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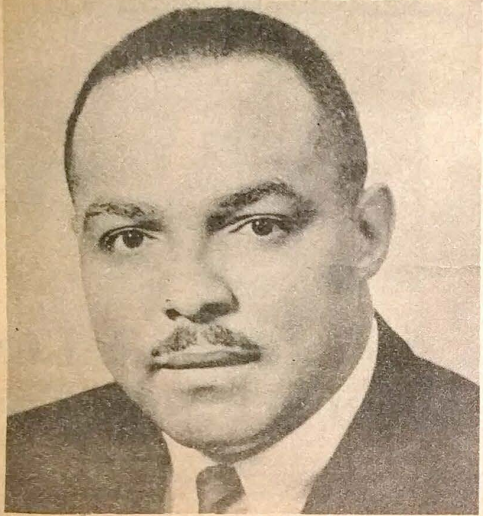
ADVANCE



VOL. I, NO. 16

NEWARK, N.J. THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1966

15 Cents



Ohio State Representative Carl B. Stokes

Stokes To Address Freedom Dinner

Carl B. Stokes, the man who missed by a fraction becoming the first Negro mayor of a major American city, will visit Newark Jan. 30 to speak at a United Freedom dinner. An incumbent member of the Ohio State Legislature, Stokes narrowly lost in his bid to be elected major of Cleveland last year when he surprised the so-called "experts" by coming within 2,000 votes of victory. In Newark, Stokes will be visiting a city that has been pointed to across the nation as most likely to elect the first Negro Mayor.

Crucial Year

The appearance of Stokes in Newark at this time is considered especially significant since 1966 is the year most civil rights leaders in Newark would like to see a Negro mayor elected.

The accumulated problems in housing, police brutality, half-day schools, job and discrimination have led thousands of Negroes to believe only the election of a Negro mayor will bring the necessary changes.

Stokes, now a national leader in the movement to gain greater Negro political representation, will be the guest in Newark of former Democratic Assemblyman George Richardson, the leading advocate of greater Negro representation.

Continued on Page 7

Richardson Announces Candidacy

Former Democratic Assemblyman George Richardson has informed ADVANCE he will seek to represent the Central Ward in the Newark City Council.

Richardson, long identified with civil rights forces in the



George C. Richardson

City, will go before the voters next May seeking the Council seat now held by Irvine Turner.

Richardson will most likely be opposed by Turner or some other candidate representing the Addonizio administration.

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Dismissal Of Spina Demanded By CORE

Long History of Bitter Attitudes Mars Relations Between Police and Community

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) plans an all-out effort to remove Newark's police director, Dominick Spina, despite an initial rebuff from Mayor Addonizio.

"We aren't going to rest until Mr. Spina has been removed," Chapter Chairman Fred Means told ADVANCE.

Civil rights leaders demanded Spina's ouster in meeting with Addonizio last week after another Newark Negro was shot and killed by a policeman. (For details on the shooting and background on the policeman involved see related story.)

Campaign Planned

Plans for the campaign to replace Spina will be drawn up at an open meeting of the CORE membership Monday evening at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 208 Broadway, Means disclosed. The meeting will begin at 7:45 p.m.

Means told Addonizio a new police director is needed because "Spina has not shown himself willing or able to deal properly with police problems in an urban community such as Newark."

But a spokesman for Addonizio, quickly dismissed the CORE request commenting: "We didn't consider it worthy of discussion."

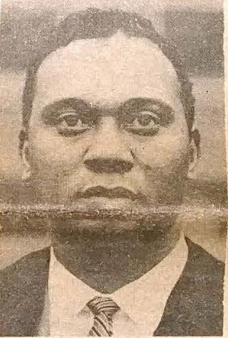
Other Incidents

Besides last month's killing of the 17-year-old Negro youth, several other recent incidents were cited by Means to support the civil rights leaders' demand:

Theraid by police on a Black Muslim mosque last month, the "bullying tactics" of police against Negro and White high school students in front of City Hall during last month's teachers' strike,

the failure of police to search diligently for the missing eight-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Smith, and

the two Essex County grand jury presentations critical of Newark police laxity in enforcing gambling laws.



Fred Means

The campaign to oust Spina is the climax to a long and bitter struggle between the Addonizio administration's police director and the Negro community. Ironically enough it began with an incident nearly four years ago, involving the same policeman, John Balogh, that killed the Negro youth last month.

As an outgrowth of that incident, the famous Shed Batts case, a split developed between the city administration and the Negro community over the deterioration of police community relations. When the schism developed, Addonizio had been in office less than two months.

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Cop Kills, Fulfills A Prophecy

"Someday, he is going to kill somebody."

With these words, a Newark civil rights leader appealed to police officials to transfer Patrolman John Balogh to a desk job where he wouldn't carry a gun.

But instead of transferring Balogh, police officials promoted him.

Last month, detective Balogh shot and killed a Negro youth "during a scuffle."

Pronounced dead on the scene was 17-year old Walter Mathis of 77 Nairn Pl.

Police Story

According to the police version of the incident, Balogh killed Mathis after he and another police detective had apprehended him and four other Negroes for an alleged mugging.

Civil rights leaders who questioned the police version recalled that Balogh had been involved in at least two previous incidents in which he had drawn his gun against Negroes.

After one of the incidents resulted in a court hearing, the magistrate criticized Balogh for his haste in using a gun.

It was that incident, the Shed Batts case, that first gave rise to demands for a Civilian Police Review Board in Newark.

Assaulted Pedestrian

In the latest case, Balogh claimed he and his partner were sitting in a tavern on 18th Ave. when a man "ran in" and said five youths had robbed a pedestrian nearby.

Balogh said the unidentified man identified the five youths "as they ran off."

With guns drawn, Balogh said, he and his partner chased the five youths for two blocks, finally cornering them against a wall.

But the five youths, according to Balogh, "backed" away

Continued on Page 6

Town Charter Commission Considering Resubmission

Renewed interest in the 11/2 year old proposal by the Montclair Charter Commission became evident last week when members of the commission met to discuss procedural matters relative to the charter's acceptance.

This group headed by Richard L. Kersey, Jr., while obviously having more than a passing interest in the fate of a 71-page combination report and new charter submitted after nine months of study ending

in August of 1964, probably discussed whether or not to do anything toward making new efforts to being the document before the Montclair voters, in the form of referendum.

An organization known as the Voters for the Montclair Plan, headed by Frederick L. Redpath, was organized late in 1964 for the expressed purpose of convincing voters of the town that the best possible future government for the town lay in the plan presented by the

Charter Commission.

Politics Played Part

Were it not for the political intricacies affecting the charter, it is quite possible that Montclair voters during the past year might have determined for themselves whether or not they wished to supplant a Commission form of government which will be 50 years old during 1966.

