

Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence / Brandeis University

August 1968

APRIL AFTERMATH OF THE KING ASSASSINATION

Introduction

In February 1968, the 1300 garbage collectors of Memphis, Tennessee went on strike against the city. The issues--at least initially--were economic and centered around union recognition, wage contracts and grievance procedures. Mayor Henry Loeb insisted the strike was illegal and said he would "never" sign a contract with the union. Viewed in its entirety, however, the conflict was not simply economic and was more than just a garbage strike--for virtually all of the 1300 strikers were black. The issue of race, therefore, was never very far from the surface. As the Southern Regional Council stated in a recent report:

There can be little doubt that Mayor Loeb and the city fathers of Memphis were faithfully reflecting the temper of whites in their city. By many indications they were reflecting, as well, the mood of the nation.*

During the next few weeks, the strikers engaged in a series of demonstrations, some of which were marked by violence. ** As the strike continued, civil rights leaders issued an invitation to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to come to Memphis in support of the workers. On April 3, Federal District Court Judge Bailey Brown, at the request of city officials, issued a temporary restraining order which prohibited Dr. King from "organizing or engaging" in a massive demonstration. Dr. King called the order a "basic denial of the First Amendment Privileges" and said he would ignore it if his attorneys could not get it lifted.

*J. Edwin Stanfield, "In Memphis: Mirror to America?", Second Supplement to Special Report of March 22, 1968, Southern Regional Council, April 28, 1968, p.11.

****See Riot Data Review, May 1968, p. 17 and the Addendum for March disturbances in this issue for brief summaries of the disorders.**

The Study of Violence / Brandeis University

analyze
testis at
p. 59 - J. Hurley

File -
Rorts
(King)
Number 2

That night, some 2000 persons gathered to hear him say:

Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it really doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. I won't mind.*

This was the last speech of Dr. King. The next day, on April 4, a Thursday, at about 6:00 pm (Central Standard Time), an assassin--believed to be white--shot Dr. King to death as he stood on the balcony of his hotel room. The time of his death was listed at 7:05 pm.

On Monday, April 8, thousands--including civil rights leaders, unionists and friends--participated in a memorial march in Memphis. Perhaps the mood of the nation was best reflected by one marcher who wore a T-shirt lettered: "I Had a Dream--4-8-68". Funeral services were held the next day in Atlanta, Ga. The proceedings were attended by some of the nation's most distinguished public figures while millions of Americans watched on television.**

The April Aftermath

The purpose of this newsletter may be stated as follows:

- 1) to explore the extent and magnitude of civil disorder in the month of April 1968 (with particular emphasis on disorders which follow Dr. King's death).
- 2) to examine the extent to which the disorders are directly related to Dr. King's death.
- 3) to uncover some relationships between civil disorders in terms of their nature and distribution.

A word about our sources. As mentioned in our last newsletter, several members of our staff monitor The New York Times and The Washington Post. We employ a national newsclipping service which monitors a substantial portion of local newspapers across the country. In addition, we have utilized the resources of other organizations such as United Press International and the Southern Regional Council. Official reports, when available, have also been used. Finally, telephone conversations with local officials have been used on occasion.

Several new sources of information have been utilized for this and future newsletters. These sources include the Southern Education Reporting Service, the General Adjustment Bureau (which was useful in supplying preliminary damage figures for some disorders) and correspondents for the Midwest and West Coast.

*The New York Times, April 5, 1968.

**In many respects, the assassination of Dr. King was filled with irony. For example, the memorial march in Memphis was held after Judge Brown agreed to lift a ban he had previously issued against a demonstration planned for April 8. On April 16, by a vote of 12 to 1, the City Council voted to recognize the union and announced agreement of a contract with them.

It should not be inferred that these additional resources substantially increase the completeness or improve the accuracy of our material. We continue to be mindful of the limitations of secondary sources and the fragmentary nature of our material. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these additions will strengthen our information on a regional basis.

Several other points should be stressed. Our review of civil disorders is confined to those episodes arising from racial tension. However, in some cases it is difficult to determine the motivation of the participants in a disturbance. In other cases, it is difficult to establish a causal relationship between the precipitating event and the actual outbreak. In still other cases, there is insufficient information, making it difficult to tell whether the disorder meets the standards of our definition. Such disorders have been designated as "equivocal". It should be noted that the great majority of "equivocal" disorders for April are due to insufficient information as opposed to any difficulty in determining the motivation of the participants or relating the actual outbreak to a precipitating event. Finally, we make no attempt to differentiate those disorders which qualify as "riots". Such differentiation will be forthcoming, pending further investigation and analysis of the stages and magnitude of civil disorders.

The following sections are divided in this way:

- I. Review of disorders in April in chronological sequence, pp. 4-54.
- II. Addendum of disorders for March, pp. 55-56.
- III. Index of April disorders, pp. 57-58.
- IV. General findings based on the survey, pp. 59-75.
- V. Conclusions, pp. 76-77.
- VI. List of Credits, p. 78.

*See Riot Data Review, May 1968 for our definition of civil disorder.

I. Review of April 1968 Civil Disorders

Civil disorders recorded for April 1968 are listed in chronological sequence. Cases in which a large group of disorders falls on the same day are listed on a regional basis. A number of cities experienced a series of disorders within a week or two after Dr. King's death. In most instances, cities experiencing a chain of minor outbursts are listed in a single summary and count as a single disturbance. However, in those cases in which the disturbance was set off by a different precipitating event or in cases in which the second wave of violence was of a sufficiently greater magnitude or intensity from the initial outbreak, at least two separate summaries have been written. There are a few exceptions such as Newark in which several disorders are combined into one summary because of the nature of our information. Such cases are footnoted accordingly and have been counted at least twice for analysis purposes. Disorders which occurred in different boroughs of New York City are summarized separately--mostly as a technical convenience. However, in examining the regional distribution of disorders in a later section, they have been included as New York City.

The following abbreviations are used: NYT and WP for The New York Times and The Washington Post and PD for property damage. A dash (-) is used for statistics which are unclear at this time. A list of sources is included for each write-up.

April 2, 1968 - White Plains, N.Y.

Some blacks and a few whites among White Plains High School's 2250 students boycotted Tues. classes. They assembled on the campus and scuffled with objectors while demanding the addition of Afro-American studies and more assemblies with black speakers. A scuffle occurred between 4 white and black students and the high school closed at 1 pm. Radio cars patrolled campus as teachers undertook patrol duties. All local public schools closed on April 3 to decrease tensions and to allow School Supt. Dr. Carroll F. Johnson to confer with student demonstration leaders.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/4 & 6

April 2-3, 1968 - Chicago, Ill.

Hirsch High School closed on April 2 after a disturbance in which the school was set afire, cafeteria tables overturned and windows broken as students protested a new policy on tardy students.

Students at Parker High School staged a walkout on April 3. About 200 of the school's 1700 students participated in a demonstration sponsored by the Afro-American Organization to protest the allegedly poor physical condition of the building, the lack of modern science or language laboratories, cafeteria conditions and unclean washrooms. The school was emptied by a false fire alarm and the protesting students refused to return to school.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Chicago (Ill.) News, 4/3

April 2, 1968 - Washington, D.C.

An argument and scuffle between a Peoples Drug Store special guard and a number of black youths spilled out onto the street. Onlookers converged instantly and several policemen arrived. A rumor spread that a youth had been beaten. Several black leaders, including Stokely Carmichael at the SNCC office two blocks away, were notified and arrived at the scene. Members of a crowd numbering 75 to 100 shouted obscenities at policemen and threw bottles and other missiles at the drug store display windows. Youths said the drug store's guards, who were black, treated them insultingly.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/4

April 3, 1968 - Manhattan, N.Y.

Six men wearing Army fatigues and described as former narcotics addicts working for a civil rights self-help group rushed into a state welfare office at 11 am, emptied 14 file cabinet drawers and threw records out windows. The 6 were among 20 persons staging a sit-in at the fifth-floor offices of the state Department of Social Services since April 1 to protest a cut in medical assistance payments to a local hospital operated by the self-help group.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/4

April 4-8, 1968 - Hartford, Conn.

During several nights of sporadic disorders, black youths carrying bricks, bottles, and firebombs battled 100 police. Several businesses damaged and at least 2 stores looted. Tear gas used at one point to disperse a group of about 100 young people. On April 5 schools closed early, but black teenagers broke windows and damaged cars in the downtown section in the afternoon. On April 8, 5 blacks arrested and charged with arson of a utility company.

Arrests: 40 Injured: at least 3 Killed: 0 PD: -
Hartford (Conn.) Times, 4/5-6; Hartford (Conn.) Courant, 4/6 & 9; WP, 4/6; NYT, 4/6 & 9

April 4-6, 1968 - Boston, Mass.

Sporadic stone-throwing at store windows and cars took place Thurs. night. At 1 pm Fri. 200 black youths began marching down Blue Hill Ave. telling store owners to close up shop. The group which grew to 800 persons, burned two American flags at the Jeremiah Burke High School and then moved to a supermarket parking lot where between 1000 and 2000 people congregated. By 4:30 pm sporadic rock-throwing at store windows and cars in Roxbury and Dorchester occurred and resulted in damage to 26 businesses. Lt. Gov. Francis W. Sargent placed National Guard on a standby alert at 4:45 pm. When firemen responded to a 2-alarm fire which damaged 3 stores, they became targets of rock-throwing. Scores of Roxbury, North Dorchester and South End residents wearing white armbands walked and drove through the streets urging nonviolence. 2100 policemen of the city's 2500-man force worked in 12-hour shifts with all days off cancelled. Mayor Kevin White, black City Councilor Thomas Atkins and entertainer James Brown urged nonviolence during Brown's Fri. evening televised concert at the Boston Garden. Later Fri. night some firemen hit by rocks as they tried to put out fires at 6 stores. Sporadic looting reported. By Sat. relative calm restored.

Arrests: 30 Injured: 21 Killed: 0 PD: at least \$50,000
Boston (Mass.) Globe, 4/6; Boston (Mass.) Sunday Globe, 4/7; NYT, 4/6-7; WP, 4/6

April 4-9, 1968 - New Bedford, Mass.

Rocks thrown at store windows and vehicles on Thurs.; violence continued on Sun. (4/7) in three-block area of predominantly black West End. A bus driver reported a gang of 100 black youths threw rocks at his bus until police escorted the vehicle out of town.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Providence (R.I.) Bulletin, 4/8; New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, 4/23; Boston (Mass.) Globe, 5/28

April 4-20, 1968 - Newark, N.J.*

On nights of April 4 and 5 disorder confined to sporadic looting, broken store windows, isolated gatherings of black youths and several small fires of suspicious origin. On April 9 a series of 392 fires began at 2:30 pm in the Central Ward as funeral services for Dr. King were in progress in Atlanta. Most of the 20 major blazes, the looting of over 50 stores, and the smashing of 300 windows took place between 10 pm and midnight. The following day Mayor Addonizio charged that the Tues. fires might have been set by "white militants." Sporadic looting and 58 fires reported April 10. No further incidents until April 20, when fires destroyed 34 buildings on 5 Central Ward streets leaving more than 500 persons homeless.

Arrests: 256** Injured: 25+ Killed: 0 PD: \$1,500,000

Newark (N.J.) News, 4/5-14; Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, 4/6-12; NYT, 4/6 & 11; The New York Post, 4/10; WP, 4/10

April 4, 1968 - Brooklyn, N.Y.

Bedford-Stuyvesant area was the scene of looting and arson on April 4. Extra policemen moved in the following day and placed on a 72 hour a week work schedule. Mayor John V. Lindsay toured Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhoods.

WP, 4/6; San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/5

April 4, 1968 - Ithaca, N.Y.

60 black students at Cornell University occupied the economics department office and held the department chairman captive for seven hours until he agreed to arrange a meeting with an official who could act on their complaint against allegedly racist remarks made by a visiting professor.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

NYT, 5/2

* Counted as 2 disorders in compiling total figures at the end.

**Though not all directly linked to the disorder.

***Composite statistical figures for arrests, injured, etc. are given for this disturbance and appear in the entry under Brooklyn, N.Y., April 9-10 & 14.

April 4-6, 1968 - Manhattan, N.Y.*

Hours after Dr. King's death, looting, window-breaking and suspected arson occurred in Harlem. Hundreds of stores looted, and two multi-alarm fires and several smaller ones reported. Mayor Lindsay made 2 tours of the area. Near Times Square, black youths who had been watching a march from a city housing project smashed the windows of a shoe store and fled with some merchandise. Between midnight and 7 am Fri. there was extensive looting of black- and white-owned stores. No sniping reported. By Fri. morning hundreds of young blacks, including members of Harlem CORE, worked to stop the disorder by persuasion. By Sat. morning, calm restored. On April 15 group of 70 black and Puerto Rican small businessmen, many of whom sustained losses from the disorder, charged Mayor Lindsay and the police with playing down the damage and exhibiting "an attitude of appeasement" toward rioters.

April 4-5, 1968 - Syracuse, N.Y.

At 9 pm, one hour after the announcement of Dr. King's death, groups of black youths moved about areas of the city and hurled rocks and bricks at vehicles and store windows. An assistant state attorney general suffered head injuries when his car was halted by a group of 10 to 20 youths. Other motorists pulled from their cars. At least 2 fires occurred in vacant houses. Policemen armed with tear gas responded to incidents; Sheriff's deputies on standby alert. Most looting subsided by midnight. Police said that a driving, gusty downpour helped to quiet the groups on the streets.

Arrests: 0 Injured: at least 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal, 4/5; Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard, 4/5

April 4, 1968 - Erie, Pa.

A student demonstration held at the Erie Academy High School (about 13% black) to protest the suspensions of a black pupil and his girl friend who had fought with a teacher who reprimanded the boy. At noon, black students in the cafeteria overturned tables, threw chairs at white students and teachers, and chanted "Black Power." Windows broken, fights broke out and classes dismissed almost immediately. Several scuffles occurred outside the school. Wilson Junior High School (about 10% black) closed after parents fearing for their children's safety took them home from school. About 75 black students marched on City Hall Thurs. night, but were dispersed by some 100 policemen.

Arrests: 15 Injured: 12 Killed: 0 PD: -
Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, 4/5; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/5

*Composite statistical figures for arrests, injured, etc. and sources are given for this disturbance and appear in the entry under Brooklyn, N.Y., April 9-10 & 14.

April 4-10, 1968 - Philadelphia, Pa.

Between 9 pm Thurs. and 1 am Sat. 75 store and home windows broken and sporadic looting reported in the South, Central, West, Northwest and Southeast sections. 200 policemen placed on standby alert. Firemen also stoned by black youths on 3 occasions while returning from false alarms. Scattered walkouts occurred at several city schools Fri. morning. Five white youths stabbed when almost the entire student body of 3800 at predominantly black South Philadelphia High School walked out of classes. Many students moved about the streets following dismissal of classes. A fight between young blacks and whites in the City Hall Courtyard quelled at 6 pm by police using clubs. Three hours later Mayor James H. J. Tate announced the emergency closing of bars and extended tours of duty for policemen. Between Fri. and Wed. police reported 4 cases of looting, 12 cases of arson or alleged arson, 268 broken windows and 30 attacks on civilians by disorderly groups.

Arrests: 100 Injured: at least 37 Killed: 0 PD: -

Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, 4/6 & 10-11; Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin, 4/5; NYT, 4/6; WP, 4/6-7

April 4-11, 1968 - Pittsburgh, Pa.

A firebomb and incidents of window-smashing occurred in the Hill district at 11:30 pm April 4. During the following week "the City of Pittsburgh experienced its worst civil disturbance since the railroad riots of 1877," according to the Mayor's Special Task Force appointed in the aftermath. 505 fires reported throughout city, most concentrated in Hill. Between Fri. (4/5) and Sun. (4/7) window-breaking and looting (with white-owned businesses the major target), the stoning of police cars and firebombings were common in the Hill, Upton and lower North Side sections. Gov. Shafer ordered 3400 National Guard and 300 state policemen to the city to aid the 1400-man police force and a number of sheriff's deputies. Mon. (4/8) saw a decrease of incidents until late in the day, when gunfire and firebombing broke out in the Homewood-Brushton section. Tear gas used during the disturbance. Tues. night was the first quiet night. Guard withdrawal began Thurs. A Homewood woman died weeks later from burns suffered after being hit by a firebomb during the disorder.

Arrests: 1265 Injured: 45 Killed: 1 PD: \$2,000,000

Mayor's Special Task Force, Progress Report; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/6-16; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, 4/5-11; Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin, 4/11 & 13; WP, 4/7-13; NYT, 4/6-7

April 4-11, 1968 - Chicago, Ill.

Tensions high prior to Dr. King's murder. On Thurs. afternoon, all white public aid case workers ordered out of the West Side due to reports of impending trouble. At the same time, black students at 5 or more high schools planned to stage walkouts protesting local conditions. On April 5, approximately 80 inner city schools in predominantly black areas closed at various times during the day due to student walkouts, school disturbances and neighborhood tensions. Many students marched from school to school, seeking a way to memorialize Dr. King. In some areas, students clashed with police. That afternoon, groups of youngsters mainly of high school age, marched toward the Loop. 6700 Guardsmen arrived later in the day. Leaves cancelled for the city's 11,500 policemen. On April 6, looting and violence spread from the West to the South and Near North Sides. The Guard Commander authorized use of tear gas but no evidence it was actually used. Mayor imposed a curfew and banned the sale of guns, ammunition and flammables in portable containers. 5000 Federal troops arrived on April 6. Police activity along with looting, firebombing and sniping heaviest between April 5 and 7. Scattered incidents occurred between April 7 and 11. Federal and National Guard troops left during the following two days. Virtually all businesses attacked were white-owned; most were in black neighborhoods. Several teenage gangs, including the West Side Vice Lords and the Woodlawn Blackstone Rangers, praised in quieting violence in their neighborhoods.

Arrests: 2931 Injured: 500 Killed: 9 PD: \$11,000,000

Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, 4/4-13; Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times, 4/4-13; Chicago (Ill.) News, 4/4-13

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Rockford, Ill.

Eight to 9 windows broken. Six Molotov cocktails thrown by blacks resulted in minor fires and minimal damage. No gatherings reported by police.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PDL -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list, 4/10

April 4-5, 1968 - Battle Creek, Mich.

About 100 demonstrators blocked traffic in major downtown intersections from 11:30 pm Thurs. night to 5:30 am Fri. when police cleared the intersections and made arrests. Entire police force mobilized. A mail truck denied entrance to a post office by demonstrators, who chanted: "Who killed the black man [Dr. King]? A white man. A white man." Among those arrested were local NAACP and CORE leaders. On April 8, the Battle Creek High School vocational building firebombed at about noon. 15-20 black youths reportedly had been congregating near the building prior to the fire. Several minutes later, a firebomb thrown at a grocery store. The incidents came three days after a meeting at which city officials acted on demands of black spokesmen.

Arrests: 33 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Battle Creek (Ill.) Enquirer & News, 4/5-8

April 4-5, 1968 - San Francisco, Cal.

Four firebombs thrown on the night of April 4 and early the next morning. On April 5 groups of blacks broke store and house windows, looted some stores and set several minor fires. At 1 pm police dispersed a large group of blacks outside the Civic Center, where a memorial service was being held for Dr. King. A group of youths broke several automobile windows in the Civic Center garage. Another group ran into a clothing store and scuffled with clerks. Meanwhile, two high schools closed early - Mission, because of "tensions," and Polytechnic, because of a bathroom fire and broken windows.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/6; San Francisco (Ill.) Examiner, 4/5-6; WP, 4/6; NYT, 4/6

April 4-6 & 14, 1968 - Denver, Col.

At least 15 incidents of firebombings, rock-throwing and interracial fighting. Three firebombs thrown at Annunciation Elementary School on April 4. The following day Annunciation High School was struck. Police linked the firebombings with the schools' refusal to lower flags in tribute to Dr. King. On April 14, 30 black youths entered a downtown drugstore and toss around some merchandise.

Arrests: 3 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Denver (Col.) Post, 4/5-8; Rocky Mountain News, 4/6; WP, 4/6

April 4-5, 1968 - Harrington, Del. (Equivocal)

Rifles and ammunition taken from hardware store Thurs. night or Fri. morning. An elementary school vandalized early Fri. Floodlights near the fieldhouse shot out by steel bee-bees from air rifles.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Harrington (Del.) Journal, 4/12

April 4-10, 1968 - Lexington, Ky.

Rocks thrown through windows and at cars almost every night since Dr. King's death. Two white persons reportedly assaulted by groups of black youths Sat. night. On Mon. (4/8) about 30 windows smashed in the predominantly black East End section, 1 fire set at a market and small groups of black youths moved about the area. A special agent of U.S. Army Intelligence and Security met with local police on Tues. morning to review the situation. Between 8 pm Tues. and 1 am Wed. 7 fires, 4 of them in the East End, and 12 window-breaking incidents recorded. Several fires resulted from Molotov cocktails. Police cruisers struck by bottles and rocks in East End. On Wed. night a few windows broken by bricks and bottles, but police reported general quiet.

Arrests: 20 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Lexington (Ky.) Leader, 4/9-11; Lexington (Ky.) Herald, 4/9-10

April 4, 1968 - Annapolis and Bowie, Md.

More than 200 black and white students from predominantly black Bowie State College travelled to Annapolis and demanded to see Gov. Spiro T. Agnew to present grievances about physical conditions and the underpaid faculty at the College. When refused a meeting, the students conducted a 3½ hour study-in as about 30 State troopers wearing riot helmets, some carrying electric cattle-prods, guarded entrance to Governor's office and 60 more troopers were stationed outside. When the building closed at 5 pm, 227 students and a regional field representative of the NAACP were arrested. About 75 state troopers entered the Bowie campus around 7 pm and closed down the college.

Arrests: 228 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Annapolis (Md.) Capital, 4/6; Baltimore (Md.) Sun, 4/5; WP, 4/5-6

April 4, 1968 - St. Louis, Mo.

Upon hearing of Dr. King's death at 8:30 pm Thurs., 97 prisoners, mostly black, at the city jail damaged fixtures, threw objects out windows and set fires. 110 police sent to jail quelled disturbance with tear gas and smoke grenades.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, 4/5

April 4-9, 1968 - Washington, D.C.

Dr. King's death reported at 8:19 pm Thurs. Minutes later, a crowd gathered in the area of 14th and U streets, scene of a disturbance on April 2. Stokely Carmichael arrived at 9:06 pm. For the next hour he led crowd of up to 200 people around the area telling store owners to close in respect for Dr. King. By 10:00 people began ignoring his advice to "Go home! This is not the time, brothers!...If you don't have a gun, go home!" Window-breaking and fires continued until after 1 am. Early Fri. morning, the entire 2800-man police force mobilized and 6721 Federal and National Guard troops entered the city as widespread looting and arson occurred in the Near Northwest section. Police used tear gas to disperse groups of 200 to 300. Mayor Walter Washington imposed a 13-hour curfew. There were several reports of sniping. Relative calm observed Sun. (4/7) as 1874 additional troops were present. 2094 troops added Tues. bringing the total to 15,246. Total of 711 fires reported, 645 buildings damaged or destroyed, encompassing 283 housing units and 8 public and institutional establishments.

Arrests: 8236 Injured: 1113 Killed: 11 PD: \$24,000,000

WP, 4/4-15; Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/4-12; Washington (D.C.) News, 4/4-12; Washington (D.C.) Afro-American, 4/9; NYT, 4/6-7; Report of City Council Public Hearings on the Rebuilding and Recovery of Washington, D.C. from the Civil Disturbances of April, 1968, 5/10

April 4-5, 1968 - Birmingham, Ala. (Equivocal)

One grocery store looted and burned; 3 blacks arrested the next morning for illegal entry. Two firebombs thrown; police reported no damage.

Arrests: 3 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Miami, Fla. (Equivocal)

Listed in NYT on April 10 as having had a disorder between April 4 and 10. More information needed.

April 4-5, 1968 - Tallahassee, Fla.

Hours after hearing news of Dr. King's assassination, students at predominantly black Florida A & M University threw rocks and bottles from the campus at firemen battling blazes at 2 mobile homes. They also rolled barrels down a city street in an effort to impede police, and shot target arrows at policemen. During the four hour disturbance a white college student asphyxiated in his father's firebombed store. City police, a 40-man local police reserve unit and members of the highway patrol fired tear gas on students at the campus. Mayor Gene Berkowitz slightly injured when a brick or bottle thrown through his car window.

Arrests: - Injured: 7 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat, 4/5; NYT, 4/6; WP, 4/6

April 4-5, 1968 - Tampa, Fla.

A group of blacks at the College Hill housing development threw bricks and rocks at passing cars during a ½ hour disturbance quelled by 25 to 30 helmeted policemen. Elsewhere in the city, an additional 25 policemen dealt with a small fire, the smashing of windows in a store front and bottles thrown at them.

Arrests: 2 Injured: 8 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tampa (Fla.) Times, 4/5

April 4 & 6, 1968 - Winter Haven, Fla.

Following announcement of Dr. King's death, police stationed at home of the president of the Florida NAACP, a Winter Haven resident, shortly after a group of white youths drove through his yard yelling threats and throwing stones at the house. Later Thurs. night, plate glass windows broken at 3 white-owned stores and white motorists reportedly stoned by groups of blacks. On Sat. (4/6), a grocery store and vacant house set afire in the black section, store windows of white-owned businesses broken and cars of white motorists stoned. Blacks asserted that a second blaze at the grocery store was started by white youths. A firebomb discovered at the door of a restaurant frequented by blacks on Sat. morning.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$18,000

Lakeland (Fla.) Ledger, 4/6-7

April 4-5, 1968 - Albany, Ga.

Fires at 2 stores and sporadic window-smashing occurred after 11 pm Thurs. Seven students at predominantly black Albany State College injured after police turned them back from an attempted march. Police Chief Edward Friend reported 2 cases of looting at white-owned businesses. Scattered rock-throwing occurred in the college campus area on Fri. morning, but subsided when police arrived.

Arrests: 9 Injured: 7 Killed: 0 PD: -

Albany (Ga.) Herald, 4/5

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Macon, Ga.

Young blacks involved in disturbances including the throwing of Molotov cocktails. Police reported a crowd of 150 blacks. Several windows broken.

Arrests: 100 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$35,000

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

April 4-5, 1968 - Savannah, Ga.

Three persons, including a fireman, injured in sporadic incidents of firebombing and looting. One white-owned store in a predominantly black section destroyed after a firebomb thrown through a window.

Arrests: - Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: \$300,000

WP, 4/6

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Clarksdale, Miss. (Equivocal)

Listed in NYT of April 10 as having had a disorder between April 4 and 10. Police report several windows broken.

Tel. con. with Chief of Police, NYT list 4/10

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Cleveland, Miss.

15-25 black teenagers threw rocks at automobile windshields, broke 2 store windows and threw Molotov cocktails resulting in fire damage to at least 1 store.

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list, 4/10

Between April 4 & 10, not clear when - Crystal Springs, Miss. (Equivocal)

Listed in NYT of April 10 as having had a disorder between April 4 and 10. More information needed.

NYT, 4/10

April 4-8, 1968 - Greenwood, Miss.

Young blacks threw rocks and bricks at whites driving through the black section. Rocks thrown through several store windows. Two homes firebombed.

Arrests: 7 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list, 4/10

April 4, 1968 - Itta Bena, Miss.

Two highway patrol officers halted about 300 students of all-black Mississippi Valley State College as they marched downtown from the campus at about 11 pm. Police claimed that the students were armed with bricks, bottles and pieces of wood, and that after being fired upon by the students, the two officers shot and wounded 2 students in the group.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Jackson (Miss.) News, 4/5

April 4 & 6, 1968 - Jackson, Miss.

Shortly after Dr. King's death, a white-owned supermarket was firebombed, 2 autos burned, at least 3 businesses looted and over a hundred windows near predominantly black Jackson State College broken. Charles Evers, State field secretary for the NAACP, urging a jeering crowd to remain nonviolent in honor of Dr. King, teamed with city police to quell scattered violence. About 75 police, armed with shotguns and carbines and wearing riot gear, barricaded the perimeter of Jackson State campus and fired tear gas grenades at groups of blacks gathered inside the campus. On Sat. night, 50 riot policemen moving behind an armored car broke up a crowd of some 50 blacks near the college. Later, police reported sniper fire but no injuries. Black leaders called for a one-week boycott of schools and white businesses.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Jackson (Miss.) News, 4/5; WP, 4/6 & 8

April 4-5, 1968 - Greensboro, N.C.

Two nights of disorder at predominantly black A&T State University in Greensboro followed the death of Dr. King. Sporadic sniper fire from campus buildings on Fri. night was met by gunfire from specially selected National Guard sharpshooters. More than 1100 Guardsmen were in the city by 1 am Sat. Mayor Carson Bain imposed a curfew and suspended all marches and demonstrations.

Arrests: 22 Injured: at least 5 Killed: 0 PD: -

Greensboro (N.C.) News; 4/7, NYT, 4/7

April 4, 1968 - New Bern, N.C.

Following a peaceful march on the Craven County Courthouse by 200 blacks in memory of Dr. King, groups of blacks moved about city streets, shouted defiance of officers and threw rocks, bricks, bottles and cue balls at 22 business firms. Five delivery trucks damaged, 13 false fire alarms turned in, but there were no fires. Most damaged businesses operated by whites, but several owned by blacks. All available New Bern police, bolstered by 6 State Bureau of Investigation agents and 15 state troopers, were on duty during the disorder.

Arrests: 11 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Raleigh (N.C.) News & Observer, 4/6

April 4-8, 1968 - Raleigh, N.C.

At 9:15 pm Thurs., 50-75 students at predominantly black Shaw University smashed store windows and overturned automobiles near the campus until they were turned back by police armed with riot sticks. The students joined hundreds of other blacks on the campus and threw rocks as carloads of white youths circled the campus. The entire police force plus 15 auxiliary policemen placed on duty. Several fires set by firebombs before dawn on Fri. as 1200 National Guardsmen arrived. Sporadic incidents later that day included a 1:30 pm clash between Guardsmen using tear gas and carrying fixed bayonettes and 75 blacks from Shaw and St. Augustines' College. On Sun. a memorial service for Dr. King attended by 3000 people interrupted by a bomb threat. Later, 2 warehouses burned, with damages estimated at over \$40,000. Mayor Travis Tomlinson offered a \$500 reward for information leading to the conviction of arsonists.

Arrests: 105 Injured: 20 Killed: 0 PD: \$40,000

Raleigh (N.C.) News & Observer, 4/6-8; Raleigh (N.C.) Times, 4/5-9; WP, 4/6; NYT, 4/6

April 4-5, 1968 - Winston-Salem, N.C.

At least 5 fires and several incidents of broken windows followed a peaceful march by some 300 Winston-Salem State College students to the downtown area. A supermarket and a grocery store were among the targets of firebombs; a bank, a furniture store, and an Army-Navy store reported broken windows. Among those arrested were 4 white youths charged with breaking into a store.

Arrests: 6 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Winston-Salem (N.C.) Twin City Sentinel, 4/5

April 4, 1968 - Charleston, S.C.

