

PEARSON REBUKES DE GAULLE ON CALL FOR 'FREE QUEBEC'

Prime Minister Says Stand of President Is Rejected by the Canadian People

CABINET MEETS ALL DAY

Visitor Tours Expo and Is to Confer in Ottawa Today With Government Chief

By JAY WALZ
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, July 25—Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson rebuked President de Gaulle last night for his statements supporting a "free Quebec." Mr. Pearson called them "unacceptable to the Canadian people and its Government."

"Canada will remain united and will reject any effort to destroy her unity," the Prime Minister said.

His statement came at the end of an all-day Cabinet meeting in Ottawa called to discuss speeches yesterday by General de Gaulle during a motor trip from Quebec and in Montreal.

The climax came at a reception accorded him at Montreal's City Hall by a crowd of about 10,000, including banner-carrying, cheering separatist extremists. General de Gaulle shouted "Vive Québec libre!"—the separatists' favorite slogan.

The reaction of the French leader, who spent the day touring Expo 67, was not immediately available. He is to go to Ottawa tomorrow for a protocol visit that will include a talk with Mr. Pearson and will end his five-day visit on Thursday.

"The Small Minority"

Mr. Pearson's statement said: "I am sure that Canadians in all parts of our country were pleased when the President of France received such a warm welcome in Quebec."

"However, certain statements by the President tend to encourage the small minority of our population whose aim is to destroy Canada, and, as such, they are unacceptable to the Canadian people and its Government."

"The people of Canada are free. Every province of Canada is free. Canadians do not need to be liberated. Indeed, many thousands of Canadians gave their lives in two World Wars in the liberation of France and

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

JORDAN PLANNING TO ARM CIVILIANS

Hussein Announces Project to Rebuild Strength

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan, July 25—King Hussein announced a sweeping program today to provide military training to Jordanians who are not now in the country's 50,000-man army.

The plan is the King's second major step to strengthen Jordan's ground forces since their swift defeat in the war with Israel. Last month he began a wide reorganization of the Regular Army, combining individual brigades into larger, division-size units.

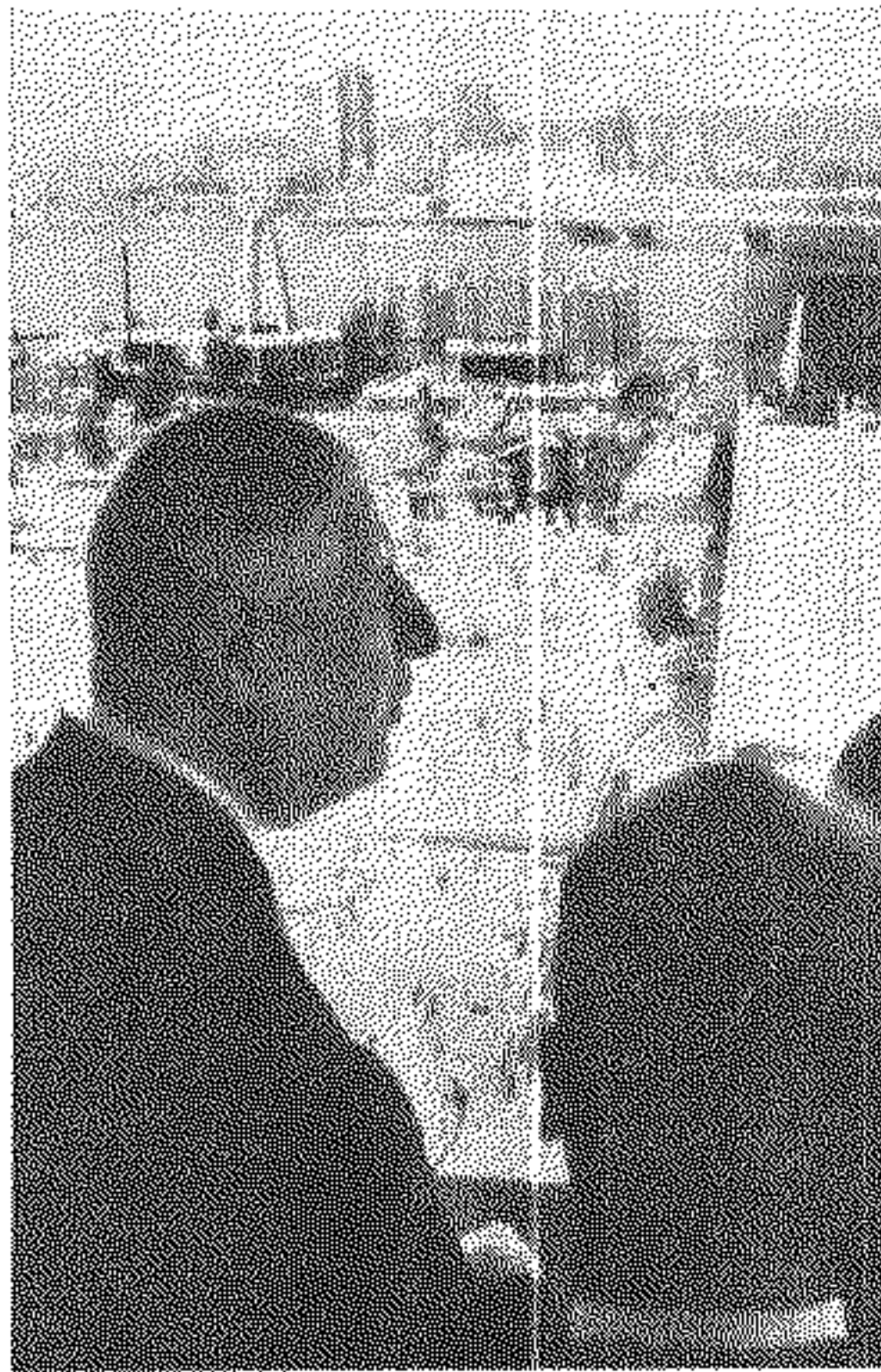
Today the King disclosed that he had instructed the High Command to draw up and announce details of the "general training" program as soon as possible.

