seminary and so forth.

was there in the summer as a student when I was in

CHAIRMAN LILLEY: How do you feel

Lessons and Are you going to hang on?

CHAIRMAN LILLEY: That's good to hear.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

Any other questions, gentlemen?

Individual respect Thank you very much, Father. I have all

the Countested but for the real file book for other two.

ALBERT BLACK, Sworn.

about your mission?

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BY MR. FORTUNATO:

ties Q sa Your address?

A 42 Eckert Average in Newsrk, New Jersey.

EXAMINATION NO. 1. CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Q How long have you been a resident of Newark?

A About 14 years.

Q Your occupation?

A I am Industrial Relations Director of the Hillside Metal Products Company, 300 Passaic Street, Newark, New Jersey, and Chairman of the Newark Human Rights Commission but that's not my employment.

Q With what groups are you affiliated? That's what I was going to ask you next.

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Committee of Concern. That's Malcolm Talbot's organization. I am a member of the American Society of Safety Engineers. I belong to the NAACP, and the National Urban League and, of course, the local Human Rights Commission.

- Q Do you have an affiliation with the UCC?
- A No, none whatsoever.
- Q Now I don't know whether this was in your individual capacity or in your capacity as Chairman of the Commission but let me come about it this way.

What is the Newark Human Rights Commission, when was it organized and how does it function, briefly?

A Well, the Newark Human Rights Commission was established in 1952 and the first title that the organization had was the Mayor's Committee on Intergroup Relations.

Then, of course, subsequent to that it was changed and the purpose of the Commission is to ferret out any types of injustice that may exist in the city with respect to various ethnic groups.

It is supposed to promote understanding between various ethnic groups in the city, work towards racial harmony.

I would say that's basically the purpose of the organization.

Q Is Mr. Thriett the Executive Director of the

organization?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is it an organisation that in a sense reports to the Mayor or is it something that was just formed by the Mayor?

How does that work?

A Well, let me be perfectly homest with you.

Up until possibly a year and a half ago the Human Rights

Commission had always been defined as a political arm of

whatever mayor happened to be in office at the time.

It had been a very ineffective organization. It was merely an organization to receive complaints and that was about all.

But in the past year and three-quarters, we have attempted to take the leadership and file complaints ourselves.

We feel that this is the purpose of the Commission, not to just be a complaint-receiving organization.

Unfortunately, on many of the issues I have been at odds and the Commission has, with the Mayor, even though we are all appointees of the Mayor.

We have been at odds on many issues and I think the classical example was the Parker Callaghan situation that took place prior to the disturbance or the riot or the rebellion, or whatever terminology that you wish to use.

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Q What terminology do you wish to use?

A Well, I would use the term "rebellion".

Q How long are you appointed to the Human Rights Commission?

A Until 1970.

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Spins Q are is that a non-paying job?

or as Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, functioned during the rebellion in July?

A Well, let me say this first, sir: The rebellion or the disturbance didn't start on the 12th of July.

I think really it started 100 years ago in this city.

I think it was a combination of factors that brought
about the rebellion or the disturbance on the 12th of July.

I think our educational system was a contributing factor.

I think that the attitude of our Police Department

I got in it from the viewpoint of the Human Rights
Commission, we were quite concerned, and I might say
without fear of contradiction that we were very deeply
involved and I was very deeply involved in the situation
because I was there when the disturbance started outside

of the Fourth Frecinct after Jim Thriett Left.

I worked out of the precinct with the policemen who were charging into the crowd which, of course, represented the surrounding community.

I first was given a white riot helmet by Director Spina, but in no time at all I had to remove it because I was told by the fellows who were throwing stones that as long as I kept this white riot helmet on I represented the oppressor and so they said "You better take it off, otherwise we will go after you too."

So I carried it around underneath my arm the rest of the night.

What was disclosed to me that evening, the first type of violence that was exhibited by the members of the Police Department was the brutal beating of a photographer, by the police and, of course, there were roughly 200 witnesses to this incident.

I am the one that called the ambulance with respect to taking care of his head wounds. I contacted the police precinct and they sent for an ambulance. This was done by the representatives of the police force.