Eleven instances of rocks thrown at cars and store windows reported between 8 pm and midnight. Shortly after 10 pm a Molotov cocktail tossed through the window of a grocery store causing a small fire. Around 10:30 a white motorist reported that his car was fired at by a group of black men. A half hour later another white reported being attacked by 5 blacks.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Charleston, (S.C.) Post, 4/5

April 4-6, 1968 - Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. King was hit in the jaw and neck by a rifle bullet at 6:01 local time. He died an hour later at 7:05. Soon after, sporadic violence began in the black section of Memphis in the form of sniper fire, the throwing of bricks and bottles at policemen and the firebombing and looting of stores. Mayor Loeb reinstated a curfew minutes after hearing news of the assassination while on his way to a speaking engagement at the university of Mississippi. The night's violence ended shortly after midnight. On Fri., Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark met with black and white leaders in Memphis in an effort to stabilize the city, as an uneasy calm was broken by occasional window-breaking and looting. Some 400 National Guardsmen kept generally out of sight, but individual units dispatched to scenes of incidents as they were reported. Middle-aged blacks, mostly ministers, walked the streets and urged youths to avert further violence. One black fatally shot by police during a gunfight after he was allegedly caught looting. Sporadic acts of looting and arson continued Sat. but were less frequent as only 4 people were arrested. 229 fires, 17 listed as major, reported in the three-day period.

Arrests: 262 Injured: 30 Killed: 2 PD: -

Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar, 4/5-6; Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, 4/5-7; WP, 4/5-6; NYT, 4/8

April 4 & 9-11, 1968 - Dallas, Tex.

On the night of Dr. King's death a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a white-owned South Dallas grocery store but missed the building. Another firebomb thrown into an unoccupied building. Five days later, a jewelry store and 2 supermarkets looted by groups of black youths. 20 youths thought to have been involved at one of the supermarkets. On Wed. (4/10) a department store firebombed and a group of youths assaulted an assistant manager of another store; a shot was fired at a manager from a neighboring firm when he stepped in their path as they fled.

Arrests: 6 Injured: at least 1 Killed: 0 PD: \$87,000

Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald, 4/5-21

April 4, 1968 - Houston, Tex. (Equivocal)

A furniture store in the black area was heavily damaged by fire Thurs. night which police said was started by a firebomb.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Dallas (Tex.) News, 4/16; NYT, 4/5

April 4, 1968 - Tyler, Tex.

Rocks and bottles were thrown at 2 police cars by a group of 50 blacks. Police Chief J. B. Odom said the situation was under control in one-half hour.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: - PD: -

NYT, 4/5

April 5 & 9 & 11, 1968 - New Haven, Conn.

Black students at the Richard C. Lee High School broke several windows before the school was closed early at noon. (The school was the scene of a disturbance earlier in the year.) The New Haven public schools closed until April 9. 40 fires, 2 of them major, "of suspicious origin" reportedly set on April 9 and 11, damaging 3 slum tenements and a home in the ghetto. Police suspected both fires connected in a disturbance in the Hill ghetto neighborhood following the April 9 funeral of Dr. King.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$50,000

NYT, 4/6; Fairfield (Conn.) Sunday Herald, 4/14

April 5, 1968 - Trenton, N.J.

White and black students fought in the corridors of Central High School (3000 students; 50% black). About 200 black students were in the halls. When school officials dismissed classes, some of the black pupils reportedly went into the downtown area where they broke windows and looted several stores. The police said that a 28-year-old black man, a bystander, was accidentally shot by a patrolman who tripped while chasing youths who had looted a store.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

NYT, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Buffalo, N.Y.

Some students failed to return to Fosdick-Maston Vocational High School Fri. after a false fire alarm set off. Some of them went to East High School which was disrupted and emptied of students. Several hundred students moved on the Genesee-Humboldt Junior High School where they caused damage to school property. A junior high student blamed the incident on the principal's refusal to grant a request to have a silent prayer for Dr. King, but the principal denied that the request was made.

Arrests: 2 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier Express, 4/6; WP, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Freeport, N.Y.

Freeport High School (20% black) closed after a small group of blacks broke a window and burned an American flag to protest the death of Dr. King.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/6 & 14; WP, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Greenburgh, N.Y.

All schools closed after windows broken in 23 stores, a car overturned and burned and a grocery set afire in a black area. Four stores looted. 200 black youths involved.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Monticello, N.Y.

Group numbering about 50 blacks broke store windows.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Scattered fights between whites and blacks occurred at Mount Vernon High School (2600 students; 35% black) 30 minutes after the start of classes. The school was immediately closed.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/6

April 5-6, 1968 - New Rochelle, N.Y.

Windows broken at a liquor store, tavern, 2 markets and an office in various sections of the business area. All arrests took place after midnight Sat. morning.

Arrests: 4 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Peekskill (N.Y.) Star, 4/6

April 5 & 7, 1968 - Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Windows smashed in at least a dozen houses between 3 and 4 pm Fri. Two police cars stoned by a group of blacks numbering, according to police, between 50 and 75 youths. On Sun. small fires resulting from firebombs thrown into a tavern and into a street quickly extinguished. Three patrol cars damaged by rocks. Garbage can thrown at officer making an arrest.

Arrests: 6 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Gazette, 4/6 & 8

April 5, 1968 - Ossining, N.Y.

Public schools closed in the afternoon after students threw silverware on the cafeteria floor and scuffled during discussions of the death of Dr. King. Some black students, joined by black adults, later blocked traffic in the downtown area by placing garbage cans in the street. A group of blacks looted a liquor store and smashed bottles. Police ordered all local bars closed.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Peekskill (N.Y.) Star, 4/6; NYT, 4/6

April 5-6, 1968 - Port Chester, N.Y.

Windows smashed in some 25 stores on Main St. Looting reported in several jewelry and liquor stores. Most incidents occurred between 10:30 pm Fri. and 1 am Sat. Several false alarms reported by fire department.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Peekskill (N.Y.) Star, 4/6

April 5-6, 1968 - Aliquippa, Pa.

Groups of black youths broke windows. One firebombing reported. Curfew and limited state of emergency imposed on Sat. No "serious" injuries reported.

Arrests: 31 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police, NYT list 4/10; UPI release, 4/8

April 5, 1968 - Braddock, Pa.

Scattered incidents of windows broken. Firebombs reported in several areas. 7 juveniles, 8 adults, all blacks, arrested in firebomb incidents.

Arrests: 15 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10; UPI release, 4/8

April 5, 1968 - Johnstown, Pa.

24 black and white teenagers led by a black adult left a dance, smashed several windows and looted a jewelry store. On Sat. some 35 black adults formed a patrol called Operation Peace; no violence reported. A curfew was imposed on Sat.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$5,000

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10; UPI release 4/8

April 5-6, 1968 - Lancaster, Pa.

Police reported "30 or more" incidents of rock-throwing beginning at 8:45 pm Fri. An augmented force of local policemen observed repeated gatherings of youths in groups of from 25 to 100 persons in the city's southeast sector. A single fire occurred in front of an outlet store. At about 10 p.m. a sniper's bullet struck a policeman's gun holster but left him uninjured. Scattered looting reported. After 1 am Sat. tensions eased. Mayor Thomas J. Managhan ordered strict enforcement of the city's curfew law, prohibited the appearance of groups of five or more persons on city streets, ordered the early closing of bars and issued a statement blaming "a group of outside agitators with inciting the unrest in the city."

Arrests: 1 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
Lancaster (Pa.) New Era, 4/6; Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer Journal, 4/8

April 5-6, 1968 - West Chester, Pa.

35-40 black youths involved in sporadic violence. Several fires set. Limited state of emergency declared on Sat.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10; UPI release 4/8

April 5 & 8, 1968 - Alton, Ill.

Fights between whites and blacks at Alton Senior High School broke out Fri. and Mon., possibly following arguments over the value of Dr. King's contributions. Undetermined number of arrests made.

Arrests: - Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, 4/10-11

April 5 & 8-9, 1968 - East St. Louis, Ill.

Windows broken at 11 business firms, automobiles damaged by missiles and car set on fire at a service station April 5. During a 12-hour period Mon. night and early Tues., 21 fires were reported. At 2 blazes firemen were targets of rocks thrown by youths.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, 4/6; East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal, 4/6

April 5-8, 1968 - Evanston, Ill.

Six fires, at least 2 caused by firebombs, reported over the weekend at 2 schools, an auto showroom, a private home, a rug and carpet company and a paint and wallpaper company. Windows broken at a third school and at a food mart. Eight people injured in 3 instances of missiles thrown at cars by unidentified persons and 3 instances of attacks on white persons by groups of black youths.

Arrests: - Injured: 8 Killed: 0 PD: at least \$12,300
Evanston (Ill.) Review, 4/11

April 5, 1968 - South Bend, Ind.

Windows and showcases damaged in at least 4 businesses including a jewelry store and 2 clothing stores in a 45-minute disturbance involving large groups of blacks following a memorial service for Dr. King held downtown in the county courthouse. Some looting occurred. Police and members of the NAACP Youth Council patrolled the streets, urging young people milling in groups to go home.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: -
South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, 4/5

April 5, 1968 - Wichita, Kan.

Blacks marched on City Hall because the flag at a high school had not been lowered. Classes dismissed at several high schools and colleges. Crowds gathered in the north-west area of the city. A group of blacks reportedly attacked two white students.

Arrests: - Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/6

April 5-9, 1968 - Detroit, Michigan

Groups of black youths marched in the streets on Fri. afternoon, broke windows and looted several stores. A cab driver beaten and his cab burned in the 12th St. area, scene of the 1967 disorder. Mayor Jerome P. Cavanaugh proclaimed a curfew, while Gov. George Romney announced a state of emergency and mobilized 9000 National Guardsmen. 3000 Guardsmen and 400 state policemen ordered into the streets to bolster the city's 4200-man force. Squads of policemen wearing steel Army helmets and carrying shotguns cruised the streets in three-car convoys and dispersed crowds of young blacks who threw rocks, bricks and bottles at cars driven by whites. Rock-throwing incidents accompanied several high school student walkouts. Two black youths shot to death by police, both while allegedly engaging in looting. Police termed one of the deaths an accident. Rock-throwing and looting ceased Fri. shortly after the start of the 8 pm curfew. Scattered looting and fires continued until April 9. Authorities report a total of 38 fires caused by arson.

Arrests: 1525 Injured: 12 Killed: 2 PD: -
Pontiac (Mich.) Press, 4/6; An Arbor (Mich.) News, 4/10-11; The Michigan Daily, 4/11; NYT, 4/6-8; WP 4/6 & 9

April 5-6 & 9-10, 1968 - Flint, Mich.

Series of assaults by black students on white students occurred Fri. at Northern and Northwestern High Schools. Several white students robbed of money, coats, and schoolbooks. When Northwestern High closed due to the incidents, groups of black students travelled to Northern High and became involved in beatings of white students there. 34 Northwestern students suspended. Beginning at 11:30 pm Fri. night there were 2 firebombings (at a white-owned market and an abandoned house) and widely scattered window-breaking by rocks and bullets. In separate incidents a black man assaulted by 5 white youths and a white man attacked by black youths. On the following Tues. and early Wed. windows broken at synagogue, theater, home and 3 businesses; bullet reported shot through motorist's window.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 13 Killed: 0 PD: \$1,000
Flint (Mich.) Journal, 4/6 & 10, 5/28

April 5, 1968 - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Scattered incidents between 11:30 am and 3 pm Fri. mainly at South High School. One teacher struck in the eye with fist while in a hallway, but was unable to name the assailant due to the large number of persons present. A girl reported being struck several times in the school auditorium before an assembly program. Afternoon classes suspended, followed by the stoning of several cars including a police cruiser. A soft drink truck driver reported that a group of youths attacked his truck and smashed some empty bottles.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: \$15

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press, 4/6

April 5 & 8-9, 1968 - Kalamazoo, Mich.

About 400 black students entered the Student Center of Western Michigan University on April 5 and locked out all white students, faculty and staff members. The student Black Action Movement presented demands including establishment of a campus committee to evaluate "racist curricula" and transportation of a black delegation to Dr. King's funeral. On April 8, as 2 sympathy marches of 4200 people neared City Hall at 7:30 pm, some 40 black youths broke away from the march and looted several stores. Later, as 35-40 black teenagers returned from a memorial meeting near City Hall, members of the group broke 5 store windows. Early April 9, firebombs struck a lumber company and a motor express garage.

Arrests: 5 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$55,000

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette, 4/5

April 5, 1968 - Niles, Mich.

100-150 black youths gathered in northeast section of city. When asked to disperse by police at 10:30 pm they ran through business section shouting "black power" and "we'll be back" and broke about 100 windows during the next half hour. Police Chief Herbert Block said little, if any, looting took place and no fires were reported.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$5,000

Benton Harbor (Mich.) News-Palladium, 4/9

April 5-9, 1968 - Cincinnati, Ohio

Five high schools dismissed classes on Fri. morning following scattered incidents. A drugstore burned on Sun. At 6:15 pm Mon. a black man warding off possible looters with a shotgun accidentally shot his wife or friend while struggling with 5 other blacks. Rumors spread that a white policeman had shot a black woman; police at scene were surrounded and threatened. From this time until 11 pm there were 55 reported firebombings which resulted in extensive damage and minor looting. A white man was fatally stabbed and his wife injured when their car was attacked by 7 to 12 black teenagers at 7 pm. 200 National Guardsmen were activated about 10 pm and a curfew was imposed. Isolated firebombing and sporadic incidents after 11 pm on Mon. Guardsmen were withdrawn on April 12.

Arrests: 284 Injured: more than 20 Killed: 2 PD: \$250,000

Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer, 4/6-12; Cincinnati (O.) Post & Times-Star, 4/6 & 9; Cleveland (O.) Call-Post, 5/11; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/9; WP, 4/10-14

April 5, 1968 - Dayton, Ohio (Equivocal)

Rock throwing erupted in the predominantly black West Side. One youth was wounded by gunfire.

Arrests: - Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

UPI release 4/8; NYT list 4/10

April 5-7, 1968 - Toledo, Ohio

On Fri. morning 2000 black students at predominantly black Scott High School, their classes dismissed, moved about the Old West End, pelted cars with rocks and broke windows. A march to the Civic Center by 500 blacks was held after Rev. Robert Culp, pres. of the local NAACP, and Rev. Albert Reed suggested that the youths march rather than throw stones. Mayor Ensign proclaimed a curfew on Fri. night; local police shifts were extended. 22 black representatives met with 22 business and labor leaders in the city council chamber and began the Toledo Area Human Development Council that night. While the meeting was in progress, 16 black volunteers acted as a peace patrol and walked the streets of section in the inner city. Four fires reported Sat. night and Sun. but damage was minor.

Arrests: 58 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Toledo (O.) Blade, 4/8 & 15; Bellefontaine (O.) Examiner, 4/6

April 5-7, 1968 - Tucson, Ariz.

At least 8 fires occurred during the 3 nights following an April 5 silent vigil commemorating Dr. King on the University of Arizona campus, at which several Tucson High School students damaged 5 cars and attacked a white student. Rocks and bottles thrown through windows of businesses and at cars. There was no looting. Police linked the incidents to a group of 40-50 black youths who gathered at Tucson High on the night of April 5 and moved toward the downtown area.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: at least \$12,900

Tucson (Ariz.) Star, 4/6-7; Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen, 4/6 & 8

April 5-6, 1968 - Berkeley, Cal.

Two instances of looting and the throwing of Molotov cocktails reported in the Shattuck-University Ave. shopping district during the night and early morning. According to police, groups of 35-50 juveniles entered the stores which were looted. Shortly before noon about 100 high school students left classes and marched through the downtown area, breaking 3 store windows but causing no other damage. The group moved to Constitution Square, where the youngsters ate ice cream furnished by city officials and used city-owned sound equipment to conduct an impromptu memorial service for Dr. King.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, 4/5; San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/6

April 5-6, 1968 - Oakland, Cal.

The 65,000 Oakland public school students (55% black) dismissed from classes and sent home following scattered incidents. At Oakland Technical High School a disturbance resulted in broken windows and other property damage. Non-students were inside the building at the time. On the preceding day 300 Oakland High School students boycotted afternoon classes and sat on the lawn to discuss racial problems. Following the school dismissal on April 5, a men's clothing shop looted, 3 shots fired at a private house and 2 fires were set. Police received varied reports--mostly unconfirmed--of street assaults, rock throwing, broken windows, shoplifting and bands of youngsters roaming city streets. On April 6, 2 city patrolmen stopped to question the occupants of 3 parked cars in heavily black West Oakland when, according to police, the patrolmen were shot in the back and wounded without warning. The occupants of the cars fled to a nearby house and a 90-minute battle ensued with police trading gunshots with and using tear gas on the people in the house. Upon emerging from the house, police shot and killed one of the suspects, a member of the Black Panther Party. Bobby Seale, Black Panther Chairman, asserted that the man was shot when his hands were raised in the air.

Arrests: 8* Injured: 4 Killed: 1 PD: \$265,000

Oakland (Cal.) Tribune, 4/5; San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, 4/5-6; WP, 4/6 & 8; NYT, 4/8

April 5, 1968 - (East) Palo Alto, Cal.

In the predominantly black community of East Palo Alto about 400 students ran through a shopping area breaking about 75 store windows. A car was overturned and burned. These incidents coincided with the early dismissal of schools because of racial tensions.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/6

April 5, 1968 - Pittsburg, Cal.

A false fire alarm sounded in Pittsburg High School emptied the school of 750 students on the morning of April 5. A large group of black students refused to return to classes and ran through the school cafeteria breaking windows and furniture and assaulting teachers with weapons. Pittsburg police, neighboring forces and state troopers called to the school. 45 blacks suspended. On April 18 a federal judge ordered that the 45 suspended students be reinstated immediately. The school board refused to comply and closed down all 11 schools, alleging that a danger to personnel existed.

Arrests: - Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: "thousands of dollars"

Richmond (Cal.) Independent, 4/6; San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/19; Oakland (Cal.) Tribune, 4/16

April 5, 1968 - Missoula, Mont.

Tribute to Dr. King on University of Montana campus changed into protest against alleged racist practices by Missoula realtors after assembled students learned of photographs of Dr. King taken allegedly at Communist rally being displayed in office window of downtown realtor. About 200 students marched to the office and some of them staged a sit-in. Police arrested and physically removed the sit-in demonstrators. Mace used on 2 students.

Arrests: 20 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Missoula (Mont.) Missoulian, 4/6

*Arrests, injured and killed statistics refer only to the incident on April 6.

April 5 & 7, 1968 - Portland, Ore.

Half the students of Jefferson High School remained in the halls and refused to attend classes Fri. morning. Vice-principal Mike Stipac reported hearing black students chanting, "They've killed our leader." Fires set in laboratories and in one hallway and firemen were called. Four black Jefferson students later asserted degrading slogans about Dr. King had been written on school walls prior to the disturbance. One fight reported. After an early dismissal of classes groups of black students formed near the school, threw rocks at cars and broke 1 store window. Numerous police called to the area. On Sun. a Molotov cocktail thrown into the school building.

Arrest: 0 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: -

Portland (Ore.) Journal, 4/9-10; Portland (Ore.) Oregonian, 4/6 & 11

April 5, 1968 - Spokane, Wash.

11 businesses reported broken windows after midnight; there was no looting. After 1 am a group of about 15 black youths went to the police station and inquired about the black man being held for questioning. At about 3:30 am a group of young blacks gathered outside a radio station and demanded that the announcer broadcast a statement they had prepared regarding the questioning tactics of Spokane police. A sheriff's deputy convinced the group to disperse.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle, 4/5

April 5 & 8-14, 1968 - Wilmington, Del.

Series of incidents occurred after school authorities refused permission to a group of black students to leave Wilmington High School and conduct a memorial march for Dr. King. On April 8, 4 hours of sniping, looting and firebombing, mostly by groups of black teenagers, in an 8-square-block area following an orderly march and tribute to Dr. King by high school students and school and city officials. There were 19 reported lootings and 13 fires started by firebombs that night. Mayor John E. Babiarz declared a state of emergency, imposed a curfew, and closed bars and liquor stores. During the next few days, 2 blocks of the black section burned to the ground and sporadic rock-throwing and looting reported. White-owned stores in black neighborhoods were the major targets. 1400 Guardsmen and at least 50 state troopers sent to the city.

Arrests: 504 Injured: 42 Killed: 0 PD: \$162,835

Wilmington (Del.) Journal, 4/5 & 8 & 11; The Delaware State News, 4/9; Salisbury (Md.) Times, 4/10; WP, 4/10

April 5, 1968 - Jefferson City, Mo.

Some 200 Lincoln University students held an orderly march at the News and Tribune building to protest that newspaper's criticism several days earlier of Dr. King's activities in Memphis. In a statement to students, the newspaper's president declared that Dr. King's effort had been a "factor in setting off violence." The statement was greeted with catcalls and the president was struck on the leg with a thrown rock as he finished his statement. Despite pleas from student leaders, students pushed in a plate glass window and ripped out a telephone before a police riot patrol carrying nightsticks forced the students out of the building. Later Fri. evening a gun store robbed of several weapons; News and Tribune attributed this action to the students demonstration earlier at its building.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Jefferson City (Mo.) News and Tribune, 4/7; Jefferson City (Mo.) Capital News, 4/6

ril 5-14, 1968 - St. Louis, Mo.

16 business establishments hit by Molotov cocktails, 35 store windows broken and windows broken in 10 homes occupied by white persons in predominantly black areas on Fri. night and early Sat. 40 fire alarms, some false, reported after 10:00 pm Fri. Two fires started by explosives. Several motorists reported stones thrown at their car windows. On Tues. a white motorist shot and injured by black youths who also threw bottles and bricks at cars. More than 125 fire alarms sounded Tues. All fires minor. Firebombs thrown at patrol car and market and a number of window-breaking incidents reported. By April 14 police noted a total of 60 firebombings in the ten days following Dr. King's death.

Arrests: 6 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: \$60,000

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, 4/6-14; St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat, 4/9 & 15; WP, 4/7; NYT, 4/7

April 5-6, 1968 - Springfield, Mo.

Black youths arrested at cafe after they said they were there to start a riot and then broke drinking glasses. Windows broken at 5 businesses and at Drury College campus.

Arrests: 5 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Springfield, (Mo.) Leader and Press, 4/6

April 5-8, 1968 - Mobile, Ala.

Looting, arson, window-breaking and the telephoning of false fire alarms occurred over a 4 day period in predominantly black neighborhoods. The principal targets of window-breakers were neighborhood groceries and other commercial establishments, primarily those located in predominantly black residential areas. Mayor Arthur R. Outlaw ordered a dusk to dawn curfew. Beginning on April 6, police assisted by sheriff's deputies and Alabama Highway Patrol special units. National Guard units placed on standby alert.

Arrests: 362 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: \$5,000

Mobile (Ala.) Press, 4/6-7; Mobile (Ala.) Register, 4/8-9; NYT, 4/8

April 5-7, 1968 - Fayetteville, Ark. (Equivocal)

Local authorities clamped tight security over area after scattered violence reported.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

UPI release of 4/8; NYT list 4/10

April 5, 1968 - Helena, Ark. (Equivocal)

Five black youths involved in a disturbance on Beech St. early Fri. night convicted on charges of disorderly conduct, drunkenness and resisting arrest.

Arrests: 5 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Helena (Ark.) World, 4/7

April 5-7, 1968 - Malvern, Ark. (Equivocal)

Police clamped tight security over areas after scattered violence occurred over the weekend. Police said a pistol shot was fired into a patrol car in a black section of town on Sun. morning (4/7).

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, 4/8; UPI release 4/8

April 5, 1968 - North Little Rock, Ark.

Police clamped tight security over area after scattered violence. 10-12 black youths involved in firebombing of store.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police, UPI release 4/8; NYT list, 4/10

April 5-7, 1968 - Paris, Ark. (Equivocal)

Police clamped tight security over area after scattered incidents of violence, including firebombing of warehouse and broken windows at service station.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

UPI release 4/8; NYT 4/10

April 5-6, 1968 - Pine Bluff, Ark.

A grocery store, a freight terminal firm and motel were among the buildings damaged in 6 separate fires between 10 pm and midnight on April 5. When a brick was thrown through the window of a pawnshop and firearms store and Pine Bluff officers gave chase, they drew sniper fire from a third floor nightclub in a neighboring building. A gun battle resulted between snipers in the nightclub and local and state police. In the aftermath 354 black people placed in custody, ordered to march two blocks to City Hall with their hands on their heads, questioned, and released; 29 others were jailed. Mayor Austin Franks imposed a curfew and a ban on the sale of liquor, firearms and ammunition. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller ordered 500 National Guardsmen to the city on April 6.

Arrests: 29 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: at least \$200,000

Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial, 4/6; Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, 4/7; WP, 4/7

April 5-9, 1968 - Atlanta, Ga.

Scattered incidents occurred between the time of Dr. King's death and his burial in Atlanta. On April 5 police reported rock-throwing near Atlanta University. Youngsters between 13 and 15 years of age broke into a supermarket, windows were smashed in widespread locations and a few gunshots were reported on one black campus. On April 7 the headquarters of the United Klans of America was firebombed a block from where Dr. King's body lay in state. On April 9, the day of King's funeral, Gov. Maddox stationed 3000 National Guardsmen, Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents and state troopers in scattered locations throughout the metropolitan area. Seven stores suffered broken windows or firebombing. On April 6, a white prisoner was beaten to death by 3-4 blacks in a common cell of the city jail. Detective William Shattles disclaimed racial overtones in the slaying, but another officer said the blacks "just beat and stomped him to death for being white."

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 1 (Equiv.) PD: -

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, 4/10; Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, 4/6; WP, 4/6 & 8; NYT, 4/8

April 5, 1968 - Greenville, Miss. (Equivocal)

Two Greenville women driving their cars on Highway 1 in front of Coleman High School injured by thrown objects around 9:15 pm Fri. night. A brick and a pop bottle struck the police chief's car in two separate incidents. The police report said several young black males seen running away from the scene of the attacks at the high school. One false fire alarm turned in late Fri. but no fires reported.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times, 4/7

April 5-8, 1968 - Charlotte, N.C.

Two-thirds of the 400-man police force deployed as a group of over 100 black youths formed and moved about city streets followed by 4 patrol cars. Between 7 pm April 5 and 2 am April 6 there were 2 lootings, an attempted arson and 17 instances of rock- and bottle-throwing (damaging 7 police cars and 10 store windows). About 11:30 pm April 6 a group of about 100 youths formed; several windows were smashed. The group skirmished with the helmeted police who carried billy clubs. On April 7 the city council adopted a curfew and Gov. Dan K. Moore placed National Guard troops on standby alert. Between April 5 and April 8 authorities reported 5 cases of arson, 4 store-breaking and larceny cases, 67 false alarms and 20 "intentional" alarms.

Arrests: 73 Injured: at least 12 Killed: 0 PD: -

Charlotte (N.C.) News, 4/6 & 8; Charlotte, (N.C.) Observer, 4/11

April 5-10, 1968 - Durham, N.C.

Mayor Wense Grabarek ordered 950 National Guardsmen to report to their armories Fri. morning after he was told that North Carolina College students planned a downtown march. The march was peaceful. Acts of arson and other bits of violence occurred sporadically between Fri. and Wed. Local police worked overtime and were assisted by state police and National Guardsmen.

Arrests: at least 24 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$500,000

Durham (N.C.) Sun, 4/9, 11, 17, 29; Durham (N.C.) Herald, 4/11; Raleigh (N.C.) News & Observer, 4/6; Raleigh (N.C.) Times, 4/5

April 5-8, 1968 - Goldsboro, N.C.

Sporadic window-breaking Fri. night caused an estimated \$470 in damages. City police, sheriff's officials and highway patrolmen were at the scene. At 8:30 pm Sat. small bands of black teenagers moved about black neighborhoods, broke windows and threw Molotov cocktails. The city manager immediately ordered a curfew. Five firebombs thrown at a supermarket, a service station, a dwelling and 2 stores in predominantly black neighborhoods outside the 32-block downtown area which was sealed off by 170 law enforcement officers and National Guardsmen. 11 fires and 5 false alarms were reported Fri. and Sat. nights. On Mon. a group of citizens offered a \$500 reward for information leading to the conviction of arsonists.

Arrests: 71 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Goldsboro (N.C.) News-Argus, 4/7-8

April 5-8, 1968 - Nashville, Tenn.

Police entering campus of predominantly black Tennessee A&I University Fri. to investigate reports of sniper fire met by gunfire from the campus. Four hours of gunfire and brick- and bottle-throwing ensued. On Sat. the city's black college area and the State Capitol area sealed off by local police, state troopers and 4000 National Guardsmen. On Sun. police logged 200 more complaints of incidents than on the previous day. 27 fires occurred in a seven hour period, the largest at the ROTC building on the A&I campus. After 2 minor incidents on Sun., widespread window-breaking and sporadic firebombing occurred Mon. throughout the city.

Arrests: 100+ Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: \$130,000
Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, 4/6 & 8; Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, 4/9; Gainesville (Fla.) Sun, 4/8; WP, 4/7; NYT, 4/7

April 5, 1968 - Prairie View, Tex.

According to the Waller County Sheriff's department, some 40-50 youths at predominantly black Prairie View A&M threw rocks at passing cars.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Dallas (Tex.) News, 4/6

April 5-7, 1968 - Alexandria, Va.

More than 200 students at George Washington High School left classes on Fri. and marched to T. C. Williams High School for a memorial service. Several store windows broken and 3 stores looted later Fri. Late Sat. night and early Sun., 8 fires were reported. There were 12 false fire alarms.

Arrests: 3 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Arlington (Va.) Northern Virginia Sun, 4/8; WP, 4/8; Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/6

April 6, 1968 - East Orange, N.J. (Equivocal)

Firebombs struck a Main Street shop and a newspaper service Sat. night. East Orange High School closed the day before to avoid any disturbances which might have resulted from general unrest on the part of the student body.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
East Orange, (N.J.) Record, 4/11

April 6-7, 1968 - Decatur, Ill.

Arson attempt on Sat. night at teacher's lounge of Stephen Decatur High School resulted in broken window and minor damage to curtains and furniture. Business establishments throughout city received threatening phone calls late Sat. night and Sun. morning ordering them to close on Sun. A religious procession Sun. night had been planned as memorial service for Dr. King. Early Sun. morning 2 men apprehended for breaking window at shoe store.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Decatur (Ill.) Herald, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Joliet, Ill.

On April 6, black youths drove firemen from a burning supermarket with stones and bottles during a disturbance centering about a 5 block area of the city's south side. Several downtown stores looted and snipers shot at firemen. Police used tear gas to control crowds in the disturbance area. The next night, 140 state policemen and 130 National Guardsmen summoned to clear a path for fire trucks on their way to blazes at a block-long warehouse and 3 abandoned buildings just south of the downtown area. Mayor Maurice Berlinsky imposed a curfew.

Arrests: 57 Injured: 8 Killed: 0 PD: \$500,000
Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times, 4/8; NYT, 4/8; WP, 4/8

April 6, 1968 - Peoria, Ill.

Scattered incidents of windows broken and stores looted. 12 blacks arrested.

Arrests: 12 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Tel. con. with Chief of Police; UPI release 4/8; NYT list 4/10

April 6-8, 1968 - Gary, Ind.

Three windows broken Sat. night as 2500 teenagers left talent show at Memorial Auditorium. Calm restored upon arrival of police and Mayor Richard G. Hatcher. On Mon. night police attributed 4 minor fires to teenagers but were uncertain about the origin of a major fire at a lumber company. Police dispersed numerous groupings of teenagers on street corners during Mon. night.

Arrests: 32 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune, 4/9

April 6-9, 1968 - Benton Harbor, Mich.

