NEGO FIREBUGS

Continued from First Page

as mops, brooms and soap powders.

Firemen were here struggling to combat the flames.

In some spots helmeted police armed with shotguns seemed to have the upper hand.

Looters Arrested

At Avalon Blvd. and 120th St., I saw five patrol car converge on a smashed-open liquor store full of looters.

Police arrested seven suspects in the place, five women and four men, and lined them against a wall outside.

For the first time that evening I saw a crowd begin to gather. Half a dozen cars were pulled and parked. A knot of people gathered on the opposite side of the street. It was jeered. But none attempted to throw a rock or interfere with the officers.

In all that area I saw only two businesses open and operating. Both were service stations, one operated by Negroes, the other by whites.

"Where Is Everybody?"

"Neither had been disturbed by rioters, there seemed no explanation for their thronged existence, except that they were familiar in their neighborhoods.

I asked whoever I met, "Where is everybody?" and some said, "Over on Broadway — all up and down Broadway — moving toward the West Side."

They were right. You could follow them by the burning stores.

At 71st St. and Avalon Blvd. a looted liquor store was burning, but there was no crowd. At 70th St. and Central Ave., the White Front Store was pillaged and burning out of control, but still no crowd.

At Manchester Ave. and Central Ave., I found a crowd burning a hotdog stand and a taco place. Stewards stood around yelling, "Burn, boy, burn."

I was being shot at again, and it was time to go. Two fire trucks came by with sirens going and I took off right behind them, west on Manchester and north on Broadway.

We passed a furniture store burning out of control and arrived at 48th St. and Broadway. Two furniture stores and a clothing store were burning. They had been cleaned out of everything movable. There were 18 fire trucks on the scene.

I had a flat tire now. One tire had been shot out, and the spare I put on was wiped out by broken glass.

I had to duck a phone from some corner booth in a gas station. I had no idea how naked I could feel in an exposed, all ed telephone booth.

BORN TO SEND GROUP

TO MOSCOW EXHIBITION

BORN (UPI) — A West German government delegation of "very high officials" will visit Moscow next month. The announcement was made Saturday by a spokesman for Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, and the delegation will be in Moscow for "West German Day," Sept. 18, at the International Chemical Exhibition in the Soviet capital.

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CROWN TOWERS

10751 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024
Yorty Inspects Ravaged Area From Helicopter

Watched Troops and Police Fan Out as Pilot Helps Spot Looters, Blazes

BY PAUL BECK

"It must make those policemen feel pretty good to have those troops behind them," Mayor Samuel W. Yorty said Saturday as a column of helmeted police and guardsmen moved through the riot-torn south Los Angeles.

That's the kind of force we've got and we're going to put it to work to do anything but prevent the fire from spreading.

Shortly before 4 p.m., two columns of national guardsmen led by white-helmeted police began moving through the streets.

But from the ground they could not see what was happening a block away.

So the mayor had the pilots radio his observations to the ground, pointing out groups of bystanders. Negroes running around with axes and men on rooftops.

A police helicopter also moved over the area, directing men on the ground below to keep a sharp lookout for potential troublemakers.

Impressed by the results, the mayor ordered helicopters to patrol over the ground and relay information of activities that could only be seen from the air.

But there were few guardsmen to patrol such a huge area.

Squads in Streets

Occasionally a squad might be seen blocking a street intersection, but the 4,000 troops that had moved in by 5 p.m. were swallowed up and lost in the countless streets and alleyways of man's land.

It was like war, but with no plane, no pattern to the gutted buildings and stores.—still afame that were scattered over the landscape.

When the helicopter landed at a rear command post at the National Guard shoes on High School, Maj. Allison ordered the mayor with the guardsmen.

Bryan, of Camarillo, told the mayor that the guardmen were high. They were being because the school cafeteria and swimming pool had been opened up for troop use.

But he conceded that his men resting after duty the night before were spread a little thin.