In December 1964, after Democratic Assembly leaders

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Dismissal of Spina Demanded

Continued from Page 1

The Batts case served to demonstrate the already bitter relations that existed between the Negro community and the police department.

Richardson to Rescue

To halt the growing hostility between the police department and the Negroes, former Assemblyman George Richardson, then a co-campaign manager for Addonizio and a top aide in the administration, proposed a Civilian Review Board, similar to one in Philadelphia. The Board would conduct impartial investigations of cases of alleged police brutality.

Richardson's suggestion was acceptable to Civil rights leaders, Negro and White clergy, and officials of the City Human Rights Commission.

It also was acceptable for Mayor Addonizio, that is for a while. With the Mayor apparently yielding to the pressure from the clergy and Negro leaders, it was felt that this would be enough to hold Addonizio to his promised support.

However, before delicate details of a private agreement could be negotiated, Spina suddenly took it upon himself to stem the tide.

Denounced Groups

Spina issued a public attack on "minority pressure groups." And to identify what groups he was talking about, the police director added:

"From time to time in the past, these people have complained of such things as police brutality in cases where there has been no such offense."

This open attack on civil rights groups by Spina was believed to have forced the issue of what to do about police community relations into a Negro vs. White struggle.

Quick Answers

Negro leaders, both in and out of the Addonizio administration, were quick to reply.

"If he is reluctant to name groups that have taken exception to some police action, I am not," said the Rev. Claude Kilgore, pastor of 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church.

"As a citizen of this community interested in public affairs and the conduct of public officials, I am aware that even in the higher police echelons there exist attitudes which do not make for good human relations," he stated. "This I can further attest to, having been a recent victim of outrageous discourtesy at the hands of a policeman."

Inquiry Asked

Mr. Kilgore reported that CORE, the United Ministers for Progress, and other community groups had repeatedly requested investigations of police mis-

conduct. "However, it would be rather difficult for police investigating police to anything other than exonerate colleagues," he commented.

Spina's attack prompted additional responses from CORE, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and other clergymen and community leaders.

"The implication we get from your statement is that you feel there are few legitimate instances of police mistreatment of private citizens in Newark," eight community leaders said in a communication sent directly to Spina.

Serious Problem

The letter to Spina pointed to a 1961 report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and to a survey of Newark made in 1958 for the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations to demonstrate how serious the problem of police community relations had become.

"Not only 'minority pressure groups' but all fair minded citizens of this community deplore police misuse of authority," the letter said.

"We strongly urge you to recognize that mistreatment of minority citizens by the police has existed in the past, and we further urge that you spell out in no uncertain terms that this kind of situation will not be tolerated in the City of Newark," the Negro leaders concluded.

Addonizio had only to read the eight signatures on the letter to realize the issue of police brutality touched a raw nerve in the community.

Distinguished Leaders

Those putting their names to the letter besides Richardson and Kilgore included: Steve Duncan, editor of the N.J. Afro-American; the Rev. John W.P. Collier Jr., pastor of Israel Memorial AME Church; and the Rev. Joseph Randall, pastor of Little Friendship Baptist Church.

Also, Timothy Still, president of the Hayes Homes Tenants League; Robert Curvin,

chairman of the Newark-Essex chapter of CORE; and Samuel Tucker, president of the South Side Democratic Organization.

Almost all had been leaders in the Addonizio campaign for mayor that had been successfully concluded only three months before.

Delicate Choice

It was then that Addonizio was first forced to make a choice between his police director, who was soon supported most vocally by the extreme Right forces in the community, and the community's civil rights leaders, who were supported by the very Negro leaders most responsible for his election.

Addonizio was at the time committed to form an advisory group of distinguished citizens—White and Negro—to weigh allegations of police brutality. Under pressure from the Right, he now repudiated his pledge.

Then, having made his decision, Addonizio moved to cut down the Negro leadership. Thus began the downfall of George Richardson, first from his position in the city administration and later from his post as Assemblyman.

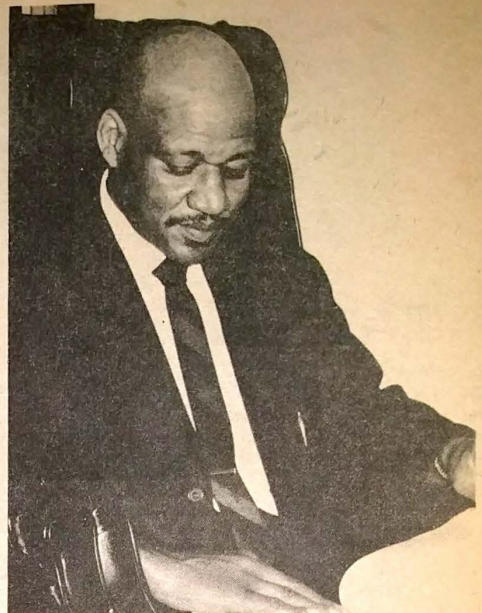
Having disposed of Richardson, Addonizio and Spina then turned on any other leader—White or Negro—who had dared criticize the police department.

Ax Hits Others

Among those feeling the wrath of Addonizio and Spina were Alexander Mark, assistant postmaster of Newark and then chairman of the Human Rights Commission; and Daniel Anthony, director of the Human Rights Commission—both of whom blamed their forced resignations on Spina's bitter reaction to their support for a Civilian Review Board.

The gap between the Addonizio administration and its police director on the one hand and civil rights leaders and Negro community on the other widened still further when the

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UCC Vice President, Timothy Still

Still Proposes UCC Should Involve Poor

A vice president of the United Community Corp., Newark's anti-poverty coordinating agency, warned today that the city's drive against poverty "still hasn't begun to reach the people."

"Although I'm a strong UCC man, I have to say we haven't done a job in getting into the community yet," UCC vice president Timothy Still told ADVANCE.

"We have to get to the junkies, to the alcoholics, to the unemployed, to the unemployable—this is key to the success of this entire program," Still commented.

'In Right Direction'

Still said he believed the UCC was "leaning in the right direction" and that he regarded UCC executive director Cyril Tyson as "the kind of social planner who will try to do the job."

The UCC official said he was "a staunch advocate of getting the poor involved."

"I recognize it can't be done over night," Still said. "But you have to begin sometime."

"A journey of a thousand miles has to start somewhere," he commented.

'Take First Step'

"My concern here is that we haven't taken that first step," he added.

Still said the UCC, through such efforts as the Pre-School Council's headstart program, enlisted at an early date "the conformists" in the community. "But they don't have the bitter—those who despise the White man—those who don't believe in anything," he added.

"You know that thing that happened out there in Watts wasn't done by pre-schoolers," he said.

