

Whersupon, GEORGE C. RICHARDSON

called as a witness, first duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

By Mr. Jaffe:

Q Mr. Richardson, would you please give us your full name, address and present occupation and just very briefly give us some background on what you have been doing in the City of Newark and what elective office you hold?

A My name is George C. Richardson. I am the president of Periscope Associates, which is a public relations-community relations firm. I am also a member of the State Legislature by virtue of the past election. In the past four years I have been involved in some of the civil rights organizations in Newark. Particularly I was one of the founders of what we call the Newark Coordinating Council organized in 1963, and this was a coalition of about twelve civil rights groups including CORE, two Puerto Rican organizations, various clergy groups and labor organizations which at that time one of the main objectives was to eliminate discrimination in the building and construction trades.

This group broke up and I was involved in many other ad hoc civil rights groups whose prime objectives were to

1 bring about better conditions in Newark or eliminate  
2 certain other conditions that exist in Newark. So I  
3 have been actively involved in politics and civil rights  
4 in the Newark community.

5 Q I wonder if you could give us your views on  
6 what you think were the causes of the riots this summer.  
7 I know it is a very broad base question, but I hope you  
8 will. Tell us what you think are some of the deep-rooted  
9 problems in the city.

10 A I think the beginning of what you might say  
11 disenchantment with certain segments of the Negro commu-  
12 nity with the administration came about several weeks  
13 after the first election of our present mayor, and at  
14 that time as a New Jersey State Assemblyman I served as  
15 his co-campaign manager. I think at that time there was  
16 an understanding between Negroes that supported him that  
17 this was a partnership effort; that our ultimate goal was  
18 the election of a Negro mayor, and we had hoped that  
19 through his election we would be able to use this as a  
20 vehicle to get people in certain prominent positions  
21 within the city administration where they could get the  
22 experience and the training which would enable us, when  
23 our time came vote-wise, to take over the political control  
24 of the city; that we would have experienced people to do  
25 this.



1 But it turned out immediately after the election the  
2 partnership we thought existed we found out did not exist.  
3 As an example there were about eight Negroes involved in  
4 this campaign. Prior to that we had all had easy access  
5 to the mayor at home or otherwise. A week after the  
6 election his phone number changed and not one Negro had  
7 that phone number. This was the beginning of a message  
8 to us then. However, there is one man who will testify  
9 later and who we had hoped would be given the position of  
10 assistant business administrator, and if you are familiar  
11 with the government of Newark, this would obviously have  
12 been a position where he could have learned the adminis-  
13 tration of the city. This man happens to be a school  
14 teacher. In his role as a school teacher he himself  
15 handles cafeteria funds, which is a common practice in the  
16 school system. It is also a common practice that these  
17 monies are turned in every month or every sixty days, or  
18 whatever the case may be. It is a very loose way of  
19 keeping funds. The commitment was made that this man  
20 would receive this position, and about a week before he  
21 was to receive this appointment there appeared on the front  
22 page of the newspapers a story where he was being investi-  
23 gated for a shortage in his cafeteria account. This story  
24 appeared in the newspaper before any hearings were held or  
25 any discussion at the Board of Education. Obviously the

1 mayor took this opportunity to say, "We can't appoint a  
2 man with this sort of a background."

3 A few days later another man was appointed as assist-  
4 ant administrator. Two or three weeks later this man was  
5 cleared of all the charges, but this was a devious, uneth-  
6 ical way of excluding this man from competition for this  
7 position. This obviously showed us then that there was  
8 no partnership, at least the partnership that we thought  
9 existed did not exist.

10 During that period of time I was also serving as  
11 executive secretary to the Newark Insurance Fund. In  
12 1963 there was a series of what would be described as  
13 alleged cases of police mistreatment, police brutality.  
14 One particular case was called the Shad Batts case that  
15 received a great deal of coverage in the newspapers. At  
16 that time CORE threatened to picket the City Hall. For  
17 the very first time the mayor invited a Negro into their  
18 executive meetings. This was the deal with the CORE  
19 situation. Out of this came the suggestions that perhaps  
20 a police review board might be the answer to this sort of  
21 problem.

