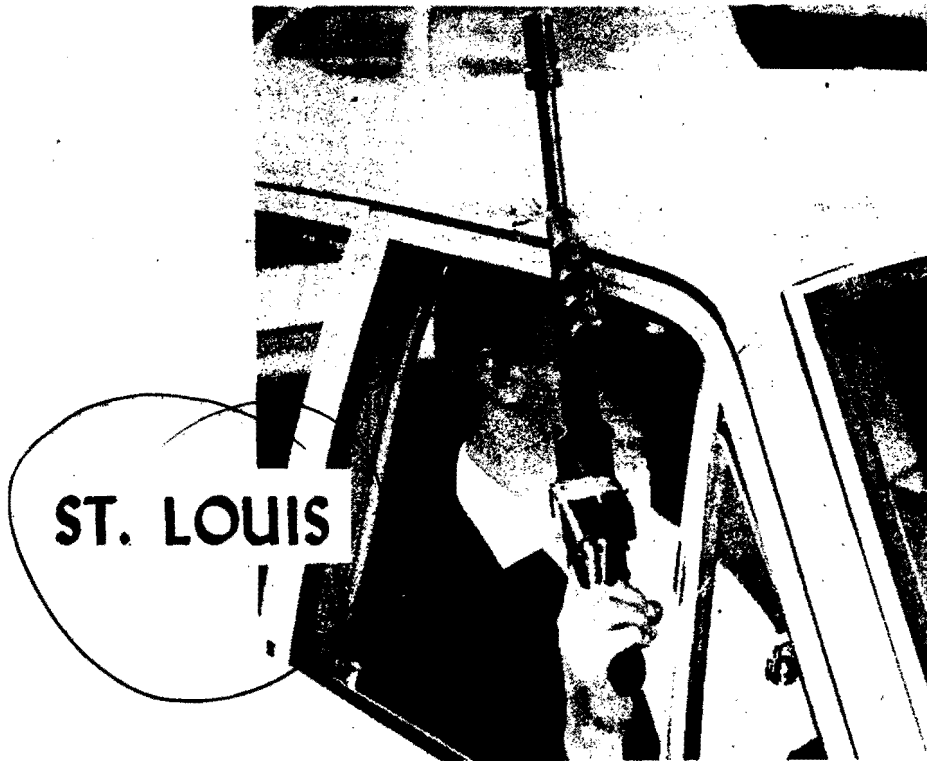


ACTION'S
BLUE PAPER REPORT
ON

Fill
Police



UNIDENTIFIED POLICE officer sits in patrol car with arms ready for action

Thugs in Blue Uniforms

WHITE POLICE: JUDGE, JURY AND EXECUTIONER

study covers the last five years
January 1, 1965 to July 15, 1970

Research compiled by:
ACTION'S Police Committee 12-member staff

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- Madam Carol Perry, research
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- ** 3 black policemen, St. Louis P.D.
- ** 2 white policemen, St. Louis P.D.



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submitted to ACTION General Assembly - Sunday, August 2, 1970
Approved - Monday, August 3, 1970

Chairman - Percy Green, II

Vice - Chairman - Dr. Luther Mitchell

Chief Advisor - Judge G. Johnson

Released to public - Sunday, August 9, 1970

* Dr. F.W. Bond died May 4, 1970

** Names withheld to avoid recriminations

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PURPOSE OF REPORT

For this report the staff of ACTION'S Police Committee has assembled as complete as possible a list of persons murdered, brutally beaten, intimidated or harassed in any way by St. Louis policemen since January 1, 1965 to July 15, 1970.

We wish to stress that this list of incidents is not complete because there are many beatings and harassments that are not reported by the victims or by the police.

Most of the incidents listed are obvious examples of the unnecessary use of guns and bullets by white policemen. Many policemen carry weapons (small hand guns, knives, etc.) other than the legally issued service revolver. Some of these policemen have been known to plant a small weapon in a victims car or on a dead victims body. The weapon serves as evidence when the police claim that his life was in danger and he had to kill to save his own life. Already this year two (2) teenagers have been shot dead by police who claimed the youngsters wielded a weapon.

The majority of the victims were unarmed and were running away from the police. Therefore, they posed no threat to the life of the policemen and could have been stopped by methods other than a bullet in the back of the head or in the back.

Monica Hollingshed, a young black female, was unarmed and was running, in fear, away from the police when her back was riddled with shot gun bullets. She died before reaching the hospital.

Some of the victims were already in police custody and in handcuffs when they were shot and killed by police. One young man was shot to death as he sat in the back of a police sedan in the Central District Police Garage. The mans hands were cuffed behind his back. Police said he "... attempted to go for a gun."

We present and interpret these facts in an effort to make the public - black and white - see the threat to the total community of a police department that allows white policemen unlimited power to use their guns at will in the black community.

We ask the white community to contrast their present apathy toward police misconduct in the black community to their past apathy towards rampant narcotic usage in the black community. And then relate to rampant narcotic usage in the white community today.

We ask the black community to realize that the same kind of killings of black males (youth and men) by white policemen is happening in every city in every state in the United States. And then question why so many black males are killed and beaten by white policemen in our country each year.

ACTION'S Demands: TO HUMANIZE THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
submitted to St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners January, 1966

The value of human life must take precedence over the value of property.