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Patronage Said To Cause Conditions At Caldwell

"People don't care about what happens to inmates or prisons—who could care less?" With these words, a former official at the Caldwell County Penitentiary described his frustration-touched with bitterness.

The frustration and bitterness arise from years of attempting to combat the two greatest enemies of prison reform in Essex County: official neglect and political control.

Both factors are responsible for the appalling conditions that today exist in the penitentiary of New Jersey's most modern, most industrialized, and wealthiest county.

A continuing survey by ADVANCE of conditions at Caldwell, based on interviews with present and past employees, was prompted by a story of vicious brutality allegedly committed by White male guards against Negro families last month.

In hand-written letters smuggled out of the institution, two inmates described in detail

the brutal punishment they said was inflicted on the eight prisoners by 25 or 30 White guards.

Incident Investigated

As a result of requests from the Newark-Essex chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the incident is being investigated by the federal government and by the county prosecutor's office.

Meanwhile, a picture of a prison suffering from years of neglect and political domination—under both Republican and Democratic control—has emerged from behind the walls of secrecy.

The picture shows a prison lacking a systematic set of regulations to govern the relationships between guards and inmates, thus leading to instability and to arbitrary decisions.

Untrained Guards

The picture shows a prison administered by untrained or poorly trained guards and other officials often political cronies of the party in power.

The picture shows a prison where neither male nor female inmates have, in recent years, been permitted outdoor recreation, largely because the guards are "too lazy" to supervise such recreation.

Some examples of the degree of political control over Caldwell penitentiary now exercised by the Democratic majority on the Essex County Board of Freeholders:

•Almost all Caldwell employees contribute (often in cash) a total of at least one percent of their yearly salary to the Essex County Democratic organization;

•"Just to stay in good, and maybe to get ahead a little, several employees supplement their expected contribution with the purchases of \$50 tickets to the annual "Governor's Day" outing in Spring Lake sponsored by the Essex County Democratic organization;

•The last time Caldwell employees received a substantial pay increase (\$700 to \$800 per person), a deal was worked out between a representative of the guards and a high official of the Essex County Democratic organization whereby 90 percent of the guards agreed to donate \$200 apiece in cash to the official in return for the freeholders adopting the raise.

Some of the guards' wives objected to paying a \$200 bribe for a pay raise they believed their husbands were entitled to and said so in anonymous letters to Newark's daily newspapers.

•While several of the officials of the prison appointed by the freeholders in recent years have had no previous experience in prison work, they did and continue to have significant political or family connections.

For example, among recent appointments: VICTOR ADDONIZIO, brother to Newark's Mayor Hugh Addonizio as business administrator.

FRANK MICELLI, son of the Addonizio administration's assistant business administrator, Dominick Micelli, as secretary to the warden. LOUIS FERNICOLA, nephew of county counsel and Essex state senator

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SOMETHING'S FUNNY--Enjoying a laugh at Bridge Club Party last week were Eugene Thompson, placement officer for Newark Housing Authority's HELP program; Kenneth Gibson, senior engineer for the Housing Authority and co-chairman of the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council; Harry Wheeler, director of a labor manpower development training program; and Essex County Freeholder Earl Harris.

Eight Police Brutality Cases Since Addonizio Took Office

Since Mayor Addonizio took office in July of 1962 and he appointed Dominick Spina police director, there have been at least eight well-publicized cases of alleged police brutality.

In five of these cases, a Negro or Puerto Rican was killed by a Newark policeman. After each case, Negro leaders, supported by a few White sympathizers, have requested Mayor Addonizio to form a Civilian Review Board to hear complaints and conduct investigations. Each time he has refused.

In summary, the eight cases are—

•Shed Batts case: Following an exchange of words between an off-duty policeman (John Balough) and a Negro bystander (Shed Batts) the policeman drew his gun and in a scuffle it was fired. The policeman claimed he was "assaulted" by the Negro, but his charges were dismissed on appeal. (See related story for details.)

•Carrie Powell case: Mrs. Carrie Powell, who had just been named the only Negro assistant principal in the Newark school system, while walking out of a railroad station one Spring night in 1963, reported she saw a policeman physically beating a Negro prisoner on the head with a club, despite the fact the prisoner was handcuffed and defenseless. Mrs. Powell testified that after she asked the policeman to stop, she was arrested for "interfering."

•Lido Bar case--Two off-duty policemen, who had reported in sick, shot and wounded two Negroes in a tavern after the four had exchanged words. While the policemen were punished for turning in a false report, they were not in any way reprimanded for using their guns in an argument with Negroes.

•Benjamin Bryant case: Bryant, who had been held for questioning by police authorities at headquarters, suddenly was in an ambulance at City Hospital, dead on arrival. The police de-

partment claimed Bryant had slipped and fallen, hitting his head against a filing cabinet on the way down. Police claimed this explained the gash in his head which caused his death.

•Bernard Rich case: Rich, who also died while in police custody, was being held in the First Precinct last September when, police claimed, he set himself on fire and killed himself.

•Michael Retondo case--Retondo was a 15-year-old Puerto Rican boy who was under the special care of Mt. Carmel Guild at the time he was shot and killed by police because, they said, they feared a toy gun he was carrying at the time.

•Lester Long case: Long, who was stopped by police for an alleged traffic violation, was shot through the back of the head by police while he was fleeing from their custody. Police, who at first claimed Long was shot accidentally when a patrolman slipped on the sidewalk, also claimed Long had a knife in his possession, although witnesses told CORE officials they saw no knife.

•Walter Mathis case: Mathis was shot and killed when the gun held by Detective John Balough hit him "during a

struggle." Again, witnesses told CORE officials the police version of the incident was in accurate. (For further details, see related story.)

Spina Dismissal

Continued from Page 2

U.S. Civil Rights Commission held public hearings in Newark later that year (1962).

One of Spina's sharpest critics at the time was the Central Ward Democratic chairman, Eulis Ward.

Ward told the Commission it was "the general opinion of colored citizens that they don't get a fair deal from the police department."

"We will end this policy brutality if we have to register every Negro to guarantee the appointment of a Negro police director and the election of a Negro mayor," Ward said.

Today, on the eve of a fierce election campaign, Addonizio must again choose between the Negro community and the same forces that sympathized with the Goldwater movement. So far, he seems to be sticking with the Right.

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EDITORIAL

Political Trojan Horse

The Essex Negro community is quietly allowing a timebomb to be placed at the base of its efforts for political freedom.

This Spring, White representatives of both political parties will begin the subtle process of neutralizing the expanding Negro voting power.

Ironically, the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, which will aid the Southern Negro in his fight for political equality, is the Trojan Horse which threatens the voting strength of Essex County Negroes.

In April, new voting district lines will be drawn which will effect elective public offices above the county level. Congressman, Senators, and Assemblymen will be elected from these revised district areas. Delegates to a Constitutional Convention will determine WHERE THE LINES SHALL BE DRAWN!