22 At that time the mayor looked favorably upon this.  
23 He assigned myself and Dan Anthony, who was the then exec-  
24 utive director of the Newark Human Relations Commission,  
25 along with Norman Schiff to explore the Philadelphia



1 Review Board, make a report, and attempt to devise a  
2 review board that would be more applicable to Newark.

3 Mr. Anthony and myself went to Philadelphia, made  
4 the study, made certain recommendations, and we then  
5 attempted to see Mr. Norman Schiff. Even though his  
6 office was located right upstairs over ours, we could  
7 never get to see him. We even took unusual procedure of  
8 sending him a registered letter which we never got a reply  
9 from.

10 After that there seemed to be a series of counter-  
11 moves by the police department opposed to this sort of  
12 review board. The mayor then said, "What I will do is  
13 turn this over to the Newark Human Relations Commission.  
14 They will hold public hearings and make recommendations."  
15 The Newark Human Relations Commission set about doing  
16 this, and they held these hearings in 1963. At that time  
17 I think there were thirteen members, they voted eleven to  
18 two in favor of a police review board.

19 Mr. Dan Anthony, who was the director, and Alexander  
20 Marks, who is the chairman, both of these men voted in  
21 favor of the board. The mayor then turned down their  
22 recommendations. Consequently, Mr. Anthony resigned his  
23 position as director of the Human Rights Commission.

24 I might add that being a personal friend of Mr. Marks  
25 I know from personal experience that he was blacklisted,

1 blackballed, or whatever you may want to call it, and it  
2 was over two years before the man could get another job.  
3 But this was the beginning of this disenchantment between  
4 the Negro community and the administration. From then on  
5 there was a series of events. Barringer High School where  
6 there were demonstrations against the building and con-  
7 struction trades was one.

8 To sum it up, beginning in 1963 with the advent of  
9 the civil rights movement nationally there became a local  
10 movement to bring about the same things locally that were  
11 taking place nationally. Every thrust that the Negro  
12 community attempted to make they were defeated either by  
13 political power, either by devious means or trickery, but  
14 the fact remains we were defeated. After all the demon-  
15 strations around Barringer High School about six years  
16 later we have five Negroes in the apprenticeship training  
17 program. The ultimate result of this was the Negroes  
18 simply lost faith in the civil rights movement because  
19 every time they beat us they didn't just beat us per se;  
20 they beat the Newark community.

21 When the people lost faith in that movement it began  
22 to be a funny thing when we could only get five Negroes  
23 out to a demonstration or only ten Negroes would come to  
24 a meeting. They thought that was the end of the civil  
25 rights movement. Perhaps it was. It was the end, but



1 what it was simply, it was an end to a legitimate means of  
2 trying to protest certain conditions that exist in the  
3 city. When people lost faith in these legitimate efforts,  
4 I think the culmination of the defeats is what brought  
5 about the riots we had in the city.

6 Q Would you care to give us your views on some of  
7 the social problems that you think the city faces and what  
8 you think can be done to alleviate them? What I think we  
9 would be most interested in is your views as to the kind  
10 of recommendations or the kind of things that you think  
11 would be helpful in alleviating some of the problems in  
12 the city.

13 A I think Newark's problems are unique not only  
14 from the social aspects but because of the simple fact  
15 Newark is in a tremendous political transition. There are  
16 two major ethnic groups that will be vying for political  
17 power, and this is where you find this cleavage between  
18 the Negro community and the seeming inability of the admin-  
19 istration to work with certain Negroes. This is why it  
20 is really hard to get a thrust going, even if we determined  
21 what the solutions are to the problems. Not only that, I  
22 think it is the attitude of the present administration  
23 that makes it most difficult to seek solutions to these  
24 problems. There are many people concerned, which I will  
25 go into briefly, but it has been my opinion that the only

1 thing that is going to save Newark is a sincere involvement  
2 of the business community into the activities, political  
3 and otherwise, in Newark. They can be the only stabilizing  
4 factor in Newark because if we don't move, if we do like  
5 they have done in the past and sit back as they have done  
6 in the past and let good Negro leadership get beat and  
7 defeat it, then the transition in Newark will not neces-  
8 sarily be a peaceful one. I think it will be much  
9 different than Gary, Indiana, and certainly different from  
10 Cleveland. It does not necessarily have to be that way,  
11 but if the business community takes the same old hands  
12 off attitude as they have done before and let the present  
13 administration, with all of their legal and illegal  
14 resources, use all of these things to thwart the Negro  
15 community's legitimate rise to political power in this  
16 city, then the only ultimate results will be racial havoc  
17 in the city. My opinion that is the final analysis the only  
18 way. A number of us attempted to come up with certain  
19 solutions. It is our opinion that the most pressing  
20 problem in Newark is the relationship between the Negro  
21 community and the police department. This is something  
22 we just can't seem to get across to white people, that  
23 there is this feeling in the Negro community. As far back  
24 as 1958 under Mayor Carlin we had a separate study made,  
25 or a private study made, which showed -- this was way



1 before any tensions as Spina likes to put it, the radicals  
2 crying about police brutality, and 58 percent of the Negroes  
3 felt there was police brutality and that Negroes could be  
4 mistreated simply because they were black. This was in  
5 1958. If that percentage existed then, I don't mean to  
6 tell you the percentage must be much, much higher right  
7 now.