We hadn't had any problems, he said, "but we could use some men more."

A curfew has been ordered into effect as far north as Washington Boulevard.

50-Square-Mile Zone Placed Under Curfew

Temps were rising. The day had been hot and the night uncomfortably warm.

And there was a long, smoldering hatred in many of the onlookers who felt—rightly or wrongly—that police had been guilty of brutality to Negroes.

The Fryes were taken away but now the crowd became restless. Large pieces of cement, bricks and bottles were thrown at passing cars. When police cars were sent there to restore order, they, too, were bombarded.

Superintendent Kenneth Hahn viewed the scene. A brick was thrown through the windshield of his car.

The violence spread as the night grew on. It involved an estimated 10,000 people in an eight-block area.

It is not known even now how many were injured that Wednesday night, but the casualties included at least 12 police officers and two newsmen.

50 Autos Damaged

More than 50 autos were damaged. Rioters knocked out almost all the windows of a passing bus. They overturned a television news unit and set it fire.

When the night ended, about 10 persons had been arrested. Through it all, there had been no gunfire, no deaths.

Reds Call L
Evidence of
Communist Reaction
Story Given Big Disp

Rioting in Los Angeles has received mixed treatment in foreign newspapers, with some handling the story in a restrained manner and others giving it full-page display.

Several Communist press agencies took the opportunity to criticize the United States.

China View

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said:

"It is not a mere coincidence that the Negro struggle against police brutality..."
Brown Declares: 

RIOT IS OVER

By Jack Jones

Gov. Brown announced Monday evening that he will appoint a legislative commission to investigate the recent Los Angeles riot, and immediate steps are being taken to prevent future outbreaks.

The governor said he had no limitation on the scope of the commission's inquiries, and that he wanted the study to be made entirely outside the political arena.

The governor said that the riot was a result of the same conditions that have prevailed in other areas in recent weeks, and that the investigation would be "carefully and impartially" conducted.

Criminal Element

In announcing the opening of the commission in person, the governor said: "The immediate summary of the riot and the resulting violence relationships between Negroes and whites are the most important of the evidence." The evidence revealed that the riot was a result of the same conditions that have prevailed in other areas in recent weeks, and that the investigation would be "carefully and impartially" conducted.

The rioters had been pulled apart by the police, and the governor said he had no limitation on the scope of the commission's inquiries.

Civil Rights

The rioters had been pulled apart by the police, and the governor said he had no limitation on the scope of the commission's inquiries. The governor said that the investigation would be "carefully and impartially" conducted.

California began the police plan of enforcing the anti-loitering laws, and the rioters had been pulled apart by the police, and the governor said he had no limitation on the scope of the commission's inquiries. The governor said that the investigation would be "carefully and impartially" conducted.

Jetliner With 30 Aboard Crashes in Lake Michigan Approaching Chicago

Jim Heffernan

The last word from the crash site of a Northwest Orient Airlines jetliner in Lake Michigan was that all 30 passengers and crew members were safe. The plane, a Boeing 727, was en route to Chicago from New Orleans when it went down in the lake.

The crash occurred about 10 miles off the coast of Louisiana. The plane, which was carrying 30 passengers and crew members, went down in the water.

Tribune-Review

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Civil Cases Delayed

All civil cases—divorces, damage suits, etc.—are expected to be pushed "off calendar" for trial for as much as 30 to 60 days—adding that period to the previously expecatable five months' delay—when the contested riot cases come up for trial.

The magnitude of the judicial problem was evident Monday in the initial mountain of paperwork.

Clerks at old Lincoln Heights jail, reopened to handle the crush of prisoners, beat out a steady tattoo with their rubber stamps as they ground out legally necessary papers.

Makeshift Court

Municipal Judge Maurice T. Leader, who will handle at least three times as many cases today and some 500 Wednesday, worked from behind an office desk "bench" to beat the constitutional deadline of 48 hours (Saturdays and Sundays are excluded) for arraignment.