Dennis Carey and Andy Axtell, the Essex County Democratic and Republican chairmen have caucused and plan to announce the delegate selections of their screening committees this week.

Indications are that the Essex delegation of 19 people may not contain any Negroes to represent this county's 250,000 non-White citizens.

Gerrymandering of racial school districts is part of the history of Essex County. The resultant segregated school systems are known to all.

This convention, however, is the first opportunity in 19 years for the White power structure, politically, to re-divide the Negro vote and insure a continued parade of White Congressmen and Senators to Washington.

While the spotlight is shining on the possibility of a Negro Mayor in Newark, groundwork is being laid which can deny Black representation on state and federal levels.

The inevitability of the eventual election of a Negro Congressman from the present 11th district is not looked upon with favor in White political circles.

The growing Negro strength in the 12th congressional district is viewed with suspicion. The recent indications of "vote Black" thinking has frightened many White "liberals".

This convention offers the perfect opportunity to put the Negro "back in his place". Under these conditions, what White delegate will stand at the convention and speak for the Negro? Who will represent the Negro interests?

Obviously the White political leaders will deny intentions of impeding the Negro's political progress, but something bears watching when Carey and Axtell break bread together.

It is not yet too late to demand Black representation in the delegation. Negro political leaders - SPEAK UP!

ADVANCE'S

MERVYN ROBINSON Editor
 AL ROBBINS Associate Editor
 LARRY JENNINGS Associate Editor
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Crooms Corner

By David Crooms

QUESTION:
 Do You Believe City Hall Should Be Given Control Of Newark's Anti-poverty Program?



Berkeley Hodge

"I believe the city should not be given control of the anti-poverty program because then the people in control will be the people that have the least amount of interest in the people they are to serve.

These people who are to be appointed will then be the people that have done the most for the mayor in the past election. They will not be the people who have the best interest of the city.



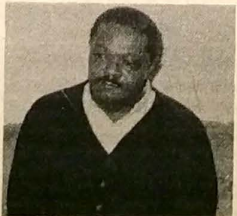
William McCullum

I believe that the U.C.C. should not let the city control the anti-poverty program because they will not be in the best interest of the people. They will be in the best interest of their own well-being.



Samuel Engrams

If the City Hall were to be given control I believe that the people who are now being helped would be discarded by the city-controlled program. The people that would be appointed by the City to take charge of the program would not work in the best interest of the people who really need help. These people would be the kind that are in it for the money and not for the people.



William Flagg

These people that might get appointed by the city would be there and they would not understand the problems of the poor because they will not be the people that live in the poor areas or the people that have ever lived in a slum.

ADVANCE PROFILE

Pharmacist Is Also Laboratory Teacher

The proprietor of Walters' Pharmacy, at 541 Clinton Ave., Newark, is a laboratory technician. This is evident even as he brews a pot of coffee in his home, a spacious and comfortable apartment at 52 Baldwin Ave., where he graciously entertained me from 11:45 to 1 o'clock Monday night, after he had ended his business working hours.

The precision with which he measured the portions of coffee and water, the care with which he added sugar and cream are both small things, but to the close observer with an eye for sharp detail his movements suggested those of a man who knows the importance of carefully measured volumes and molecular weights in the making of a chemical product.

Teacher Too

Dr. M. Waters is also a teacher of pharmacy. This was apparent as he talked, as he moved about in his chair, as he gestured with his hands, and as he searched for the correct word with which to express his thought.

He explained that he had been associate professor and dean of the school of pharmacy at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla., 1952 to 1959, after he had completed his studies for the pharmaceutical degree at Rutgers, from which he was graduated with the degree Ph.D. in 1949.

Duties Of Drugstore

The marks of the schoolroom and the laboratory were present Monday night not only in the doctor's obviously physical modes of communication, but they were luminously etched as he outlined the basic reasons why he decided to give up a professional career for the more mundane duties of drugstore business.

"As a teacher I found myself

becoming more and more interested in merchandising techniques," he confessed.

"Pharmacy is not simply the making of a chemical concoction," he observed, "it is a personal service also."

Dr. Waters then gave the five elements in the program of merchandising which he projected in classes at the Florida institution where he was employed, pointing out as he did this that each lecture to students on the subject became a personal challenge which grew



Dr. Waters

to such overpowering proportions that he eventually became obligated to prove in a tangible way his own business theories.

Courteous Service

His "drugstore business deal" which he said has produced in six years nearly three times the business at the Clinton Avenue store as it was able to produce in the previous twenty-five years, consisted of "good public relations, good display techniques, a complete stock of merchandise, prompt and courteous service and moderate prices."

Dr. Waters is a member of the Board of Governors of the Essex County Pharmaceutical Association. He also belongs to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical association and the National Association of Retail Drug-gists. He is past president of the North Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

What's Your Opinion?

To The Editor:

Contrary to popular opinion, it may well be that Mayor Hugh Addonizio and not the City Council is the greatest threat to the United Community Corp. and an effective war on poverty.

Specifically, Addonizio's plan to increase representation of his administration on the UCC board of trustees from seven to 26 will alter the approach of anti-poverty efforts far more than the proposal for a new nine-member municipal commission advocated by Councilmen Lee Bernstein and Frank Addonizio.

The Mayor's plan is more dangerous because it will happen.

The real significance of the Bernstein-Addonizio-Turner investigation into the UCC is that it provided the necessary camouflage for the Mayor's takeover bid. With attention of church and community organizations centered on the Council report, the Mayor, in the guise of friend, stepped in and offered his so-called "compromise."

Not Concerned

Many UCC officials do not appear to be overly concerned with this drastic expansion of city administration influence on the agency's sole policy-making body. It is the view of these

people that there are many different "interests" in a community, all legitimate and often conflicting, and they are all entitled to representation according to their respective power and influence.

Hence, all kinds of institutions with "legitimate interests" are represented on the UCC board, and, in deference to prevalent theories, one or two poor people are also represented.

But in practice this theory of pluralism has often resulted in the exclusion of the poor from actual UCC decision-making.

Poor Left Out

When the UCC was originally formed, various church, community, business, and labor organizations participated in its formation. But none of these groups could claim a substantial membership of poor people. The poor were left out --not completely intentionally as in some cities-- but nonetheless, left out.

Although the poor may be an institution in America, they are not institutionally organized as are other groups.

The result of UCC pluralism is that city-wide proposals such

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Richardson Announces Candidacy

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For the past three years, the 36-year-old civil rights leader has criticized the City Administration for its failures to keep promises to the Negro community.