The following must be added to the police manual in form of policy, and the enforcement of the policy made public.

* THE POLICE MANUAL SHOULD READ:

1. A policeman shall fire his weapon only in self defense or in defense of a citizens life.
2. No unarmed suspect, or fleeing unarmed suspect, shall be fired upon, brutalized or framed.
3. A policeman who violates the above policy by shooting or maiming an unarmed suspect shall be immediately fired, charged with "illegal discharge or firearms" and "the intent to do great bodily harm with malice" and brought to trial as would any other citizen under such a charge.

If, however, the unarmed person is KILLED, the policeman shall be charged with first degree murder. He would be brought to trial as would any other citizen under such a charge.

-----OTHERWISE

A "Special Black Goon Squad" should be developed for the purpose of Even-Steven. This Black Goon Squad should operate in the white community just as the "White Decoy Squad" operates in the black community.

The Black Goon Squad should utilize its license to kill white fleeing suspects and to brutalize white people whenever the opportunity arises. LAW AND ORDER should protect this squad also.

The abolition of the White Decoy Squad is necessary to forestall the organization of the Special Black Goon Squad.

TABLE I

1965 BLACK PEOPLE VICTIMIZED BY WHITE POLICEMEN 1970

Outcome CODE: K-shot and killed SH-shot and hospitalized

B-beaten severely H-harassed

NO.	NAME	AGE	OUT-COME	YR.	NO.	NAME	AGE	OUT-COME	YR.
	A					K			
1	Allen, Edward L.	19	SH	69	54	Kemper, Herbert	22	K	68
2	Allen, Woodrow	21	K	68	55	Kennard, Ivory	16	K	65
3	Arnold, Charles	28	B	65	56	Knoll, Ronald	19	B	70
4	Akins, Darryl	21	B	70	57	Koen, Charles	23	B	69
5	Atkins, Levine	44	SH	68		L			
	B				58	Lambert, Calvin	25	H	69
6	Barnes, Precious	29	H	67	59	Lambert, William	19	H	69
7	Bateman, Miles	14	B	65	60	Lewis, Ronald	25	K	69
8	Black Liberators, The	-	H	68	61	Love, Charles	29	B	66
9	Bolden, Joseph	16	B	65		M			
10	Boone, Robert Lee	17	B	68	62	Martin, Walter	14	H	69
11	Braggs, Robert L.	32	SH	69	63	May, Marco	25	SH	69
12	Brewster, Samuel	16	SH	68	64	Melvin, John	29	H	67
13	Brown, Daniel John	22	SH	68	65	Messey, George E.	17	K	68
14	Brown, Walter	18	K	67	66	Miller, Johnny	17	B	70
	C				67	Mitchell, Craig	17	B	68
15	Childs, Melvin	15	K	65	68	Moore, Grover	25	SH	69
16	Coffey, John	21	K	69	69	Morgan, Owen	22	SH	69
17	Combs, Ison, Jr.	21	H	69	70	Morris, Richard	28	B	66
18	Cravens, Melvin	17	K	65		P			
	D				71	Petty, Simon	31	K	69
19	Davis, Ronald	19	SH	69	72	Phillips, Ronald	20	H	68
20	Davis, Steve	16	K	69	73	Pruitt, David	29	SH	69
21	Davis, Willie	15	K	69	74	Pullem, Elwood	43	H	68
22	Davenport, (Miss) Mary	26	B	69		R			
23	Dent, Leon	27	B	69	75	Ramsey, Frank	23	H	68
24	Douglas, James	23	H	70	76	Richmond, Curtis	27	K	70
25	Donaldson, Harold	15	SH	69	77	Riggins, Stanley	18	SH	68
26	Dunsberry, Leon C.	22	H	66	78	Robinson, Joe	29	H	70
27	DeShay, Charles	24	B	70	79	Robinson, Robert Earl	19	K	65
28	DeShay, James	23	B	70	80	Rooks, Solomon	34	H	68
	E				81	Roundtree, Wiley	19	K	68
29	Edmondson, Wallace	32	H	65		S			
	F				82	Scales, Ralph	37	H	69
30	Fisher, Ernest	23	H	69	83	Shelton, Arthur	26	SH	70
31	Fleming, John	26	SH	68	84	Smalley, T. Henry	27	K	66
32	Floyd, Wayne	14	K	67	85	Smith, Lyoney Curry	42	SH	65
33	Freeman, (Mrs.) Arlene	40	B	67	86	Smith, Robert E.	23	SH	67
	G				87	Smith, Theodore	25	H	68
34	Graves, Roy	24	B	69	88	Spraggins, William	28	K	67
35	Graves, Sammie	30	B	69	89	Stein, Drewie D.	18	K	66
36	Green, Donald	21	SH	69		T			
37	Green, L. M.	27	B	70	90	Taylor, Thomas	24	K	67
38	Green, Percy	34	H	66	91	Terry, David	18	K	69
	H				92	Terry, Rodger Lee	16	K	67
39	Hayes, Russell	27	K	66	93	Thompson, Napoleon	24	K	69
40	Henderson, Louie	43	H	65	94	Tunstall, Cecil Lee	22	K	67
41	Herron, Alfonzia	25	K	67		V			
42	Hogan, Ross	14	H	69	95	Vanderson, David	19	B	67
43	Hollingshed, (Miss) M.	17	K	68	96	Vanderson, Lonnie	21	B	67
44	Hooks, Melvin	19	H	69	97	Vaughn, James	32	K	69
45	Howard, Michael	16	H	68	98	Verner, Maurice	17	SH	70
46	Humphrey, Donald	23	B	69		W			
47	Humphrey, William, Jr.	31	K	69	99	Washington, Donald	21	B	68
	J				100	Washington, Isaac	17	B	68
48	Johnson, Leslie J.	25	SH	70	101	Washington, Ricardo	20	K	70
49	Johnson, Robert H.	26	K	68	102	West, Clarence	19	K	69
50	Johnston, Percy	23	B	68	103	White, Cornell	17	SH	68
51	Jones, Clarence	23	B	66	104	Williams, Preston	16	K	68
52	Jones, David	21	SH	70	105	Wyms, Gary	23	SH	69
53	Jones, Robert Lee	19	K	69		Y			
					106	Young, Alan	25	B	70

