



DE GAULLE'S QUEBEC TALK IS ASSAILED

Pearson Says Speech
Was Encouraging
To Separatists

Ottawa, July 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson accused President Charles de Gaulle of France tonight of having encouraged "the small minority of our population whose aim is to destroy Canada."

After meeting with his Cabinet in emergency discussions, Pearson rebuked the visiting de Gaulle for his shouted cry, "Long live free Quebec!" to enthusiastic French-Canadian crowds in Montreal last night.

The slogan is the rallying cry of a separatist movement that seeks divorce of French-speaking Canada from the English-speaking majority. Such statements, said Pearson, "are unacceptable to the Canadian people and its Government."

"People Are Free"
"The people of Canada are free," the Prime Minister's statement said. "Every province of Canada is free."

"Canadians do not need to be liberated," the statement went on. "Indeed, many thousands of Canadians gave their lives in two world wars in the liberation of France and other European countries."

Pearson added, "Canada will remain united and will reject any effort to destroy her unity."

At the same time, Pearson added the softening note that he was sure that Canadians were pleased with the "warm welcome" that de Gaulle has received in Quebec and that he looked forward to friendly discussions with the French President in Ottawa later in the week.

De Gaulle Visits Expo
Seemingly unconcerned by the storm he had caused, de Gaulle spent the day at Expo 67 in Montreal and was greeted everywhere by cheers and applause. It was French Day, and there were only two jarring moments for the President.

There were scattered boos when he said in a brief speech at the Place des Nations that the fair was "at Montreal, on the soil of French Canada."

Later, as he drove from the French to the Canadian pavilion, a man ran alongside his car shouting in French, "Assassin!" Montreal police hustled the man away.

Angry Demonstrations
Elsewhere angry telegrams and telephone calls poured in on officials, newspapers and radio stations. Demonstrations broke out in front of the French consulate in Toronto. Warren Allmand, one of Pearson's Liberal party members of Parliament from Montreal, said he was demanding that the Government ask de Gaulle to leave Canada at once.

Premier Louis Robichaud of New Brunswick canceled a trip to Montreal for a dinner honoring de Gaulle, saying in a statement, "It is my feeling that the President of France by his statements made in the province of Quebec encouraged separatism."

Softens Remarks
De Gaulle dropped mention of "free Quebec" today and a member of de Gaulle's party sought to soft-pedal the President's remarks made yesterday. He said when de Gaulle cried, "Vive la Quebec libre," he was not encouraging the Quebec separatists, only asking that French Canadians maintain their cultural identity.

The spokesman declared that France is not interested in how (Continued, Page A2, Col. 8)

Showdown Due In Congress On Weapons Sale

By JOSEPH E. L. STERN

(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, July 25—The Administration took defensive measures today against congressional critics of the Export-Import Bank's role in financing arms sales to less developed countries.

In the House, the Democratic leadership decided to risk a floor debate tomorrow over arms sales policies rather than postpone action on a three-year, \$900,000,000 bill for the Inter-American Development Bank.

While critics of weapons shipments have nothing against the development bank, which is engaged solely in economic aid, they feel a delaying action might force the Administration to accept curbs on arms transactions of the wholly separate Export-Import Bank.

The decision to accept a showdown tomorrow was made in the office of Representative (Continued, Page A4, Col. 2)

RIOT PROBES BEING URGED IN CONGRESS

White House Declines
Comment On Action
On Capitol Hill

By NATHAN MILLER

(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, July 25—Congress reacted today to the rioting that has ripped across the nation with a raft of resolutions which would create special committees to investigate the causes of the violence.

Democrats and Republicans submitted differing resolutions. The White House declined to comment on any of them.

Two Senate Democrats introduced a resolution calling for President Johnson to appoint a nine-member commission to deal with what they called "a domestic crisis that requires urgent action."

Joint Committee
Shortly before Senators Mondale (D. Minn.) and Harris (D., Okla.) introduced it, Senate and House Republicans combined to present legislation setting up a joint congressional committee to make the inquiry.

Representative Frelinghuysen (R., N.J.) put in one that would create a ten-member House committee, while Senator Brooke (R., Mass.) already has in a resolution to create a Senate investigating committee.

The resolutions were the legislative results of congressional reaction to the violence. They ranged from demands for a crash program of housing to a bill that would deprive convicted rioters of any Federal benefits they may have been drawing.