In his announcement, Richardson centered his attacks on:

- **Poor Housing** - Charging that "slum lords are forcing thousands of Central Ward Residents to pay abnormally high rents for rat-infested slum housing," Richardson charged Turner and others allied with the Addonizio administration had failed to introduce rent control legislation in the City Council despite repeated promises to do so.

- **Police Brutality** Citing more than a dozen cases of alleged police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the past four years, Richardson again called for the establishment of a Civilian Police Review Board "to prevent mistreatment of the people by the police".

"The concept of police review boards has been endorsed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, James Farmer, and Roy Wilkins, yet the Central Ward Councilman (Turner) has refused to speak out on this issue," Richardson charged.

- **Job Discrimination** - City, state, and federal funds have been used to construct millions of dollars worth of buildings in Newark during the past four years while Negroes and Puerto Ricans have been denied a fair share of the jobs due to discriminations by the building and construction trades, Richardson said.

"Yet the Central Ward Councilman (Turner) has consistently refused to join civil rights groups demonstrating for equal job opportunities for Negroes and Puerto Ricans," he added.

- **Crimes of Violence** - "There have been more crimes of violence (assaults, rapes, and muggings) perpetrated against citizens of the Central Ward than any other section of the city," Richardson charged.

"Yet the Central Ward Councilman (Turner) has failed to demand adequate police protection for the citizens of the Central Ward," he added.

- **Poor Schools** - The City's public schools, and especially those in the Central Ward, have deteriorated to such a degree that "many of our children are not receiving an adequate education," Richardson charged.

Did Nothing for Schools

"Central Ward Schools are more over-crowded and have more sub-standard teachers than any other section of the city -- yet the Central Ward Councilman (Turner) has done nothing to assure the youngsters of the Central Ward an ade-

quate education."

"Turner's personal solution to Newark's education crisis was to move his family to East Orange and enroll his son in an East Orange school."

Because of Richardson's sharp criticism of the Addonizio administration for its failures to improve conditions in the Central Ward, Turner or any other administration-sponsored candidate will probably be on the defensive in the coming campaign.

Mayoral Choice Split

Moreover, Richardson and Turner are also likely to split over the relative support each will give a Negro candidate for Mayor.

Richardson is known to be an enthusiastic supporter of a Negro mayor while Turner still is tied closely to the Addonizio administration.

Nonetheless, the race promises to be interesting, fiercely competitive, and close.



Mrs. Johnnie Johnson

While Richardson is a younger man who has sought through personal participation to identify himself with the civil rights movement, Turner is an old campaigner with many old friends. Moreover, the city administration has substantial financial resources at its disposal with which it can aid Turner's campaign.

Once Allies

Richardson and Turner were at one time allied together. In 1962, when Turner was opposed by the Central Ward Democratic organization, Richardson, then an incumbent Democratic assemblyman, supported Turner.

In that election, Richardson was credited with a major share of Turner's victory as he contributed the bulk of Turner's organizational support.

In that same election, Richardson served as co-campaign manager for Addonizio. Shortly

afterwards, Richardson split with Addonizio over the issue of police brutality and Addonizio's refusal to establish Civilian Police Review Board.

Structure Weakening

While Turner still has many old friends, his organization has been depleted in recent years by age, by movement out of the Central Ward, and his own declining militancy.

For example, the first vice president of the Irvine Turner Association, Mrs. Johnnie Johnson, now a Democratic district leader in the South Ward, is a strong Richardson supporter.

Richardson is a founder of the Newark Coordinating Council, a group of 13 labor and civil rights organizations that led the fight against job discrimination at Barringer High School in 1963 and Rutgers University in 1964.

He is a co-founder of the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council, an organization of business and civil rights leaders that has placed more than 4,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans in new jobs during the past two years.

Town Charter

Continued from Page 1

failed to provide votes to permit consideration of the enabling legislation necessary before local voters could make a self-determination, former Town Commissioner and longtime Democratic leader James J. McMahon attacked the constitutionality of the charter because it did not include a provision for ward representation.

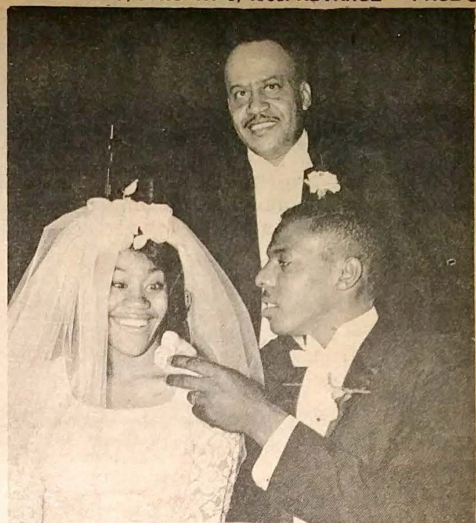
Because Democratic leaders declined to support the charter, the measure was not resubmitted to the Legislature because it remained evident that in the absence of Democratic support the required 40 legislative votes would not be forthcoming.

Members of the Redpath group admitted, that the question of ward versus townwide elections was "The most difficult problem faced by the Charter Commission."

NAACP Opposed

The Montclair Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone on record as opposed to the charter because, in the main, it does not provide for ward representation.

Charter commissioners, on the basis of view points expressed publicly by Negro leaders and through communications with neighborhood Negro



Bolden, Cantrell Wed In Newark

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cantrell were married Saturday at the Hopewell Baptist Church.


She is the former Miss Sherry Bolden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bolden, 57 Stratford Place, Newark. A graduate of South Side High School, Mrs. Cantrell is employed at the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. The groom is employed at the post office, and is the son of the Rev. Boyd B. Cantrell and Mrs. Cantrell of 66 Farley Ave., Newark.

Rev. Cantrell is pastor of Hopewell Baptist Church and president of the Newark branch, NAACP.



ro groups knew of the strong opposition to the Charter by the Negro community. Nevertheless, the commission expressed the belief that election of candidates at large "would obtain stronger candidates with broader interest than sectional representation."

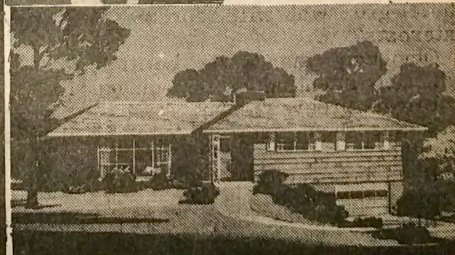
The position of the Negro community has not changed with respect to ward representation. The new legislature is more predominantly Democratic than in '64, therefore, resubmission of the original plan would appear to be futile.



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A Social Whirl With Marcy

By Marcella Pittman



A round of parties, dances and dinners were given to celebrate the New Year. People came from far and wide to be with friends and relatives as the new year came in.