His announcement, in an address before more than 1,000 prominent Jordanians in the sand-colored Parliament building here, was made public by the Government's Directorate of Press and Publications. Reporters were barred from the meeting.

According to Mohammed Khalid, assistant chief of the Directorate, the King did not specify how many civilians would be trained, or whether they would be given weapons to keep.

The arming of civilians has been a sensitive issue in Jordan. Last year, Palestinian Arabs liv-

Continued on Page 14, Column 5



A VIEW FROM THE FRENCH PAVILION engages the attention of President de Gaulle at Expo 67 in Montreal.

Pontiff, in Istanbul, Joins Patriarch in Peace Prayer

By United Press International

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 25—Pope Paul VI arrived today on the first pilgrimage to this ancient Byzantine capital by a Roman Catholic pontiff in 12½ centuries. He and the Eastern Orthodox Patriarch, Athenagoras, joined in prayer for world peace and pledged to move their long divided churches toward eventual reunion.

The Pope flew from Rome and received a warm and unexpected airport greeting from

Text of the Pope's address is printed on Page 3.

Party Leaders Are Believed Embroiled in Factional Feud Over Mideast Policy

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25—

The Polish Communist party appears to Western diplomats to be caught up in an intense struggle brought on by policy differences over the Middle East and a speech by the party leader, Wladyslaw Gomułka, viewed by some as anti-Jewish.

Some Western diplomatic circles believe that a political crisis is brewing in Warsaw as serious as any since the 1956 uprisings. Those events led to a pro-nationalist reorganization of the party, threatened to cause a breach with Moscow and restored Mr. Gomułka to power.

The diplomats speculate that Mr. Gomułka might be "kicked upstairs" to a ceremonial post.

One close observer of Polish political developments said: "I wouldn't be surprised at anything that happens in Warsaw in the next three weeks."

Other diplomatic observers regard Mr. Gomułka as holding an unchallengeable political position in view of his popular prestige. These Western analysts, however, think there may be anti-moderate purges in the party Politburo and the "hard-liners," headed by Nieczy-slaw Mozar, the Minister for Internal Affairs, may come to power.

A hint of the intraparty struggle

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

U.S. Sea-Air Attack Blasts Power Plant

By United Press International

SAIGON, South Vietnam, July 25—Jet bombers of the United States Navy and the biggest guns of the Seventh Fleet fought off anti-aircraft fire and coastal batteries to knock out one of North Vietnam's important thermal power plants.

United States headquarters reported today. The attack, staged yesterday, was the first such coordinated action of the war.

Ground fighting in South Vietnam slackened off except for several brief but bitter small-scale clashes just south of the demilitarized zone and in the central highlands. Sixteen Americans were wounded and 27 enemy soldiers killed.

The Benthury thermal power plant had been hit for two consecutive days by war planes.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

UNITED AIR LINES IS BUYING 79 JETS IN RECORD ORDER

It Will Pay \$690-Million to Retire Prop Planes and Prepare for Growth

By EDWARD HUDSON

United Air Lines has placed orders totaling \$690-million for 79 jetliners. It was the largest airline equipment purchase announced at one time.

The orders, involving seven jet models ranging from long-haul jumbos to short-haul "baby" jetliners, were placed yesterday with the Boeing Company of Seattle and the McDonnell Douglas Corporation of Santa Monica, Calif.

George E. Keck, United's president, said the planes were needed to retire the line's remaining propeller fleet by late 1969 and to prepare for expected growth in cargo and passenger traffic.

Six of the seven models are of the type previously ordered by United. The seventh—the Douglas DC-8-62—is a long-range, enlarged DC-8 United bought in anticipation of rights to fly across the Pacific.

Rights Contested

United is an applicant in the hotly contested trans-Pacific route case now before the Civil Aeronautics Board. The 10 ordered DC-8-62's will not be delivered until 1969, but the final decision in the case may take until then.

Boeing received most of the United order, with 61 jets valued at \$520-million. The 18 to be supplied by McDonnell Douglas will cost \$170-million.

On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday Boeing stock closed at \$190 a share, unchanged; McDonnell Douglas rose 3/8 to 53 1/2. United rose 1/4 to 80 1/2.

Pan Am Order Topped

The United orders exceeded the \$525-million outlay of Pan American World Airways in April, 1966, for 25 jumbo Boeing 747 jets—the largest previous firm equipment purchase.

Except for the Soviet state line Aeroflot, United is the largest airline in the world. It carried 38 million passengers and had \$856-million in operating revenues last year.

Its jet fleet, the world's largest, totals 213 aircraft. It also operates 125 propeller planes. The new jet orders, and 107 previously ordered aircraft, will bring United's fleet to 399 jets by the end of 1971.