He worked in a makeshift court, the jail's former visiting room.

The building was ringed with heavily armed police and national guardsmen.

In that setting, the People of California began the process of guaranteeing to every person arrested what Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger insisted will be "fair and speedy trials."

Peremptory Action

Younger had sought, "in view of the emergency situation," to have the courts in their discretion hold the defendants without bail.

This peremptory procedure was followed, however, only in Compton Municipal Court, where 28 felony defendants arrested by Compton police were arraigned.

Municipal Judge Ralph Dills held all without bail. He also accepted guilty

pleas in 17 misdemeanor cases—failure to disperse, possession of "molotov cocktail" firebombs, unlawful assembly, etc.—and sentenced each person to the maximum of six months in jail.

In the main, though, the judges would not agree to suspending bail, in the absence of any suspension of civil rights by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, such as a declaration of martial law.

Thus, when A. L. Wirin, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, appeared as a friend of the court and called attention to the constitutional right to bail, Judge Leader agreed.

The jury, however, set the amount at $5,000 on every offense except, of course, the murder charges.

These bail figures are $3,000 to $8,000, the normal amount for the offenses involved.

Younger noted that the imprese the court of the

URFEW TO CONTINUE N DAY-TO-DAY BASIS

An 8 p.m. curfew over the riot-hit south Los Angeles area was ordered continued on a day-to-day basis by Gov. Brown Monday after he had conferred with police and military authorities.

The boundary line extends west on Washington Blvd. from Alameda St., runs southwest on Flower St. to Adams Blvd., west on Adams to Crenshaw Blvd., south on Crenshaw to Florence Ave., east on Florence to Van Ness Ave., south on Van Ness to Rosecrans Blvd., east on Rosecrans to Alameda and north on Alameda to Washington.

A curfew also was ordered in Long Beach as a result of disturbances there.

Negro Psychiatrist Finds No Guilt in Probing Minds of Watts Rioters

BY HARRY NELSON

Negroes who participated in riots which caused 32 deaths and $200 million in damages feel no guilt for their actions, a Negro psychiatrist who heads a mental health clinic in the area said Monday.

They feel morally right about what they have done, said Dr. Harold W. Jones.

"They look upon it as a revolt rather than a riot and therefore subject to a different value judgment."

"They see their insurrection as an opportunity to achieve dignity and self-respect. It is as if they are saying, 'It's better to be feared than to be held in contempt.'"

Dr. Jones is physician-in-chief of the Agency Service Center, a facility of the County Department of Mental Health at 1145 E. Crenshaw Blvd., Compton.

The center was open in May to provide psychiatric consultation to local groups and community groups solve psychologial problems of residents in that area.

Because he is a Negro, Dr. Jones was able to stay in the area during the rioting, although the center was closed. Many of the personnel working there are white.

The psychiatrist, his staff and other members of the department analyzed for the Los Angeles Times how they believe shaped the Negroes' attitudes and set off their violent actions. They listed them as:

1. The lack of discipline among many youths due to the passive family role played by the Negro father.
2. The conviction that the Negroes are helping victimized by whites who are interested only in their own economic gains.
3. The disappointment of people who come to the southeast Los Angeles area from the Deep South, only to see their great expectations

RAM-DALLAS GAME SET FOR TONIGHT

The Los Angeles Rams-Dallas Cowboy football game for Texas Chariities will be played at 8 o'clock tonight at Memorial Coliseum unless curfew restrictions are still in effect.

The game was to be played Saturday night, but it was postponed due to the Los Angeles riots.

The Rams-Dallas game is one of a series of games to benefit Texas Chariities.

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Psychiatrist Says Rioters Feel No Guilt

Continued from First Page

die for reasons often beyond their control.

4—The gradual realization (through civil rights victories) that they are due more respect than they receive.

Dr. Jones also painted a picture of the type of Negro who participated in the rioting and looting.