- Q Would this be David Croom?
- A Yes.
- Q Did you witness that incident personally yourself?

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A No. I came there while he was laying there bleeding on the ground.

I arrived there right after it.

advised you as to the circumstances surrounding that incident?

A Oh, yes. I have all this documented.

In fact, everything that I will tell you I can document.

I can document everything that I am about to tell you this afternoon.

Q In particular do you recall whether a Mrs.
Kidd related the incident to you?

William A same No. 1 to a same of the Committee of the co

Q Or Mrs. Williams?

A Mrs. Esta Villiams and I have several other people's names too.

What documents I don't have with me I can acquire them on a moment's notice for you.

face Q d to Go on.

A Then I went into the Police Station and this was after it had started. The men were charging into the crowd, charging primarily after these teenagers who were throwing bricks.

Now I can understand the position of the police of being frightened and more or less being like sitting ducks,

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so to speak, but I saw no reason why they should use, with all due respect to the lady here in the room, why they should use such language as black bastards and black S.O.B.'s and things of this nature.

I think this was uncalled for.

So I had to come to the conclusion that the ugly head of racism has certainly protruded itself into the picture.

I then stationed myself within the confines of the precinct along with Mr. Kimbro, who at that time was employed by the Department of Discrimination of the State of New Jersey, and two of our staff people, and what we saw for the next 5 or 6 hours was men being brought into the Police Precinct.

Now Director Spina was at the desk of the precinct and these men were being brought in, many of them hand-cuffed behind their backs, being carried like a sack of meal, and the fifth policeman would be hammering their face and their body with a billy stick. This went on time after time.

Many times you would see a man being brought into the Police Station without a mark on his face and when he was taken out he was brutally beaten up.

Now I saw this, gentlemen, with my own eyes. I am not blind. Nobedy told me this. I observed this. I was

constantly running back between the desk where the Director was and the cell blocks where these suspects were being thrown in.

Many of them were bleeding profusely. In fact, the precinct could be defined as a slaughter house.

You were actually walking through pools of blood.

Now I assure you that these men, these suspects, didn't receive these wounds from going through broken glass if they were looters.

Many of them had wounds all over their bodies and we insisted that the police call the ambulance and we were running back and forth, forcing the police to take the men out of the cells where someone could have bled to death, and call the ambulance to take them to the Martland Medical Center, which is now known as the City Hospital.

This is what I observed. I charged into the crowd many times with the police, attempting to tell the youngsters to stop throwing bricks and what-not.

Of course, the police had gums and then they started shooting into the project which was located right across the street.

But it is a question here with respect to why they didn't put handcuffs on a man, which under the regulations they are to handcuff a man and bring him in.

Many times we used ourselves as a shield of these

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youngsters to keep them from being beaten by the police who were running into the crowd, grabbing them and bringing them in.

Now when you would grab a 16-year old boy and between two policemen there is no reason for a third policeman to start beating his head while he is being brought into the precinct.

We were kept busy for several hours just preventing this type of brutality, which happens to be and has been for years a way of life in the Negro community.

I think that many of us can state that we are afraid or any individual, shall I say, is afraid of the darkness of an alley or afraid of the darkness of a door-way.

I think it is a natural fear. But I say, gentlemen, that there is something wrong in a city when a large majority of the population is afraid of the Police Department.

I say that there is something wrong. I think we also have to admit that the policeman on the beat has a power that is greater than the power that has even been given to the President of the United States.

his the President cam't even do.

So the Police Department has this power. It has

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utilized this power.

In terms of the beating of many of the suspects,
this isn't so much a racial issue in one sense because
you had black policemen as well as white policemen beating
many of these suspects.

This, of course, is indeed unfortunate.

Now this has been denied and will continue to be denied and when I have sat down with Director Spina on many occasions within the confines of the room he will say that he knows that some of these things have existed.

up their own investigating committee so the Police Department acts as their own judge, their own defense attorney, their own prosecuting attorney and their own jury.

The average citizen will never get any redress of his grievances with respect to this.

Now when our director can state publicly, like he did last week, that in his five years as Police Director he has never known any case of brutality based on race, he knows when he makes that statement that he is not being honest, not even with himself, because within the confines of the room he has admitted this.