The new purchases testified to United's confidence in the continued rapid expansion of passenger and cargo air traffic.

In the first six months of this year, United States scheduled airlines registered 35 billion revenue passenger miles, a record that represented a 17 percent gain over the first half of 1966. Cargo business has similarly increased.

Continued on Page 28, Column 3

TROOPS CURBING DETROIT RIOTERS; OTHER MICHIGAN CITIES GET HELP; LINDSAY APPEALS TO EAST HARLEM



FIREMEN GUARDED IN MARYLAND: National Guard escorting firemen into Negro section of Cambridge, Md., yesterday. The area was swept by fires Monday night. Firemen had refused for two hours to enter the blazing section.

CHIEF OF S. N. C. C. HUNTED BY F. B. I.

Missing Leader Accused of 'Inciting to Riot' in Arson and Gunfire in Maryland

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 25—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began today a search for H. Rap Brown, the youthful black power leader whose speech to Negroes here late yesterday was blamed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew for a night of gunfire and arson in this Eastern Shore Maryland city.

Mr. Brown, 23 years old, the national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was formally charged today with inciting a night of incendiarism and sniping in which he band a white policeman were wounded by shotgun fire.

The Maryland National Guard sent 750 troops into Cambridge today. It was the second time in four years that racial violence brought the military to this campy and manufacturing community of 15,000 persons, 4,000 of them Negroes.

Fires raging out of control for hours early this morning destroyed nearly two blocks of

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Mayor Bids Puerto Ricans Stay Off Harlem's Streets

By HOMER BIGART

Mayor Lindsay, trying to halt his anxieties to Governor Rockefeller, and the Governor that have already resulted in two deaths, appealed to Puerto Ricans yesterday to stay home and keep their children off the streets.

He put the blame for the continuing antipolice demonstrations on a hard core of 200 youths, many of whom, he said, "had too much beer."

Many residents of the district were urging a curfew on bars, taverns and liquor stores. They stopped City Councilman Robert A. Low when he made a late-night tour of the district late yesterday and protested that of his visit proved false.

The sweltering East Harlem ghetto remained taut with emotion as the temperature rose to 87 during the afternoon. Scattered storms did little to ease the violence. Bands of youths from South Bronx started coming into the Central Harlem

Mayor Lindsay communicated

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

CONGRESS CHIEFS ASK RIOT INQUIRY

Members Want U.S. Action, but Differ on What Kind

By JOHN HERNERS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25—Both Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress called today for the creation of a special committee to investigate riots and other civil disorders.

So disturbed were Senators and Representatives by riots in Detroit and other cities that the subject dominated debate and conversation in both houses, in Capitol corridors and in many committee meeting rooms.

The overriding feeling appeared to be that the Federal Government must act in some manner, but there was sharp division of opinion as to what should be done. Views ranged from a proposal by Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, that riots be "put down with brutal force" and adult looters be "shot on the spot" to renewed pleas for increased Federal aid to impoverished neighborhoods.

The Republican leadership in both houses introduced resolutions calling for a Congressional joint committee that would look both for the underlying causes of despair in the nation's Negro ghettos and for when it centered on one 12th Street block early Sunday, when the mood was allowed to become a Roman holiday, the

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

DETROIT NEGROES CALL POLICE SLOW

Say Strong Action at Start Could Have Spared City

By JERRY M. FLINT
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, July 25—Many of Detroit's Negroes have turned angrily on the city's police—not for possible brutality but for not having cracked down hard on looters when the trouble began.

The Negroes say that firm action early Sunday morning when the looting began could have stopped the orgy of breaking and burning later Sunday and Monday.

Among the Negro leaders agreeing with this widespread sentiment were Charles Tindal, executive secretary of the Detroit chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Longworth Quinn, editor of The Michigan Chronicle, the city's Negro newspaper.

At police headquarters early Sunday they insisted that the looting on 12th Street would spread if it were not stopped quickly.

Mr. Quinn's paper also ran an eight-column banner headline reading, "It Could Have Been Stopped."

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

3 DAYS' TOLL IS 25 Guards Sent to New Riot Areas—Troopers at Ready in Toledo

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, July 25—Federal troops reported major progress today in bringing rioting Negroes under control, but not before the three-day death toll had mounted to at least 25.

Sniper fire declined sharply, and the police were counting new outbreaks of fire bombings and looting by ones and twos, rather than by scores as they did yesterday.

However, Negro rioting flared in other Michigan cities, such as Grand Rapids, Flint and Pontiac, forcing Gov. George Romney to divert National Guardsmen from Detroit.

The Governor received permission for the personnel shift from Lieut. Gen. John Throckmorton, 18th Airborne Corps Commander, who is in charge of the military operation in Detroit.

Two Killed in Pontiac

In Pontiac two Negroes were killed early today, one by a state legislator protecting his store. Bands of young Negroes threw rocks and smashed store windows in Grand Rapids. In Flint they stoned cars and broke into stores.

In Lansing the Mayor, Max E. Murningham, met with police officials after hearing rumors that "tonight is the night" for racial violence in the capital city.

In Ohio, Gov. James A. Rhodes ordered National Guard troops to remain ready in the Toledo Army in hopes of preventing further racial violence.

The troop losses from Detroit were partly offset late today when the Pentagon ordered a company of 25 helicopters into the area from Fort Riley, Kan. The craft were called in apparently to provide aerial reconnaissance over still smoldering riot areas.

