in the area?

A We had two National Guardsman with us and they didn't fire, no. There were National Guardsman and State Police up at the fire house. Now what they

were doing at that stage I don't know. They had responded up there when the report came over.

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Q Wore those the only National Guardsmen or State Police or Newark Police in the immediate area at that time?

A Yes. There were two engine companies, the chief, Chief Kinnear, his aid and myself.

Q Were any other of your firemen shot during the riots?

A No. throws added line, which has distance, beauter,

A No. MR. LOFTON: Director, could you give us an estimation of the number of shots that you heard fired during that period when Captain Moran was hit presumably by a snipper's bullet?

THE WITNESS: No, I couldn't. There were quite a few.

MR. LOFTON: More than one?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. GIBBONS: Was there any damage done

THE WITNESS: Yes, there was damage to the ladder. I have pictures of that if you

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	would like to see it. I thought I had it.
	(Discussion off the record.)
Q	I think you said that no other firemen were
shot.	
A	No.
Q	How many fireman were injured generally
during t	he riots?
A	Thirty-five.
Q	Injured from what?
A	From thrown missiles, various things, rocks,
bottles	and so forth. None of them were injured
serious l	y. Several of them required stitches but
nothing	serious.
Q	What about vehicles?
problAs.	We had windshields, red lights on top of
the vehi	cles smashed.
Q	How many vehicles would you say were
damaged?	
stop Abo	I am giving you an estimate. About eight
or nine.	
the sQat	Anything seriously damaged with respect
to vehic	les? the to cree or not. I think that was
probeAly	NO.grostast psychological espect.
	VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: The Molotov
	cocktail type of thing, did you have any

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damage to vehicles or men from that kind of burn?

THE WITNESS: No. I understand Plainfield did but we didn't.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's a very distinctive type of burn, isn't it? THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you had nobody injured from it?

THE WITNESS: No.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Nor any of the equipment burned from that source?

THE WITNESS: No.

Q Will you describe for us your greatest problem. Would you say snipping was your greatest problem?

A Well, certainly psychologically it was. Men were pretty frightened at that stage. It didn't stop them from doing their job but they were frightened. From my own personal experience I would say it was the most frightening aspect. You were always expecting something whether it came or not. I think that was probably the greatest psychological aspect.

> VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: 1 had two experiences Thursday night. When I went down

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the street the firemen had to actually leave a fire. Do you have any information among your statistics to indicate that fires had to be abandoned because of snipping?

THE WITNESS: The only fire that I know that we abandoned was we had a garbage can burning in the middle of the street and people were throwing rocks and we left that one. No fire got out of the building or out of its origin. We didn't refuse to go to any fires and we didn't abandon any.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am not suggesting that you had. My personal experience was, in going down the street, that firemen actually left the fire and came back. Was there any interruption in the sectual fighting of the fire in the sense that when the firemen were in the actual act of attacking the fire where people or any instrumentality, cocktails or firing actually drove them sway from the fire?

THE WITNESS: No. As a matter of fact, I spoke to many of the colored people in the Central Ward during the riots and they ware quite friendly with us.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You didn't find any hostility in the Central Ward? I am not try to minimize the fact that someone shooting at you is not a hostile act. I mean in terms of personally.

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THE WITNESS: No. The people that we met were not hostile. It wasn't directed at us.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: I have heard statements that they actually brought coffee and stuff for the firemen. Was that true?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I remember speaking to people on Camden Street and the people were quite incensed but not at us. They were quite friendly with us.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did you yourself witness these instances where people brought coffee and refreshments to firemen?

THE WITNESS: I heard of it and I witnessed it on one occasion.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: These were the folks of the neighborhood, the Negroes themselves?

patrole to THE WITNESS: Yes.

problem of communications that came about during the fires?

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A Well, internally we didn't have any real problem with communications. The only communications problem we ran into was when we brought four or five out-of-town companies in. We have made plans for the future. We have walkie-talkies set up on our frequency and if anything does happen they will be manned immediately with these or supplied with these walkie-talkies.

generally good. We didn't have any trouble getting through to the command post.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You had no communications with the National Guardsman? THE WITNESS: No. We had no real problem there, either. We communicated with the police at the armory several times. We have made plans for the future. We have already installed a telephone and monitoring station in the armory.