8 We have never contended that a police review board  
9 was the ultimate solution to this problem. However, we  
10 do feel that it is a stop gap necessity when you have a  
11 police department or an administration that is insensitive  
12 to these racial and social problems that exist in the city.  
13 We have just gotten sick and tired of trying to convince  
14 the white community there is a necessity for this. We  
15 have attempted to come up with other areas that we think  
16 might get results.

17 It is my opinion that in the final analysis the only  
18 way we are going to do away with this problem is complete  
19 assimilation of the Negro into the police department.

20 Studying the history of this thing, it is not unusual  
21 to find in 1800 it was the Italians crying about police  
22 brutality until they were assimilated into the police  
23 department. It is a very difficult process for us to do  
24 this in the Negro community because of many reasons.  
25 First of all, there is no incentive for a Negro to want to

1 become a police officer when the only officer there now  
2 is a newly elected captain. Negroe discrimination within  
3 the police department against other Negroes. They think  
4 policemen beat Negroes because they are black. So it is  
5 difficult to get Negroes who will be responsible to their  
6 community to want to become policemen.

7 We attempted to develop a program, and we spent some  
8 time on developing this program, and this would be a new  
9 method of creating Negro policemen.

10 Q Will you describe it for us?

11 A This would be the establishment of what we call  
12 a Frederick Douglass Police Recruit Foundation. This  
13 would be a private foundation set up to recruit minority  
14 policemen. It would use a different approach to this  
15 recruitment. We would not go out in the field telling  
16 Negroes to become police officers because it is a good  
17 paying job, because it isn't. What we would attempt to do  
18 is to show Negroes we need them as policemen for the  
19 benefit of their own community. At the same time we would  
20 attempt to educate the Negro community to have respect for  
21 these men because they are there for their own benefit.  
22 It is our feeling that if in a period of a year or  
23 two or three years we could recruit and get on to the  
24 police force two or three hundred Negro policemen, that  
25 would bring the figure up to a little better than one



1 third. This would almost completely integrate the police  
2 department, and I think this would alleviate some of the  
3 tensions existing between the Negro community and the  
4 police department.

5 We brought this approach to Dean Malcolm Talbot at  
6 Rutgers and members of the business community. Dean  
7 Talbot, along with Cal Gadsby from Prudential went to  
8 Trenton and presented this program to Paul Ylvisaker of  
9 the Community Affairs Department. He thought it was very  
10 good. He agreed to allocate for this program \$45,000  
11 provided we could get five or ten thousand dollars from  
12 the Newark community. We thought we could do that. Mr.  
13 Gadsby went a step further and talked to some of the  
14 business community who agreed if we could get these young  
15 men during the period they were training, the business  
16 community would give them a job. So we have a two-fold  
17 thing going. The only thing we needed to get this  
18 program off the ground was the approval of the police  
19 director. Because of obvious conflicts, I wouldn't  
20 attempt to go to the director with this program. That  
21 Mr. Talbot and Mr. Gerathy, vice president of Prudential,  
22 went.

23 They pointed out in one of the committee reports that  
24 Messrs. Gerathy and Talbot recently met with police  
25 director Spina to discuss a program for recruiting Negro

1 police candidates. They obtained Mr. Spina's agreement  
2 with the idea, and it is now in the process of being  
3 implemented. Several benefits should derive from this  
4 program. Implementation of the program will require coop-  
5 eration, planning by the Committee of Concern and the  
6 police department. This can lay the groundwork for other  
7 joint efforts by the committee and city hall. The city  
8 will benefit by receiving help in filling police depart-  
9 ment vacancies. Negroes will benefit through an increase  
10 in job opportunities, meaningful jobs with a career and  
11 personal and useful employment. With more Negroes on the  
12 police force, relations between the police and the Negro  
13 community should be improved.