When people hear our Police Director in the city
make this statement, then you will wonder why they have no
confidence in the Police Department.

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Let me go beyond this. As I said before, I can document everything that I have told you. Two men were on their way home this same evening from Fords. They worked out in Mahwah and I think the second shift is over 2:30 in the morning.

They came in and they were arrested for loitering because they have riders and they park their car in the vicinity of the Fourth Precinct.

They were pulled in for loitering now, not for looting, not for stealing, not for fighting but for loitering because they were walking to their car.

One of them was pounced on by 8 policemen. The other was thrown into a cell and was pounced on by 15 policemen and stomped and called all sorts of black this, S.O.B. and black that.

what is even worse, the policemen went after the men's testicles. Now this is a common fact. This is a way of life in many areas too and I am not being dramatic and I am not saying this to upset anyone.

I am saying this is a fact of life. I don't want to get ahead of my story but I think this was also reflected in what has happened since the riot or rebellion, where you have a situation of a canine corps.

There has never been any city in the United States that would have the nerve to propose a camine corps in a

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situation where within the past half year you had racial disturbances.

say "Well, it has worked successfully in Camden and one or two other cities."

have not had any. We felt that it was improper and that it was wrong and certainly every organization, whether it be the Catholic Church or the Jewish Synogogue or the Committee of Concern or the NAACP, whatever organization it was, they all wholeheartedly supported the idea that this resolution should not become a reality.

But what happened? The City Council and many times when you plead to the City Council about the conditions in the city it is like talking to this lamp up on the ceiling. They don't even hear you.

As a result they voted it down. Then when they were under pressure by another group from another part of the city, they voted it up.

Then the next meeting they voted it down again.

So the issue became like a pingpong ball.

As a result, tensions are mounting, mounting more and more.

One of the City Council meetings which I appeared and spoke in favor of the resolution to get rid of the

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canine corps, that it should not become a reality, there was a group of citizens from the North Ward and these citizens are involved in the Barringer situation which can explode at any time, they stood up and there were 5 priests representing Archbishop Boland and each one got up and spoke against the principle of the establishment of a canine corps.

This group was spit on, because I was the speaker also, they spit on us, they cursed God, they cursed the Catholic Church, they cursed the Pope, they cursed the Archbishop.

Now most of these people were Catholics themselves, primarily of Polish and Italian descent, but what makes it even more tragic, a great majority of the men who were performing like this with such disrespect, were off-duty policemen.

So I say when you have this type of situation you have a very explosive situation here in the city.

Now going back into the riot situation, the question arose about the actions of the State Police.

As you will note, the sign "Soul Brother" was put on many Negro-operated or Negro-owned businesses and these were not looted and they were not broken into.

What happened when the State Police came into the picture? They systematically -- and this can all be docu-

mented, gentlemen -- I am getting shead of my story.

When Attorney General Sills made the statement that he couldn't believe that his State Police could be guilty of any of these stories about them shooting up businesses and what-not, he made the statement even while there was an investigation underway so he was prejudging the whole issue.

So I had to take the State Attorney General to task, telling him "How could you pre-judge an issue before there are any findings?"

how systematically the State Police would move into a neighborhood and break through the glasses of these businesses that stated they were soul brothers, which indicated that they were Negro-owned, and as a result, not only breaking in the glass but they would systematically go in with their rifle butts—first they would shoot it up and then they would take their rifle butts and break down the glass that remained in the frame.

mentation" but I would wish if you would indicate to us
when you talk about these things what it is that you
personally observed as contrasted with complaints, for
example, that have been presented to you or to your
office.

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A Fine.

Q Then I will come to the documentation a little later.

A Right. The only reason I was referring to the documentation, I personally took pictures of the businesses that were shot up with the name or the license number of the State Police car that was utilised.

I personally observed this and I personally talked to the people. This is what they told me and this is what I have.

Now I met with several dozen people on the 17th of July and I wish to read this petition and then I will turn it over to you if you wish to have it.

Q All right. May I see it first?

A Yes, certainly. That's a photostatic copy of it.

