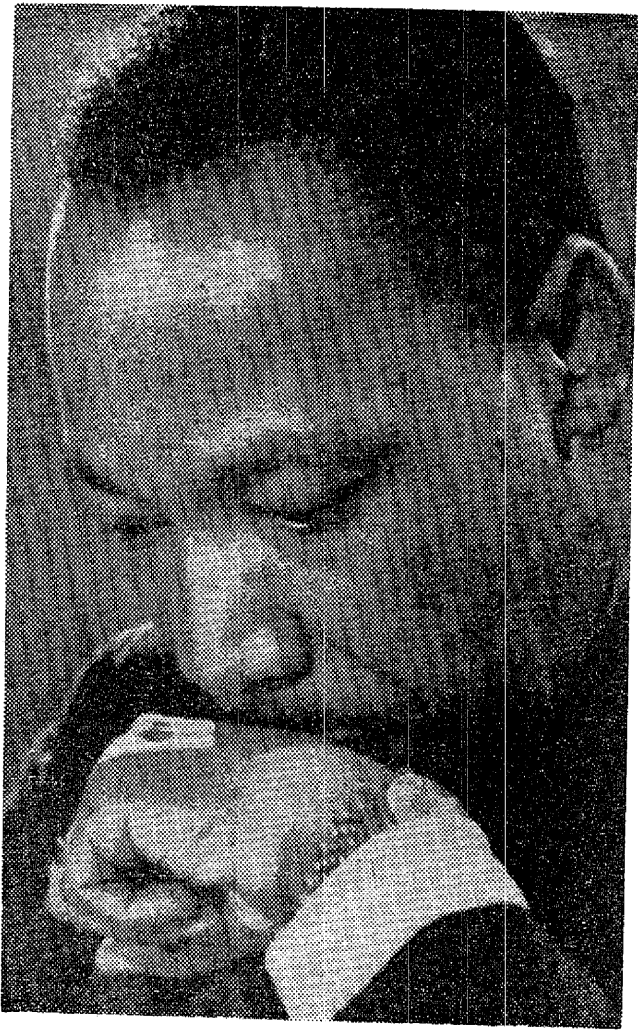


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Associated Press

THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

# Scattered Violence Occurs In Harlem and Brooklyn

## 12 Arrested Here

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Sporadic violence erupted in Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section last night after news of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination spread in the two predominantly Negro communities.

Mayor Lindsay, who went to Harlem in an effort to quiet the outbreaks, was caught in the midst of an unruly crowd and had to be hustled into a limousine by bodyguards.

Police reinforcements, including elements of the riot-trained Tactical Patrol Force, were rushed into both communities.

Two arrests were reported in Brooklyn and 10 in Harlem. A

## Outbreaks Across Nation

Rioting broke out in scattered sections of the nation last night following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

Gov. Dan Moore of North Carolina sent the National Guard into Greensboro and State Highway Patrolmen were dispatched to Raleigh, where Negro college students apparently set fire to a warehouse.

There were riotous outbursts and brief clashes with the police in Winston-Salem, New Bern, Durham and Charlotte, N. C., and in Washington, Jackson, Miss., Boston, Hartford, New York City and Memphis, where Dr. King was killed.

In Raleigh, the rioting started shortly after 9 p.m. when a television crewman was said to have been injured by flying glass.

There were numerous instances of rock-throwing, looting and arson reported both in Brooklyn and in Harlem, starting around 11 P.M. and continuing sporadically early today.

Gangs of youth in both areas were reported roaming through the streets, now and then taunting policemen and firemen on duty.

The police fired several volleys of shots in the air to disperse crowds along Brooklyn's

group of about 75 young Negro students from Shaw University, a Negro school, invaded the city's main business street and overtook automobiles and

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# Sporadic Violence Erupts in Harlem

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Fulton Street and Harlem's 125th Street at about 12:30 this morning.

Mayor Lindsay learned of the assassination while attending the opening of the play "The Education of H\*Y\*M\*A\*N K\*A\*P\*L\*A\*N" at the Alvin Theater on West 52d Street. He was informed of the slaying at the end of the first act and immediately left the theater to return to Gracie Mansion.

From there he went to Harlem at about 10:30 P.M., where he expressed his sorrow to crowds of Negroes gathered at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street.

Mr. Lindsay then attended a meeting of Harlem leaders at 312 West 125th Street.

At about 11 P.M., Mr. Lindsay left the meeting accompanied by a group of Harlem residents and began walking along 125th Street toward Seventh Avenue.