Related Action
Meanwhile, in congressional committees, the following actions occurred related to the problems of the strife-torn cities:

1. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore cuts made by the House in the agency's budget. He sought to regain a \$40,000,000 rent supplement program and the \$425,000,000 slashed from the model cities program. Prospects for model cities are deemed good but for rent supplements they are bleak.

2. The Senate poverty subcommittee approved a bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to order employers to halt racial discrimination. It was the first Senate subcommittee approval of any of the Administration's civil rights bill this year but final prospects for it are not bright.

3. The House Education and Labor Committee ordered its staff investigators to determine whether poverty program workers were involved in the rioting in Newark and Detroit. Republican members have proposed full-scale hearings with local officials on hand to testify.

4. Senator Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.), a sponsor of legislation to outlaw mail-order firearms sales, disclosed that a Treasury Department one-day (Continued, Page A6, Col. 5)

CHINA ACCORD BID A FAILURE

Maurer Visit In U.S. Behalf
Called Very Discouraging

By STUART S. SMITH

(Sun Staff Correspondent)

Bucharest, Romania, July 25—Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer's mission to Peking to convey President Johnson's hope that the United States and Communist China could some day settle their differences was a failure, informed sources said today.

Maurer, accompanied by about twenty other Romanian officials, spent a week in the Communist Chinese capital earlier this month but did not get a chance to see Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist party chairman, it was added.

Although American representatives here declined to comment on the matter, they received thoroughly discouraging reports from Romanian officials following the delegation's return from Peking, according to other sources.

Visited In June
Maurer visited the White House June 26 at Mr. Johnson's invitation.

Subsequently, it was announced that the President had told the Romanian Premier he seeks to improve relations between Washington and Peking.

Some day, Mr. Johnson told Maurer, nations now calling themselves enemies will be reconciled. A peaceful mainland China is essential to peace in Asia, he said.

Henri Mannen, publisher of the West German illustrated weekly magazine Der Stern who saw the President shortly after Maurer's visit, wrote that Mr. Johnson told the Premier that Communist China will some day take a respected seat in the family of nations.

In a detailed foreign policy speech here yesterday, Nicolas Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist party leader, called for strengthened United Nations organizations and institutions and the addition of China and all other unrepresented countries to its membership.

Both the Romanian and the (Continued, Page A2, Col. 4)

Carrier Forrestal In Action In Viet War For First Time

Saigon, Wednesday, July 26 (AP)—The mammoth aircraft carrier Forrestal, newly overhauled and equipped with the most modern secret electronic system in the world, has begun operations against North Vietnam for the first time, it was announced today.

The disclosure that the 60,000-ton Forrestal was on war patrol at "Yankee Station" in the Gulf of Tonkin came in the day's routine military communique which told of strikes yesterday from the carriers Forrestal, Oriskany and Bon Homme Richard.

Ambulance Seized
On the ground, only scattered action was reported but Viet Cong terrorists were active.

Communist guerrillas wearing South Vietnamese Army uniforms seized an ambulance bearing Red Cross markings last night and used it to launch lethal surprise attacks on a militia (Continued, Page A5, Col. 1)

Go-Ahead Given On Mekong Dam

New York, July 25 (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has given U. Thant, United Nations Secretary General, a go-ahead to seek the necessary additional funds to pay for a \$33,000,000 hydroelectric dam and irrigation project that is part of the over-all Mekong River basin development plan.

This was disclosed today with publication of an exchange of letters between Thant and the Cambodian ruler on the Prek Thnot project in his country.

Sihanouk had withheld approval reportedly because of objections that the Mekong River Committee was influenced unduly by the United States.



AFTERMATH—Two National Guardsmen stand guard before smoldering Cambridge ruins after a night of violence.

SNIPERS STIR DETROIT ANEW

3 Policemen Reported Shot;
Death Toll Reaches 26

By M. JOSEF POLAK

(Sun Staff Correspondent)

Detroit, July 25 (AP)—Snipers shot policemen and fired on Army patrols in at least three areas in a new explosion of violence in rubble-strewn Detroit tonight.

Three policemen were reported wounded in a gunfight with a rooftop sniper and shots also were reported near a police command post on the grounds of Keifer Hospital.

An Army patrol was reported pinned down by sniper fire near the same hospital.

One sniper was slain, bringing the Detroit death toll to 26.

Units Pulled Out
A police radio report said all police units were being pulled out of a one-square-mile area because of heavy sniper fire.

The shooting erupted despite 3,200 Army paratroopers on patrol and a plea by Gov. George Romney for order.

