

FDR ACTS IN DETROIT RIOTS; 23 DIE; TROOPS HALT TERROR

Destruction and Terror: Mob Violence Erupts in City's Main Thoroughfare



RIOTERS OVERTURN THREE CARS IN SINGLE BLOCK ON WOODWARD
Negroes' cars were burned, occupants beaten by the mob



WOMEN FLEE FROM BESIEGED WOODWARD STREET CAR
Rioters went in the doors, passengers out the windows

Free Press Photos

President Tells Mobs to Disperse

Martial Law Invoked After Day of Violence; 700 Hurt, 1,000 Arrested

The entrance of regular Army troops into Detroit at 11 p. m. Monday apparently brought an instantaneous stop to race riots which had swept the city for more than 24 hours, resulting in 23 deaths, more than 700 injuries, fires, looting and the discontinuance of DSR traffic on some lines.

An hour later President Roosevelt issued a proclamation calling upon all persons in Michigan engaged in "insurrectionary" activities to disperse and return to their home. Simultaneously, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson officially directed Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, commander of the Sixth Service Command, to use troops to quell the rioting in Detroit.

Entrance of the troops ended a reign of terror during which mobs of white and Negro rioters, many of them armed, roamed the streets.

Woodward was strewn below the Boulevard with the charred remains of automobiles and trucks, most of which had been driven by Negroes and which were burned by white mobs. Scarcely a street bordering Woodward had not seen a riot, and bloodstained pavements from Cadillac-Square to the Boulevard testified to the violence of the day, which reached its peak in the early evening with burning, looting, and continuous gunfire in the downtown area.

LOOTING OF SHOPS IS BEGUN EARLY

Looting of the shops of white merchants in the Negro area began early in the day, and proprietors in many cases were dragged from their stores and beaten.

Police said that several Negroes were shot in the act of looting

Disorders Culminate Three Year Turmoil

Gen. Marshall Warns About

America Challenged Negro Area Like a City

Bring on the law!

Persistent Predictions of Race Rioting Become Tragic Reality

BY JAMES S. POOLER
Free Press Staff Writer

What happened in Detroit Monday was neither unexpected nor unpredicted.

For three years the rumblings of the racial eruption have been close to the surface. It may be more than passingly significant that the talk, never discreet, always set the race riot for summer and the place as Belle Isle. That is where it started on the eve of summer before it spread unwholesomely across a bridge and throughout a city of 2,000,000 purported civilized beings.

It did not take a prophet to know the riot was coming. Loose talk, blowing on hot prejudices, may have fanned it, but even the unemotional analyst could see the cumulative evidence—the housing troubles, the protest against racial discrimination in industry, the sporadic violence in high schools, and only a few days ago the Packard strike, rooted in racial antagonism. Detroit has been building steadily for three years toward a race riot and it cannot disregard the harsh fact that Monday's killings broke loose in remote sections.

15-YEAR PERIOD OF COMPARATIVE PEACE

There were nearly 15 years in which the city's white and black man lived in order. This was the period that followed the last serious rioting in 1925 when Dr. Ossian H. Sweet moved to 2905 Garland and earned the resentment of white neighbors. In an ensuing neighborhood clash Leon E. Breiner, a white man, was killed. In the celebrated trial which followed, Clarence Darrow came to Detroit to defend the 11 Negroes charged with murder and to plead eloquently for tolerance.

It was in the following years, when there was much talk of social reforms, when a depression came along to drop living conditions to new lows and aggravate the poverty of the city's Negroes, when a Negro boy named Joe Louis emerged from that poverty to become the heavyweight champion, when George Washington Carver, Negro scientist, was coming to Detroit with his honors, that the racial problem seemed to have fallen away. This did not mean that tolerance had come and resentments passed but there was no significant trouble.

It was in the last three years, when the industrial boom brought new settlers to Detroit and brought the Negroes' problems, both economic and in housing, into focus, that the increasing rumors of a race riot passed from the whispering stage to the open predictions of a where and when that came strangely true. At the final stage the rumor was so strong that both the Military Police at River Rouge and the field agents of the FBI had been called back to Detroit to stand by Sunday night.

By that rumored "race riot" something as violent as what happened Monday with its hundreds of casualties must have been meant, for some of the earlier clashes were bloody. Back in February, 1942, a riot that threatened to grow into the proportions of Monday's affair broke out at the Sojourner Truth Housing Project.