At 126th Street and Seventh Avenue the crowd, growing more hostile began pushing and shoving.

Several Negro officials, including City Human Rights Commissioner William Booth and Deputy Chief Inspector Eldridge Waith, tried to keep the crowd orderly.

Several Negroes, shouting angrily, prevented Mr. Lindsay from speaking. Police and citizens tussled on the sidewalk.

Then a limousine, belonging to Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, rushed to the scene and Mr. Lindsay was pushed into the car by his bodyguards. The car sped away.

Two Negro men were arrested early this morning on charges of breaking store windows in midtown Manhattan.

William James, 28, a cook who gave his address as 44 West 83d Street, was charged with throwing a bottle through a window of the Wales Casual Clothes, 257 West 42d Street.

Ike Hayes, 29, of 113 West 123d Street, was charged with throwing a litter basket

through the plate-glass window of the London Character Shoe Store at Broadway and 43d Street. As he was led away by the police, some Negro youths in a midtown crowd were heard to cry: "Brothers, Unite!" There were several incidents reported of Negroes and whites engaged in pushing and shoving matches in the midtown area.

## Times Square Vigil

In contrast to these disturbances, a group of about 50 persons, most of them youths, began a silent march and vigil on the west side of the Allied Chemical Tower, shortly after midnight in tribute to Dr. King.

"It was organized spontaneously," said one of the marchers, Harold S. York of 412 West 15th Street. "One friend called another," he said.

Mr. York who carried a sign saying "End Racial Oppression," said he had never been a volunteer in Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Another of the marchers Matt Weinstein, said he was an organizer for the Freedom and Peace Party, a radical group. "We want to show our sorrow for Martin Luther King's death."

The first incidents of violence were reported in the Brooklyn area where windows were broken in a branch of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank and the Coronet Bar, both on Fulton Street near Bedford Avenue. No looting occurred.

Within moments, youths broke into Alvey's, a clothing store nearby and started carrying away armfuls of clothing.

Police reinforcements arrived within minutes. They were met by a barrage of rocks and bottles.

Shortly before the Mayor's arrival, several Harlem residents tried to persuade a group of about 100 youths to stay away from an area on 125th Street where windows had been broken and a store looted.

One resident mounted the bumper of a police car and

urged the youths to use either 126th Street or 127th Street to head east, away from the disturbance.

## Store Fire Breaks Out

The speaker, who identified himself as Edward Fabre, was shouted down just as Mr. Lindsay arrived.

Other Harlemites, wearing Congress of Racial Equality armbands, also were urging youths to "go home."

Two blocks away, scores of Negroes gathered at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, where street-corner rallies are held daily; to protest the slaying.

Youths scurried through the crowd, berating the speakers and chased a Negro newsman driving a radio network car from the scene.

Almost immediately, a fire broke out in John's Bargain Store, a few doors away. A Negro man tried to fight the blaze before firemen arrived but the youths hustled him away. Firemen extinguished the blaze within minutes.

Fulton Street—Bedford-Stuyvesant's main shopping area, where the Brooklyn riots of 1964 began—was described by one eyewitness as "pure pandemonium" for a few minutes.

"People were running wildly up and down the street," he said. "Kids were drinking whisky from bottles, playing music loudly from transistor radios, and older people stood on the sidewalk, just watching and shaking their heads. Fire engines and police cars kept running up and down the street."

At 11:30 P.M., outbreaks of rock-throwing, looting and arson were reported in three Brooklyn precincts. These were the 79th Precinct at 627 Gates Avenue; the 80th Precinct at 653 Grand Avenue and the 81st at 16 Ralph Avenue.

Policemen on 4 P.M.-to-midnight tour were held over, doubling the available police manpower between midnight and 8 A.M. today.

# RACIAL CLASHES IN SEVERAL CITIES

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smashed store windows.

The students swarmed down Fayetteville Street, the city's main business thoroughfare, shouting obscenities at the police and chanting Dr. King's name.

Rocks and other debris were tossed through the windows of passing cars, as the rioting continued into the early morning and the police used Chemical Mace and nightsticks to drive the rioters back toward the campus, which was quickly blocked off by the State Highway Patrol.

Early reports said that three persons were arrested. One police car was hit by a bullet and rumors swept the city that a child, a passenger in an automobile, had been killed by a brick tossed through the window. This story was unconfirmed.

A warehouse adjacent to the college was set fire.

