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The Force of Law

MMARTIN CHAMBERS, 19, Negro, with two companions broke into a photo supply warehouse and stole equipment and film having a value of more than \$100.

He thereby became guilty of breaking and entering and grand larceny, each of which is a felony.

Some 45 minutes after the burglary, a policeman on patrol noticed Chambers and his companions carrying the bags of stolen merchandise and became suspicious. When he started after them they ran. He called for help and several other policemen joined the chase. One of the youths was caught; Chambers and the other continued dodging their pursuers. At one point Chambers was ordered to come out from under a house but, instead, ran out the opposite side.

Officer J. R. Calvert, one of those who had responded to the radio call, chased Chambers on foot down a narrow fenced alleyway. When Chambers refused two commands to halt, Calvert fired one shot from his .38 caliber pistol. Chambers was struck in the back and died half an hour later in a hospital.

These, in summary, are the official facts of the case which set off this week's riots in Tampa's Negro areas.

The feeling of many Negroes is that the shooting was unjustified and that if Chambers had been white, instead of black, he would not have been killed.

But the law, as interpreted by State Attorney Paul Antinori, says differently.

A homicide by a police officer is justifiable "when necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice."



ANTINORI

"... Reasonably Necessary"

Chambers was a felon, he was fleeing, and Officer Calvert said he was about to escape at the time of the shooting. Therefore, the State Attorney concluded, "the shooting ... was reasonably necessary."

"If police under such circumstances cannot employ force, then their authority means nothing and the law means nothing," said the State Attorney.

His opinion undoubtedly is legally correct. An offender who flees from a police officer and refuses commands to halt subjects himself to the use of force necessary for his apprehension. Chambers took the risk and paid the penalty.

Yet it seems to us that it is not quite sufficient to apply merely the cold calipers of the law's sanction in measuring such a case.

Chambers was unarmed, he was not attempting to attack an officer and he was not, so far as his pursuers knew, a dangerous criminal. In the circumstances, a policeman would not be morally justified in shooting to kill, even though justified by law.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6B TAMPA TRIBUNE
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-15-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: JAMES A. CLENDIN

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

Being Investigated

There is no evidence that Calvert intended to kill Chambers. He has been on the force only two years and, by his own statement, is not much of a marksman; he said he "sort of pointed" his gun toward Chambers' shoulder.

At a range of 25 feet—the distance in this case—it ought to be possible for a proficient marksman to hit a fleeing man in a non-fatal spot.

• • •
NOTHING can be done to change the unfortunate circumstances of the Chambers case.

But it seems to us that Mayor Nuccio and Chief of Police Mullins might prevent a recurrence of such trouble by more careful instructions to police. The department policy ought to be to use firearms with great restraint in pursuit of petty criminals, whether black or white. If it appears necessary to shoot, then shoot to wound, not to kill.

This is for the future. For the present, Tampa's citizens must recognize that Chambers met his death because he broke the law and resisted authority. It is no help to him, or to his people, for those who resent his shooting to commit the same grave errors.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Nuccio Says City

Behind Police

Mayor Nick Nuccio, looking tired and dismayed, told the Tampa Police Department yesterday that the city is solidly behind its lawmen and won't yield to pressure from militant Negro groups.

Nuccio defended the action of Patrolman J. R. Calvert, whom State Atty. Paul Antinori Jr. yesterday absolved of the shooting of Martin Chambers, 19, a Negro killed by Calvert as the youth was attempting to escape from arrest for breaking and entering.

Nuccio's composure broke as he concluded his 10-minute address to about 150 late-shift officers in the city court room at the police station.

The mayor wept, bowed his head and departed as he said, "Gentlemen, thank you and God bless you."

Nuccio stressed that persons disagreeing with Antinori's ruling in Chambers' death could take the case to the Grand Jury or enter suit against Calvert and/or the city as a means of redress.

"Gentlemen, I want you to have courage, do your duty as you see best to do it," the mayor said.

Antinori's decision must be accepted as the result of a thorough and fair probe of the youth's death, Nuccio added, and no part of the investigation was secretive.

"The law will always be above an individual or a group of individuals," said Nuccio. "If the law is wrong, they have certain recourses in

At one stage, the mayor admitted openly that city officials "don't know what to do" in the current racial dilemma. "We never dreamed this sort of thing would happen with this young clement," he said.

Negro-white relations in Tampa over the years have been commendable, he observed, but current problems are caused by a "different class of people" in the 14-17-year-old category. He praised the local biracial committee of five Negroes and four white people for devoting time and constant interests toward trying to solve interracial problems.

"I will tell you this," said Nuccio, "the law is above all men. The day you permit the destruction of law, you have nothing to go forward with."

Deputy Police Chief Allison Wainright told policemen after Nuccio left, "If you act within your best judgment, you'll be backed up 100 per cent by the department heads and the city."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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3. a

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
June 14, 1967

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA,
JUNE 11 AND 12, 1967

Reference is made to memoranda submitted by this office under the above caption on June 12 and June 13, 1967.

Officials at the Tampa Police Department and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, Florida, advised during June 13, 1967, that they began receiving reports at intervals, starting during the late morning of said date, concerning groups of Negroes of varying sizes, up to about 200 persons, allegedly gathering at locations in Negro areas. These groups of Negroes were checked out by police and no arrests were made except at one location where there was an altercation between two individual Negroes and a firearm was discharged. No injuries resulted from this gunshot.

Police and Sheriff's Office officials advised around 4:00 p.m., on June 13, 1967, that Tampa Mayor NICK NUCCIO, Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD, Chief of Police JAMES P. MULLINS, JAMES HAMMOND, and other officials, had departed to talk with groups of Negroes who were gathering at the Meecham School and the College Hill Elementary School, both in Negro areas, these discussions to be made at the Negroes request. It was later reported, however, that

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA,
JUNE 11 and 12, 1967.

Mayor NUCCIO had been called to his office at City Hall to talk to a group waiting there to see him, after the discussions at the Meecham School, but that he had indicated his intention to return to the College Park School following the meeting at his office.

About 5:00 p.m., June 13, 1967, reports were received at Tampa Police Department indicating that large groups of Negroes were again gathering in Negro areas and Police Department officials felt it would be "another rough night" in store for them.

A local radio broadcast about 6:00 p.m., revealed that Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD was again calling the National Guard out, although it had originally been indicated that he intended to keep the National Guard troops in a ready status at the Tampa Armory, with the hopes that he would not have to have a show of strength during the evening of June 13, 1967.

It was determined after 6:00 p.m. that Mayor NUCCIO, Sheriff BEARD, and Police Chief MULLINS had met with about 500 Negroes at the College Hill Elementary School and that Negro leaders had urged the Mayor and law enforcement officials to withdraw the National Guard and police officers from the Negro areas. The Negro leaders stated that this action would have a salubrious effect on the Negro community, and they, the Negro leaders, would see to it that violent disturbances were curtailed. Coaches from Negro schools and Negro sports leaders would be sent into the Negro areas to help prevent disturbances, according to plans.

At approximately 7:30 p.m., it was reported that a group of Negroes had gathered at the area of Scott and Nebraska Avenues. They were ordered to disperse and, when they did not leave the area, the National Guard was ordered to clear same.

However, police officials advised at about 8:30 p.m., June 13, 1967, all National Guard and law enforcement officers were withdrawn from the Negro areas, under an agreement with Negro leaders, apparently a result of the meeting

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at College Hill Elementary School as discussed above.

At 10:30 p.m., officials at the Tampa Police Department reported that things were quiet and that the department was returning to normal business routine.

During the evening, there were numerous isolated instances of rock throwing reported at Tampa Police Department, and by 11:30 p.m., the Sheriff's Office reported five separate fires burning in the Negro areas of the city. Later reports showed that these fires involved two business establishments and some unoccupied residences, and that they had been controlled.

During the early morning hours of June 14, 1967, police officials indicated that they continued the normal patrol routine, with squad cars traveling around the Negro areas, to be sure that no crowds were gathering.

Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office officials reported that two white males had been arrested at River-view, Florida, on the evening of June 13, 1967, in possession of what was subsequently determined to be four sticks of dynamite, with fuses. These individuals gave no explanation concerning their possession of the dynamite and were released from custody at approximately 1:30 a.m., June 14, 1967, and the dynamite was turned over to authorities at MacDill Air Force Base for appropriate disposition.

Officials at Tampa Police Department reported at 2:30 a.m., arrest of white males REUBEN GARCIA and JESUS RODRIGUEZ, who were, at time of arrest, in possession of a .22 caliber rifle with 14 live rounds of ammunition, and a .22 caliber Ruger revolver, Serial Number 168086, with six live rounds of ammunition.

Officials of the Tampa, Florida Fire Department advised on the morning of June 14, 1967, that there were five fires handled during the night of June 13-14, 1967, which were connected with the racial situation. This was pointed out by police officials since local radio and television stations had reported in newscasts that there had been some 16 to 18 fires during said period.

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At approximately 9:30 a.m., June 14, 1967, it was made public that State Attorney PAUL ANTINORI had announced to news media a few minutes previously the findings of the investigation conducted by his office concerning the shooting and killing of MARYN CHAMBERS, which shooting had sparked the racial disturbances on June 11, 1967. The text of Mr. ANTINORI's announcement is set forth below:

~~Separately prepared copies
of the findings in the report of
the State Attorney, Paul Antinori,
dated June 14, 1967.~~

June 16, 1967

FINDINGS IN THE MATTER OF THE DEATH OF
MARTIN CHAMBERS

At the mutual request of the Mayor of the City of Tampa, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff of Hillsborough County and the Governor of the State, and also by the concurrence of the Tampa Bi-Racial Committee and the leaders of the negro community of the City of Tampa, this office has undertaken a complete investigation into the death of Martin Chambers, a negro male, 19 years of age, on June 11, 1967.

By all appearances the death of Martin Chambers precipitated considerable racial disturbance beginning on that date and continuing to the time of this report.

This hearing was conducted as an open hearing, the public and the press having been invited to attend and observe.

In addition to the taking of testimony in this office, a personal tour and visit of the scene of the shooting was made by the undersigned together with leaders of the negro community and various police officers and witnesses who testified during this inquiry. During the view of the scene numerous witnesses were called upon to testify and reenact the events that transpired on June 11, 1967, which resulted in the death of Martin Chambers. Various residents of the neighborhood having any knowledge of the facts were called upon to come forward and speak the truth regarding the same. During the course of this investigation there arose several inconsistencies in the evidence of the testimony of different witnesses and it has been the great and burdensome task of this office to sift through the entire evidence, reconcile the inconsistencies where possible, and to arrive at a final conclusion of truth and fact regarding the events which transpired on June 11, 1967.

From all of the evidence obtained this office makes the following findings of fact:

(1) That at 5:30 P.M. or thereabouts on June 11, 1967, the decedent, Martin Chambers, together with one John Dawson and Calvin Monroe, perpetrated a Burglary of a business establishment in Tampa known as Tampa Photo Supply and having entered the premises of that business at 421 East Ellame Street, perpetrated a Grand Larceny by stealing photograph equipment and film of the aggregate value of more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Thus, at this time and place these three persons, including the decedent, committed two felonies in the City of Tampa. Upon exiting from the burglarized premises, Martin Chambers, the decedent, was carrying a yellow bag or envelope containing the stolen merchandise.

(2) At approximately 6:18 P.M. on June 11, 1967, while on routine patrol, northbound on Nebraska Avenue, Patrolman R. L. Cloud and G. L. Hackney observed three negro males which in fact were Martin Chambers, Calvin Monroe and John Dawson, walking near an alley which runs westerly off Nebraska Avenue at a point between Twiggs and Zack Streets. These three negro males were observed carrying yellow bags similar to those containing stolen merchandise from Tampa Photo Supply; Officer Cloud observed that these three persons having seen the police cruiser hastened their pace and in an evasive manner entered the alley mentioned. The police cruiser made a stop and turnabout at which time an unknown white male approached Officers Cloud and Hackney in a white pickup truck and stated to them that he believed the three negro males had just done something wrong and were running away. The Officers being suspicious entered the alley at which time the three males began running and simultaneously throwing out articles contained within the paper bags. Officer Cloud gave chase and stopped momentarily to examine the photograph equipment and film which had been discarded by the persons he was pursuing. Martin Chambers, the decedent and Calvin Monroe, 15 years of age, ran north from the alley between some houses. John Dawson ran in a different direction. Having observed these circumstances, Officer Cloud transmitted a general broadcast by police radio that he was pursuing the negro males believing them to have committed Larceny or Burglary and gave their physical descriptions over the air. Officer Cloud at the same time gave chase and shouted on numerous occasions for the negro males to halt which they refused to do.

(3) At all times in question all of the police officers involved in the chase and pursuit of these felons were attired in police uniforms and armed with police weapons clearly visible to anyone able to see them.

(4) Eventually other police officers arrived in the general area and assisted in attempting to pursue and capture the three negro males. One of the males, Calvin Monroe, was apprehended and placed into custody.

(5) Martin Chambers was successful in eluding several police officers, all of whom shouted for him to halt. It is extremely pertinent that on one occasion he entered under and beneath a house in the area. Officer R. C. Oates, a negro Patrolman, observed Chambers beneath the house and verbally requested him to come out and surrender. Instead, Chambers ran out from the opposite side of the house, crossed Harrison Avenue in a southerly direction at a rapid pace rendering Officer Oates unable to catch him.

(6) It is extremely pertinent that by reason of the above circumstances Chambers had a complete opportunity to peaceably surrender and submit to the lawful authority of Officer Oates which he refused to do. His flight from Officer Oates as he exited from beneath the house manifested a clear intent and purpose not to surrender under any circumstance.

(7) Officer J. R. Calvert, while traveling alone in a police cruiser, heard the radio broadcast of Officer Cloud requesting assistance in the pursuit of three felons believed to have committed a crime and whom were evading apprehension. Officer Calvert came on the scene in response to this radio broadcast and assisted in the pursuit of Martin Chambers particularly. After Chambers exited from beneath the house mentioned and ran in a southerly direction, Calvert gave chase and yelled at Chambers to halt which Chambers refused to do. Calvert pursued Chambers to the rear of a house which fronts in a northerly direction. The rear of the house faces south. There exists a high cyclone type fence which runs east and west behind the house. There exists a space of approximately two feet in width between the fence and the rear of the house in question. This creates an artificial alleyway running east and west for the approximate distance of 25 feet. Calvert chased Chambers into this alleyway after having commanded him in vain to halt.

(8) Up to this point, there exists no substantial dispute in the testimony of any witnesses as to what has transpired and which is mentioned hereinabove. Calvin Monroe, was summonsed to this office by subpoena and his mother, Mrs. Ruby Monroe, was notified to also be present. Calvin was permitted to confer with his mother in private and then was offered complete immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony. He admitted full participation in the Burglary and Larceny and fully implicated Martin Chambers, the decedant. 7

(9) The events which transpired after Chambers entered the fenced alleyway are in dispute. Officer Calvert testified that as he entered this alleyway at the southeast corner of the house in question, Chambers was in full view running away from him in a westerly direction and approximately 25 feet in front of him. He shouted at Chambers once again to halt. Chambers did not stop. It was Calvert's impression that Chambers was approaching a position where he would be able to successfully evade the police and avoid capture if he were not stopped. Calvert not having any special qualifications in marksmanship, pointed his gun toward Chambers and fired once. Chambers then stopped and raised his hands and requested to be taken to the hospital. A 38 caliber slug entered his back and exited at his right chest. At the time Chambers was shot, according to Officer Calvert, he was just a few steps short of reaching the southwest corner of the house and still in the alleyway. Calvert testified that he at no time was aware of the presence of any police officers on the west side of the house in the immediate area where Chambers was headed. He stated that in his opinion Chambers would have won complete freedom had he been able to round that far corner of the house.

(10) Three negro youths, Arthur Tolliver, Luther Hill and Cleveland Wright testified in this office that they were following the policeman who was chasing Chambers and that they followed him to the entrance of the alleyway and saw him fire his weapon at Chambers who at the time of the shooting had stopped and had placed his hands up above his head holding onto the fence and facing in a southerly direction. However, these same witnesses who accompanied the tour and view of the shooting scene modified their testimony by stating that they were located at observation points on the westerly side of the house in question making it physically impossible for them to have seen the officer at the time of the firing of his weapon. They did reassert, however, that Chambers was holding onto the fence facing in a southerly direction with his hands above his head at the time the shot was fired. Other witnesses, including several negro youths in the neighborhood gave testimony to the effect that Chambers had his hands on the fence above his head as if to surrender when the shot was fired. This conflict in the testimony bears directly upon the legal responsibility of Officer Calvert. Dr. Eugene Ruffolo, the Assistant Medical Examiner who performed the autopsy was called upon to testify.

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(11) Dr. Ruffolo testified and produced photographs unmistakably demonstrating that the bullet entered Chambers' back at the midline at a point coincidental or adjacent to the vertebral column and passed from back to front deflecting slightly to the right and exiting on the right chest above the nipple. From the medical evidence and photographs produced, together with the physical demonstrations by these three witnesses at the scene, this office must reach the inescapable conclusion that it would have been physically impossible for Calvert to have fired within the alleyway if Chambers had been facing the direction demonstrated by the witnesses while holding the fence with his hands above his head. There were no powder burns upon Chambers' body which was nude from the waist up at the time of the shooting.

(12) Upon viewing the scene of the shooting, the undersigned observed a reddish substance upon the ground within the alleyway area directly behind the house in question and almost exactly where Officer Calvert testified that Chambers was at the time he was shot. This spot was pointed out to the leaders of the Negro community that were present during the tour. Photographs were taken of the spot and by the aid of a shovel the soil and dirt surrounding the reddish substance was picked up intact for blood analysis purposes. Arrangements were immediately made the same afternoon to fly this sample by United States Air Force Jet to Washington, D.C., where it was picked up by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and carried to the Serology Department of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory for analysis. At exactly 9:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1967, Mr. Thomas F. Kelleher, Jr., telephoned this office from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory to advise that the substance in question was definitely human blood, however, because of its condition it was unsuitable for conclusive grouping. The fact of human blood, however, being upon the ground at the spot mentioned by Officer Calvert, tends greatly to substantiate and verify his version of how and where the shooting occurred. It is regrettable that a conclusive grouping by comparison with the victim's blood cannot be made by scientific means in this case.

CONCLUSIONS:

A. On June 11, 1967, Martin Chambers committed two felonies, namely, Burglary and Grand Larceny. He was killed in the course of flight while evading and attempting to elude police officers for the purpose of avoiding apprehension and capture.

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B. He was given several verbal warnings and commands by several of the officers to halt. At no time did he make any attempt to halt, to surrender or submit to their authority.