In a clash on Feb. 28 that year a white woman, a policeman and five Negroes were injured when mobs of 450 whites and 250 Negroes battled. The fighting continued sporadically with another bad outbreak on March 2, when 108 persons were arrested on charges of rioting and carrying concealed weapons. State Troops were mustered out and aided in conveying the first Negro families into the project. Only the presence of 1,000 troops, 300 State Police and 450 Detroit police were able to curb the violence on a concentrated front.

OFFICERS ABLE TO KEEP VIOLENCE CONFINED

The Sojourner Truth clashes brought what amounted to organized rioting in Detroit—both sides imported strong-arm crews in cruising cars and many packed weapons—but the importation of large numbers of peace officers outmatched them and kept the violence confined.

From that moment on the pattern seemed set. The rift seemed to grow wider. Every now and then there were skirmishes, each of which threatened to grow into the widespread marauding of a

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Battles Ahead

Tells Governors that Losses Will Be Heavy

BY TURNER CATLEDGE
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, June 21—Warning against sudden waves of optimism leading the public to feel that the end of the war is in sight, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army, told 40 state governors here tonight that "the great battles lie ahead"—that "we are just getting started."

Tunisia furnished the pattern for victory, Gen. Marshall told the annual Governors' Conference, but it did not begin to settle the war on the Atlantic side.

"The way will be far from easy, the losses heavy, but the victory certain," he said.

Marshall shared speakers' honors at a dinner with Joseph F. Davies, former ambassador to Russia, who, reporting on his second mission to Moscow, made a plea to the state executives for the greatest tolerance in dealing with our Allies—not only Russia, but Britain and China as well.

Marshall said that the most encouraging aspect of the war situation today was that we had the men trained, the guns and tanks, the ships and planes in increasing number; that the Russian forces were growing steadily more formidable and presented a constant and "terrible" threat to the bulk of the German Army, "and that there is steady improvement in the equipment and training of the Chinese forces to sustain them in their fixed determination to expel the Japs from China."

"There can be but one result

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French Given Invasion Tip

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 22—The French people, who heard a high British Army official promise eight months ago that the Allies would let them know of invasion in time, were told today by the BBC to "be ready."

As a footnote to instructions on how to prepare for invasion, broadcast to France in the name of "the Inter-Allied High Command," the BBC said that the central forces of French resistance must be well prepared and ready to act at any moment henceforth. "Be ready," the broadcast admonished.

Russian Relief Event Canceled

Abiding by Gov. Kelly's proclamation prohibiting public assemblies during the state emergency, the Russian War Relief's "Tribute to Russia" meeting, scheduled for 8 p. m. Tuesday at the Institute of Arts has been canceled, it was announced Monday evening.

D&C Lake Lines offers you a trip by water to Buffalo—all expense—\$19.23. No interference with war effort. Plenty of room. Sail any day. Call CA. 9800.—Adv.

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Bring on the majesty of America! Let the hoodlums, the gangsters, the Nazi fifth columnists, all enemies of the United States KNOW where we stand.

All night long, all day long, hoodlums, both Negro and White, have been using the streets of this community for the purposes of foul murder.

Let the traitors to America see what the United States Army looks like in action against the enemy, whether in Detroit or North Africa.

Splendid a body as the State Police are they are not adequate to meet the emergency any more than are the local police.

This is not a question of the law of Detroit or the law of Michigan. This is an open defiance of the Government of the United States.

WE ARE AT WAR!

Detroit is the heart and center of war production.

Hitler is winning on the American home front while our boys are giving up their lives on the war front.

Hitler boasted in his "Mein Kampf" that the way to defeat America was to create discord among its people.

He has won a battle on the streets of Detroit today.

There is only one answer to his allies and those of Japan, both black and white, in Detroit: THE MIGHT OF AMERICA!

Bring on the soldiers of the United States!

They might as well be fighting for law and order in Detroit as fighting at Guadacanal for liberty. For without law and order in the United States we can know no liberty.

* * *

Bring the men who are fighting for freedom on to our streets and let them see these hoodlums and these slackers and these agents of the enemy. Let them see them eye to eye and, by the majesty of their power as the fighting representatives of the great Republic of the United States, frighten the rats either into hiding or to prison or to their deaths.