Between Sat. and Mon. 9 instances of rock- and bottle-throwing at cars and houses reported. On Sun. a bottle was thrown at a black man from a car containing whites. Late that night and early Mon. 5 firebombs struck 4 unoccupied buildings, causing minor damage in 3 cases. On Mon. night an 8-year old boy was wounded by sniper fire. Three firebombs tossed at houses of the mayor and a municipal judge and at a vacant office building. Police confiscated 14 firebombs found behind a pool hall. Scattered incidents of window-breaking continued Tues. as 2 merchants told police they received threatening telephone calls because they conducted business on the day of Dr. King's funeral.

Arrests: 14 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: \$250
Benton Harbor (Mich.) News-Palladium, 4/8 & 10

April 6-10, 1968 - Pomona, Cal.

Numerous fires, most of them minor, occurred over a five day period. Incidence of fires declined on each successive night; by Wed. night only 1 fire set. Police Captain Don K. Mooney declared that "almost all of the victims in these cases have been Negroes" and that "this is the work of irresponsible young men using the death of Dr. King as an excuse of vandalism."

Arrests: 4 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Pomona (Cal.) Progress-Bulletin, 4/11

April 6-8, 1968 - Frankfort, Ky.

Students at predominantly black Kentucky State College threw rocks and bottles on Sat. night, damaging 2 automobile agencies. State police arrived on Sun. About 150 black students massed at the college entrance on Mon. morning, preventing white students and instructors from entering. The school closed a week early for spring vacation.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/9

April 6-9, 1968 - Baltimore, Md.

At about 4:30 pm Sat. police dispersed a crowd numbering 200 black youths. Activation of the National Guard began at about 6 pm. The first major fire set at 6:15 at a furniture store. At 7:30 some 400 state troopers ordered into East Baltimore, where rock-throwing and window-breaking were widespread. Federal troops used CS gas on 2 occasions to prevent crowds from looting. Gov. Spiro T. Agnew imposed a curfew. Incidents Sun. most frequent between 5 pm and 11:15 pm at which time 5900 National Guard troops moved into East Baltimore to assist 1200-1500 city and 400-500 state policemen. Widespread looting and fires reported. Firemen shot at as they responded to calls. On Mon. (4/8) groups of whites and blacks confronted each other in the streets, but no major violence resulted. Tues. incidents confined to scattered fires and sniping at policemen. In all, 883 white-owned and 74 black-owned businesses burned, looted or damaged. A total of 11,000 Federal and National Guard troops in the city.

Arrests: 5800 Injured: 900 Killed: 6 PD: \$14,000,000
Baltimore (Md.) Sun, 4/6-14; Baltimore (Md.) News American, 4/6-14; WP, 4/9-10 & 5/23; NYT, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Frederick, Md.

A policeman chased a black man he saw looting a clothing store at 1:30 am. About 100 blacks gathered around the policeman and threw bricks and debris as he attempted to arrest the suspect. Eight policemen dispersed the crowd by 1:50 am. When state police reinforcements arrived the area was quiet. City-wide curfew imposed Sat. afternoon. Other incidents, unspecified but termed minor, took place Sat. night and early Sun.

* Arrests: 2 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: \$1,000
Frederick (Md.) News, 4/6 & 8; Frederick (Md.) Post, 4/8; Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/6

April 6 & 8, 1968 - Prince Georges County, Md. (Equivocal)

County policeman hit and wounded by a sniper's fire late Sat. night as many of the county's 400 policemen massed at the Maryland-District of Columbia border to protect Maryland stores. Also late Sat. night, a fire set at the Clinton Grove Elementary School. Early Mon. a fire heavily damaged a vacant house.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/8; Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/6 & 8; Washington, (D.C.) News, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Rockville, Md.

Beginning at 11 pm Sat., firebombs struck 5 buildings in a 2 hour period: the City Hall, the county's Educational Services Center in Rockville, a warehouse, an electrical supply house, and a vacant home. Damage minor in all cases. The arrest of 4 blacks was in connection with the Board of Education building fire.

Arrests: 4 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

WP, 4/8 & 11; Washington, (D.C.) Star, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Takoma Park, Md. (Equivocal)

Three firebombs started minor brush fires in a predominantly black section late Sat. night and early Sun. Firemen reported 1 instance of black youngsters throwing rocks at fire trucks used to put out a blaze.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/8

April 6 & 8, 1968 - Dunbar, West Va. (Equivocal)

A firebomb caused minor damage to a lumber yard Sat. night. A second firebomb tossed at a service station from a passing car on Mon. night also resulted in minor damage. The attacks came several days after 2 black youths were shot at a dance in this predominantly black suburb of Charleston.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Hagerstown (Md.) Herald, 4/10

April 6-7, 1968 - Hot Springs, Ark.

Three fires set, 2 of them minor, at a lumber company, a restaurant and a vacant building. At least 2 fires reportedly set by black youths. All city police officers called to duty. They fanned out over the city, 2 to a car, armed with shotguns. Several state troopers also on patrol. Elsewhere in Hot Springs County, authorities said a shotgun blast struck a car driven by a rural newspaper carrier on Highway 51 between Malvern and Hot Springs, and damaged the small trailer he was towing. They said the shot came from a car filled with blacks.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$25,000

Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Little Rock, Ark.

Sat. night and early Sun. morning, windows broken in a grocery, a pharmacy and 2 clothing stores located in a predominantly black neighborhood. The stores owned by white merchants, 3 of whom subsequently received verbal threats that their stores would be burned. Sun. evening, windows broken in several other stores in the neighborhood.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, 4/12

April 6-8, 1968 - Gainesville, Fla.

75 persons, almost all blacks, marched to the Alachua County Jail on Sat. April 6 to demand the release of Irvin "Jack" Dawkins, a black power advocate charged last month with firebombing a white-owned business in the city's black district. The march was led by members of SCLC, the University of Florida's Afro-American Student Association and the newly-formed and Gainesville-based Florida Black Front (FBF). At least 2 arrests made. On Sun., 19 persons arrested during a sit-in at a memorial service for Dr. King. That night Mayor-Commissioner Ted E. Williams ordered a curfew following firebombings and sniper fire at police. Later the same night 130 Guardsmen arrived to quell a 4 hour disturbance in the black district involving the breaking of windows of several stores and 15 car windows, small fires and some sniper fire. Guardsmen supplemented by state highway patrol troopers, campus police and a 30-man state "conservation riot squad," for a total of 366 officers and troopers at the peak of activity.

Arrests: 24+ Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: \$2,500
Gainesville (Fla.) Sun, 4/7-8

April 6, 1968 - Lakeland, Fla. (Equivocal)

Firebombs started blazes at 2 grocery stores on Sat. Lakeland's 78-man police force placed on precautionary alert on Fri. following memorial service for Dr. King held at Florida Southern College.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Lakeland (Fla.) Ledger, 4/6-7

April 6-9, 1968 - Lexington, N.C.

Blacks threw bricks and stones at 100 or more automobiles, broke several plate glass store windows. No looting reported. An abandoned school building set on fire.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

April 6, 1968 - Weldon, N.C.

Group of blacks smashed windows of at least 5 stores.

Arrests: 16 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
UPI release of 4/8; Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

April 6-7, 1968 - Wilmington, N.C.

Several disturbances in black areas on Sat. night. Police reported 4 fires set, stores looted, rocks thrown at motorists and buildings and sporadic sniper fire. National Guard troops called in to assist local and neighboring authorities. Incidents of looting and fires increased on Sun. (4/8); curfew imposed. Police reported snipers fired at officers and National Guardsmen attacked by crowd. Two M-1 rifles reportedly wrested from Guardsmen. Tear gas and chemical Mace used throughout areas as National Guard troops moved house-to-house and by armored car. Looting increased Sun. night despite curfew.

Arrests: - Injured: 14 Killed: 0 PD: \$100,000
Wilmington (N.C.) Star News, 4/8; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/9; Ann Arbor (Mich.) News, 4/12; General Adjustment Bureau

April 6-7, 1968 - Wilson, N.C.

24-50 Store fronts smashed. 150-200 blacks involved comprised of small groups. No looting reported although 23 persons arrested for vandalism. On Sun., 123 arrested for violation of curfew. National Guard troops called in on Sun. for about 3 days.

Arrests: 146 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$10,000

UPI release of April 8, 1968; Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

April 6, 1968 - Anderson, S.C. (Equivocal)

A sniper fired a dozen shots at a fire truck answering a call at a burning grocery store Sat. night. Several incidents of rocks, bricks and bottles thrown at taxis and police cars.

Arrests: - Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Columbia (S.C.) State, 4/8

April 6-8, 1968 - Columbia, S.C.

Police sealed off the area around the adjoining campuses of Allen University and Benedict College (both predominantly black) to contain black students who threw rocks at cars. Approximately 30 fires reported between 11 pm Sat. and early Mon. morning, although not all of them were necessarily connected with racial disorders. Two police cars and a fire department vehicle fired on during the weekend. 75 state highway patrolmen called into the city. On 4/9, 600 National Guardsmen enforced dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Arrests: 12 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: \$18,000+

Columbia (S.C.) State, 4/8-9; Columbia Record, 4/8

April 6-7, 1968 - Fairfax County, Va.

Slight damage resulted when a firebomb was tossed into a store at about 1:50 am Sat. In the predominantly black community of Gum Springs 6 or 7 frame houses, at least one of which was vacant, were struck by Molotov cocktails Sat. and early Sun. Three additional Molotov cocktails were thrown in the same area between 7:30 and 9:15 pm Sun.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Arlington (Va.) Northern Virginia Sun, 4/8; Washington (D.C.) Star, 4/6 & 8; Washington (D.C.) News, 4/8 & 10

April 6-9, 1968 - Richmond, Va.

For 3 hours Sat. night patrol, detective, intelligence and canine units--mostly in cars--kept growing groups of youths on Broad St. under surveillance. After 11 pm the youths entered and damaged a bus station. Police dogs, tightly leashed, led through the station, clearing it. The youths then looted the display window of a nearby jewelry store and ran down the street, breaking windows. Scattered incidents took place until after 2 am. By dawn Sun. 240 city policemen and 167 state troopers on duty. Between Mon. and Tues. morning about 150 incidents of smashed windows and break-ins occurred in the downtown, East End and South Richmond sections. 32 fires reported. Rocks thrown at firemen on 2 occasions. White taunted police at the scene of a burning cross. Mon. night police dispersed gatherings of whites. Scattered incidents occurred Tues. Two white men charged with attempted murder following the shotgun wounding of a black man and boy at their South Richmond home. Elsewhere in Henrico County, 2 buildings broken into Sun. night, and an undetermined quantity of merchandise reportedly stolen.

Arrests: 122 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$220,000

Richmond (Va.) News Leader, 4/8-12, 16, 18 & 23; Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, 4/8-11, 17, 20 & 21, WP 4/9-10; NYT 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Hamilton, N.Y.

Colgate University's Association of Black Collegians protested discrimination at 2 college fraternities. Some 35 members of the black student group took over the Sigma Nu fraternity at 4 am Sun. after fraternity members threatened 2 black students and fired 3 shots at them with a starter's pistol from the fraternity building. The protest ended 7 hours later when University President Vincent M. Barnett agreed to close Sigma Nu immediately and take no reprisals against protestors. Following another demonstration on Thurs., President Barnett announced revocation of another fraternity charter on Sun. and promised to end immediately all discriminatory housing practices as 500 students, including 34 blacks end the black-led protest.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/8, 12 & 15; WP, 4/8 & 14

April 7-8, 1968 - York, Pa.

Between 8:30 pm Sun. and 12:40 am Mon. 12 false fire alarms turned in from fire boxes throughout the city. Two firebombs damaged a shed and an auto at 8:40 pm. Arson is attempted at a cafe at 10:45 pm. During the disturbance, black youths stopped and damaged cars, broke house windows with rocks and broke 28 windows of an elementary school.

Arrests: 2 Injured: at least 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
York (Pa.) Dispatch, 4/8

April 7-8, 1968 - Aurora, Ill.

During 6 hour period beginning at 8:00 pm Sun. firebombs started blazes at a restaurant, lounge and club. Other businesses targets of rocks, bricks and bottles. Police attributed all damage to single group of 10-15 persons, mostly youths who were black. An explosion took place at service station following a report that 2 men taped an object to a side door of the establishment, lit it and ran off.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$1,350
Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News, 4/8

April 7-8, 1968 - Carbondale, Ill.

Ten fires set by arsonists between 9:00 pm Sun. and 1:30 am Mon. Later Mon. morning eleventh fire discovered at City Hall. All damage minor. Three false fire alarms reported. Authorities believed fires resulted from racial tensions following assassination of Dr. King.

Arrests: - Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat, 4/9

April 7, 1968 - Chicago Heights, Ill.

Sheriff's police called in to help combat sporadic incidents on the east side. At least 1 gas station set afire and several garages burned. Police say there was some looting and window-breaking in downtown stores.

Arrests: 20+ Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Des Moines, Iowa

At a Sun. afternoon memorial march for Dr. King about 100 blacks at the head of the line ran past the police escort and, in some instances, threw rocks and sticks, breaking 2 windows. Several scuffles between police and blacks reported. Six firebombings of businesses took place between 8:50 and 9:05 pm that night. A white man reported that he was jumped and stabbed by 3 black youths. 550 National Guard troops placed on standby alert.

Arrests: 21 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: \$35,000

Des Moines (Iowa) Register, 4/8; Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Topeka, Kan.

Six firebombings took place in the city. A Salvation Army and grocery store destroyed. As many as 30-40 blacks may have been involved.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$40,000

UPI release of 4/8; Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT list 4/10

April 7-8, 1968 - Albion, Mich.

Seven firebombs reportedly struck 5 white-owned businesses, an elementary school and a vacant house in a black section of the city. Shots fired at a police car. A group of blacks attacked several Albion College students. Police and firemen from neighboring towns and state police aided local officials as roadblocks were set up at locations controlling access to the community. On April 8, black students held a memorial march for Dr. King, carrying an empty casket from a housing project to the Albion High School and then leaving without attending classes.

Arrests: 1 Injured: 8 Killed: 0 PD: \$200,000

Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer & News, 4/8; NYT, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Roseville, Mich.

A state senator among those arrested Sun. night leaving demonstration as police enforced Gov. George Romney's emergency 4-county curfew proclamation.

Arrests: 93 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Royal Oak (Mich.) Tribune, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Royal Oak, Mich.

A march from a church to City Hall by some 200 white people sponsored by People Against Racism and Youth for Peace followed 5:30 pm services for Dr. King. The services were sponsored by the Royal Oak Pastors Association. Leaders said the purpose of the march, in memory of Dr. King, was to show white suburbia its white racism. A 4-county curfew imposed by Gov. Romney was intentionally violated. About 50 policemen from Royal Oak and 7 neighboring towns made arrests. All those arrested were white.

Arrests: 131 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Royal Oak (Mich.) Tribune, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Cambridge, Md.

Sun. night fires at warehouse and vacant house termed arson by the fire marshal's office. In both cases city police with shotguns and state police accompanied fire trucks as a precautionary measure. A contingent of 60 National Guardsmen on duty during the night. Maryland State Police assigned to shore duty and aided in the patrolling of Cambridge. Two youths arrested following an unsuccessful arson attempt on a store. Windows broken in 3 stores.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Cambridge (Md.) Banner, 4/8; Hurlock (Md.) Dorchester News, 4/10

April 7, 1968 - Hagerstown, Md.

Officials say disorder at the Maryland Correctional Institution caused by death of Dr. King. Black prisoners attacked whites during recreation period. Three guards and 1 prisoner hospitalized.

Arrests: - Injured: 4 Killed: 0 PD: -

UPI release of 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Wheeling, West Va.

Six windows broken and 2 houses completely burned. Police estimated 50 or fewer participants, all young blacks.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with officials in Police Department; NYT list 4/10

April 7, 1968 - Tuskegee, Ala.

Twelve trustees of predominantly black Tuskegee Institute held captive by 250 students and padlocked inside the college guest house as students demanded reforms at Tuskegee. The trustees were on campus in conjunction with Founders' Day ceremonies, which were cancelled. The trustees were released 13 hours later when Lucious Amerson, Alabama's only black sheriff, announced to the students that 300 National Guardsmen and 70 state troopers were "less than 2 miles away." The incident followed a March 22 boycott and demonstration in support of student demands including the elimination of compulsory ROTC training.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

NYT, 3/24 & 4/8; WP, 4/8-9

April 7-8, 1968 - Fort Pierce, Fla.

A firebomb thrown into a grocery store at 8:00 pm on Sun. and another thrown a half-hour later. Police from Fort Pierce and 2 neighboring towns used tear gas to disperse a group of 300 blacks who allegedly broke store windows and looted some stores. In the meantime, a furniture store was hit by fire. Sheriff Norvell imposed a curfew. Gov. Claude Kirk ordered a local unit of the National Guard into the area at the request of Sheriff J. T. Norvell. Order restored by 3:00 am Mon. Later that day a car burned, windows broken, 9 blacks arrested after refusing to disperse.

Arrests: 58 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: "thousands of dollars"

Orlando (Fla.) Sentinel, 4/9-10; WP, 4/10; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/9

April 7, 1968 - Fort Valley, Ga. (Equivocal)

Blacks broke several windows. Two fires reported (liquor store and grocery store).

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police; NYT 4/10

April 7-10, 1968 - New Orleans, La.

Four cars burned, attempted firebombing of a grocery, several large gatherings of black people. Police estimated number of participants at 150-200, all black.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Division of Research and Planning, New Orleans Police Dept.

April 7-8, 1968 - Lorman, Miss. (Equivocal)

Theater burned and destroyed and vacant home set afire with Molotov cocktail following cancellation of a memorial march for Dr. King April 7. 50 state troopers arrived on April 8.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Sheriff, Claiborne County, Miss.; NYT list 4/10

April 7, 1968 - Hampton, S.C.

County-wide curfew ordered following the burning of 5 houses, 4 of them vacant, shortly after 1 am Sun. morning. About 100 National Guardsmen on duty to assist local law enforcement officials who, with agents from the State Division of Law Enforcement (SLED), were investigating incidents.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Columbia (S.C.) State, 4/8

April 7, 1968 - Orangeburg, S.C. (Equivocal)

A warehouse was burned. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) agents searched for signs of arson. The warehouse was one from which officers had removed 3 spent bullets after a clash between highway patrolmen and students led to the death of 3 students in Feb.

Arrests: - Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$250,000

Columbia (S.C.) State, 4/8

April 8, 1968 - Bridgeton, N.J.

Following a 2:00 pm community memorial service for Dr. King attended by about 300 persons, some 100 black teenagers broke several windows in the downtown business district and set 2 grass fires with Molotov cocktails. All policemen, including reserves, called on duty, with assistance also provided by state police. Order restored by 11:00 pm.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Atlantic City (N.J.) Press, 4/8

April 8, 1968 - Rahway, N.J.

Most of the 1300 students at Rahway High School (20% black) walked out of an assembly and rushed noisily through hallways. One boy was injured and hospitalized. Police said that the students protested because the school had not closed to honor Dr. King. School closed early at 1:00 pm.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/9

April 8-9, 1968 - Buffalo, N.Y.

Mon. April 8, following a peaceful march in honor of Dr. King, about 200 black youths moved through the downtown area breaking windows and punching pedestrians. As darkness fell, police said the situation had become "very serious" with large crowds involved in looting, window-smashing, firebombing and sniping. Police broke up crowds with tear gas and sealed off Main Street from the East Side. There were no major fires but many false alarms. Violence trailed off on Tues. 40 volunteers wearing badges with the city's seal continued attempts to stem further violence.

Arrests: 35 Injured: 24 Killed: 0 PD: \$88,000
Buffalo (N.Y.) News, 4/9-11; Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier Express, 4/9-11; WP, 4/10

April 8, 1968 - North Merrick, N.Y.

About 40 black youths entered Brookside Junior High School, assaulted 5 students and a teacher and broke 7 windows. A North Merrick school official said he believed the attackers came from predominantly black Roosevelt school district. (Roosevelt is a neighboring town).

Arrests: - Injured: 6 Killed: 0 PD: -
Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/16 & 18; Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/11 & 16

April 8-10, 1968 - Harrisburg, Pa.

Several small groups of blacks set fires at 23 locations, both residential and commercial. Incidents of rocks being thrown, vehicles burned; no looting reported.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$250,000
General Adjustment Bureau

April 8-15, 1968 - Lower Chichester, Pa.

In scattered incidents during the week, fires set at a house alongside a school, windows broken at a post office and other buildings. A curfew declared for youths under 18.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Chester (Pa.) Delaware County Times, 4/16

April 8, 1968 - Philadelphia, Pa.

Racially mixed group of students (mostly white) at the University of Pennsylvania protested Mayor H. J. Tate's emergency proclamation which prohibited groups of more than 12 from gathering in one area after Dr. King's death. Speakers assailed the proclamation as unconstitutional. 56 persons arrested after refusing to disperse when ordered by Philadelphia police.

Arrests: 56 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/9

April 8-9, 1968 - Providence, R.I.

Firebombs struck a furniture store and a department store in a shopping center between 10:15 and 11:00 pm Mon. night. A fireman was struck in the leg by a rock thrown from a gathering of about 60 black persons near the shopping center parking lot. Policemen from 10 patrol cars sealed off the area. Between 11:30 pm Mon. and 2:00 am the next morning, fires set at a cleaners store and at 3 vacant houses in south Providence.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
Providence (R.I.) Journal, 4/9

April 8, 1968 - Hammond, Ind.

Numerous incidents of property destruction reported in East Hammond area. Police said that between 8:00 and 10:00 pm there were about 50 incidents of rocks thrown at car windows of passing motorists and through store windows.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune, 4/9

April 8-9, 1968 - Middletown, Ohio

Scattered incidents occurred Mon. night and early Tues. Two youths injured when a bottle struck their car. A second car burned by a group of blacks after its occupants ran when approached by the group. Windows smashed in 3 businesses and a house. Two firebombs confiscated by police, who received reports of large gatherings of blacks several times during the night. Two false alarms reported.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -
Middletown (Ohio) Journal, 4/9

April 8-9, 1968 - Youngstown, Ohio

Policemen armed with clubs and riot guns called to a South Side playground after reports received of rock-throwing. Two white policemen and a black civilian were shot and wounded. During the next 6 hours there were 16 firebombings reported as well as window-breaking and looting. All auxiliary county police were mobilized Mon. afternoon. Mayor Anthony Flak imposed a curfew and Gov. James A. Rhodes ordered 400 National Guardsmen to the city about 8:30 pm. On Tues. night 200 additional Guardsmen were called in following firebombing and window-breaking incidents. A car driven by white youths went through a Guard roadblock and injured several blacks. Later, a Guard jeep at the roadblock was overturned by a group of black youths. The nighttime curfew was lifted on April 11.

Arrests: 144 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: \$50,000
Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, 4/9-10; Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, 4/9; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/9; NYT, 4/14; WP, 4/9, 10 & 13

April 8, 1968 - Milwaukee, Wis.

Two outbreaks of rock-throwing at store windows occurred as 15,000 persons marched peacefully through the downtown area. Commandos of the NAACP Youth Council formed lines to keep the crowd away from the damaged buildings.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, 4/9

April 8-9, 1968 - Sacramento, Cal.

A barbershop owned by a black preacher who organized a parents' patrol to keep youths off the street was firebombed on April 8 and again on April 9. Also on April 9, 6 fires reportedly set in a 24-hour period by arsonists in Del Paso Heights, a black section.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

NYT, 4/11

April 8, 1968 - Gifford, Fla.

Windows broken and bottles thrown as crowd of blacks gathered around a fight between blacks. The group was dispersed but 9 arrests made by county sheriff's deputies and state highway patrolmen. Four fires, at least 1 started by a firebomb, reported during next 2 hours at grocery store, restaurant, laundry and yard where wooden concrete forms were stored.

Arrests: 9 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Vero Beach (Fla.) Press-Journal, 4/11 & 18

April 8-9, 1968 - Jacksonville, Fla.

Fourteen fires and sporadic rock-throwing occurred in the Ashley St. area on April 8. There were 15 additional incidents of breaking into stores, fires, smashed windows, shootings and bricks thrown at cars. Mayor Hans Tanzler imposed a curfew. The next night, a black teenager shot to death from a passing car filled with whites after a second day of firebombing. On April 12 a white man charged with the slaying.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 1 PD: -

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, 4/10; St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, 4/10; WP, 4/10 & 12; NYT, 4/11; The Michigan Daily, 4/10

April 8, 1968 - Pensacola, Fla.

Police broke up groups of rock-throwing teenagers after memorial services held for Dr. King. National Guardsmen put on alert.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, 4/10; WP, 4/9

April 8, 1968 - Pompano Beach, Fla.

A 3-hour disturbance ending at 3 am resulted in 3 fires, the looting of 2 grocery stores and rock-throwing at 10 stores. Teenagers, believed to have started 1 of the fires in an open field, threw rocks at a fire truck sent to the scene.

Arrests: 1 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Miami (Fla.) Herald, 4/9; WP, 4/10

April 8, 1968 - Portsmouth, Va. (Equivocal)

Groups of black youths moved about city streets. An injured white man told police he was fired upon by a group of youths outside his home Mon. night.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Bridgeport, Conn.

Several fires set and firemen pelted with rocks at the fires. Two other firebombs thrown but failed to ignite. 13 black youths arrested for loitering, 2 black youths for having tossed firebombs.

Arrests: 15 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/10; Tel. con. with Inspector Leahy of Police Dept.

April 9, 1968 - Stamford, Conn.

In a second night of disorder 100 black youths moved through areas of the West Side, looted 20 stores, smashed windows and threw firebombs. Three fires set. Extra details of police equipped with gas masks and tear gas. A policeman escaped injury when a bullet struck his gas mask.

Arrests: 28 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/11; The Michigan Daily, 4/11

April 9, 1968 - New Brunswick, N.J.

About 15 windows broken, 10 false alarms turned in and a confectionery store and tavern looted Tues. night in the Remsen Ave. area and on Neilson St.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Newark (N.J.) News, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Somerville, N.J. (Equivocal)

The front windows of a liquor store, a barber shop and a real estate office were smashed.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Newark (N.J.) News, 4/10

April 9-12, 1968 - Trenton, N.J.

At least 11 fires, 4 of them major, set on Tues. night. Hundreds of windows smashed and dozens of stores looted, mostly in the downtown area and in the main business district of Trenton's black area. Police attempted to disperse groups of black youths by firing warning shots from shotguns and using police dogs. A black college divinity student shot to death in what police said was a looting incident. One school was the scene of an attempted fire. Police reported that black youths cruised the city throughout the night, throwing Molotov cocktails. Mayor Carmen Armenti imposed a curfew and all roads out of the city were closed. Trenton's full 285-man police force supplemented by 50 state troopers. About 450 National Guardsmen present on Wed. but not deployed in the streets as scattered, minor incidents of window-breaking, looting and a total of 50 fires continued.

Arrests: 235 Injured: 30 Killed: 1 PD: \$600,000

Camden (N.J.) Courier-Post, 4/10; Newark (N.J.) News, 4/10; Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, 4/12; Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, 4/11-14; NYT, 4/11-12; WP, 4/13

April 9, 1968 - Brentwood, N.Y.

A group of 50-60 youths entered the Brentwood Recreation Center (which serves blacks, Puerto Ricans and whites) ordered three attendants out and damaged the building and furnishings. Police said youths were angry because 3 minority group employees at the Center had been dismissed after being refused certification by the county Civil Service Commission. Blacks, Puerto Ricans and whites involved.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$650

Deer Park (N.Y.) Suffolk Sun, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Bronx, N.Y.

Police in the Fordham Rd. section arrested 12 black youths carrying 2 Molotov cocktails, bedposts, bed slats and a tire iron, all considered weapons.

Arrests: 12 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: 0

NYT, 4/11

April 9-10 & 14, 1968 - Brooklyn, N.Y.

Between 8:00 and 9:00 pm April 9, 5 multiple-alarm fires and 20 smaller ones occurred in the Ocean Hill section of Brownsville. The next day scores of fires broke out in the same general area. Police regarded the fires as a continuation of disorders connected with Dr. King's assassination. Fire officials suspected that teenagers responsible. Mayor Lindsay toured the area late Wed. afternoon. On April 14, a group of black youths numbering the thousands, moved down a city street throwing rocks, smashing windows and looting about 10 stores.

Arrests: 491 Injured: 94 Killed: 1 (Equiv.) PD: -

NYT, 4/6-8 & 11; The New York Post, 4/5-17; New York (N.Y.) News, 4/6 & 16

*Arrest and injured total here are composite figures for this disturbance and disturbances in Brooklyn and Manhattan on April 4 and April 4-6 respectively.

April 9, 1968 - Hempstead, N.Y.

About 5 firebombs reported hurled through store windows. Several stores sustained fire and window damage and there was some looting. Police reported more than 20 scattered incidents, mostly broken windows, between 6:00 pm and 11:30 pm.

Arrests: 9 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/10; Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Hicksville, N.Y. (Equivocal)

Police reported 15 black youths entered a men's shop at about 1:00 pm and took items from shelves during a 3-minute period. Racial motivation uncertain.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Long Beach, N.Y. (Equivocal)

Several incidents of window-breaking and small fires reported following a march to city hall led by local CORE and NAACP officials, and a 9:00 pm talk between the 80-90 marchers and the City Manager. Later, 2 blacks charged with attempted burglary.

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/10; Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Newburgh, N.Y.

Groups of young blacks numbering up to 25 congregated on street corners and moved about downtown area. Some damage and several liquor store break-ins reported. A police spokesman said individual rather than group efforts were responsible. Police said that 3 bottles which may have contained some inflammable liquid were thrown, but caused no damage. Three false alarms also reported. Members of the local NAACP and Newburgh clergymen walked the streets urging youths to return home.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Newburgh (N.Y.) News, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - New Cassel, N.Y.

Shortly after 8:00 am police said that a small number of young blacks on the main street stopped cars that did not have their lights on to honor Dr. King and that rocks and bottles thrown at some cars that did not comply. Later in the day 2 taverns burned and a supermarket and auto parts store damaged and looted. Police said that about a dozen blacks tried unsuccessfully for several minutes to block fire trucks from responding to the latter fire. More than 8 other fires, all termed minor, were reported. About 150 police and hundreds of firemen from neighboring communities worked until 11:20 pm to quell fires, stoning and looting.

Arrests: 14 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$100,000+
Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/10-11; Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Uniondale, N.Y.

At 11:20 am 12 black youths entered a trucking corporation, robbed 2 employees and roughed up 2 others. A gas station attendant beaten and robbed of \$1 at 2:15 pm after black youths drove into the station. Police said that the youths were among carloads of youths who later threw rocks at store windows.

Arrests: - Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Garden City (N.Y.) Newsday, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Farrell, Pa.

Firemen responded to a minor blaze which they said had been set. Scattered incidents of window-breaking reported as police sent 5 cars to the scene. Members of the county NAACP aided in urging people to return to their homes.

Arrests: 7 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Sharon (Pa.) Herald, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Reading, Pa.

Whites on motorcycles and black youths sought in front of a predominantly black teen club called the House of Soul. An unconfirmed report indicated that an on-duty policeman may have told the motorcycle group to "go park in front of the House of Soul."

Arrests: 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Port Allegany (Pa.) Reporter-Argus, 4/11

April 9, 1968 - Sharon, Pa.