C. The Officers in this case had reasonable grounds from all the attending circumstances, actions and conduct on the part of the three negro males to believe that they had committed a Felony. The Police Officers, therefore, had complete power, authority and a positive duty under the law to arrest these suspects without the necessity of having a warrant. On one occasion Martin Chambers had the full opportunity to surrender to Officer Oates, a negro Patrolman, when he was contained beneath a house on the northside of Harrison Street. He did not in fact surrender but by his continued flight demonstrated he had no intent to surrender to these policemen whom he could see were uniformed and armed.

D. Officer Calvert giving chase warned Chambers to stop. He did not do so. He continued giving chase to the rear of the house along the fence. Again he commanded Chambers to stop. None of the Officers had been able to catch Chambers. Chambers was out running all of the policemen increasing the distance between them. Officer Calvert believed at the moment that Chambers would successfully elude him if he were not stopped. He therefore fired his weapon once at a distance 25 feet away while Chambers was running away from him.

ISSUE:

The issue presented is whether Officer Calvert was justified in shooting Martin Chambers or whether his act constituted negligent Homicide synonymous with Manslaughter. The issue is whether Officer Calvert should be prosecuted for Manslaughter or whether his act of shooting Martin Chambers was lawful and by authority of law.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS:

The law of Florida is expressly clear and can be quoted from Florida Statutes 782.02, Laws of Florida, 1965. "Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers when necessary in arresting felons fleeing from justice".

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Under the law the conduct of police officers must be judged in the light of the circumstances and situation immediately confronting him.

In this case the Officers did everything they reasonably could to capture the decedent and afforded him every reasonable opportunity to halt and surrender. It is apparent from all the circumstances that the decedent had the clear intent and purpose of not submitting to the lawful authority of these policemen and to do everything within his power to avoid capture.

Therefore, the shooting of the decedent was reasonably necessary in order to capture him. It was Calvert's duty to take him into custody. It was necessary for Calvert to use his firearm to do so. At the very least, it appeared to Calvert at the time in question under the circumstances, that this was the only means to prevent the complete escape of Chambers. If police under such circumstances cannot employ force, then their authority means nothing and the law means nothing. The alternative consequence is that the criminal who perpetrates his crime may feel completely free and safe to run from the law, refuse to submit to its authority when an attempt is made to take him into custody with the safe and comfortable assurance that the law cannot stop him by exerting the limit of force. This is not the law and cannot be the law.

Those who take it upon themselves to commit Burglaries, Larcenies and Robberies necessarily assume the risk that Officers of the law will reach out to seize them. If such occurs, the law requires that they peaceably submit to its authority. If they refuse, they voluntarily assume the additional risk that the law will impose its sanctions to the limit of force until capture and apprehension is accomplished. Police Officers may and must exert that force which is necessary to perform their important duty to society.

Under the facts, circumstances, evidence and law of the State of Florida, the death of Martin Chambers must be ruled justifiable homicide.


PAUL ANTINORI, JR., STATE ATTORNEY
OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH,
STATE OF FLORIDA.

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News broadcasts relative to the above described announcement of Mr. ANTINORI further mentioned that, immediately upon receipt of the results of the investigation, ROBERT GILDER, President of the Tampa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, commented that he would demand a "full court hearing" concerning the shooting of CHAMBERS. News media also mentioned a short time thereafter that the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and Negro leaders had immediately gone into a private meeting at the Hillsborough County Court House, relative to the shooting and the general situation.

At 1:20 a.m., June 14, 1967, an anonymous telephone call was received at the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Tampa, an unidentified male stating that he had picked up information to the effect that there would be a big raid and fire again on the night of June 14, 1967, on 22nd Street. The caller advised that he had noted Negro males going in and out of a garage located near 5th Avenue and 22nd Street during the evening hours of the past couple of days, and stated that he has reason to suspect that they may have been preparing Molotov cocktails at this garage. He indicated that he had over-heard conversations during the early morning hours of June 14, 1967, which indicated that some of these men planned the raid and fire as indicated above.

As the result of the inquiry made of the Mobile, Alabama Office of the FBI, it was determined on June 14, 1967, that arrangements had been made on June 13, 1967, at Prattville, Alabama, for the release of STONLEY CARMICHAEL and others who had been arrested with him. All were released on bond at approximately 7:05 p.m., June 13, 1967, whereupon they proceeded to Montgomery, Alabama, where both H. RAP BROWN and CARMICHAEL participated in a march of about 125 to 150 people. After the march was over, this being at about 9:35 p.m., June 13, 1967, CARMICHAEL and BROWN were said to have departed Montgomery via automobile in the direction of Atlanta, Georgia.

As of about 1:00 p.m., June 14, 1967, Tampa police officials advised that a meeting of the Tampa Si-Racial

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Committee, with Negro leaders, was being held at Hillsborough County Court House. Local police, military and civilian officials were awaiting the outcome of this meeting at this time.

Officer J. M. HUERTA, of the Communications Section, Tampa Police Department, advised at 11:11 a.m., June 14, 1967, that an anonymous bomb threat call had been received at Tampa City Hall around 11:00 a.m. He stated a male voice indicated that a bomb was to go off at City Hall at 12:00. Another bomb threat call was reported concerning the Broadway Furniture Store in the Ybor City section, a short time later; however, no time or other specific information was available at the time the report was received.

The Tampa offices of the U. S. Attorney, Military Intelligence, and U. S. Secret Service were advised concerning the receipt of the above described bomb threat calls.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Statistics prepared by employees of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office on the morning of June 14, 1967, relating to arrests made by deputies of said office since the inception of the racial disturbances on June 11, 1967, are as follows, all these arrests being in connection with and relating to said racial disturbances:

Arrests during the period from 12:01 AM, June 12, 1967 to 12:01 AM on June 13, 1967, totalled 24 individuals, 19 of these being arrested on charges of unlawful assembly, two for disobeying orders of police officers, and one each for possession of firearms, carrying concealed weapons and resisting arrest. Of this group, there were 23 males and one female.

During the period from 12:01 AM, June 13, 1967, to the morning of June 14, 1967, an additional 19 individuals were arrested by said Sheriff's Office. Three of these individuals were arrested for unlawful assembly, four for B & E and others for carrying concealed weapons, as arson suspects and other charges. There were two females among this group of 19 arrests.

Sheriff's Office records therefore indicated that, as of the morning of June 14, 1967, deputies had arrested 43 persons in connection with the racial disturbances which started on the late evening of June 11, 1967.

An estimate made by employees of the Tampa Police Dept., from a chart kept in the Booking Department, revealed that approximately 41 persons had been arrested by police officers in connection with the racial disturbances since the inception of said disturbances on the evening of June 11, 1967. It was indicated that these 41 individuals were arrested principally on B & E and Grand Larceny charges. They were all adults.

In addition to the above mentioned 41 adult arrests, Tampa Police Department officials advised that 14 juveniles had been arrested by the department in connection with the racial disturbances and that these juveniles had all been turned over to the custody of their parents.

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Chief of Police JAMES P. MULLINS advised on June 14, 1967, that no gunshot wounds had been suffered by law enforcement officers or by the Negroes involved in racial disturbances since the disturbances began on June 11. He further stated that, since the first few hours of the disturbances, officers had not returned the fire of Negroes. He stated that he was proud of the restraint which has been displayed by all law enforcement officers involved in spite of the fact that they have been subjected to insults and heckling, and have been the targets of various types of missiles. Chief MULLINS also mentioned the fact that he had received no complaints from persons alleging mistreatment by police or other law enforcement officers in connection with their handling of the disturbances.

County law enforcement officials advised during the afternoon of June 14, 1967, that current plans for the National Guard, Police Department, and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, were to maintain normal patrols only, in the immediate future, with no show of force. They advised that it was hoped that this plan would help diminish racial strife in the Negro areas. They advised they had no intention of taking up particular stationary posts as has been done during recent periods of racial disturbances, feeling that the situation has been improved during the last twenty four hours and that incidents during said period have been negligible in comparison with those previously experienced.

It is to be noted however that more recent reports indicated that Sheriff MALCOM BEARD had called for the National Guard to assemble at the Tampa Armory to be ready for immediate call on the evening of June 14, 1967, if they are needed.

Attached are numerous newspaper articles relating to the racial disturbances with which this memorandum is concerned.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gun Stores Suspend Sales

By JUDY REDFERN
Times Staff Writer

Several local stores carrying guns and ammunition reported suspending firearm sales Monday on suggestion of police.

Only one store, Les' Gun and Archery Shop, 6440 Nebraska Ave., reported a noticeable increase in sales of guns and ammunition.

"Sales were pretty good early Monday morning," Lester Karuzero, owner of the shop, said.

He said guns and ammunition were sold to "people I had never seen."

A SPOKESMAN for Jesse E. Harpe, Inc., 1234 E. Cass, said the store's only customers in the afternoon were deputy sheriffs who bought .38 special ammunition.

The gun shop is behind police barriers, the spokesman said. The store had been looted during the riot Sunday night, but was open for business the next morning.

The manager of Bob and Ernie's Bait and Tackle, 8112 Nebraska Ave., said the only ammunition sold was to a woman who worked nights and had "a small gun for self-protection."

ANOTHER GUN shop owner asked not to be identified because "I don't want people entering here at night without keys."

He said city police asked him to suspend sales of guns and ammunition for the next few days, except to "military people and people we know are responsible."

Police suggested that Noah's Ark, Inc., 1116 Franklin, refrain from gun sales, according to J. Haliczor, manager.

"We've moved all our guns to a safe location," he said.

SINCE THE RIOT, only one gun has been sold by the Hub Store and Pawn Brokers, 2208 E. Columbus Drive, Manager Gene Mandilli said.

"We have more or less refrained from gun sales," Manelli said. "We packed all our guns up in crates when police called and suggested we do this."

National Loan Co., Inc., 1101 Franklin, was guarded by policemen, a spokesman said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Author: JUDY REDFERN

Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

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Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Volunteers Enter City Riot Areas

While lawmen with riot guns man the barricades around Tampa's riot zones, a small band of Neighborhood Service Center workers are taking on the more dangerous job of talking with the people.

Rudy Spoto, director of the welfare division of the Hospital and Welfare board, told newsmen these volunteers are "doing a fantastic job."

According to Spoto the staff of about 30 to 40 volunteers are doing the constructive part of bringing law and order back to the troubled neighborhoods.

It isn't easy work. The workers meet rebuffs. At times they are pushed around by the hard core leaders of violence, but they are trying to reestablish communications.

"We want to find out what the people want, and we're willing to initiate programs to help them solve their problems.

"We're not going to solve anything. They're going to have to solve the problems — we're just a vehicle to help them," Spoto explained.

Among the first programs being studied, as a result of yesterday's work by the Neighborhood Service Center workers, will be more recreation — dances, picnics, programs of entertainment, top bands, well known disk jockies.

These are short term goals, there will be longer term planning as more information is developed, Spoto said.

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Police List Names In Riot Arrests

Local law enforcement agencies have published a list of persons arrested during last night's disturbances.

The Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department reported the following persons were arrested and charged:

Rubin Alexander, 18, of 2020 Lake St., disobeying an officer; Edward James White, 21, of 3465 52nd Ave., disobeying a police officer; Shirley Louise Swicard, 21, of 2213 E. Emma, unlawful assembly; Gene Houston, of 2215 16th Ave., unlawful assembly. Frankie Lee Brown, 26, of 2163 29th Ave., unlawful assembly; Thomas Baker, 24, of 3444 29th St., unlawful assembly; Alfonso James Sanders, 47, of Palm Hotel, unlawful assembly; Reginald Ernest Bouie, 26, of 2202 18th St., unlawful assembly; Devell Reed, 24, of 2536 E. Reed, unlawful assembly.

Harry Brame, 18, of 1307 Sixth St., Bradenton, unlawful assembly; James Cornelius Burd, 17, of 621 11th Ave., Bradenton, unlawful assembly; Eugene McArthur Agnew, 19, of 1516 Morgan, unlawful assembly; Ulysses Byrd, 17, of 2210 17th Ave., unlawful assembly.

George Copeland, 34, of 3518 20th St., unlawful assembly; Melvyn Cornelius Smith, 34 of 2912 Lake, unlawful assembly; Oliver Franklin Roane, 39, of 1717 17th Ave., unlawful assembly; Henry Robinson, 32, of 362 E. Oak, possession of firearms.

Rudolph Melvin, 42, of 1012 Kay St., disturbing the peace; Willie Roy Brooks, 29, of 2403 E. Curtis, carrying concealed weapon; Bertha Lee Bailey, 18, of 1514 13th Ave., unlawful assembly; Priscilla Jordan, 21, of 2765 20th Ave., unlawful assembly.

Elaine Johns, 20, of 1514 Third Ave., breaking and entering; Junita Levenson, 22, of 22nd St., breaking and entering; Alphonso Bruton, 26, of 1623 Nelson Court, unlawful assembly and resisting arrest.

Tampa City Police announced the arrest of the following persons on charges of breaking and entering. No addresses were made available.

Meraldine Johns, 22; James Berry, 31; William Moses, 27; Eddie Clifford, 18; George Condry, 21; Wayne Wells, 22; Abe Brooks, 19; Charlie McClendon, 16; and Bobby L. Johnson, 24.

Justice of the Peace W. Marion Hendry set June 20 and 27 as hearing dates for the dozen arrested Sunday night.

The offenses range from arson to burglary and grand larceny.

Hendry set June 20 for John Dawson, who, police charge, was involved in a camera store burglary that touched off the riots. Dawson is charged with breaking and entering and grand larceny of the Tampa Photo Supply Co. Inc. Bond has been set at \$2,000.

DAWSON AND TWO companions were chased by police officers after the break-in at the camera shop warehouse. One companion, 15-year-old Calvin Monroe, was apprehended by police and later given immunity by State Atty. Paul Antinori. Monroe in turn gave testimony about the incident.

Dawson's other companion was Martin Chambers, who was shot and killed by police officers. It was the Chambers shooting that started the uprising.

Also set for hearings on June 20 are Jesse Macklin, who is charged with possession of stolen property. Macklin is charged with having shoes, a trunk, clothing, glasses and cash stolen from Joe Rodanie. Bond was set at \$1,000.

FRANK NATHAN BROWN, James Barber, and Nathan Johnson were charged with attempted breaking and entering of the Lincoln Drug Store and held on \$1,000 bond each.

James Barber was also charged with arson of the Palace Sundries and bail was set at \$5,000.

June 27 hearings were scheduled for Robert Jordan, Jerome Youngblood, Solomon Jacobs, Mack Campbell, Jerome Byrd, and Don Hunter, who have been charged with possession of stolen property. The six are charged with having liquor stolen from the Blue Note Bar.

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New Violence Flares During Night

By BOB HOGUE
and JULIAN EFIRD
Times Staff Writers

Racial violence flared for the second straight night in Tampa last night as outbreaks of looting and sniping spread throughout predominantly Negro sections of the city.

Police, sheriffs deputies and National Guardsmen were rushed to dozens of trouble spots, centering about the College Hill subdivision, Ybor City, Sulphur Springs, Seminole Heights and West Tampa.

No new outbreaks were reported in the Central Avenue area where rioting erupted Sunday night following the shooting death of a Negro youth.

FIRST INDICATION of trouble outside the scene of Sunday's rioting came shortly after sundown.

Police began rushing squads of helmeted officers to 22nd Street and Lake Avenue

Two policemen assisting firemen were overcome by smoke, but no firemen were reported injured.

ABOUT THE same time that the fires broke out, vandalism and looting were reported to be in progress in West Tampa.

National Guard Units were dispatched to the Main Street section at 10 p.m. to aid police at the scene.

Extensive vandalism was reported along Nebraska Avenue near the Sulphur Springs area.

POLICE ALSO said there were some "rock throwing and car rocking" incidents along South Nebraska Avenue in the hours before midnight.

Scattered gunshots were reported throughout the night in the area, but no injuries were reported.

Vandalism in the Hyde Park area of Platt Street and Cleveland Street kept the west side of Tampa a potential hot spot.

A mob formed at the corners of Oregon and Cleveland streets about 11 p.m., but police quickly dispersed the group.

LATER IN the evening, looting and breaking and entering were reported along Kennedy Blvd. and the Oregon-Cleveland streets section.

One building in the downtown Tampa area was also a target for the night prowlers.

The upper floor of the Tampa Clutch Inc., shop was burned when a fire-bomb was thrown into the building by a rioter.

The store is located two blocks north of the police station.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS systems were jammed from sundown to almost 1 a.m., with reports flooding the dispatchers, about shootings, fires and vandalism.

But by a little after 1 a.m., the evening's action began letting up.

Scattered reports of violence continued through the early morning hours, but no large-scale disturbances were reported.

Tampa Police Inspector C. J. Fisher said he felt Monday night's outbreak was more of a spasmodic type than Sunday's rioting.

"They were more interested in doing damage. The main trouble came from small, organized groups hitting scattered sections of the city," Fisher said.

where a mob of 300-400 youths ran wild in College Hill and along 22nd Street.

Numerous stores were broken into, cars were bombarded with rocks and bottles, and liquor by the carload was taken from package stores in the stricken area.

PATROLMAN J. A. Rodriguez, stationed at 22nd and Lake, told of the mob rolling back and forth, each time advancing towards police to shower them with rocks, bottles and anything else they could get their hands on.

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—Staff Photo by Crella Sandlin

Suspect Searched

Tampa policeman forces man to lie on trunk of automobile to be searched. Action took place during second night of disturbances last night.



-AP Wirephoto

Sit Tight

Tampa policeman holds gun on handcuffed teen-agers suspected of looting

clap

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Could Have Averted Riot, Educator Says

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

By GARY BRADDOCK
Times Staff Writer

The destruction wrought in two days of rioting in Tampa's Central Avenue area might have been avoided, if action had been taken previously to correct some of the festering economic and social problems of poverty class people.

This was the opinion Dr. David Hernandez offered to The Times today when asked about underlying causes of the violence spawned by the slaying of a young Negro man Sunday night.

Dr. Hernandez, now the acting director of the Tampa Area Component of the Southeastern Education Laboratory, made intensive research into Tampa's riot potential last year.

His study in this area was motivated by his interest in the community, he said, and not in any official educational capacity.

A native Tampan, Dr. Hernandez formerly was associated with the county school system and the University of South Florida.

He said many copies of the report were made available for circulation to city and community leaders, and legislators.

Little, if any, action was taken to implement any of the improvements he recommended, Dr. Hernandez said.

In his research, completed in the spring of 1966, Dr. Hernandez deduced there was little danger of serious disorder in Tampa last summer.

He also predicted that the calm would continue through this summer. However, his

report did not go into the possibility of a single incident — such as a policeman fatally wounding a suspected burglar — triggering a riot.