Q Well, after you first ran into this snipping difficulty, didn't you then request particular patrols to go along with you? Wasn't a system of

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petrols worked out, a real system of patrols worked out still later Saturday night or early Sunday morning?

A At that time it was National Guardsmen. We had good police protection prior to that.

Q Was it Newark Police or State Police? A Thursday night it was all Newark Police. Actually the people didn't give us any problems at the fires with the exception of where there was some rock throwing.

Q On Friday night what kind of protection did you have?

A It was Newark Police protection, and of course there were National Guardsmen and State Police around the streets. Any time an alarm came in they did have groups respond.

Q Who responded to elarms initially? Was there a time in which you would get an elarm and the State Police or the National Guard group would respond first to determine whether or not in truth there was a fire?

A No, there was never such a time. We wouldn't subscribe to that kind of thing. We don't think the State Police or the policeman is qualified to size up a fire situation.

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Q So in all cases the fire department
responded to an alarm?
offic A large. We did out it down at one stage
where a chief was responding with his aid and I
think we had two National Guardsmen with them and
they were in one car. If it was a false alarm he
would indicate so. If he decided he wanted to put
the slars in, he would do so. He had to size up the
situation which sometimes can be difficult.
Q Did you have any problem communicating with
the State Police at the Newark Armory?
they Aldo Well, actually we had very little
communications with the State Police and we did that
by telephone and on three instances I went there my-
self. ( ) dealed you describe for the brack have been
VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But actually
there was a communications center up at
the Rosaville Armory which was set up by
the State Police, the Newark Police and
The guardsmen?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
Q As I understand your testimony, the Newark
Fire Department operated independent of the command
center at Roseville Avenue?

A We had our own command center. We have a
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particular provision for the future to have a deputy chief or battalion chief to serve as liaison officer at the armory or at the police control post and he will have our own equipment.

Q Then it's your opinion that the communication problem was not really a very difficult problem between the fire department and the State Police at this point?

A No, I don't think we had any serious problem. I have heard talk about there being problems between the police and the troopers because they didn't have the same set up. But fire-wise, no, I can't say we had any serious communication problem.

Q Could you describe for us briefly the kind of planning that has gone on in the Newark Fire Department since the riots for this type of problem?

A Even prior to the riots we had in our possession the riot plan of many different cities. I have some of them here--San Francisco, Los Angeles, various small towns, some large cities and actually as I look at the riot operations manual of all these cities they are not too different. They all deal in task forces of two engine companies, truck company and a chief. We have made provisions in case we do

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have a serious disturbance in the Central Ward or any other section that we can withdraw all of our companies out of that section and have them respond from the perimeter. We didn't run into the problem that other cities did where the apparatus responding to the fire was seriously interferred with. With the exception of some thrown missiles and the few shots, people didn't get out in the street and block our apparatus, keep us from going in and out. I believe in Detroit people barriceded both ends of the block and the fire apparatus couldn't get in. We didn't have this kind of a situation at all.

Our plans for the future are pretty much what we did the last time, really, with the exception of maybe evacuating more companies. We did evacuate 10 Engine. We were going to evacuate our two companies to areas where they could be easily secured by National Guardsmen or police and respond from there. There is no sense in having a fire company in the fire house right in the area if they can't respond to a fire.

We are doing some things to protect our man also some of which are psychological. We are buying some bullet-proof vests particularly for our punch operators who must stand out there in the open while

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the other men are inside fighting the fire. We are buying some protective bulbs, a plastic affair that protects the pillar man. Of course he is a sitting duck up there. They are made of plastic and they cost about \$400.

> VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: That's the type that is used in the President's limousine? THE WITNESS: I would say something like that. Ours has to be a little more complicated because it has seats that swing out.

> We are also buying shields for the men's helmets. It's a mack guard for the firemen.

VICE CHAIRMAN SROWN: That would resemble the old fashion fireman's helmet that was used to cover the neck?