Bullets fired into an inn. When police arrived they found group of blacks gathered outside. No further violence at the tavern, but all off-duty policemen ordered into service. Windows broken at wallpaper shop, feedstore and shoe repair shop. One car overturned. A white man reported that after seeing 15 blacks gathered on a street and inquiring about gunfire, he was beaten by a black assailant.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Sharon (Pa.) Herald, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Waterloo, Iowa

A group of about 15 black youths broke numerous windows in East Side business district and robbed jewelry store, clothing store as well as a pedestrian. Broken windows also reported at East High School and at least 1 home.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$6400

Waterloo (Iowa) Courier, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Ann Arbor, Mich.

More than 100 black students at the University of Michigan locked the administration building from inside and prevented entry for nearly 5 hours until University President Robben W. Fleming met with them and agreed to discuss their grievances. Student demands called for the appointment of black men to the admissions and athletic staffs, creation of Martin Luther King scholarship fund, endowment of an academic chair to be filled by a black man, more employment of blacks on the non-academic and academic staffs, and "university activity in the community." A picket line of white students formed to support the protest.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

The Michigan Daily, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Jackson, Mich.

Groups of young blacks threw rocks at automobiles on Tues. night. Firebombings reported and the city's 86-member police force placed on "phase two" alert, a precautionary step aimed at having the force fully mobilized in case of more trouble than usual. State police and sheriff's deputies also alerted.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$20,000

AnnArbor (Mich.) News, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Lansing, Mich. (Equivocal)

Young blacks threw rocks at automobiles in scattered incidents on Tues. night.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

AnnArbor (Mich.) News, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - South Haven, Mich. (Equivocal)

Gasoline-filled pop bottles tossed through windows of 2 homes, against the side of a third house and 2 automobiles within a 5 block area during an hour's time. One other home damaged when an object tossed through a window. All homes owned by white people.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Benton Harbor (Mich.) News-Palladium, 4/10

April 9-10, 1968 - Lincoln, Neb. (Equivocal)

Seven fires reported Tues. night and early Wed. in the predominantly black Malone area of Lincoln. The fires occurred after a march by black youths to the Governor's Mansion.

Arrests: - Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$1,000

Lincoln (Neb.) Star, 4/10

April 9-10, 1968 - Oberlin, Ohio

At 12:15 am Tues. 2 Oberlin College students beaten by a group of black youths. At 9:25 pm Tues. a fire at the Eastwood Elementary School started by a firebomb was quickly extinguished as groups of black youths reportedly menaced whites walking Oberlin streets. The 9-man city police force supplemented by officers from surrounding areas, although no show of force made. On Wed. a tool and equipment shed was burned in a fire termed arson. A fire set at a bookstore was of uncertain origin.

Arrests: - Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -

Elyria (Ohio) Chronicle-Telegram, 4/10-12; Mansfield (Ohio) News-Journal, 4/10

April 9-10, 1968 - Louisville, Ky.

A number of rock-throwing incidents by teenagers and cases of arson reported following Dr. King's funeral. One rock shattered a side window of a police car. At a five and dime store, \$37 worth of merchandise taken after a \$245 plate glass window was broken. Four other stores (drug, market, tavern and produce store) and 4 residents reported broken windows. On-duty police force increased by 50% as a precautionary measure. Firebombs tossed at a furniture store, a market, a tavern and a vacant home. Fourteen false fire alarms turned in between 1:25 pm April 9 and 3:37 am the next morning. Twenty auto owners reported broken windows.

Arrests: 8 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$6,000

Louisville (Ky.) Times, 4/9-10

April 9, 1968 - Denton, Md. (Equivocal)

Three minor fires set at a fertilizer plant, vacant garage and high school. A firebomb caused the high school fire. A short time before the garage fire, bricks and stones thrown through 2 windows of an ice cream shop.

Arrests: - Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: \$100+

Baltimore (Md.) Sun, 4/9

April 9-12, 1968 - Kansas City, Mo.

City high school students, angered because their schools remained open while those of neighboring Kansas City, Kansas, closed for Dr. King's funeral, marched 1000 strong toward the civic center, a complex of government buildings including City Hall. Police used tear gas to disperse the students. 1000 National Guard troops began patrolling as 170 state highway patrolmen from a riot task force assembled to aid local police. On Tues. night one looter fatally shot by police, 75 incendiary fires reported and windows broken in about 200 East Side businesses. On Wed. morning police and Guardsmen stood outside all-black Lincoln High School on the East Side and attempted to direct milling students into the building. Tear gas used to force students into the school. Classes called off at Lincoln and 4 other all-black East Side schools. On Wed. night 5 blacks found dead, all from gunshot wounds, as more than 70 new fires reported on the East Side and an entire business block burned. Scattered sniper fire and sporadic arson continued until Fri. Predominantly black East Side schools re-opened on Mon. April 16.

Arrests: 991 Injured: at least 79 Killed: 6 PD: \$500,000

Kansas City (Mo.) Times, 4/11; Kansas City (Mo.) Star, 4/12; Topeka (Kan.) Capital, 4/8 & 12; Topeka (Kan.) State Journal, 4/11; St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat, 4/10; NYT, 4/11-14; WP, 4/10-17 & 5/6

April 9, 1968 - Homestead, Fla.

Following a memorial service for Dr. King Tues. night, group of 40 blacks marched downtown. Police dispersed them after members of the group threw rocks. Shortly after, members of the group broke several windows.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
Tel. con. with Chief of Police

April 9-12, 1968 - Chattanooga, Tenn.

300 blacks, mostly students at Riverside High School led by a minister, peacefully marched through the downtown area Tues. morning in memory of Dr. King. Shortly after noon, 6 downtown businesses reported broken windows and a combined loss of merchandise totalling \$150. Mayor Ralph Kelley characterized the looting as "isolated" and imposed a curfew. Tues. and Wed. nights were quiet; a few businesses had windows broken. There were no large gatherings and no looting. Shortly after 4:00 am Fri. a 2-alarm fire broke out at a hardware store and a credit union office. A fireman collapsed at the scene and later died of smoke inhalation. Fri. night was peaceful.

Arrests: 22 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: \$3,000
Chattanooga (Tenn.) News-Free Press, 4/9-15; Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, 4/11-15;
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Post, 4/10 & 12; WP, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Petersburg, Va.

Following a dance at a black club, police moved to disperse a crowd of about 150 persons. Many retreated to automobiles, tossed bricks and other projectiles and broke windows of 15 businesses. About 125 law enforcement officials, wearing helmets and armed with shotguns and nightsticks, dispersed groups of 5 or more persons. Additional policemen from neighboring localities called in shortly after a city patrolman was shot as he guarded fire units. About 40 state troopers dispatched from Richmond. City Manager Roy F. Ash said there was some looting but that it was "very minor."

Arrests: at least 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Richmond (Ma.) Times-Dispatch, 4/10

April 9, 1968 - Suffolk, Va. (Equivocal)

Groups of black youths were involved in disturbances.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
WP, 4/10

April 10, 1968 - Manhasset, N.Y.

Fires set at a boat company, vacant building, storage building and in the Spinney Hill section. Groups of black youths reported at the blazes. At several of the fires, rocks, jeering and pellet-sniping greeted firemen. More than 40 Nassau policemen with helmets and face shields sent to the area to break up crowds. Around midnight rocks broke windows of beverage company. Incidents in the wake of what police said was the firebombing of a white woman's home in a predominantly black section of Great Neck, N.Y.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: "extensive"
Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/11

April 10, 1968 - Queens, N.Y.

Twelve black teenage girls charged with attacking and robbing a white girl on a subway platform in the Glendale section. In the afternoon 2 white girls on a Queens subway attacked and robbed by 25-30 black teenagers. In the second incident the white girls said that the black youths chanted, "we want black power" during the attack.

Arrests: 12 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: -

Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/11

April 10, 1968 - Kent County, Del, (Equivocal)

At about 9:30 pm, just outside city limits of Milford, several blacks riding in a car followed white couple to their home, shouting racial epithets such as "let's do away with white trash." One shot fired at the couple. State police in Georgetown advised but there were no further incidents.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: 0

Tel. con. with Chief of Police

April 11, 1968 - Meridian, Miss. (Equivocal)

A black church hit twice before by arsonists was burned to the ground on Sun. State and federal investigators probed to see if blaze was deliberately set.

Arrests: Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

WP, 4/16

April 13, 1968 - Passaic, N.J.

On Sat. about 50 stores broken into and a number of fires set in the Fourth Ward after a feud between blacks and Puerto Ricans led to the firebombing of 2 stores owned by Puerto Ricans. Police used chemical Mace while making arrests. The Mayor set a 6 pm closing for taverns. The City Council, meeting on Mon., increased an emergency appropriation for riot equipment from \$4,600 to \$10,000 in order to purchase carbines, armored vests, riot batons, walkie talkies, and tear gas. The Council also called for sterner measures by police against rioters.

Arrests: 29 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Newark (N.J.) News, 4/16; Paterson (N.J.) Call, 4/15; Paterson (N.J.) News, 4/16

April 14, 1968 - Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Following arrests of 1 white and 1 black youth for fighting outside a teen dance, black youths drove to the predominantly black Oak Hill area and spread a rumor that police had beaten the arrested black youth. (The youth and community leaders who later visited the jail stated no beating took place.) About 30 blacks congregated in the area as windows were broken at 2 grocery stores. A black minister successfully urged youths to return home. Meanwhile, 15 youths gathered in Greene Square Park and broke windows in 2 nearby stores.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, 4/15; Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Register, 4/15

April 15, 1968 - Berkeley, Cal.

Black and white students clashed at Garfield Junior High School on Mon. A group of students (not clear which group) had demanded the elimination of tracking in the school.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Berkeley (Cal.) Gazette, 4/18

April 16, 1968 - Pittsburg, Cal.

Acting on complaints from residents, 15 sheriff's deputies moved into predominantly black El Pueblo Housing Project in an attempt to crack down on "rampant crime." The deputies spotted a dice game in progress and arrested the men. A crowd gathered and stoned 2 policemen. Other officers attempted to arrest the stone-throwers and 2 officers and 1 black resident were shot. 150-200 officers from neighboring towns and the California state police enclosed project about 7:30 pm (4/16) and at 12:30 am (4/17) moved in, searched houses and confiscated weapons. A state of emergency declared and a curfew imposed from 7 pm to 6 am.

Arrests: 10 Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: -
Oakland (Cal.) Tribune, 4/17; San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 4/19

April 18, 1968 - Cartaret, N.J.

Fires occurred at a furniture store, a church, a dress factory and at a number of unoccupied buildings as groups of black youths moved about city streets. One fire definitely attributed to a Molotov cocktail. Neighboring Woodbridge sent an equipped riot squad of 12 men to assist local police who reported that they were targets of bottle- and rock-throwing by milling groups of blacks.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Newark (N.J.) News, 4/19

April 18-25, 1968 - Denver, Colo.

Police division chief Leonard I. Johnson said police called to several East Denver high schools and junior high schools during the week in response to incidents and tension resulting from Dr. King's assassination as well as from "outsiders trying to increase tensions." Cole Junior High School (65% black) was one of the schools with high tension.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
Denver (Colo.) Post, 4/26

April 19, 1968 - Boston, Mass.

Eight black automobile occupants taunted with racial remarks by 20 white youths who then pulled the occupants from the auto, beating and stabbing them on the sidewalk. One black stabbed to death; 1 white youth and 1 black youth hospitalized. Police and fire department units scattered the gang. One white youth immediately arrested and charged with murder; 2 white youths arrested in the Courtroom witnessing the proceedings.

Arrests: 3 Injured: 9 Killed: 1 PD: -
WP, 4/21; Boston (Mass.) Globe, 4/21

April 20, 1968 - New Bedford, Mass. (Equivocal)

Laundromat in the predominantly black West End area picketed by members of the NAACP and other black organizations during an organized boycott. Later, a firebomb thrown through a window, but failed to ignite. The store had been heavily vandalized during the April 7-9, 1968 disorders. The police reported that 2 predominantly black schools in the South End of the city were vandalized and firebombed, although no fires of serious consequence resulted.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, 4/23; Boston (Mass.) Globe, 4/28

April 21-22 & 26, 1968 - Seaside, Cal.

Blacks at a Sun. carnival tore apart gambling booths after alleged provocations by concessionaires. The group dispersed along a shopping mall, looting 1 store and throwing rocks through several windows. Later, a shotgun blast aimed at a police van injured 2 policemen. Scattered incidents of rock-throwing, taunts and threats reported by merchants on Mon. (4/22). Following incidents at Seaside High School and at a restaurant between white and black students on Fri. (4/26), a Legal Aid attorney alleged the white youths were wearing swastikas. The Seaside principal asserted he had not seen swastikas, but had seen black berets at school similar to those worn by the Black Panther Party.

Arrests: 6 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: -
Seaside (Cal.) News Sentinel, 4/24; Monterey (Cal.) Peninsula Herald, 4/30

April 22-23, 1968 - Hartford, Conn.

200 white and black students at Trinity College took over the administration building, locked the doors and held the college president and 7 trustees, including several prominent businessmen, in the building for more than 24 hours. They demanded creation of a \$150,000 scholarship program for blacks, preference to high school students from Hartford and New Haven and the addition of new courses in such fields as Afro-American history and "the psychology of the ghetto." The demands were formulated 2 days after Dr. King's assassination. Trinity College has 20 non-whites out of the total student body of 1160.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT, 4/24

April 22, 1968 - Montclair, N.J. (Equivocal)

Two businesses (liquor store and automotive store) hit by firebombs and damaged in 3 blazes occurring during an 8-minute period Mon. night. Montclair struck briefly by a rash of firebombings during the period of the Newark riot in July 1967.

Arrests: - Injured: 3 Killed: 0 PD: -
Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, 4/23-24

April 22, 1968 - Stockton, Cal.

Black youths moved through streets of downtown Stockton looting and damaging stores following a protest march on City Hall led by a local minister. One white man arrested for brandishing a pistol.

Arrests: at least 1 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
Stockton (Cal.) Record, 4/24

April 22, 1968 - San Antonio, Tex.

Two white soldiers approached by 8 youths in a robbery attempt following a parade in the downtown area. The soldiers refused to turn their money and a scuffle developed. Two police officers arrived and arrested several youths. The arrested youths began yelling for assistance. Black, white and Mexican-American youths gathered in the area and fights broke out in a disturbance involving 50 youths. Police reported several hundred persons involved in apparently unrelated fist fights and scuffles. One youth shot in the leg by a man who was later arrested. 75 helmeted police with nightsticks succeeded in controlling the disorder after 1 hour. A priest who witnessed the fights said police used tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Arrests: 34 Injured: at least 8 Killed: 0 PD: 0

San Antonio (Tex.) Register, 4/26; San Antonio (Tex.) Light, 5/1

April 23 - May 22, 1968 - Manhattan, N.Y.

Students at Columbia University (about 2% black) occupied 5 university buildings (4/23-30) to protest construction of a gymnasium which they said would encroach on land traditionally used for recreation by the Harlem community. During a month of turmoil at least several incidents of violence occurred as follows: April 30--police forcibly removed protesting students from 5 buildings (720 arrests, 148 injuries, mostly students with lacerations and contusions). May 1--11 injured when 40 policemen reportedly clubbed, pushed and kicked their way through a chanting crowd of 500 students at a campus rally. May 17-18--students occupied a Columbia-owned Harlem tenement to protest University "grabbing up" of neighborhood property (121 arrests). May 21-22--about 250 students occupying Hamilton Hall to protest the University's decision to suspend protestors were evicted by police (191 arrests, 68 injuries).

Arrests: 1000 Injured: at least 231 Killed: 0 PD: "thousands of dollars"

NYT, 4/30, 5/1, 2, 6, 10, 19, 22 & 25; The New York Post, 4/30, 5/1 & 22; Newsweek, 6/17

April 23 - May 3, 1968 - East St. Louis, Ill.

Leaders of the Black Economic Union entered several schools and told pupils to leave on Fri. afternoon (4/23). School attorney assaulted and beaten Tues.; an explosion that night caused serious damage to an elementary school. 200 black youths marched Wed. morning from Lincoln H.S. protesting alleged financial failure of a lunch program and "overdue" salaries due to 30 cafeteria workers. A firebomb which failed to ignite thrown by a black youth into the auditorium of Lincoln H.S. where 400 were assembled. Officials received a number of additional bomb threats and closed most of the city's 44 schools. Schools re-opened on Thurs. but 5 closed after black leaders conferred with officials and asked for cancellation of classes. Classes cancelled on Fri.; that night, hand grenades exploded in 5 locations injuring 3 persons. On Sun. police arrested the head of the Black Economic Union with interfering in police duties. Schools opened Mon. as 100 state troopers stood guard. Several persons reported to police that they had been beaten and robbed by black youths wearing "War Lords" (a black youth gang) sweatshirts.

Arrests: 8 Injured: 4 Killed: 0 PD: -

St. Louis (Mo.) American, 5/2; St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat, 4/25-26, 5/2; St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch, 4/24-30, 5/1 & 3; East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal, 4/24-29

April 23, 1968 - Oakland, Cal. (Equivocal)

A protest rally of 2000 anti-war and anti-racist demonstrators, called by unidentified sponsors "to bridge the gap between the anti-war movement and the black liberation movement," held at the Oakland Induction Center. Several hundred police mobilized in a garage opposite the Center. The peaceful rally, composed mostly of white youths and only a few blacks, developed into an unauthorized march to the Alameda County Courthouse. Police officers forced the group, many shouting and cursing at police, to disperse; the group re-formed at the Courthouse where several demonstrators succeeded in lowering the flag to half-mast. A large truck loaded with sound equipment was towed away by police who also arrested some of the demonstrators.

Arrests: at least 10 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Richmond (Cal.) Independent, 4/23

April 24, 1968 - Boston, Mass.

200-300 black students, including members of the campus black group, Umoja, seized the Administration offices of Boston University, demanding increased admission of black students, increased financial aid and the establishment of a chair named for Dr. King. The students barricaded the entrance to the building and received food in boxes hauled through windows. The University President agreed to meet the demands as soon as possible.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

WP, 4/25

April 24-25, 1968 - Flint, Mich.

200 black students at Central High School staged a "sit-in" protesting selection of only 1 black cheerleader. Classes dismissed at noontime. On Thurs. (4/25) 350-500 white students congregated in the cafeteria protesting "capitulation to the Negro pressure group;" the 200 blacks continued their demonstration in the school library. The white youths marched to City Hall and then returned to the school where police barred their re-entry. 70 police sent into the school to patrol the corridors.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: 0

Flint (Mich.) Journal, 4/25

April 24, 1968 - College Park, Md.

40 black student members of the University of Maryland College Park campus (less than 2% black) CORE group stood during the convocation ceremonies as 1 student began reading a list of CORE grievances and demands: that University Pres. Wilson H. Elkins issue a police statement outlawing all forms of discrimination on campus; that the University hire more black administrators, faculty members, advisors and dormitory proctors; and that more black students be recruited. Six uniformed state troopers and 6 men in civilian clothes then pushed the students back. More students came down from their seats and some fell in the crush. About 2 minutes later the student CORE president directed protestors out rear door without further incident.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

WP, 3/25

April 25, 1968 - Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fifteen black students entered the office of the Provost of Long Island University and held him as a hostage for 9 hours while protesting the sale of a university building and asking for a greater role for blacks on campus.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press, 4/26-27

April 26, 1968 - Boston, Mass.

Thirty black and white demonstrators blockaded street entrances protesting the use of land in a residential area as a parking lot rather than for low-income housing. Police and pickets clashed in 2 incidents. Over 1000 spectators at the scene and many joined the clash.

Arrests: 23 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Boston (Mass.) Globe, 4/26

April 26, 1968 - Providence, R.I.

White youths entered Esek Hopkins Junior High School shouting, pushing black students and throwing rocks. One black youth alleged that he was surrounded by 15 white youths and struck unconscious by a rock. Police called to the school. Black parents charged that white youths in the school and neighboring areas had been attacking and threatening black students.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 1 Killed: 0 PD: -

Providence (R.I.) Bulletin, 5/1

April 26, 1968 - Columbus, Ohio

Black and white students at Ohio State University led by officers of the Black Student Union sealed off all exits of the Administration Building, conducted a 5 hour lock-in and presented a list of grievances to University officials. On April 10 news of a violent attack on the Administration Building resulted in the mobilization of 900 National Guardsmen, but the only violence was a minor scuffle around a flagpole over whether or not to fly the flag at half-mast in honor of Dr. King.

Arrests: 34 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, 4/11 & 6/5

April 27-30, 1968 - Omaha, Neb.

Five policemen broke up a dice game Sat. and arrested a black man after spraying him with Mace. A crowd formed and police reinforcements were sent to the area. Witnesses alleged that police officers shouted taunts and fired shots in the direction of the crowd. Rocks thrown at police and police cars. Looting, missile-throwing and arson began and continued throughout Sun. night (4/28) as groups of youths moved about until local police assisted by state police quieted the area. Sporadic looting reported on Mon. (4/30). A total of 37 vehicles damaged, including 15 police cars; 26 businesses looted or burned.

Arrests: 41 Injured: at least 10 Killed: 0 PD: -

Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, 4/28 & 30; WP, 4/30; Ann Arbor (Mich.) News, 4/29

April 27, 1968 - West Lanham, Md.

A white sergeant of the Washington, D.C. police confronted by 5 white youths shouting obscenities near a home where they had tried to interrupt a party. The youths called him a "nigger-lover" and beat him into unconsciousness. Later, in the hospital the sergeant's wife was threatened by 2 of the youths who were then arrested.

Arrests: 2 Injured: 2 Killed: 0 PD: 0
WP, 5/2 & 18

April 28, 1968 - Newark, N.J.

A group of approximately 40 persons (mostly black) formed as 2 policemen arrested a youth charged with theft of a bicycle. The police officers were knocked down, beaten and kicked by members of the group which had grown to 100 persons. 18 additional police officers arrived and dispersed the crowd. The disturbance took place in a predominantly black section of the East Ward.

Arrests: 6 Injured: at least 2 Killed: 0 PD: -
Newark (N.J.) News, 4/29

April 29-30, 1968 - South Bend, Ind.

A group of blacks and whites assembled at the South Bend School Corporation Administration building on Mon. afternoon (4/29). The group was composed mainly of members of the NAACP Youth Council who were protesting the use of armed guards at 3 of the City's 49 schools, demanding implementation of plans for desegregation of the schools, and the addition of Afro-American history courses. School officials and police ordered the group to leave the premises. After refusing to leave, demonstrators were arrested for trespassing and walked quietly to police vans. No violent incidents reported.

Arrests: 131 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: 0
South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, 4/30, 5/1 & 4

April 29 - May 1, 1968 - Benton Harbor, Mich.

About 200 black and white students at Benton Harbor High School boycotted classes for 2 ½ days beginning Mon. (4/29) to protest general school conditions and what they termed de facto segregation at the school. On Wed. (5/1) the students believed they had reached a "settlement" with the administration concerning 6 grievances, but after faculty members protested the agreement as a "sell-out" and all 105 high school teachers refused to teach in Fri. (5/3), the Board of Education declared that it would "not be intimidated by threats or abusive action" and termed the student walkout a violation of the district's discipline policies.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -
Benton Harbor (Mich.) News-Palladium, 5/3; South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, 5/4

April 30 - May 7, 1968 - Cincinnati, Ohio

1400 out of 17,000 students at 6 of Cincinnati's 8 high schools staged a sit-in on Tues. The peaceful demonstrators, mostly blacks, were protesting administrative policies including retention of "prejudiced" teachers and the presence of police at the schools and demanding inauguration of courses in Afro-American history and reinstatement of 7 black students transferred to a school for unruly pupils. Police arrested 1 youth; superintendent suspended 1306 students. On Wed. (5/1) 117 persons arrested for trespassing on school property. 3900 students boycotted schools on Mon. (5/6) as 250 persons picketed Board of Education building. Eight Freedom Schools were attended by 400 pupils.

Arrests: 119 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Cincinnati (Ohio) Post & Times-Star, 5/2-7; Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, 5/1-2 & 25;
Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, 5/3 & 5; Birmingham (Ala.) World, 5/4

April 30, 1968 - Kansas City, Mo.

Approximately 50 blacks, members of the Council for United Action, demonstrated at a department store to protest allegedly unfair hiring policies and need for extra police protection. Police received complaints that demonstrators used abusive language and shoved pedestrians from the sidewalk. Police dispersed the group, arrested 6 and allegedly used Mace on 1 of those arrested.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: 0

Kansas City (Mo.) Star, 5/1; Kansas City (Mo.) Call, 5/3

Late April - early May, 1968 - Washington, D.C.

Scattered incidents of looting and fires of suspicious origin reported during month following April 4 disorder. Major fires at drugstore and Catholic University. (Clothing was stored for the Poor People's Campaign at storehouse at Catholic University.) Members of a crowd of 250-300 blacks threw rocks and bottles at policemen as arrest was made for heroin possession on April 17. Mace used on suspect. SNCC issued handbill charging that "police fired indiscriminately into the crowd." On April 22, 39 members of the National Welfare Rights Organization arrested at U.S. Capitol after holding vigil to protest welfare legislation and to honor the memory of Dr. King.

Arrests: at least 42 Injured: at least 1 Killed: 0 PD: \$300,000+

WP, 4/18 & 23, 5/10; Washington (D.C.) Star, 5/4-5 & 10

April 5, 1968* - Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Five or 6 young blacks broke 4 plate glass windows in a shopping center.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police

April 7, 1968* - Tacoma, Wash.

A group of blacks numbering between 10 and 30 broke several large store windows in a predominantly black section. One downtown store looted. Firebombs thrown at 2 stores failed to ignite. False fire alarms turned in. Disorder lasted less than 1 hour.

Arrests: 6 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Tel. con. with Chief of Police

*The following disturbance was processed after the others had been typed and is listed here out of chronological order.

II. Addendum of Civil Disorders in March

Information on the following disturbances was received after the May issue of this newsletter was released. In that issue, the R.D.C. recorded 43 (and 7 equivocal) civil disorders. The new additions listed here mean that 49 (and 9 equivocal) civil disorders have been recorded between January-March 1968.

March 1968 - Memphis, Tenn.

Between March 4 and 11--the fourth week of the sanitation workers' strike--there were incidents of firebombings, bottle-throwing, garbage set afire and stoning of stores and police cars in black neighborhoods. Incidents took place as orderly meetings were conducted in black churches to organize a boycott of downtown stores. Sit-in held at City Hall. Police used nightsticks and antiriot gas in a Main St. clash with black marchers. On March 28, 2 hours prior to start of a march led by Dr. King in support of sanitation workers, 250 black students outside Hamilton H.S. tried to keep other students from entering and urged them to join the march. Students threw rocks and bottles at police who then donned gas masks. Group dispersed and no gas used. Shortly after 11:00 am black youths who had refused to join the march broke store windows along the march route. At 11:40 am young blacks threw missiles at advancing policemen, who cleared the street using fists, clubs, tear gas and Mace. Several instances of looting, numerous small fires, clubs, reported cases of sniping followed. Gov. Buford Ellington called out state troopers and 4000 National Guardsmen, who stayed until April 3. Mayor Henry Loeb imposed a curfew. During the day (3/28) police fatally shot a youth after he was allegedly caught looting.

Arrests: 430 Injured: 62 Killed: 1 PD: \$500,000

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, 3/29; Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar, 3/28-30; WP, 4/3; NYT, 3/24, 29 & 31; Edwin Stanfield, In Memphis: More than a Garbage Strike, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, March 22, 1968 with supplements issued April 3 and April 28, 1968.

March 5-12, 1968 - Los Angeles, Cal.

A boycott of classes began on March 5 at Jefferson High School (virtually all black) when large numbers of students held an orderly demonstration over cafeteria conditions. The following day about 400 students congregated in the athletic field bleachers at the opening of school and conducted an all-day boycott. Grievances were expanded to include the student dress code, restrictions on wearing hair in "natural cuts" and the "insensitivity" of teachers. The boycott coincided with similar action at 3 local predominantly Mexican-American schools, where students' demands included bilingual instruction and more teaching of the Mexican cultural heritage. On March 12 the boycott spread to predominantly black Edison Junior High, where about 300 students set several fires, broke windows and left classes early.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

The Los Angeles Times, 3/7 & 13; San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, 3/9

March 21-22, 1968 - Baltimore, Md.

"Disruptions" at predominantly black Morgan State College on March 21, following a demonstration in sympathy with the demands of Howard University students. On the following day members of the campus Society of Afro-American Students took charge of an assembly of 2000 students called by college President Dr. Martin Jenkins to discuss student grievances. Doors barred to all but students, as the Afro-American society called for completely new black-oriented curriculum at the college.

Arrests: 0 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -
NYT 3/23

March 26, 1968 - Linden, N.J. (Equivocal)

Some white students appeared at Linden High School on Mon. morning wearing swastikas and carrying derogatory signs. A fight ensued between white and black students, resulting in the suspension of several pupils. Plainclothes policemen posted at the school on Tues. but there were no incidents.

Arrests: 0 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Elizabeth (N.J.) Journal, 3/27

March 27, 1968 - Dover, Del.

On March 28, about 500 persons including welfare recipients and Delaware State College students demonstrated at the State Capitol for higher welfare payments. (The legislature had been working on a proposed supplemental welfare appropriation of \$250,000.) About 100 policemen, some with dogs on leashes, patrolled the Capitol and its grounds. During a demonstration held the previous night, more than 50 state troopers came to the Capitol in response to a request by the legislators. Four arrests were made.

Arrests: 4 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Wilmington (Del.) Journal, 3/29; NYT 3/29

March 27-28, 1968 - Pittsburgh, Pa.

A bake shop, an all-night restaurant and a bank damaged Wed. night and early Thurs. by a crowd of about 100 young blacks who chanted "Whitey's got to go" and demonstrated for unspecified reasons. Police used chemical Mace on 2 members of the crowd. Safety Director David W. Craig reported that the group had planned a boycott of the all-night restaurant but said that the reason for it was unclear.

Arrests: at least 2 Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, 3/30

March 29, 1968 - Chicago, Ill. (Equivocal)

Fires of suspicious origin set at 4 department stores on Fri. 250 policemen and a third of the city's fire department were called to the scene. Race of the person(s) involved unknown; police have declined to release details of the incident.

Arrests: - Injured: - Killed: 0 PD: -

Boston (Mass.) The Christian Science Monitor, 7/25

March 29, 1968 - Seattle, Wash.

About 100 persons, mainly black students staged a sit-in at the Franklin High School principal's office for 20 minutes to protest the suspension of a black senior for allegedly threatening the vice principal. Nine students suspended. Students reinstated following a hearing before the city's Human Rights Commission.

Arrests: 7 Injured: 0 Killed: 0 PD: -

Seattle (Wash.) Times, 4/5; Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, 4/5

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IV. Findings

It is obvious that an enormous increase in civil disorder occurred in April 1968. On face evidence it would appear that the biggest portion of this increase was associated with the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and with the aftermath of that event. There are several features of this peaking of civil disorder, however, that are not so obvious. How, for example, is the increase related to the rising curve of disorder which we had noted for the first three months of 1968 in our previous issue of Riot Data Review? Is there any continuation of the previously noted trend for disorders to occur with increasing frequency in the school setting? Can we reliably distinguish between those disorders specifically triggered by the assassination and those whose precipitation bore no relation to Dr. King's death? Considering the magnitude of many of the April disorders, several of them showing the intensity of a full scale riot, can we discern any difference in the patterns of law enforcement and of injuries, deaths, property damage or localities as compared with the 1967 patterns of disorder.