"We, the residents of Beacon Street in the City of Newark, New Jersey, do hereby attest to and commit our signatures in protest against the violence which was used by the State Police on Friday, July 14, 1967, at approximately 5:30 p.m.

"Most of us who have signed this complaint were eyewitnesses to the events which are described and we were directly involved.

"At approximately 5:30 p.m. on Friday, July 14, 1967

we were standing on our porches in our homes.

"Our children were playing on the sidewalks and we were trying earnestly to avoid being involved in the rebellion which was taking place in the city.

"Suddenly without warning or provocation, the State Police began firing upon us. There was about a dozen of them firing directly down our street from the left and across the middle of the street to the right, a few feet into Beacon Street on Springfield Avenue.

"Two of our neighbors were shot. James Snead, age 36, was shot in the stomach as he was making repairs on his car.

"Carl Green, age 17, was shot in the head as he stood on his sister's porch at Number 55 Beacon Street.

"This shooting continued for at least one halfhour. We were not allowed outside to seek help for the wounded.

"We present this to you and request that some action be taken on behalf of these innocent injured people."

Here we have a list of 76 people.

Now I assure you no one got a bright idea to think up a petition and could convince 76 people to sign it if there wasn't some validity to this particular petition.

Q To whom did you address that petition?

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A Well, this was turned in to us. They call this a grievance complaint and I turned this over to the FBI, to the State Police and every other investigating committee that has asked questions about our observations.

Q Do you know whether or not that would coincide with anything that the Newark Legal Service Project collected?

A Yes. We also turned it over to the Newark Legal Services Project.

Q Could we have a copy to mark it in evidence? A LANGE A . . . Oh, yes. seminar a horizonte ad by second to the horizonte

(Document marked Exhibit C-59 in evidence.)

Q I take it you are authorized in terms of the signatures of the people on there to turn this over?

A Yes. Now another incident that took place prior to the day of the precinct attack, I would like to quote a statement from Miss Virna Brinson, 9-17th Avenue. The last the problem of the last transfer o

Now my purpose in giving you this information is to show you how recism did play a role on the part of the police in this area.

Miss Virna Brinson, 9-17th Avenue, Apartment 6-3.

"I was standing in the lobby when a policeman came in and said "Get the F upstairs." She answered "I am waiting for the elevator and I didn't do nothing, whereas

the officer hit me on the back of my neck, whereas my blouse flew open and he threw me against the wall."

Gregory Tuman, 9-17th Avenue, said the police used abusive language and said "All you black niggers get upstairs."

Now the following information was supplied by a police officer who asked that his name be withheld and I am sure that I can get it for you.

He said "A Negro officer walked into the Fourth

Precinct last night which was on the 12th in his civilian

clothes. He was immediately attacked by several white

officers in uniform because they didn't recognize him

as being a policeman because he was dressed as a civilian.

Now there was only one reason why they charged this man. He didn't come in with a gum in his hand.

They charged this man because he happened to be black.

This is the feeling in the community.

Then another policeman said "Oh, he is one of us" and they stopped beating him up.

I am just showing you, this has comic aspects but I am telling you about the tragic situation that existed.

MR. LEUCHTER: The 12th was which date?

MR. FORTUNATO: That would be the day

the cab driver was arrested.

MR. LEUCHTER: That is the same day as

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eab driver Smith was arrested?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LEUCRTER: I am trying to get at whether this was a regular occurrence or this took place after the tension had started.

Had cab driver Smith been arrested before these two incidents took place?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Now this was before Smith had been arrested because I was the first person to see Smith when he was taken out of jail.

I am going to get to that in just a moment.

> MR. LEUCHTER: The officer coming into the precinct I take it was after cab driver Smith had been arrested?

THE WITNESS: Yes. He just walked into there. I have that I was a first of Laborator as a sixtlet

John W. Smith -- well, I am sheed of wyself. Wil King No. 1 Walsh is assistantly be than

Esta Mae Smith, 24-17th Avenue, she observed the cab driver, John W. Smith, being beaten and dragged into the Fourth Precinct.

Now she also stated "This is not just

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today. I can see what has been going on in the precinct for a long time."