THE WITNESS: This is a piece that comes around here and then there is a shield in the front. Actually this is a very good thing even in normal fire fighting because our man are subject to an eye injury in pulling ceilings and this could be used for that. Even for the pillar man, he sits up there in the rain and wind. Now with this kind of

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protection--we also approved the purchase of some lights for lighting the fire fighting area which lights could be carried on each truck company.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: When your trucks were operating from the scene of the disturbance were they using their lights at night?

THE WITNESS: While responding to the fires our orders were once the curfew started not to use lights or sirens because we felt that these might stimulate somebody into doing something. Of course the lights make our equipment a better target.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you never had an engine windshield shattered or shot at, did you?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We had them broken. I don't know how. I would think from rocks, bottles and so forth. We had a gallon wine bottle thrown through one of the windows. We picked up a hemmer once. We made arrangements with the local police to give us immediate protection and with the State Police or with the National Guardsmen we have

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worked out a plan where we will have X amount of guardsman on each apparatus once they come in, also a mechanized group of one or twelve men who will respond to any serious fire.

MR. LOFTON: Director, with respect to the kind of incident that occurred where Captain Moran was fatally injured, were there any other such instances? Not where others were shot but were there other instances of that kind where firemen were fired at while out in the open?

THE WITNESS: Well, while actually extinguishing a fire, I don't know of any. You know, it's pretty difficult to tell. I know I was going over Bergen and Central Saturday or Sunday night and there were six or eight shots. I essume they were fired at the car. It was small arms fire but I don't know what. I can't testify that they fired at our car. I kind of think they were since we were the only moving thing around there.

MR. LOPTON: The reason why I was asking that question is I think I am accurate in

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this. Some of the newspaper accounts of the snipping activity as it related to the fire department I think sort of painted a different kind of picture in terms of the amount of snipper fire that was being directed at the Newark Fire Department and its apparatus and the like. I think from your testimony, that you would say that while any one of these instances is very serious, that there was no extensive activity that took place; would that be correct?

THE WITNESS: I would think so. I could remember only one other engine being fired on on the street end that was 12 Engine. In fact, they abandoned it in front of 12 Engine and we got them on the telephone and told them to go down in the cellar and stay there the rest of the night. If we had to get them out of there I feel that with a little protection we could have gotten them out.

I don't know what the word "extensive" means in this case. I am not quite sure what it means but I would say it wasn't

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extremely extensive.

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MR. LOFTON: The reason why I use that term is because of the fact that what you detailed to us, the number of fires to which firemen responded during the course of these four days, you indicated to us that there were two occasions in which in responding to the fire firemen were fired upon out of all of the fires that they did respond to.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: And no interference from the people?

THE WITNESS: Except for a little rock throwing incidents that seemed to come from a distance. People did not interfer with us. They didn't try to cut our hoses or things like that.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: What happened to Engine 12 sitting in the street?

THE WITNESS: It was just left there. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was any of the equipment taken?

THE WITNESS: No. They couldn't because the National Guardsman and the police.

a little bit of everything responded, and there was protection around there. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: The truck was under protection?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. At that time it was my best judgment and Chief Kinnear's best judgment that we didn't have any serious fire problem at the time.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: My curosity was aimed toward what would happen to the engine if it sat in the street unprotected.

THE WITNESS: We had one other incident where 19 Engine had an accident where a civilian was killed during the riots. I think that was Thursday night.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Would that be a traffic accident?

THE WITNESS: Yes. But I suppose in some way related to the riots because they were responding to an incendiary fire.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: In view of the Detroit incident where there was the blockage of a fire scene, do you feel that adequate provisions had been made with the National Guard support?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. Assistant VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do you think that say any would be adequate if any incident were to arise that would include interference at fires which is not the case here? THE WITNESS: I think it would. If it ware to e didn't, though, our orders to our men are then out to stay there. Where there was snipper was any fire, there was a shot, then it didn't occur any more, they are going to do their job. of course. But if they are subject to heavy fire or heavy attack, they are going to get out of the area until the police or National Guardsmen can make it reasonably safe. Director, I don't know if you have an opinion 0 on this question but if you do I would like to have it. From your observations in the City of Newark during the period of the riots, would you have an opinion as to the number of people who participated in the riots from your observation and your general intelligence?