About 40 officers in 10 patrol cars withdrew from one of the sniper attacks to await reinforcements.

Military officials said tanks, grinding over some cars, were sent into the area.

Arrests Over 2,800

Twelve new fires were reported between 7 P.M. and 8 P.M. with 23 additional ones in the hour before the 9 P.M. curfew declared by Romney and Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh.

Fires reported in the rioting that began Sunday morning rose to 1,066, with arrests jumping beyond 2,800.

The death toll stood at 26, but injuries, already estimated at 1,000, were rising.

The main incident of shooting was at the corner of Hazelwood and Lawton streets, about four blocks west of Twelfth street, where the violence began Sunday.

Police Pulled Out
Police said one officer was shot and the other policemen rolled in and fired toward the roof of a five-story building nearby. Two more men were hit, officers said, and the police pulled out.

The shooting from the darkness made it difficult to determine exactly where the shooting was from, or how many persons were firing, police said.

In the general area of the shooting, Federal troops were deployed, two men to an intersection. All around them stood the burned hulks of buildings and homes, part of the more than \$150,000,000 in damage from the rioting.

Trouble also flared at Grand Rapids, a city of 200,000 about 150 miles west of Detroit.

3 Negroes Shot
Fires blossomed throughout a Negro neighborhood, and three Negroes were shot and received superficial wounds trying to cool an angry crowd.

Forty-two major fires were reported since the second day of violence commenced at mid-afternoon.

One of four policemen, injured in scuffles was reported in serious condition with a skull fracture. Seven Negro residents described as would-be looters were also hospitalized.

However, officials said the situation was not out of control. The new violence came despite an afternoon plea by Romney.

(Continued, Page A6, Col. 3)

Firemen Watched Cambridge Go

Negroes Fought Fires
With Buckets While
Trucks Stayed Two
Blocks Away

By M. JOSEF POLAK

(Sun Staff Correspondent)

Cambridge, Md., July 25—As Pine street burned this morning two fire trucks were parked in a supermarket lot 2 blocks away, and stayed there.

On Pine street, Negroes were climbing out on porch roofs and throwing buckets of water on their houses, carrying out their belongings, driving their cars out of reach of flying cinders, and using garden hoses to try to stop the spreading blaze.

In an hour, the fire had spread from the wooden Pine Street Elementary School and engulfed one side of an entire block. Flying cinders had ignited a rooftop across the street.

Cradling A Shotgun
Around the corner, 1 block away, the fire trucks were sitting and Bruce G. Kinnaman, Cambridge police chief, stood in the middle of the street, cradling a shotgun in his arms.

A few white reporters were at the fire scene.

"If you aren't scared to come down here, why can't the firemen come in?" one Negro asked a reporter. "They're going to let this whole thing burn down."

The first fire alarm, police said this morning, was turned in at 2:20 A.M. Fifteen minutes later, smoke began to drift downtown, but there was no sign of any response until about 3:30 A.M.

National Guardsmen and (Continued, Page A6, Col. 2)



CAMBRIDGE CHURCH—Firemen battle blaze at the Zion Baptist Church, one of several buildings destroyed in the Negro Second ward of Cambridge early yesterday morning.

State Police milled around the area of the firehouse and the armory. Officials said they planned to move in to the Negro Second ward and "sweep Pine street clear." This was happening at the same time as the school fire spread.

The Guard unit, Company C, 2d Battalion, 115th Infantry, had been drilling earlier in the evening, but was sent home at about 1 A.M. An hour later, they began drifting back to the armory.

Quiet For An Hour
Cambridge had stayed quiet for an hour after H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, wound up a fiery 50-minute speech.

(Continued, Page A6, Col. 2)

GUARDSMEN PATROLLING CAMBRIDGE

No Serious Incidents;
Fugitive Warrant Is
Issued On Brown

By CHARLES WHITEFORD

(Sun Staff Correspondent)

Cambridge, Md., July 25—Seven hundred Maryland National Guardsmen, each armed with twelve rounds of ammunition, patrolled Cambridge tonight in the wake of a wild racial "uprising" in which at least five persons were hurt and twenty buildings destroyed by fire.

Through the daylight and evening hours up to about 10:15 P.M. the city remained tense and watchful, but quiet. At 10:15 P.M., a group of Negro teenagers milled about the fire rubble and some yelled curses at National Guardsmen. There were no serious incidents, however.