Answers to such questions require a careful review of findings, and some caution in the way interpretations are handled. Given a time limitation and the superficiality of some of our data, we can only reach tentative conclusions at this point. In order to present such conclusions as now seem probable, we shall organize our data under three headings:

- A. Totals for the various categories noted in the previous section, and a comparison of these totals with figures for 1967 and for the first three months of 1968;
- B. Characteristics of the triggering event - an attempt to determine the relation of the April disorders to the King assassination and to other precipitating factors; and,
- C. Schools as centers of unrest - an attempt to gain further insight into this prominent feature of the current wave of disorders.

A. Totals

Our review of civil disorders in April 1968 has yielded a number of startling findings as follows:

1. Almost as many disorders in the month of April this year were recorded as were recorded for the entire year 1967. More disorders for the first quarter of this year (January through April) were recorded than for the entire previous year.
2. More cities and more states were recorded as having experienced disorders in April 1968 than in the entire year 1967.
3. More arrests and more injuries were recorded during disorders in April 1968 than for the entire year 1967.
4. Only slightly less property damage was recorded in April 1968 than for the entire year 1967.
5. National Guard and Federal troops were each called out more times and in greater numbers in April 1968 than for the entire year 1967.

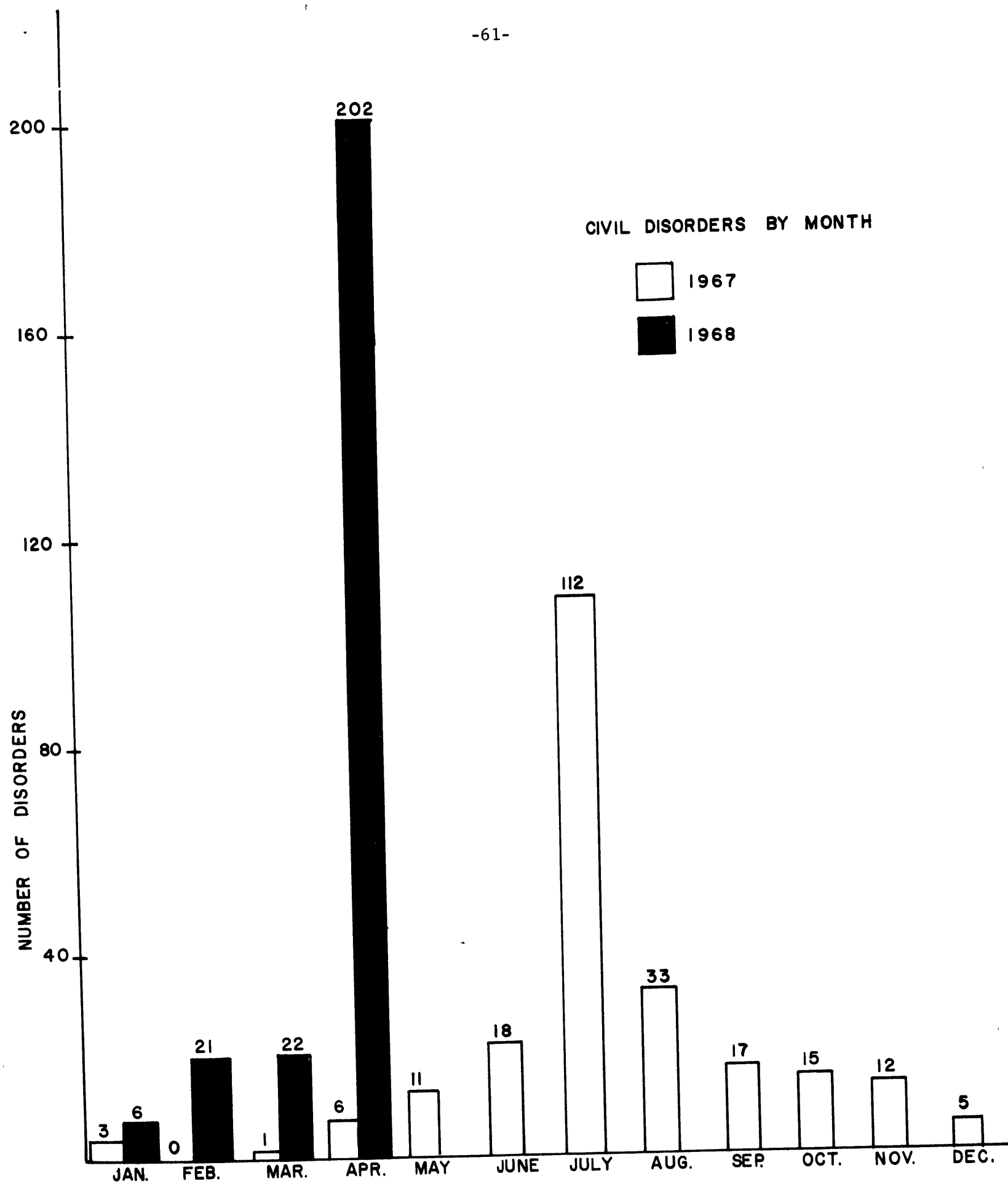
Table 1 and the chart which follows represent total figures which the Riot Data Clearinghouse compiled in the year 1967 and in April 1968.*

	<u>TABLE 1 - Totals</u>	
	<u>Year 1967</u>	<u>April 1968</u>
NUMBER DISORDERS	233 (+ 16E)	202 (+ 35E)
CITIES	168 (+ 8E)	172 (+ 34E)
CITIES WITH MORE THAN 1 DISORDER ("Repeats")	39	22
STATES	34 (+ Wash., D.C.)	36 (+ Wash., D.C.)
ARRESTS	18,800	27,000
INJURED	3400	3500
KILLED	82	43
PROPERTY DAMAGE **	\$69,000,000	\$58,000,000
NATIONAL GUARD		
-Times used	18	22
-Numbers used	27,700	34,900
FEDERAL TROOPS		
-Times used	1	3
-Numbers used	4800	23,700

*Unless otherwise noted, our figures refer only to definite and not equivocal cases. In some cases in which the "equivocals" may have a bearing on the totals, they have been inserted with a capital letter "E" beside them.

More than 60% of civil disorders recorded by the Riot Data Clearinghouse in 1967 were verified with Chiefs of Police and other local officials. As of this newsletter, most of our figures for April 1968 remain unverified. For purposes of comparison, this suggests that our 1968 figures are somewhat less complete than those for 1967. For example, 233 (plus 16 equivocal) civil disorders were recorded in 1967. In April 1968, 202 (plus 35 equivocal) disorders are listed. While the number of "definites" is slightly less for April 1968, more than twice as many "equivocals" are listed--in most cases because of insufficient information. The same point is presently true for our other totals such as arrests, injured, killed, etc. It is hoped that the gaps in our 1968 figures will be remedied to some extent when our verification procedures are implemented at a later date. For the moment, then, our 1968 totals may be somewhat conservative as compared with our 1967 totals.

**Property damage refers to physical damage to property or loss of stock (usually through looting) estimated in dollars.



The figures on Table 1 and the graph are, for the most part, self-explanatory. However, a word should be said about our totals for the number of persons injured and the amount of property damage. Information was lacking in only 6% (14 out of 233 cases) of our 1967 figures for the number of persons injured as compared with 42% (85 out of 202 cases) of our April 1968 figures. This suggests that our 1968 figures for persons injured will rise to some extent after verification. The same point regarding scanty information holds for our property damage figures. Information on Property damage for 1967 was lacking in only 37% of our figures (86 out of 233 cases) as compared with 69% (140 out of 202 cases) for April 1968.

Nevertheless, caution is urged against overestimating the increase gained from verification. Figures have been obtained (and actually verified) for the most serious disorders in April. Since these figures undoubtedly comprise the bulk of the totals, the expected total increase from further verification will probably not be very substantial. The following table for three April disorders in the cities of Chicago, Washington, D.C. and Baltimore demonstrates the point:

TABLE 2
Comparison of Totals for 3 Cities with Total Figures for April 1968

<u>City</u>	<u>Date of Disorder</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Prop. Damage</u>	<u>Troops</u>	(NG + Fed)
Chicago	April 4-11	2931	500	9	\$ 11,000,000	11,700	
Washington, D.C.	April 4-9	8236	1113	11	\$ 24,000,000	15,100	
Baltimore	April 6-9	5800	900	6	\$ 14,000,000	11,000	
1. TOTALS FOR 3 CITIES		16,967	2513	26	\$ 49,000,000	37,800	
2. APRIL 1968 TOTALS (in parenthesis)		(27,000)	(3500)	(43)	(\$ 58,000,000)	(58,600)	
3. % OF TOTAL FIGURES (The 3-city total as a % of the April 1968 totals)		62.8%	71.2%	60%	84.5%	64.7%	

There are some unusual findings regarding our figures for persons killed in disorders in 1967 as compared with disorders in 1968. Eighty-two persons were killed in disorders in the year 1967 as compared with 43 persons in April 1968. (The 1968 totals are increased to 49 if we include deaths during the first three months of 1968.) However, the pattern of deaths in April 1968 is markedly different from 1967. Most of the 1967 deaths (80.5%) occurred in two cities, Newark, N.J., with 23* and Detroit, Mich., with 43. Milwaukee was the next highest in 1967 with 4 persons killed. With the exceptions of Pontiac, Mich. and Rochester, N.Y. every other city involved had only 1 death.

*Most sources list 26 deaths for the 1967 disorder in Newark. However, verification of our original figure of 26 with the Newark Police Department revealed that 3 deaths appeared to be unrelated to the disorder: one person died from a heart attack, another from an overdose of narcotics and a third from an auto accident. We have reduced our figure, accordingly, to 23.

Figures for number killed in April 1968, however, are more evenly distributed. For example, 4 cities had 6 or more deaths as compared with only 2 cities in 1967. As of April 1968, the number of localities in which deaths occurred was approximately the same--13 and 12, respectively. If we add the number of localities in which people were killed in January through March 1968, it turns out that persons were killed in 16 localities. This finding indicates a more even distribution as compared with the concentration of deaths in 1967 in a few cities. The meaning of this finding is not yet clear.

Table 3 which follows shows the number of persons killed in 1967 and 1968 disorders. Again, most of our 1967 figures have been verified while our 1968 figures remain tentative.

TABLE 3 - Persons Killed

<u>City</u>	<u>Persons Killed 1967</u>	<u>Persons Killed Jan.-Mar. 1968</u>	<u>Persons Killed April 1968</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	1		
Baltimore, Md.			6
Boston, Mass.			1
Chicago, Ill.	1		9
Cincinnati, Ohio	1		2
Detroit, Mich.	43		2
East St. Louis, Ill.	1		
Houston, Tex.	1		
Jackson, Miss.	1		
Jacksonville, Fla.			1
Jersey City, N.J.	1		
Kansas City, Mo.			6
Knoxville, Tenn.		1	
Memphis, Tenn.		1	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	4		
Newark, N.J.	23		
Oakland, Cal.			1
Omaha, Neb.		1	
Orangeburg, S.C.		3	
Pittsburgh, Pa.			1
Plainfield, N.J.	1		
Pontiac, Mich.	2		
Rochester, N.Y.	2		
Trenton, N.J.			1
Washington, D.C.			11
TOTALS	82 (13 localities)	6 (4 localities)	43 (12 localities)

As previously mentioned, National Guard and Federal troops were used more times and in greater numbers in April 1968 than for the entire year 1967. (See Tables 4 and 5). National Guard troops were also used in 1968 prior to April in Orangeburg, S.C. (600 troops) and Memphis, Tenn. (4000 troops).

The increased use of the National Guard in April is in line with the recommendations of the Kerner Commission which called for the early use of forces outside the local community:

Local authorities must not wait until the critical moment to alert a neighboring jurisdiction, the state police, or the National Guard. Outside control forces will then be unable to mobilize and respond on time. All agencies that may be asked to help control a civil disturbance must be alerted at an early stage and kept informed.*

The use of these troops brings our 1968 totals through April to approximately 39,500 troops used in 24 civil disorders as compared with 27,665 troops in 18 civil disorders in 1967. Both tables indicate the actual use of troops and do not include civil disorders in which National Guardsmen were merely activated, alerted or mobilized.

Whereas National Guard troops were used in large and small cities alike,** the only cities in which Federal troops were used (both in 1967 and 1968) were large: Chicago (ranked number 2 in size nationally), Detroit (5), Baltimore (6) and Washington, D.C. (9).

Federal troops always accompanied the use of National Guardsmen and were never used exclusively. In Washington, D.C., 13,600 Federal troops--more than the totals for Baltimore and Chicago combined--were used during the disorder. This rather large-scale use of Federal troops may underscore the security precautions taken by the Federal government as well as the seriousness of the disorders in our nation's capital.

*National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.), p. 270.

**For example, 11 out of 18 cities which used National Guard troops in 1967 are not ranked in the top 50 according to size.

TABLE 4
National Guard and Federal Troops - 1967

<u>City</u>	<u>Date of Disorder</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Federal Troops</u>
1. Baton Rouge, La.	8/20-21	2150	0
2. Cairo, Ill.	7/16-19	100	0
3. Cambridge, Md.	7/24-26	700	0
4. Cincinnati, Ohio	6/12-18	800	0
5. Detroit, Mich.	7/23-30	8195	4782
6. Durham, N.C.	7/19-20	120	0
7. Jackson, Miss.	5/10-13	600	0
8. Lorain, Ohio	7/27	100	0
9. Memphis, Tenn.	7/27	4000	0
10. Milwaukee, Wis.	7/30-8/8	4800	0
11. Minneapolis, Minn.	7/19-25	600	0
12. Montgomery, Ala.	6/12-14	200	0
13. Newark, N.J.	7/12-17	3000	0
14. Plainfield, N.J.	7/14-21	200	0
15. Prattville, Ala.	6/11, 14-15	150	0
16. Tampa, Fla.	6/11-15	500	0
17. Wilberforce, Ohio	11/13-15	300	0
18. Winston-Salem, N.C.	11/2-7	1150	0
TOTALS:		27,665	4782
TOTAL NUMBER NAT'L GUARD + FEDERAL TROOPS:		32,447	

TABLE 5
National Guard and Federal Troops - April 1968

<u>City</u>	<u>Date of Disorder</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Federal Troops</u>
1. Baltimore, Md.	4/6-9	5900	5100
2. Cambridge, Md.	4/7	60	0
3. Chicago, Ill.	4/4-11	6700	5000
4. Columbia, S.C.	4/6-8	600	0
5. Detroit, Mich.	4/5-9	3000	0
6. Durham, N.C.	4/5-10	950	0
7. Gainesville, Fla.	4/6-8	130	0
8. Goldsboro, N.C.	4/5-8	150	0
9. Greensboro, N.C.	4/4-5	1100	0
10. Hampton, S.C.	4/7	100	0
11. Joliet, Ill.	4/6-7	130	0
12. Kansas City, Mo.	4/9-12	1700	0
13. Memphis, Tenn.	4/4-6	400	0
14. Nashville, Tenn.	4/5-8	4000	0
15. Pine Bluff, Ark.	4/5-6	500	0
16. Pittsburgh, Pa.	4/4-11	3400	0
17. Raleigh, N.C.	4/4-8	1200	0
18. Washington, D.C.	4/4-9	1500	13,600
19. Wilmington, Del.	4/5, 8-14	1400	0
20. Wilmington, N.C.	4/6-7	1100	0
21. Wilson, N.C.	4/6-7	300	0
22. Youngstown, Ohio	4/8-9	600	0

TOTALS:	34,920	23,700
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TOTAL NUMBER NAT'L GUARD + FEDERAL TROOPS:	58,620
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To sum up the enumeration of facts and figures, in the single month of April 1968, some features of the disorders approached in magnitude while others exceeded the totals for the entire year 1967. Increases in some data categories, such as the greater use of National Guard troops at earlier stages of civil disorders, can probably be traced to changes in national and local policy. Others, such as the "spreading-out" of the occurrence and frequency of deaths over a greater number of communities in the April disorders, remain obscure and can only be clarified when more information is at hand. Such considerations, though of considerable importance, are nevertheless not as significant as the central question: why did such an explosive increase in the frequency and intensity of civil violence occur in this one month? The explanation, here as elsewhere, involves a search for the probable cause. In view of the complexity of causation revealed in the Kerner Commission Report, plus the paucity of data at hand, it seems best to confine ourselves here to an examination of the events known to have triggered the April disorders in order to determine what light they may throw in this matter.

B. The Characteristics of the Triggering Events

Most of the disorders in the month of April, 1968, followed upon the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4. Therefore it has seemed logical to assume that the assassination precipitated or triggered the unusual wave of violence that swept over the country. But did it?

"Post hoc ergo propter hoc" is a good rule of thumb. Still, it is not always reliable. Because they followed the assassination, were the disorders necessarily linked to the assassination? If so, how many? And in what degree of intimacy of relationship?

There are two ways of pursuing answers to these questions. One is to examine the distribution of the disorders over time. The second is to look at what is known or recorded about the precipitating event. We shall follow both of these paths.

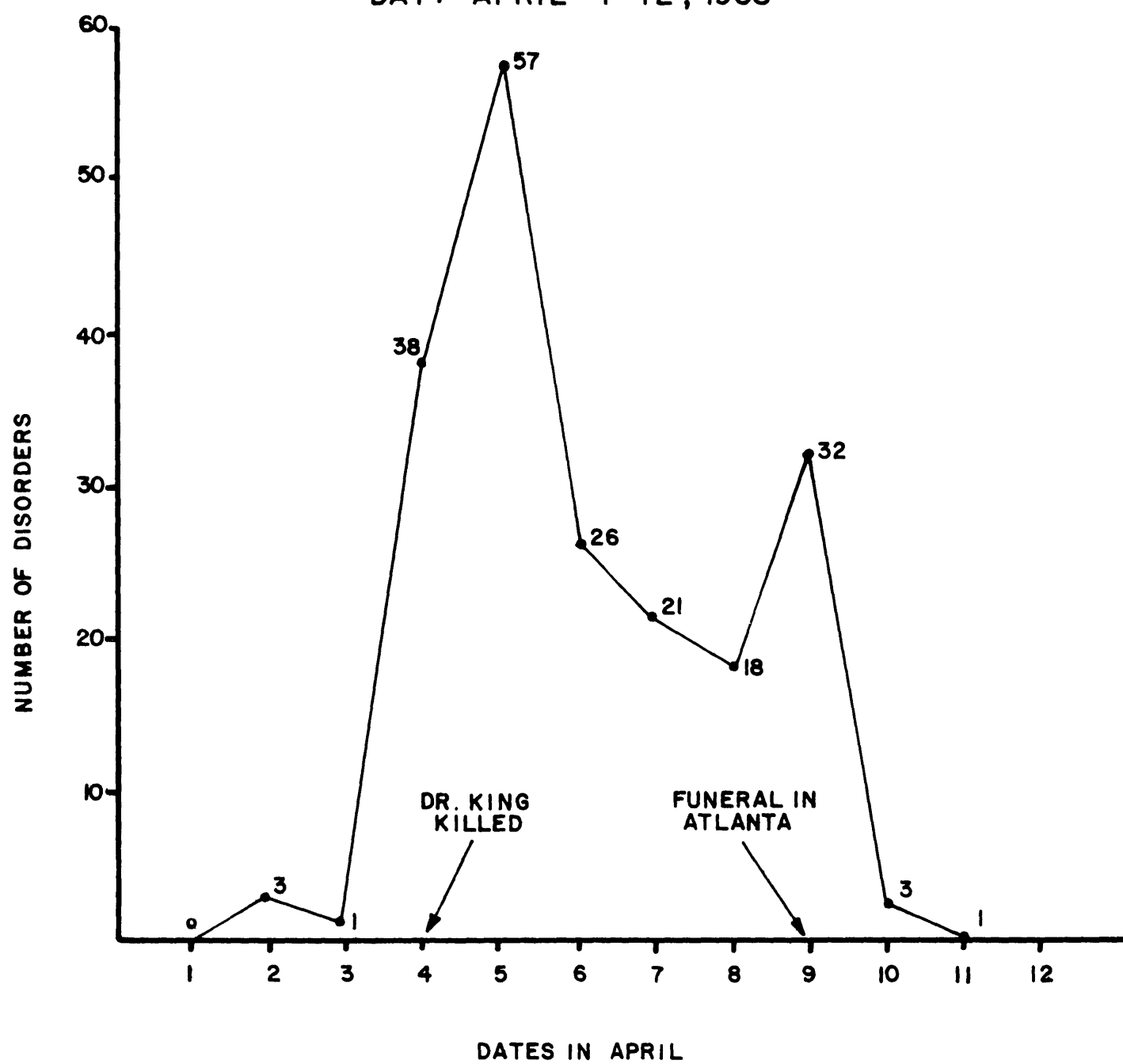
Distribution Over Time

Of the April disorders, 84% (198 out of 237 cases) began or occurred over a period of six successive days between April 4, the day of the assassination in Memphis and April 9, the day of Dr. King's funeral in Atlanta. The remaining 24 days account for only 16% of the month's disorders (39 out of 237 cases). Clearly, there is a grouping of the disorders in the time period dominated by Dr. King's death. During this period the number of disorders occurring on each day ranges from a high of 57 (on April 5) to a low of 18 (on April 8). The average number of cases occurring on each day of this time period is 33. (See chart on p. 68.)

*For this and the following section, our totals include definite and equivocal cases.

**The number of disorders for the days April 4-9 totals 192 on the chart rather than 198 because in 6 cases the date could only be determined as falling somewhere between the 4th and 9th. These cases are: Miami, Fla., Macon, Ga., Rockford, Ill., Clarksdale, Miss., Cleveland, Miss. and Crystal Springs, Miss.

NUMBER OF DISORDERS BEGINNING ON EACH
DAY: APRIL 1-12, 1968



In contrast to the concentration of disorders around Dr. King's death and funeral, the number of disorders occurring on each day of the rest of the month ranges from 0 (April 1, 12 and 17) to 4 (April 22), constituting an average of 2 per day. The disparity is marked: During April 4-9 no single day contains fewer than 18 disorders; during April 1-3 and 10-30 no single day contains more than 4 disorders.

A further, relevant aspect of the distribution of the disorders over time is the occurrence of two peaks during the time dominated by Dr. King's death - one April 5, the day following the assassination (57 cases) and one on April 9, the day of the funeral (32 cases). The probability that such a distribution is the result of chance is negligible. These distributions, both within and without the time period of Dr. King's death, strongly suggest that the exceptional increase in the number of disorders in April 1968 is correlated with the assassination of Dr. King.

Distribution by Precipitating Event

Much has been written about the probable relation between an event and the disorders which follow it. The precipitating incident has always been a local event such as an arrest perceived as brutal by people in a black community, or a failure of the city authorities to act on a particular issue which is regarded by blacks as provocative. In a report from the Lemberg Center released in June 1967 a reciprocal relationship between the precipitating incident and the "grievance level" in the black community was postulated:

Low levels of Negro discontent require an event which is highly inflammatory in order that a riot break out. An 'inflammatory event' is usually an incident which is initiated by white people and which is perceived by black people as an act of injustice or as an insult to their community. The greater the injustice is perceived to be, the more 'inflammatory' is the effect of the incident.

At the time, the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was perceived not only as an act of injustice but also a severe blow to blacks everywhere. Many thought it was also a severe loss to the white community, and to the country as a whole. Nevertheless, news accounts and other reports showed that the sense of loss and injury among blacks was greater than among whites, and this contrast has recently been documented for Dr. King's native city. A study recently conducted by the Center for Research in Social Change at Emory University revealed that of the 300 blacks and 300 whites interviewed in Atlanta, 78% of the blacks, as compared to 30% of the whites, reported their immediate reaction as "very shocked, sad," whereas 1% of the blacks as compared with 14% of the whites reported their immediate reaction as "indifferent."

Thus, the inflammatory potential of the assassination is beyond question. Still, the impact of this national event on the local community was not automatic. Some black communities responded with violence, some did not, and among those that did react violently the responses showed considerable variation. Local factors, then, must have played a strong part in determining the nature and timing of the community's response. Since we have no systematic information on local variations in the level of grievance in the various black communities, we must rely solely on the characteristics of the triggering process in order to differentiate between local responses. Do our data give us any help in this matter?

*Six-City Study; A Survey of Racial Attitudes in Six Northern Cities: Preliminary Findings, Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, June 1967, p. 9.

**Atlanta's Reaction to the Death of Martin Luther King, Jr. Tabular Series A: Variations by Race and Sex, Center for Research in Social Change, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, July 18, 1968, Item 6. Used by permission of the Director, Fred R. Crawford, Ph.D.

An inspection of all the known facts concerning the April disorders reported in the previous section of this issue led us to a classification of precipitating events into four categories. The categories are based on what seem to be the logical possibilities inherent in the situation.

The reported cases are, in some instances, direct, immediate, and spontaneous reactions to the news of the assassination, with no apparent intervention of a local precipitating event. For example, in Battle Creek, Michigan on April 4, the day of the assassination, over 100 demonstrators had assembled by 11:30 pm at major downtown intersections blocking traffic and creating a disturbance which led to arrests by the police. During the disorder, the demonstrators chanted: "Who killed the black man Dr. King? A white man. A white man." We have called this category, "Precipitating Events Directly Related to Dr. King's Death." Only 4% of our cases (9 out of 233), * however, display the evidence that would permit us to classify them in this category.

The next logical possibility is that the disorder is not a direct response to the assassination per se, but rather it is connected with some local event or chain of events in the community that follow upon the assassination. We have called this category, "Precipitating Events Indirectly Related to Dr. King's Death." These events actually form a continuum in which we have distinguished three subgroupings. In the first subgroup, the precipitating event is some act on the part of whites which blacks regard as showing disrespect for the fallen leader. For example, in New Castle, N.Y. blacks stoned automobiles whose drivers had not bothered to turn on their lights to honor Dr. King on the day of the funeral. Similarly, a disorder broke out at a Portland, Ore. high school when black students began shouting, "They killed our leader," after students, presumably white, had defaced the walls of the school with slogans derogatory of Dr. King. In the second subgroup, demands made by blacks in reaction to Dr. King's death were refused by white authorities. Such demands usually consisted of previously stated needs, now reinforced by the urgency and tragedy of the moment and to some extent treated as "reparations" for the loss of the leader. For example, black college students at Kalamazoo, Mich. demanded transportation to the Atlanta funeral as well as general curriculum reforms. In the third subgroup, the disorder was generated in the course of a peaceful march or memorial service honoring Dr. King in response to some secondary trigger remote from the main process of events. This subgroup resembles in form of precipitation many events occurring throughout the course of the year. Thus it is the most tenuous of all the "assassination-related" precipitating events. As Table 6B demonstrates, indirectly precipitated disorders account for 17% of all our cases (39 out of 233).

The final logical possibility consists of precipitating events which occur apparently without any connection with the assassination or its consequences. For example, on April 28 in Newark, N.J., disorder involving blacks followed the arrest of a youth charged with stealing a bicycle. This category is labelled "Precipitating Events not Related to Dr. King's Death." Of those events occurring from April 4 on, the reports provide us with sufficient information to make this classification in 15% of the disorders (34 out of 233 cases).

The fourth category does not fall squarely into the logic of situational possibilities. Rather, it consists of cases in which our records do not permit us to characterize the precipitating event, either for lack of the relevant information or because no one observing the disorder at the time was able to determine the nature of the precipitating event. Since this category contains the overwhelming majority of cases--65% (151 out of 233 cases)--occurring after the assassination, it is of the utmost importance to arrive at a correct interpretation of their significance. This category will be referred to as "Precipitating Events of Undetermined Origin."

*For purposes of analysis, the 4 disorders which occurred before Dr. King's death on April 1-3, have been subtracted from the total number of disorders (237) in April, thus lowering the number of disorders following Dr. King's death to 233.

TABLE 6A

Precipitating Event by Categories - April 4-30, 1968

<u>Category</u>	<u>April 4-9</u>	<u>April 10-30</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct	100% (9)	0% (0)	100% (9)
Indirect	95% (37)	5% (2)	100% (39)
Not Related	26% (9)	74% (25)	100% (34)
Undetermined	95% (143)	5% (8)	100% (151)
Total	85% (198)	15% (35)	100% (233)

TABLE 6B

Precipitating Event by Period - April 4-30, 1968

<u>Period</u>	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Indirect</u>	<u>Not Related</u>	<u>Undetermined</u>	<u>Total</u>
April 4-9	5% (9)	19% (37)	5% (9)	72% (143)	101% (198)
April 10-30	0% (0)	6% (2)	71% (25)	23% (8)	100% (35)
Total (April 4-30)	4% (9)	17% (39)	15% (34)	65% (151)	101% (233)

The "undetermined" status of the precipitating event in category 4 is subject to two possible interpretations. One explanation would assume that the category contains disorders precipitated by a wide variety of events having in common only the unknown nature of the triggering event. The other explanation would assume that the absence of a known, specific trigger is not random, nor the result of poor observation or reporting. Rather, it would be due to the function of the assassination as the exclusive and sufficient trigger of the disorder, independent of any further, local precipitating event. This explanation would, of course, raise the question as to why the evidence in the reporting regarding such a direct relationship was missing. The only answer we can give to this question is that in the absence of a local precipitating event, those observing the disorders were apparently unable to make such a direct connection.

Some help in choosing between the two alternative interpretations can be gained from comparing the relationships between categories indicated in Tables 6A - 6B. Taking the horizontal relationships first (Table 6A) it is clear that most of the directly and indirectly related precipitants occurred in the period dominated by Dr. King's death, April 4-9 (100% of the direct and 95% of the indirect). For events unrelated to the assassination, the majority (74%) of the cases, as one would expect, fall outside the critical April 4-9 period. This contrast appears relevant to the interpretation of the undetermined category as the majority of cases here (95%), like the related precipitating events, occur in the April 4-9 time period. This association leads to the inference that the undetermined cases are, in most instances, connected with the assassination.

Table 6B, in which the relationships are set forth in the vertical columns, tends to support this interpretation. The majority of cases occurring in the April 4-9 time period (72%) are in the undetermined category, while the unrelated cases constitute only a fraction (5%) of the precipitating events during this period. In the subsequent time period covering the remainder of the month, precipitating events not related rise to 71% while the undetermined cases fall to 23%. Thus the critical death and mourning period is dominated by the undetermined events in contrast to the dominance of the unrelated events for the rest of the month. The weight of the evidence thus suggests that the largest number of disorders throughout the country in the month April, 1968, represented an immediate, spontaneous and expressive reaction on the part of blacks to the killing of Dr. King by an allegedly white assassin.

Despite this interpretation of the findings, we should not neglect the significance of disorders not related to the assassination. The 34 unrelated cases listed in Table 6B, while representing only 15% of the total number of all cases, assume more importance when compared with figures for 1967 and for the first three months of 1968. The Riot Data Clearinghouse recorded only 7 disorders for the month of April 1967. For March, 1968, the number of disorders (reported in the first issue of the Riot Data Review) was 18. Subsequently received data reported in the appendix to the current issue brings this figure up to 26. If we eliminate, for the moment, the skewing of the April 1968 figures occasioned by the assassination and look only at the non-related disorders, it is clear that the trend of escalation of disorder noted in our previous issue was maintained--at least through the month of April.

In that issue we also took note of the increasing occurrence of disorders in school settings. As this trend is strongly represented in our April data, we now turn to an examination of this special focus of concern.