JUVENILES WHOSE NAMES WERE WITHHELD FROM NEWSPAPER STORIES

<u>NO.</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>OUTCOME</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
107.	15	Shot and killed	1968
108.	15	Shot and killed	1968
109.	16	Shot	1969
110.	16	Shot	1970
111.	15	Shot and killed	1970
112.	15	Shot and killed	1970

A CASE STUDY IN MURDER BY POLICE

What follows is a tragedy. It is the end of a young man - murdered by a member of the St. Louis Police Department. Because this murder was such an obvious act of organized police wrong doing, it caused a public outcry that lasted for months.

We present this case - the murder of Melvin Cravens - as a symbol of a much wider tragedy that is enacted daily in the streets of the black community.

On June 12, 1965, Melvin Cravens, 18, was arrested by Patrolman Darrell Rommell for suspicion of robbery. He was handcuffed and absolutely in police custody. He was taken to the Lucas Avenue Police Station by three policemen. On the premises of the station he was shot in the back of the head and killed by Patrolman Darrell Rommell. Rommell's reason for killing was that Cravens attempted to escape by running away. Cravens was still in handcuffs when he was shot.

Public reaction to the killing was swift. On July 2, ACTION staged a massive demonstration at the Central Police Station protesting the killing. The demonstration included a person handcuffed and with catsup splattered over his back symbolizing the blood shed by Melvin Cravens after he was shot in the back of the head and all the other victims of police inhumanity. The demonstration was well attended by community people and marked the start of daily demonstrations against the St. Louis Police Department.

By mid-July, at the peak of ACTION demonstrations, Chief of Police Curtis Brostron finally made a statement and promised "...action against the guilty."

But on July 15, 1965, the Board of Police Commissioners completely cleared Patrolman Darrell

Rommell of any wrong doing in the death of Melvin Cravens. The Coroners Court ruled that Patrolman Rommell "acted in the LINE OF DUTY" when he shot the handcuffed youth in the back of the head.

Public protest did not stop, however. In October, ACTION called for the immediate dismissal of the Board of Police Commissioners and Police Chief Brostron. In a telegram to Governor Warren E. Hearnes, ACTION demanded that two black men be appointed to a new board of commissioners and suggested Dr. Andrew Spencer and Attorney Robert Curtis as the two appointees.

Actions speak louder than words. And so history shows how the demonstrations and outcries for justice were ignored by the white police commissioners on the board who were supposed to be representing all the people. About a year later, in September, 1966, Russell Hayes, a young black man, was shot and killed while his hands were cuffed behind his back and he was sitting in the back seat of a police car parked in the police lot at Central Police Station. Arresting detectives said ".... he was trying to go for a gun."

Instead of handing out strong exemplary discipline and charging the policemen involved with murder - the police department turned to a public relations gimic. Using live models on television the police department attempted to prove to the community that a man who has his hands cuffed behind his back could go for a gun. The model on television was sitting on a backless seat. Hayes was sitting in the back seat of a police car. ACTION is certain that no human being in St. Louis believed the police department. But how those human beings can live with the guilt they must suffer because their silence gave consent to the continuance of such sub-human acts by the police department, is something that should be studied by

a psychiatrist.

In July 1967, Edward Dowd, President of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, at that time, hired Experience, Inc., to recommend "qualified" citizens to judge complaints of police misconduct and wrong doing. Virgil L. Border, president of the Council on Police Community Relations came out opposed to the ideas of Experience, Inc. and citizen judges. The idea just slowly faded away. Eventually the board chose a group of white "senior citizens" to sit on a citizens investigative panel. No details were ever given for their sudden unanimous decision to refuse to serve two days after their appointment and apparent acceptance.

Protest directed at the fact that only white people were sitting in official discussion and planning meetings about problems affecting the lives and livelihood of black people continued. Finally Governor Hearnes announced that Clifton Willie Gates, a realtor, would be appointed to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Immediately ACTION called Mr. Gates requesting a meeting. The meeting was granted. During the meeting Mr. Gates tried to make ACTION see that foremost in importance was that he would be the "first" to sit on the Board of Police Commissioners and that it was because of some unexcelled quality he possessed that he was "chosen." He discounted the fact that he was chosen" because of cries for justice from the black community and that he was appointed to present and interpret their side of the story. Gates said he would be there "...to represent white people too." That there were four white men and one white mayor who had heretofore done the job very well of representing white people held no meaning for Mr. Gates.