A No, I couldn't tell you. I could give you my personal observation of this. I was in 6 Engine early in the evening right on through the riots and of course an avful lot of this rioting and looting took place right on Springfield Avenue and what I saw

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was at least several hundred I would say mostly youths. Again it is very difficult to tell ages but I would say any where from fifteen to the early twenties. I saw some of them up real close. Some of them come up to the fire house. They didn't try to damage the fire house but they did pass remarks. Our orders were to get the man away from the windows and keep them out of sight. I think that pid off. But it was my opinion from what I saw that they were young people and many hundreds.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did you see any special type of weapon or projectile?

THE WITNESS: No. The biggest weapon they were using was garbage cans and bricks.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: They took whatever they found--rocks, bottles, garbage cans, everything?

THE WITNESS: That's all I seen. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You were in the heart of it. That would be Thursday night? THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Were any of the windows of the fire house broken?

THE WITNESS: No.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did you observe

anybody who appeared to be in the leadership role, anybody acting as an organizer, anybody setting up this particular activity?

THE WITNESS: No.

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did it seem to be a spontaneous crowd of people in the throes of an emotional cycle there or did it seem to be that they would be in any sense disciplined?

THE WITNESS: No. It seemed like a wild crowd to me and every once in awhile they would take off for another place. Now whether that was because someone was directing them, I don't know.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Would that be the whole crowd?

THE WITNESS: Yes. They would move up the street and later on some came back and went in--for example, there is a tavern directly across from 5 Engine Fire House and they broke the window and looted everything in there later on. There weren't that many. They forced the door and started bringing the stock out.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was that stock

being distributed?

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THE WITNESS: No. Each guy was on his own.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Were there any women in the group that you observed or girls, females?

THE WITHESS: I saw some women but very few.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: They would be young females in their late teens or early twenties?

THE WITNESS: I couldn't say I saw any women involved as such.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am talking about this group that would surge here and there. You didn't see any women among them?

THE WITNESS: No. They weren't playing any leading part as such.

MR. FORTUNATO: You are talking about Thursday evening?

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: We are all talking about the time when he observed all this from Engine 6.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I saw a lot of

people the next day --

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: I am not talking about that. I think women might have been very prominent the next day.

THE WITNESS: The next day I know I saw just about everybody. I think the Governor did express it as a holiday spirit. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Was there any reaction against your firemen during the holiday mood?

THE WITNESS: No, I can't think of anything specific.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But Thursday night was the night of the concentrated onslaught that we are talking about. What was the reaction of the people in the neighborhood as you saw it after that night, after Thursday night?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall any hostility toward the firemen except for groups that did throw some rocks. This even happened a week after the riots in an isolated incident. It even happened a year ago, some rock throwing, by four or five young people. No, I think actually.

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I would certainly hope, that our relationship is very much the same as it was. I think our relationship with the colored community has always been excellent.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Has it changed any since as far as you know?

THE WITNESS: Not as far as I can observe.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You still go around the neighborhood?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I was with our fire demonstration up in Clinton Hill that week where there was a mixed group, white and colored and there was a wonderful audience. After it was all done we had coffee and cake, as often we do. It was a very fine group of people.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Has there been any expressed criticism either vocally or by letter from the community, Negro or white?

THE WITNESS: No. I haven't heard anything from the Negroe community adverse. Certainly among the white people there is. In fact, I heard a lot of hatred.

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: From whom? THE WITNESS: People in general. You know, I am not talking about the radical white or the radical colored because I don't think that is their main comcern. I am talking about the good, the fine people. They talk more hate than anything. It bothers me.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do you find that in the white and colored community?

THE WITNESS: I am not as closely connected with the colored community as I once was.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you would get responses?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I see some of it there. I see an awful lot of it in the white community.