Now I have also told you with respect to two men off work who were picked up for loitering on the morning of the 13th.

I have their names but I can turn this information over to you.

I will give you their names for the record, Wesley Green of 159 Madison Avenue, Walter Covert, 457 Avon Avenue.

Q Again these people have all authorized the fact that their names can be used?

A Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN LILLEY: The streets that you have named are in the City of Newark?

THE WITNESS: That is correct. In fact, 17th Avenue is right across the street from the Fourth Precinct where the disturbance originated.

Now I have the statement from John W. Smith, of course, which is contrary to the statement that was given by the arresting officers and I happened to see the arresting officers the morning he was arraigned. He had been in jail the night before.

Q Mr. Black, that aspect of it is under litigation.

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Are you talking about the cab driver?

A Yes. and the second state of the second se

in the sense that there are charges pending against Mr. Smith.

Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Q Back on the record. Continue.

also observed the hole in the back of his head, which he described was given to him when he was stuck in the toilet bowl.

Q When did you see Mr. Smith?

Tampert Aprilo The worming that he was arraigned.

Q You didn't see him at the Fourth Precinct on Wednesday night?

have tA the No, I did not. They bear this before still a

Q What were your observations of Mr. Smith on the morning he was arraigned, leaving out snything that Mr. Smith told you?

A I observed a hole in the back of his head where he had been beaten. I observed the tape on his ribcage. That's what I observed.

Q I would like to ask you some general questions, if I may, as to the steps you have taken.

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A Certainly.

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of complaints and I guess you have gone out and gotten some of the people who were involved to tell you their story?

call Aces, Right. Consider the Late without opposite the family day.

done with these grievances or complaints or allegations and if you will, what responses you have had to them?

A Well, we have turned over all this information to the appropriate investigatory agencies from the FBI to the Department of Labor to the State Police for action.

We have turned it over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Q What about the Newark Police?

have told them about this. They have this information.

Can you tell us specifically, again by categories, what information those various law enforcement
groups have?

I will show you the kind of presentation I would like you to make, if you can.

For example, the petition signed by the 76 individuals was turned over to the FBI, correct?

A Yes, and the Department of Labor.

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- - The State Police.

Q The State Police?

- The Newark Police?
- were the As and Yes. I happened apply the their street as the second
- Q Now with regard to other allegations, let's call them, of misconduct of law enforcement officials, have they specifically been turned over to anyone?
- They A all Yes. had in their wine.
 - Q To whom?
 - A The same organizations that you just mentioned.
- Q Do you have a list of the various allegations that have been turned over?
 - Oh, yes, I do.
 - Could we have that list?
- I will have to make a photostat for you. Do you mean the names and the incidents?
- that Q 11 Yes. In this paper are also the many
- A I have all that information for you. In other words, I have the statements by these individuals which I have turned over to every one of these organizations that you just mentioned.
- Q Now the statement of the 76 I understand but what about any other instances?
 - The ones I have just enumerated for you.
- Rayon Q d p The other five or so?

Five or six, yes.

Now are there other allegations that you have, either from people who have come to you or that you have obtained being out in the field as it were, that you have turned over to law enforcement officials?

A Yes, I have. This is also a matter of public record which I can leave a copy with you. Here it is.

They are all listed in there also.

We have statements from all of those people.

publication entitled "New Jersey Afro-American"
dated August 19, 1967 and the article on
pages 1 and 2 in which there are 10 incidents
listed involving allegations of misconduct
on the part of law enforcement efficials.

Q Is it accurate to say that the 10 incidents that are listed in this paper are also the same 10 incidents that are contained in your correspondence with the Attorney General?

A Yes.

Q Your Newark Human Rights Commission, have they specifically taken up with the Mayor or Mr. Thriett, for example, the allegations of which you speak?

A Yes. In fact, I personally met with the Mayor and Director Spins the day following many of these

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incidents taking place.

Q What was their response?

charges of police brutality and I had to take issue with them and my position was simply that the Mayor nor the Police Director could not continue to sweep these issues underneath the rug when everybody in the community knew that they were in fact a reality.

It so happened that on that day the New York Times had a reporter in the room and this was carried by the New York Times the following day and I would like to leave a copy with you if you wish.