And it was crystal clear to ACTION that Gates was not a black man, but a blind Negro who will

probably never be able to see and understand what its all about.

Shortly after the meeting and before Mr. Gates formal appointment to the board, ACTION issued public statements condemning Gates appointment because of his strange inability to relate to the plight of black people. He was accused of being controlled by white people and saying and doing what he thought white people would want him to. Gates was called an Uncle Tom. Until today, Mr. Gates has not proved ACTION wrong.

Practically the total black community now see that the appointment of a Negro, like Gates, to any all white decision-making board or panel or organization or discussion will not bring forth a true picture and understanding of the frustration and rage of economically deprived black people that these all white decision-making groups need.

DETAILED INCIDENTS

BLACK PEOPLE VICTIMIZED BY WHITE POLICEMEN

January 1, 1965 to July 15, 1970

NOTE: In most instances details are from daily newspapers that routinely report the immediate police account of what happened. And in most cases the police account of such incidents involving black persons is not true. This means that the newspaper or television version should not be accepted, by the public, as fact or truth.

Those victims who live are sometimes later interviewed by the newspapers and television. The victims account of what happened often differs greatly from that of the police.

VICTIMS LISTED ARE 99 44/100% black

POLICEMEN LISTED ARE 99 44/100% white

1965

- 1-28-65 Wallace Edmondson - 32.
Editor of the St. Louis Monitor. Struck on hand with nightstick and expensive camera broken by Patrolman Robert Bonzon. Edmondson was taking pictures for his newspaper in the Emergency Room at Homer G. Phillips Hospital.
- 3-25-65 Ivory Kennard -16 - 4800 Kossuth.
Shot in head by Patrolmen Mathias Schaughnessy and Paul Wallberg. Police said youth jumped from alleged stolen car and ran, unarmed, away.
- 5-7-65 Lyoney Curry Smith - 42 - 5638 Roosevelt Place.
Shot in thigh by Patrolmen Nelson Grayson and Lemuel Hester. Police said he jumped from his car and ran, unarmed, away when he reached his house on Roosevelt Place. Police said they had chased Smith in auto to his home. Smith said he ran because "I was scared."
- 8-5-65 Charles Arnold - 28 - 1511 Goodc.
Brutally beaten by Patrolmen Dennis Todaro and Richard Reynolds after they attempted to question Arnold about an altercation that he was not involved in. Jaw broken. Hospitalized 12 days.
- 8-27-65 Joseph Bolden - 16 - 5861 DeGiverville.
Brutally beaten by policemen on White Castle lot. Bolden and three other youths were charged with loitering (standing around). Police names withheld.

- 9-9-65 Melvin Childs - 15 - 1631 Loffingwell.
Shot in back and killed by Patrolman Billy Townsend and William Lightfoot. Police said children were throwing pieces of copper at public school. Police shot, they said, because Melvin and two other children, all unarmed, ran away.
- 9-12-65 Robert Earl Robinson - 19 - 6003 Etzel.
Shot in back and killed as he ran, unarmed, from an alleged stolen car by Patrolman Charles Forister.

1966

- 3-28-66 T. Henry Smalley - 27 -
Shot and killed just outside his home as his mother watched by Patrolman David Watson. Police said Smalley was a theft suspect and that he attacked police. His mother denies this. Smalley was unarmed.
- 4-14-66 Drewie D. Stein -
Former mental patient. Shot and killed by two policemen, who said Stein attacked them with a knife. Police names withheld.
- 9-24-66 Russell Hayes -
Suspect in East St. Louis robbery. Shot and killed with hands cuffed behind his back as he sat in the back seat of a patrol car parked in the police garage at Central Police Station by Patrolman William Finnegan.

1967

- 1-8-67 Alfonzia Herron - 25 - 1382 Montclair.
Argument ensued between Herron and Patrolmen Glen Stovall and Ray Kenner when they answered call of disturbance at house. Police said Herron struggled with policemen and finally ran, unarmed, out of house. Following closely, Stovall fired five times - Kenner once. Herron died at the scene.
- 2-13-67 Redger Lee Terry - 16 - 4200 Lee.
Shot and killed by Patrolman Alfred Bounds as jumped from alleged stolen car and ran, unarmed, away. Patrolman Ernest Alexander, Jr. was present.
- 2-21-67 Walter L. Brown - 18 -
Shot and seriously wounded by Patrolmen Earl Lankau and James Henry as he ran, unarmed, after allegedly attempting to force way into former girlfriends house.
- 8-3-67 Wayne Floyd - 14 - 4243 Enright.
Shot in head by Patrolman Wencowicz after he jumped from alleged stolen auto and ran, unarmed, away.
- 8-24-67 Cecil Lee Tunstall - 22 - 3000 Cass.
9-0-5 Liquor Store at 1221 N. Jefferson asked the Police Decoy Squad to work area. Decoy entered store, picked up package and was followed by Tunstall and two other persons. Police said young men attacked him, but ran when other police went to Hirsch's (Decoy) aid. Tunstall was shot and killed.
Witnesses said DECOY POLICE WERE "FLAGRANTLY BRAITING YOUTH" and that Tunstall was surrendering when he was shot with a shotgun.

First newspaper reports on August 20, 1967 gave no names and police "refused to give details of shooting."