14 However, in the interim the Committee of Concern  
15 issued a statement that suggested that the one Negro  
16 captain that we have in Newark could be better utilized  
17 if he was assigned to a Negro precinct such as they do  
18 in New York where they were very successful with Inspector  
19 Sealey and other Negroes that were assigned in these  
20 areas where they were familiar. It was reported back that  
21 after reading this in the paper the police director spoke  
22 at a group up in Bloomfield where he castigated the  
23 Committee of Concern, Dean Talbot, and threw us all in the  
24 same boat as being radicals. We haven't the letter yet.  
25 Mr. Talbot's secretary called Spina's office and spoke to



1 one of his assistants, and he informed Mr. Yelavich, who  
2 is Dean Talbot's assistant, they were under the impression  
3 that when Mr. Talbot met with Spina he was wearing a  
4 Rutgers hat and they didn't recognize he wore two hats,  
5 which I don't know what the hell that means. It is  
6 obvious we are not going to get that letter from the  
7 director.

8 I think it would be a tragedy if we let this attitude  
9 by the director affect the whole city. A lot of people  
10 put a lot of work into developing this program with no  
11 compensation, no thought of compensation but solely they  
12 thought that this could be of value to alleviating a  
13 very pressing situation.

14 Again I say it is not so much coming up with the  
15 solutions, but it is the attitudes of certain people down  
16 town that "we can't change." It is either up to the  
17 business community to change it or whatever else we can  
18 get. It is obvious the university community can't change  
19 this attitude, but if this same hard attitude exists,  
20 then it is simply saying to me that I am just wasting my  
21 time preparing this sort of stuff. I am wasting my time  
22 getting men like Dean Talbot, and I am wasting my time  
23 sitting here talking to you gentlemen because if these  
24 guys are going to take the same hard attitude, there is no  
25 use. If we can't portray some sort of faith and hope to

1 some of the people that still have some faith in us, then  
2 I think we are in for a pretty rough time.

3 MR. LOFTON: Mr. Richardson, just going  
4 first specifically to the Frederick Douglass  
5 Recruitment Program to which you referred that  
6 I am somewhat familiar with, are you aware  
7 that certain civil service examinations are  
8 necessary before a police officer can move  
9 from one position into a higher position, for  
10 example, from a lieutenant to a captain? Is  
11 that the case in the police department?

12 THE WITNESS: Yes.

13 MR. LOFTON: As I understand it from my  
14 discussions with certain people, sometimes this  
15 is a factor, an inhibiting factor to certain  
16 upward mobility with respect to some of the  
17 Negro policemen in the department now. Would  
18 you be in favor of the abolition or the relax-  
19 ation of civil service requirements for some of  
20 these higher positions in the police department  
21 with a view in mind that when you remove that  
22 requirement that more persons that are Negroes  
23 could be moved into these positions?

24 THE WITNESS: I have serious reservations,  
25 and again it goes back to the attitude of people.



1 Obviously if you had sensitive people that were  
2 really looking for Negro police officers and  
3 really wanted to assimilate these Negroes into  
4 the police department and see that they had  
5 equal opportunities to advance, there would be  
6 nothing wrong with the civil service examination.

7 I am opposed to this system they have of oral  
8 examinations where a man can come out number one  
9 on the civil service exam and after these oral  
10 exams drop down to eight, nine or ten, which  
11 was the case with Eddie Williams for a long  
12 time, who seemingly always came out number one  
13 on certain tests, and on the oral exams he  
14 always wound up eighth and ninth when they com-  
15 bined these tests, and he was always further  
16 down the line.

17 What we might do is look at our civil  
18 service procedures because it seems odd to me  
19 that whatever ethnic group seems to be in polit-  
20 ical power that their people get to be the  
21 smartest all of the sudden. It seemed as if  
22 the Irish came out on top when they were in  
23 control. Now it seems like Italians happen to  
24 be the smartest people where the two Paradisio  
25 brothers became captains, one-two on the list.