Q May I see it, please?

A Yes, it must be a transfer to a construction of the construction

MR. DRISCOLL: Do you know the date of the article?

THE WITNESS: Yes. It was the 13th.

I have it right here.

Q The 13th of July?

A Yes.

We can get that.

Of examp, Serviness has bed a alamay

THE WITNESS: All right. I spoke to the Mayor and Director Spins and I enumerated these cases that I have just given you.

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I said my position was simply that you cannot sweep these issues under the rug and that they have to face the realities of what was taking place.

They both remained quite mute and didn't have any comment one way or the other on the issue.

I think this is what has happened since the disturbance, that there has been no moral leadership with respect to the issue of police-community relations.

What has happened on the camine issue has split the community into two different camps, unfortunately.

This has filtered down into a tragic situation at Barringer High School, regardless of the Statements that you have heard made from the P.T.A. there and what-not, it does have racial overtones.

Of course, Barringer has had a history of this type of situation for the past 10 or 12 years.

I can give you an incident and we talked personally with the students. They took 26 students to the precinct, the Second Precinct,

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approximately 13 white and 13 colored.

The 13 Negro children were arrested and placed in the custody of Mr. Thriett, but the white children were sent home. They were not arrested at all.

That left a very bad taste in the mouth of the Negro community. This was from the precinct level.

I think that there has to be a more positive approach by the city, by the Police Department with respect to police-community relations, that they have to admit certain things and show that, yes, these things are wrong but we are doing semething about it.

To continually deny the existence of the realities of this type of situation is forcing the community, especially in the ghetto, to have less and less confidence in the Police Department.

tions. Tokrumato: I have no further ques-

MR. DRISCOLL: Any other questions?

MR. LEUCHTER: Yes, I have one.

You alluded to having disagreed with the Mayor on the question of the appointment of the

school Business Manager?

a letter publicly which was published in the local press where the Mayor had taken a position that politics first and I felt that I had an obligation to take a very firm stand on that.

MR. LEUCHTER: My question was what other issues, as you had implied that there were other issues, what other issues in advance of the riots were there on which you and the Mayor saw things differently?

THE WITNESS: Well, on the question of the medical school.

Now I was for a medical school but I think that the way that it was handled by the administration, not conditioning the community that they were going to have to uproot their homes, that they were going to have to move, to just merely say a decision has been made, members of the community and this is what you will have to do and people resented it.

I think the approach was wrong because I was for a medical college.

I think it would be a contribution to

the community.

So I wasn't too deeply involved and
I did not attend any of the hearings on the
medical school but the Mayor certainly knew
of my views.

On the question of Parker and Callaghan, I had told the Mayor that he was making a tragic mistaka because when the school system through their teachers have been telling little Negro children for years to become qualified and the door of opportunity will be open to you and then to have a situation where the most qualified mam for the job, who incidentally happened to be Negro -- that was the incidental part of it -- was denied it, they had to take it upon themselves to feel that this was a recial issue because most Negroes in the community felt that had it been the other way around, the Mayor would not have played a political issue here.

in this last year and a helf or year and three-quarters in which the human Rights Commission became a vibrant acting commission rather than just a complaint receptacle?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. On the canine corps, where I took issue with the Mayor because of his silence and not giving leader-ship to the community with respect to taking positive action with respect to police-community relations.

MR. LEUCHTER: Was the camine incident first brought up in advance of the riots?

THE WITNESS: No. This was after but your question was whether it was before.

MR. LEUCHTER: Yes. I am curious about any substantive difference on important issues or at least important in your mind prior to the riots.

THE WITNESS: Yes. The meeting hall, for example, where you had the big explosion where it was decided that Hess, the Secretary to the Board, made the decision to stay on and I sent the Mayor a telegram, of which I have a copy here, and also a letter to the Board of Education, telling them that there should be a larger place for a meeting tham the City Council Chambers because there were so many people who were quite concerned about this explosive issue that there should be a

larger auditorium.

I was turned down on that request also.

This is all a matter of public record.