A formal dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark and Mr. and Mrs. William Rice of Montclair. Mrs. Clark wore an emerald green gown trimmed in sequins and pearls. Mrs. Rice's gown was of black crepe.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wills, Mr and Mrs. H. Nash of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Robert White of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Edge of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Booth of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Boone of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas of Orange, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell of North Carolina, who came up to welcome in the New Year with relatives.

The stork brings holiday greetings to prominent family... Mrs. Cowan, wife of Dr. James R. Cowan of Maplewood, gave birth to a lovely baby girl over the holidays. The child was blessed with the name Jill. The Cowans also have a son Jay.

Entertaining friends for the New Year's Eve celebration were Mr. and Mrs. John Rice of Newark. Mrs. Rice's home was perfumed with the smell of sweet potatoe and applesies, baked ham, roast turkey, fried chicken, an assortment of fresh vegetables and of course coffee to set every one in the mood for 12 O'clock. Thus fortified, everyone welcomed in the New Year with glasses of champagne.

Tasting and sipping at the affair were Mr. and Mrs. Roger Johnson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hargrove of East Orange, Mr. and Mrs. James Powell of East Orange, and Mrs. Marian Coleman of Newark.

The Sterington house in Montclair was filled with the spirit of the New Year. The affair was given by the employees of the Sterington House. To entertain the guests was the Lloyd Wheeler Trio. Some of the guests at the big shindig were Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Hart of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. John Byrd of Newark, Mr. Donald

James of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Curtrel of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer MacFerson of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Leanord MacFerson of East Orange, and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Taylor of Newark.

A Go-Go-Going away party was given by the Newark HELP Program for two employees, at the Bridge Club, last week.

Dave McDonald will leave HELP to assume the position of Personnel Director for the Newark Pre-School Council while Mike Stockman is traveling to Portland, Ore., to take a position as director, job development for the Urban League.

Wishing Dave and Mike good luck in their new positions were Bill Jones, Richard Turner, Pearl Beatty, Nel Stokes, Sergio Pereira, Bill Hampton, Bill Gardiner, Eugene Thompson, Ken Gibson, Harry Wheeler, and Earl Harris.

On Saturday, January 1st, Society Unlimited Inc. brought the New Year in with their annual holiday cocktail party. It was an exciting and joyous affair enjoyed by all. There to entertain the guests were Lorraine La Mar singing her new recording of "Mama I Don't Wanna," and Everett Laws, who entertained everyone with jokes and songs. The guest list included Hal Jackson WNJR disc jockey, Lou Perkins of P. Balantine and Sons, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, owners and managers of Paradise Farms in New York State, Danny Carter of East Orange, Donald James of Newark, Charles Wardell of Orange, and of course the Society Unlimited Models.

Opinion Cop Fulfills Prophecy

Continued from Page 4

as the Pre-school Council, the Blazer Youth Council, or the Legal Service Project have all been approved by the trustees; the Mayor got his summer-street Police program, the Senior Citizens Commission, and tacit approval for such programs as the Neighborhood Youth Corps; yet no program has been forwarded to Washington by the trustees that had been sponsored by an area board.

The pluralistic approach of the UCC has resulted in a paper membership of 7,000 yet attendance at area board meetings in areas of dense poverty of under 100 persons.

It is this approach that has "community organizers" of ACC sit around area board offices and chat or at best see a few already established groups in the area instead of knocking on doors attempting to reach new people.

Adding more representatives from the city will not encourage this process (of involving the poor) but merely retard it.

Alternative Theory

There is an alternative philosophy of organization that differs from pluralism. This theory takes account of different interests but does not regard them as equally legitimate.

People who share this view see nothing legitimate about having representatives on an anti-poverty board from groups that have done little or nothing to halt poverty and, in some cases, have helped to retain it. They believe that power is not neutral and that some are more entitled to it than others.

Those people who share this view would challenge the authority of Mayor Addonizio to stack the board of trustees and would instead place emphasis on bringing more of the poor and powerless into the realm of UCC decision-making.

Philip Hutchings
NEWARK

Continued from Page 1

from the wall toward the two detectives, each of whom was armed.

In the ensuing struggle, Balogh said, his gun went off and killed Mathis.

In Hospital Earlier

The victim of the alleged mugging and robbery was Andre Jaszczyszyn of 43 Pierce St. who, according to published reports, was detained in City Hospital the same day for intoxication and a "bruised" right knee.

Police reported they found \$143 in the pockets of the alleged "victim," but he claimed he left his home with \$163.

Civil rights leaders, questioning Balogh's story, have raised two major points:

● Why, if there had in fact been a mugging, was the alleged "victim" left with \$143, just \$20 short of what he claimed he had when he left home. It seems difficult to believe true-to-life muggers would steal only \$20 and leave \$143 behind.

Moreover, if the alleged "victim" was admitted to City Hospital for intoxication, what money did he spend to acquire the necessary beverage?

● Why, if there had in fact been a mugging, did the five alleged "muggers" select a victim who lived down the street (Pierce St.) from one of them?

These questions, augmented by accounts of witnesses who dispute the police version, prompted CORE officials last week to request an investigation of the incident by federal authorities and the county prosecutor's office.

Snubbed Again

In addition, CORE again asked Mayor Addonizio to establish a Civilian Police Review Board to investigate "just such cases as these." Addonizio refused.

Also, CORE asked the mayor to order all off-duty policemen to stop carrying guns because it is dangerous on some occasions for policemen to have guns in

their possession, "especially if they are drinking or otherwise impaired in their judgement."

In the famous Shed Batts case, Balogh struck a Negro on the side of the head with his service revolver and "accidentally" discharged the weapon.

No Threat

Balogh charged Batts had "threatened" him with a broken bottle, but Batts and five witnesses testified Batts at no time threatened Balogh.

Balogh admitted under cross-examination by Batts' attorney that his official report of the incident contained no information about the firing of his service revolver.

The request for Balogh's transfer came shortly after the policeman had been publicly criticized by both a city magistrate and a county judge for his behavior in the Batts case.

In a meeting with top police officials to discuss Balogh, civil rights leaders asked what the department would do about Balogh in the light of his actions and the public criticism.

Apparently angered by the audacity of the question, Inspector James Leahy replied: "I'll tell you what we're going to do. We're going to give him a recommendation."

The response: "Someday, he's going to kill somebody."

Parade Predicts Negro Mayor

A "special intelligence report" in last week's Parade Magazine let the rest of the world in on a secret Newarkers are well aware of: "Newark and many other communities may soon boast Negro mayors."

"In cities where Negroes predominate, their election to municipal office is already taken for granted. In many of these cities, Whites have emigrated to the suburbs, leaving control to the Negroes by default," the magazine said.

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Politics Causes Prison Problems

Continued from Page 3

Nicholas Fernicola, as a guard. Among the most blatant examples of political influence at the penitentiary is the special favoritism shown prisoners with friends in the right circles.