Dr. Hernandez said that seven factors were responsible for rioting and severe social disorders that erupted last year in the Watts area of Los Angeles, in New York, Detroit and Chicago. They also exist here, he said. The factors are:

(1) The anomie (a feeling of not being a part of society nor being responsible to the society) of the population. Anomie, he said, is the degree to which persons feel they are not a part of the civilization and therefore not bound, nor even concerned, with laws, mores or folkways which govern the behavior of the majority.

(2) Hostility of the population. Often a large number of real or imagined injuries can be directed toward the power structure by slum dwellers.

(3) Economic factors relating to subsistence level living and employment. Where the unemployment ratio is high, and when layoffs are directly attributable to race, religion, creed or national origin, hostility mingles with unemployment.

(4) Population density and heat are definite factors in riot situations. Riots occur during the "long hot summer" and in the slums where "people are closely packed. Al-



HERNANDEZ
... foresaw trouble

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though Tampa does not have densely populated areas with large numbers of slum dwellers, this factor may not be as safe as many assume, he wrote.

(5) Lack of communications, understanding and remedial action by politicians and the bureaucracy in regards to the problems of the ghetto dweller. Politicians in Tampa, he said today, "have been long on promises and short on action."

(6) Leadership in low socio-economic areas, both in terms of number of leaders and quality of leadership, is an important factor. The leadership of slum dwellers in Tampa has, for the most part, been responsible and effective. However, he noted the old line leaders are having difficulty phasing the "Young Turk" element into their orbit.

The ages of most of the rioters have been between 12 and 20 years of age, police reported.

(7) Expectations for the future. If ghetto dwellers are convinced that they, or their children, have a chance to make progress and that things will get better, it is unlikely that they will support any action which might interfere with the expected benefits.

The expectations of a better life in Tampa are very high, Dr. Hernandez wrote. He credited this as the most significant positive factors in riot prevention.

Among the recommendations he outlined were:

— Improved adult and in-school compensatory education with emphasis on citizenship and vocational factors.

— Improved communication lines between the community power structures, political, economic and social, and the leadership of the disadvantaged population.

— Provision of an outgoing system designed to insure fair employment and promotion of economic health and neighborhood improvement.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Troops To Patrol

City Streets Guard Recalled To Avert Riots

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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By TOM INGLIS
Times Staff Writer
Battle-armed National Guardsmen will be back on Tampa's streets tonight.

Sheriff Malcolm Beard told reporters this afternoon "the National Guard will be used tonight." The sheriff explained the troops will be called to prevent any renewal

of large scale rioting, destruction of property and possible bloodshed.

More than 500 guardsmen manned the cordon around the riot area last night, spelling policemen who had been on round-the-clock duty since the disturbance started Sunday night.

Tampa's Police Chief J. P.

Mullins returned to Tampa today after cutting short his vacation, and driving all night from the Carolinas. Beard and Mullins conferred about the situation this morning.

ACCORDING TO BEARD, a curfew may be declared tonight in the troubled areas — particularly in the Central Avenue Housing Project, West Tampa, and in the Ponce de Leon Homes area. Persons on the streets after the curfew is declared will be stopped by police and taken into custody unless they can show they are on official business.

"We're testing the atmosphere today," Beard said. "There was no real focus to the incidents of violence last night. They were just scattered, isolated incidents."

One top lawman told reporters he now fears that Negro residents in the Central Avenue Project and in the West Tampa trouble spots feel they are in competition, and are trying to see which can cause the most unrest — which area can become the center of attraction.

POLICE ALSO expressed concern that fear that is spreading through the city may cause new problems that do not grow directly from the riots and racial unrest.

"There are too many people sitting in their homes with shotguns — too many people carrying guns in their cars," an officer told reporters. "I'm afraid there can be some serious mistakes — accidents that can cost someone his life."

Community Relations Commission Director James A. Hammond said an early survey of trouble spots indicated the situation has improved considerably, and he plans to make recommendations to law enforcement officials at an early afternoon conference at the Sheriff's Office.

HAMMOND SAID he and his staff will "survey West Tampa and the 22nd Street area this morning to see what the pulse is. The situation appears to have settled down a lot, and I hope we can recommend that the patrol be minimized."

Witnesses to the shooting of a 19-year-old Negro youth by a policeman, which triggered the rioting Sunday night, have been contacted by Hammond's staff and eight persons have indicated they will discuss the matter with State Atty. Paul Antinori. Hammond said there was some reluctance on the part of most of the witnesses to go to the state attorney.

HAMMOND ALSO said Gov. Kirk, National Guard

Brig. Gen. Hugh McMillan, Sheriff Beard and other top law enforcement officials went into the Central Avenue area last night and met with some 300 Negroes at McCham Elementary School.

He said the officials went to the school at about 6:30 p.m. after assurances from his staff members there was no danger. Area residents requested the meeting, Hammond said, and used the relatively orderly session to "let off steam, and air their grievances."

NEWSMEN WERE unable to find any action on the political front today that promised to bring an early solution to the riots that have put at least 50 persons in jail, and have injured dozens.

Tamp's Mayor Nick Nuccio told newsmen today he views the problem as one to be solved by the police. He said he has turned all responsibility over to the sheriff.

"As far as meetings and conferences or anything of that kind, I don't know of any," Nuccio said.

HE RECOUNTED that he had told Kirk that he was turning the problem over to Sheriff Malcolm Beard, and has followed through by putting the Tampa Police Department in a role of responsibility to Kirk.

Cody Fowler, chairman of Tampa's biracial committee, was asked what action was planned today to establish communications and restore peace to the troubled areas of the city.

"I don't know. I just won't know until we talk to law enforcement officials," Fowler said.

THE TAMPA attorney added that he is leaving town today and suggested that any information on racial problems be obtained from Hammond.

Kirk, who visited Tampa briefly twice yesterday, returned to Tallahassee after reporting he had been reassured by local authorities that law and order had been restored.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stores Have Sizable Losses

By JUDY REDFERN
AND VIRGINIA DAVIS
Times Staff Writers

Many downtown stores closed early last night and reported substantial losses during the day. Businesses in the riot area suffered damages and decreased business.

Two downtown stores said they had extra security personnel on duty during the night.

The Merchants Association of Greater Tampa requested downtown stores, normally open until 9 p.m. on Monday night, to close at 5:30 p.m.

HALF A DOZEN businesses from 8614 to 8801 Nebraska Ave. suffered glass window damages last night. There was no looting.

Eatman's Seafood and Poultry Co., 8801 Nebraska, had three plateglass windows smashed. Groom's Auto Parts, 8614 had five large plate glass windows broken and a stand full of spray paint damaged when one can of the pressurized material was smashed and sprayed paint over everything including a broken window.

Three plateglass windows at W. G. Flowers' upholstery store, 8718 Nebraska, were broken. Glass was out in windows at Bermax Western Wear, 8702 Nebraska. Ferol's Office Supplies, 8621 Nebraska; and the adjoining and unoccupied "Swap Shop."

FLOWERS SAID he believed outside teen-agers hurled a wine bottle into his windows.

Lester Kruxell, owner of Les' Gun and Archery Shop, 8440

Nebraska Ave., said, "I sold out of ammunition yesterday and I sold plenty of hand guns — all to white people."

His store was unmolested last night.

William C. Eatman, father of Clarence C. Eatman, who is a member of the Hillsborough County Civil Service Board, kept the seafood store open this morning, waiting on both Negro and white trade.

HE SAID POLICE notified him of the glass break, and Clarence Eatman spent the rest of the night in the store.

William Eatman said, "This trouble has been brewing three or four months, and a policeman shooting that (Negro) boy is just an excuse."

In downtown Tampa, the request for early closing hours was made for the safety of store employes, Bobbie Davis, president of the merchants' association, said.

Davis said many shopping centers remained open.

"I DON'T THINK we can tell the effect of the riots on downtown business yet," Davis said.

He said he thought most of the downtown stores are covered by insurance.

"Monday is usually a big night for us, and we suffered a loss by closing early," the owner of Jack Pendola Men's Apparel, 501 N. Franklin St., said.

The owner, Zennith Paster-nack, said the store had a guard on duty all night and he is reviewing the firm's insur-

ance coverage.

BUSINESS HAS BEEN normal at Maas Brothers, Franklin and Zack, but the store lost "a good amount" of business by closing early, Ray Hough, vice president and general sales manager, said.

Extra security people guarded the store during the night, Hough said.

"Nothing is going on in here; it's dead," is the way a spokesman for W. T. Grant, 903 Franklin St., described business today.

The spokesman said, "Whites won't come downtown — all we have in here are colored people. He estimated the store lost 25 per cent of the day's business by closing early Monday.

BUSINESS WAS slow Monday, according to Albert Haber, owner of Haber's Department Store, 613 Franklin St. Haber predicted that business would be "even worse" today.

He said the store has complete insurance coverage.

The downtown Frisch's Big Boy closed an hour early last night, Roy Nelms, manager, reported.

Nelms said there was "hardly anyone in here last night."

WOLF BROTHERS, Franklin and Zack, reported the riot had no effect on the store's business.

The store normally closes at 5:30 p.m., so no night business was lost, Carl Bortell, advertising director, said.

"I wouldn't say the riot has had a huge effect on downtown business," he said.

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New employment opportunities are daily being opened to qualified Negroes. And two weeks ago near the mouth of Tampa Bay Negro students by the hundreds swam and played at Fort DeSoto Park side by side with crowds of whites with no hint of a racial incident.

But beneath this calm ran an undercurrent of tension measured best by an expanding crime rate — muggings, robberies, burglaries and other acts of violence attributed in numerous cases to Negro youths.

Add to this the insidious infection of racial dissension spreading from trouble in the North, spawned by the wild mouthings of Stokely Carmichael and other "Black Power" advocates.

It all came to a head here Sunday afternoon when a Tampa policeman accosted a robbery suspect, ordered him to surrender, then shot and killed him when he attempted to flee.

NEGROES at the site of the shooting said it was unjustified. This, admittedly, is open to question and official exploration. Force should be tempered with wisdom. But how else may police fight an increase in crime if they are not permitted to use force in apprehending suspects who resist or flee?

The fact that the youth killed was only 19 makes little difference. Criminals come in all ages. But, suddenly, the fact that he was Negro made all the difference in the world. The reaction was predictable. Rioting followed. Mobs formed, raiding white-owned stores, looting and burning them. White people were attacked because they were white. A man and

wife, entering the troubled area unsuspectingly, were dragged from their car and beaten. A lone woman, challenged by a band of rioters, suffered injuries when a brick was hurled through the windshield of her car. Other incidents followed.

Defiance of established authority is the standard operating procedure in such demonstrations. Contempt for law and the people assigned to enforce it spreads down to the youngest demonstrators who, if they can do nothing more, jeer and spit in the direction of policemen.

And the problem for community leadership is an old one, dating back to that vague era when nursery rhymes were first written: How do you put Humpty Dumpty together again?

THE GLUE was being applied to the pieces yesterday as responsible Negro leaders appealed for calm. But last night there was little calm. Mass demonstrations were replaced by guerrilla activity — sniping, arson and window breaking.

In all this it is important to remember that the violence may be attributed to only a fraction of the Negro population here. Most of Tampa's colored residents were as inconvenienced as whites by the outbursts and many were placed in far greater danger.

In the aftermath some effort is being made to say that Tampa has not done enough for its Negro citizens, that lines of communication between white and Negro communities are not what they should be.

But there is also a breakdown in lines of communication between responsible and irresponsible Negroes, between respected leaders and the younger, wilder, impressionable element. Tampa, as the record shows, is no worse than the average American city in its racial relations, and fares better than most.

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In essence, the present problem is not so much one of race as it is of law and order and respect for constituted authority. It is a moral problem which we see reflected in many ways, ranging from white teenage gang fights to criminal activity committed in the name of both races.

But whatever its basis, the problem exists, accentuated, perhaps, in the lower economic levels occupied by many Negroes.

And we must face it and solve it.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Uneasy Calm

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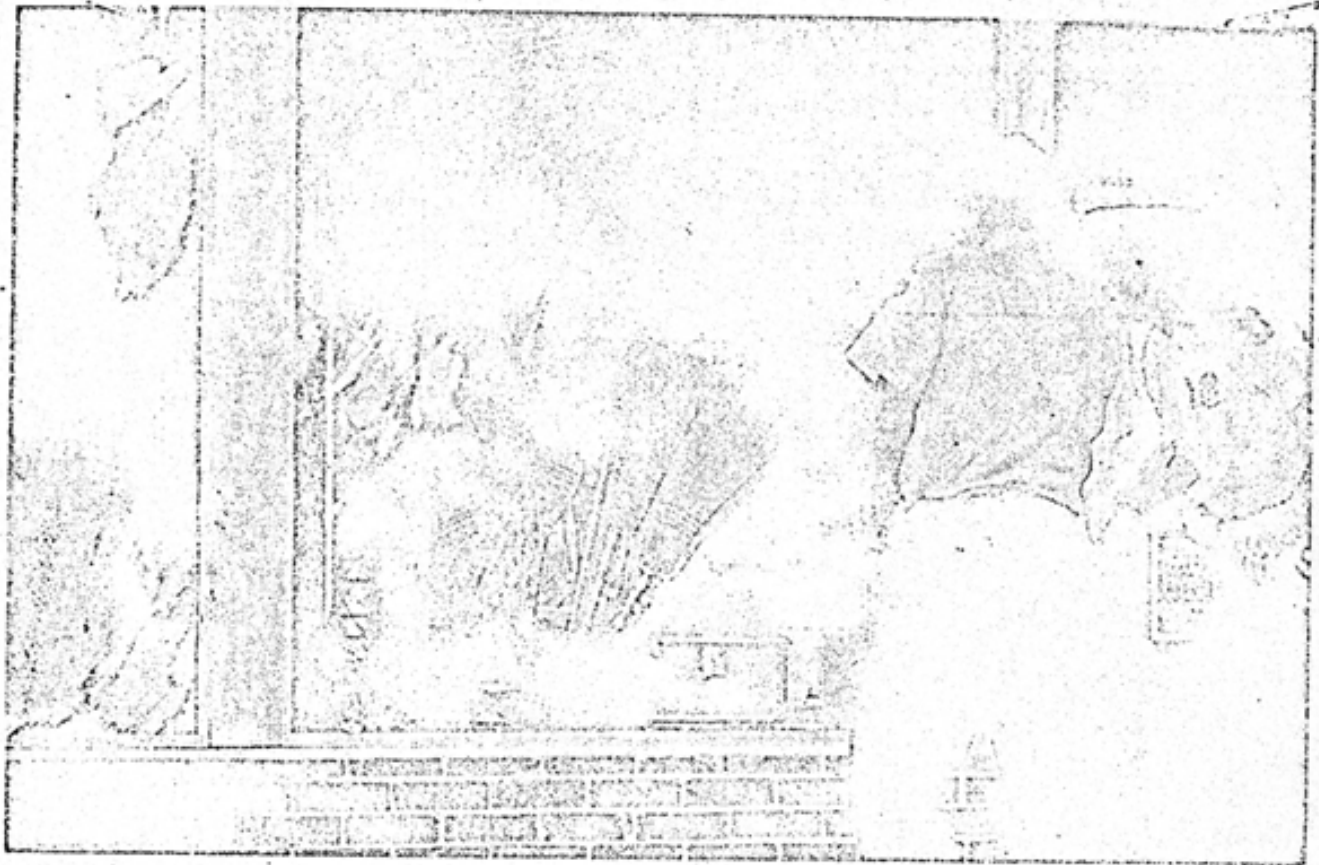
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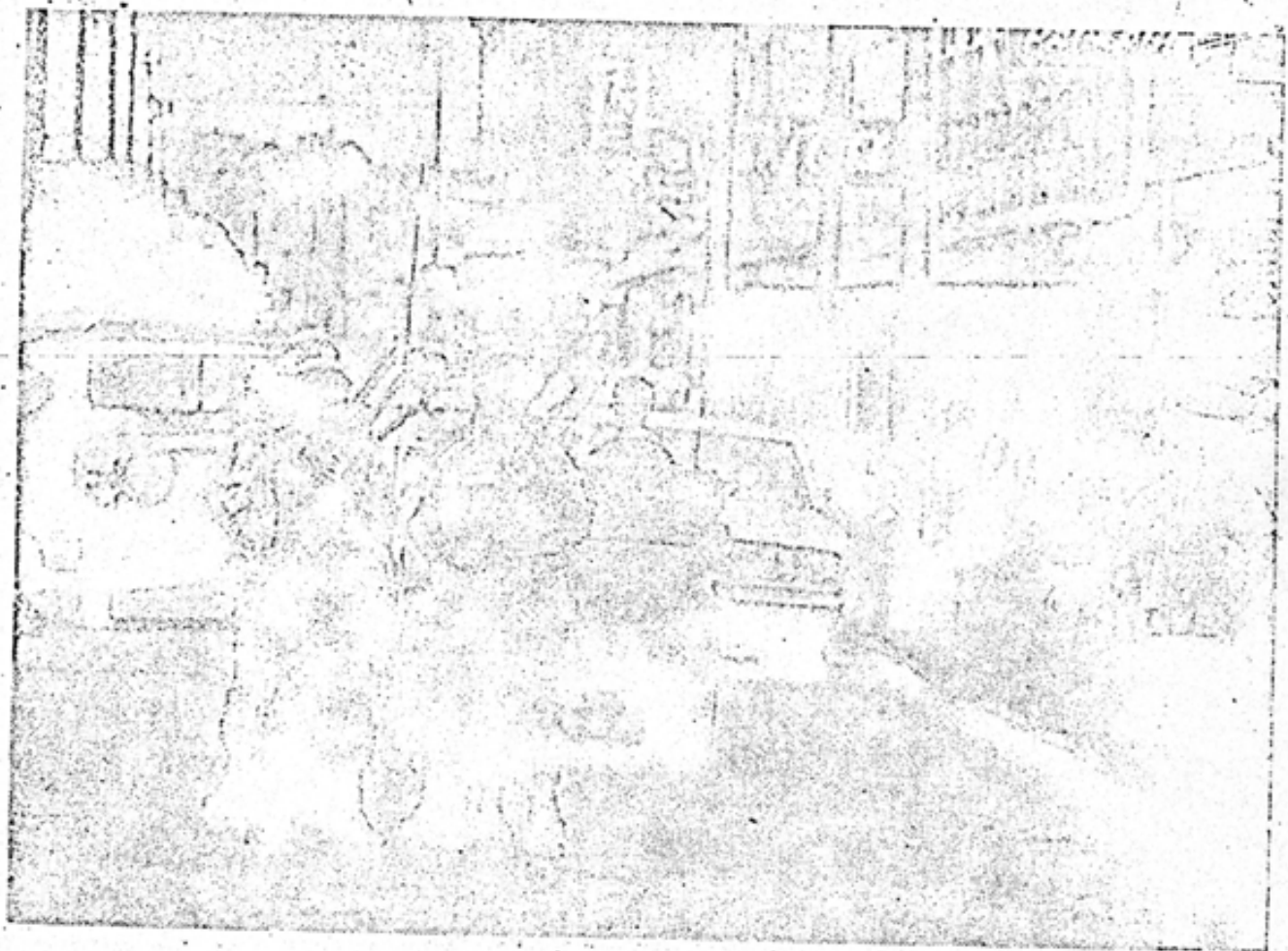
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Molotov Cocktail Set This Store Blaze

—Staff Photo by Cattle Sandlin



National Guard Troops On Riot Patrol

—AP Wirephoto



—Staff Photo by Guy Fer

Guardsman, Riot Area Residents Face To Face



Dogs Help Police Keep Order



Shout From Crowd, As Police Watch

—Staff Photo by Cratie Sandlin



Police Frisk Pair From Riot Crowd

—Staff Photo by Guy Yerrell

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mail Service Halted in Riot Areas

Mail deliveries and collections have been discontinued in designated riot areas.