MR. GIBBONS: Let's go off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

THE WITNESS: Our orders are absolutely no weapons in any fire house or on any apparatus. If any man is doing this he is doing this contrary to rules and regulations. I am one hundred percent against weapons in

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fire houses or on fire apparatus. I think my opinion on this isn't by itself. We spoke to fire chiefs throughout the county and with very few exceptions they all felt the same way. I think Cincinnati was one that was arming its men with weapons. All of the rest of them seem to have the same opinion--weapons are out. We are not going to be in that area unless we have proper police protection. If we are not protected, we are going to evacuate the men and the equipment to a safer place.

We have made arrangements with various people in the city where we are going to use their garages for our apparatus and toilet facilities because we may be there for long periods. But these garages cannot be far away from the fire houses. If you are going to be effective at the scene of a fire you have to get there quickly.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Did you say that in your opinion moralethroughout this period was exceptionally high in the department?

THE WINESS: Yes. During the period

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of the riots it was exceptionally high. I think there is some problem with morale now. I kind of detect an atmosphere where there isn't quite the same enthusiasm as there was. I am not sure of what I can do about it.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Could you give us a definition of exceptionally high morale? THE WITNESS: Well, for the same reason that during the war if two buddies are together, or just in ordinary life, like myself, I come from a large family and my brothers and myself had many a scrap but when anybody got involved with us, well, we stuck together. I think this is what happened to the firemen. They were just drawn together because of somebody attacking them. So the moralebecame high. I think there was a let down after the riots because some of the men have the feeling that the very people that you are trying to help of the riare throwing rocks at you.

> be unnatural? THE WITNESS: No. I think it's a

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natural ching.

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Do you think that this hatred that exists Q in the community has had an effect on this, too? I suppose to. This hatred is in the home. A I think it has intensified with the dog situation.

> VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: How would you describe it? Is it hatred egginst all Negroes or against ricts or unlawful persons or is it a feeling directed against an entire group?

THE WITNESS: I don't think it can be characterized that simply. I think in some cases it's against Negroes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: As a group? THE WITNESS: Yes. Unfortunately you have some people who say, 'Kill all

the damm niggers." What bothers ma is that if they were radical people you wouldn't be concerned but these are people who are normally very nice people. Do you Do you think these attitudes are a result of the riots in July?

Yes, I do. A

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, you are a man of considerable experience and quite

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mature. Do you think that it could be engendered primarily by the riots or would this be a reaction that was tempered by--

THE WITNESS: I would suppose to some people there would be the underlying bigotry or what have you. But with many of them, no.

VICE CHAIRMAN EROWN: You think it's new with the riots?

THE WITNESS: Certainly I am not describing the whole white community with this. I am talking about a good amount of people, people who are good church-going people and always mouthed expressions about brotherly love and such.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: From your limited experiènce among the Negro community you don't seem to find this specific reaction against whites, or do you?

THE WITNESS: No, I haven't noticed. I think perhaps my statement ought to be clarified what I said about the riots in July being the cause of this. I think a good part of the cause of this is television.

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When I hear a guy preaching hate, that gets me. It burns me.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you have had pretty broad public experience. You have been a policeman, you have been in the prosecutor's office so you are not just a casual observer. You had training.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN EROWN: Does this seem to be mounting or diminishing after the incidents at the riots?

THE WITNESS: Well, I thought it had leveled off but I think in the last couple of weeks it has picked up sgain.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Have you any idea why the last couple of weeks it has picked up?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Because of the canine thing.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You think the dog incident arose it?

THE WITMESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: And the whites would be in favor of that?

THE WITNESS: Some were in favor

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of it and some were against it.

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VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, what would there be about the canine incident that you heard that would cause the resurgence of mounting tension?

THE WITNESS: The type of publicity it has gotten. We had priests involved and so forth and you have got white groups sgainst white groups.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: There were many white groups that were against the dogs?

THE WITNESS: I am sure there are. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: One last question. Is there any reaction against the men of the clergy who seem to be taking the side of the Negro or the liberal view? THE WITNESS: Yes.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: So that they ere discrediting their own clergy, really? THE WITNESS: Yes. I think that is definitely so. I don't agree with that but I think that is definitely the feeling of the people.