How much longer has this town got to suffer from the riff-raff of anti-Americanism with its lawlessness and rioting?

Sunday night a bunch of hoodlums began a fight at the Belle Isle Bridge approach. Both sides, Negro and White, were eager for the fray. It was no accident. The very spontaneity of it as it swept across the city reveals that that fight was the signal for mob warfare.

And as a result 19 are dead and more than a half hundred are crushed and beaten. And the whole community is in a state of terror.

The innocent men, women and children, the decent law-abiding elements among the Negroes and

After Bombing

Assaults and Looting Leave It a Shambles

BY ANTHONY WEITZEL
Free Press Staff Writer

Twenty-four hours of rioting has left Detroit's "Paradise Valley"—the downtown Negro quarter—a shambles of wrecked cars and smashed store fronts and streets littered with broken glass and fragments of brick—for all the world like a town that has been under bombardment.

For 24 hours it was a No Man's Land—No White Man's Land. For 24 hours, Negro mobs roamed the "black belt," ganging up on stray white men who happened into their view, smashing stores owned by white merchants, looting and occasionally making a tentative foray toward Woodward, where white mobs were doing the same thing on a smaller scale.

ARMY MOVES IN

No white man, not even the police, took so much as a hurried look at Paradise Valley during that bloody 24 hours. Then, late last night, the Army moved in.

Slowly, with almost maddening deliberation, the men in khaki marched into the negro area behind their armored cars. The cars carried thirty and fifty-caliber machine guns, trained in the general direction of second story windows. There had been sniping from such windows earlier in the evening.

The marching men, deployed in three lines, single file, had rifles and submachine guns at the alert. Bayonets gleamed under the street lights.

Using Woodward as the base for attack, Army platoons moved

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Army Voted Record Fund

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 21—Without a dissenting vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate today a \$71,510,438,873 War Department appropriation bill to meet the Army's request for funds to "bring the war home to Japan, Germany and Italy."

The record vote was 345 to 0. Biggest supply bill in history, the measure, Department officials told the House Appropriations Committee, will permit the recruiting and equipment of 7,500,000 men by the end of this year and furnish approximately 100,000 airplanes for incessant bombing of the Axis.

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stores. The troops entered the troubled area on and east of Woodward with 71 trucks, two tanks, and orders to "take no back talk."

Where less than half an hour before pitched battles were being fought despite a 10 p. m. curfew imposed by Gov. Kelly and where crowds had been burning houses and where a policeman had been shot and two Negroes killed, the military found deserted streets and no activity.

Gov. Kelly and Mayor Jeffries asked for the Federal troops at 9:30 p. m., almost 24 hours after the riots started. During the day, they had proceeded with the aid of Detroit and State police and OCD auxiliary police, but the disturbances had spread steadily, reaching their peak in the early evening with the burning of houses

Additional Riot Pictures on Pages 13, 20 and 32

in the Negro district. Four policemen were injured, two of them critically.

Earlier, Gov. Kelly had proclaimed a state of martial law in anticipation of using State Troops, and had established the 10 p. m. curfew. The soldiers were scheduled to patrol the streets during the night. Only persons going to or from work, or with essential business, were allowed on the streets.

GOVERNOR BANS SALE OF ALL LIQUOR

Gov. Kelly prohibited the sale of all liquor until further notice, and ordered all places of amusement closed at 9 p. m. He pro-

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Proclamation on Riot Is Issued by President

President Roosevelt at the request of Gov. Kelly and Army authorities issued a proclamation shortly before midnight Monday, calling upon all persons in Michigan engaged in "insurrectionary" activities to disperse and retire to their homes.

The text of the proclamation follows:

WHEREAS, the Government of the State of Michigan has represented that domestic violence exists in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and

WHEREAS, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect each State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature can not be convened against domestic violence; and

WHEREAS, by the law of the United States in pursuance of the above, it is provided that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction of the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the legislature of such State or of the executive when the legislature can not be convened, to call forth the militia of any other state or states or to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection and causing the laws to be duly executed; and

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Michigan is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State under Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has made application to me in the premises for such part of the military forces of the United States as may be necessary and ade-

quate to protect the State of Michigan and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

WHEREAS, it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military forces of the United States for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and I do hereby command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes immediately and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty Three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred sixty seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.