Meanwhile, the FBI was conducting a nation-wide search for the man who authorities charged sparked the outbreak by an inflammatory speech last night.

He is Hubert Period Brown, better known as H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Warrants Obtained

Warrants charging Brown with "counseling and procuring the burning of a school" and of inciting to riot were sworn out here this morning by William B. Yates 2d, State's attorney for Dorchester county.

Several hours later, Ernest Volkart, United States commissioner in Baltimore, issued the fugitive warrant which allowed the FBI to step into the case.

The first arrest since the outbreak early today came at about 11:15 P.M. tonight when Stuart N. Wechsler, a Baltimore CORE leader, became involved in a scuffle with Cambridge police outside the armory—apparently over the parking of a car—and was whisked away to the city police station.

Guardman Pushed Aside
During the argument Maj. John F. Shettle, of the National Guard, went to talk with the police, but was roughly pushed aside by one officer who told him: "I've got my orders, too."

Mr. Wechsler was released about one hour later after considerable negotiations between Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, adjutant general of the Maryland National Guard and the local police. Mr. Wechsler received a ticket for parking illegally in a driveway. He forfeited the \$5 collateral.

He and Walter Lively, organizer of U. JOIN, said they were heading back to Baltimore but would return to Cambridge today. Mr. Lively said the Negroes in the Second ward would be the focus of a joint effort by the Baltimore branches of several civil rights organizations, including U. JOIN, and CORE.

Mr. Lively said he visited the Second ward before his lengthy conference with General Gelston. He said there is strong leadership potential among the Negroes there. He criticized local police and said the National Guard should have seen to it that the rubble from the fire was cleaned up by now. He said he was promised it would be cleaned up by today and that he and others were coming back to inspect.

Shortly after sundown National Guardsmen equipped with six lengths of fire hose borrowed from firemen began damping down the still smoldering ruins. The volunteer firemen had again rekindled the outbreak of violence. The subsequent rioting and burning which followed H. Rap Brown's volatile speech was limited exclusively to Cambridge's Second ward, which is predominantly Negro.

Owned By Negroes
The property which was destroyed was almost totally held by Negro business men and families of the Cambridge area. As I toured the area by car before dawn, and later on foot, and spoke to those whose homes and stores, school and church had been destroyed by fire, the Negro citizens were not hostile.

(Continued, Page A6, Col. 2)

Guard Bill Hits \$10,000 A Day
Cambridge, Md., July 25 (Special)—The presence of some 700 National Guard troops in Cambridge is costing the State over \$10,000 daily, the Guard's commanding officer said tonight.

Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, Maryland adjutant general, said each of the men is being paid at least \$10 a day. Those with higher rank are being paid at a higher rate.

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RIOTS TAKEN INTO POLITICS

Both Parties Seek Gains In Trading Charges

By FRANK R. FERGUSON
(Continued from Page A 1)
must assume a share of the blame for the trouble.
Representative Bolling (D-Mo.) wanted the nation to concentrate on points of agreement. "One thing is clear," he said, "whether we come from the South or the North, the East or the West, whether we are liberal or conservative, Democrat or Republican, every single one of us in this chamber, by God, believes in law and order."
"Let's Agree Out Loud"
"Every single person must know that law and order will be protected. We agree on that, and let's agree out loud," the Missourian told the House.
Senator Percy (R., Ill.), a potential nominee for the presidency, said terrorists must be "dealt with accordingly," but that conditions that foster violence must be dealt with too. He said spending \$46,000,000 a day on the Vietnam war while failing to solve the plight of 20,000,000 urban poor in America is a symptom of "terribly confused" national priorities.

At the White House, Mr. Johnson stayed in touch with Cyrus R. Vance, the special assistant to the Secretary of Defense, the principal Federal aide on the scene in Detroit. After staying up late, he was awakened several times with news from the riot area.
George Christian, press secretary, said he had seen several hundred telegrams in response to Mr. Johnson's sending the troops into Detroit and his later midnight appeal for an end to violence. All but a few of those messages were favorable, he said.

Not Identifying With Romney
Christian said the President had not talked with Romney at any time since the disorder in Michigan began. In earlier such incidents, including the trouble in Newark this month, presidents usually have been in close direct communication with the governors involved — even when the governors were defying Federal orders.
This was not the only indication that while he was complying with Romney's requests for aid, Mr. Johnson was not necessarily identifying himself with the Republican who is running hardest for a chance to replace him in the White House.