- 8-28-67 William Spraggins -
Patrolman Dennis Becker and J.D. Street investigated report that Spraggins tried to grab his gun and the gun discharged shooting Spraggins.
- 11-3-67 Robert E. Smith - 23 - 4564 McMillan Ave.
Shot in head by Patrolman George Buckner (in civics) after police intervened in street fight. Police said Smith grabbed for his gun.

1968

- 1-26-68 George E. Messey - 17 - 2929 Virginia.
Shot and killed by Patrolman Frank Stubbs as he ran, unarmed, from an alleged stolen car.
- 6-3-68 Monica Hollingshed - 17 - 6926 Julian.
Shot in back and killed as she ran, unarmed, across a yard near the scene of an alleged stick-up by Patrolman Riley Hughes.
- 9-20-68 Woodrow Allen - 21 -
Shot and killed by Detectives Gus Kelilis, Logan, Marty and Thomas Quirk as they attempted to question Allen about out-state license on his car.
- 9- -68 Robert H. Johnson -
Shot and killed by Patrolman Donnell Whitfield, (Patrolman Floyd Penelton on scene) when they answered complaint at private house. Johnson was unarmed.
- 11-8-68 Herbert Kemper -
Shot by Patrolman Gary Woods who said Kemper grabbed for his revolver while being placed under arrest.

1969

- 2-11-69 James C. Vaughn - 32
Shot and killed by off-duty Patrolman Richard McIntire as he ran, unarmed, from alleged jewelry store robbery.
- 3-28-69 Napoleon S. Thompson - 24 - 1228 N 9th St.
Shot by Detective George Clakes and Probationary Patrolman Charles Behrman as he jumped from alleged stolen car and ran, unarmed, away.
- 6-27-69 Robert L. Braggs - 32 - 6000 Gates.
Shot by Detectives Robert Lochr and William Anderson during auto chase.
- 6- -69 David Pruitt -
Shot and killed by three policemen as he was walking down an alley carrying a BB gun. Police names withheld.
- 12-14-69 David L. Terry - 15 -
Shot and killed by Patrolman Gary Woods who said wielded a knife.
- 69 Isom Combs, Jr. - 21 -
Wrongfully accused as rapist by white woman. He was arrested as "The Phantom Rapist" and held without bond. The woman later admitted that

Combs was not the man. However, Combs was kept in jail where he was seriously beaten by frustrated inmates. He has possible permanent hearing damage.

12-21-69 Robert Lee Jones -
Shot to death in Chase Hotel by Patrolman Terry Williams who said Jones was a burglary suspect. Jones was unarmed.

1970

3-26-70 Curtis Richmond - 27 - 5000 Enright.
Shot and killed by Patrolmen Bernard Strehl and Benny Green. Police said Richmond was committing a burglary and attacked one officer. 2 jars of coffee and 4 bottles of cold pills was found in Richmond's possession.

4-2-70 Ricardo Washington - 20 - 2511 Howard.
Shot in back as he ran, unarmed, by Patrolmen Raymond Pestka and William Kibler. Police said they were looking for Washington at the request of his mother and army officials. Washington was soldier stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood.

4-18-70 Johnny Miller - 17 -
Beaten severely in midst of at least one dozen policemen within Central District Police Station. Patrolmen Donald Brewer and William Kibler said the youth attacked them and attempted to destroy evidence.

5-13-70 David Jones - 21 - 4000 Greenlea.
Shot by Patrolman Alvin Spies (Patrolman Louis Stephens on scene) who said Jones verbally harassed them as they investigated a parked auto.

5-15-70 Lionel Green -
Severely beaten by Patrolmen Monty Parson and John Rutherford and at least one dozen other policemen as 150 people watched on Natural Bridge. Police said Green attacked a policeman.



TWO QUESTIONS

???????????

???????????

You have just read about some of the more brutal incidents of killings and beatings of black males and the killing of one young black female by white police.

NOW STOP AND THINK

1. Do you know of any white fleeing suspects shot and killed by black policemen?
2. Do you know of any white males brutally beaten by black policemen?

THE COCHRAN SHOOTING

At 4:30 in the morning on September 5, 1969 the residents of the Cochran Apartments at 1112 N. 8th Street in St. Louis, Mo. were suddenly awakened by the terrorizing sounds of non-stop gunfire. Bullets were flying everywhere and bouncing off walls and other objects within the apartments.

Screaming and crying for help, mothers scurried about waking, collecting and protecting sleepy children. The elderly and handicapped, unable to move quickly, prayed where they lay. For more than an hour the residents of Cochran suffered the reality of the inhumanity of the St. Louis Police Department toward black people.

Police spokesmen said they were returning the gunfire of an alleged lone sniper on the rooftop who had fired upon two police patrolling the area.

Most of the adult residents said they had heard no gun fire before the ear shattering volley after volley of police guns. The children don't say much about the shooting, they seem to have filed it away somewhere for future reference.

A great many of the children do speak of what happened after the guns stopped. They tell of how they, along with their mothers were forced to line up against walls as police ransacked and searched their homes and personal belongings looking for weapons. Some speak of doors kicked in. They know that the police went from door to door and they exchange tales of what the police did in each apartment. They all know about the little 14 year old boy the police arrested as the sniper and how he was later released because "he didn't do nothin'."