C. Schools as Centers of Racial Unrest

Our data indicate that large numbers of schools have continued to be involved in civil disorders. In 1967, 17% of all civil disorders (42 out of 249 cases) recorded by the Riot Data Clearinghouse involved schools. In January through April 1968, 44% of all recorded disorders (131 out of 295 cases) involved schools. In terms of the number of "school disorders" occurring in January through April 1968, there has been a three-fold increase over the entire year 1967. Thus, schools have continued--and in increasing numbers--as a major focal point of unrest in this country.

During the month of April 1968, more disorders were recorded which involved schools (91) than in the entire previous year. For our purposes of analysis, these "school disorders" were divided into three categories which were ordered on a logical continuum. This continuum was based on the centrality of schools in relation to the disorder. Disorders which centered around the school were ranked first; correspondingly, disorders in which schools were peripheral or marginal were ranked last.

1. "School-Centered" Disorders--The greatest proportion of "school disorders" in April (42 % or 38 out of 91 cases) were confined to the actual school building(s) or to the adjacent grounds. Usually only students from that school were participants. High school disorders in this category involved clashes between hostile groups of white and black students, whereas in college disorders of this sort, the students often united across racial lines and clashed with administrative officials or other perceived authority. These disorders were generally of short duration, frequently lasting a matter of hours or spanning, at most two days. The nature of the violence involved fighting and minor vandalism such as rock-throwing, although boycotts were used in pre-college school disorders, as in Cincinnati, Ohio (p. 54). Damage to property in these disorders was minor or unknown; the same was true of the number of persons injured which were small or unknown. Other examples of "school-centered" disorders are Chicago, Ill. (p. 4), Hamilton, N.Y. (p. 33), Denver, Col. (p. 48) and Boston, Mass. (p. 51).

2. "School-Related" Disorders--The next largest proportion of "school disorders" in April began in the school building or adjacent grounds and spread to other areas of the city. Generally, these disorders were of a more serious nature and involved more participants, including non-students, a greater area, and more arrests, injured and killed. There were 18 deaths resulting from disorders in this category. Moreover, the duration of these disorders was longer, from 2-4 days. Chicago, Ill. (p. 8) and Kansas City, Mo. (p. 45) were the most serious disorders in this category, but are still generally representative. National Guard troops were called in six of these disorders while Federal troops were used once (in Chicago, Ill.). Other examples of such "school disorders" are Winston-Salem, N.C. (p. 14), Flint, Mich. (p. 19), Tucson, Ariz. (p. 21), and Stockton, Cal. (p. 49). "School-related" disorders account for 32% (29 out of 91 cases) of all "school disorders."

3. "Marginal-School" Disorders--Schools were sometimes marginal to the general disorder--in terms of the affected area or the participants. Most of these disorders were comprised of a series of incidents such as window-breaking or firebombing in which schools were only one of a series of targets. In most cases, students were not present in the school(s) at the time of these violent incidents. Student walkouts, as in Detroit, Mich. (p. 19) were also included in this category. Other examples of "marginal-school" disorders are Durham, N.C. (p. 26), Denton, Md. (p. 45), Oberlin, Ohio (p. 45) and New Bedford, Mass. (p. 49). "Marginal-school" disorders accounted for the smallest percentage of "school disorders"--26% (or 24 out of 91 cases).

*Our discussion of schools does not involve a breakdown of college and pre-college schools. It should be noted, however, that while colleges were involved in 2% of all recorded disorders, in 1967 the percentage increased to 15% for the first 4 months of this year.

**Figures involving school include definite and equivocal cases.

Schools and the King Assassination

In line with our findings in the previous section, our review of "school disorders" in April indicates that the assassination of Dr. King served to heighten existing tensions and grievances and was an important precipitating event or factor in out-breaks during April.

In April, the overwhelming number of disorders involving schools--78% (71 out of 91 cases)--began or occurred between April 4 and 9. No day between April 4 and 9 had fewer than 4 disorders while none of the remaining days of the month had more than 3.

TABLE 7

School Disorders - April 4-9, 1968

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. of School Disorders</u>	<u>% School Disorders in April</u>
April 4	17	19%
" 5	33	36%
" 6	6	7%
" 7	4	4%
" 8	4	4%
" 9	7	8%
Total:	71	78%

Moreover, the majority of all "school disorders" occurring between April 4 and 9--about 70%--took place during the first two days after Dr. King's death. After April 5, school disorders tailed off somewhat until April 9--the day of Dr. King's funeral--when a slight increase was recorded. Of the most serious type of "school disorders" generally ("school-related"), 97% began or occurred between April 4 and 9.

A rather small percentage of "school disorders" may be considered directly related to Dr. King's death. For example, in Alton, Ill., public schools closed on April 5 after students threw silverware on the cafeteria floor and scuffled during discussions about the death of Dr. King. In Freeport, L.I., the local high school closed after a group of black students burned an American flag to protest Dr. King's assassination. Only 7% of all "school disorders" (6 out of 89 cases) display evidence that would permit us to classify them as directly related.

The largest proportion of "school disorders" for which we can account are classified as indirectly related to Dr. King's death. Moreover, many of these disorders are traceable to a certain insensitivity on the part of school officials. In Rahway, N.J., police attributed the disorder to the failure of a school to close in honor of Dr. King.

*For purposes of analysis, the two disorders involving schools which occurred on April 1-3, before Dr. King's death, have been subtracted from the total number of "school disorders" (91) in April, thus lowering the total to 89.

Similarly, in Kansas City, Mo., a rather serious disorder began with a march of 1000 high school students protesting the failure of their schools to close--in contrast to schools in neighboring Kansas City, Kan. In Wilmington, Del., a disorder was triggered by the refusal of school authorities to allow a group of students to leave a high school and conduct a memorial march for Dr. King. And, in Wichita, Kan., a disorder followed a student march to City Hall because a flag at a local high school had not been lowered.* 28% (25 out of 89 cases) of all "school disorders" are placed in this category.

Relatively few "school disorders" (20% or 18 out of 89 cases) appear to have been unrelated to the King assassination. For example, on April 24-25, a "school disorder" was triggered when 200 black students staged a "sit-in" to protest the selection of only one black cheerleader. On April 29-30, a disorder was triggered when a group of black and whites assembled to protest school policies, including the use of armed guards at three of the city's 49 schools. It is significant that the overwhelming number of "school disorders" not related to Dr. King's death (72% or 13 out of 18 cases) occurred after April 9.

Of all "school disorders" following Dr. King's death, the greatest number (45 % or 40 out of 89 cases) were placed in the "undetermined" category. It is significant that 93% (37 out of 40 cases) of all the undetermined cases took place between April 4 and 9.

Therefore, our data suggest that the overwhelming number of "school disorders" were related to the King assassination. However, it should not be inferred that if it weren't for the assassination, the increased rate of disorder would have been checked--indeed, our data suggest otherwise.

There were 44 disorders involving schools recorded for the first three months of this year. The figures break down as follows: 5 in January, 19 in February and 20 in March. Our findings show that 20 "school disorders" occurred in April which appeared to be unrelated to the King tragedy--in other words, 20 disorders involving schools apparently would have occurred even if Dr. King had not been assassinated.

Our conclusions regarding schools are, therefore, consistent with our findings for the total number of disorders. The assassination of Dr. King precipitated an unusual number of "school disorders" for the month of April. At the same time, a continuation of the rate of civil disorders involving schools was uncovered irrespective of the King tragedy, which served to intensify the trend.

Unrest in the schools appears to be a general and long-range phenomenon, the sources of which might be sought in any or all of the following areas: the search for excitement and action by youth, specific grievances directed at the quality of education and school facilities and rising antagonism between white and black students.

*Not all schools, however, were unresponsive to student unrest. Many schools across the nation did close in tribute to Dr. King either at the time of his death or during his funeral. School systems in Boston, Providence, New York City, Houston and numerous other cities closed and observed official periods of mourning; all schools in Connecticut observed an official day of respect.

V. Conclusions

The magnitude of the April 1968 disorders provides us with the opportunity to make some observations regarding fluctuations in frequency and intensity of civil disorders over time. Overlooking the particular, tragic ironies of the situation--that the violent death of the nonviolent leader stimulated a wave of violence--and focussing only on general issues, we can isolate two interrelated problem areas for discussion. One is the difficulty of making predictions regarding the location and extent of civil disorder. The second is the complex, interactional nature of the disorder process.

It would quite obviously be helpful if either science or common sense could tell us where and when to expect trouble. But in the area of civil disorder, as in that of natural disaster, the presence of random and uncontrollable factors undermines our capacity to forecast events. If all the forests are dry, how can we anticipate who will drop a lighted cigarette, or how many, or where? We are limited to predicting the high probability of forest fires occurring somewhere.

Where urban disorders are concerned, we are facing just this situation: all the forests are dry. The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders described the nature of and the reasons for the high levels of tension in black communities all over the nation. To be sure, other studies, such as those carried out at the Lemberg Center have presented evidence indicating that tensions (levels of grievance) vary between communities. The "Tinder-box" status of some communities is higher than others; but all are at a sufficiently high level to be considered potential sites for disorders.

The long range recommendations of the Kerner Commission can be regarded in the same way as the likelihood of rain falling on parched forests. Until the recommendations are implemented, the risk of further disorders will remain high. In the meantime, both prediction and the reduction of risk depend upon the possibility of controlling the triggering process.

What the April 1968 disorders demonstrate so dramatically is the difficulty of anticipating and controlling the triggering. Could the assassination of Dr. King have been anticipated or prevented? Possibly, but only by vastly increasing the security provided for eminent or controversial national figures. However this problem is to be solved, given the intensity of hostility toward blacks in our country, it will not be possible for a long time to guarantee control of the kinds of events which precipitate disorders in black communities.

Still, this negative conclusion must be modified by taking note of the interactional nature of the triggering process. We have already suggested above that, although the assassination of Dr. King was perceived as a highly inflammatory event by most blacks, the response to it varied. As the data presented above indicate, these variations flow from the interactions between whites and blacks--the kinds of responses whites made locally to the assassination; the way these responses were perceived by blacks; and then the way the second-order reactions of blacks to the actions of whites were subsequently perceived by whites. Of overriding importance was the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the responses of white authorities.

It is unfortunate that the format of the Riot Data Review does not permit us to take note of those occasions in which the handling of tense situations by white authorities prevented the outbreak of disorder. Situations of this sort do not ordinarily constitute

"news" and thus were not systematically reported in the press. They have come to the attention of the Lemberg Center research observers working in various cities, but in too random a fashion to be reported here. Our information suggests that a number of mayors, school superintendents and leaders in the black community devoted unusual amounts of time, energy and skill in working out compromise solutions for tense interactional situations--especially in designing on-the-spot ceremonies which resolved, temporarily at least, the conflicts stirred up in the community.

Full reports of such improvised solutions would be desirable because it is the local interaction situation that is the endemic source of the triggering process. This holds true especially in the case of "school-centered" disorders. Our data have indicated the steady rise of disorders in school settings, at least through April. Returning to the "forest fire" analogy, we can predict that schools, everywhere, both at the college and pre-college level, will be sites of disorders when they reopen in the fall. In this summer's interlude, it would be highly advisable for school superintendents and members of school boards to hold conferences in which experiences with tense interracial situations were shared and solutions, not relying upon last-resort repression imposed by law enforcement agencies, were discussed. Law enforcement, of course, is important. But it is not the permanent nor the final solution and in many instances is provocative of further disorder. If the growing body of information about the causes and prevention of civil disorders is to be well used, then better planning to modify the triggering process is our best hope in the current situation.

VI. List of Credits

Riot Data Review is a regular newsletter issued by the Riot Data Clearinghouse, a research and service division within the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence.

John P. Spiegel, Director

Ralph W. Conant, Associate Director

Ralph Lewis, Director of Research Analysis

The newsletter is compiled under the direction of Terry Knopf, a Research Associate at the Lemberg Center. Others contributing to the project are as follows:

Ronald L. Breiger, Researcher
Laurence T. May, Jr., Researcher
Lester W. McCullough, Jr., Researcher
Elizabeth Neustadt, Research Assistant

Mrs. G. M. Bonham, West Coast Correspondent
Norman L. Hartweg, Midwest Correspondent

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file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1968

FOR Stanley Doremus
FROM Matt Nimetz

Per our conversation.

Attachment

MN/djb

Ramsey Clark
Attorney General

April 15, 1968

Kevin T. Maroney, Chief
Interdivision Information Unit

Preliminary Damage Estimates

Washington, D. C.	15,000,000
Baltimore, Maryland	10,000,000
Chicago, Illinois	6,000,000
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	2,000,000
Kansas City, Missouri	1,000,000+
Trenton, New Jersey	560,000
Wilmington, Delaware	500,000
Newark, New Jersey	500,000
Memphis, Tennessee	400,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	400,000
Richmond, Virginia	400,000
Nashville, Tennessee	300,000
Savannah, Georgia	225,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	200,000
Durham, North Carolina	100,000
Dallas, Texas	100,000
Raleigh, North Carolina	100,000
High Point, North Carolina	100,000
Thirty six (36) other cities (each with estimated damage of less than \$100,000).	<u>6,000,000</u>

cc: DAG

-2-

Total estimated damage: Approximately \$44,000,000

Source: These are preliminary damage statistics obtained from
the American Insurance Association as of April 15, 1968.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1968

FOR Warren Christopher
FROM Matt Nimetz

Paul Bowers suggested I send a copy of this memo to you. I talked to him about this problem yesterday, and he sent me a preliminary survey of damage estimates, which I forwarded to Kugel.

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

Riots

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MN/djb

April 11, 1968

FOR Joe Califano
FROM Matt Nimetz *MN*

The Budget Bureau would like to compile a list of riot-affected cities and the amount of damage in each, so that they can get a feel for which cities they should concentrate on.

I told them to get the cities from Justice and Defense, but they maintain that neither department is keeping city-by-city statistics. Budget would like to go through all the Defense reports that come into the White House on civil disorders in order to compile the list.

The reports are inaccurate

I see no reason why Budget should have to go through this process. I also believe we should have city-by-city statistics -- at least for arrests, deaths, injuries, fires, and reports of damage. This information will be necessary for any assessment of the riots, and for future planning.

ok

It seems to me that Justice is the agency that should compile this list, and keep it up to date, using their computer, if necessary. If they do not have the manpower I think Defense should help them out, as they have most of the statistical information.

If you approve, I will ask Warren Christopher to make sure such a survey is kept. And I will tell Budget to wait for the information rather than doing the job independently.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐

Talking Notes for Agency Meeting of 4/10/68

Guidelines for coordination of Federal assistance to areas stricken by civil disorders

Mr. Califano's memo of April 8, 1968, to Department and Agency Heads (attached) asks that all requests for Federal assistance to areas stricken by civil disorders be cleared with the Bureau of the Budget. To implement this order, the Bureau of the Budget has established certain guidelines and procedures, which must remain tentative and flexible for the present, since the facts about the need for Federal assistance are fragmentary in the extreme.

1. The Bureau of the Budget coordinating responsibility does not extend to the provision of troops by the Department of Defense or to the activities of the Department of Justice in law enforcement assistance, community relations, or civil rights.
2. Bureau of the Budget responsibility for coordination of Federal assistance during the civil disorder proper would be limited to facilitation, where necessary, of contacts between local governments and Federal agencies for provision of a very restricted range of emergency public service supplements, e.g., food, shelter, health.
3. Federal responsibility for assisting in the longer range and probably rather massive effort of reconstruction and attacks on root causes should be considered as a part of normal agency programs and not a part of this exercise.

4. This effort then deals with the immediate post disorder period of restoration of public services.
5. The first line of defense in providing emergency services in post riot-restoration should be the community--municipal, State, and private voluntary agencies. Federal agencies should give sympathetic and constructive consideration to requests for assistance where necessary to support non-Federal resources which have proven to be unequal to the demands of the occasion.
6. Top priority should be given to providing emergency supplementary resources of food, shelter, public safety, and health services.
7. Federal agencies should at this time concentrate on the identification of problems caused by civil disorders which may lead to a requirement for Federal resource supplements when non-Federal sources are exhausted or seriously depleted. An oral report will be requested from each agency representative at a meeting one week from today.
8. All requests for major assistance to riot-torn cities or which represent significant departures from normal program assistance should be forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget by letter, with a brief description of the facts--financial, personnel, or other resources--along with a recommendation for action from the agency.
9. Normal program actions which are subject to being interpreted as major riot-related assistance should be handled in the same way.

10. Dispatch of agency personnel to cities for damage assessment or providing assistance should be cleared with the Budget Bureau.
11. Requests for information on the operation of these guidelines and procedures should be made through the Division in the Bureau of the Budget which normally handles the program of the agency.

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 8, 1968

TO ALL DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY HEADS

In order to facilitate coordination of the Federal response to requests for assistance from areas stricken by civil disorders, all requests and proposed action upon those requests should be cleared with Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget. In addition, Mr. Hughes should clear in advance any plans to send personnel from Washington to those areas.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to
the President

PROPOSED LIST OF ATTENDEES FOR CIVIL DISORDERS MEETING
April 10, 1968 -- Room 10211 NEOB -- 3:00 p.m.

AGRICULTURE -- Mr. Winn Finner (Associate Secretary for Consumer Marketing Service)
-- Mr. Charles Grant (Director, Office of Budget and Finance)

COMMERCE -- Jonathan Lindley (Deputy Assistant Secretary for EDA)
-- Fred Simpich (Assistant to the Secretary)
-- Kenneth Rainey (Associate Director, EDA)

DEFENSE -- Mr. Glenn Gibson (Deputy Assistant Secretary for Installation and Logistics)

DOT -- Mr. Richard Barber (Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development)

HEW -- Mr. James Kelly (Assistant Secretary, Comptroller)
-- Mr. James Alexander (Deputy Director, Center for Community Planning)

HUD -- Mr. W. Ross (Deputy Undersecretary)
-- Mr. Joseph Freitas (W.H. Fellow for HUD)

JUSTICE -- Mr. George Culberson (Assistant Director, Community Relations Service)

LABOR -- Mr. Jack Howard (Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Labor)

OEO -- Mr. Bertrand Harding (Acting Director)
and possibly
-- Mr. Robert Perrin (Acting Deputy Director)

OEP -- Governor Price Daniels (Director)
-- Mr. Robert Phillips (Director of Emergency Operations)

SBA -- Mr. Rogerson (Deputy Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance)
-- Mr. Clarence Cowles (Director, Office of Disaster Loans)

VA -- Mr. A. W. Stratton (Deputy Administrator)

EOB DIVISIONS

EST -- Mr. Bast	OBR -- Mr. Stone
GGM -- Mr. Pfleger	RPS -- Mr. March
HRP -- Mr. Carey	OEM -- Mr. Kugel
NRP -- Mr. Schwartz	DO -- Mr. Jones
NSP -- Mr. Veatch	

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 7, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROVIDING FOR THE RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER

IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

WHEREAS I have today issued Proclamation No. 3842, pursuant in part to the provisions of Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code; and

WHEREAS the conditions of domestic violence and disorder described therein continue, and the persons engaging in such acts of violence have not dispersed;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to disperse all persons engaged in the acts of violence described in the proclamation and to restore law and order.

SECTION 2. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the Armed Forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, units or members of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. Units or members may be relieved subject to recall at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use units and members called or recalled into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to one or more of the Secretaries of the military Departments any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

/s/ LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE
April 7, 1968

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 7, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

LAW AND ORDER IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Governor of the State of Maryland has informed me that conditions of domestic violence and disorder exist in and about the City of Baltimore in that State, obstructing the execution and enforcement of the laws, and that the law enforcement resources available to the City and State, including the National Guard, have been unable to suppress such acts of violence and to restore law and order; and

WHEREAS the Governor has requested me to use such of the armed forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes; and

WHEREAS such domestic violence and disorder are also obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, including the protection of federal property in and about the City of Baltimore:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, do command all persons engaged in such acts of violence to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

/s/ LYNDON B. JOHNSON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 7, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF THE EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SPIRO T.
AGNEW, GOVERNOR, STATE OF MARYLAND

In response to your official request that federal troops be sent to assist local and state police and the Maryland National Guardsmen under your command and on your representation that "under existing circumstances, the law enforcement resources of the state are unable to suppress the serious domestic violence in or near the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland," I have already directed the troops you requested to proceed at once to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. They will be available on arrival for immediate deployment as required to support and assist police and the Maryland National Guard forces.

/s/ LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The President's telegram was in response to the following telegram received from the Governor of Maryland:

Under existing circumstances the law enforcement resources of the state are unable to suppress the serious domestic violence in or near the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland. The Legislature is not now in session nor can it be convened in time to meet the present emergency. I, therefore, request you as The President of the United States to send troops to this area and to take such action as is necessary to suppress this insurrection pursuant to the Constitution and Statutes.

/s/ Spiro T. Agnew
Governor of Maryland

#

#

#

Saturday, April 6, 1968

MR. CALIFANO

SUBJECT: Report Received From General Haines at 10:28 p. m.

Still at 10th Precinct. The puzzle is being solved. Colonel Dryer, 3rd Sqd. 6 Cav. and Precinct Captain are here. I find that the units in this area are 1st Troop, 2nd Sqd and a National Guard Company. I don't know why the National Guard Company is here and I wish someone would do some checking. Both companies are on Georgia Avenue. 14th Street is gone but there are many businesses on Georgia Avenue which can be saved. When this troop is relieved it should revert to its parent squadron's control. Since the 3rd Squadron was the last to leave Fort Meade, they have eaten their evening meal. The 3rd Squadron will operate out of the Old Soldiers Home. They look like they will do a good job. They will deploy about 10:40 p. m.

Signed:

General Haines

EXECUTIVE ORDER

**PROVIDING FOR THE RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA**

WHEREAS I have today issued Proclamation No. ,
calling upon persons engaged in acts of violence and
disorder in the Washington metropolitan area to cease
and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peace-
ably forthwith; and

WHEREAS the conditions of domestic violence and
disorder described therein continue, and the persons
engaging in such acts of violence have not dispersed:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested
in me as President of the United States and Commander in
Chief of the Armed Forces under the Constitution and laws
of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of
the United States Code and Section 301 of Title 3 of the
United States Code, and by virtue of the authority vested
in me as commander-in-chief of the militia of the District
of Columbia by the Act of March 1, 1889, as amended (D.C.
Code, Title 39), it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized
and directed to take all appropriate steps to disperse
all persons engaged in the acts of violence described in
the proclamation, to restore law and order, and to see

that the property, personnel and functions of the Federal Government, of embassies of foreign governments, and of international organizations in the Washington metropolitan area are protected against violence or other interference.

SECTION 2. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the Armed Forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 3. (a) The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, units or members of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. Units or members may be relieved subject to recall at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use units and members called or recalled into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

(b) In addition, in carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to exercise any of the powers vested in me by law as

commander-in-chief of the militia of the District of Columbia, during such time as any units or members of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the District shall not have been called into the active military service of the United States.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to one or more of the Secretaries of the military Departments any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1968.

LAW AND ORDER IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS I have been informed that conditions of domestic violence and disorder exist in the District of Columbia and threaten the Washington metropolitan area, endangering life and property and obstructing execution of the laws, and that local police forces are unable to bring about the prompt cessation of such acts of violence and restoration of law and order; and

WHEREAS I have been requested to use such units of the National Guard and of the Armed Forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes; and

WHEREAS in such circumstances it is also my duty as Chief Executive to take care that the property, personnel and functions of the Federal Government, of embassies of foreign governments, and of international organizations in the Washington metropolitan area are protected against violence or other interference:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do command all persons engaged

in such acts of violence to cease and desist therefrom
and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
this day of , in the year of
our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the
Independence of the United States of America the one
hundred and ninety-second.

CRISANO

Not Sent to Pres

From Gen. Haynes

2107

I have left the first precinct and am now at the second precinct .

Report of the first precinct.

The company of third infantry is at the white house. The company of the capitol is starting to fan out west of 6th st. A Marine company is moving in and will fan out into the area east of 6th st. Capt. Pachler is our liaison with the first precinct and the co-ordination seems to be good. Only saw one fire in this precinct, it was in a pet shop.

Report on the second precinct.

Third infantry less four companies is in this precinct and a battalion company is with the precinct Capt. They are moving toward Thomas circle to protect some of the better property in that area. Troops are moving in platoon formation and are doing a good job. there are quite a few fires unattended along 7th st. Much of 14th st. is burned out. A liason with the precinct is well tied down. Will keep you advised as I visit each precinct.

Gen. Haynes

VIA SET 11/11/0
5:10 AM 11/11/0

So far approved to commitment.

1st

LST Bat. 3rd Infantry. Home: Ft. Myer. 500 men. Precincts 1 and 2, 3
White House Capitol All Northwest ~~and the~~ up through Negro NW
on its way and may be there.

1st Squad., 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment. Ft. Mead, 750 men.

To 9th Precinct. ~~NW far the map towards~~ N.E. section.

Still assembling

Not yet approved for commitment; ~~and no area~~

UNIT

2d Sq. 6th Armored Cavalry. 750 men.

On route from Ft. Mead to Old Soldiers Home.

2 hours

91st Engineer Battalion. Ft. Belvoir. 850 men. En route to
East Potomac Park 2 and a half hours

4 Marine Battalion. ~~On the way~~ 840. Quantico. Will soon move to
Anacostia Naval annex. 2 and a half hours

National Guard, still assembling. By 6 p.m. 700 men estimate.
Assembling at Ft. Myer.

Provisional Battalion at Ft. Eustice. 600 men. On two hour alert.
An 8 hour move.

Provisional battalion at Ft. Lee. 650 men. On two hour alert. 8-10 hours.

~~Prov~~ MP Battalion at Ft. Bragg. 800 men. On two hour alert,
but no plans to move.

*Time to clear from
precinct of Dwyer*

Proclamation

WHEREAS, widespread public disorders has erupted ~~in cities~~ ^{throughout} ~~throughout~~ the country resulting in numerous deaths and personal injuries and in property damage of hundreds of millions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, there is a threat of public disorder in the city of Philadelphia particularly as a result of public meetings and gatherings; and

WHEREAS, the city has made and continues to make substantial efforts to prevent such disorders, but the threat to the city is such that additional action is deemed warranted to protect the lives, safety and property of the citizens of Philadelphia

NOW, the 27th day of July 1967 pursuant to Section 4 - 100 of the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter and the Act of May 3rd, 1850. P. L. 666, I hereby declare a state of limited emergency in the city of Philadelphia.

All persons are hereby prohibited from gathering on the public streets or sidewalks in groups of 12 or more. All persons are hereby prohibited from gathering in such groups in other open areas, except for recreational purposes in parks or other recreational areas.

Any person disobeying this Proclamation is guilty of committing a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty of up to 2 years imprisonment.

This Proclamation shall continue in effect until August 11, 1967 unless further extended.

Signed: James H. J. Tate, Mayor

Frank L. Rizzo, Commissioner of ~~Police~~ Police

1967 Ordinances

1. Amending Section 5 - 1004 (2) of the Philadelphia Code relating to the storage of explosives to require certain additional security measures for explosives, under certain terms and conditions.
2. Amending ~~Section~~ Section 9 - 606 of the Philadelphia Code relating to the regulations of ammunition to require those engaged in the business of selling ammunition to provide for its safe storage under certain terms and conditions.
3. Amending Section 9 - 607 (3) of the Philadelphia Code relating to security measures in the sale of fire arms in the city of Philadelphia by requiring dealers to store the fire arms in an approved place, under certain terms and conditions.
4. Amending chapter 10 - 800 of the Philadelphia Code relating to safety in connection with individual conduct and activity by prohibiting the assembly, possession, use, sale or transfer of "Molotov Cocktails" or similar devices under certain terms and conditions.
5. Amending Chapter 10 - 800 of the Philadelphia Code relating to safety in connection with individual conduct and activity by adding a new sub-section prohibiting the carrying of fire arms upon the public streets, under certain terms and conditions.
6. Amending Chapter S-800 of the Philadelphia Code relating to safety in connection with individual conduct and activity by adding a new sub-section prohibiting the interception of or inference with police and fire radio broadcasts, under certain terms and conditions.
7. (To be dictated by tape.)

Bill No. 2692, An Ordinance. Amending Chapter 10-800 of the Philadelphia Code relating to safety in connection with individual conduct and activity by adding a new subsection to declare a state of emergency and take specified measures under certain terms and conditions. Whereas widespread public disorder has erupted in cities throughout the nation resulting in numerous deaths, personal injuries and extensive damage to property; and Whereas there exists a threat to public disorder in the city of Philadelphia particularly as a result of meetings and gatherings in public places and whereas the city has made and continues to make substantial efforts to prevent disorder but it is deemed that the threat to the city warrants additional action to protect the health, safety and property of the citizens. Therefore the Council of the City of Philadelphia hereby ordains the Section 1, Chapter 10-800 of the Philadelphia Code relating to safety in connection with individual conduct and activity is amended as follows.

Section 10-819 State of Emergency

1. Emergency measures. The Mayor of the City of Philadelphia is authorized if he finds the city or any part thereof is suffering or is in eminent danger of suffering civil disturbance, disorder, riot or other occurrence which will seriously and substantially endanger the health, safety and property of the citizens to declare a State of Emergency and take the following specified measures throughout the city or any part thereof.

(a) Prohibit or limit the number of persons who may gather or congregate upon the public highways or public sidewalks or in any outdoor place except persons who are awaiting transportation, engaging in recreational activities at a usual and customary place or peaceably entering or leaving buildings.

(b) Halt access or egress upon public highways to or from the city or any part thereof.

(c) Suspend operations at municipal airports.

(d) Halt the movement of trains, boats or other vehicles into within or from the city.

(e) Establish a curfew limiting the hours when persons may go upon or travel the public streets.

(f) Require the closing of taprooms and bars and prohibit the sale or service of alcoholic beverages in any hotel, restaurant, club or other establishment.

(g) Prohibit or restrict the sale of gasoline or other inflammable liquids.

(h) Prohibit the sale, carrying or possession on the public streets or public sidewalks or in any public park or square of weapons including but not limited to firearms, bows and arrows, ari rifles, sling shots, knives, razors or missiles of any kind.

2. Duration. The State of emergency declared by the Mayor will exist for the period set forth in the Proclamation but not in excess of two weeks. However, the state of emergency may be extended for additional periods of two weeks.

3. Penalty. Any person who violates these emergency precautions taken by the Mayor under the authority of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 or imprisonment for a term not to exceed 90 days or both.

Certification: This is a true and correct copy of the original Ordinance by the Mayor on August 17, 1967.

Chief Clerk of City Council.

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Actions Taken by Army Since 15 April on
Civil Disturbance Tasks Assigned by Mr. Califano

The Army's present plan, not yet concurred in by the Chief of Staff is as follows:

1. Starting 10 May the Army will increase its alert posture to provide, without prior notice if called on:
 - a. An Immediate Ready Element of 1,000 men in the District within four hours after alert notification. An MP company will be among the units in this force.
 - b. A Follow-on Alert Force of 1,000 additional men in the District within six hours after alert notification.
 - c. Reinforcement with an additional 3,400 men starting from home station within six hours after alert notification.
2. The capability will exist to increase the level of alert (with appropriate advance notice) to permit starting the 5,400-man force moving from home station or from forward assembly areas one half hour after orders to do so.
3. Additional reinforcements to a planned level of 20,000 military personnel can be brought in by surface and by air in a steady stream within the first 72-hour period. (The first unit would be a brigade of the 82nd Airborne from Ft. Bragg which if it were on four-hour alert could close Andrews in about 17 hours).
4. The Headquarters of Task Force Washington will activate at the Military Command Center, Metropolitan Police Department (Municipal Building), within 30 minutes of troop alert, a DA staff element under a Lieutenant General from the DA Staff.
5. Units which comprise the 5,400-man alert force and their reaction times are shown in the attached charts.
6. The forces shown above exclude the D. C. National Guard (1,160 men available for commitment) and the forces earmarked for White House and Capitol protection. Reaction time of the Guard will depend on circumstances.