For example, in his dramatic early-morning plea for law and order, the President repeatedly emphasized that he had acted in Detroit because "Governor Romney and the local officials have been unable to bring the situation under control."
In his seven-minute talk, Mr. Johnson mentioned Romney thirteen times. He declared that law enforcement is "the responsibility of local officials and the governors." In this case, the Federal Government "had no alternative" since it was called upon by the Governor of the State and presented with proof of his inability to restore order, he said.

Read News Account
Christian was asked about Griffin's assertions that Mr. Johnson had acted too slowly. The Michigan Republican said that when Federal aid was asked, "the President could and should have responded."

On the Senate floor, Griffin also read a Detroit newspaper account maintaining that Mr. Johnson eventually had ordered the troops into the city only after Representative Conyers (D., Mich.), a Detroit Negro leader, had threatened to go on television and charge the forces were being withheld for political reasons.
Christian said only that the timetable of last night's decisions and orders was well known, implying that the sequence could not have been as described in this account.

The press secretary did concede that there had been a public difference of opinion between the Administration and State and Detroit city officials early last evening. That was during the period when Vance advised against ordering troops in, but local authorities believed they were necessary. Vance changed his recommendation in the face of rising violence.
Backed By O'Hara
Griffin flew to Detroit late today with Senator Frank D. Mich. who said he was told by the President that Mr. Johnson had committed the troops as soon as his advisers or the Senate had concluded they were necessary.

"I would hope their judgment was sound," Hart said, adding that trying to assess performance "at the height of an emotional crisis is not the most practical thing to do."



LUNCH BREAK: National Guardsmen from Chestertown eat lunch on a school playground during a break in patrolling.

CAMBRIDGE FIRES Guardsmen Patrolling Cambridge WENT UNCHECKED

Firemen Refused To Enter Negro Neighborhood

By R. JOSEPH POLAK
(Continued from Page A 1)
minute speech from a car hood on Pine street at 10 P.M.
At 11 P.M., about a dozen shots rang out from the Negro Second ward, which was riddled by State and city police and sheriff's deputies.
About 15 minutes later, officials said this morning, a group of 30 or 40 Negroes, led by Mr. Brown, began marching down Cedar street toward a group of city policemen on the corner at Race street.

More shots rang out, the Negroes said. Mr. Brown, who was struck in the left temple by a buckshot pellet and a Cambridge man, Edward Riddout, later showed reporters a slight wound on his left thigh.
Fired "Light Charges"
Police then said they had fired no shots, but William B. Yates 3d, county State's attorney, said this morning that "the police fired light charges."

Negoes later said the shooting began after a car filled with white youths cruised twice through Pine street with gunfire coming from its windows. Police later brought in a white compact car, its side pocked with bullet holes.
At about 1:15 A.M. Russell Wroten, a white city policeman, was shot while responding to a call for assistance from a Negro patrolman at a dry cleaning establishment on Pine street.
Mr. Yates said this morning that Patrolman Wroten was "struck in the neck" by a shotgun pellet "the size of a dime." He was admitted to the Cambridge Hospital in satisfactory condition with wounds of the face and right hand.

The next development was the fire. At about 3 A.M., fire sirens finally began sounding, but still no trucks appeared on Pine street. At 3:20 A.M., a small group of older Negroes, some of the women crying, walked down Muir street and begged Chief Kinnamon to order firemen in.
"You people ought to have done something before this," he told them. "You stood by and let a bunch of goddamn hoodlums come in and let one of my police get shot. Don't come to me with this."

Crowd Returned
They retreated, and a few minutes later, a fireman yelled, "There's a mob coming!" as about 30 younger Negroes rounded a corner and came walking up the street.

They surrounded Chief Kinnamon, and again pleaded for help, asking to be given a fire truck, or to be allowed to lead the firemen in. One group grabbed a pair of fire hoses and began running down the street.
Firemen, who seemed willing to go in, also pressed around, and after about five more minutes, a fire truck loaded with Negroes headed into the blaze. The second truck soon followed it.

Meanwhile, at the firehouse about half a mile away, Francis B. Burch, the State attorney general, asked firemen to go in. Finally, in response to a taunt, the President Mr. Johnson had committed the troops as soon as his advisers or the Senate had concluded they were necessary.
"I would hope their judgment was sound," Hart said, adding that trying to assess performance "at the height of an emotional crisis is not the most practical thing to do."

By CHARLES WHITFIELD
(Continued from Page A 1)
Residents helped the Guardsmen man the hoses.