Aside from the usual public protest, rallies and demonstrations the important development to point up here is the reaction of the St. Louis Police Department and the St. Louis Board of Police

Commissioners.

Chief of Police Curtis Brostron reported to the board that, after an investigation, he believed the police "acted properly under the circumstances" in the "sniping affair" at the Cochran public housing apartments. Although it has been nearly one year, the Board of Police Commissioners has never issued a formal statement about the shooting. No evidence that a sniper did exist has been found, other than what two white policemen said.

Another truth, formerly discredited by law and order advocates, was revealed with the admission by Chief Brostron that several of the policemen used their own personal rifles. There have been many charges by victimized black males that white police were planting hand guns and knives on suspects to give credence to a murder, a shooting or a beating. The police can then claim that the suspect wielded the knife or gun that the policeman himself planted.

Colonel James L. Sanders, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners said it in his personal column in the St. Louis Police Report, July 11, 1969 when he wrote, "Police today must fulfill the roles of officer, judge and prosecutor to be successful."

It is un-American and a gross misuse of office for the president of the board to further mislead police with this type statement. Most of the St. Louis policemen come from all white communities like Baden, Lemay and southern Missouri where they have been completely removed from black people and therefore have been conditioned to white superiority.

Sanders is giving these policemen who already have a negative attitude toward black people the go-ahead to punish as desired. Sanders has already proven that when these white police follow through with their own brutal methods of "judging and prosecuting" black people the Police Commissioners

will be silent and the Coroners Court will rule that the police acted in the line of duty.

One hour of indiscriminate shooting into the Cochran Apartments is one other outcome of Sandor's irresponsible statement.

Back in January 1966, because of the persistent sub-human treatment of the black people in St. Louis by the police department, ACTION requested of the Justice Department an immediate investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department for infiltration by Ku Klux Klansmen. Instead the Justice Department immediately investigated ACTION members.

GLIMPSE: ST. LOUIS BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

\$

The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners is made up of four men appointed by the governor of Missouri. The mayor of St. Louis sits on the board as an ex-officio member. Present members are:

James L. Sanders, president
Clifton Willie Gates
Vincent G. Rogers
Delbert Miller
L.J. Corvantes, mayor St. Louis

These men set the rules and regulations and policies for the St. Louis Police Department.

They alone, have the final word in disciplining policemen.

It is also a duty of the board to maintain a humane police department by firing those policemen who would misuse police power.

Within the last five years the board has found only one policeman guilty of the misuse of police power.

Patrolman Albert Schrewe, 61 years old, was fired for clubbing a prisoner who was strapped to a patrol car stretcher. Both the policeman and the prisoner were white.

Interestingly, white people make up 60% of the St. Louis population but there have been only five (5) publicized incidents of police misconduct against white people in the last five years as compared to a minimum of one hundred twelve (112) incidents against black people who make up less than 40% of the population.

ACTION realizes that the board fired Schrewe in an effort to soothe the rising anger in black people as evidenced by our many well attended protest demonstrations and rallies against the increasing killings and beatings of black people. And also to counter public resentment that a police officer had never been fired either during the sub-human killings

of persons already handcuffed and in police custody
or the shooting of unarmed children in the back.

Patrolman Schrewe was an old man, soon to be
retired. When one is fired for violation of policy --
retirement benefits are supposedly forfeited. ACTION
does not doubt that Schrewe is enjoying each and every
retirement benefit!

Summarily, from the previous list of victimized
black persons as compared to five whites from 1965 to
1970, it is obvious that no disciplinary examples will
be set by the Board of Police Commissioners for white
policemen so long as black people are their victims.

WHITE POLICEMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT
OF
MURDER OR BEATINGS OF BLACK PEOPLE

Patrolman Gary Woods-----

Killed Horbert Kemper
Killed David Terry

Patrolman William Kibler-----

Killed Ricardo Washington
Beat Johnny Miller

Detective Sgt. Wm. Fitzgerald---

Shot Robert Braggs
Beat Charles Koen

Patrolman Robert Lochr-----

Shot Robert Braggs
Involved in shooting of
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PATROLMAN PAUL WALLBERG
PATROLMAN NELSON GRAYSON
PATROLMAN DENNIS TODARO
PATROLMAN BILLY TOWNSEND
PATROLMAN WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT
PATROLMAN CHARLES FORISTER
PATROLMAN GLEN STOVALL
PATROLMAN ALFRED BOUNDS
PATROLMAN ERNEST ALEXANDER, FR.
PATROLMAN JAMES HENRY
PATROLMAN WENCEWICZ
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PATROLMAN RILEY HUGHES
PATROLMAN THOMAS QUIRKE
PATROLMAN FLOYD PENELTON
DETECTIVE GEORGE CLAKES
PATROLMAN TERRY WILLIAMS
PATROLMAN RAYMOND PESTKA
PATROLMAN DONALD BREWER
PATROLMAN ALVIN SPIES
PATROLMAN LOUIS STEPHENS
PATROLMAN MONTY PARSON
PATROLMAN JOHN RUTHERFORD