Postmaster J. A. Gonzalez has reported all mail subject to delivery in areas cordoned off by police will be held at the downtown Post Office subject to call by addressees. Residents in the area are urged to deposit their outgoing mail in boxes outside the closed area.

The riots have also forced cancellation of all Tampa City Recreation Department activities for tonight. The recreation facilities will close at 7 p.m.

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40 More Arrests Made in Rioting

Police and sheriff's deputies arrested 40 more persons in last night's rioting.

Meanwhile, preliminary hearings were set for a dozen persons arrested in Sunday night's riots.

Included in last night's arrests were the following 11 persons, all charged with breaking and entering:

Meraldine Johns, 22 (female).

James Berry, 31.
William Moses, 27.
Jaunita Levenson, 17 (female).

Eddie Clifford, 18.
George Condry, 21.
Wayne Wells, 22.
Abe Brooks, 19.
Charlie McClendon, 19.
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OTHER NAMES were not immediately available.

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It all came to a head here Sunday afternoon when a Tampa policeman accosted a robbery suspect, ordered him to surrender, then shot and killed him when he attempted to flee.

NEGROES at the site of the shooting said it was unjustified. This, admittedly, is open to question and official exploration. Force should be tempered with wisdom. But how else may police fight an increase in crime if they are not permitted to use force in apprehending suspects who resist or flee?

The fact that the youth killed was only 19 makes little difference. Criminals come in all ages. But, suddenly, the fact that he was Negro made all the difference in the world. The reaction was predictable. Rioting followed. Mobs formed, raiding white-owned stores, looting and burning them.

White people were attacked because they were white. A man and wife, entering the troubled area unsuspectingly, were dragged from their car and beaten. A lone woman, challenged by a band of rioters, suffered injuries when a brick was hurled through the windshield of her car. Other incidents followed.

Defiance of established authority is the standard operating procedure in such demonstrations. Contempt for law and the people assigned to enforce it spreads down to the youngest demonstrators who, if they can do nothing more, jeer and spit in the direction of policemen.

And the problem for community leadership is an old one, dating back to that vague era when nursery rhymes were first written: How do you put Humpty Dumpty together again?

THE GLUE was being applied to the pieces yesterday as responsible Negro leaders appealed for calm. But last night there was little calm. Mass demonstrations were replaced by guerrilla activity — sniping, arson and window breaking.

In all this it is important to remember that the violence may be attributed to only a fraction of the Negro population here. Most of Tampa's colored residents were as inconvenienced as whites by the outbursts and many were placed in far greater danger.

In the aftermath some effort is being made to say that Tampa has not done enough for its Negro citizens, that lines of communication between white and Negro communities are not what they should be.

But there is also a breakdown in lines of communication between responsible and irresponsible Negroes, between respected leaders and the younger, wilder, impressionable element. Tampa, as the record shows, is no worse than the average American city in its racial relations, and fares

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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In essence, the present problem is not so much one of race as it is of law and order and respect for constituted authority. It is a moral problem which we see reflected in many ways, ranging from white teenage gang fights to criminal activity committed in the name of both races.

But whatever its basis, the problem exists, accentuated, perhaps, in the lower economic levels occupied by many Negroes.

And we must face it and solve it.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Violence Flares During Night

By BOB HOGUE
and JULIAN EPIRD
Times Staff Writers

Racial violence flared for the second straight night in Tampa last night as outbreaks of looting and sniping spread throughout predominately Negro sections of the city.

Police, sheriffs deputies and National Guardsmen were rushed to dozens of trouble spots, centering about the College Hill subdivision, Ybor City, Sulphur Springs, Seminole Heights and West Tampa.

No new outbreaks were reported in the Central Avenue area where rioting erupted Sunday night following the shooting death of a Negro youth.

FIRST INDICATION of trouble outside the scene of Sunday's rioting came shortly after sundown.

Police began rushing squads of helmeted officers to 22nd Street and Lake Avenue.

Two policemen assisting firemen were overcome by smoke, but no firemen were reported injured.

ABOUT THE same time that the fires broke out, vandalism and looting were reported to be in progress in West Tampa.

National Guard Units were dispatched to the Main Street section at 10 p.m. to aid police at the scene.

Extensive vandalism was reported along Nebraska Avenue near the Sulphur Springs area.

POLICE ALSO said there were some "rock throwing and car rocking" incidents along South Nebraska Avenue in the hours before midnight.

Scattered gunshots were reported throughout the night in the area, but no injuries were reported.

Vandalism in the Hyde Park area of Platt Street and Cleveland Street kept the west side of Tampa a potential hot spot.

A mob formed at the corners of Oregon and Cleveland streets about 11 p.m., but police quickly dispersed the group.

LATER IN the evening, looting and breaking and entering were reported along Kennedy Blvd. and the Oregon-Cleveland streets section.

One building in the downtown Tampa area was also a target for the night prowlers.

The upper floor of the Tampa Clutch Inc., shop was burned when a fire-bomb was thrown into the building by a rioter.

The store is located two blocks north of the police station.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS systems were jammed from sundown to almost 1 a.m., with reports flooding the dispatchers about shootings, fires and vandalism.

But by a little after 1 a.m., the evening's action began letting up.

Scattered reports of violence continued through the early morning hours, but no large-scale disturbances were reported.

Tampa Police Inspector C. J. Fisher said he felt Monday night's outbreak was more of a spasmodic type than Sunday's rioting.

"They were more interested in doing damage. The main trouble came from small, organized groups hitting scattered sections of the city," Fisher said. where a mob of 300-400 youths ran wild in College Hill and along 22nd Street.

Numerous stores were broken into, cars were bombarded with rocks and bottles, and liquor by the carload was taken from package stores in the stricken area.

PATROLMAN J. A. Rodriguez, stationed at 22nd and Lake, told of the mob rolling back and forth, each time advancing towards police to shower them with rocks, bottles and anything else they

Shortly after sniping began along 22nd Street, the National Guard was called in to assist police.

When guardsmen arrived to man strategic points, a force of about 100 shotgun and carbine-carrying patrolmen swept the area south along 22nd Street.

Bars in the section were closed.

POLICE SGT. RALPH MILLS said, "For a while it looked real bad in there."

The show of force dispersed looters, and by midnight police had secured the area.

At the height of the trouble, roadblocks were thrown up around the riot area.

Street lights along 22nd Street were knocked out by the roving youths.

SNIPING FIRE could be heard from time to time in the area which contains a government housing project similar to the Central Avenue one.

Trouble erupted in a number of sections east of the 22nd Street rioting.

A Tampa Transit bus in the 40th Street area was pelted with bricks and bottles.

THE WHITE BUS DRIVER, Hoyt Pelham, 37, of 3720 Argon, suffered eye injuries when his windshield shattered.

No passengers were reported injured.

Numerous breaking and enterings, acts of vandalism and rock throwings were reported along Lake Avenue, 29th Street, and the section around 37th Street and Buffalo Avenue.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Troops Leave

Tampa Riot

Areas

Lawmen Still Out In Full Force

Troops were removed from the riot torn areas of Tampa early today as an uneasy calm was restored.

Sheriff Malcom Beard reported the National Guard units ordered out by Gov-Claude Kirk yesterday were taken off the streets before dawn today, but police and sheriff's deputies were still out in full force.

ACCORDING TO BEARD, a curfew may be declared tonight in the troubled areas — particularly in the Central

Avenue Housing Project, West Tampa, and in the Ponce de Leon Homes area. Persons on the streets after the curfew is declared will be stopped by police and taken into custody unless they can show they are on official business.

"We're testing the atmosphere today," Beard said. "There was no real focus to the incidents of violence last night. They were just scattered, isolated incidents.

One top lawman told reporters he now fears that Negro

Project and in the West Tampa trouble spots feel they are in competition, and are trying to see which can cause the most unrest — which area can become the center of attraction.

POLICE ALSO expressed concern that fear that is spreading through the city may cause new problems that do not grow directly from the riots and racial unrest.

"There are too many people sitting in their homes with

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carrying guns in their cars," an officer told reporters. "I'm afraid there can be some serious mistakes — accidents that can cost someone his life."

Community Relations Commission Director James A. Hammond said an early survey of trouble spots indicated the situation has improved considerably, and he plans to make recommendations to law enforcement officials at an early afternoon conference at the Sheriff's Office.

HAMMOND SAID he and his staff will "survey West Tampa and the 22nd Street area this morning to see what the pulse is. The situation appears to have settled down a lot, and I hope we can recommend that the patrol be minimized."

Witnesses to the shooting of a 19-year-old Negro youth by a policeman, which triggered the rioting Sunday night, have been contacted by Hammond's staff and eight persons have indicated they will discuss the matter with State Atty. Paul Antinori. Hammond said there was some reluctance on the part of most of the witnesses to go to the state attorney.

HAMMOND ALSO said Gov. Kirk, National Guard Brig. Gen. Hugh McMillan, Sheriff Beard and other top

law enforcement officials went into the Central Avenue area last night and met with some 300 Negroes at Meacham Elementary School.

He said the officials went to the school at about 6:30 p.m. after assurances from his staff members there was no danger. Area residents requested the meeting, Hammond said, and used the relatively orderly session to "let off steam, and air their grievances."

NEWSMEN WERE unable to find any action on the political front today that promised to bring an early solution to the riots that have put at least 50 persons in jail, and have injured dozens.

Tampa's Mayor Nick Nuccio told newsmen today he views the problem as one to be solved by the police. He said he has turned all responsibility over to the sheriff.

"As far as meetings and conferences or anything of that kind, I don't know of any," Nuccio said.

HE RECOUNTED that he had told Kirk that he was turning the problem over to Sheriff Malcolm Beard, and has followed through by putting the Tampa Police Department in a role of responsibility to Kirk.

Cody Fowler, chairman of Tampa's bi-racial committee, was asked what action was planned today to establish communications and restore peace to the troubled areas of the city.

"I don't know. I just won't know until we talk to law enforcement officials," Fowler said.

THE TAMPA attorney added that he is leaving town today and suggested that any information on racial problems be obtained from Hammond.

Kirk, who visited Tampa briefly twice yesterday, returned to Tallahassee after reporting he had been reassured by local authorities that law and order had been restored.



—AP Wirephoto

Sit Tight

Tampa policeman holds gun on handcuffed teen-agers suspected of looting



—Staff Photo by Carlo Sestini

Suspect Searched

Tampa policeman forces man to lie on trunk of automobile to be searched.

Action took place during second night of disturbances last night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Antinori Resumes Probe of Shooting

By RON HUTCHISON
Times Staff Writer

State Atty. Paul Antinori resumed his probe today into the shooting of a Negro teenager Sunday night that touched off widespread rioting in the city, with the possibility the patrolman may testify at the inquiry.

As the prosecutor's second day of quizzing witnesses began, the policeman who fatally wounded the youth was relieved from his departmental duties.

Patrolman J. R. Calvert, 24, was relieved until the outcome of Antinori's inquiry is made known. Calvert has been a city police patrolman for about two and a half years.

CALVERT WAS identified as the police officer who fatally wounded Martin Chambers, 19, of 1242 Burden Court, as the youth fled the scene of a camera store burglary.

Asked if he would call for a coroner's inquest into the shooting following his investigation, Antinori declared, "I don't see where a coroner's inquest would be pertinent."

Antinori did call for anyone in the city who has information about the shooting to contact his office and give testimony.

Calvert, who was in conference with his attorney, Abel Rigau, was expected to reveal today whether he will waive immunity of prosecution and give testimony to the state attorney.

THE POLICE officer would be the final witness scheduled on Antinori's probe into the

Yesterday the state attorney heard testimony from seven witnesses including a companion of Chambers and five policemen who were involved in apprehending the burglars.

The testimony was given before a blue-ribbon, bi-racial group that included Sheriff Malcolm Beard, Tampa NAACP leader Robert Gilder, attorney Cody Fowler, acting Police Chief Allison Wainwright.

MEMBERS OF the Community Relations Board who attended included James Hammond and Negro newspaper executive Blythe Andrews Sr. Fowler, Rev. Walter White, and Rev. C. S. Hunter attended the sessions representing the Tampa Bi-Racial Council.

Chief testimony came from Patrolman R. L. Cluid and Chambers' companion, Calvin Monroe.

Cluid told the state attorney he saw three Negro males walking along a Tampa street carrying parcels. Cluid said the trio acted suspiciously and as he approached they dropped their parcels and fled.

Cluid said he radioed for aid and ran after the fleeing Negroes. The officer said the dropped packages contained cameras, film, and camera equipment.

OFFICER CLOUD said he chased the trio through several streets and past deserted houses. Cloud said he called several times to the men to halt but was ignored. The officer said several officers joined the chase and their calls were also ignored by the fleeing men. Cloud said that he did apprehend young Monroe in an alley near Nebraska

Young Monroe, a 23-year-old Middleton High School sophomore, said he was with two other Negroes Sunday searching for work. He identified the pair as John Dawson and Chambers. Monroe said he did not know Chambers' name at that time.

Monroe said the other two took him to the Tampa Photo Supply warehouse and that he waited outside while the other two went inside. Monroe said they later reappeared carrying the cameras and equipment.

HE SAID THEY began to walk toward the Central Ave. section when they were spotted by police and the two older boys ordered him to run.

Monroe said he was apprehended and in a police car when he heard the shot and saw Chambers fall. Monroe said he did not hear police call for Chambers to halt and he said police officers were crowded around Chambers when the shot was fired.

Officer Cloud and other officers reported Calvert fired the shot as he alone chased Chambers through the deserted housing area and that no other officers were nearby.

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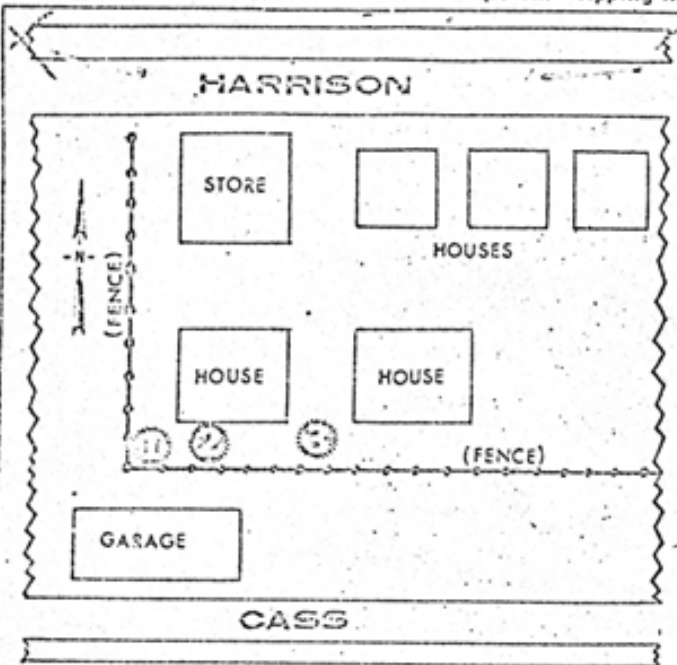


Diagram of Shooting Scene

- (1) Where Negro witnesses said Chambers was standing, facing garage, with hands on fence.
- (2) Where Patrolman James Calvert said Chambers was, still running, when shot was fired.
- (3) Calvert's position when he pulled trigger.

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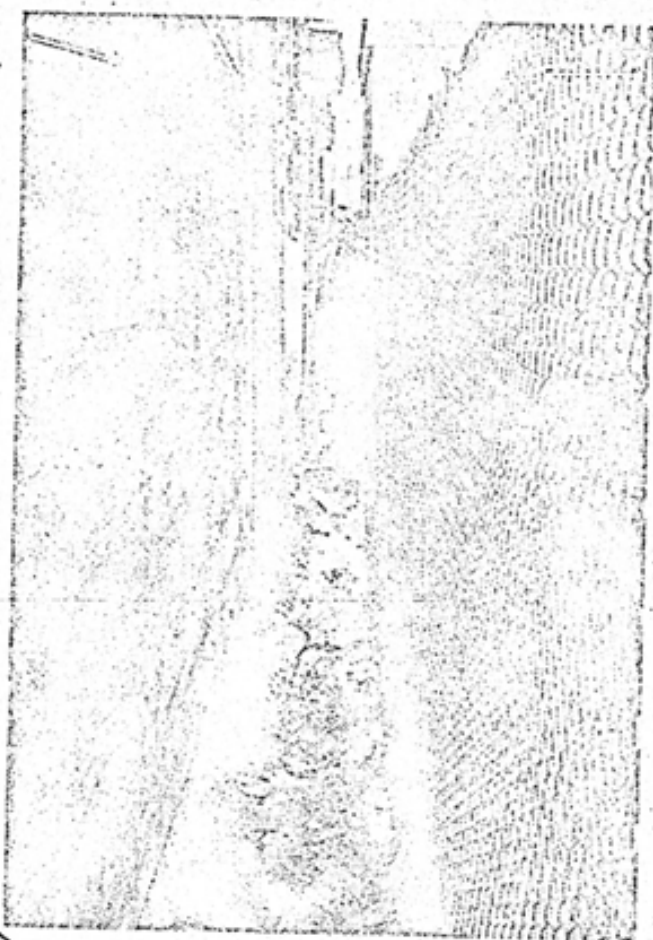
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Antinori Points

... from where shot was fired

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Young Negroes Tell Mayor Their Troubles

By **HERSCHEL CRIBB**
Tribune Staff Writer

Young Negro males jeered and shouted demands for an end to "police brutality" by young city policemen at Mayor Nick Nuccio and Police Chief J. P. Mullins in meetings in two riot-torn Tampa areas yesterday.