In Memphis, Police Chief Frank Holloman went on television to report that "rioting has broken out in parts of the city and looting is taking place."

"Looting is rampant," he said. The National Guard is coming back."

White reporters who attempted to reach the Negro area where Dr. King was scheduled to hold a rally last night were turned back. "It's like a jungle out there," one said.

## Looting in Washington

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5—Scattered but persistent looting and vandalism, led for a time by Stokely Carmichael, erupted in the nation's capital last night an hour after the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The looting, the work of roving groups of Negro youths racing on foot from the Negro slum area into Washington's fashionable downtown shopping district, began at about 8:30 and caused a citywide police alert.

As it began, Carmichael advised Negroes to "go home and get your guns."

Policemen were dispatched to several of more than a dozen fires to protect firemen, who came under barrages of gravel, bottles and rocks. The police



United Press International

IN WASHINGTON: A woman looking through debris in the window of a clothing store that was broken into in the city's Northwest section last night. The looting, which was confined to a small area, broke out about 9 P.M. as news of Dr. King's death spread.

said the fires appeared to have been set.

At one point, the looting reached to within six blocks of the White House. The display window of a men's store at 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., on a stretch of the national boulevard that is familiar to Washington tourist, was stripped of suits before the police, heavily committed in the Negro commercial section a mile to the north, could respond.

### 'Mopping Up' Drive Starts

At 1 A.M. today, Police Chief John B. Layton said a "mopping up operation" was under way. The chief said there had been "some isolated window breaking." There were seven reported arrests.

But there was still a steady stream of fire alarms and calls for police to disperse looters and roving gangs of youths.

Mayor Walter E. Washington, a Negro, and Public Safety Director Patrick V. Murphy were among the top Government officials cruising the streets in the effort to restore order.

After several hours of deliberately holding the police tactical squad in reserve, away from the disturbance, cordons of helmeted officers, some of them wearing gas masks, began dispersing the crowds.

Deputy Police Chief John S. Hughes said that every member of the 2,900-man force "we can get our hands on is on duty."

"We are trying to maintain

a visible presence in the troubled area," he said.

Chief Hughes told newsmen that troops of the District of Columbia National Guard were on stand-by "but we have not called for them yet."

The area of looting and disturbances was half a mile wide and about three miles long, from Seventh to Fourteen Street N.W. and from Pennsylvania Avenue north to Randolph Street.

A white newsman, William W. Greenwood of United Press International, reported that he was robbed, beaten and kicked by a group of Negroes in the slum area. He was not seriously injured.

Carmichael, the former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, rejected pleas to avoid trouble by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, vice chairman of the District of Columbia's City Council and a close associate of Dr. King's.

Carmichael told about 400 Negroes to "go home and get your guns."

There were reports of looting, and some shouting in the air but the police said no one had been shot. Traffic was diverted from the troubled area.

There were apparently no immediate attempts to arrest Carmichael or anyone else in the unruly group. At 11 P.M., however, the police were forming a cordon to make a sweep of

the area. They had orders to arrest anyone who failed to move on.

"If you don't have a gun, go home," Carmichael shouted to a group of Negro youths at 14th and U Streets, N.W., in the heart of the commercial section of Washington's Negro slum.

"When the white man comes he is coming to kill you," Carmichael yelled. "I don't want any black blood in the street. Go home and get you a gun and then come back because I got mea gun."

He then brandished what appeared to be a small pistol.

As he did so, a slight Negro youth, perhaps 15 years old, fired two shots into the air from a pearl-handled pistol. The reports startled the crowd into silence. But Carmichael quickly added:

"Don't shoot unless everybody's got their gun."

In the crowd there were cries of "I got my gun—you got your gun?"

At one point, three special policemen, all Negroes, pulled up in a car in front of the crowd and jumped to the curb with drawn guns. With his hands raised, Carmichael approached them and remonstrated with them. As a crowd gathered, the special policemen returned to their car and drove away.

#### **Trouble Began at 9 P.M.**

The trouble on 14th Street started at about 9 P.M., as President Johnson was making his televised address from the White House. Carmichael led a group of Negroes—no more than 50 at first—south on 14th Street shouting, "Close the stores—Martin Luther King is dead."

The group, gathering manpower as it moved, entered two motion picture theaters, the Lincoln and the Republic, on U Street N.W. Mr. Carmichael demanded that they close immediately. The startled patrons apparently did not know that Dr. King was dead.