Neither Governor Romney nor General Throckmorton would say how many guardsmen were dispatched from Detroit.

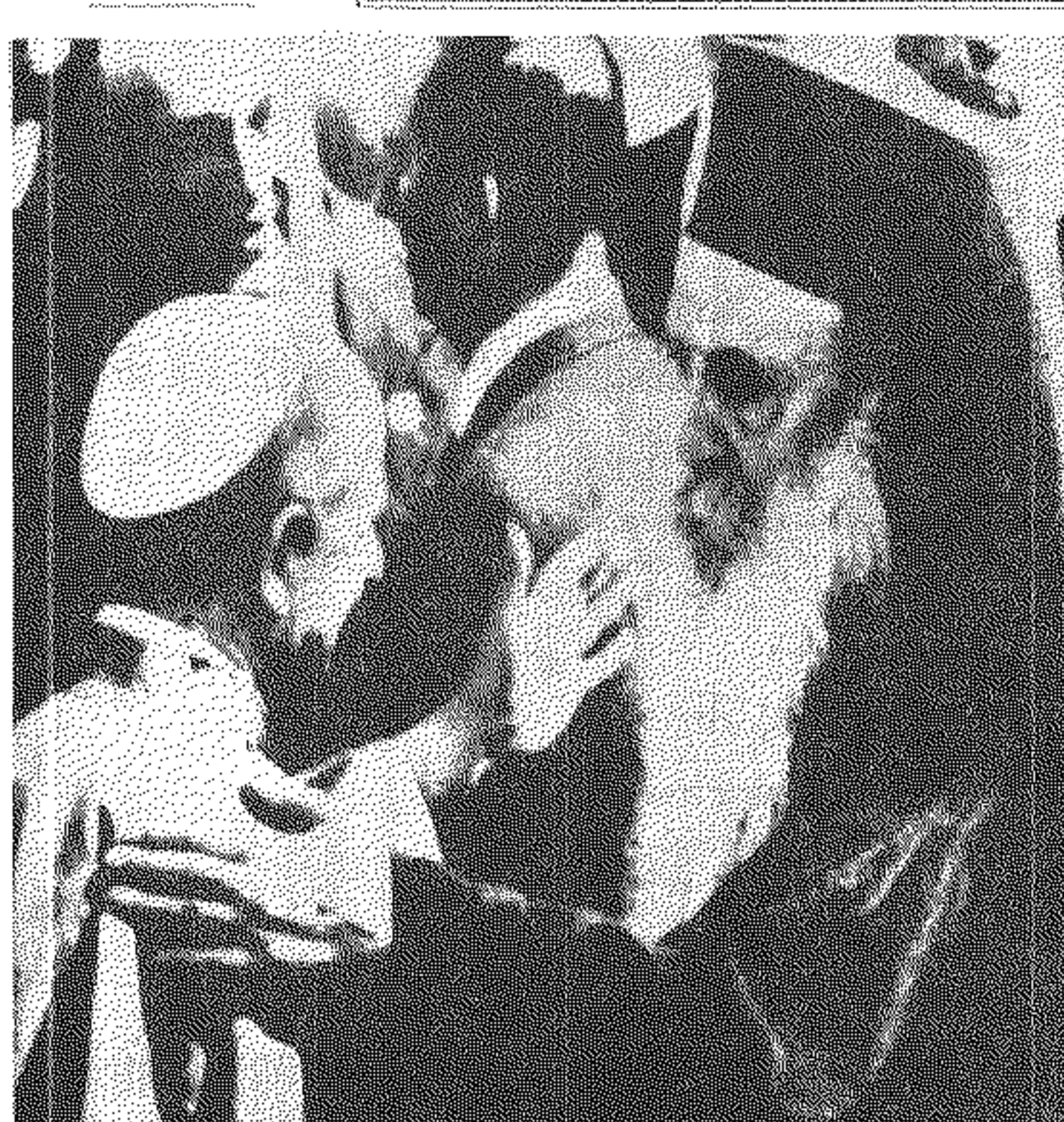
Continued on Page 18, Column 1

NEWS INDEX

Books	41	Quintessence	35
Bridge	40	Real Estate	38
Business	40	Street	42-49
Boys	47	Shine and Air	62
Clothing	41	Society	62
Education	44	Sports	29-31, 36
Fashion	34	Theaters	42
Financial	49-50	TV and Radio	63
Food	26	U. N. Proceedings	15
Man in the News	18	Wash. Proceedings	22
Music	41-46	Weather	62

News Summary and Index, Page 33

News Summary and Index, Page 32



MEET AT ISTANBUL AIRPORT: Pope Paul VI with Athenagoras I, the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church, upon the Pope's arrival in Turkey yesterday.

Troopers Curbing Rioters in Detroit, Guardsmen Diverted to Other Michigan Cities

DEATH TOLL AT 25 IN THE MOTOR CITY

Sniper Fire Off Sharply as
Bombings and Looting Ebb
—25 Copters Flown in

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

troit, or how many still remained in the city.

But the police said that about two or three thousand had remained on duty here in addition to the 4,700 Army paratroopers who were ordered in here during the night by President Johnson.

Orders to Shoot

All the troops, along with about 4,000 Detroit policemen, were under orders to shoot if necessary.

"If there's any trouble," Governor Romney said, "these men will take prompt and firm action. Those caught setting fires and looting should be prepared to pay the consequences."