PATROLMAN MATHEWS SCHLAUGHNESSY
PATROLMAN LEMUEL HESTER
PATROLMAN RICHARD REYNOLDS
PATROLMAN DAVID WATSON
PATROLMAN WILLIAM FINNEGAN
PATROLMAN RAY KENNER
PATROLMAN EARL LINKAU
PATROLMAN HIRSCH (DECOY)
PATROLMAN GEORGE BUCKNER
PATROLMAN FRANK STUBBS
DETECTIVE GUS KELILIS
DETECTIVE LOGAN
DETECTIVE MARTY
PATROLMAN DONNELL WHITFIELD
PATROLMAN RICHARD McINTIRE
PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN CHARLES BEHRMAN
DETECTIVE WILLIAM ANDERSON
PATROLMAN BERNARD STREHL
PATROLMAN BENNY GREEN

In a copyrighted story written for the Dispatch News Service, Robert Wells grimly pointed out:

Hundreds of American police departments and some Federal agencies have quietly approved the stocking and use of dum dum bullets, a survey of law enforcement agencies has shown. These high velocity 38-caliber hollow point bullets have been outlawed for use in international warfare for more than half a century.

Dum dums are in use and have been in use by the St. Louis Police Department for over a year.

Basically, the dum dum bullet has a copper jacketed base and a soft, hollowed nose. On impact, the lead nose collapses over the jacket. The effect is like an atomic bomb explosion in the victim's body.

Because of this result, use of the dum dum has been outlawed in warfare by a number of conventions, including the Hague Declaration of 1907 where British doctors complained that treatment of wounds caused by the dum dum was impossible. The United States signed that declaration.

Even with today's modern medical techniques the problem remains that the person cannot be removed to the hospital swiftly enough and usually dies enroute.

Dr. Margaret H. McCarron, assistant medical director of Los Angeles County General Hospital and head of the jail ward there reports:

In my experience, the type wounds caused by these (dum dum) bullets is definitely more severe and represents a radical change from the type of wound inflicted by the old type bullet....As the dum dum passes through the body it not only perforates the organs but it also tears them.....

Charles R. Gain, Chief of Police in Oakland, California, where use of dum dums is prohibited states:

During our study, we gave particular attention to the ...dum dum.... and we discounted them when we observed the severe tissue damage such rounds are capable of delivering.

ACTION knows that it is written that the courts

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...action is necessary for
...the person is yet a suspect. The dum
...one more inequality in the dual (black-
White) system of law enforcement in St. Louis. It is
a form of lynching that the police be allowed to
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Obvious again is the outcome of the teachings of
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St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, who tells
St. Louis police that they "...must serve as ...judge
and prosecutor...." It has come to ACTION'S
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bullet into a semblance of the dum dum by grinding
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On January 31, 1970, ACTION presented a
written request to the St. Louis chapter of the
American Medical Association to investigate possible
violations of human-medical codes by the use of the
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women of the A.M.A. are geared to humane thinking and
human beings they are best qualified to speak to the
horrors of the dum dum bullet. ACTION'S request has
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As a result of this lack of response, ACTION
made the same request to Dr. Kenton King, dean of
Washington University's School of Medicine; Dr.
Robert Felix, dean of St. Louis University's School
of Medicine; and Dr. Max Pepper, director of St. Louis
University's Community Medicine Department. ACTION is
still waiting for some response from these so-called
leaders of the St. Louis medical community.

are to decide whether execution is necessary for certain crimes, but the dum dum bullet serves to execute while the person is yet a suspect. The dum dum represents one more inequality in the dual (black-white) system of law enforcement in St. Louis. It is a form of lynching that the police be allowed to shoot black United States citizens with ammunition that is considered too horrible for use in Vietnam. Obvious again is the outcome of the teachings of persons like Colonel James Sanders, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, who tells St. Louis police that they "...must serve as ...judge and prosecutor...." It has come to ACTION'S attention that long before St. Louis began stocking the dum dum, policemen were making the old type bullet into a semblance of the dum dum by grinding an X in the nose of their bullets.

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PUNISHMENT IS NOT THE POLICEMAN'S JOB

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BEFORE THE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM CAN WORK

1. Police policy must be changed and enforced as ACTION demanded in January, 1966.

EXPLANATION: A policeman shall fire his weapon only in self defense or in defense of a citizens life.
No unarmed suspect, or fleeing unarmed suspect, shall be fired upon, brutalized or framed.
A policeman who violates the above policy by shooting or maiming an unarmed suspect shall be immediately fired, charged with "illegal discharge of firearms" and the "intent to do great bodily harm with malice" and brought to trial as would any other citizen under such a charge.
If, however, the unarmed person is KILLED the policeman would be charged with first degree murder. He would be brought to trial as would any other citizen under such a charge.

2. White policemen and their families must move into the neighborhood the policemen patrol.

EXPLANATION: Presently white policemen who patrol black neighborhoods come from secluded all white areas like St. Ann, Baden, Lemay, Crestwood, South St. Louis and southern Missouri.
These policemen are neither culturally or emotionally equipped to understand the black neighborhood. For one example; they don't understand the "slang language." Something said in agreement is often regarded as resistance by white policemen.
Unless white police live among black People and learn of the daily struggles of their existence -- white police will have to be called Salaried Mercenaries.

3. The St. Louis Board of Aldermen must see to it that they have more say-so about police money spending and policies.

EXPLANATION: The aldermen should know what contracts are let, to whom they are let and for how much money they are let.
The existing secrecy of the St. Louis Police Department excels that of the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.).
The police department uses one hundred percent city money and the managers of the city money, who are the aldermen, should know which companies profit from the monies spent by the police department.