"They were not all hoodlums," he said. "A good many of them were white-collar workers from many parts of the county who came into the city to appall what was going on because they felt the need to demonstrate their worth and importance." He said it is true that the riot had no leaders, but it is not true that the Negroes in that community have no leaders.

The psychiatrist sees the riot not only as a rebellion against whites, but as an attempt to give Negro leaders a bargaining position so that it now lacks with white authorities.

Common Motivation

The rioters, he believed, shared a common motivation for their actions—a determination to show their strength by using violence—and in this sense their activities were not without direction.

He also says that the looting and burning were not merely expressions of uncontrolled passion, but that they were controlled in the sense that they were directed chiefly at merchants whom the people feel are exploiting the neighborhood without contributing to the Negro good.

To illustrate his belief that the riots and not signs of total lawlessness, he told of seeing a boy load a truck with furniture, but then wait several minutes at an intersection for a traffic light to change.

Both Dr. Jones and Dr. James R. Slimer, psychiatrists in charge of the South Central Mental Health Center at 4920 Avalon Blvd., agreed that the breakdown of the Negro family structure is a principal reason for the lack of respect for authority.

Pattern of Problems

An analysis of the 750 families who have sought psychiatric help at the South Central Center in the past year shows the most common problems center around a child who is in trouble at school or with the law, marital disputes and depression and anxiety.

The typical Negro father in low-income areas is a nonentity with few work opportunities who is degraded in the eyes of his youngsters, by the women in his family, by the law and by white men.

"It's far easier for the Negro woman to get a job as a domestic than it is for a Negro man to get a job," they said. "When the child goes to school, they see fathers depicted in books as men who wear white shirts and a tie and drive a car and they know this isn't their father."

"This absence of a figure whose function it is to set limits and establish controls leaves the children lacking in an essential part of upbringing—respect for loving authority—that will enable them to take on a meaningful role in society when they grow up."

"They grow up fighting authority, which usually for them is in the form of a police officer."

Ricke for Police

And in Watts, said Dr. Jones, the officer too often white and thus a symbol of persecution and the cause of resentment of another kind.

The people, he said, trunche on the members of the Los Angeles Police Department, but are inclined to have more benevolent feelings for sheriff's deputies and highway patrolmen.

He said Police Chief William H. Parker's refusal to talk with Negro leaders on the grounds that the riot was led by hoodlums was highly resented.

According to the Mental Health Department, the non-white population of Los Angeles was 218,000 to 405,000, over 100.

This compared with a 25% growth in the white population.

By 1960, 85% of the non-white were living in only 1.5% of the geographic area of the county. Countywide, 42% of the Negro immigration was from the South. But in Watts, 62% was from the South, a fact which is responsible for that community being called the staging area for newcomers unsophisticated in urban ways.

In 1960, 37% of the housing units in the South Central area were substandard compared with 5% for the country as a whole.

Twenty-eighth percent of the dwelling units in Watts are termed overcrowded, compared with 8% for the whole county, 0 to 8% for Granada Hills, 0.5% for Beverly Hills, 15% for Venice, and 30% for Compton-Willowbrook.

The population density of Watts in 1960 was 14,900 persons per square mile and slightly less than 10,000 for the Santa Barbara Ave. area. The county average was 4,300. In the Harlem district of New York City it is about 20,000.

Dr. Jones said the Negroes now feel more confident about themselves and their power and seeth at pronouncements that the Navy authorities have won the battle.

Things quieted down, he said, because of the might of the National Guard. Unlike the police, the guard was not regarded as antagonistically.

Dr. Jones feels the personnel of the clinics can make valuable contributions by giving authorities expert analyses of social and psychological problems in Watts which need understanding before they can be solved.

He said they would like to offer their consulting services not only to Negro community leaders, but also to the Police Department.

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Los Angeles Times TUES., AUG. 17, 1965—Part 1

15

1.

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Who Will Now Share the Load?

