

York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 87) forecast:
Fair, then cloudy today.
Showers, then cloudy tomorrow.
Temp. range: 78-57; yesterday: 67-57
Temp-Hum. Index: 70; yesterday: 63.

SECTION ONE

SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1963.

40c beyond 50-mile zone from New York City, except on Long Island.
50c beyond 200-mile zone from New York City, higher in air delivery cities.

THIRTY CENTS



1EK82 09

27 ARE ARRESTED IN JACKSON RIOTS AFTER EVERS RITE

Police Use Club, Dogs to
Drive Back Negroes—U.S.
Aide Helps Calm Crowd

GUARD UNITS ON ALERT

Disorder Follows Mourning
March for Slain Leader
of Integration Drive

By **CLAUDE SITTON**
Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., June 15—
Hundreds of Negroes rioted to-
day after the police arrested a
rowdy group of demonstrators
in the wake of an ambushed in-
tegration leader's funeral.

Approximately 250 policemen,
sheriff's deputies and state
highway patrolmen—some with
drawn pistols and riot guns—
swiftly cordoned off the rioters
a block from the main business
district.

Some policemen used clubs
and police dogs to clear streets
and sidewalks of the surround-
ing Negro section. Four fire
department pumper trucks
rolled into the area but were
not used.

FUNERAL AFTERMATH: Jackson, Miss., police restrain Negro demonstrator during outbreak of violence following march of mourners attending funeral of Megar W. Evans. Associated Press Wirephoto

Role in Murder of Evers Laid to Southern Officials

1EK 82 07

1EK82 08

1EK82.07 cont.

Special to The New York Times

JACKSON, Miss., June 15—Southern politicians were accused here today of responsibility in the death of Medgar Evers, a Negro integration leader shot in the back outside his home early Wednesday.

In a eulogy at Mr. Evers's funeral, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the "Southern political system" had put the assassin "behind that rifle," and listed "billy-white Southern government, local and state, the Senators, Governors, state legislators, mayors, judges, sheriffs, chiefs of police, commissioners and so forth."

Mr. Evers, 37 years old, was state secretary of the association.

The services were held in the hot, steamy auditorium of the Masonic Temple. Several persons among the 2,800 in the building were led out after having been overcome by the heat.

Bunche on Stage

Mr. Wilkins was on a stage above the coffin alongside Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations. Also present were most of the leaders of the integration movement.

Mrs. Myrtle Evers, the murder victim's widow, sat on a front row near the head of the casket, which was draped with an American flag. With her were the couple's three children, Darrell Kenyatta, 9; Rena Denise, 8, and James Van Dyke, 3.

Shortly before her arrival, association officials released a text of a letter from President Kennedy in which he extended his sympathy and that of Mrs. Kennedy.

"I extend to you and your children my sincerest condolences on the tragic death of your husband," the President said, and continued:

"Although comforting thoughts are difficult at a time like this, surely there can be some solace in realization of the justice of the cause for which your husband gave his life.

"Achievement of the goals he did so much to promote will enable his children and the gen-

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NEGROES DEMAND MARYLAND ACTION

Friday Protest Planned in Cambridge If Biracial Conferences Fail

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Md., June 15

Negro leaders applied more pressure today for concessions on their desegregation demands. They did so while this Eastern Shore cannery town was under virtual martial law, with strict orders in effect against demonstrations.

About 500 Maryland National Guard troops—the entire Eastern Shore battalion of the 115th Infantry—and about 235 troopers of the Maryland State Police force were either on patrol here or on call at improvised bivouacs in the Cambridge Armory, the American Legion Hall and in nearby motels.

Negro leaders said they approved of the presence of troops. They said they had assurances that the guardsmen would "not be used to maintain the status quo."

'Thousands Will Mobilize'

However, at a rally in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon, a Negro spokesman bluntly warned white members of a biracial committee that began negotiations last night:

"If there is no satisfactory progress by Friday of next week, thousands of people will be mobilized in Cambridge."

The demonstrations, should they occur, would be in violation of directives announced by the military.