4. Robert Barton, director of Police-Community Relations must move himself and his family into an economically deprived black neighborhood.

EXPLANATION: Mr. Barton will then be in a position to personally observe how ineffective are the present programs of Police-Community Relations among black people.
He will also learn how false hopes promised by the program are fast becoming fuel.

BLACK PEOPLE VICTIMIZED BY WHITE POLICEMEN
January 1, 1965 - July 15, 1970

TABLE II

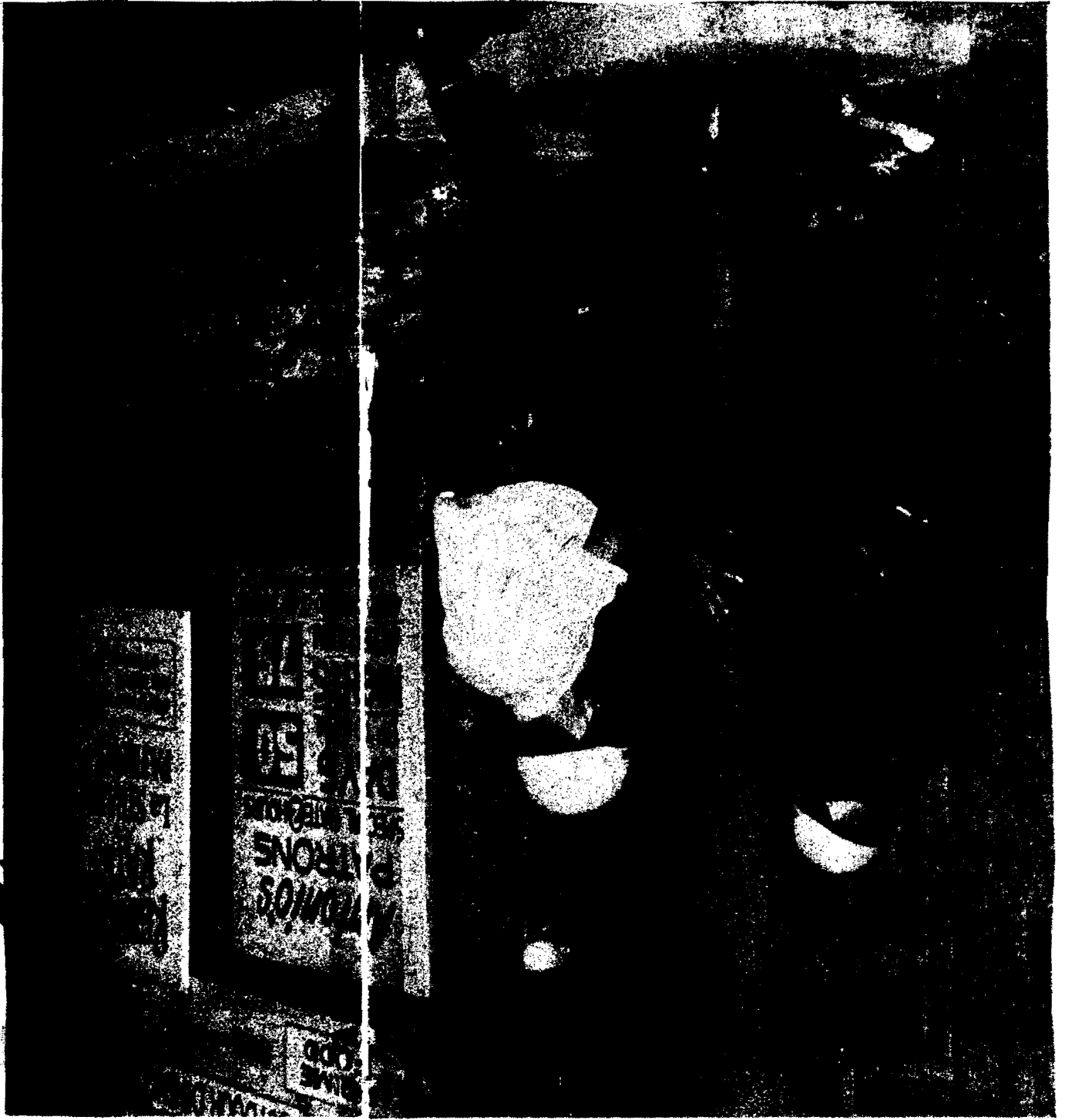
AGE	SHOT and KILLED						SHOT and HOSPITALIZED						BEATINGS and HARASSMENTS						TOTAL AGES
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
14			1										1	1			2		5
15	1			2	1	2					1								7
16	1		1	1	1					1		1	1			1			8
17	1			2						1		1				3		1	9
18		1	1		1					1									4
19	1			1	2						2			1	1		2	1	11
20-25			3	2	3	1			1	1	4	2	1	3	2	6	6	5	39
26-30		2	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1		3	2	15
31-35						3					1		1			1			6
OVER 35							1			1			1	1	1	1	1		7
TOTAL PER YEAR	4	3	7	9	11	4	1	-	1	6	9	5	5	7	5	12	14	9	GRAND TOTAL 112

SI

Yesterday's lynching



AIX



Police Brutality
Today's