One hundred years after the Emancipation Proclamation, the American Negro, most classically underprivileged of all U.S. minorities, has won his battle for civil rights and lawful freedoms. His victory came through the selfless efforts of a heavy congressional majority which passed the Civil Rights Acts of 1964-65.

It appeared, this summer, that the moment had arrived for consolidation of these overdue gains, for application in fact of these legal principles. Meanwhile, responsible leaders of the general public, headed by President Johnson and the national Negro community urged that Negroes proceed in orderly fashion to secure still other advantages so long denied them: better education, better jobs, better housing.

With ironic prophecy, in a column written on the eve of Los Angeles' racial holocaust, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP wondered: "Will Negro citizens flock in for the ungodly and wanton night of destruction, and make it a means to the end of the black man's suffering?"

It would be wrong to allow the riots to impede steady progress on the legitimate civil rights front.

Nevertheless, in the white heat of emotions generated in recent days, there will be a tendency for some to lash out against the Negro community in general, against the "situation" that got all this development. This terrible responsibility rests upon white and Negro leaders alike, to chart both the immediate and long-range courses that must be followed if we are to emerge from the present crisis without precipitating another.

To a sobering degree, this burden falls upon the spokesmen for the Negro community, whose voices have not always contributed to the understanding so badly needed today.

Even by inference, none should condone the criminal terrorism, or directly or indirectly the inevitable results of economic and sociopolitical pressures.

President Johnson said it well on Sunday: "There is no greater wrong, in our democracy, than the violent, willful disregard of law. If men live decently it is because obedience to legal process saved their lives and allowed them to enlarge those lives."

In his speech June 4 at Howard University, a predominantly Negro institution, Mr. Johnson looked ahead to "the next great battle in the civil rights movement"—"to shatter forever, not only the barriers of law and public practice, but the walls which bound the conditions of man by the color of his skin."

That effort, tragically, may have been set back to an incalculable degree.

It need not necessarily be so. But only the genuine, whole-souled effort of all concerned, whatever their ethnic origin, will determine whether we can abandon narrow racial politics in favor of an enlightened area-wide approach to this crushing problem.

A City Demands the Answers

Los Angeles' long ordeal of bloodshed and destruction finally appears to be ending. And in its wake a surging city demands to know how it could happen here—and how another such nightmare can be prevented.

A large section of South Los Angeles lies gutted and pillaged. Tons of thousands of persons face hunger and privation as the result of the senseless rioting.

Somehow they must be fed. Somehow the stores and businesses upon which they depended must be rebuilt. But how?

The official leadership—especially, the local and state agencies—must now be exerted forcefully to assure the safety of all citizens and to help the riot's direct and indirect victims.

Gov. Brown should move without delay to appoint a citizens' commission of the highest quality to conduct a thorough, independent inquiry into the causes of the destruction of the riot.

The commission must determine why National Guard troops were not more quickly dispatched to the riot areas to help the police, and because obvious local law enforcement officers were over-extended. Whether the delay was the result of some official's hesitation or inadequate plans and preparations, the earlier presence of soldiers in sizable numbers probably could have had a material effect upon the course of the rioting.

The commission should be cautious of irresponsible criticism already being directed at the Los Angeles Police Department and its chief, William H. Parker, which only detracts from the courage and effectiveness of the city's police and fire personnel under incredibly difficult circumstances.

Nonetheless, the commission should concern itself with the possible need of better communications between law enforcement and the Negro community so that doubts and fears can no longer be inflamed into bloody defiance of all law and order.

It seems clear that the re-establishment of a safe and orderly area and the continued protection of the rest of the city will require an increase in the size of the police department.

Finally, immediate and long-range action must be taken to restore South Los Angeles. The owners of businesses destroyed by the rioters must not only be helped to rebuild but also given guarantees that they will be protected and that some means be found to indemnify them against future disorders.