Cyrus Vance, President Johnson's representative at the riot scene, said that the violence in Detroit had ebbed "considerably," but he cautioned that it was still too early to declare the city's emergency at an end.

Encouraged by the presence of the Federal troops, many of the city's white residents were venturing out of their homes for the first time since rioting began early Sunday morning. They saw a city that looked—in many areas—as if it were a set for a World War II movie.

Wide Destruction

No fewer than 871 buildings had been destroyed or heavily damaged by fire, the police said, and at least 1,500 more had been looted for a total property loss of more than \$150-million, making it the costliest riot in the nation's history.

Injuries stood at nearly 900 and arrests at 2,415. Of the 25 dead, one was a policeman, one a fireman, and another a white woman slain by sniper fire. Twelve others were looters who were shot down by the police, National Guardsmen and private property owners.

The police were uncertain about the causes of the deaths but said that at least one appeared to have resulted from fire.

Seven refugee centers were in operation today to care for families that fled from the hardest-hit riot areas. Most fled out of fear rather than because their dwellings had been damaged by fire and looting.

With the exception of store-top apartments, the fire damage had been sustained almost exclusively by shops, groceries, appliance department and variety stores.

For the most part the destruction followed a familiar pattern. The looters first stripped the stores of all they could carry and then set fire as they fled the buildings.

Site of Devastation

Major furniture stores and discount houses were destroyed on Livernois Avenue, near Seven Mile Road, a street that contains one of the nation's largest concentrations of new and used car agencies.

The University of Detroit is situated only a stone's throw from the scene of one of the street's major fires. Thousands of middle class Negroes and whites live side by side in the area.

Stores in another integrated district of low-income families along Grand River Avenue were also hard hit, but the damage was less severe. The Grand River Avenue area was also hard hit, but the damage was less severe. The Grand River Avenue area was also hard hit, but the damage was less severe.

Today's outbreaks of looting and fire came mainly on Detroit's East Side, more than 12 miles from the Grand River-Livernois-12th Street districts, possibly because there were few stores left unlooted in the northwest Negro areas.

Negroes, who only yesterday were casting off almost everything in sight, milled about the streets this afternoon waving and smiling at the heavily integrated paratroop units.