Nuccio went to Meacham Elementary School in the Central Avenue area and College Hill School in the 22nd Street-Lake Avenue area. Vandalism, arson and sniper firing have occurred in both since Sunday night.

The three officials went to the meetings to find out what the Negro grievances are and to let them air their complaints and ask questions.

Similar groups had asked the mayor to appear Monday but the law officers overruled his going on grounds of danger. Beard and the others agreed to his going yesterday.

James Hammond, executive director of the city Bi-Racial Committee, accompanied them to both sessions.

Sheriff Malcolm Beard, chief law officer for the riot control operation, won an accolade from the Meacham crowd.

A Negro from the floor said "We have no difficulty with the sheriff's department. It's the city police. We want the representative of city police."

Mullins, called back from a vacation, mounted the rostrum after a couple of minutes of jeers, stamping and catcalls.

Chief Mullins told the crowd he did not know what the result would be of the investigation into the fatal shooting of a young Negro suspect by a city officer.

State Attorney Paul Anthoni is conducting the probe at the request of Mayor Nuccio. Nuccio also said he did not know what the findings would be.

Bob Gilder, president of the Tampa NAACP, told the College Hill Negroes that the "NAACP will get the best attorneys in the country to prosecute Policeman J. R. Calvert if the investigation shows the Negro youth was unjustifiably killed.

"But we must have the facts," Gilder added, and counseled the crowd to await Anthoni's report.

Hammond had told the group earlier that Negro leaders were present at the investigative sessions. Mayor Nuccio also promised indictment and prosecution should facts show the officer in the wrong.

One Negro told Mullins, "it's the young officers. They're afraid. He takes no chances. He pulls his gun and it's all over."

Nuccio told the Meacham crowd "I don't believe in brutality for anyone."

And later at College Hill School, the mayor promised to investigate any instances of police brutality brought to his attention.

Mullins said "As long as I am chief we will do our best to protect you. If you violate the law, we will do our best to apprehend you."

And Mullins said every complaint of police brutality "is investigated, a great number by the FBI."

Jimmy Lee Robinson, a young Negro who was called "leader" of the Meacham group, was even shouted down sometimes.

Robinson, who had been closeted with Beard, Nuccio and Chief Mullins, among others, for two hours prior to the meeting, told the officials before the Meacham group, what the Negroes wanted.

Robinson said "we want these cops off the street. (Apparently this referred to

the anti-riot police turnout.) We're not dogs and we're not animals. We're human beings."

He then said "If you treat us like wild men, we are gonna act like wild men."

"We know police brutality," Robinson continued. "We've seen police hit citizens with guns.

"What they do out here, on Central Avenue, when they get downtown they (say they) didn't do that. Our word is no good." Applause and whistles greeted these statements.

Robinson also called for better housing for Negroes in the Central Avenue area, and recreation for the young ones. Mayor Nuccio promised action on recreation.

"We got dog houses, wood shacks, chicken coops. We pay \$50 a week rent for what ain't worth 10 cents," Robinson said.

Young Negroes from the floor repeated demands for better training for young police officers.

"Why do you send us the rookies all the time?" one asked Mullins.

Jammed into an auditorium, the College Hill group was louder and more vociferous in its statements to the mayor and other officials.

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When Chief Mullins told the Negroes there to "study the laws," a single boo was heard.

"Do you shoot suspects? Do you go around not aiming (pistols)?" asked another youth from the floor to Mullins.

"When they are colored boys they do," a voice sounded out.

Others objected to the high bonds — \$1,500 — for some of the accused riot suspects already arrested.

When Mullins said "order" was needed, another youth said "We are gonna fight like in Vietnam."

"You are keeping order for the white folks," said one outspoken Negro from the floor.

"Shut up, man," said another.



Mayor Meets Negroes at School
... and listens as complaints are aired



Police Chief Addresses College Hill School Crowd
... as Negroes ask audience to give him their attention

—Staff Photos

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Violence Flares In City's Riot Areas

New violence flared late last night shortly after National Guardsmen and extra-duty police pulled out of a riot-scarred area with a guarantee from Negro leaders that they could restore peace.

Authorities said that at one time during the night only two Negro patrolmen on foot were left in the Central Park Village and College Hill areas to perform their routine duties.

But then arson-connected fires broke out in scattered locations. (Story, Page 1-A). Firemen responded to more than a dozen alarms.

Negroes, who had been banned from assembling on the streets, began to cluster in quiet groups to discuss the bombing, looting and gun battles of the previous two nights.

At the request of Mayor Nick Nuccio, Jim Williams, head football coach at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., visited the area to

talk with Negro youths.

There were reports of only several arrests last night in contrast to the nearly 40 Negroes who were arrested during the height of the second night of strife.

Yesterday police were working on complaints of armed robbery, burglary and numerous assaults related to the most recent riots.

By noon yesterday, 50 Negroes had been booked on a variety of charges stemming from the two nights of rioting.

Reports of scattered violence continued until the early hours yesterday.

At 4:30 a.m., a 19-year-old white woman, Alice Jeanne Burns, of 4220 Beach Park Drive, reported a young Negro dragged her from her car at Cypress and Westshore, pulled her into a nearby parking lot and beat her. Her physician told police she suffered bruises and scratches.

Monday night, five young Negroes who were standing in a group were searched by police. Three were arrested — one for carrying a switchblade knife; another for carrying a straight razor and the third for carrying "a razor blade paint scraper."

The three were identified only as John E. Bailey, Robert Murray and Tom Wingfield.

Monday afternoon, A. D. Harrison, 19, white attendant at the Super Par Oil Service Station, 6211 Nebraska Ave., told police three young Negroes entered the station office, placed a knife against his stomach, took his keys and forced him into the restroom. They then stole \$75 from the cash register.

An unknown amount of cash was reported stolen from the office at Myrtle Hill Memorial Park Inc., Lake Ave. and 50th Street Monday afternoon.

Monday night, Negroes

broke the plate glass window at Lucky Star Store, 2800 N. 22nd St., and made off with an estimated \$300 in clothing and watches. Three suspects were later arrested. Meanwhile, a wooden chair was smashed through the front window at Nelson Grocery, 1701 Fourth Ave., and groceries and cash totaling \$1,575 were stolen.

Vester Earles, operator of the Kwik Pep Service Station, 4502 40th St., told police unknown persons hurled a milk bottle filled with gasoline through the front window of the station office in an unsuccessful attempt to set the station on fire. This occurred early yesterday.

There were at least 16 reports early yesterday of bricks and bottles being hurled through store and car windows.

A 23-year-old Negro, Bob Allen of 505 S. Tampania, said that two white men fired three shots with a .22 caliber pistol at his car as he was driving west on Bay to Bay and approaching Westshore.

Five juveniles were among the 41 jailed by yesterday morning. Arrested on charges of breaking and entering were: Merakline Johns, 22, James Berry, 31, William Moses, 27, Juanita Levenson, 17, Eddie Clifford, 18.

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Also George Condry, 21, Wayne Wells, 22, Abe Brooks, 19, Charlie McClendan, 19 and Bobby L. Johnson, 24.

Police reported Johnson was shot at 10:40 p.m. Monday by Manuel D. Lopez, owner of Lopez Feed Co., 2703 Seventh Ave., when Johnson was allegedly breaking into the store. Johnson suffered shotgun wounds of the hip.

Booked at county jail on charges of unlawful assembly

were Shirley L. Swicard, 21; Gene Houston, 30, Frankie Lee Brown, 25, Thomas Baker, 24, Jerry Lee Brown, 23, Alfonso J. Sanders, 47, Reginald E. Bouie, 26.

Devell Reed, 24, Harry Branie, 16, James Cornelius Byrd, 17, Eugene M. Agnew, 19, Ulysses Byrd, 17, George Copeland, 34, Melvyn C. Smith, 34.

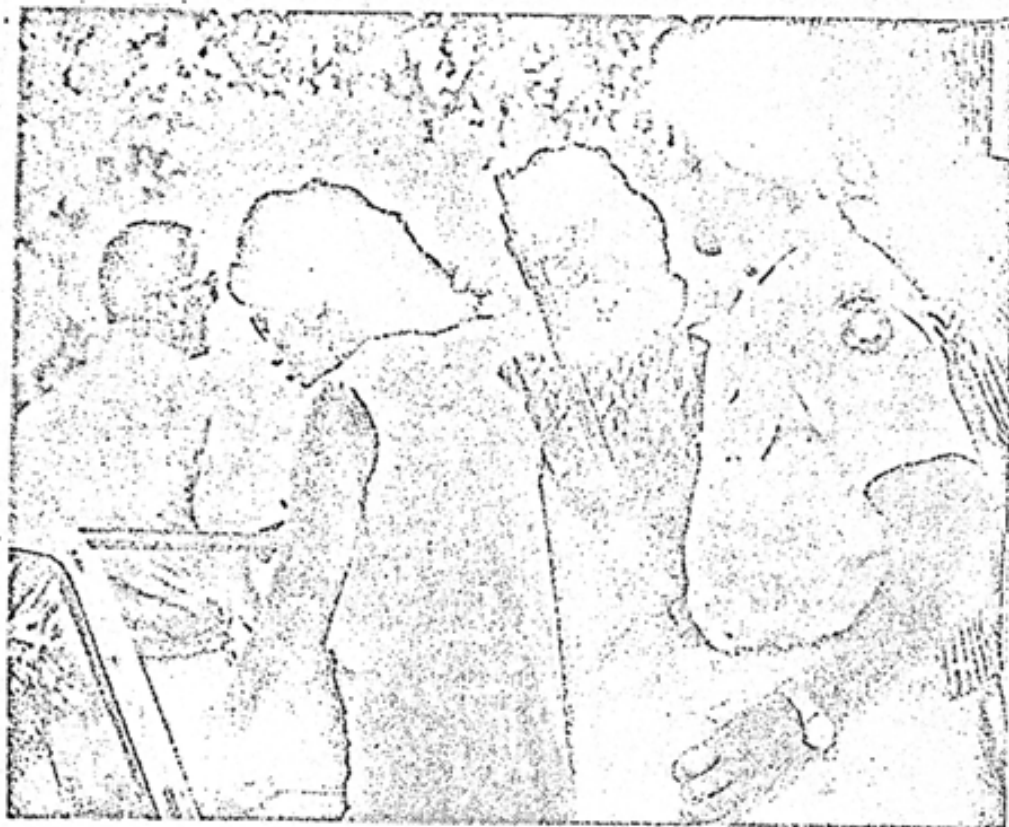
Oliver F. Roane, 30, Bertha Lee Bailey, 18, Priscilla Jordan, 21, and Tennie Simmons Jr., 22.

Also booked were Rudolph Melvin, 42, disturbing the peace; Willie Roy Brooks, 29, carrying concealed weapon; Henry Robinson, 32, possession of firearms; and Alphonso Bruton, 25, resisting arrest and unlawful assembly.

Rubin Alexander, 18 and Edward James White, 21, were arrested on charges of resisting a police officer.



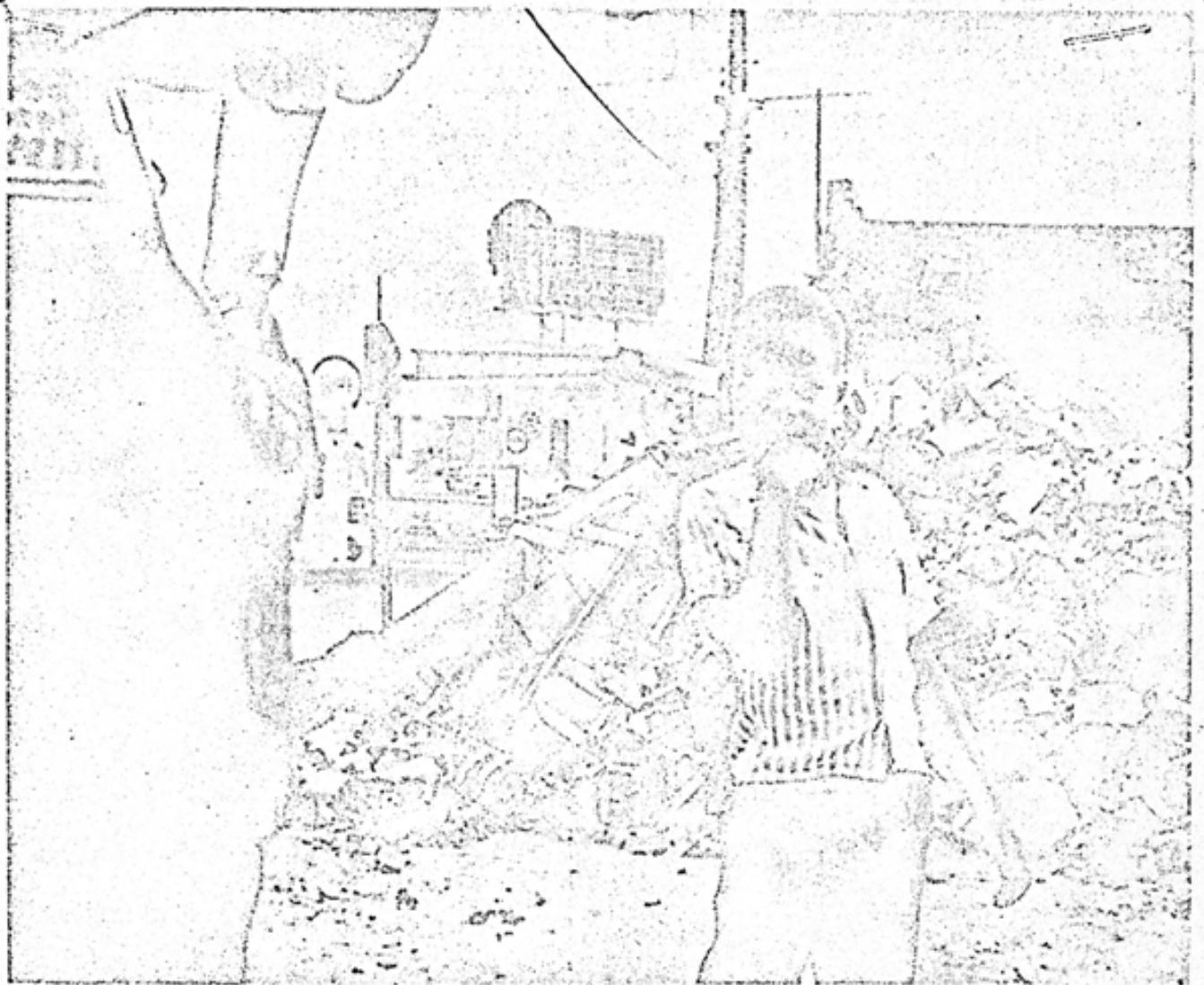
Weary National Guardsmen Rest
Troops Were Kept On Call After Monday Night Trouble



Rushed From Scene of Non-Racial Shooting

Frances Scott, 30, is placed in a patrol car before being taken from the scene of a large crowd of Negro youths yesterday in the College Hill section. Police said she fired two shots into the sidewalk outside a bar, then two more

in a billiard hall, but offered no resistance when seized. Police said the shooting had no racial overtones but stemmed from a fuss with another woman. The woman was charged with discharging a firearm in the city.



—Staff Photos

Darrell Hunter, 7, Ponders Patrolman's Weapon
Youngster Stands In Front Of Part Of Tampa's Riot-Scarred Landscape

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Troops, Police Pull Back But Incidents Mar Quiet

Series Of Fires Reported

By Tribune Staff

Several fires, the work of arsonists, punctured a several-hour calm last night after National Guard troops and riot-control policemen had been pulled off the streets.

The outbreak of fires, around 11:30 p.m., did not bring the troops back out, however. Sheriff Malcolm Beard, coordinating the efforts to obtain racial peace in Tampa, said at the time "there is no need" for the guard.

Earlier, Negroes and whites had obtained a degree of peace which led Beard to say he'd "take a chance" and put the troops on standby duty.

City fire officials reported 14 alarms — "mostly fire bombs and building fires" — were reported between 5:12 and 12:30 a.m.

At 11:35 there were four active fires reported burning in the city.

They were located at Fourth and 17th Street, 19th and 22nd Avenue, 11th and 21st Street and at Boulevard and Main.

Fire activity started picking up about 7:42, fire officials reported.

Robert Gilder, local head of the NAACP, said he didn't think the fires should affect the withdrawal of troops from the Negro areas.

"These are just renegades," Gilder said. "There are always some people who can't get the word."

Maj. Gen. Henry McMillan of the National Guard said the troops were being held

ready in case of later outbreaks.

A string of Negro volunteer "spotters" sporting white tape armbands for identification helped police spot trouble in West Tampa, along Howard Avenue.

The volunteers were reported responsible for the police arrest of two white men said to be carrying arms, but as of 1 a.m. the two men had not been booked.

There were reports of extensive looting, particularly at a department store in Ybor City where the plate glass windows were reported to have been smashed and the goods inside taken.

After the pull-back, the only semblance of a riot-control force consisted of four jeeps—one for each "trouble" area—patrolling the streets, each manned by two guardsmen and one policeman.

There were reports of incidents elsewhere in the city late last night. Police said they were looking for a car carrying several armed white men which was reported touring a West Tampa area.

At the Rooster Bar at Willow and Platt, the bartender

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said three Negro boys threw a molotov cocktail into the building and fired a shot from a small caliber pistol as they fled from the area.

Police were looking for the three boys.

Crowds gathered on the four corners of 11th and 21st where two vacant houses were burning in an urban renewal project area.

A deputy with a dog dispersed an agitated crowd a block north of the scene, according to City Patrolman S. Moore, but the crowds appeared generally orderly.

The fire was discovered by police in a roving cruiser.

Another fire—at Boulevard and Main—was confirmed at 11:45 p.m.

A fire destroyed Happy Tony's Bar at North Boulevard and Main Street shortly before midnight as fires burned elsewhere in the city.

Policemen armed with shotguns and backed up by two jeep-loads of National Guardsmen were posted at intersections in the area. The building was vacant.

Small knots of Negroes gathered along the streets nearby. A few blocks away on Howard Street just north of Interstate 4 however, a crowd of perhaps 50 Negroes stood or

milled around and watched passing traffic.

In this area, as in the near east side last night, carloads of young Negroes drove apparently aimlessly throughout the neighborhood.

By 10 p.m. gatherings of Negroes throughout the troubled spots were reported dispersing and the city settled into an atmosphere of expectant quiet.

National Guardsmen had been withdrawn to their armory yesterday at dawn, but at about 6 p.m. last night had been recalled because new outbreaks of violence were threatened.

Contributing to the achieving of comparative peace and quiet was the presence of James Williams, formerly a grid coach at Blake High School, and Oscar Johnson of Blake.

They addressed a gathering at 22nd and Lake which led to the agreement to pull back the troops.