A federal Railroad Commission of the Southern California riots will not be easily erased. But out of the rubble must come positive plans and action which will assure that these days and nights of terror will not return.

WALTER SCHMALTZ

As a long-time guarantor of the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera, I must express how delighted we were with the current production of The Great Waltz. Despite critic Cecile Smith's unfavorable comments we all thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

In this world so full of pressing and difficult problems perhaps we need a little "schmaltz" now and then rather than some of the degrading motions and stage productions which seem to be in vogue.

ROY H. SHELDON,
Los Angeles.

Gen. Eaker

Thanks for printing Gen. Eaker's column (Aug. 11) regarding Col. Walter Lippmann and his "new isolationists." Lippman has befuddled me for many years and I am glad that someone has come out with such a forthright analysis of his present position.

Mildred Rice,
Pasadena.

In reply to Ira C. Eaker's letter (Aug. 13) regarding Walter Lippman and his "new isolationists," I do not believe that this is an altogether fair appraisal of Mr. Lippman's news reporting and analysis.

Mr. Lippman has done more to insist, from the start of the Vietnam conflict, on the whole cloth of factual material being made to the newspaper-reading American public. This has entailed, at times, exposure of our own contradictions and ambiguities.

I do not believe it makes Mr. Lippman an "isolationist" (if Gen. Eaker's epithet) because he insists on complete lucidity in any future readiness of the war in Southeast Asia.

Shirley W. Osborn
Santa Monica

Young GOP

In regards to Jerry Alexander's recent attack on Jim Kochel, isn't it about time that the Los Angeles Republicans elected a Republican as president of their organization?

This steady string of third party Birch loudmouths has damaged the Republican Party's image throughout the United States.

While the senator devoted his time to solving major problems of this state, Alexander continued to approach all problems with an open mouth.

W. Jack De Stories,
La Verne.

Time to Quit

It is the common argument that the motorist pays his gasoline taxes provide the funds for acquisition of land and construction of roads and freeways. What is forgotten is that motorizing, often essential, is not the major activity of life, nor even in southern California.

The citizen needs fresh air to breathe, unencumbered scenery to view and parks to relax in. Every acre used for freeways can never be employed for parks or watercourses, and every acre of cement helps alter the ecology of the region. Concrete cannot take up rainfall or help cool the air in hot weather.

Has not the time come to say to the motorist, that...
All 4 in King Beating Acquitted

Violence Follows Verdicts; Guard Called Out

■ Trial: Governor deploys troops at mayor’s request after arson, lootings. Ventura County jury apparently was not convinced that videotape told the whole story.

By RICHARD A. SERRANO
and TRACY WILKINSON
Times Staff Writers

SAN VALLEY—Four Los Angeles police officers won acquittal Tuesday in their trial for beating to death a black motorist they wrongfully impounded.

Flames engulf a row of businesses at Vermont and Manchester.

Rioters Set Fires, Loot Stores; 4 Reported Dead

■ Rampage: 165 are wounded or injured and more than 150 blazes are ignited. Bradley considers a curfew.

By MARC LACEY
and SHADEE HUBER
Times Staff Writers

Flashing mobs ignited fires, beat motorists and looted stores and offices Wednesday night throughout Los Angeles as fears of race-related violence came to pass after the acquittal of four Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney G. King.

Initial reports linked four dead to the rioting, and at least 106 others were treated at area hospitals for gunshot wounds and other injuries believed related to the looting. Among the injured was a firefighter who was shot in the face.

Gov. Pete Wilson ordered the National Guard to report for duty as scattered demonstrations evolved into the city’s largest riot since Watts erupted in flames in 1965.

In a drama that unfolded live on television, violence erupted first at the intersection of Florence Boulevard and Normandie Avenue in South-Central Los Angeles and radiated to areas throughout the city.

Before the night’s end, more than 150 fires raged in the city and sporadic gunfire flared in the streets.