1 It might give me the impression that this thing  
2 needs to be looked into. Well and we will always

3 MR. LOFTON: You indicate that Captain  
4 Williams, when he was made a captain, had the  
5 community relations section of the police  
6 department. Why do you feel as though he was  
7 not made captain of the precinct? Well, very well

8 THE WITNESS: Well, first of all I think  
9 we have to accept certain political realities  
10 of police life and of our society itself. The  
11 Fourth and Fifth Precincts which are predomi-  
12 nantly Negro are probably the areas where you  
13 have your most vice, most numbers, most prosti-  
14 tution, most dope, and probably the most  
15 lucrative positions in terms of payoffs, graft,  
16 etc. There are some policemen that are  
17 interested in this sort of thing. Despite all  
18 the dangers of being involved in this all-black  
19 community, you couldn't run some of them white  
20 officers away from there. In my estimation  
21 that is the reason why Captain Williams has not  
22 been assigned to one of these Negro precincts,  
23 because of obvious pressures from other people  
24 that have certain influences in the city.  
25 If groups more powerful than ours don't



1 exert some influence, then these people's  
2 thinking is going to prevail and we will always  
3 have a Captain Eddie Williams running around as  
4 a community relations expert when he could be  
5 best given some police powers in a precinct  
6 that he is familiar with, and Eddie Williams  
7 happens to be a very likeable person, very well  
8 known, because he came out of the community.  
9 We think he could do a job up there, but he  
10 will not be assigned up there unless pressures  
11 come from sources other than ours because we  
12 don't have the power to match power with these  
13 other groups.

14 MR. JAFFE: I have no further questions.

15 MR. DRISCOLL: You have made some very  
16 broad statements with regard to vice and  
17 corruption in the Fourth Precinct and the  
18 neighboring precinct. Can you substantiate, on  
19 the basis of your personal knowledge, these  
20 statements that you have made?

21 THE WITNESS: When you say personal knowl-  
22 edge, not that I personally know numbers writers,  
23 but if I have any familiarity with the area at  
24 all, all you have to do is drive up there when  
25 it gets close to Christmas and you'll see police

1 cars lined up in front of certain stores, and  
2 men going in there and getting their Christmas  
3 presents. All you have to do is ride around  
4 and you'll see the police cars lined up eight,  
5 nine, ten of them, and these men going in and  
6 out of these stores getting their situations  
7 for Christmas. Everybody knows this.

8 I can't substantiate who the guys are or  
9 how much they get or if they get anything, but  
10 this is just common knowledge in the community.  
11 Not only in the Negro community, but I think it  
12 is something people close their eyes to. If  
13 you read the recent articles in Look magazine  
14 and an article that was in the New York Times,  
15 it gave an even broader view of the power of  
16 certain groups. This talked about their legit-  
17 imate interests, business enterprises as far as  
18 moving into the construction trades, which again  
19 shows the power. If you read this story, it  
20 talked about a certain electrical company in  
21 Newark. All you have to do is ride around and  
22 watch the construction and see how many of their  
23 trailers you see sitting there. They are just  
24 about on every job that goes up in Newark. It  
25 even got so many companies don't bid against



1 this company. This was in the New York Times.

2 MR. DRISCOLL: The New York Times unfor-  
3 tunately is not evidence; it is hearsay, and  
4 our cast in part is to try to get as much  
5 specific evidence as possible. My question is  
6 not to be construed as derogatory of any  
7 statements you have made but to elicit a  
8 response which would be specific in certain  
9 areas.

10 THE WITNESS: I think we are trying to  
11 determine if certain conditions exist. I think  
12 you agree there is a difference in the amount  
13 of evidence to convict a person or enough  
14 evidence to determine whether a certain situation  
15 exists in a city. Obviously I wouldn't dare  
16 sit here and try to give you enough evidence to  
17 convict anybody because you offer me no immunity  
18 or protection when I leave this room. ~~ing, that~~  
19 ~~the~~ You can take my word for it that there is  
20 enough evidence existing out there to give you  
21 the general impression that there is the exist-  
22 ence of the situation that I am talking about.  
23 I don't intend to be any more specific than  
24 that, but I suggest that you ride through the  
25 Central Ward a little bit before Christmas and

1 try to figure out why all these police cars  
2 happen to be parked in front of these various  
3 little confectionary stores and delicatessans.

4 MR. LOFTON: Just one last question from  
5 me. Much broader than the situation that occurs  
6 around Christmas time, I think first of all  
7 aren't you really talking about an attitude  
8 that exists? What I mean by that is I think it  
9 is a pretty fairly held common impression that,  
10 as you indicated before, there is an abundance  
11 of vice, numbers and so forth, that occurs in  
12 the black community and that coupled with that  
13 is the impression, and I don't think unfounded  
14 personally, that these things could not occur  
15 in that area because it is common knowledge who  
16 is doing what without the people in the police  
17 department knowing who these people are.