In an event related to the firebombing, two molotov cocktails (gasoline bombs) were found by sheriff's deputies early today when they stopped two cars full of Negroes in Progress Village. The cars carried a dozen persons and all were held for questioning.

Mayor Nick Nuccio invited Williams, who was attending a coaching clinic in Tallahassee, and Johnson to participate in the search for peace. Williams is now with Southern University in Louisiana.

As order appeared restored, however, a minor outbreak of violence occurred on Scott Street where a group of Negroes was broken up. An unidentified man had threatened to shoot patrolling policemen, according to reports.

Gradually, it became evident the Scott Street incident was an isolated one and an attitude of hopeful calm settled on the city.

Beard said the withdrawals were from two areas. They included about one mile

square in the vicinity of 22nd and Lake, and a 10- to 15-block area around Central Park. It is within those areas that the minimum jeep patrol is established.

Jeep patrols are in two other areas, although no troops were there. Those are West Tampa, near downtown, and around Seventh Avenue in Ybor City.

The guardsmen remain on standby, however, and Beard said they will be ordered back in to stay at the first incident.

Of the withdrawal agreement, he said:

"You've got to have faith in people's word. I'm going to have faith. I'm going to take a chance."

And a strolling young Negro

"Let's keep it cool. We don't want no more trouble."

Around the area small knots of Negroes stood quietly and watched the police leave. Early in the outbreak of strife some Negro leaders said it was the police show of force which led to the rioting.

Meetings by city and civic leadership were held in two locations yesterday in an increased effort to find solutions.

The sessions were called after Community Relations Commission Director James A. Hammond said it was indicated that neighborhood situations may have improved during the day.

With him at the talks were Mayor Nick Nuccio and Sheriff Malcolm Beard. Tampa NAACP President Robert Gilder urged his people to go to the conference table.

State Attorney Paul Antinori meanwhile, pressed his inquiry into the fatal shooting of Martin Chambers, 19, whose death triggered rioting Sunday night and touched off two days and three nights of racial tension and clashes.

Two of Chambers' companions testified the teenager had his hands above his head on a fence when a policeman's bullet hit him in the back.

Patrolman J. R. Calvert, who fired the shot, said Chambers turned and put his hands on the fence after the shot.

Earlier in the day, shotgun-toting policemen on 22nd Avenue at Lake were startled when a woman ran out of the Paradise Bar and Grill at 3513 N. 22nd St. and fired two shots into the sidewalk with a pistol.

She was nabbed by Cpl. Clarence Tynan and Patrolmen Mark Clouse and John Sollazzo.

The woman was identified as France Scott, 30, of 1716 14th Ave. She was charged with discharging a firearm in the city. The incident had no racial overtones, police said.

It was estimated that about 50 Negroes collected at the spot after hearing the shots, however. They did not interfere with the arrest.

But later the youths started to heckle passing motorists and refused to heed Gilder's pleas to disperse and await

"Talk, talk, talk," shouted goateed Negro. "That's all you ever do is talk. You go downtown, but nothing ever gets done."

Gilder asked what would have to be done to erase tensions. He was told that the people would have to know that the white policeman who shot the Negro youth, triggering the violence, would get "justice."

Gilder mopped his brow with a handkerchief and said: "Man, that's a big one. That's a tough one."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

cut

Negro Leaders To Patrol Trouble Spot

Law enforcement officials early last night agreed to a new plan to quell racial violence in one area of the city hit hard by riots Monday—Negro leaders will replace police and National Guardsmen in patrolling the section.

Police Chief J. P. Mullins, acting under Sheriff Malcolm Beard, said the agreement is to test the theory that Negro leadership can more effectively subdue riotous groups, which were forming again as early as 2 p.m. yesterday.

"If it works here (the 22nd and Lake Avenue section) we will try it elsewhere," Mullins said.

Numerous times through Sunday and Monday rioting Negro youths were vocal in protesting the appearance of heavily armed police, and, to a lesser degree, Guardsmen.

Mullins said the agreement to allow Negro spokesmen to try to calm the area followed meetings during the day between police, Negro and city officials.

The job of Negroes assigned to patrol will be simply to observe and to attempt to calm citizens, hopefully so that no violence will result.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro's Slaying Detailed at Scene

By BILL COX
Tribune Staff Writer

State Attorney Paul Antinori yesterday took his special inquiry into the shooting of Martin Chambers into the Negro neighborhood where it occurred, elicited spontaneous testimony on the spot, and invited any others to meet with him later in his courthouse office.

Fifteen Negro children and young men appeared two hours later at his office in the dual role of community fact-finders and shooting witnesses.

The two events highlighted yesterday's inquiry which was otherwise clouded by contradicting stories by the Negro witnesses and police.

Antinori said at 10:50 last night his report will be issued at 9 a.m. today in his office to Gilder, James Hammond, director of the city's Commission on Human Relations, Mayor Nick Nuccio, Chief of Police J. P. Mullins, and Sheriff Malcolm Beard.

Antinori said he was delaying the release "in light of the way this situation appears now to be calming down."

He said the delay is "at the suggestion of the governor's office . . . in which I concur."

Antinori declined to give any indication of what would be contained in the report, though he had earlier stated it would be confined to a finding of whether the Chambers shooting was justifiable homicide or manslaughter.

The day's inquiry opened with Antinori questioning three young Negro witnesses produced by Robert Gilder, Tampa NAACP leader.

The youths, Arthur Tolliver, Luther Hills and Cleveland Wright, said Chambers was shot by Patrolman James Calvert after he had stopped running and had his hands up against a chain link fence with his body leaning forward.

They testified Calvert was east from the Chambers youth when the shot was fired and later demonstrated at the scene that Chambers was facing south, with his left shoulder toward the policeman.

"The boy stopped (running) and put his hands up on the fence . . . I don't know what he was going to do . . . that's when he (Calvert) shot," Tolliver said.

Hills said Chambers was "standing by the fence with his hands on the fence when the policeman shot him."

Wright said he saw Chambers' hands on the fence after the shot.

Testimony by Dr. Eugene Ruffolo, who performed an autopsy on Chambers, showed Calvert's bullet entered midway in the youth's back and came out through his right chest.

The testimony given by the three boys was later corroborated by Jerome Collins King, 14-year-old brother of the dead Chambers boy, who said he saw his brother's hands on the fence before he heard a shot fired.

There had been some testimony — most of it fragmentary and contradictory — of more than one gunshot but no actual witnesses to more than one shot appeared and no physical evidence was submitted that more than one shot was fired.

The youths attending the afternoon session of the inquiry said rumors have flown through the Negro community that Chambers was shot as many as four or five times.

Other rumors, they said, held that he was cut down in cold blood after surrendering.

Police testified Monday that Chambers was running hard and about to turn a corner when the shot was fired. They said if he had turned the corner he probably would have gained freedom by running past two frame buildings and across Harrison Street to the Central Park Village Housing Project.

The area of the shooting is between Harrison and Cass, Nebraska and Central, and forms a sort of cul de sac on the southeast corner of the housing project.

A chain link fence topped with barbed wire separates the area of the shooting from Cass on the south and from other property on the west.

Police testified the youth was running west in a shoulderwide passageway between some abandoned houses and the fence when the shot was fired.

A physical examination of the area shows a similar fence intersects the east-west fence near the point where Chambers was shot.

The north-south fence opens into the Central Park Village project.

Among the 15 youths who appeared at the afternoon session called by Antinori were two brothers of the Chambers boy. Both left the hearing crying after viewing photos of the dead boy showing the points of entry and exit of the death bullet.

Antinori and Gilder showed the police the photos saying they hoped to stifle false rumors surrounding the events circulating in the Negro community.

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Calvert, who had earlier testified in Antinori's office, re-enacted his part in the fatal shooting when Antinori carried the inquiry to the scene.

About a hundred Negroes, some looking solemn and others in a holiday mood, crowded around while Antinori questioned Calvert and others.

Calvert said he had not previously shot anybody since joining the force more than two years ago and that he hadn't qualified when he took his last pistol marksmanship test.

"I drew my revolver and pointed it at him ... approximately at the area of the right shoulder ... not specifically aimed ... more or less pointed it," Calvert said.

At the time, he said, Chambers "was running as hard as he could ... doing his utmost to escape."

He said he called for Chambers to halt but that he made no move to surrender.

"After I fired he stopped, turned, raised his hands and put them on the fence," Calvert said.

Acting Police Chief Allison Wainwright said police officers are, under Florida law, required to give only a voice command to a person suspected as a felon to halt. This done, the officer may fire at the person fleeing arrest.

There is no requirement that an officer must fire a warning shot into the air before firing at the person fleeing, he said.

Several of the youths who attended the afternoon session of the inquiry admitted friendship with leaders of rioting factions in the Negro neighborhoods.

"Do you think you can get over to them," Antinori asked, "that we are doing our best here to get to the truth?"

The boys indicated they'd try.

"There's no good talking about it in the community," Gilder told them. "Have them bring it (any evidence of misconduct by police) down here where we can do something about it."

"If they can't produce now they need to shut up," Gilder said.

The youths nodded agreement.

Besides the youths who attended yesterday afternoon's session, the inquiry has been regularly attended by segments of the Negro religious and organizational leadership, and was opened fully to the press.



—Staff Photos by Ed Sessions

Possible Blood Stain

... taken as evidence while Calvert leans on fence

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Utility Repairs Curtailed; Bus, Mail Service 'Normal'

By GEORGE BENTLEY
Tribune Staff Writer

Utility repair service was limited to "emergencies only" in Negro areas affected by rioting yesterday, but bus service and mail deliveries were reported normal.

Tampa Recreation Department reported a full scale curtailment of its activities. All city playgrounds and recreation centers operated by the department will close at 7 tonight, and swimming pools at 5:30, according to David Barksdale, superintendent of recreation.

Barksdale said operating hours of the facilities will be determined on a day-to-day basis during the current racial crisis.

General Telephone Co. announced "temporary" curtailment of all repair service in strife torn areas except in "extreme emergencies."

Gen Tel reported five "separate and unrelated" incidents involving its trucks yesterday. Central division manager Paul Le Blanc listed the following trouble during the day:

Truck window broken at Buffalo Avenue and 34th Street; group blocked truck's passage in 100 block of South Melville; installer threatened and chased by "mob" in 2100 block of 24th Avenue; cableman threatened by group in 4200 block of Green Street; rocks hurled from a passing car at an installer on a pole.

Spokesmen for Tampa Electric Company and People's Gas System Inc. said they had no reports of riot related trouble yesterday. However, TECO communications manager James G. (Bud) Cole-

man said his company had stopped all construction in disturbed areas and would send crews in for "emergency" repairs only during the trouble period.

Tampa Transit Lines superintendent Frank Aledo reported service normal yesterday but added, "we expect a lot less (riders) than normal." Saying the company would "play it by ear," Aledo expected to continue service as "nearly normal" and as close to regular routes as possible.

Tampa Postmaster J. A. Gonzalez reported normal deliveries and collections Tuesday, but said he had instructed postal personnel to "pull out if anybody bothers" them.

He reported destruction by fire of the contents of a mail box in Sunday night's rioting on Central Avenue. Gonzalez added that he too is playing service in disturbed areas "by ear."

Among retailers that normally keep evening hours, only Maas Brothers' Northgate Children's World was reported closing at 5:30 p.m. Colby Armstrong, executive secretary of the Merchant Association of Greater Tampa, reported other major retailers plan to maintain normal evening closing hours.

Spokesmen for three large supermarket chains also indicated no general plans for early evening closing hours during the racial crisis.

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His Requests Had Little Effect
Youth urges companion to park for confab with mayor

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sunday Night Racial Rioting Had at Least One Negro Hero

By ELEANOR JORDAN
Tribune Staff Writer

Tampa's riots had at least one hero.

John Campbell quietly told his story to The Tribune Monday night from his hospital bed at Tampa General Hospital.

Campbell was the man in the crowd who prevented further harm to Carl and Joyce Dewitt, the Tampons so badly beaten by the mob late Sunday night. His story coincides with that told earlier by the Dewitts.

The 19-year-old Negro youth was admitted to the hospital around 2 a.m. Monday with deep lacerations of the right forearm.

"I had just left the Black and Tan Bar on Nebraska Avenue when I noticed a lot of people gathered around looking at a fire down the street," he said.

A native of Helena, Ark., Campbell said he had no idea that a riot was taking place.

"I saw a white man and woman drive past me in a station wagon. (This was the Dewitt's car. The couple drove down Nebraska to investigate the fire they saw from Interstate 4 en route home from St. Petersburg.)

"Some men stopped the car and dragged the man out. Then they started beating on him."

Campbell estimated 20 to 30 men were involved in the incident.

"I ran to the car and started yelling for them to stop beating the man but there were just so many of them," he said.

"Then I saw a couple of men pull the woman out of the car and push her around.

"I broke between the men and the woman and asked her if she could drive. She said yes and I told her to get in the car and get out of there."

(Mrs. Dewitt's story of escape told of a man who helped her in the riot.)

Campbell said he pushed the woman into the car and guarded the door while she started the car motor.

"As she drove away the men kept throwing bricks and bottles at the car."

(Mrs. Dewitt drove up to a police car in the area and was taken to the hospital where she was joined by her husband minutes later.)

"Then I went back to where the man was and told the crowd they had beaten him enough. I helped him to his feet and told him to get out of there," Campbell said.

"I carried him along to the area where I knew the police were and left him because I was scared that they were going to put me in jail."

Campbell said throughout the incident the men were calling him "White folks lover."

"I noticed my arm was bleeding and started asking people for help. A man in a panel truck came by and took me to the hospital.

"When I got here (hospital) I saw the white man and woman and knew that they both got out all right. I was sure glad to know that they did not get hurt any worse than they did," Campbell said.

The Negro youth has been living in Tampa working for an independent fruit picker.

Campbell's family was notified of his injuries Monday morning soon after he was admitted to the hospital. He underwent surgery at 4 a.m. to repair damages to his arm and is expected to be discharged within the next few days.

When asked if he plans to return to his home in Arkansas, he gave a quietly determined "Yes."

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Kirk Lauds Broadcasters,

Raps AP

MIAMI BEACH (AP) — Florida Gov. Claude Kirk complimented Florida broadcasters yesterday for telling the truth about Tampa.

Kirk, addressing the Florida Association of Broadcasters convention, displayed a copy of a Miami newspaper and read at length from a wire service dispatch on the Tampa racial strife.

The dispatch was written by the Associated Press, Kirk said.

Saying "nothing could be further from the truth," the governor read quotations from the report concerning "a night of Tampa terror," "rampaging Negroes burned and looted Tampa's sprawling slums."

Kirk indicated he was particularly upset with the phrase "Negroes battling with about 1,000 heavily armed police and National Guardsmen." The report was untrue, the governor said.

"I was there, unarmed. Thank goodness there were radio and television men with me to report this on tape and film to back what I tell you today," Kirk said.

The Associated Press had no comment on Kirk's remarks. But Paul Hansel, chief of bureau for the AP in Florida, said the AP has seven men in Tampa covering the Negro troubles there.

During his speech Kirk did not refer to any other wire service or to any newspapermen.

The governor said there were 500 National Guardsmen gathered at the armory, "but 162 was the most we had deployed." He said the Guardsmen were augmented by 48 officers from the Hillsborough sheriff's office plus the city police which would make less than 500 men.

"I didn't find any writing reporters from the Associated Press," he said.

The wire service's dispatches did not tell the story, he said.

"It doesn't tell about the five Negro preachers who did sentinel duty without terror at my request Monday night," he said. "By and large everybody in Hillsborough County cooperated."

"Hillsborough is administering to itself. Those troops I called out are Tampa boys. The police are Hillsborough County men, Floridians all."

The governor declared that there is peace and quiet, comparatively, in Tampa. He said that "there always will be a few who wish to loot" and claim that "only a few shoes were stolen last (Monday) night."

Prior to his speech before some 100 Florida broadcast executives Kirk said he "resents" giving the rest of the nation the wrong idea of what is happening in Florida.

"They are maligning the good people of Tampa who are cooperating with our ef-

forts to restore peace and improve the lot of all Floridians, Negroes and whites," the governor declared.

The governor told the broadcasters that he considered the Federal Communications Commission's recent ruling to grant free broadcast time to opponents of cigaret smoking advertisements "Malice in Blunderland."

"This is way beyond the bounds of the FCC," Kirk said and invited the broadcasters to request an official position on the matter from the governor's office.

Kirk also said he opposes a tax on advertising which he considers "would hurt Florida more than it would help it."

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Not-So-Pretty Vignettes Gathered During Riots

By CHARLES HENDRICK
Tribune Staff Writer

In the rush of fast-breaking riot developments, these scenes were noted but not reported as the more-essential news took priority:

— A 16-year-old boy, retarded, who said he couldn't read and had seen no television reports of the rioting, riding his bike through the Central Avenue area about 3 p.m. Monday, and being assaulted by a gang of toughs.

— Three Negro women, hurrying to their Robles Park homes, terrified by the crowds, the bursting pop bottles, the snarling police dogs and the sirens ... and they were crying as they edged along the darkened street.

— An Ybor City storekeeper, his windows already smashed, being warned by passing teenagers that "we'll be back tonight with axes."

— An out-of-town news photographer, small in build, but lugging several cameras of various sizes, wearing a hard

hat and looking as if he was ready for an assault at Anzio.

— Young Negroes, congregating at 22nd Street and Lake Avenue, a recurring trouble spot, and explaining they were there "because everybody else is, that's all."

— Three Negro ministers riding through the riot areas, seeking some contact with members of their race, and finding none willing to talk.

— James Hammond, Commission of Human Relations administrator, interceding with police to get a Youth Corps member freed because the arrest was a misunderstanding, and succeeding.

— The stunned owners of Kule's City Market arriving just as firemen extinguished a blaze set by rioters who smashed doors and merchandise.

— National Guardsmen carrying large back packs resembling flame throwers, which they were not, but which many observers believed they were. They were

nauseous gas containers.

— A policeman crying profusely after getting a dose of teargas directed at a Negro who had already been subdued and put under arrest.

— An armed private guard, in uniform, lounging in an easy chair in an Ybor City furniture store window ... young Negroes had warned the store would be hit, but it wasn't.

— A Negro youth tossing a rock through the plate glass window of a grocery on Buffalo Avenue as reporters passed, and calmly walking away from his vandalism.

— Gov. Claude Kirk, crammed into a car with Sheriff Malcolm Beard, Guard chief Brig. Gen. Henry McMillan, Police Capt. Walter Heinrich and shotgun-toting guards, touring suspected trouble spots.

— A young helmeted patrolman, wilting under the 3 p.m. heat, drinking a cool bottle of soda pop while on guard at the Central Avenue housing project.

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Search the Debris

IN THE DEBRIS of every disaster there are clues to future prevention.