Mayor Tom Bradley, in a grim televised address shortly after 11 p.m., said the city would “take whatever measures necessary” to stop rioting. He said the city was receiving assistance from the county sheriff’s department, the California Highway Patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“We believe that the situation is now serious enough, práctico much under control,” Bradley said. “Now, please see ROOTS, A11.”

Los Angeles Times
Rodney G. King Trial: The Verdict

All Four Officers Acquitted

Continued from A1

The former officer who was not identified in the trial was the most interesting, says attorney L.A. Nachtigal, who represented the family of Alton Sterling, a black man who was killed by a police officer in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Nachtigal said he was surprised by the acquittal of all four officers.

“People were shocked,” Nachtigal said. “I was amazed.”

The trial was the culmination of a months-long investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department, which was formed after the Rodney George King beating in 1991.

The trial was watched by millions worldwide, as it marked the first time in American history that a police officer had been convicted of wrongful death.

The L.A. County Superior Court ruled that the officers were not guilty of any crimes.

“I’m very happy,” said Powell, who was one of the plaintiffs in the lawsuit. “I think it was a big win for us.”

The verdict was met with mixed reactions across the country, with some calling it a victory for justice and others arguing that it was a failure to hold police accountable.

“I think it’s a historic day,” said Attorney David Sloane, who represents the families of several people killed by police in Los Angeles. “I think it’s a step forward in ensuring that police officers are held accountable for their actions.”

The Los Angeles Police Department said it would review the verdict and determine if any changes need to be made.

“I think it’s a good day for our city,” said Police Chief Michel Moore. “I think it’s a step forward in making sure that our police officers are held accountable for their actions.”
...
Can This Be Called Justice?

"That is the way our system works," said Attorney General William J. Barr last week as he quoted a remark by former Justice Department lawyer James F. Landis. "You can still do a lot of harm in a site that the government has a duty to protect."

But increasingly, many people are concerned that the system is broken. As one commentator put it, "The legal system is a broken system that is breaking down." And many others agree. They believe that the system is failing to provide justice for all.

But what is the solution? What can be done to fix the system? Some experts believe that we need to reform the system, while others believe that we need to create a new system altogether.

Can This Be Called Justice? is a question that remains unanswered. The system continues to break down, and justice for all remains elusive. But we must continue to work towards creating a system that is fair and just for all.
Caring About Lives

BY VERA BRACKET

A mother of two young sons in Buffalo, N.Y., wrote a letter to The Times.

If Operation Rescue gets its way, all abortions will be illegal, and women who don’t have the time or money to leave the country would have to turn to people who are not medical professionals to get an abortion—and that would be dangerous.

The protests they say care about life, but it seems that Operation Rescue is willing to allow some people to die from the mishandled abortions that will occur if the right to a choice is taken away.

These protesters also don’t seem to care about unwanted and abused children. If the protesters care about life, why don’t they develop a fund or foundation for all the unwanted children in orphanages?

They say they care about life, but what about the lives of kids who become threats to society because they don’t have caring parents? Do they really want to bring more unwanted children into this world? Do they really want to bring more young gang members who are killing each other because they have been abused or neglected by the parents?

The jury saw all of the evidence

• System overcame political hysteria and media hype.

On Wednesday, the jury in the King trial heard about the defendant’s actions, his background, and the circumstances surrounding the crime.

Beyond the devastating claims about the victim and the efforts of the defense to create an image of the defendant, the jury was presented with the facts of the case. They heard from witnesses who were there on the day of the murder, and they were shown photographs of the scene.

The defense tried to paint the defendant as a victim of circumstance, while the prosecution argued that he was guilty of premeditated murder.

The verdict was not clear cut, but it was unanimous. The defendant was found guilty of first-degree murder, and he was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

The trial was a reminder of the importance of the jury system and the need for a fair and impartial jury to decide the outcome of a case. It was also a reminder of the importance of due process and the right to a fair trial.

KAREN GRIGSBY BATES is a frequent contributor to The Times.