Philip Savage, regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the cheering audience of about 350 Cambridge Negroes that he would "rally 10,000 people if necessary, by Friday."

In the meantime, he pleaded for cooperation with the military authorities.

Compliance Is Urged

Mr. Savage's warning was carried over a loudspeaker system in the steeple of the church to Negroes standing on Pine Street, the main thoroughfare of the Negro district.

"If there is going to be any violation of the [military] code," Mr. Savage said, "let it come from the rascals in the white community and not from us."

He said Negro leaders would not provide bail or legal support for Negroes who failed to obey the orders of the military command this week.

Gov. J. Millard Tawes yesterday ordered the Guard to take

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Twenty-seven persons, including at least two local white integrationists, were arrested. One Negro woman was reported to have been bitten by a police dog, another was clubbed. And a middle-aged Negro man was struck in the face with the butt of an automatic shotgun, opening a gash along his chin.

John Doar, Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, walked into the sealed-off block of Farish Street with bottles and bricks crashing around him. After repeated appeals to the mob, he and several Negro leaders succeeded in ending the riot.

Gov. Ross F. Barnett, at the request of Mayor Allen Thompson, alerted units of the Mississippi National Guard. They included at least two military police detachments. Additional highway patrolmen were rushed into the state capital on the Pearl River.

Attended Funeral

The demonstration that led to the riot was touched off by a group of young militant Negroes opposed to the strategy being followed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the month-long racial crisis here.

Many of them were drawn to Jackson by the funeral of Medgar W. Evers, 37-year-old state field secretary for the association. He was shot in the back and fatally wounded early last Wednesday outside his home by a sniper's bullet. The assassin has not been found by the police.

Negroes were enraged further Thursday when policemen charged a group of jeering, chanting teen-agers and adults on the porch of a private home

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1EK82.08 cont.

1EK82.10

NEED mortgage money fast? Phone Myrtle Hansen at The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn—Telephone 3-9782. Loans up to \$50,000. Terms up to 30 years. Rate as low as 10%. 1956. Answers usually within 24 hours.—Advt.

27 Arrested in Jackson Rioting After Rites for Negro Leader

CLUBS AND DOGS USED ON NEGROES

National Guard Units Put on the Alert—U. S. Aide Helps Calm the Crowd

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

and clubbed them into submission. These developments posed a threat to the control of the civil rights struggle here by the N.A.A.C.P. and a group of moderate Negro ministers and other leaders.

This shift in leadership, coupled with the adamant stand against racial change taken by the city's white officials, aroused fears that further violence might erupt.

White Youth Wounded

In a prelude to the Saturday afternoon outbreak, a 19-year-old white youth was wounded last night by a small-bore bullet fired at the car in which he was riding through a racially mixed neighborhood.

University hospital officials said the victim, Martin H. McGee, was released this afternoon.

Mayor Thompson temporarily lifted a ban on parades today to allow thousands of mourning Negroes and some 50 sympathetic whites to march a mile and a half through the city behind a hearse bearing Mr. Evers's body. He will be buried Wednesday at 11 A.M. in Arlington National Cemetery.

The police, often Mr. Evers's opponents in life, provided an eight-man motorcycle escort for him in death. Some 200 other officers sealed off the line of march from the Masonic Temple, site of the funeral services, to the Collins Funeral Home.

The parade permit stipulated that the procession be a silent one. But as the group of younger Negroes and whites crossed West Capitol Street, the main thoroughfare, they broke into the hymn of the protest movement: "We Shall Overcome."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, walked together in the second rank.

This seeming show of unity was more apparent than real for the association is opposing an attempt by Dr. King and the conference to assume a leadership role in the desegregation drive here.

After the last of the four-boots-long line of marchers had reached the funeral home, Negroes and whites combined to make an attempt to demonstrate in the white business district. They began singing and chanting: "Before I'd be a slave, I'd be buried in my grave, and go home to my Lord and be free." At a signal from one of them, 250 surged southward toward West Capitol Street. Other persons spilled out of the small shops, taverns and restaurants along the street and fell in behind them.