Just ignored it. Every issue that I have taken to him and even Mr. Thriett, who we have directed, because, after all, he is the paid member of the Commission, to discuss it with the Mayor, the Mayor has never taken the advice.

The Mayor surrounded himself with supposedly experts on race relations and they have constantly put him in a box, if I may use that expression, with respect to race relations.

MR. LEUCHTER: Can you tell us other than the ones we already know about, the instances that you have covered, can you tell us specifically of any others?

and there are many instances involved in that, the medical school, which we had informed the Mayor of and he had never called for our advice but we let him know how we felt about it but in no case was our advice accepted

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and those were two of the main issues I would say which led up to it.

MR. LEUCHTER: Were there any complaints filed by the Euman Rights Commission which affected municipal government employees?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there was, and this took place prior to the disturbance.

The Board of Education -- we had made a thorough investigation and I have the entire charge here which you gentlemen can have for your record, where we accused the Board of Education of discrimination against ethnic groups.

Number I, in the 300 years that the city had been a city, there had not been one Negro in a policy-making position in the Board of Education.

You have a situation where between 78 and 80 percent of the school population was Negro.

There were no Negroes holding supervisory positions in any of the departments that make up the Board of Education at 30 Green Street.

There had only been one Negro principal in the school system in the past 100 years.

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When the School Board, through Mr. Cervace, who is an attorney, inferred that how could a city agency have the nerve to investigate a state agency, which is the Board of Education, then we immediately took the position, well, then if we are not quite sure as to our position, then I filed a complaint with the State Board, the State Department of Discrimination, who in turn filed the complaint and we won the case, incidentally.

It wasn't publicized but we won this

Now there was a difference there between the administration because when we attacked the Board of Education, I am attacking the Mayor because the Mayor appointed the members of the Board of Education.

MR. LEUCHTER: In what respect did you win the case?

What were the findings?

THE WITNESS: The findings were that there had been a negative position on the part of the Board of Education with respect to upgrading and promoting members of minority

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groups for the past 100 years.

So we felt that we had won a moral victory.

Since the case was filed there has been a lot of promotions within the department of the Board of Education, plus the fact that there are now two Negro Assistant Superintendents, one Negro Director.

Now I personally feel that this is still tokenism, but it is still a step in the right direction.

Now we had brought this up to the City Fathers. We had spoken to the Board of Education. We asked them for a breakdown on the basis of race as to what jobs ethnic groups held and whites held.

They turned us down on all of these issues.

Then we finally turned it over to the proper state agency. So this was another area where there was a conflict between the administration and the Human Rights Commission.

MR. DRISCOLL: I take it, Mr. Black, you don't condone the breaking and the looting that took place on the part of these people?

THE WITNESS: Oh, absolutely not.

I am against violence and let me make it clearly understood that I am against violence of all types and I think that anyone who was guilty of looting or robbing should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

But I think at the same time we should be concerned as to the other criminal element that exists in our community and we are speaking primarily of Newark and I think that we should be concerned about these criminals who practice crimes against Negroes and now persons every day and I am talking, number I, about the slum landlords, who live in the suburban areas but charge people exorbitant rents for rat-infested apartments.

and I can mention this one by name, the
Good Deal Food Chain, and we have made
investigations on this, where they will
have a store in Chatham or in South Orange
and a store on 10th and Springfield Avenue in
the ghetto area and we have found there that
if a person wants to cash a check in the
ghetto stores, which is part of the chain--

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and this has all been substantiated -- they
must buy, if they want to cash a \$200 check
they must buy \$18 worth of black tokens which
can only be used at that store.

This is not a practice of the suburban stores.

Also they must have their picture taken when they cash a check in the ghetto area and they attempted to put this in force at the suburban stores and the community said we will not permit it and they stopped it after one or two days in effect.

So this was some of the conditions that existed here in the city, also along with the Board of Education situation.

MR. DRISCOLL: I think you have been very helpful. We have other witnesses that are waiting.

We appreciate very much your coming.

only thing I don't resember. * *

ALFRED HENDERSON, Sworn.

EXAMINATION delay religion on Asserted by secretary secretary secretary

BY MR. FORTUNATO:

Q Your address, Mr. Henderson?