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Tentative Reaction Times - Task Force Inside

<u>Without Prior Alert</u>	<u>New Posture</u>		<u>Previous Posture</u>	
	<u>Assured Strength ^{a/}</u>	<u>Cumulative Strength ^{a/}</u>	<u>Assured Strength</u>	<u>Cumulative Strength</u>
Committed in 4 hours	1,000	1,000	0	0
Committed in 4-6 hours	1,000	2,000	0	0
Committed in 8-12 hours	3,400	5,400	600	600
Committed in 12-16 hours	--	5,400	3,300	3,900
Committed in 16-24 hours	--	5,400	1,500	5,400

Answer 3,000 in New Posture:

With Prior Alert: on 1/2 hr notice at home stations

Committed in 2-2 1/2 hours	1,300	1,300	No Change
Committed in 3-3 1/2 hours	3,000	4,300	No Change
Committed in 6 1/2 hours	1,100	5,400	No Change

Troops in Assembly Area in District

Committed in 1 hour ^{b/}	5,400	5,400	No Change
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17 hour closing time for Bays.

^{a/} Excludes RESEM forces; company of marines 8th and I, SW; DC NG; and miscellaneous support forces; strength shown is deployed force at battalion level and below.

^{b/} Time may be slightly less if area of commitment is close by and may be longer if time is during rush hours.

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File - Riot (King)

Transcribed by NLJ 3/21/84:

4/15/68

Chronology per General Johnson.

Problems in early stages. General Johnson: planning conditioned on an outgrowth of Detroit. We must have communications wired in, in advance, have commander set up in advance. Under present plan, we move Task Force in from outside. Second deficiency - information. When to move into the city.

President called at 3:15 Friday, and again at 4 p.m. President concerning about moving troops in, keeping visibility down, and don't lose lives. Johnson-cannot move troops without visibility.

Where to move troops in city. It would be easier if command post established earlier. From Ft. Myers (?) in 30 minutes; where should they go. These issues cannot be made in advance: need men in advance.

Washington - not easy pinpoint - 14th & U etc.: Howard University rally: 7th St. General focal points. Haines - first assignment was perfunctory. Haines: the presence of troops is a quieting influence (Haines - raveled in civilian clothes - hit by rock on shoulder). Troops were never attacked at any time: not a looter attacked a building with a soldier. Same true in Baltimore. Used around 5,000 tear gas cannisters. Were needed to disperse crowds and lower the militancy. Tear gas in looted store was a deterrence.

Washington.

Assessment. What is best method of surveillance. Mayor - a little worried about intelligence system. (Johnson usually outbreak at night; we let up on Friday when _____ came).

Washington - he could have made a better assessment if he _____ certain things in time. 1) What Stokely Carmichael was doing. 2) What was happening in _____ - kids were leaving. 3) What was happening at

2)

Howard University rally.

Christopher - In the troublesome riots there were daytime activity in the day-time - Watts, Detroit. There is no substitute for the helicopter. Christopher had one in Chicago.

Conclusion - if trouble at night, need intensive helicopter survey ? the next day.

Better intelligence - Fletcher is setting up a better intelligence center. But militant groups are hard to infiltrate. Howard University, SNICC, African groups, Institute for Policy Studies, and others. Washington - SNICC is very active. 5-men ? calls; they linked into Pride. Clark - we might try to learn too much from this lesson. Need multiple intelligence operations. Also - intensive surveillance.

Christopher - to look at intelligence system. Plus military and Pat Murphy and Secret Service. _____, evaluating dissemination. Many rumors called in for purpose - to decoy.

The groups who go around threatening _____. Uris has a very bad impact. Washington - this is frightening businessmen: very heated meetings. Many feel they cannot reopen without troops to protect them.

Pattern is burning or looting of types of businesses. Pick & choose - "consumer revolt."

Once the crisis: get helicopter up, and men in street. The President will want to _____.

Johnson - will put a man in each precinct with radio. Take a look at incident trend. Based on pattern, the Task Force commander will come up with recommendations. Should have everyone in command post in municipal center with adequate communications. Who makes the determination - the Mayor *Fletcher will have responsibility. (have someone from Justice and Army and Nimetz). Use civil defense bands: get top signal corps men. (PM men also).

3.

Layton Murphy ?

The President will want judgment of the mayor (who will want judgment of staff); also Army commander; also A.G. or assignee.

Gap of time - we need flexibility of movement. We waited a couple of hours to move to Baltimore. (We will have it easier next time.)

Start with cold fact - Task Force inside - takes 4-5 hours to get 1,000 men in; up to 16 hours to get 5,000.

Give President - what you would like to move as soon as we want to move, before he has commitment. McGiffert - we should move everything. Should get whole TF inside (8,000) moving, and alert Ft. Bragg about ? moving. Fletcher: need a couple of hours to decide on commitment. (Should we have moving ?? alert).

Clark: A swift response is most important. If we can have 1,000 in right away, it may be very important.

*McGiffert - work close with Murphy. Get quick response).

Clark - if we can get 1,000 men in in 30 minutes. This will be dealing with a specific incident. Does not deal with guerilla warfare. _____ training men in role of _____.)

Washington - kids will be thrown in.

Whatever papers are needed are ready - get proclamations ready.

*
Ramsey
Clark

Relationship with Maryland and Virginia. - closing stores, traffic. Someone should be charged with this. _____ - should Mayor write to Virginia and Maryland governors to coordinate this. Roadblocks at district line. Close roads for troops. Ramsey - letter in writing. What is the "Greater Washington area" as in the proclamation.

Media - Washington should get them in. Talk to them about keeping things calm.

Courts - overloaded system. A committee to assess it under Lloyd Cutler.

4.

Federal Employment - not let them leave all at once in panic.

Washington - what about rest of this week? - schools are closed; troops are leaving. Carmichael still making plans. Cancellations of tourist trade is worrying business.

Nimetz

April 17, 1968
Wednesday, 6:00 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano 151

Attached are the minutes of a meeting on improved riot prevention in the District of Columbia.

At the meeting the following assignments of responsibility were made:

- Ramsey Clark will work out better coordination between the District and Maryland and Virginia with respect to traffic control, sale of guns, gas, and liquor, and curfew problems.
- Ramsey (and Mayor Washington) will establish a committee under Lloyd Cutler to review court procedures and detention facilities in the District.
- Warren Christopher will supervise an improved intelligence system for the District so that we have better knowledge of the activities of militant groups and the means to evaluate information. He will work with military intelligence, F. B. I., and Secret Service personnel on this.
- Christopher will prepare a chronology of events for use by all departments in relation to the past disturbance.
- Dave McGiffert will supervise a review of military plans to establish a more rapid deployment of troops to the District.
- Mayor Washington will make sure that all relevant documents (for example, curfew orders) are prepared in advance, and he will talk to media

-2-

representatives about publicity during disturbances.

- Tom Fletcher will establish a better control room for the District, with effective communications to the Army Operations Room, the Secret Service, the Justice Department, and other relevant agencies. He will also develop a better system of surveillance (including the use of helicopters) to be used at the first sign of trouble.

All these assignments will be completed next week.

Attachment

MN/djb

4/16/68

MINUTES

Washington, D. C. Riot and Future Planning

Date of Meeting: Monday, April 15, 1968

Attendees: General Harold K. Johnson, OCSA
General Ralph E. Haines, Jr., OCSA
Hon. David E. McCiffert, Under Secretary of the Army
Hon. Ramsey Clark, Attorney General
Hon. Warren Christopher, Deputy Attorney General
Hon. Walter Washington, Mayor of D. C.
Hon. Thomas Fletcher, Deputy Mayor of D. C.
Mr. Patrick Murphy, Director, Public Safety
Mr. Matthew Nimetz, Assistant to Mr. Califano
Professor James M. Burns

General Johnson circulated a chronology of the events of April 4 and 5, 1968. He noted that our planning is conditioned on our experience in Detroit. This has certain limitations. We must have communications wired in, in advance and have commanders set up in advance. Under the present plan we move the task force in from the outside. This takes time and leads to some confusion.

The second deficiency is one of information. When troops move into the city they must know where to go, where the main trouble is.

When the President called General Johnson at 3:15, Friday, and again at 4:00 p.m., he was concerned about moving troops rapidly, keeping their visibility down, and preventing the loss of life. General Johnson said that it is impossible to move troops into a city without visibility.

A serious question -- where to move the troops when they are ready. General Johnson stated that it would be easier if command posts were established earlier. For example, troops can be moved from Ft Myer to Washington within 30 minutes, but they must have a clear idea where to go. These questions cannot be settled in advance. In the last disturbance the trouble spots were not easy to pinpoint. There were several focal points:

14th and U Streets
Howard University
7th Street

General Haines noted that it was very difficult to assess their seriousness at the early stages. His first assessment, made by car, was perfunctory.

General Haines stated that the presence of troops in uniform has a quieting influence. Troops were never attacked at any time, and no looters attacked buildings which were protected by soldiers. The same was true in Baltimore. General Haines reported that they used about 5,000 tear gas canisters in Washington. These were used to disperse crowds and lower their militancy. Tear gas was also used in partially looted stores as a deterrent to further entry.

Intelligence System

The Mayor expressed some concern about the inadequacy of our Intelligence System. It was generally agreed that it is very difficult to infiltrate in many militant groups and to keep them under surveillance. The Mayor said that he could have made a better assessment of the situation on Friday if he had known certain things in time:

1. What Stokely Carmichael was doing;
2. What was happening in the schools -- the kids were leaving;
3. What was happening at the Howard University rally.

Warren Christopher remarked that in all the troublesome riots there was day-time activity on the day following the initial incident. We should learn from experience that the nighttime is not the only dangerous period. Christopher said there is no substitute for helicopter surveillance. It was generally agreed that if there is trouble during the night there should be intensive helicopter surveillance the next day.

Tom Fletcher is working on a better Intelligence System. This involves problems at Howard University, in SNICC, and several African groups, the Institute for Policy Studies, and others. The Mayor noted that SNICC has been very active in setting up

5-man cells and linking into PRIDE. The Attorney General warned that we should not learn too much from this lesson and neglect other aspects of riot prevention.

At Mr. Califano's suggestion, it was decided that Warren Christopher would make a study of the D. C. Intelligence System working with Pat Murphy, Military Intelligence, and the Secret Service. They would survey problems of collection, evaluation, and dissemination.

The question was raised about rumors during the riots. Pat Murphy believed that many of the rumors were called in on purpose to confuse and decoy the police.

There was discussion about groups who went around threatening store owners. Ramsey Clark said that this has a very bad impact and must be dealt with severely. Mayor Washington noted that this is frightening businessmen, who have been having a series of meetings in the city during the last few days. Many of them believe that they cannot reopen their shops without better protection. It was generally agreed that there is a nationwide pattern to the types of stores that are burned or looted -- mostly shops selling consumer items.

What To Do Once Riot Breaks Out

Joe Califano stated that the President will want to have information as solid as possible and recommendations from the Mayor, the Public Safety Director, the Chief of Police, the Army Commander in the area, and the Attorney General, before making a decision to call in troops. It was agreed that helicopters should be used immediately as well as agents on the streets with good communications back to a central point.

General Johnson will put a man with a radio in each precinct. Based on reports from these men, the task force commander will make recommendations to General Johnson.

It was agreed that the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Director of Public Safety and the Chief of Police should be in one command

position with adequate communications and that the Army Operations Center, the Justice Department, and the White House must have better communication. (Last week there was some initial confusion in this respect.) Tom Fletcher will have responsibility, along with Matt Nimetz, and representatives from Justice and the Army, to work out a more effective communications system.

Dave McGiffert argued for flexibility by the President with respect to recommendations to move and commit troops. He noted that there is a significant gap of time to alert the troops and to move them. He hoped it might be possible to begin to move the troops before a final decision is made on whether to use them. This will give more flexibility and a better response. At the present time, starting fresh, it takes about four to six hours to get 1,000 men into Washington, and up to 16 hours to get 5,000 in. (The whole task force comprises 8,000 men.) McGiffert recommended that we should be able to begin moving all these men, and in addition, alert the relevant units at Ft. Bragg as soon as possible and without a determination whether they will be committed.

The Attorney General agreed that a swift response is essential. If we can have 1,000 men within one-half hour, it may be much more effective than several thousand in several hours. It was agreed that Dave McGiffert will work with Pat Murphy to reduce the response time in future incidents and recommend a better plan for D. C.

There was some concern about the nature of future disturbances. Most disturbances in the past have begun with specific incidents. This disturbance was nationwide and touched off because of the assassination of Martin Luther King. In the future, we must be prepared for guerrilla-type warfare, incidents in the suburbs, use of children, Castro-trained commandos, and various other possibilities, however remote they may seem now.

Califano urged the Mayor to insure that all necessary papers for the city (Proclamations, curfew notices, etc.), are prepared in advance and kept on file.

Califano raised questions about the relationship of the District with Maryland and Virginia. There is an important need to coordinate traffic control, closing of liquor and gun stores, etc. Califano suggested that the Mayor write to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland on this problem. It was agreed that Ramsey Clark would look into this problem. Also raised was the proclamations which define the military presence in Washington in terms of "the greater Washington area." General Haines wondered whether this gave him any authority in Virginia and Maryland. Ramsey Clark assured him that it does to the extent it is necessary to preserve law and order in the District.

Media

Califano suggested that Mayor Washington talk to the radio and TV people about keeping the news calm. This was done with great success in Chicago and New York, and it was generally agreed that the media was much more responsible this year than last. Mayor Washington agreed to do this.

Courts

A question about the overloaded system. A committee, appointed by the Attorney General and chaired by Lloyd Cutler, will assess this.

Federal Employees

It was agreed that there is a need to coordinate departure times for employees leaving from Federal buildings in a time of emergency. The panic last Friday led to traffic jams in which many people abandoned their automobiles. This seriously hindered police and fire operations. Fletcher will take this up with John Macy.

Mayor Washington expressed concern about the rest of this week. The troops are leaving and the schools are closed. The slow-down of the tourist trade is worrying business.

Matthew Nimetz

CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE
OF EVENTS 4-5 APRIL 1968
(WITHIN THE ARMY OPERATIONS CENTER)

4 APRIL 1968

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
7:30 PM	GEN Hollis (at home) to AOC Duty Officer	GEN Hollis informed AOC that Dr. King had been shot. Instructed Duty Officer to alert principals.	Persons notified: Justice Dept-Mr. Christopher. OSA-COL Munson USA-Mr. McGiffert GEN CON-Mr. Jordan CSA-COL Kiefe DCSOPS-GEN Lemley OPS OD-GEN Hennessey AOC Chief-COL Hamilton
7:53 PM	GEN Hollis (at home) to GEN Johnson	Informed GEN Johnson that Dr. King had been shot.	
8:10 PM		COL Hamilton arrived AOC.	
8:20 PM	NMCC to AOC	GEN Shannon NMCC Duty Officer forwarded a report from FBI that Dr. Martin Luther King was dead.	Persons notified: CSA GEN CON-Mr. Jordan DCSOPS-GEN Lemley GEN Hollis, GEN Hennessey
8:20 PM		GEN Hollis arrived AOC.	
		NOTE: GEN Hollis (within AOC) kept GEN Johnson (in his office) informed of civil disturbance situation within CONUS. GEN Johnson personally kept GEN Woolnough (CG CONARC) informed of situation.	
8:25 PM		GEN Hennessey arrived AOC.	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
8:30 PM		Mr. McGiffert arrived AOC Conference Room.	
8:40 PM	ACSI to AOC	Dr. King was taken to St. Joseph Hospital in Memphis. Time of death is reported to be 8:00 PM.	
9:26 PM		GEN Johnson arrived AOC Conference Room.	
10:32 PM	AOC to STRICOM	AOC requested information from STRICOM on the availability of aircraft.	STRICOM notified AOC at 11:00 PM that 15 C-130 aircraft were on a 4 hour alert at Pope AFB.
10:45 PM	GEN Hennessey to HQ CONARC	Headquarters CONARC directed to place 2 battalions from Ft. Bragg on a 6 hour alert status as soon as possible and report when battalions had obtained this posture.	The 1/504 and 2/504 Bns were alerted and obtained directed alert posture at 3:20 AM, 5 April.
10:45 PM		GEN Johnson departed AOC Conference Room.	
10:50 PM	GEN Hennessey to AOC Duty Officer	GEN Hennessey ordered the AOC to be augmented.	Augmentation Team members were notified immediately by AOC Duty Officer
10:57 PM	GEN Johnson to Chairman JCS	GEN Johnson called Chairman JCS and briefed him on growing CONUS civil disturbances.	
11:00 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN O'Malley	GEN Johnson informed GEN O'Malley of situation and directed him to report to his CP.	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
11:02 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN Woolnough (CG CONARC)	GEN Johnson informed GEN Woolnough that GEN O'Malley had been alerted and was reporting to his CP. Further, that 1 Co, 3d Inf had been alerted for deployment on 30 minute notice.	
11:10 PM		GEN Johnson returned to AOC Conference Room.	
11:10 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN Haines	GEN Johnson called GEN Haines and informed him of situation.	
11:30 PM	AOC to Army Civil Disturbance Com- mittee	Members of the Army Civil Disturbance Committee were instructed to report to the AOC immediately to meet with GEN Hennessey.	
11:45 PM	ACSI to AOC	AOC informed that approximately 200 to 300 persons had gathered at 14th and U St. N.W. Persons were breaking windows and throwing bottles at passing cars.	
11:45 PM		GEN Haines arrived AOC Conference Room.	
<u>5 APRIL 1968</u>			
12:10 AM	GEN Hennessey to HQ STRICOM	Headquarters STRICOM was requested to provide information to the AOC on aircraft availability starting at 8:00 AM on 5 April and every 8 hours thereafter.	STRICOM agreed to AOC request.
12:13 AM	GEN O'Malley to GEN Hollis	GEN O'Malley informed GEN Hollis that 2 companies of the 3d Inf at Ft Myer had been placed on a 1 Hour alert and the 2d squadron of the 6th ACR at Ft Meade had been alerted with 1 troop ready to move in 1 hour.	The AOC received later information (2:45 AM) from COL Chmar, HQ, MDW, who stated that the 1st Squadron of the 6th ACR would be placed on an alert status at approx 2:45 AM.

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
12:58 AM		GEN Johnson departed AOC Conference Room	
1:15 AM	AOC to CONARC	HQ CONARC directed to start computing time and space for units in CONUS to the various cities, where rioting is either occurring or likely to occur, using AF airlift. CONARC further informed that the CSA wants people to stay close by installations. Be available but not restricted.	
1:54 AM	MPD to AOC	MPD reports all fires under control. Police at 14th & Monroe received orders to use tear gas.	
2:00 AM	AOC to HQ, STRATCOM	HQ, STRATCOM, notified to be prepared on order to deploy communication teams.	
2:30 AM		GEN Southward, CG DCARNG arrived AOC Conference Room.	
3:15 AM	Mr. Patrick V. Murphy, Director of Public Safety, Washington, D.C. to GEN Haines (Place AOC Conference Room. Persons in attendance included representatives of the office of the SEC Army and ODCSOPS to include GEN Hollis, GEN Hennessey, Mr. Jordan. GEN Southward, CG DCARNG, was present).	Mr. Murphy stated no shots were fired by police or demonstrators during the night in D.C. Two incidents involving the use of riot control agents occurred. Once when police cleared looters from a liquor store and once when a fire engine was harrassed. Fires were few and all but one very minor in nature. Many store windows were broken. Police remained calm and resolute in face of provocation. They continually broke up wandering groups which seemed to be aimlessly going along streets breaking windows and looting. DCARNG was not alerted.	During the Conference the manner and legal aspects of calling DCARNG to duty were discussed.

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
5:20 AM	ACSI to AOC	DC authorities report limited disturbance activity continuous with limited looting and minor incidents reported.	
6:20 AM	MDW to AOC	COL Chmar, HQ, MDW, reported that 6th ACR and 3d Inf units have been ordered to "stand down" as of 6:00 AM.	
7:38 AM		GEN Johnson arrived AOC Conference Room.	
8:07 AM		GEN Johnson departed AOC Conference Room.	
<p>NOTE: During the morning hours of 5 April the situation remained relatively calm in D.C. The AOC continued its augmentation and worked to increase its capability to monitor and react to civil disturbances in CONUS.</p>			
12:20 (APPROX)		Mr. Patrick Murphy, Dir. Public Safety, arrived AOC Conference Room.	
12:45 PM		Mr. Resor ordered GEN Southward (who was in the AOC) to place the 260th MP Group (2 Bns), 104th Light Maintenance Co and the Headquarters Detachment, DCARNG on a drill status. Units to close in D.C. by 4:00 PM.	
1:05 PM	116th MI Grp to AOC	At 14th St and "S" St, N.W. Wash, D.C., a group, number unknown, are in the area and are reported to be breaking windows and looting.	
1:18 PM	USAINTC to AOC	It appears MPD is unable to cope with situation in Washington D.C.	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENT, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1:20 PM	USAINTC to AOC	900 people located between 1100 and 1500 block 7th St, Washington D.C. An unknown number are located at 900 to 1000 block of E St.	
1:30 PM	ACSI to AOC	At 1:15 PM hours in Precinct #2 three stores are on fire in 1100 block 7th St. A crowd of 300 persons are breaking and entering and looting at 7th and L St.	
1:31 PM	GEN Haines to AOC	GEN Haines directed MDW to place all of 3d Inf on 30 minute alert immediately.	Passed to COL Chmar (MDW G-3)
1:35 PM	ACSI to AOC	At 7th and E St. N.W., a large group of people roaming. Assistance was requested by MPD from their own headquarters. Fire reported at 700 block E St.	
1:40 PM	ACSI to AOC	LOCATION: Various Precincts. U St. out of control because of rioting. Several fires reported on 13th and 14th St. Fires are also reported at 7th and H St. where firemen are helpless. Large group of juveniles are moving north on 7th St. in 1600 block breaking window glasses and looting.	
2:05 PM		Mr. Christopher requested the designation of a senior general officer to report to White House to meet Mr. Christopher and to accompany him on an inspection tour of the disturbance areas. GEN Haines was designated and notified.	
3:00 PM		GEN Haines ordered GEN Hollis to establish a staff at Metropolitan Police Station, District Building.	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3:10 PM		Mr McGiffert ordered 2d Sqdn, 6th ACR to move from Ft Meade to D.C. immediately. Unit to assemble at Old Soldier's Home.	
3:10 PM	TFW to AOC	GEN Johnson authorized the move of the 91st Engr Bn from Ft Belvoir. Unit to close in predetermined assembly area on outskirts of D.C.	
3:14 PM	AOC to MDW	Confirmed from MDW that 3d Inf was on 30 minute alert. AOC to receive 3d Inf status report every 15 minutes.	
3:45 PM		GEN Hollis reported that TF Washington CP operational at District Building.	
3:45 PM	AOC to MDW	MDW directed to order 3d Inf to load on transportation and to be prepared to move out.	
3:45 PM	MDW to AOC	Informed that 3d Squadron of 6th ACR alerted at 3:30 PM.	
3:45 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN O'Malley	GEN O'Malley advised that 3 Co's (approx 500 men) of 3d Inf were loaded on trucks and ready to move. GEN Johnson ordered GEN O'Malley not to move until ordered to do so.	
3:50 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN Hollis	Instructed GEN Hollis to determine where troops are required in D.C. and to inform GEN O'Malley. GEN Johnson informed GEN Hollis to move all of TF INSIDE to assembly areas in and around D.C. less provisional bns at Ft Lee and Ft Eustis and MP Bn at Ft Bragg.	
4:03 PM		President Johnson issued Executive Order authorizing the intervention of Federal Forces.	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
4:04 PM	PRES Johnson to GEN Johnson	PRES Johnson informed GEN Johnson that he had just signed Executive Order. PRES Johnson ordered GEN Johnson to get troops moving. GEN Johnson informed the President that he had ordered 3,800 troops to move to assigned areas in and around the city. PRES Johnson concurred in movement to assembly areas if kept in "low key" and urged movement of the "1,000" to D.C. (assumed to mean 3d Inf units)	
4:15 PM	GEN Johnson to GEN O'Malley	Instructed GEN O'Malley to commit 3d Infantry units to the White House, Capital and disturbance area vicinity 14th street.	
4:25 PM	TFW to MDW	MDW instructed to commit the 3d Inf unit only to the White House and the Capital.	
4:44 PM	GEN Johnson to COL Chmar (G-3 MDW)	COL Chmar informed GEN Johnson that 3d units were mounted on trucks and holding at Ft Myer. Preparing to move momentarily.	
4:50 PM	GEN Johnson to Mr. Califano	GEN Johnson clarified status of his authorized troop commitment within D.C. as follows: authorized to commit 500 men of the 3d Inf and permission granted to move additional troops to D.C. if kept in a "low key". GEN Johnson requested permission to commit 1 sqdn of 6th ACR. (Approx. 750 men)	
5:30 PM	DCARNG to AOC	DCARNG federalized as of 5:00 PM. NG Uniforms and individual weapons are at Armory. Vehicles are being brought to Armory from Camp Sims.	
5:45 PM	MDW to AOC	As of 5:15 PM, the 3d Sqd of 6th ACR departed Ft Meade enroute to Old Soldiers Home. 716 Trans Gp at Ft Eustis alerted by 1st Army at 5:20 PM. 91st Engrs ordered	

<u>TIME</u>	<u>FROM-TO</u>	<u>INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
		to move to East Potomac Park at 4:00 PM. 3d Inf has deployed one 112 man Co. to White House (closed 5:30 PM). Another 74 man Co. to Capital (closed 5:40 PM). 503d MP Bn from Ft Bragg has been placed on 2 hour alert by CONARC.	
6:00 PM	TPMG to AOC	Curfew called by Mayor Washington at approx 5:15 PM. Hours of curfew are 5:30 PM 5 Apr to 6:30 AM 6 Apr.	

May 4, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

RE: Department of Justice Activities As A
Result of Meeting on the District of
Columbia Civil Disturbance Planning

This will summarize the action that has been taken by the Department of Justice as a result of the April 15 meeting concerning civil disturbance planning for the District of Columbia.

1. Review and revision of Administration of Justice procedures.

A committee has been established--chaired by Lloyd N. Cutler--to review procedures for the fair and effective administration of justice in the District of Columbia under emergency conditions. Tab A is a press release describing the formation and the make-up of this committee.

Tab B is a memorandum from Dan Freed, Director of our Office of Criminal Justice, describing the first meeting of this committee, plus an agenda which outlines the scope of the committee's work. As indicated in this memorandum, the work of the committee is continuing according to schedule.

2. Chronology of events during Washington civil disturbance.

Tab C is a draft of a summary chronology of the events in the District from 7:12 p.m. on April 4, 1968, to 5:45 p.m. on April 5, 1968. This draft has been sent for comment to the Army, the Mayor, and Director Murphy's office. After responses have been received, any necessary revisions will be made, and the draft will be finalized.

3. Improvement of intelligence system for
Washington Metropolitan Area.

Tab D is a memorandum by Paul G. Bower which summarizes the actions taken by the Department as a first step in improving intelligence capabilities for the area. The memorandum also outlines the elements of an optimum system. We will make the necessary contacts as suggested in the memo, and will continue with this work.

Our Interdivisional Information Unit is presently collecting statistics on a number of the recent disorders in order to aid in fulfilling the second part of the intelligence assignment, that is, a review of past disturbances to determine whether there are any indicators which might be useful for intelligence evaluation.

4. Coordinated policies with neighboring
communities.

Attached as Tab E is a letter from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr. to the Governor of Virginia outlining the needs for coordination, and requesting designation of a contact for further discussion. Similar letters were sent to the Governor of Maryland; to the Mayors of Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church; to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Prince Georges County; to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for Fairfax; to the President of the Montgomery County Council; and to the Chairman of the Arlington County Board. A meeting was held yesterday with designated Maryland officials. Once additional contacts have been established, we will continue the efforts to develop coordinated policies and plans.

Warren Christopher
Deputy Attorney General

4/16/68

Press Release

Mayor Walter E. Washington announced today that he, Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Chief Judge David L. Bazelon of the United States Court of Appeals and Chief Judge Harold H. Greene of the D.C. Court of General Sessions had jointly established a special committee to review procedures for the fair and effective administration of justice in the District of Columbia under emergency conditions.

In announcing the study, Mayor Washington praised the many officers and agencies of justice who, he said, had responded so conscientiously to the challenge of the recent emergency. The committee was asked to build upon the experience of the courts, the government departments and the bar in the processing of the thousands of persons arrested on and after April 5, 1968.

The four appointing officials requested the committee to devote particular attention to the points of contact between agencies in the criminal justice system. They expressed the hope that the committee could develop better coordination among the police, the marshals, the prosecutors, the courts, the defense lawyers and the detention custodians.

Named as Chairman of the committee was Lloyd N. Cutler, member of the Executive Committee of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and Chairman-Elect of the American Bar Association's Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. Asked to serve with Mr. Cutler from the private bar were Alexander Benton, President of the Washington Bar Association, John E. Powell, President of the D.C. Bar Association, Frederick H. Evans, past President of the Washington Bar Association, Robert Scott, Chairman of the D.C. Bar Association's Committee on Criminal Law and Professor Paul Miller of Howard University Law School.

The public officials named to the committee are David G. Bress, United States Attorney, Charles T. Duncan, Corporation Counsel, Luke C. Moore, United States Marshal, Inspector Aubrey C. Woodard, Director of the Metropolitan Police Department's Field Inspections Division, Kenneth L. Hardy, Director of the D.C. Department of Corrections, Daniel J. Freed, Director of the Office of Criminal Justice, United States Department of Justice and Joseph M. Burton, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

The appointing officials asked the committee to submit its report and recommendations within thirty days. They indicated that some interim improvements in court and agency procedures have already been

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developed pending further suggestions by the committee. The committee's study is expected to cover the entire spectrum of processing accused persons from the point of arrest or citation through their initial production in court.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Warren Christopher

RECEIVED

DATE: April 19, 1968

APR 19 1968

FROM : Dan Freed

Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Cutler Committee--First Meeting

The Committee to review the administration of justice in D.C. under emergency conditions held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, all members except Messrs. Branton and Scott attending. Agreement was reached to enlist volunteer lawyers (there are many) to launch fact inquiries into a number of areas, under the supervision of John Bodner; to meet weekly on Thursday afternoons for the next four weeks; to aim towards an interim report within 30 days on recommendations for emergency situations; and to continue thereafter a review of the normal criminal procedures of the various agencies for the purpose of increasing efficiency in times of both normalcy and emergency.

The attached "agenda" which I prepared in advance of the meeting indicates some of the areas into which the committee will inquire. It was supplemented in a number of respects, including agreement that the committee would look into bail procedure and policy; the immediacy of preliminary hearings; and all aspects of the curfew. Judge Greene was reported to have agreed to the first at lunch yesterday, while the last was suggested by Charlie Duncan. Except for doing some fact studies on length of detention and bail setting, the committee may defer its development of bail recommendations until after Judge Hart's committee completes its report next month.