DEFIANCE: Negro youths hurl rocks and bottles at Jackson, Miss., policemen massed to break up riot touched off by the funeral of slain official of the state N.A.A.C.P.



PLEA FOR PEACE: John Doar of Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, urges Negroes to cease barrage.

Responsibility in Evers Murder Is Laid to Southern Politicians

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

erations to follow to share fully and equally in the benefits and advantages our nation has to offer.

In a postscript, Mr. Kennedy said that "Mrs. Kennedy joins me in tendering her deepest sympathy."

Mr. Wilkins charged that Southern white officeholders were "not content with mere disenfranchisement," but "have used unbridled political power to fabricate a maze of laws, customs and economic practices which has imprisoned the Negro."

"In far-away Washington, the Southern system has its outpost in the Congress of the United States and by their deals and maneuvers they helped to put the man behind that deadly rifle on Guynes Street this week."

"The killer must have felt that he had if not an immunity, then certainly a protection for whatever he chose to do. How dastardly is that?"

"With surgery required, they talk of ointments and pills," he said. "With speed the essence, they cite their rituals of procedure. Man may die and children may be stunted. Ah, but the seniority system and the filibuster rule must remain inviolate."

"There appears to be a very

real question as to whether the white man, so long an exemplar of bold and venturesome ingenuity in many fields, is not committing spiritual suicide here in the land fashioned as the home of free man."

Mr. Wilkins called the dead association official "the symbol of our victory" and of the defeat of the whites.

"Medgar was more than just an opponent," he said. "In life he was a constant threat to the system, the system that murdered him, particularly in his great voter registration work in the manner of his death he was the victor over that system."

"The bullet that tore away his life four days ago, tore away at the system and helped to signal it in. Oh, they can find and they can throw a few more victims to the lions of repression and persecution, but some is burning and a new day is just over yonder."

Mr. Wilkins termed Mr. Evers "the first of a new breed of men who are not afraid to meet violent death." The first was Harry T. Moore, state association chief in Florida who died from a bombing in his home of Christmas night, 1961.

"And I say to you that the Southern political system, put that man behind the rifle."

RESEGREGATION IRKS ST. LOUIS NEGROES

Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, June 15 — For swift and efficient compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of 1954, this border city is still singled out as a national model.

But the path ahead for St. Louis, now nearly a third of the city's 750,000 population, is far from free of hurdles.

Chief among them is a marked trend to resegregation of the schools. Deep-seated and long-seething discontent over de facto segregation erupted last week into demonstrations that brought Negro parents into the streets to block buses taking their own children to school.

The were objecting to the practice of transporting nearly 5,000 Negro children and their Negro teachers from overcrowded elementary schools in the Negro district to uncrowded, all-white schools in other sections of the city. There the Negroes are taught in classrooms separate from those of the whites.

In St. Louis, the segregationist and practiced only in St. Louis. Miss June Shagouff, a director of a drive by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end the fact of segregation in the South, told the Board of Education this

35 Are Jailed in Danville, Va., As Negroes Defy Protest Ban

DANVILLE, Va., June 15 (UPI) — Thirty-five demonstrators marched through the downtown section today and were promptly jailed for defying a new city ordinance prohibiting mass protests.

A Negro leader, the Rev. L. G. Campbell, predicted that 200 or more demonstrators would arrive here to dramatize their demands for desegregation and were broken up by police as they had moved to protest against the new ordinance and nightsticks.

The ordinance provides a \$500 fine and up to 12 months in jail fast as they come in," he said. The demonstrators moved in groups of 17 Negroes and two whites, groups of six or fewer, only during business hours, and must be made up of 16 Negroes, march single-file at least 10 feet apart.

The marchers including a white man identified as Dan Foss of New York City, went through the downtown section were thrown into patrol cars and then were confronted by a police cordon of two dozen policemen. Chief Eugene G. McCain admonished his men to "take it easy with them."

"You want to talk on over to jail or shall we carry you?" Chief McCain asked. The demonstrators replied by singing, "We Shall Overcome."

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IEK82.14

IEK82.12

IEK82.11

IEK82.13 cont.