Agreement With Firemen
Earlier, an agreement had been reached between the men man the hoses. Guardsmen and firemen that in case of a new fire at least 30 troops would lead fire engines in and surround the perimeter of the fire while it was being fought.

Governor Agnew, who came here at 4:30 A.M. today, when the situation was, as one high-ranking State policeman put it, "desperate," said that what he called "the uprising" could be laid at the feet of one man — "and that man is H. Rap Brown."

Before 6 A.M. Mr. Agnew embarked on a tour of Cambridge's Second ward, where 2 blocks of fire-wrecked ruins were still burning.
Followed By Negroes
Large groups of Negroes followed him and his escort, Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, adjutant general of Maryland.

From time to time, he would stop to talk with the people. He promised them that the homeless would be housed and the hungry fed, and said at one point:
"We're going to solve this problem. I don't know how we're going to do it, — but we'll do it."

Emerson Stafford, a Negro long identified with the civil rights movement here, told the Governor:
"I don't think these fires were do catch them, they're not going to be Negroes."
Mr. Stafford said that the Rescue Fire Company Arena swimming pool which was opened for the first time recently to adult members of his race had been posted with signs saying "Go Home, Niggers," and had been deliberately adulterated with an oversupply of chlorine.

The Governor said he was interested in getting specific complaints, something concrete as a base for attacking the whole problem. Then he added:
"I won't abide lawlessness and burning. I don't feel it is the grass roots — the poor Negro — who is responsible for this."
Before returning to Baltimore, Governor Agnew said he would not classify last night's events as a riot.

"No," he went on. "It was an uprising, a reaction. I wouldn't be surprised if only a handful were responsible."
He himself brought up the

fact that there has been much criticism, particularly in the Negro Second ward, for the delay by the volunteer fire department in responding to the alarm when the elementary school on Pine street started blazing and the fire quickly swept through the immediate area.

He said it was purely and simply "a reluctance to go into the area," by volunteers who had read of the way firemen had been shot during riots in places like Newark and Detroit.
Cambridge was quiet during the day. The 250 National Guardsmen called in early from armories in Crisfield, Easton, Salisbury and Cambridge, patrolled the streets along with 85 State troopers and the 21-member local police force.

General Gelston had sent the Guard in at the request of State's attorney Yates and Bruce G. Kinnamon, Cambridge police chief.
Meanwhile, General Gelston ordered 700 additional guardsmen — the 2d Brigade of the 175th Infantry — from the Baltimore and upper Eastern Shore areas, in to relieve the early arrivals and State Police.

"They have been issued twelve rounds of live ammunition each and they are under orders to return fire if fired upon," said Gelston.
He said he is sure the Guard could "take care of any problems that may come up tonight or later."

He also disclosed that he has moved a "large supply" of tear gas into Cambridge and let it be known he would not hesitate to use it to break up trouble.
Negroes flocked around the damaged scene on Pine street, mostly sitting on curbs or talking in small groups. Utility crews were busy erecting new poles and stringing wire.

Poking In Ruins
Children were poking around in the ruins, scurrying when overheated canned goods would explode with a "ploom" sound.
Conversations along Pine street would usually come to a halt as the few white persons in the Second ward on business passed by. One old Negro woman was heard to exclaim:
"Lord have mercy. The devil himself has come down on earth today."

Streets in the white business section were virtually deserted. One man entered a confectionery store and was told, "You're the first customer I've had in an hour."
The over-all feeling in Cambridge was that of a city under

armed occupation. Steel-helmeted guardsmen carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, and their clips of bullets in clear sight, were present everywhere.
They were at every strategic corner in force. Jeeps were on constant patrol.
As General Gelston put it: "We'll take care of anything that comes up."

FBI Agents In Evidence
Federal authorities are obviously taking a great interest in events in Cambridge. FBI agents are very much in evidence.
This is the first time that a militant Negro civil rights leader has been charged with a serious crime in connection with civil rights activity. Mr. Brown, if convicted on the two charges now lodged against him, could be sentenced to up to twenty years in prison.

And Mr. Yates made it clear that he is contemplating additional charges against the man when he is taken into custody — possibly a separate charge of counseling to burn for each of the buildings that was destroyed by fire during the early hours of the morning.