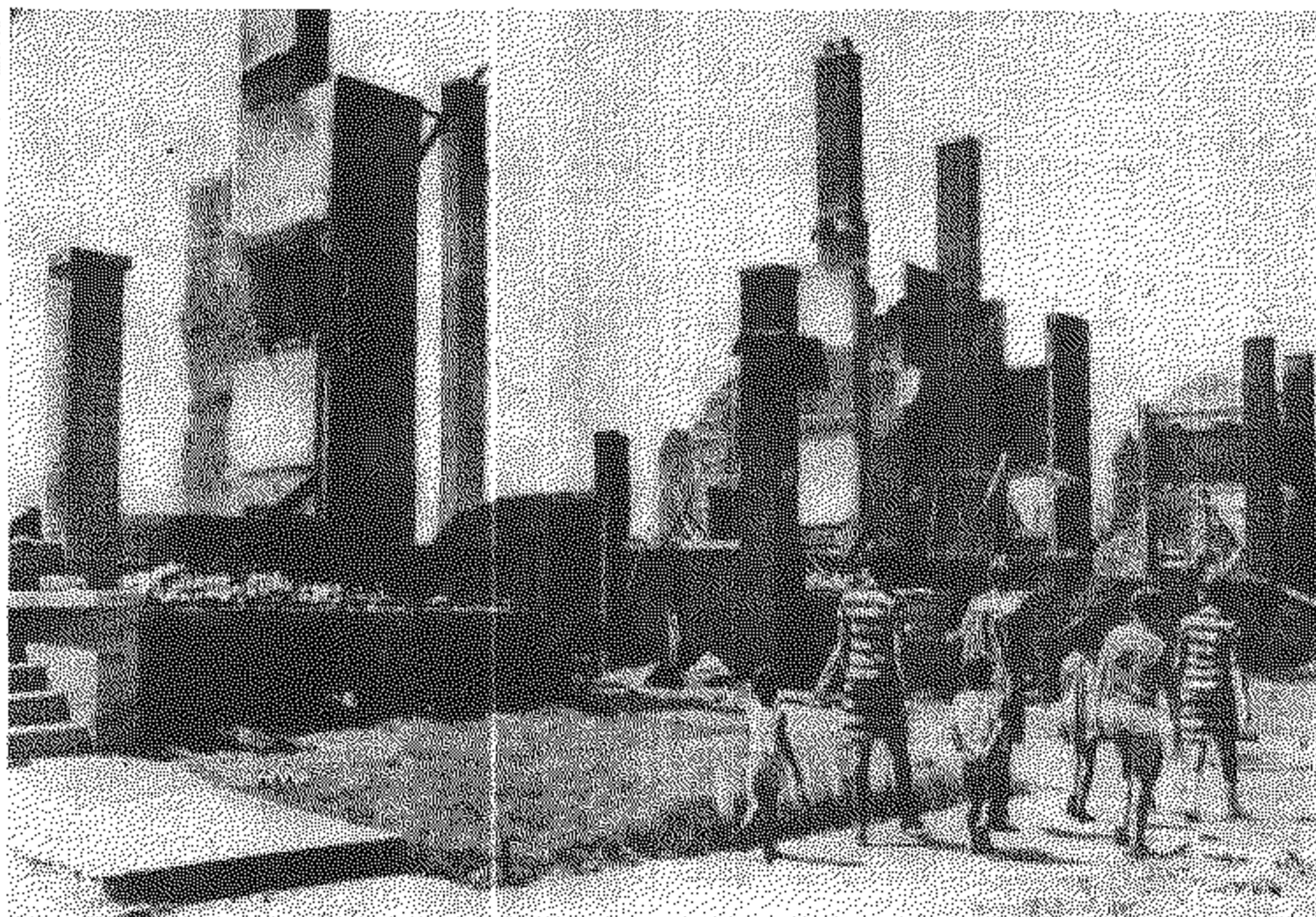
Sweat-Soaked Troops

It was another humid day here with temperatures in the low eighties. Many of the paratroopers were sweat-soaked from rushing from incident to incident in jeeps that had been flown here in transport planes from Fort Bragg, N. C., and Fort Campbell, Ky.

The troops set up command posts and bivouac areas in schoolhouses in the heart of the riot-torn neighborhoods. Some could be seen playing cards, reading paperback novels as they waited for emergency calls.

Some took up positions at street corners in areas still menaced by looters, but most troopers remained mobile, moving in to shield firemen from sniper attacks and to answer whatever calls were channelled to them by the police.

Meanwhile Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh sharply rebuffed a black nationalist organization,



AFTER THE BURNING: Brickwork was all that remained yesterday of substantial houses that were set afire during rioting in Detroit. Some of the occupants of the houses left the city. Some moved in with friends.

the Malcolm X Society, which said it could end violence by 7 P.M. if a list of eight demands were met.

Richard Henry, spokesman for the organization, said his group had no direct contact with the rioters but added:

"We think the people involved will respond to our call for cessation of hostilities if our points are accepted as a basis of discussion."

Among Mr. Henry's demands were the immediate withdrawal of all troops and the immediate release of all prisoners.

City judges made it clear that they planned to place snipers on trial. They held two suspected snipers under \$200,000 bond after arraignment on charges of assault with intent to commit murder.

The unusually heavy bond came after a warning by the Wayne County prosecutor, William Callahan, that suspected rioters would be prosecuted to the "fullest extent of the law."

Siege in 2 Precincts

Sniping reached a peak late last night and early this morning when Negroes laid siege to two police precinct stations, temporarily trapping more than 100 National Guardsmen and policemen inside.

The snipers were driven back by guardsmen who arrived at the scene in tanks.

After touring the riot-struck areas again today Mayor Cavanagh announced the resumption of garbage collection services for the first time in three days and said he was hopeful that the city's commerce could return to normal by tomorrow.

"We propose to pick up and build it back again," the Mayor said.

With destruction so widespread, food and gasoline were proving a major problem for thousands of Detroiters, especially those in the riot areas.

Governor Romney lifted a ban on gasoline sales for five hours this afternoon, but declared that there could be no sales in cans for carry-away purposes.

Mayor Cavanagh announced that the city was making plans for escorting delivery trucks, particularly those with milk and bread into areas encountering delivery difficulties.

The action could not come too soon for many of the city's Negroes.

"Last night I couldn't find a loaf of bread or a pack of cigarettes anywhere," said Leonard Nixon, a Negro who lives in the hard-hit Dexter Avenue area. "There was two grocery stores right near my house, and they tore them both up."

"People are trying to find bread, trying to find milk and there just isn't any," said Phil Patrick, a Negro who works in the Virginia Park Neighborhood Improvement Center on 12th Street, where whole blocks of shops were reduced to rubble.



AFTER THE LOOTING: Market owners George, left, and Gene Matti stand armed guard at store near the center of Detroit's riot area. The place had been remodeled recently.

Chief of the S.N.C.C. Hunted by F.B.I.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

day, as at least 15 pieces of fire equipment stood in the city's Negro section, the Second Ward.

Ironically, the fires here did not go according to the plan city officials feared that the burning would lead to a rioting tower of sparks set off by a fire on rooftops downwind.

He urged his listeners to "burn this town down."

"But don't tear down your own stuff," he said. "When you tear down the white man, brother, you are hitting him in the money."

"Don't love him to death. Shoot him to death. . . . You better get yourselves some guns. . . . This town is ready to explode."

Specifying one target, the dilapidated, 50-year-old, all-Negro Pine Street Elementary School, which even local school officials have called "a firetrap," Mr. Brown told the crowd last night: "You should've burned it down long ago."

The school building has been damaged twice by arson since mid-June. Last night it was burned to the ground.

When the city's volunteer firemen refused to enter the Second Ward, "for fear of our lives," a fire official said, the fire at the school spread rapidly.

For a time before dawn to-

day, as at least 15 pieces of fire equipment stood in the city's Negro section, the Second Ward.

Ironically, the fires here did not go according to the plan city officials feared that the burning would lead to a rioting tower of sparks set off by a fire on rooftops downwind.

He urged his listeners to "burn this town down."

"But don't tear down your own stuff," he said. "When you tear down the white man, brother, you are hitting him in the money."

"Don't love him to death. Shoot him to death. . . . You better get yourselves some guns. . . . This town is ready to explode."

Specifying one target, the dilapidated, 50-year-old, all-Negro Pine Street Elementary School, which even local school officials have called "a firetrap," Mr. Brown told the crowd last night: "You should've burned it down long ago."

The school building has been damaged twice by arson since mid-June. Last night it was burned to the ground.