18 ~~Peris~~ If I understand what you are saying, that  
19 the people in the community know also that the  
20 police in that community know. Therefore, they  
21 don't have the respect for law because if they  
22 have the impression that the police know that  
23 this is going on and they do nothing about it,  
24 then when the police attempt to enforce the law,  
25 this compounds the disrespect that they have



1 for the enforcers of the law.

2 MR. DRISCOLL: Are you making a speech or  
3 asking a question?

4 MR. LOFTON: This is a question I am  
5 asking.

6 THE WITNESS: They accept the fact that a  
7 Negro numbers writer gets arrested and they  
8 know who the bigger guys are and it is general  
9 knowledge. They also don't expect they are  
10 going to be arrested because of certain  
11 connections, and these people are beyond the  
12 law. At least they have been in many areas up  
13 until now. I say this is the attitude, rightly  
14 or wrongly. This is what we have to deal with,  
15 not necessarily fact or fiction or evidence as  
16 you say, but the attitudes of people.

17 MR. GIBBONS: What is the business of  
18 Feriscope Associates?

19 THE WITNESS: It is primarily a public  
20 relations outfit which is attempting to develop  
21 a new concept of involving communities in  
22 attempting to do certain things.

23 MR. GIBBONS: Do you represent clients?

24 THE WITNESS: Generally, yes.

25 MR. GIBBONS: What type of clients?

1 THE WITNESS: Well, the biggest job I  
2 have is with Coca Cola, which was really taking  
3 a sampling for a new product they were going to  
4 put out. I haven't got in the field we really  
5 want to work in. We have ideas of using  
6 people influence to develop certain jobs, to  
7 achieve a certain goal, and that is organizing  
8 public support, you might call it a lobbyist  
9 or whatever it might be. Organizing people as  
10 a profession just as many political people are  
11 now professionally organizing. We would organ-  
12 ize these various campaigns for a different  
13 sort of purpose.

14 MR. GIBBONS: For a business purpose?

15 THE WITNESS: Yes.

16 MR. GIBBONS: And your clients or prospec-  
17 tive clients would be in the business community?

18 THE WITNESS: Generally.

19 MR. GIBBONS: Do I understand the nature  
20 of the business would be to try to amass public  
21 support for programs that the business community  
22 or a given business community might be interested  
23 in?

24 THE WITNESS: Right. As an example, we  
25 would hope eventually one day we might convince



1 the business community or the airlines community  
2 that a jetport in Morris County would be a  
3 beneficial thing in North Jersey. If this were  
4 the case, we think that we could organize people  
5 to achieve this goal.

6 MR. LOFTON: I would be interested to know  
7 if you can give us your feeling about a group  
8 in Newark called the Newark Community Union  
9 Project and if you can give us your impressions  
10 as to the feeling of the Negro community towards  
11 the activities of this group.

12 THE WITNESS: I think when the group first  
13 came here they were under the impression that  
14 it would be a very easy job to organize the  
15 Negro community or help the Negro community to  
16 organize itself and to develop a core of Negro  
17 leadership to bring about change. I think  
18 they got a little frustrated in their efforts.  
19 I don't necessarily agree with all their methods.  
20 I think the one thing they have done is good.  
21 They have been able to develop a number of Negro  
22 leaders that we might not necessarily construe  
23 as leaders. I am talking about people from the  
24 streets, some without high school education but  
25 who are basically leaders of their community.

1 and Newark. There are certain areas where doctors can't  
 2 School System. There are certain areas where I can't  
 3 Teachers can't lead. Any leaderless community is a frustrated  
 4 and alienated community. They have been able to develop a  
 5 staff of a number of young Negroes that I think today may  
 6 or may not be connected with the Community  
 7 Union, but are actively making a contribution  
 8 in the anti-poverty program, in other programs,  
 9 in politics; but they are active leaders today  
 10 that are concerned about conditions in Newark.  
 11 I think this is one of the good values in coming  
 12 to Newark.

13 MR. LOFTON (presiding): Any further  
 14 questions? Thank you very much.

15 (Witness excused)  
 16  
 17 Whereupon,

18 HARRY L. WHEELER  
 19 called as a witness, first duly sworn, testified as follows:

20 EXAMINATION

21 By Mr. Jaffe: The problem, Newark is going to

22 Q I wonder if you could give us your address,  
 23 occupation and what little bit about your background and  
 24 your activity in the City of Newark in the last few years.

25 A I reside at 142 Mansbury Avenue. I was born of