

Kansas City Death Toll Up to 5

Five Negroes were shot to death in Kansas City during the second night of intensive crossfire between snipers and police, while most other troubled cities today reported nights of relative calm.

The Kansas City outbreak, termed "very alarming" by Police Chief Clarence M. Kelley, brought the number of dead in the racial outbreaks across the nation since Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s death to 39.

More than 75 incendiary fires burned during the night in Kansas City, and 20 persons were wounded in the violence.

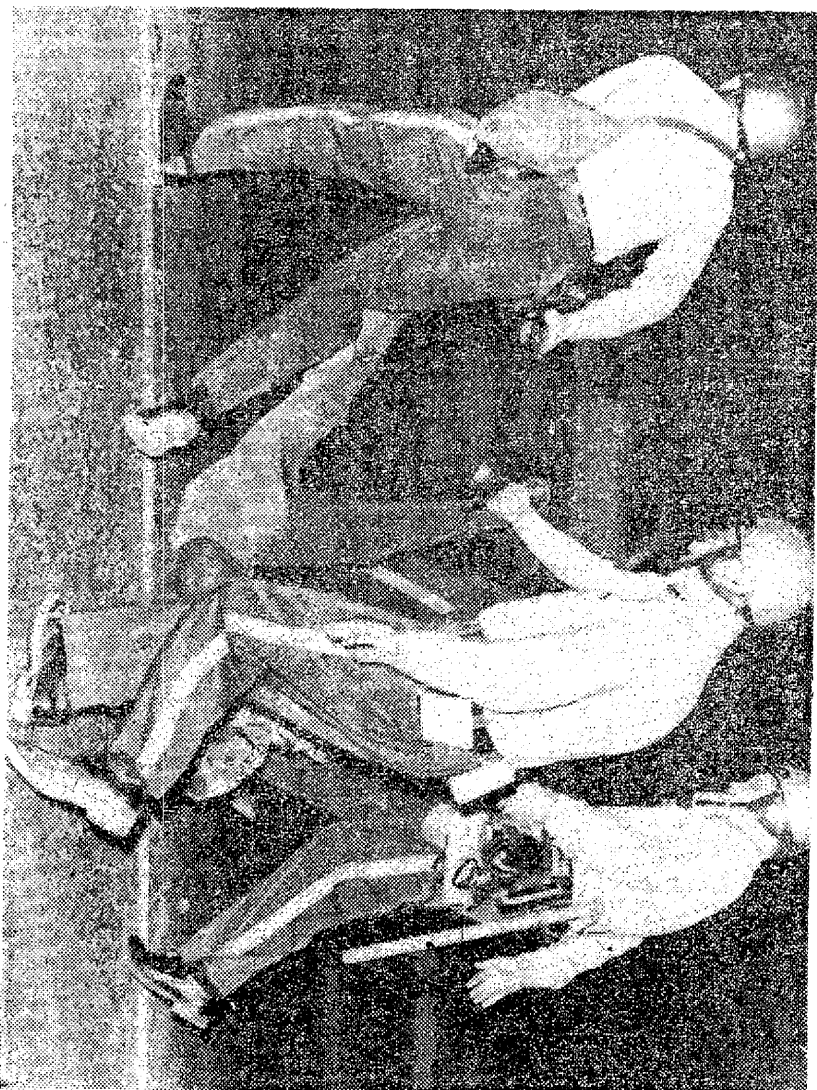
In Newark, meanwhile, a midnight-to-dawn curfew and peacekeeping efforts of Negro community workers lessened the violence there. But there were 28 more fire calls, some blamed by police on arsonists, and more than 220 arrests.

In Kansas City, a curfew hastily proclaimed at 9 p.m. as the violence flared was lifted at 6 a.m. and most people appeared to be reporting for work as usual. But the city's buses carried National Guardsmen when they resumed operations.

Police Rapped

Some Negro leaders demanded the resignation of Kelley for what they called excessive use of tear gas and police brutality. Farther, 14 white clergy men had called for a public apology by police for the way tear gas was used.

Two Lincoln HS faculty members charged that police freed 300 into an orderly crowd of about 300 students who were quietly filing into school for classes, Kelley denied it. Negro leaders also urged



Kansas City policemen carry away body of Negro youth reportedly slain by snipers. Associated Press Wirephoto

School Supt. James A. Hazlett to step down, charging "extreme inactivity" at Lincoln and other schools on the city's troubled East Side.

Hazlett also deplored the use of tear gas, which preceded an outbreak at Lincoln. "I think the students would remained in school were it not for the presence of the tear gas," he said.

More Guardsmen Called

Gov. Hearnes brought 700 more Guard members to Kansas City during the night. It now has 3,000 on duty.

In Newark, looting last night was mostly in the South Ward, a predominantly Negro area not far from the Central Ward ghetto.

The curfew was limited to a seven-square-block area in the South Ward, and had been invoked at the request of the United Community Council, a group of voluntary peacemakers that includes Negro playwright LeRoi Jones.

UCC workers pleaded over microphones with some 700 persons milling around on Clinton Av. about 10 p.m., and when the midnight curfew began, the streets were virtually deserted.

A fire in Trenton, believed to be the work of arsonists, burned down a furniture warehouse, but there were no other major incidents and no injuries.

Baltimore, Chicago, Washington and other tense cities had quiet nights.