Between now and the next meeting, each agency head was asked to submit a detailed report on the procedures followed and changes made since April 5. Incidentally, Inspector Woodard of the Police Department was a standout.

4/18/68

Agenda

1. Types of problems to be addressed

- a. personnel
- b. facilities
- c. procedures
- d. central information and coordination

2. Personnel

This category should ask: were there enough personnel available to do the job? how can we provide in the future for adequate numbers of reinforcements on short notice?

- a. marshals
- b. prosecutors
- c. defense lawyers
- d. clerks and bailiffs
- e. bail interviewers
- f. judges
- g. volunteer tasks
- h. coordinators

3. Facilities

This category should determine: what facilities were used for different functions? were they adequate to the task? what additional facilities should be identified for ready availability on short notice?

- a. places of detention
 - 1. police
 - 2. interim
 - 3. court
 - 4. post-court
- b. places of holding court
- c. transportation
- d. telephones and key telephone numbers

- e. information center and index system
- f. press
- g. forms
- h. other space and resource requirements

4. Procedures

This category should review the current process through which defendants and papers flow and the procedures which might be changed or devised to improve efficiency.

- a. initial papering upon arrest
- b. procedures for pre-court release
 - citations or summonses
 - stationhouse bail
- c. procedures for transportation of defendants
- d. procedures for movement of papers
- e. procedures for avoiding police appearance in court
- f. needs of prisoners
 - food
 - telephones
 - personal property
- g. procedures for defendant interviews
 - bail agency
 - defense counsel
- h. needs of witnesses and other persons in court
 - curfew passes
 - transportation to and from court
 - food

5. Central information and coordination

This category should describe the available sources of information about any aspect of the criminal process, and should develop recommendations for the kind of system which might provide a central focal point for:

- a. monitoring the flow of people and papers,
- b. responding to citizen and official inquiries, and
- c. expediting action to solve problems

Chronological sequences of events commencing with Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination at 7:03 p.m., E.S.T., April 4, 1968 (time of death, 8 p.m., April 4th).

April 4, 1968

Time:

7:12 p.m. - Report that Dr. King had been shot first picked up by UPI.

7:30 p.m. - B. General Hollis (U. S. Army) informed Army Operation

Center (AOC) that Dr. King had been shot. AOC then notified D. A. G. Christopher, Army Undersecretary McGiffert; Robert Jordan, General Counsel; Army Chief of Staff General Johnson's Administrative Assistant; General Lemley, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, U. S. Army.

7:53 p.m. - General Johnson informed by General Hollis of shooting.

7:30 - 8 p.m. - Police reports indicated a crowd congregated in vicinity of Dr. King's Washington, D. C. headquarters at 14th and U Streets, N. W., but that the mood of the group was one of shock and dismay rather than of violence. Police officials decided not to attempt to disperse the crowd, but to alert police to the hazards of the situation and to attempt to activate reliable intelligence sources throughout the community.

8 - 8:30 p.m. - News media reported Dr. King's death. The crowd at 14th and U Streets commenced moving north on 14th Street, asking proprietors to close their stores out of respect for

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Dr. King. Store owners apparently complied with these demands willingly. The mood of the crowd still reported to be non-violent.

By 8:30 p.m. the Army Operations Center (AOC) had been augmented. Mr. McGiffert was present, along with General Hollis and General Hennessey. General Johnson was in close contact with AOC and from his office was in telephonic contact with General Woolnough, CG, Continental Army Command (CONARC).

9:30 p.m. - The mood of the people in Washington, D. C. had changed from one of mourning to one of anger and violence. A Safeway store window was broken in the vicinity of 14th and Chapin Streets, N. W., and the crowd began looting the store. Shortly thereafter, looting began along 14th Street from U Street to Chapin Street and beyond. By midnight that street had been heavily affected by window breaking and looting.

Police patrols were heavily outnumbered. Therefore, the immediate police effort was to attempt to seal off the area of disorder in order to keep out innocent passersby and to confine the disorder to the immediate area. Reinforcements were summoned.

As civil disturbance forces arrived, an effort was made to close 14th Street from U Street north, but this was extremely difficult because of the large numbers of persons on the street. Police and fire department forces were subjected to much verbal abuse and were the targets of some missiles thrown at them. The crowd included persons of all ages from very young children to elderly adults.

10 - 10:20 p.m. - Ron Gault (sp.) reported to Mr. Pollak in Justice that there were about 1,000 people looting in the vicinity of 14th and U Streets.

10:20 p.m. - Deputy Chief Hughes (MPD) reported to Mr. Pollak and Mr. Vinson that the trouble had been confined. He planned to hold the 4 p.m. to midnight shift on duty, and would have more manpower in half an hour.

10:32 p.m. - AOC requested information from Strike Command on the availability of transport aircraft for troop movements. Strike Command notified AOC at 11 p.m. that 15 C-130 aircraft were on 4-hour alert at Pope Air Force Base.

10:45 p.m. - AOC directed CONARC to place two battalions from Ft. Bragg on six-hour alert status. CONARC reported back that the two battalions had obtained alert posture at 3:30 a.m., April 5th.

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- 11 p. m. - General Johnson directed General O'Malley (Commander, Military District of Washington) to report to his command post at Ft. Myer.
- 11:01 p. m. - Chief Layton reported looting and broken windows along 14th Street, and stated that he was putting 50 to 100 foot patrolmen along that street between R and Chapin Streets, N. W. He said he did not need help then.
- 11:02 p. m. - General Johnson informed General Woolnough that one company of the 3rd Infantry at Ft. Myer had been alerted for deployment on 30 minutes' notice.
- 11:55 p. m. - Trouble was reported by Commissioner Murphy at 14th Street and Park Road, N. W. Murphy also reported he had sufficient policemen but said he might need a curfew. A small problem was reported in Southeast Washington from a crowd of about 15 persons.

April 5, 1968

- 12:05 a. m. - Sterling Tucker reported to Mr. Pollak that things would be rough for a while.
- 12:10 a. m. - Strike command was requested by AOC to provide information on aircraft availability commencing at 8 a. m., April 5th, and every eight hours thereafter.

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- 12:13 a. m. - General O'Malley advised that two companies of the 3rd Inf. at Ft. Myer had been placed on one-hour alert and the 2nd Squadron of the 6th ~~Air~~ Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) at Ft. Meade had been alerted, with one troop ready to move in one hour. A troop is approximately the equivalent of one company (150-180 men).
- 1:15 a. m. - AOC informed CONARC that personnel should stay close by installations. They should be available but not restricted to base.
- 1:54 a. m. - MPD reported to AOC that all fires were under control. Police at 14th and Monroe Streets had received orders to use tear gas.
- 2:45 a. m. - Headquarters MDW reported to AOC that the first squadron of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment at Ft. Meade was being placed on an alert status.
- 3:15 a. m. - A meeting was held at the Pentagon between Mr. Murphy, General Haines, (Deputy Chief of Staff, Army), General Hollis, Genereal Hennessey, General Southward (CG, D. C. National Guard) and Mr. Jordan. The manner and legal aspects of calling up the National Guard were discussed. It was decided not to alert the National Guard at that time.

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4 a.m. - Police were in reasonably complete control of the 14th Street area. At dawn the police force was placed on a two-shift basis with days off and leave cancelled.

5:20 a.m. - Limited looting and minor incidents were reported to AOC by Army Intelligence.

6:20 a.m. - Military District Washington (MDW) reported to AOC that the 6th ACR at Ft. Meade and 3rd Inf. units at Ft. Myer had been ordered to stand down at 6 a.m.

During the early morning of April 5th, Washington was reported relatively calm and under control.

9:20 a.m. - Mr. McGiffert and Mr. Christopher discussed alternative legal bases for calling the National Guard and federal troops into action in Washington.

10:16 a.m. - Mr. Christopher talked with Julian Dugas who said that he, Mayor Washington, Deputy Mayor Fletcher and Mr. Murphy planned to meet at 10:30 a.m. regarding the need to mobilize the National Guard. No report was received by Mr. Christopher of the results of that meeting.

10:30 a.m. - Sterling Tucker called Mr. Pollak and requested a national holiday. He said things were bad last night and would be "worse tonight."

10:50 a.m. - Mayor Washington reported to Mr. Pollak that Stokely Carmichael had made an inflammatory speech at Howard University.

11 a.m. - President Johnson held a meeting at the White House for civil rights leaders. Mr. McGiffert and Mr. Christopher also attended.

12:05 p.m. - Messrs. McGiffert, Murphy, Temple and Christopher met at the White House to discuss the need for additional assistance in Washington. Mr. McGiffert said the 15,000 troops earmarked for civil disorders had been put on maximum alert, with their status keyed to the availability of aircraft. Commissioner Murphy said 1,000 police were on duty in Washington. His best judgment was that the police could not handle the problem. The Mayor agreed that the National Guard should be put on ready status. It was agreed that the D. C. National Guard would be immediately put into the D. C. Armory (Mr. Christopher understood they would be brought to Ft. Myer and put in a training status).

Reports to the D. C. police at this time indicated a crowd at 14th and U Streets. A rally was started. Shortly thereafter, fires and looting commenced again along 14th Street. Part of this group is reported to have proceeded to Howard University for a student rally.

12:45 p.m. - Army Secretary Resor ordered General Southard to place the 260th MP group (two battalions), the 104th Light

Maintenance Company, and the Headquarters Detachment of the D. C. National Guard on a drill status. The units were to be available in the D. C. Armory by 4 p.m.

- 1:05 p.m. - A group of people at 14th and S Street, N. W. were reported to AOC to be breaking windows and looting.
- 1:15 p.m. - Fires and looting along 7th Street, south of Florida Avenue, were reported to the D. C. police.
- 1:18 p.m. - Army Intelligence reported to AOC that the MPD was unable to cope with the situation in Washington.

By early afternoon looting and fires had spread along 7th Street, N. W., from New York Avenue to Florida Avenue. An unknown number of people were reported at 10th and E Streets, N. W. By midafternoon fires were burning along H Street, N. E., from 4th Street to 15th Street.

- 1:31 p.m. - General Haines directed MDW to place all of the 3rd Inf. at Ft. Myer on 30-minute alert immediately.
- 1:35 p.m. - Mr. Christopher advised Mr. McGiffert of new disturbances which had erupted in Washington. A meeting was scheduled at the Pentagon at 2 p.m. Mr. Vinson was designated to attend from the Justice Department.
- 1:55 p.m. - Marvin Watson from the White House called Mr. Christopher to say that the National Guard should be used whenever it was deemed necessary.

2 p. m. - The President called Mr. Christopher to say that the National Guard should be made ready to move. Mr. Christopher advised the President that the Guard had been ordered at 12:30 p. m. to come to Ft. Myer to be ready for deployment. Mr. Christopher further told the President he had received no request for troops from Washington, D. C. officials. The President directed Mr. Christopher to inspect the city with the Army General who would have command in Washington, and with Commissioner Murphy to determine whether troops should be ordered into Washington.

A meeting was held at the Pentagon, including Mr. McGiffert, Gen. Johnson, Mr. Vinson, Mr. Murphy and Chief Layton.

2:05 p. m. - Gen. Johnson advised Mr. Christopher that Gen. Haines would be commander of Task Force Washington.

2:45 p. m. - Mr. Christopher delivered to the White House the Executive Order and Proclamation authorizing use of federal troops in Washington. He then set out on a tour of the city with Gen. Haines and Commissioner Murphy.

They found the streets crowded and the situation confused. Extensive looting and fires were observed on 7th Street and 14th Street. Attempts were made to reach Mayor Washington on the police radio, but these attempts were unsuccessful. It was concluded that the local police needed assistance.

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3 p.m. - Gen. Hollis was directed by Gen. Haines to establish a staff at MPD. This staff consisted of about 28 people, including 18 officers.

3:10 p.m. - Mr. McGiffert ordered the 2nd Squadron, 6th ACR, to move from Ft. Meade to Washington immediately. They were instructed to assemble at the Old Soldiers Home. This unit was subsequently directed to proceed to the Ninth Precinct, where they arrived at approximately 6 p.m.

Gen. Johnson authorized the 91st Engineer Battalion at Ft. Belvoir to move to pre-determined assembly areas on the outskirts of Washington. This unit arrived at East Potomac Park at 6 p.m.

3:14 p.m. - The 3rd Infantry at Ft. Myer was confirmed to be on 30-minute alert. AOC requested a status report every 15 minutes from that unit.

3:45 p.m. - Gen. Hollis reported that Task Force Washington Command Post was "operational" in the District Building.

MDW was directed by Gen. Johnson to have the 3rd Infantry loaded on trucks and prepared to move. Gen. O'Malley advised that three companies of the 3rd Inf. were loaded on trucks and ready to move. Gen. Johnson ordered him not to move until so instructed.

AOC was informed that the 3rd Squadron of the 6th ACR was alerted at 3:30 p. m.

3:50 p. m. - Chief Layton resumed his command at police headquarters. All parties advised that the city was deteriorating and federal troops were needed.

Gen. Johnson told Gen. Hollis to determine ^here troops were required in D. C. and to inform Gen. O'Malley. Gen. Johnson further informed Gen. Hollis to move all of TF INSIDE to assembly areas in and around Washington, less provisional battalions at Ft. Lee and Ft. Eustis and the MP Battalion at Ft. Bragg.

4 p. m. - Mr. Christopher called the President, stating that he, Gen. Haines, and Commissioner Murphy agreed that military assistance should be given to the local police. He recommended that the National Guard be brought into the city immediately. The President indicated that federal troops should be brought into position because of their earlier availability and their better training. Gen. Haines concurred in the President's suggestion. The President stated he was then signing the Executive Order and Proclamation for federal troops. Gen. Haines then called Gen. Johnson to relay the President's order and to make arrangements for activation and deployment of federal troops.

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- 4:04 p. m. - President Johnson informed Gen. Johnson that he had signed the Executive Order and directed Gen. Johnson to get the troops moving. Gen. Johnson advised the President that he had ordered 3,000 troops to move to assigned areas in and around the city. President Johnson concurred in the movement if kept in "low key," and he urged movement of the "1,000" to D. C. (Gen. Johnson assumed this to mean 3rd Inf. units from Ft. Myer).
- 4:15 pm. - Gen. Johnson instructed Gen. O'Malley to commit the 3rd Inf. Units to the White House, the Capitol, and the disturbance area along 14th Street.
- 4:25 p. m. - Task Force Washington instructed MDW to commit the 3rd Inf. units only to the White House and the Capitol.
- 4:30-4:40 p. m. - Mr. Christopher arrived MPD headquarters. Gen. Haines assumed duty in Task Force Washington. Mr. Christopher advised Mr. Califano at the White House and the Department of Justice of developments. Mr. Califano stated that Cyrus Vance was on his way to the District Building and suggested to Mr. Christopher return to the Department of Justice to watch the national situation once Vance arrived.
- 4:44 p. m. - Col. Chmar (G-3, MDW) informed Gen. Johnson that 3rd Inf. units were mounted on trucks at Ft. Myer, preparing to move momentarily.

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4:50 p. m. - Gen. Johnson advised Mr. Califano that he had been authorized to commit 500 men of the 3rd Inf. into D. C., and that permission was granted to move additional troops into Washington if kept in a "low key." He requested further permission to commit one squadron of the 6th ACR (approximately 750 men).

5:10 p. m. - First troops reported by D. C. police headquarters to be on the street. Number and location unknown.

5:30 p. m. - A curfew was ordered by Mayor Washington throughout the city from 5:30 p. m. to 6:30 a. m. on April 6th.

At 5:30 p. m. the D. C. National Guard reported to AOC that it had been federalized as of 5 p. m. Uniforms and individual weapons were reported to be at the Armory. Vehicles were being brought to the Armory from Camp Sims.

At 5:30 p. m. Cyrus Vance arrived at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. After being brief he recommended the deployment of additional federal troops. Mr. Christopher then returned to the Department of Justice.

5:45 p. m. - The 3rd Squadron of the ACR at Ft. Meade reported to have departed Ft. Meade at 5:15 p. m., enroute to the Old Soldiers Home. The 716th Transportation group at Ft. Eustis was alerted at 5:20 p. m.

One company (112 men) was reported deployed from the 3rd

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Inf. at the White House at 5:30 p.m. Another company of 74 men was reported deployed at the Capitol by 5:40 p.m.

The 503rd MP Battalion from Ft. Bragg was placed on two - hour alert by Continental Army Command.

Mr. Warren Christopher
Deputy Attorney General

MAY 4 - 1968

Paul G. Bower
Special Assistant

Improvement of Civil Disorder Intelligence Capabilities
for Washington Metropolitan Area

Before attempting to assess the specific requirements of an intelligence system for the Washington Metropolitan Area, and in particular, a system for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), I believe it advisable first to outline the elements of an effective civil disorder intelligence system for any major city. To do this I have contacted:

1. The Director of Security (Col. F. E. van Tassell) in the office of the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and head of the Army counter-intelligence division, which is analyzing information concerning civil disorders.
2. The Army Military Intelligence Command at Ft. Holabird, Maryland.
3. Lem Johns, Robert Taylor, and John Parker, of the Secret Service, Presidential protection division.
4. Mike Miskovsky, Assistant General Counsel, Treasury; formerly, Director of Investigations for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (NACCD).
5. Daryl Gates, Deputy Chief, Los Angeles Police Department.
6. Arnold Sagalyn, Advisor on Public Safety, HUD; formerly, Associate Director - Public Safety, NACCD; and Director, Office of Law Enforcement Coordination, Treasury.
7. Wes Pomeroy, Justice.

I have also relied upon the experiences of our Interdivisional Information Unit, both during its on-going operations, and during the recent disorders.

I. Assessment of Intelligence Needs

As the initial step in the developing an intelligence unit or system, it is first necessary to assess carefully the intelligence needs of the police department or other group using the intelligence. What sort of actions to be taken by the police chief or other top officials will require good intelligence, or will be influenced by intelligence?

For a police department, there are generally two basic types of intelligence that are necessary:

1. On-going information -- intelligence which will enable the department to be able to predict where, when and what kind of trouble may break out. Also, good intelligence is necessary to assist the chief in planning and decision-making -- e.g., what groups are particularly powerful, who are the real leaders, what are the opposing forces and their leadership, who should the police chief deal with, what positions should the department take on particular issues, etc.
2. During periods of disorder -- collection of data, analysis of this data, and the dissemination of intelligence to enable the police commander to affectively deploy his forces to control the disorder. This will require surveillance operations, reconnaissance, adequate communication facilities to report the data from the field, and an office with sufficient manpower to assess and process the data, and to prepare reports for the chief and his top deputies.

II. Elements of an Effective System

A. Elements that can be immediately instituted.

1. Full utilization of existing resources to collect and report data.

All police departments presently have a number of potential sources of information concerning the potential for civil disorder. These include, the beat patrolman, youth group workers, personnel on human relations commissions, police-community relations workers, and other personnel who as a part of their normal duties have channels of communication with the ghetto. Other city agencies also have such channels.

A responsibility should be imposed on such personnel to report all information concerning civil disorders, and the potential for civil disorder. This would include, for example, speeches and statements of various militants, emergence of new groups within the ghetto, changes in leadership of groups, particular grievances within the ghetto, increased antagonism to police, etc.

The department should also examine all existing operations to determine whether there is a potential for establishment of further channels of communication to the ghetto.

The collection of data should not be restricted to a more traditional intelligence sources and operators, but should encompass all contacts with the ghetto community.

2. Creation of a unit to collect information, analyze raw data, and report to the police chief and other top officials.

The department must have a separate unit to serve as the collecting point for all information submitted by the above and other sources. Personnel in this unit will analyze the data, and prepare periodic reports to the chief or other top officials.

Such a unit must be staffed with extremely well-qualified men so that the unit can perform a meaningful analytic function. This will require, among other things, that at least some of the men assigned to the unit have an understanding of the ghetto and its problems. It will also require special training for the men assigned to the unit.

The unit must have a clear-cut chain of command, with a well-qualified commander, and must have direct access to the chief or other top officials. The unit will need adequate funding to insure top-notch operations. The chief must have the full confidence in the system so that he can act without hesitation upon the information developed by the unit.

B. Long range elements.

1. Undercover agents.

Most of those contacted, and particularly Mike Miskovsky, firmly believe that good intelligence is impossible without the use of undercover agents to infiltrate and cover various organizations with potential for violence, and to report conditions in the ghetto with a potential for violence. Such information is necessary for the department to anticipate trouble, and to react quickly and effectively to any trouble that may break out. Mike believes that the ability of New York City to prevent major trouble in the past few years is due in large part to the work of the New York Police Department intelligence unit.

To develop good undercover agents will be a time-consuming -- and expensive -- undertaking which will require:

- (a) recruitment of top-notch personnel to serve as agents -- such men must be intelligent, loyal, and have the ability to blend into the appropriate background. Potential sources for recruitment of such men are police recruits, police cadets, students in police training academies, and direct recruitment.
- (b) extensive training -- this will include not only development of surveillance techniques and undercover operations, but also an instillation of a spirit of loyalty to the department.
- (c) adequate compensation and other benefits -- extra compensation and other benefits may be necessary because of the dangerous work involved, poor working conditions, and to keep the agents loyal to the department. Good compensation will do much to prevent existence of double agents.
- (d) communication devices -- sophisticated communications devices are necessary to obtain information, to protect the agents, and to report quickly information from the ghetto.

- (e) means to provide for agents who "surface" -- if an agent is forced to "surface" because of the need for his testimony at trial, or because of disclosure, the department must have some plan for either assigning him to other work, or providing other compensation for what is essentially loss of his regular job.
- (f) sufficient manpower -- this is necessary both to provide adequate coverage, and to provide for replenishment of the supply of agents who have surfaced or are disclosed. Also, agents may have to work in pairs for security, and to protect against defection. This again requires additional manpower.

2. Informants.

Adequate funds must be available to develop good informants, and to purchase information from them. Miskovsky believes that it is more difficult and more time-consuming to develop a good informant than it is to develop undercover agents. He also believes that informants are much less reliable.

3. An intelligence unit.

The information from the covert sources, as well as the information from the overt sources described above, must be analyzed and processed by a first-rate unit.

Further work

I am told that a number of other federal agencies either have good existing intelligence systems concerning civil disorders, or have the type of experience that would be relevant and useful in developing such a system. I suggest that contacts -- preferably at top-level for the initial contacts -- be made with the following agencies:

1. Internal Revenue Service (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Intelligence Division).
2. Bureau of Narcotics.
3. Secret Service (counterfeiting operations).
4. CIA.

The New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago police departments are purported to have the best intelligence systems in the country concerning civil disorders. I have already contacted Daryl Gates of the Los Angeles Police Department who has given me some general information on the elements of a good system. He also said that he or other officers of the department would be willing to discuss these matters in more detail. At some stage of the proceedings we should also arrange for contacts with the New York and Chicago departments, perhaps through a top intelligence officer of the Washington department. I understand that police departments are extremely reluctant to disclose the details of their systems because of the danger of jeopardizing existing agents. Thus, it may require extensive effort to obtain detailed information from these departments.

I will also continue to discuss these problems with the FBI, and will immediately set up a meeting with the appropriate people at the Metropolitan Police Department.

File
May 9/68

MINUTES

Washington, D. C. Riot and Future Planning

Date of Meeting: Tuesday, May 7, 1968

Attendees: Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President
Warren Christopher, Deputy Attorney General
David McGiffert, Under Secretary of the Army
General Harold K. Johnson, OCSA
Lt General George Mather, OCSA
Daniel Henkin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
Mayor Walter Washington
Deputy Mayor Tom Fletcher
Patrick Murphy, Director, Public Safety
Lem Johns, Assistant Director, Secret Service
Matthew Nimetz, Assistant to Mr. Califano

Joe Califano began the meeting by reflecting concern about the loss of confidence in the community, in Congress, and in the Press, about the ability of the Government to maintain law and order in Washington. He also remarked on the importance of troop alert and the timing of their entry into the city. He then moved on to the agenda which consisted of follow-up on the meeting of April 15, 1968.

Warren Christopher reported that the Committee on the Administration of Justice, chaired by Lloyd Cutler, had completed several meetings and will be making its recommendations soon. The NAACP has been designated by the leaders of the Poor People's Campaign to take charge of their legal problems. Christopher stated that our facilities can detain up to 10,000 prisoners, but they will be overtaxed if many arrests are made on the same day. The Cutler Report will not be made public. It will have recommendations on the problem of bail, and Christopher will talk to Cutler privately about this.

Dave McGiffert asked about the status of troops in the arresting process. There was some confusion about this during the last riot, but troops have now been briefed and issued special tags. The new approach will be to have police officials make the formal

arrest and have soldiers only detain lawbreakers. Photographs will be taken on-the-spot to serve as identification and evidence. General Johnson added that the relations between the troops and police are very good.

Christopher reported that Fred Vinson, on behalf of the Attorney General, has contacted Governors, Mayors, and county officials of neighboring communities about coordinating such matters as sale of liquor, traffic control, etc. A series of meetings have begun and will continue. McGiffert noted that the Task Force plan for the District includes all the area within the beltway, but areas in Maryland and Virginia were not actively controlled by the military the last time. Califano noted that we must assume that Maryland and Virginia National Guard troops will be busy elsewhere if another disturbance breaks out, and we may need troops in suburban areas. McGiffert noted that this might lead to a unique legal situation: Commitment of Federal troops without commitment of National Guard units. Tom Fletcher reported that there was excellent cooperation with suburban areas in firefighting and police support. The problem of comparable liquor and gun sales remains and at Califano's recommendation, Christopher and Fletcher promised to send letters to the neighboring officials requesting firm commitment to full cooperation.

Warren Christopher reported on his survey of the intelligence system in the District of Columbia. Pat Murphy has been in contact with the FBI, and they will be making certain intelligence material available to the District of Columbia police. D. C. intelligence units have been expanded, but the city government is pressed for funds. Califano agreed to try to obtain \$150,000 for D. C. intelligence to finance more manpower and the purchase of information from informants. Mayor Washington stated that the best intelligence reports are coming from young Negro agents in Army Intelligence who are cooperating very well with the District and FBI officials.

Califano asked about the latest intelligence on the campaign. We know very little about what the militants are doing, but they appear to be very active. General Johnson reported that 2,000 anti-war demonstrators from New York are expected on May 25th. They have chartered transportation to return the same day. The size

of the Poor People's Campaign remains uncertain. The campers will probably number no more than 3,000. But others may come and stay in private homes. There will be demonstrations after the 20th and the mass demonstration on May 30th, with the largest number expected on that date. In the south, they are getting less support than expected. They have no money and bus companies are demanding payment in advance. We have agents and community relations people with each group and they are keeping us informed. There is also a report that a person named Blackwell, an alleged communist, is also with one of the groups.

Dave McGiffert reported on various matters relating to defense. Under revised plans made pursuant to the meeting of April 15, there will be an immediate ready element of 1,000 troops who can be in the District in four hours from a cold start. Another 1,000 men will be here within six hours of notice. Most of them will be on the street within these times, but there is a problem, which occurred last time, of knowing where to put them. This problem has been dealt with by having a 24-hour military Command Post in the District with ties to the precincts. Another consideration is traffic, especially on the bridges. General Johnson will prepare a chart showing the various response times.

Pat Murphy reported on the size of the police force. The District only has 2,900 policemen. Given the various shifts, special duties, men on leave, and other considerations, there are only 400 to 450 men on duty during most of the day, and only 250 men between midnight and 8:00 a.m. It takes three to four hours to build up to full strength. Califano asked if there were a sudden crisis at 14th Street and U, how long would it take to get a sizable force there. Murphy replied that they could mobilize 100 to 200 men there within an hour. Mayor Washington said, however, that trouble next time might break out at several places, especially if it is organized. This makes control much more difficult. Washington noted that there were rumors of plans to hit places like Connecticut Avenue and we must have the ability to move quickly. Lem Johns remarked that with the Poor People in the city, we will have ready made crowds in some areas.

There was discussion about the advisability of prepositioning troops in Washington later this month. McGiffert said that we can put some companies in the Old People's Home or other locations in

the city. General Johnson stated that if we did so, we could have a consistent alert of some units and thus have 150 men able to be anywhere in the city within fifteen minutes.

Mayor Washington argued in favor of prepositioning troops. He thought this would be an advisable step to restore confidence and would be an immediate response factor that would knit any disturbance at an early stage. He noted that the police are on overtime and the fatigue factor is a real problem for them.

Christopher argued that there was no present basis to preposition troops now. It is bad for the city to have troops moving in and out, giving Washington a crisis atmosphere.

The consensus was that we will consider prepositioning troops depending upon how circumstances develop this weekend. The real question is -- under what circumstances should we preposition troops, and once prepositioned, what conditions must exist in order to use them. The latter point is important because if they are on immediate call, they may be used for relatively minor disturbances.

This Sunday, May 12, there will be a march in northwest Washington of about 10,000 persons. The National Guard is in training and will be on alert. The question was raised whether troops should be on higher alert this weekend and that decision was left pending developments. General Johnson will follow the march closely, but it was emphasized that the Mayor would have the responsibility to request prepositioning troops or a higher alert if he thinks it necessary. It was agreed that the Mayor, Christopher, and McGiffert would decide what sort of alert was necessary this weekend.

Califano questioned whether it would be wise to involve some nationally known moderates in the Poor People's March. This has been successful in the past, i.e., San Francisco, under Mayor Alioto) to channel demonstrations in a peaceful way.

Mayor Washington emphasized strongly that we must let the people know what is happening. Many of them are frightened and want

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information. Public relations problem is very great because responsibility is divided among many agencies -- the Mayor's Office, Justice, Defense, Intelligence, and GSA. D. C. Government has no funds or capacity to do this job. Also, as Mayor Washington noted, they have no authority to say whether Intelligence will give a permit or whether Defense will call up troops. It was decided that Dan Henkin will get together with Clif Sessions of Justice and the Mayor's Press men to develop a plan which will include backgrounders, responsibility for announcements, and the like. Califano asked Christopher to insure that Intelligence and other departments are following central direction.

Tom Fletcher reported that a new Command Post for the Mayor in the Municipal Building has been set up. Direct telephone connection to the White House is being established. This new Command Post will allow the Mayor and other leading officials to be in one place with adequate communications. Fletcher, in the next 48 hours, will develop a plan to cover what actually happens if a disturbance occurs -- who goes to the Command Post; who surveys the city; how adequate communications are maintained.

Christopher reported that they are negotiating with the leaders for a permit. The area now under consideration is West Potomac Park which is fairly isolated, far from the Negro district, and easily accessible to troops.

McGiffert raised the issue of whether the military gives any assistance to the march. This was discussed briefly at a Cabinet meeting earlier in the day, and Defense has already had three requests from marchers in the south, for such things as tents and sanitary facilities. It was agreed that the Government should not give such assistance, but will remain flexible to do so in an emergency situation.

Matthew Nimetz

Attachment

MN/djb

AGENDA - WASHINGTON RIOT CONTROL

Reports by relevant agencies:

Justice:

- Review and revision of Administration of Justice procedures (Cutler committee).
- Improvements of intelligence system for D. C. area.
- Coordinated policies with neighboring communities.
- Chronology of events of last riot.

Defense:

- Improved alert system, with faster response time.
- Better coordination with D. C. police.

D. C. Government:

- New command center in Municipal Center Building.
- Improved relations with the media.
- Preparation of all documents in emergency file.

Other matters:

- Contacts with the leaders of the Poor People's March in regard to campsites.
- Intelligence about their numbers, timing, and involvement of militants.