'Tony Boy'

The most notable of these was the case of Tony Boy Biardo who recently spent a very pleasant 30 days at Caldwell, most of it in the hospital. One high prison official returned hurriedly from his vacation to supervise the care and deference with which prison officials showed Mr. Biardo.

While admittedly there are external superficialities at the prison that mask the true indifference and neglect that predominates, there is far too much evidence of the results to cover up the real conditions, in the opinion of those employees, past and present, prepared to discuss the matter.

For The Politicians

"Everything that is done here is done with an eye to what it can do for the politicians" says a female guard in a bitter voice.

One of the sharpest complaints offered by the eight inmates who told of the brutal beatings was the pure viciousness of some of the White guards.

An inquiry into the method of selecting guards for Caldwell reveals that the very hiring and

firing of these officers is determined by political considerations.

Ward Leaders

Most guards are given temporary civil service posts on the basis of recommendations from their ward or town Democratic leaders which are then filtered through Essex County Democratic headquarters and the Board of Freeholders.

The only qualification asked a potential "correction officer" is that he or she have no prison record at the time of selection. (Even this qualification is not always adhered to.)

Political Appointees

In consequence, political appointees often become guards with no other qualifications and no training or experience.

It is not surprising then that allegations are made concerning the conduct and performance of the guards.

To show the results of what political considerations in the hiring and firing of guards at Caldwell are like, ADVANCE was told of two cases in particular:

Fired By Warden

In one case, a Negro female correction officer, with only temporary civil service status was fired by the warden after she dared oppose the desires of her Democratic ward leader.

Stokes To Address

Continued from Page 1
tion in Newark and Essex County.

Richardson serves as chairman of the United Committee for Political Freedom, official sponsors of the dinner.

Negro Unity Stressed

"Projections 1966" is the title of the Freedom Ticket dinner and Stokes is expected to lay heavy stress on the need for Negro unity behind strong leadership in the drive to political power.

Stoke's near victory came in a city where Negroes comprise only 36 percent of the total population, compared to 53 percent in Newark.

Newark community leaders are now organizing a draft movement behind a unity candidate for mayor. Their plans are expected to be announced at the dinner, lending additional drama to the affair.

Community leaders believe 1966 is an especially appropriate year for the campaign to elect a Negro mayor of Newark because of two simultaneous trends:

* The sharply increasing proportion of Negro and Puerto Rican registered voters in Newark, stimulated greatly by the 1964 election campaign; and

* The declining popularity of Mayor Addonizio among Negro voters, due especially to his unwillingness to support to Civilian Police Review Board to help stop police brutality.

Attack Stokes

Stokes, who campaigned as "The most qualified candidate for mayor," was bitterly and often viciously attacked by the two Cleveland daily newspapers, the Democratic and Republican Party organizations, and the White leadership of the AFL-CIO.



FREEHOLDER and friends--Essex County's new freeholder-director, Charles Matthews, is congratulated by children, Carlton 7, Daryl, 13, and Karen 11.

Matthews Promises County Jr. College

"I will push with all possible speed the construction and operation of a community college in Essex County."

Those were the words coming from Charles A. Matthews, newly elected director of the Essex County Freeholder Board, as he assumed office last week.

The election of Matthews to the board post marked the first time a Negro has served in the state.

Building Program

Matthews also said that he will dedicate himself to the completion of the county's building and the new county jail.

The new director was also sworn to a second full three

year term on the freeholder board.

Poverty Monument

Matthews also pointed out that the war on poverty had failed to receive universal acceptance because it has not provided "a monument--some tangible and physical concept by which its whole worth is symbolized."

He said that he felt "the symbolism should be manifested in the construction of college buildings and in the construction of new teachers that will make the buildings meaningful."

Another Negro, Freeholder Earl Harris, seconded the nomination of Matthews as director.

Fair Housing Is The Hope of Community

Officials of Montclair Fair Housing Committee said last week that fair housing is the basic ingredient to solving many major community problems.

The announcement was made during the recent release of the group's second annual report.

The committee described fair housing as "access for all to all equal competitive terms."

"Fair Housing," according to the group, has a direct relation to the "prestige" of the community and to the "business climate" and also is important in the preservation of all the values of this town in a rapidly developing world.

The committee also adopted two guidelines which they term as the battlefields on which the war for fair housing will be won or lost.

The first guideline include

the influencing "through good offices as well as any other legitimate and effective means, the operations of agents and of institutions which control the vast turnover of real estate, and with it, the growth and the changes of our community."

The second guide set up was "the effort to achieve by most direct action, the formation of stable integrated neighborhoods, and, in this way, to encourage mutual acceptance and trust, and to halt the perpetuation of ghetto patterns."

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 10-Minute Newscasts:
 7, 8, 9 A.M., and 5 P.M.
 6:00-6:15 P.M. - SIX O' CLOCK REPORT, The latest national, international, local and sports news, and David Shoenbrun Reporting.
 Five-Minute Newscasts on the hour and Three-Minute Newscasts on the half hour.
 Stock Market Reports:
 4:30, 5 and 6:30 P.M. - Rudy Ruderman
 4:35, 5:35 and 6:35 P.M.
 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
 KLAVAN AND FINCH
 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
 THE WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS SHOW
 1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
 THE PETE MYERS SHOW
 4:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.
 THE TED BROWNSHOW
 8:00 P.M. - 12:00 Mid
 THE JIM LOWE SHOW
 12:00 Mid - 6:00 A.M.
 "MILKMAN'S MATINEE" with NED POWERS (Except Monday and Tuesday with Jim Tate)
 SATURDAY
 5-Minute Newscasts on the hour and 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 A.M.
 3-Minute Newscasts on the half hour throughout the day.
 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
 KLAVAN AND FINCH
 10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.
 THE WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS SHOW
 2:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
 THE JIM TATE SHOW
 4:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.
 THE TED BROWNSHOW
 8:00 P.M. - 12:00 Mid
 THE JIM TATE SHOW
 12:00 Mid - 5:30 A.M.
 "MILKMAN'S MATINEE" with NED POWERS
 SUNDAY
 5-Minute Newscasts on the hour and 3-Minute Newscasts on the half hour.
 5:35 A.M. - 6:00 A.M.
 YALE REPORTS
 6:00 A.M. - 6:30 A.M.
 TALKING BIBLE
 6:35 A.M. - 6:45 A.M.
 THE JEWISH CONCEPT
 6:45 A.M. - 7:00 A.M.
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROGRAM
 7:00 A.M. - 7:30 A.M.
 HOUR OF THE CRUCIFIED
 7:35 A.M. - 8:00 A.M.
 LIVING BIBLE
 8:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
 THE NED POWERS SHOW
 10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.
 THE PETE MYERS SHOW
 2:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
 THE JIM TATE SHOW
 4:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.
 THE JIM LOWE SHOW
 8:05 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.
 SUNDAY EVENING NEWS CLOSEUP
 8:30 P.M. - 12:00 Mid
 THE JIM TATE SHOW
 12:00 Mid - 6:00 A.M.
 "MILKMAN'S MATINEE" with NED POWERS