Q Because of your wast experience in the community and I think your thoughtfulness in the

community, do you have any suggestions as to what can be done to ameliorate some of this hatred?

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A That's a very difficult one. I have read all the answers that people have given and I agree with just about all of them. I think there are many things needed. There is a frustration among Negroes that is hard to understand. You take a ride over Rutgers Street--

Q What about the whites --

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: You were about to say you take a ride--

THE WITNESS: I ride over Rutgers Street quite often and you just take a look at some of the homes that they are living in. I would be a little frustrated living in some of those places. Unemployment is a big issue. You have so many unemployed people. Then you turn around and you have a lot of white people that say they don't want to work anyhow. I don't the church believe that. But there is a high unemployment rate. If you don't have a job and you don't have a buck in your pocket you don't don't make any real dignity. It's pretty difficult. I came from a large family and my father was

Caufield a fireman and I think his top salary was the people \$2500. It wasn't a lot of money but it was a job. VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Equal to about \$7500 today. particularly WITNESS: Which even today isn't a lot of money. One of the things the Negro groups ought to get involved in is getting their people into civil service. But I don't think a civil service job is Constitute the enswer for everyone. I don't think everybody will just trade opportunity for security. But where people are not making a decent living, being a policeman or a fireman isn't bad. The job starts at \$7,000.

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Q I wonder what your thoughts would be on how you can reach the people in the white community?

A I think a good percentage of them are church goers and I think they can be reached through the church.

Q If they are reacting so negatively to the church men who are taking the positive stand and they don't approve of what the priests are doing, how do these people communicate?

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I think the biggest part of that is that A the people don't understand what the priests are saying. They don't even say they are against the dogs. They are against the dogs now. I think if the stand that the priests took was explained. particularly to the Italian North Ward Group. I think maybe if it's possibly explained to them what the stand was and why it was taken, I think they would react quite differently. Every one of those priests that was down there is a fine man. Father Comerford just came from Sacred Heart and I am sure he has a great number of friends, certainly myself among them, in Valeaburg and I am sure many of them right now are a little engry with him.

> VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do you think that the Italian group that you talked about and the specific party that you described, are they more concerned than other whites?

THE WITNESS: No. I think they have reacted more. But I am as concerned as anybody.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Can you give us any idea how we can transmit your views to the white community?

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THE WITNESS: I think if I could answer that we could solve a lot of our problems. (Discussion off the record.)

THE WITNESS: I would suppose there has to be a lot more conversation on this, not just in the church, that's not the answer. It's part of the answer, I think. And educational programs, that has gotten across and in a way that people will accept it.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Do you think that there is more tension or more--no one knows the answer to this, of course, it is not a good question, but do you think there is more trouble in the area and do you now feel a greater likelihood than ever before that there may be some future friction and clashes?

THE WITNESS: Well, I would be surprised if there waren't more. I don't expect to see enything like we had in the City of Newark. I would certainly not want to see it.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: But you say it's quite possible?

THE WIINESS: Yes. I think there is

a lot of hostility.

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MR. LOFTON: Are you saying, Director, that as far as the white community as well as the Negro community, that in addition to the kind of escalated hostility that now prevails that you didn't feel prior to the disorder, that this is caused by a void of white leadership and a void on both sides of the ladder? In other words, what I mean is, the people in the white community that would be looked to by the meases in the white community, are enough of these persons speaking out on these issues?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't think they are. I don't think people in general are basing their opinions and feelings on newspaper stories. And newspaper stores, as you know, very often reflect the opinion of the man who writes the story on the thing, a story that he considers important to report. But I think he is giving his impression of what was important and actually it wasn't an important thing.

VICE CHAIRMAN BROWN: Well, gentlemen,

unless you have more questions, thank you very much Director. I went to say it's one of the more enlightening sessions that I have attended.

MR. LOFTON: I would certainly agree with that.

## CERTIFICATE

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I, WESLEY GATRI, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony and proceedings as taken stenographically by me at the time, place and on the date hereinbefore indicated.

Notary Public and Certified Shorthand Reporter of New Jersey

Dated: 11/8/67