When the city's volunteer firemen refused to enter the Second Ward, "for fear of our lives," a fire official said, the fire at the school spread rapidly.

For a time before dawn to-

The Negro had told him "you are neglecting your duty and making this tragedy much worse."

On Pine Street, the shooting—which had broken out at 11 P.M., 45 minutes after Mr. Brown had finished his talk by saying "you got to get the hunkie white man before he gets you"—stopped by midnight.

Area Reported Secure

A force of 120 state troopers and national guardsmen reported the area secure. Still the firemen refused to move.

Police Chief Bruce G. Kinnison told a group of 30 angry Negroes, who had offered to operate a fire truck themselves, that "you stood by and let a goddamn hoodlum in here."

"You shot one of my policemen," he said. "Don't give me that stuff."

Negroes finally did help to man hoses when the fire trucks rolled.

The trucks moved after the Attorney General, accepting a dare from a white fireman, agreed to don a fireman's coat and ride the city's book and ladder truck to the scene.

By then, about 4:30 A.M., most of the Negro business district was aflame.

Both Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, Maryland's Adjutant General and commander of the National Guard, and James Robertson, the State Fire Marshal, denied to newsmen today that "vengeance" had played a part in the firemen's refusal to respond early this morning.

'Let 'Em Burn'

However, during the early morning hours, as the fire equipment stood idle in the streets, many firemen were overheard saying, "Let 'em burn," Mr. Robertson conceded in an interview today that "that may have been a factor."

General Gelston told a news conference this afternoon that "it seems awfully hard to say that the delay was justified."

City officials at first denied that Mr. Brown had been shot by the police, but Dorchester County State's Attorney, William B. Yates 2d said today that he had "probably" been hit by police buckshot as he led a group of Negroes from the Second Ward toward the white business section shortly after finishing his speech.

Mr. Brown was wounded superficially by one pellet, which struck him on the forehead. After he was treated at the hospital here, he disappeared.

Warrants charging him with "inciting to riot" and "counseling to burn" were obtained by Mr. Yates after a white policeman, Russell Wroten, was struck in the neck and hand by shotgun fire directed at a police cruiser.

NEGROES BLAMING DETROIT'S POLICE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

riot could have been prevented."

Many other Negroes, of less influential status, seemed to agree.

"I ain't got no respect for 'em now," said one young Negro wearing an Army fatigue jacket as he stood on 12th Street surrounded by wrecked stores. "If they did then what they are doing now," he said, nodding toward nearby police with riot guns, "it wouldn't have happened."

"If they had police down here Sunday morning it would have stopped," said Hezekiah Jenkins, 50 years old, a Chrysler factory worker, as he watched cleanup crews on 12th.

Another Negro said that when one police car rolled up at 4 o'clock Sunday morning with its siren going, at the time the looting of Jack's Esquire Clothing Store began, "50 kids piled out of that store."

But later, when Negroes realized that the police were not going to stop them, the gathering of mobs, looting and burning intensified.

William Green, an official of the United Automobile Workers Union Local 600 at the Ford plant, who lives in the riot area, told a newsmen:

"If they had started shooting the first few hours it wouldn't have lasted a day. They burned a store five doors from my home. Tonight [Monday] it may be my home."

Other Negroes also make the point that crowds joined in the riot, which took on a carnival atmosphere, only after they had realized that the police were not cracking down. Children told newsmen they knew that Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh had ordered the police not to shoot.

Early Sunday, the police on 12th Street seemed eager not to inflame Negro crowds by any forceful action. The street was cordoned off, and police forces on corners seemed strong. But little attempt was made to break up the crowds in the then-small riot area about six blocks long on 12th Street.

Once the outbreak spread to other sections of the city there were not enough policemen or firemen or even National Guardsmen, initially, to prevent looting and burning.

Looting Spreading

When the police did decide to clear the streets later Sunday afternoon, the looting was already leap-frogging onto Linwood, Dexter and Grand River Avenues, nearby business streets.

At news conferences early Sunday city officials, Mayor Cavanagh and Ray Girardin, the Police Commissioner, indicated that they were worried about a charge of "police brutality" that concerned a raid on an illegal drinking spot on 12th Street. It was that raid that set off violence. It was also clear, from the Mayor's statements and the "actions of the police, that 'restraint' had been the order of the day for lawmen. The Mayor said that indiscriminate shooting could lead to 'guerrilla warfare' in the streets, along the Newark pattern.

Some Negro leaders spoke highly initially of the police restraint, but the mood of most Negroes on 12th Street changed as the extent of the destruction became evident.

They were angry at the looters and burners. "A man came in here and told us our building was going to go up at 10 last night, and he come back two times today," said Mrs. Carrie Harris, 45, manager of a building on 12th. "If they come and burn, we go in to kill him," snapped Lindsey Sherman, 62, along with Mrs. Harris.

On 12th and Clairmont, a Negro drugstore owner directed repairs today on his wrecked store, keeping a pistol in his hand.

On Fenkell and American Streets, farther west in Detroit, a woman sprayed water on a house yesterday as firemen poured water on a blazing variety store across the street.

Different Back Home

"I'm just visiting from Philadelphia," she said. "They know how to control those kids there with helicopters and tear gas."

On the east side of Detroit, on Kercheval Avenue, another hard-hit street, two young Negroes with civil defense helmets stood guard in the middle of the street early this morning.