WJZR-970
 MONDAY - FRIDAY
 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM
 ED NEILSON SHOW
 9:00 AM - 12 NOON
 PAUL BRENNER SHOW
 12 NOON - 4:00 PM
 LEE ARNOLD SHOW
 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM
 STEVE HOLLIS SHOW
 8:00 PM - 12 Mid.*
 BOB LOCKWOOD SHOW
 12 Mid. - 6:00 AM
 GENE STUART SHOW
 SATURDAY
 6:00 AM - 10:00 AM

WNJR-1430
 MONDAY - FRIDAY
 5:30 AM WNJR Sign On
 5:30 Herman Amis Show
 10:00 George Hudson Show
 11:00 Noonday Spirituals with George Hudson
 2:00 PM Hal Jackson Show
 Danny "Katman"
 Stiles Show
 9:00 Mr. Blues Show with Hall Ladell
 9:30 Nite Club Show with Charlie Green & Roy Davis
 11:00 Kit Kat Klub with Danny Stiles
 2:00 AM WNJR Sign Off
 SATURDAY
 6:00 AM WNJR Sign On
 PUBLIC SERVICE SHOWS
 7:35 Charlie Green Show - Rhythm & Blues
 2:00 PM Shelton Lewis Show - Rhythm & Blues
 8:00 Gospel Caravan - Roy Davis
 PUBLIC SERVICE SHOWS
 10:15 Kit Kat Klub Show - Rhythm & BLUES
 WNJR Sign Off
 2:00 AM SUNDAY
 6:30 AM WNJR SIGN ON
 PUBLIC SERVICE SHOWS
 Church Broadcasts and Gospel Programs
 7:00 Charlie Green Show Rhythm & Blues
 1:00 PM Shelton Lewis Show Rhythm & Blues
 Roy Davis Show Rhythm & Blues
 PUBLIC SERVICE CHURCH broadcasts and Gospel Programs
 6:30 6:45

WJZR Continued
 ED NEILSON SHOW
 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
 PAUL BRENNER SHOW
 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM
 LEE ARNOLD SHOW
 6:00 PM - 12 MID.*
 JERRY WHITE SHOW
 12 MID - 6:00 AM
 GENE STUART SHOW
 SUNDAY
 6:00 AM - 7:00 AM STAFF
 7:00 AM - 9:45 AM***
 VARIOUS RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS
 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
 STEVE HOLLIS SHOW
 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM
 BOB LOCKWOOD SHOW
 6:00 PM - 12 MID.**
 JERRY WHITE SHOW
 NEWSCASTS:
 Every hour on the hour throughout the week - 5 minutes; on the half hour - 2 minutes, except Monday thru Friday at 7:30 AM, 8:30 AM, 4:30 PM, and 5:30 PM - 5 minutes.
 *10:00 - 10:30 PM, THE WORLD TOMORROW
 **11:00 - 11:30 PM, THE WORLD TOMORROW
 ***7:05 AM - HERALD OF TRUTH
 7:30 AM - MARCHING TRUTH
 8:00 AM - THE CHOSEN PEOPLE
 8:15 AM - THE ADDED YEARS
 8:30 AM - BIBLE TRUTH HOUR
 9:00 AM - WINGS OF HEALING
 9:30 AM - FRANK AND ERNEST



William Mercer

BICC Wants Education Expanded

The Business and Industrial Coordinating Council and The Essex County Grand Jurors Association have recommended expansion of Essex County Vocational School system.

The BICC, a business-civil-rights group now operating under the Manpower Development Training Act, wants the system to be expanded after studying the facilities and programs, according to William A. Mercer, BICC Coordinator.

The findings deplored the lack of facilities to meet demands for education and job training in skilled employment.

The association said their findings were insufficient to support any conclusion regarding the relationship between increased vocational education and a decrease in juvenile delinquency.

BICC said in a letter to Dr. George Morgenroth, director of Essex County Vocational Schools System where know-how and administration are already available, rather than setting up an MDTA program without these advantages.

Highways May Destroy Newark Neighborhoods

Newark community leaders viewed with alarm last week's announcement out of Trenton that another \$43-million in State Highway Department funds would be spent in Essex County in the next 18 months.

The growing alarm is the result of a callous and bureaucratic attitude by State Highway Department officials and the Addonizio administration toward the plight of thousands and thousands of families who will be forcibly uprooted by planned highway construction through Newark's urban areas.

Most of the families that will suffer are Negro or Puerto Rican.

Already, federal and state authorities, with the tacit approval of the city administration, are preparing to tear down the homes of thousands of families who live in the path of the proposed Routes 78, 75, and 280.

Route 78 as presently planned would tear apart the Weequahic community, the only racially integrated area in Newark. At a public hearing last October, state highway authorities admitted they hadn't even examined the alternate route proposed by the Weequahic Community Council that would dislocate 15,000 less people than existing plans.

Route 280, known as the East-West Freeway, would also displace thousands of Newark residents, mostly Negro and Puerto Rican, from the Orange St. area.

But the most destructive of the proposed highways will be Route 75, known as the mid-city connector. This monster highway is scheduled to wipe out homes of thousands of Negroes and Puerto Ricans right along Belmont Ave., from North Ward through the heart of the Central Ward and deep into the South Ward.

All these proposed highways will be EIGHT LANES WIDE and will go directly through some of the most heavily congested areas in the city.

If Newark's housing shortage has already reached the crisis stage, the wanton destruction of homes planned by state and city authorities for these highways can only intensify the crisis.

Newark community leaders have noted that while Mayor Addonizio has paid lip service

to the need to change the plans of highway authorities just to preserve the inadequate housing we now have in the city, he has thus far failed to take any concrete action to prevent the wholesale destruction.

These leaders recall Addonizio's ringing words in his inaugural speech spelling out his uncompromising opposition to stop the bulldozers:

"Neighborhoods must not be amputated by highways."

Addonizio Failure

But since he made this statement, Addonizio has failed, according to community leaders, to support his words with action.

Instead of demanding that all state Legislators and Congressmen from Essex County refuse to support any appropriations (money) for either the state or the federal governments until these authorities alter their plans to destroy huge parts of Newark, Addonizio actively campaigned for several of the winning candidates who now do nothing to stop the destruction.

This is one of the reasons several community leaders believe only when a Negro is elected Mayor will Newark's community be protected by the political power structure.

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