Courts continued around the clock, with suspected snipers jailed under bonds as high as \$200,000.
Miles long sections of the Negro areas looked as if they had been under siege. Flames which had been set two days before still licked at ceiling supports long since dropped to the basement by collapsing roofs.
Negroes roamed in sullen silence past jagged pieces of brick walls and piles of smoking rubble on Twelfth Street, all that remained of a half-dozen blocks of stores where they once had eaten, had drunk and had bought their furniture.

RIOT PROBES BEING URGED

White House Is Silent On Capitol Hill Proposals

By NATHAN MILLER
(Continued from Page A 1)
check of the Newark area found that there were 691 purchases of firearms by residents who went out-of-State to get them.

Mondale and Harris explained that their proposal calls for the establishment of a "blue ribbon" Federal commission on civil rights. It would recommend methods to prevent threatened riots as well as dealing with those that have broken out.

They said it would be biracial and bipartisan and have representatives of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government on it, as well as those from the states and general public.

"There have been 120 riots since 1961," Harris pointed out in introducing the resolution.

GOP Resolution
The GOP bill, drafted by Republican leaders of both Houses, calls for an inquiry into the causes of riots as well as the adequacy of Federal, state and local laws to deter them.

Senator Dirksen (R., Ill.), the Senate minority leader and one of the sponsors of the resolution, said Brooke, the first popularly elected Negro senator in the nation's history, was conspiring it.

Introducing his resolution, Frelinghuysen, said the riots had grown to "crisis proportions" and declared that steps taken by the Johnson Administration to prevent them had been largely unsuccessful.

Democrats Cool
Democrats were generally cool to the Republican bills, although Senator Mansfield (D., Mont.), the majority leader, had expressed qualified support of a joint investigating committee rather than the Senate inquiry proposed by Brooke.

Representative Albert (D., Okla.), the Democratic leader in the House, said he was "inclined to be suspicious of anything" the Republicans do on this subject after an attack yesterday on the Administration's policies.

"The best qualified investigative agency is the FBI," he

declared. "It has the authority to look into this and is looking into it and if they need any extra money to finance an investigation, I will certainly support the request."

Broader Probe
Dirksen told newsmen that he wanted a broader investigation than the one called for in the Brooke resolution. He said he wanted to "see if there is a Red touch" behind the riots and to know "who's manufacturing and transporting Molotov cocktails."

Mansfield said the problem of violence "must be faced at the local level where it occurs, at the state level when it gets out of control" and at the national level when governors seek aid — but later supported the idea of a presidential commission.

"This is the summer of dissent and violence in our country," the majority leader added. "The difficulties which confront us call for a united effort on the part of both parties in the Congress."

Tactical Decision
The various congressional resolutions to set up riot investigating commissions were referred to a variety of committees — indicating a tactical decision aimed at insuring that at least one might reach the floor.

The Mondale-Harris resolution went to the Government Operations Committee, the Republican resolution went to the Judiciary Committee and the Brooke resolution is in the Rules Committee, which has set no date for a hearing on it.

Earlier, Senator Robert Kennedy (D., N.Y.) condemned rioting, but warned that Government welfare system "has broken down" and said it is time for mobilizing private enterprise for an attack on ghetto housing.

Change The Medicine
"If the patient is dying, you either change the medicine or the doctor," he told the Senate Housing subcommittee, which is holding hearings on nearly three dozen bills — among them his proposal to give special tax credits to encourage home building in the slums.

Kennedy said the riots are rapidly becoming "the gravest domestic crisis since the Civil War" and if we are to overcome it, "we must act on the urgent question of slum housing."

AID PROMISED BY GOVERNOR

Agnew Appeals For Order After Touring Cambridge

(Continued from Page A 1)
but were dazed by this senseless havoc.