"This has been my neighborhood for 19 years," said John Lane Jr., 22, a factory worker. "I'll say one thing, they're not going to get my block."

The young men had a shotgun and rifle, and from the second story of a small building on the corner another shotgun muzzle poked out of a window.

"We got cover all the way down," he told an approving National Guard officer.

Police Commissioner Girardin, when asked why the police had not cracked down on the mobs and looting Sunday morn-

A Soldier's Soldier

John Lathrop Throckmorton

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25—

Lieut. Gen. John Lathrop Throckmorton, his friends say, "looks, acts and works like a soldier." Furthermore, the commander of the 4,700 Army troops ordered into Detroit, is the son of an Army family and the father of three Army sons. As a professional soldier he often disdains the comforts some officers find necessary when in the field with their men, although he does tolerate an enamel bowl for washing up in place of the usual steel helmet.

At Fort Bragg, N. C., his headquarters as commander of the Airborne Corps, he has made surprise visits to places that probably had not seen a commanding officer for years. For example, he slipped into the laundry one day for a quick checkup.

His interests range beyond tactical missions and into the welfare of enlisted men and their families, including their living conditions. Nevertheless, he is often brusque when on duty, and he knows, in the words of several officers, "exactly what he wants." Sometimes, they say, he wants "it yesterday."

They regard him as a strict disciplinarian, "fierce" in some situations, but able to smile and to exude charm.

Built Community Ties

The smile shows the other side of the 54-year-old officer. As a sort of public relations man for the Army, he has established direct communication with civilian leaders in communities near his commands. He did so when he commanded the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg five years ago and he renewed and strengthened Army-community relations when he returned as corps commander in 1965 after a tour as deputy commander in Vietnam.

Two of the general's sons were wounded in Vietnam. One, Capt. Thomas R. Throckmorton, is now back at West Point teaching military psychology and leadership. The other, Lieut. Edward A. Throckmorton, is still in Vietnam, serving with the 101st Airborne Division, of which his father once was assistant commander.

A third son, John, is a cadet at West Point and will be graduated next year. The youngest son, David, is 14 years old.

Their mother is the former Regina Theresa Higgins of



General Throckmorton is the son of an Army family and the father of three Army sons. As a professional soldier he often disdains the comforts some officers find necessary when in the field with their men, although he does tolerate an enamel bowl for washing up in place of the usual steel helmet.

Flushing, Queens. She met the general through her sister, who was married to an Army officer.

General Throckmorton was born in Kansas City on Feb. 28, 1913. He was graduated from Culver Military Academy in 1931 and from the United States Military Academy in 1935.

He returned to West Point in 1941 as an instructor in chemistry, the first of three assignments there. His last post there was commandant of cadets from 1956 to 1959.

During World War II, he was assistant operations officer of the First Army. He was in Korea in 1950 and 1951 as commander of the Fifth Regimental Combat Team, and returned to become senior aide to the then Army chief of staff, Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

In 1954 and 1955 he was a staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense for International Affairs. He later shifted to the 101st Airborne Division and then to the 82d Airborne Division before going to Vietnam.

He will step up again on or about Aug. 1 when he takes command of the Third Army, with headquarters at Fort Benning, Ga.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star and Legion of Merit. He also holds the Croix de Guerre of Luxembourg.

To maintain his trim 5-foot-10-inch, 175-pound figure, the general plays squash and golf, shooting in the low 80's. After lunch he often heads for the putting green.

2 Dead in Pontiac Violence; State Legislator Kills Looter

PONTIAC, Mich., July 25 (UPI)—Two Negroes were killed; nearby state police posts. Fifty today, one of them by a state legislator patrolling the business district, near the city's downtown, where the outbreak began.

The vandalism spread along a two-mile stretch of the business area, which is surrounded by Negro residential districts.

Cars Stopped in Flint

FLINT, Mich., July 25 (UPI)—This industrial city north of Detroit was hit by roving bands of looting youths last night. They smashed windows, broke into stores and smashed windows.

The authorities said the incidents began when policemen were sent to disperse a crowd on the North Side.

A police spokesman said some pawnshops had been broken into and a furniture store had its window broken by youths throwing rocks.

Troops Leave Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25 (UPI)—Minnesota National Guard troops today were pulled out of predominantly Negro North Minneapolis, the scene of violence and vandalism last week.

The Guardsmen, called out Friday after two nights of violence, were withdrawn following a conference between Police Chief Calvin Hawkinson and city and state officials.

The police said a tavern was set on fire with a gasoline bomb shortly after the guard left, but otherwise all was quiet. Barbecues in the area were removed.

Mr. Hawkinson said policemen had been put back on eight-hour shifts with regular days off. They had been working 12-hour shifts with no days off since the violence began last Wednesday night.

City officials agreed to hold monthly meetings with North Side Negro leaders to report on plans to improve conditions in the area.

ing, said the strength of his forces had been at its weakest then.

Most of Detroit's Negro leadership did not defend the destruction.

Robert Battle 3d, president of a Negro trade union group, was on the street Sunday.

"You couldn't use dialect speech, Swahili or anything else," he said. "You couldn't speak to those kids. This was not hate the man, just looting."

At a meeting of Negro leaders, one Negro said that de-



HARANGUING CROWD IN CAMBRIDGE: H. Rap Brown, the militant national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, as he spoke in Cambridge, Md., Monday night. Shortly after his speech he was wounded by shotgun pellet in his left forehead.