This week's rioting by Negroes has been disastrous to Tampa: to community pride, to its economy, to its long record of racial harmony.

Now that the force of law has been imposed by the combined efforts of city police, sheriff's deputies, state troopers and National Guardsmen, the community's leaders must search the wreckage with cool eyes.

What can they find there to point the way toward future racial peace?

THE KNOWN FACTS appear to support these conclusions:

—The killing of a 19-year-old Negro burglary suspect by a white policeman set off the Sunday night disorders. But some other incident might well have provided the flash point. Rioters were largely young men, seeking an outlet for resentment against police and against their living conditions in general.

—A small minority of the Negro population was involved in the violence and vandalism. Responsible Negro leaders deplored the disorders as much as any white but could exert little or no influence over the guilty elements.

—Officers showed commendable restraint and efficiency in breaking up Sunday and Monday night mob actions without loss of life. And, to Tampa's credit, there

were no retaliatory attacks by whites on Negroes.

—Tampa's police manpower is stretched dangerously thin. When the window-smashing and looting was first reported Sunday night, police were delayed in responding because they did not have enough reserves to deal with the situation.

—None of those who heave bricks at cars or loot stores deserve sympathy. But there are complaints from others indicating that the city needs to be concerned about a lack of recreational facilities, a shortage of jobs for youths and poor police relations in the Negro areas.

Both in fairness and in self-protection, the community must strive to correct conditions which create justifiable resentment or give incendiaries a handy torch.

To this end, city officials and race relations workers together should consult the opinions of representative Negro elements. Let all who wish to do so submit their grievances; match these against the practical possibilities for self-help and community assistance.

There can be no thought of rewarding violence—but neither can there be a stubborn blindness toward injustice. Where Tampa has failed, it must seek reform.

The bayonet and nightstick have served the purpose of demonstrating that no man is above the law. With other tools, and the clues in the debris, Tampa must proceed to show that the law is not above any man.

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Kirk Sees Mother Of Dead Youth

Face to face came Gov. Claude Kirk and Mrs. Janie B. Chambers, whose son's death touched off two nights of violent rioting by Tampa Negroes.

"Right must prevail," the overwrought woman told the governor. "You've got to do something."

About 200 Negroes in the meeting at Mitchell Elementary School were obviously tense too, as several echoed Mrs. Chambers' remark.

Some of the police officers accompanying Kirk edged closer to him. Realizing the tension, Kirk said: "I want some calm now. Let me say something."

As the crowd quieted, the governor went on: "I agree. Right must prevail, and justice must prevail."

Someone shouted: "There are two sides, not just your side."

Kirk, nodding agreement, said: "This issue is important. It must be resolved satisfactorily for all concerned. We don't want any more looting or any more violence. We need intelligent dialogue."

He went on and talked about 40 minutes to the Negroes, who appeared impressed that the governor wasn't afraid to come to their meeting.

Agreement was reached on general terms of the need for more recreational facilities.

After the meeting, Kirk joined Sheriff Malcolm Beard for a tour of the street.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida 33601
June 13, 1967

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA, FLORIDA,
JUNE 11 AND 12, 1967

Reference is made to memorandum submitted by this office under above caption on June 12, 1967.

Inspector WILLIAM BLAND, Detective Bureau, Tampa, Police Department, advised on the afternoon of June 12, 1967, that States Attorney PAUL ANTINORI, JR., was then holding a special investigation concerning the killing of MARTIN CHAMBERS, which incident sparked the current racial disturbances in the city. BLAND said that ANTINORI, all officers involved, Acting Chief of Police ALLISON WAYNRIGHT, Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD, JAMES HAMMOND (Administrator of the Commission on Community Relations for the City of Tampa), and three Negro clergymen were then at a hearing concerning the case. Newsmen were standing by and findings of the hearing would be released, according to BLAND.

Information received from Sheriff DON GENUNG (NA), Pinellas County, who is currently attending the 54th Annual Conference of the Florida Sheriffs Association at Panama City, Florida, as furnished on the afternoon of June 12, 1967, indicated that, at 4 p.m. on the morning of June 12, Florida Governor CLAUDE KIRK, JR., had telephoned his administrative assistant to advise him concerning the racial strife in Tampa and had instructed the assistant to contact sheriffs from neighboring counties to alert them to the situation and to suggest that they have as much manpower as possible available should same be needed in Hillsborough County. It was also suggested that these sheriffs, who were then at Panama City, might desire to be back in their own counties should their assistance be needed in Hillsborough County. Governor KIRK told Sheriff GENUNG he was taking the necessary steps to activate the National Guard. GENUNG himself indicated that he was returning to Pinellas County and said that it appeared the Governor was planning a trip to Tampa.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
FLORIDA, JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Officials of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Command Post indicated in the early afternoon of June 12, 1967, that the National Guard would take up positions at 5 p.m. on June 12 within the 20 block area where trouble had occurred on the previous evening, and also in West Tampa where possible trouble was anticipated.

Corporal A. Y. MYERS, Tampa Police Department Burglary Squad, advised on June 12, 1967, that there had been no reported thefts of guns or firearms in connection with the current civil unrest in the Negro area in Tampa, except some confidential information he had obtained to the effect that several handguns had been stolen from the Rose Trading Post, 1027 Central Avenue. It was stated that four .25 Caliber automatics (3 Galesi and one Colt), one 32-20 Spanish pistol, one .38 Caliber S&W six-inch barreil, one .38 Caliber S&W three and a half inch barreil, three .38 Caliber S&W two-inch barreil, one .38 Caliber of unknown make, and two .38 Caliber S&W Break Back revolvers were missing from said trading post; also that four or five other handguns of unknown description were missing, having been stolen from the place of business during the racial unrest; however, the owner, one PHILIP ZBAR, was reluctant to make an official report of the items inasmuch as his place of business is totally surrounded by the Negro area and his livelihood depends upon the goodwill of these Negroes.

Information from source at Tampa Police Department, as furnished on June 12, 1967, revealed that CARL L. DE WITT and his wife had turned off Interstate Highway 4 near the Central Avenue area in Tampa about 1 a.m. on June 12, 1967, when they saw smoke and thought the downtown Tampa area was on fire. A policeman near the Interstate exit did not warn them and when their car slowed to come off the expressway, a crowd of Negroes began shooting at them. The DE WITT's were pulled from their car and beaten by the mob, and watches, money and checkbooks taken, and part of Mrs. DE WITT's clothing was ripped from her. When she was released she got back into her car and drove until she saw a policeman, told him about her husband being beaten by the mob, and then fainted. Source said DE WITT was admitted to Tampa General Hospital at 1:30 a.m. and Mrs. DE WITT at 1:51 a.m., both being treated for contusions and abrasions and later released.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
FLORIDA, JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Information was also received from Captain FRANK BOWEN, Tampa Police Department, to effect that a Police Department report earlier in the day regarding the theft of 75 guns stolen from a pawn shop on Central Avenue was in error, that in actuality about 16 handguns had been stolen from the window of the Rose Pawn Shop on Central Avenue.

Deputy Marshal WINKLEY of the Tampa Fire Department, advised on June 12, 1967, that several fires had been set in the Negro area during the night of June 11-12, 1967, and that investigations were then underway to estimate the damage. In addition to one fire involving a large business house and two dwellings, also a smaller fire on Central Avenue, another fire had broken out at a looted building at Kay and Nebraska Avenues, and there were three or four fires at business houses in the West Tampa Negro area, one being a Bobo's Grocery Store, according to WINKLEY. He further stated that a warrant was being secured for the arrest of one of the looters (name unknown to WINKLEY) on an arson charge after it was determined that this looter had admitted setting the Kay and Nebraska Avenues fire.

As of the afternoon of June 12, 1967, police records reveal that ten Negro males had been booked between 2 a.m. and 4:05 a.m. on June 12 on breaking and entering and possession of stolen property charges; however, officials were unable to state at that time that all of these arrests were connected with the rioting.

Anonymous telephone calls received on June 12, 1967, at both the Tampa Police Department and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office to the effect there would be further trouble on the night of June 12-13, 1967, specifically in the West Tampa area. There were also reports of bands of youthful Negroes, some of them said to be armed, roving the Negro areas during the daylight hours. Police reported around 3 p.m., June 12, that two young white males had been grabbed by Negroes in the vicinity of Governor and India Streets, but that these individuals had been released. At 3:45 p.m., police stated that a patrol car had stopped a 1956 Mercury at Scott and India Streets, same carrying six Negro occupants suspected as being those who accosted the two white males. Police said a group of 50 or more Negroes congregated at this point and began heckling the officers, then someone started sniping at them. The officers withdrew out of range and did not return the fire.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
FLORIDA, JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Captain BOWEN, Tampa Police Department, mentioned on the afternoon of June 12, 1967, that the Ministerial Association of Tampa had met at 11 a.m. on said date, that the Tampa Bi-racial Committee was to meet at 3:30 p.m. same date, concerning the racial situation.

JAMES HAMMOND, local Negro leader, and ROBERT GILDER, President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Tampa, advised on June 12, 1967, that the racial riots at Tampa were strictly spontaneous, commenting that the only local trouble spots mentioned at the recent biracial meetings were in the Wimauma, Florida, area where some racial difficulties have developed in the past several months among farm laborers.

Officials of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department and the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office advised on the evening of June 12, 1967, that a group of about 400 persons had gathered in the vicinity of 22nd Street and Lake Avenue and were destroying property. It was said that a National Guard strike force had been ordered to the area. It was also said that another disturbance had been reported in the vicinity of 40th Street and Hillsborough Avenue, which disturbance was also being followed. This information was received at about 9 p.m.

Governor CLAUDE KIRK, JR., made a short radio and television talk on the evening of June 12, 1967, during which he stated "they may have had a riot last night, but there will not be one tonight." He appealed to citizens to prove to themselves, the State and the Nation that the people in the Tampa area are law-abiding people. He stated that all property would be protected "tonight and every night," stating that Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD had done a great job thus far and that he, the Governor, could not compromise where people were pillaging, burning and shooting, and he had, therefore, ordered the National Guard to protect the people of Tampa. Governor KIRK also instructed, through the Commanding General of the National Guard, for the Guardsmen to protect themselves. He exhorted citizens to stay at home "tonight," to keep off the streets and to stay out of trouble. He indicated that from four to five hundred National Guardsmen, sheriffs, deputies, and Tampa policemen were patrolling the streets to preserve law and order.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
FLORIDA, JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

Information was received from the Tampa-Sheraton Hotel during the late afternoon of June 12, 1967, that a local telephone call had been received about 24 hour earlier requesting that reservations be made for STOKELY CARMICHAEL and three other individuals who were alleged to be arriving on the same evening at 7:30 p.m. Two of the "three other individuals" were identified only as BURT CHASE and Mr. MESSENGER.

Major JOHN CLOUD, Alabama Highway Patrol, advised on the evening of June 12, 1967, that, as of 6:30 p.m., Central Daylight Time, CARMICHAEL was still confined to jail at Prattville, Alabama, in lieu of \$500 bond. Major CLOUD said there is no indication that CARMICHAEL is trying to make this bond and had, in fact, indicated he would stay in jail until such time as the ten others who were arrested with him made their bond. Hearing of the ten individuals is scheduled for June 13, 1967, according to Major CLOUD.

During the very early morning hours of June 13, 1967, officials of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office reported eight areas of disturbances in Tampa, said disturbances occurring in a radius of three to five miles outside the central area where the disturbances of June 11, 1967, took place. These eight areas were described as being predominantly Negro residential and business section areas of Tampa. It was said that the main area of disturbance was the 22nd Street and Lake Avenue area, the site of a municipal development occupied by Negroes. It was estimated that about 400 Negroes had gathered in that particular area, had blocked traffic, were breaking store windows and looting business houses. A National Guard unit was sent to the area and crowds were dispersed.

County officials also advised that fires were reported in at least five areas and that there were many reports of vandalism, which was primarily breaking of windows in cars, stores and homes. There were some unconfirmed reports of shots being fired; however, no serious injuries had been reported from the disturbance areas.

As of approximately 6:30 a.m., June 13, 1967, Sheriff's Office officials reported no disturbances since approximately 2:30 a.m., also that no serious injuries had been reported. Tampa Police Department records revealed that five Negro juveniles, ages from 15 to 16 years, including one female; were arrested for disturbance, carrying concealed weapons, destroying private property, and/or trespass. Thirty-

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
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six Negro adults, ages 18 to 40, had been arrested on various charges arising out of disturbances on the night of June 12-13, 1967. Nineteen of these individuals were charged with unlawful assembly.

It was indicated by police officials during the early morning hours of June 13, 1967, that the Florida National Guard would remain on duty until Noon on said date.

Inspector CHARLES FISHER, Patrol Division, Tampa Police Department, advised a United Press representative, during the early morning hours of June 13, 1967, that he believed the Sheriff would set a curfew sometime during said date. In answer to questions asked by the representative, Inspector FISHER explained that the Negro who had been hit by buckshot had actually not been fired on by police, but was shot by a feed store owner when the man broke into his store. FISHER also explained that a Negro who had been treated for a laceration was cut when he grabbed the weapon.

Sheriff MALCOLM BEARD advised at about 1 p.m. June 13, 1967, that the racial situation remained quiet as of that time. Sheriff BEARD stated that, in his opinion, the violence committed and damage sustained in the previous night had been less than actually expected; therefore, plans for the evening of June 13-14, 1967, as made at a meeting of police and military officials on the morning of June 13, called for a great bulk of the National Guard troops to remain on immediate standby at the Tampa Armory while police and National Guard patrol units operated in vehicles throughout the areas during the afternoon and evening of June 13. Officials hope that by minimizing the show of strength less trouble would result; however, the National Guard would be ready at a moment's notice to move into any trouble area and a curfew will be considered if necessary, according to BEARD.

Sheriff BEARD further stated that Florida Governor CLAUCE KIRK, JR., has returned to Tallahassee and that Chief of Police JAMES P. MULLINS of Tampa has cut his vacation short and is back on duty.

Attached are numerous newspaper articles relating to the racial disturbance with which this memorandum is concerned.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE, TAMPA,
FLORIDA, JUNE 11 and 12, 1967

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Operation Begins To Cool Riot

By Times Staff Writers

"Operation Cool It" was launched in riot torn areas of Central Avenue and West Tampa today.

The effort was launched as the community picked up the pieces of last night's racial disturbance, and took steps to avert further trouble tonight.

The first step in "Operation Cool It" came late this morning when Mayor Nick Nuccio, Sheriff Malcolm Beard, and James Hammond, community relations coordinator, went into the riot area to talk with the mother of the youth who was shot by police yesterday.

Newsmen were barred from following the official party into the housing project.

THE COMMUNITY leaders were scheduled to tour the burned and smashed section of Central Avenue before holding more conferences later today.

Robert Gilder, president of the Tampa NAACP, reported he is mobilizing a task force of poverty program workers to go into the troubled areas and "knock on doors."

"These people have volunteered to go in and risk their lives. It's dangerous. There

are guns and ammunition," Gilder said.

"IT'S CALM ON the surface, but tensions must be alleviated before tonight if we are to prevent further bloodshed."

Gilder was only one of a score of community leaders who were tackling the problem today. Cody Fowler of the Tampa Biracial Committee, Mayor Nick Nuccio,

Areas

welfare officials, community planners, community relations representatives — all were working toward an early solution of the problem. The immediate goal is reestablishment of communications with people in the riot neighborhoods.

"As things stand right now there's a complete breakdown of law and order," Gilder said.

"THE CAUSES OF this situation are many. The shooting of this 19-year-old was just the straw that broke the camel's back.

"We're telling these people there is no reason to take the law into their own hands.

"We know the real causes of the trouble are inadequate housing, inadequate education,

poor jobs or no jobs, and most of all a breakdown of trust on the part of the Negro toward the police.

"In many cases, this breakdown is not justified," he said.

GILDER WAS unhappy with local officials for failing to call him when the trouble started to grow tense. He recalled that he took steps to avert a similar situation three weeks ago in West Tampa.

"I was able to have two officers removed from the district, temporarily, when there was trouble because the people felt the officers were making unjustified arrests," Gilder said.

The Tampa Housing Authority's Central Project is the heart of today's disturbance. More than 2,500 people live in this project.

THERE WAS irony in the fact that the Tampa Economic Opportunity Council has selected the riot area as a "model neighborhood project."

TEOC Chairman Don Taylor said the area was selected as the section of the community that could best benefit

from "concentrated efforts of all our programs.

The area may be classed as a housing project slum. In the census tract containing the project, 85 per cent of the population is non-white. This is in contrast to a 16.9 non-white population for the entire city of Tampa.

IN ADDITION to having one of the highest concentrations of Negroes in the city, the area has one of the lowest income rates on both the basis of family income and individual income.

Leonard Winner, assistant director of the Tampa Housing Authority, said there was considerable damage to the Central Housing Project.

The project has 500 apartments and approximately 2,500 residents. The average family pays \$35 a month rent, he said.

Cody Fowler, chairman of the bi-racial committee, said, "We are seeking to get things quieted down today."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 TAMPA TIMES
TAMPA, FLA.

Date: 6-12-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: BENNETT DE LOACH

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: TAMPA

Being Investigated

HE SAID THAT there had not yet been any meeting of his committee, but that as far as he was concerned, there "should be a complete investigation of the shooting of the young Negro and of what happened last night."

"By far, the greatest majority of Negroes regret as much as the whites what has happened," Fowler said.

James A. Hammond, administrator for the commission on community relations, said that he and Fowler expect to meet with about 40 leading citizens of Tampa today to discuss the nights' happenings.

HAMMOND SAID that he wanted it made clear that last nights' riot was a "spontaneous, unorganized exhibition."

He also said, "Because there is more expected trouble tonight, the entire staff of the human relations committee will be in possible trouble spots today and tonight in case there is any more trouble."

The Tampa Urban League has not determined how the riot would affect the group's work in the Central Avenue area, according to Mrs. Jerildine Clemons, assistant director.

"THE SITUATION is a tragedy to the city of Tampa," Mrs. Clemons said. "I think all the concerned citizens of Tampa will have to work together in the area."

Mrs. Clemons said the riot area was part of the overall work of the League.

"Relations in that area, as far as the Urban League, were very good," Mrs. Clemons said.

Nathaniel Crook, executive director of the League, could not be reached.

THE NUMBER OF county welfare cases in the riot area is "very limited," according to Paul Danielson, director of welfare services.

Danielson said there were "a couple of disabled cases on the fringe area of the riot district waiting for permanent aid, but not many others."

He said county cases were temporary, and current records showed "not too many cases in that area — very few."

Race Riots

Police Rout 200 Youths

New violence was breaking out at several points in Tampa early this afternoon. Police broke up a mob of more than 200 rock-throwing teenagers and juveniles near the scene of last night's riot.