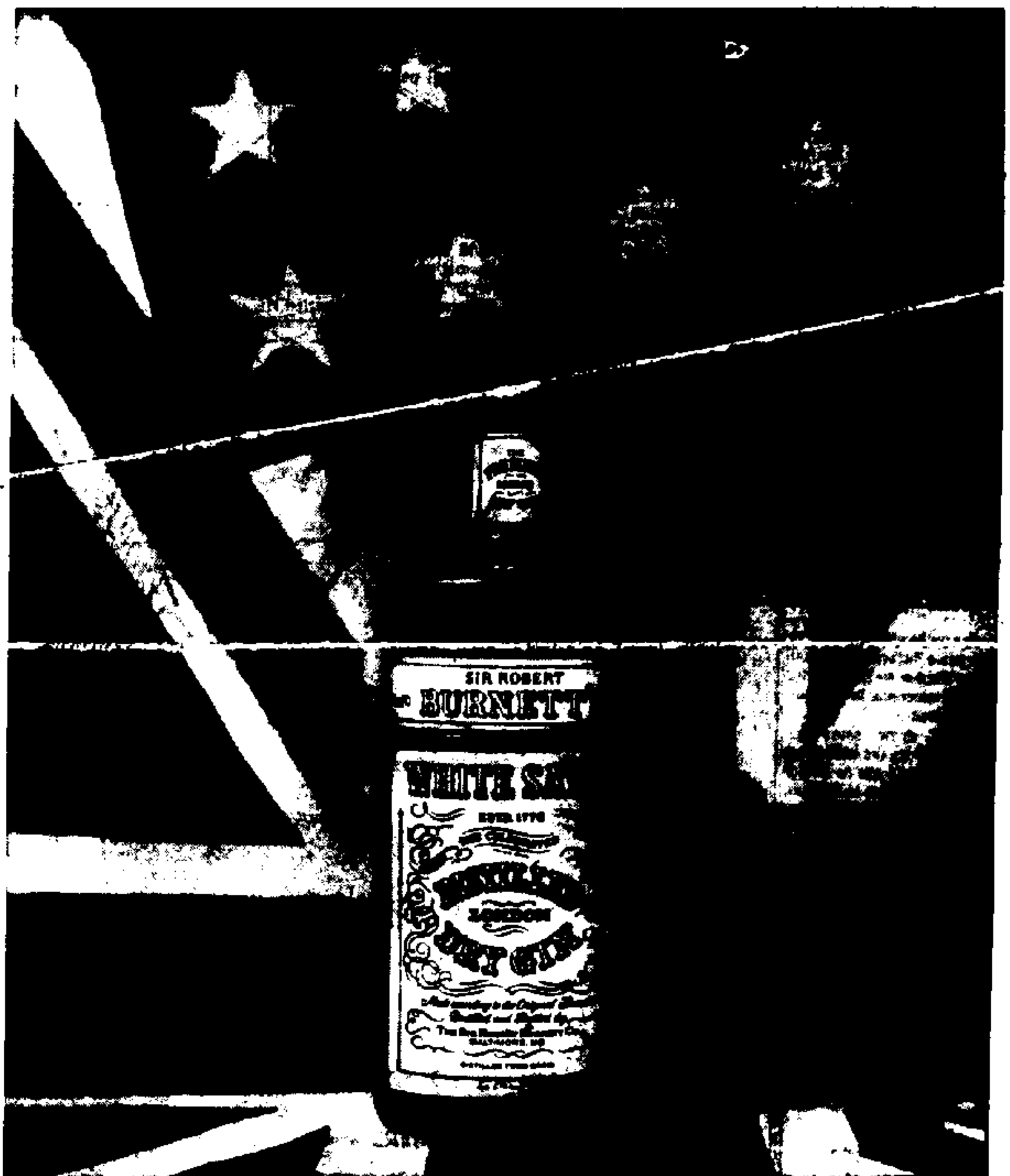
I appeal to Maryland's citizens of both races to remain calm and reaffirm their commitment to uphold law and order; to remember the unnecessary violence which disrupted the progress towards jobs and opportunities in the Cambridge community four years ago.

Emergency Relief
I pledge to direct the full influence and energy of my office to reunify the responsible citizens of Cambridge in first, provide emergency relief measures for those victimized by last night's outbreak; second, to rebuild the school and church and homes destroyed by fire; and third, to establish concrete measures which will permanently restore racial peace to Cambridge.

As Governor of this State, I cannot and will not tolerate riot induced felonies which verge on anarchy, nor will I allow the individuals who maliciously inspire such action to slip away unchallenged. I have directed the authorities to seek out H. Rap Brown and bring him to justice. Such a person cannot be permitted to enter a State with the intention to destroy and then sneak away leaving these poor people with the results of his evil scheme.

Reagan Shuns GOP Primary

Sacramento, Cal., July 25 (U.P.)—Gov. Ronald Reagan said today he does not want his name on the New Hampshire presidential primary ballot next March, the first in the nation.
And he said that he and Richard M. Nixon, former Vice President, agreed last weekend that the Republican party could not have a "factional candidate" for President in 1968. "We must have a candidate who can appeal to all segments," he said.
Reagan said he and Mr. Nixon made no agreements at their brief talk at the Bohemian Grove, a retreat for business men.



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