Patrol Cpl. D. X. Tynan reported the teenagers and juveniles were attempting to stone police cruisers.

Reports of trouble spots kept the Tampa Police Department so busy early this afternoon reporters had difficulty monitoring the police bands.

Police went on an "all units—extra alert" at 1 p.m. today. The rash of reports of incidents of violence

was as indicative of the tension of the situation as it was of real new racial clashes.

One Tampa lawman frankly forecast, "It looks worse for tonight, they're organized now."

"It looks like a whole lot of isolated incidents. We're getting stolen car reports almost every minute," Tampa Times police reporter Tom Raum said.

Neighborhoods torn and still smoldering from last night's race riots were cordoned off by police today.

Community leaders and public officials are worried about what will happen after night falls.

Every available law officer was called to duty to prevent a replay of last night's orgy of shooting, pillage, arson and beatings.

Gov. Claude Kirk was in Tampa to confer with local officials before dawn this morning. He returned to Tallahassee early today, but was reported to be in constant touch with the situation.

An uneasy calm was reported in the predominantly Negro area early today as a small army of law officers, estimated at about 250 shotgun-armed police and deputies, cordoned off the neighborhood.

THERE WAS EVIDENCE officials are worried about new rioting after dark tonight. Special police and sheriff's auxiliaries were released this morning but told they would be called back later today.

During the peak of the riots last night, fire lit the Tampa skyline, as hundreds of Negroes fought police with rocks, sniper fire, and even fists.

A preliminary report indicated at least 15 persons were admitted to Tampa General Hospital with wounds or injuries. Ten persons were booked on felony charges and several others were picked up on lesser charges during the riot.

Two deaths were associated with the riot. Sheriff's Deputy Don Williams, 52, suffered a fatal heart attack at the scene and was dead on arrival at Tampa General Hospital.

The deputy was in a line of officers when snipers were fired by snipers. When he slumped to the ground, it was assumed he had been hit by a bullet. At the hospital he was found to have suffered a heart attack.

THE RIOT WAS SPARKED after a Tampa policeman shot and killed a Negro youth who was identified as a suspect in a break-in at the Tampa Photo Supply warehouse, 421 Blinn St., earlier in the day.

Central Avenue, near Cass Street, was the heart of the riot. The area is a neighborhood of small bars and Negro night clubs near the Tampa Housing Authority's Central Project where hundreds of Negroes live in low rent apartment houses.

The initial incident occurred when Patrolman J. E. Calvert ordered 18-year-old Martin Chambers to halt. After a second warning, the officer said he fired at the youth. The shot hit the Negro in the back. He died 30 minutes later at Tampa General Hospital. The shooting took place about 3 p.m., near 1121 Harrison St.

CHAMBERS HAD AN ARREST RECORD with police, including charges of using a car without the owners consent, breaking and entering and malicious trespass.

Police Deputy Chief Neil Brown reported some rioting after the shooting incident but that a "heavy downpour at about 3 p.m. calmed them down a little.

"Then at 7 p.m. all hell broke loose," Brown reported.

This reporter arrived at the intersection of Harrison and Twigg at around 9:45 p.m. Two buildings, a grocery store and a restaurant were ablaze, shooting flames high above the intersection of Harrison and Central.

Sniper fire from alleys and buildings in the area prevented firemen and policemen from advancing to within two blocks of the burning buildings.

Small groups of Negro youths stood on the street corners taunting police while bullets whined overhead.

A THREE-BLOCK SECTION of Central Avenue was covered with broken glass from store fronts. Looting was reported.

Fires broke out in two grocery stores, a cleaning shop, a pool hall, drug store, automatic laundry, a bar and an insurance firm.

Hit by looters were Broadway Furniture Co., Blue Ribbon Market, and in West Tampa, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Wig Salon and Jesse Mary's Gun Shop.

It was at Mary's shop that the rioters obtained guns and ammunition that were used to snipe at police and firemen.

At 10:30 p.m., sniper fire slackened and officers, armed with shotguns, rushed up Central Avenue.

SEVERAL NEGROES CARRYING RIFLES could be seen falling back as the officers advanced.

As the officers moved up the street, a loudspeaker blared:

"Get off the streets or we'll move you. If you are holding a weapon you'll be shot."

Policemen with leashed dogs moved at the same time to disperse crowds of Negro youths. The youths had been throwing rocks at police and firemen and chanting, "We shall overcome."

As the sniper fire slackened, ambulances and fire trucks moved to the scene of the conflagrations.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl DeWitt of 1815 St. Andrews, were pulled from their automobile by a mob of Negroes and severely beaten, according to an ambulance driver at the scene.

MRS. DeWITT STAGGERED hysterically into a police command headquarters at Central and Twigg, screaming, "They've got my husband hostage."

DeWitt was beaten but escaped. Both Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt were treated at the emergency room at Tampa General.

By 4 a.m. most of the fires were put out. Police barricades had sealed off the area.

Sheriff's Deputy John Kirk ruled the riot area out of bounds to newsmen. Kirk stressed the move was taken because officers could not guarantee safety.

As things generally lulled by 5:30 a.m., there were 350 police and sheriff's deputies in the riot area.

"We've called out all our deputies," Sheriff Malcolm Beard reported.

SOME 15 PIECES OF FIRE EQUIPMENT battled four, and possibly more, separate blazes, including a car in the vicinity of Nebraska and Third Avenue.

Firemen reported their fire-fighting was hindered by several fire plugs being deliberately opened.

Firemen, under police protection, managed to shut down the opened plugs.

No damage estimated was available this morning although one police officer estimated it would be "weeks before we figure this out."

ONE SHOP OWNER whose store was looted, Joe Rodante, noted that mostly white-owned shops were broken into and looted.

"They didn't bother the colored-owned stores at all," he noted. Rodante roughly estimated his loss at "around \$15,000. It could be a lot more," he said as he surveyed the broken windows in his shoes and clothing store.

Both traffic and municipal courts were cancelled today. The move was made to free officers scheduled to appear as witnesses from court appearances and make them available for emergency duty.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

June 12, 1967

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
TAMPA, FLORIDA
JUNE 11, 12, 1967

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Tampa

At approximately 10:50 P.M., June 11, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, contacted a Special Agent of the FBI and advised that he, the source, could hear sounds and noises in downtown Tampa, indicating that rioting was then in progress in the vicinity of Central Avenue and Scott Street, in the downtown area of Tampa, Florida.

Inspector Jim Diamond, (NA), Patrol Division, Tampa, Florida, Police Department, confirmed at approximately 11:00 P.M., June 11, 1967, that a riot of serious proportions was then in progress on Central Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

At 11:30 P.M., June 11, 1967, Captain Walter Heinrich, (NA), Crime Prevention Bureau, Tampa Police Department, advised that Negro mobs in the above vicinity had been stoning passing automobiles, starting fires, and looting stores as a result of the shooting to death of a nineteen-year-old Negro youth by a Tampa Police Department Officer on the afternoon of June 11, 1967, when the youth was encountered by the officer during an attempted breaking and entering.

Lieutenant R. T. Harris, Patrol Division, Tampa Police Department, advised on June 11, 1967, that upon returning from dinner, at 6:30 P.M., on June 11, 1967, he heard transmissions on his automobile radio regarding the shooting of a breaking and entering suspect and immediately drove to the area of Central Park Village, Negro housing project, which is adjacent to the Central Avenue district in downtown Tampa, Florida. Lieutenant Harris observed large numbers of Negroes, residents of the project and from the adjacent commercial area, standing about in small groups. There was no organization among the people at this time, but he, Harris, became aware of the hostility of the group when several persons demanded an explanation from him as to why the police had killed the Negro youth. Lieutenant Harris immediately ordered all marked police cars out of the area, and he departed himself. Although the crowd around him was

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
TAMPA, FLORIDA
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menacing in their attitude, they did not threaten him and did not prevent him from entering his automobile and driving away from the area.

Shortly after 7:00 P.M., Lieutenant Harris, in a patrol car, was cruising the area and it was determined that the area was all quiet at that time, very possibly due to the onset of heavy rain, which fell in the Tampa, Florida, area at that time.

When the rain subsided shortly after 8:00 P.M., a Tampa Police Department patrol car entered the Central Park Village project and answered a request to stop a fight and was immediately hit by stones thrown by bystanders in the area. The officers in the patrol car advised Lieutenant Harris of their immediate situation and they were ordered out of the area by the police dispatcher on the orders of Lieutenant Harris. Lieutenant Harris then issued orders to the dispatcher that no marked police units or uniformed officers were to be sent into the Central Park Village Project area without first clearing with him. The Tampa Police Department switchboard received several subsequent reports of fights and minor disturbances in the same area, which were not answered, because Lieutenant Harris felt they were attempts to lure police units into the area for harassment or attack.

About 9:30 P.M., June 11, 1967, according to Lieutenant Harris, Tampa Police Department began receiving increased reports of violence by small gangs of Negro youths. Motorists traveling in the area complained of automobiles being stoned, and Tampa firemen were called to a Citgo Service Station at Cass and Pierce Streets, Tampa, and to the Palace Drugstore, corner of Scott and Central, where fires were set and where firemen were reportedly fired upon by snipers. Numerous stores on Central Avenue, Cass Street, and Nebraska Avenue were broken into and looted, including a pawn shop, where seventy-five pistols and revolvers were reportedly stolen, as well as the Jesse Harpe Gun Shop on Cass Street, where several hundred rounds of ammunition were taken.

Lieutenant Harris advised that at approximately midnight police began moving in to the Central Avenue area in strength with the objective of dispersing the mobs rather than making arrests. He emphasized that the rioting did not appear to be organized and those involved were mostly youths from fourteen to twenty years of age. Older people in taverns along Central

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Avenue, ignored the rioting at the outset and came on the scene later out of apparent curiosity.

Sergeant Jack S. De La Llana, Intelligence Unit, Tampa Police Department, advised on the night of June 11, 1967, that he had no warning or indication of possible rioting prior to outbreak. Police were unable to estimate the number of persons involved in rioting due to the fact that they were active in small gangs dispersed throughout the area and would hide whenever police approached.

The area involved consisted of approximately twenty city blocks, bordered by Cass Street on the South, Seventh Avenue on the North, Nebraska Avenue on the East and Orange on the West.

The confidential source previously referred to, at approximately 1:30 A.M., advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had been in the Central Park Village during the rioting and had observed mostly youths of from twelve to sixteen years of age milling about in a belligerent manner on the streets. The source had heard gunfire, but observed no guns in the hands of the youths. He advised that all electric power had been cut off in the project.

Governor Claude Kirk, Jr., arrived in Tampa, Florida, in the early morning hours of June 12, 1967, and at approximately 4:00 A.M., June 12, 1967, held a meeting with Mayor Nick Nuccio, city of Tampa, Sheriff Malcolm Beard (NA), Hillsborough County, Tampa, Florida, other Tampa Police Department officials, and Robert Gilder, President, Tampa Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). At the conference, Governor Kirk ordered Sheriff Beard to take command of the situation. Tampa police officers are cooperating with Sheriff Beard. The entire area described above was blocked off by armed officers of the Tampa Police Department and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, and access prohibited to persons not residing or having business in the area.

During the morning hours of June 12, 1967, Robert Gilder, President, NAACP, appeared on a Tampa television station and made the statement that the Tampa Police Department handled this matter with restraint and in a better fashion than would be expected under the circumstances. Sheriff Malcolm Beard advised that his men had been on the scene since 11:30 P.M.,

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June 11, 1967. He said there had previously been some sniping, particularly at firemen, but no sniping had occurred since the sheriff's officers moved into the area. Sheriff Beard advised that from 300 to 400 young Negroes, both male and female, were involved. He states merchants in the area complained that police did not respond to their calls for assistance during early hours of disturbance. Sheriff Beard stated that apparently the police went into the Central Avenue area early in the evening, were driven out and left the area to the hoodlums for some time until about 11:30 P.M., when both officers of the Sheriff's Office and the Tampa Police Department again entered the area. Sheriff Beard stated it was his opinion that the Tampa Police had sufficient time to do something to keep a riot situation from forming, but that they did not act quickly enough. He commented that the Chief of Police and Inspector Fisher of the Tampa Police Department were presently out of the state. Other police officials and a large number of the Tampa Police Department were handling the traffic situation at Municipal Beach area at Tampa, at which hydroplane races had been scheduled for the afternoon of June 11, 1967.

Sheriff Beard advised that one of his officers, Sergeant Donald Williams, suffered a heart attack during the incident and later died.

Sheriff Beard stated that he ascertained that some resentment had built up in the Central Avenue area against one Clyde Prevatt, a white man who operates a liquor store there. Prevatt had purchased a building next-door to his own place of business, and, although he allowed Negroes to continue to do business in the acquired building, he raised their rent exceedingly high, causing more resentment against white store owners in the area. He felt that this may have had something to do with the sparking of the situation, although the killing of the burglary suspect in the area on Sunday evening apparently gave the young Negroes a "manufactured reason to start the looting and rioting action." He stated that he personally feels that the Negroes had nothing to riot over, but the hoodlums used the shooting earlier in the evening as a reason to loot.

Several buildings were burned along Central Avenue, and there is no present estimate of damage done in the area, according to Beard. He stated that he feels the local police forces can handle the situation, that NAACP and other Negro leaders in the area are cooperating and that machinery has been set up to have the National Guard come in, if necessary, although he feels there is no need for it at the present time.

**RACIAL DISTURBANCE
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He stated that his office had received information on the morning of June 12, 1967, concerning a statement made by a unknown individual to the effect that "They have not seen any real trouble yet. We'll show them some more" or some similar statement.

Sheriff Beard stated he, therefore, feels that there may be more trouble in West Tampa, along twenty-second Street, and, possibly, in some of the other Negro areas on the evening of June 12, 1967, or, possibly, later in the week. Due to this situation, police are presently making efforts to locate and arrest persons who have allegedly committed violations during the period of the riots.

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At approximately 2:35 A.M., an effort was made to furnish the above information telephonically to Mr. ARNOLD PERPHER, United States Secret Service, Tampa, Florida, and Mr. DONALD LOOS, Military Intelligence, Tampa, Florida, with negative results.

At approximately 8:30 A.M., June 12, 1967, information concerning the riot conditions in Tampa on the evening of June 11, 1967, was made available to SCOTT CONLEY, United States Secret Service, Tampa, and KENNETH J. FINE, Military Intelligence, Tampa, by SA JOHN S. M. WICKHAM, and to Assistant U. S. Attorney R. J. HAINES by ASAC PHILIP R. SHREEDAN.

On the morning of June 12, 1967, MALCOLM BEARD, Sheriff, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, Tampa, Florida, issued the following statement:

"We are not troubled with Governor ALEX, Mayor RUCCIO, Chief WALKER, Mr. JAMES HAYMOND, member of the Community Relations Board, Mr. ROBERT GILDER, President of the NAACP - TAMPA Branch and other community leaders to discuss the situation that occurred on Central Avenue and Central Park Village where looting, burning and willful destruction of property occurred.

"As Sheriff of Hillsborough County, I am assuming command of this situation and have the full cooperation of the Tampa Police Department. The affected area is sealed off and will continue to be as long as necessary. Sightseers will not be tolerated.

"This area consists of, at this time, Cass Street to Henderson Avenue, Nebraska Avenue to Orange Avenue. Anyone not living or having business in the area, will be prohibited from entering. Any persons congregating in this area in groups of three or more will be asked one time to disperse and if they do not comply, we can expect to be arrested. We will be diligently on the alert for any person or persons carrying illegal weapons.

RACIAL DISTURBANCES
TAMPA, FLORIDA
JUNE 11, 12, 1967

"Investigations are already under way to ferret out all persons responsible for this disgraceful situation.

"We intend to keep under close observation any other area for possible trouble within this County. We fully intend to use whatever force is necessary to enforce the law, protect lives and property and maintain order.

"This will be accomplished by the local law enforcement agencies."

The Tampa Times, a daily newspaper in the Tampa, Florida, area, in its issue of June 12, 1967, contained the following headline on Page 1:

"Tampa Race Riot Erupts; Police Battle Negro Mobs"

"Fire, Shots, Looting Hit Central Avenue"

The article stated in part on Page 22 of the same issue, "The initial incident occurred when Patrolman J. L. CALVERT ordered nineteen year old MARTIN CHAMBERS to halt. After a second warning, the officer said he fired at the youth. The shot hit the Negro on the back. He died thirty minutes later at Tampa General Hospital. The shooting took place about 8:30 P.M. near 1134 Harrison Street.

"CHAMBERS had an arrest record with police including charges of using a car without the owner's consent, breaking and entering and malicious trespass."

The same article contained the following data:

"A three-block section of Central Avenue was covered with broken glass from store fronts. Looting was reported.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
TAMPA, FLORIDA
JUNE 21, 12, 1967

"Mr. and Mrs. CAEL DE WITT of 1315 St. Andrews were pulled from their automobile by a mob of Negroes and severely beaten according to an ambulance driver at the scene.

"Mrs. DE WITT staggered hysterically into a police command headquarters at Central and Twigg screaming 'They've got my husband hostage'.

"DE WITT was beaten and escaped. Both Mr. and Mrs. DE WITT were treated at the emergency room at Tampa General Hospital. By 4 AM, most of the fires were put out. Police barricades had sealed off the area."

Also on Page 1 of the June 12, 1967, issue of the Tampa Times, there appeared an article captioned, "NAACP Leader Angered." The article read in part, "Negro leader ROBERT GILDER was angered by last night's Central Avenue rioting."

"Visibly upset, the stocky Negro leader said, 'I was not called but I should have been. I stopped one disturbance in West Tampa three weeks ago and, damn it, they didn't call me this time.'

"GILDER added again, 'This could have been averted with the cooperation of ministers, social and community leaders and local officials'.

" 'I am not pointing the finger', said GILDER, when he was asked the reasons behind the all night disturbance. 'There are many many reasons for it, but none of them justify the taking and rubbing of anyone.' "

Also appearing on Page 1 of the June 12, 1967, issue of the Tampa Times was an article captioned, "Police List Ten Men Arrested in Riot." The article stated, "Police have identified several men arrested in connection with last night's rioting. All are Negroes. Addresses were not immediately available. Booked on the following charges were: Breaking and

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
TAMPA, FLORIDA
JUNE 11, 12, 1967

Entering:

"NATHAN JOHNSON, 35
JAMES BARNER, 27
FRANK BROWN, 19

"Possession of Stolen Property:

"JESSE MACKLIN, 37
JEROME YOUNGERLOOD, 19
MACK CAMPBELL, 19
JEROME BYRD, 17
DON HUNTER, 17
SOLOMAN JACOBS, 18
ROBERT W. GORDON, 18 "

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